

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 86/2

1360 HHESS HB 327 - HB 334 / 360

POSITION PAPER

CS For House Bill No. 327

"An Act relating to the licensing of practitioners of naturopathic healing; and providing for an effective date."

The bill provides the licensing of naturopaths and defines qualifications necessary for licensure.

Definition

Naturopathy is defined as a system of treatment which emphasizes assistance to nature and includes the use of natural substances and physical means. Methods of treatment commonly include corrective nutrition, use of vitamins, minerals, enzymes and botanical preparations, counseling, hypnotherapy, massage, manipulation and other physical methods. There is apparently some controversy among naturopaths regarding the use of surgical methods.

Educational Background of Naturopaths

The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, with campuses in Portland, Oregon and Wichita, Kansas, is the only residential institution in the U.S. offering a curriculum in naturopathy. The course duration is four years. Admissions requirements include high school graduation and two years of college or university (there has been discussion with regard to expansion to three years). There is also a correspondence school of naturopathy in California. Graduates of this program would not be eligible for licensure in Alaska under the requirements contemplated in CS for H.B. 327.

Current Status of Naturopathy in Alaska

Alaska currently has no statute providing for the licensure of naturopathic physicians. The Attorney General has held that, to the extent that naturopathy constitutes the practice of medicine as defined in the Alaska Statutes, any person practicing naturopathy would be required to be licensed by the State Board of Medical Examiners.

Position of the Department of Health and Social Services

The scientific basis of naturopathy has been questioned by the medical community. In a 1968 study, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare stated that "naturopathic theory and practice are not based upon the body of basic knowledge related to health, disease and health care which has been widely accepted by the scientific community." This position has remained unaltered. The American Public Health Association has also expressed reservations.

Certain disease categories would not appear to be amenable to successful treatment through naturopathic methods. A few examples would include malignancies, diabetes in certain age groups or of certain degrees of severity, certain types of infectious diseases, etc. Protection of the public would

POSITION PAPER CS for HB 327
Page 2

require that the public clearly understands the limitations of the naturo-
pathic approach and that the practitioner be able to recognize those
conditions in which his therapy would not be beneficial.

The Bill contains no reference to standards of practice to be expected.

This committee substitute has some additional restrictions over the original
bill, however the Department recommends against the passage of Committee
Substitute for House Bill 327.

Recommended by: E.S. Rabeau
E.S. Rabeau, M.D., Director
Division of Public Health

Date: 3-29-82

Approved by: H. D. Beirne
Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner
Department of Health and Social
Services

Date: 3/29/82

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CS for House Bill No. 327

Title "An Act relating to the licensing of practitioners of naturopathic healing..."

Requested by Commissioner's Office Date 3-29-82

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services

Program Category Affected Health/Public Health

BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected _____

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
200 TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
300 CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
400 COMMODITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
500 EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER (Specify Source)	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instruction, Section III)

IV. DATE 3-29-82

PREPARED BY E.S. Kabeau, M.D.

AGENCY Dept. of Health and Social Services

PHONE 465-1090

Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

POSITION PAPER

House Bill No. 327

"An Act relating to the licensing of practitioners of naturopathic healing; and providing for an effective date."

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POSITION PAPER HB 327
Page 2

require that the public clearly understands the limitations of the naturopathic approach and that the practitioner be able to recognize those conditions in which his therapy would not be beneficial.

The Bill contains no reference to standards of practice to be expected.

The Department recommends against the passage of House Bill 327. If, however, the Legislature enacts the Bill, the Department would strongly recommend limiting the scope of practice by prohibiting surgery, use of x-ray, and obstetrical practice by naturopaths.

Recommended by:

E. S. Rabeau

E. S. Rabeau, M.D., Director
Division of Public Health

Date:

2-16-82

Approved by:

Helen D. Beirne

Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner
Department of Health and
Social Services

Date:

2-17-82

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 327
 Title "An Act relating to the licensing of practitioners of naturopathic healing..."
 Requested by Commissioner's Office Date 2-16-82

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected Health/Public Health
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
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TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instruction, Section III)

IV. DATE 2-16-82 PREPARED BY E. S. Rabeau, M.D.
 AGENCY Dept. of Health & Social Services
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-3090
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
 33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

JCC

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

547 12th Ave

Fairbanks Alaska

99201

March 20, 1982

RE House Bill 327
Senate Bill 274

Dear Sirs;

I have endeavored, by circulating a form of petition for signatures of people interested in seeing the above 2 bills passed, to show you of the interest of the people to see Naturopathic Physicians licensed here in Alaska. I am a nutritional consultant, an herbalist and an indologist here in Fairbanks and have occasion to talk to many people. I am asked frequently if there is a good naturopath in town or in Alaska. There is one in Anchorage, but I feel more would come if there was licensing. As it is people have to go outside for this kind of care. I care about the growth and progress of Alaska, and having the things we need for our people here, and keeping Alaskan money in Alaska.

Naturopaths were very prevalent in years past, but the control of the AMA and the pharmaceutical companies has taken over the medical field. Drug related illnesses, Iotrogenic diseases (Doctor induced) are on the upswing at alarming rates and people by the hundreds and thousands are rushing back to natural medicine.

We need Naturopaths who are licensed in order to "weed out" the quacks. And people like Dr Rublee D.C. (who ~~had~~ ^{has} had his license revoked once, been in "hot water" with the I.R.S., and has a reputation for "ripping the people off") should not have too much voice in this matter of licensing. I know he wrote you a letter and I wanted you to know some of the facts. A Naturopath would very much cut into his business — he might not be able to pay for his nice expensive building. I don't like to talk this way, but sometimes (rarely) it's necessary.

At any rate, all of us "health nut" here

in Alaska would appreciate your kind attention to this matter so that people can choose the method of doctoring they believe in and so Alaska can be among the progressive states.

We would want the licensing requirements to be of the highest nature.

Thank you for time and consideration

Sincerely

Ruth C. Jacobs

GREETINGS to our Senators and Representatives of the State

We the undersigned are fully in support of the passing of House Bill 327 or Senate Bill 274 in favor of licensing of naturopathic physicians in the State of Alaska. Thank you.

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Deborah Kelchner	3248 College Rd. Fairbanks AK. 99701	2-16-82
TERESA BEBE	SR Box 6048 Fairbanks AK 99701	2-16-82
Karla Durand	S.P. 71170 1/2 Mile Badger Rd. FBKS, AK	2-17-82
Debra L. Jurgens	P.O. Box 60171 Fairbanks, AK. 99706	2-18-82
Lam Smith	P.O. Box 60212 Fairbanks, AK 99706	2-19-82
Judy Keim	5190 Amherst DR. FBKS. AK 99701	2-19-82
Evelyn H. White	P.O. Box 60568; FAI, AK 99706	2-19-82
A. Fritz	P.O. Box 1558, FBK, AK 99707 -	2-19-82
Suzette Dehins	1516 Stacia FBKS - AK 99701	6-4-80
Ruth Lister	SR 20151 Fairbanks AK 99701	2-20-82
Dennis Allstrom	P.O. Box 1558 Fairbanks AK 99701	2/22/82
Dennis Manning	1995 Hilton	2/22/82
Penny Leuto	P.O. Box 10145 FBKS. AK 99701	2/22/82
KENNETH R. CAMP	PO Box 81166 College AK 99708	2/22/82
Jeanne Bae	PO Box 2309 Fairbanks, AK 99707	2/22/82
Peter Blankenship	SR 20663 FAIRBANKS AK 99701	2/22/82
Lula Livingston	Box 1328 College AK:	2-23-82
Mary Kneilka	SR Box 20217 - X FBKS.	2-23-82
Jane Livingston	Box 81864 College AK 99708.	2-24-82
Jean L. Hurlbut	565 Dunham FBK AK 99701	9-30

GREETINGS to our Senators and Representatives of the State of Alaska.

We the undersigned are fully in support of the passing of House Bill 1327 or Senate Bill 274 in favor of licensing of naturopathic physicians in the State of Alaska. Thank you.

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Eve Burgey	2.5 Chena Pump Rd	02-17-82
Lester Russell	156. 8th Ave	02-19-82
ROBERT M. WILKETT	4500 GARFIELD ANCHORAGE ALASKA	02-20-82
Carl Schertzenz	ERBONCOBETH NEWBY Rd FBKS AK	2-20-82
Ruth Peger	3975 Peger Rd, FBKS Alaska	2-22-82
Carol Rayfield	1303 O'connor #32 FBKS. AK.	2-23-82
Jay M. Walsh	PO BOX 12412 Fbk. AK, 99707	2-24-82
Bruce Don	PO Box 73541 Fbk. AK 99707	2-24-82
Jan Crocker	Bx 161 TOK AK 99780	2/25/82
LISA FESSING	1012. 8th AVE FBKS AK. 99701	2/27/82

GREETINGS to our Senators and Representatives of the State of Alaska.

We the undersigned are fully in support of the passing of House Bill 1327 or Senate Bill 274 in favor of licensing of naturopathic physicians in the State of Alaska. Thank you.

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Sharon Leyer	P.O. Box 1864, Fairbanks, AK 99707	2/20/82
James J. Leyer	P.O. Box 1864 " " "	2-20-82
Beth Hill	P.O. Box Fairbanks AK 99707	2-20-82
Bill Hill	1200 W. Diamond #1205 ANCHORAGE, AK 99502	2/20/82
Genie Hill	S.R. Box 50768 Fairbanks, Ak. 99701	2/22/82
Jandy Christman	S.R. Box 50774 Fairbanks, Ak. 99701	2/22/82
David Fox	PO BOX 81588 Fairbanks, AK 99708	2-22-82
Karin Hornum	PO Box 401 Fairbanks	2/22/82
George G. Abbott	PO Box 401	
Lynne G. Gable	SR. Box 50564 Fairbanks AK 99701	2-27-82
J. McHale	Box 401 FGBS 99707	2-27-82
Kay Shroy	3629 Airport way Fairbanks 99701	
Bob Colgan	SR. BOX 50564 FAIRBANKS AK 99701.	2-27-82

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Dr. S. H. H. D.C.	Fbks, AK	2/17/82
Tolci Oshima	Muddy Rds Ester Ak	2/24/82
JIM BRANCHEAU	SR 20078K FBX AK 99701	2/17/82
Christopher Beach	Chena Hot Springs Fairbanks	
Romany Wood	Ballaine Rd Fairbanks	2/17/82
Deborah P. Pethold	Bx 81457, Fairbanks, AK	2/17/82
Pat. Pyne	1168 Hess	2/18/82
Janet Tesch	SR 1 Healy, AK 99743	2/18/82
Jessie Goetter	10 mile Steese Hwy.	2/18/82
Donald Blessing	11 Mile Steese Hwy	2/18/82
Betty Carlson	316 Front St, Fairbanks Alaska	2/18/82
Diane Tanner	1793 Pioneer way Fairbanks, AK 99701	2/26/82
Nina Livingston (Nina Livingston)	101 Wolf Run FBX 99701	
Laneta Bradley	PO Box 10361 FBKS AK 99701	2/18/82
Gary C. Newman GARY C. NEWMAN	SR BOX 51234 FBX 99701	2/18/82
STEVE KOCH	PO BOX 81014 FBKS. AK 99708	2/19/82
MELUOEE WEBER		2/19/82
KATHY UTELA	SR BOX 10505 FBKS. AK. 99701	
Robert W. Stives	P.O. Box 82462 College AK. 99708	2/19/82
Robert J. Jayne	P.O. Box 81915 College, Ak. 99708	
Anna Bore-Lantti	SR 20187-d FBKS, AK	
Susan McInnis	816 5th Ave Thx 99701	2/19/82
Cathy Cameron	P.O. Box 10048 - Fairbanks	2/20/82
Rich Myrman	P.O. Box 81037 + College	2/20/82
Mimi Dunlop	PO Box 81845 College ak 99708	2/20/82

Handwritten header text at the top left of the page.

Catherine Fletcher

Box 8784 College

2-22-82

DEBORAH CHAPMAN
DAVID SCHAEFER

P.O. BOX 80672 COLLEGE
P.O. BOX 80381 College

2-22-82
2-22-82

Sam Parker

P.O. Box 80911 College

2-23-82

Patty Christensen

SR Box 20160-D
FBI's AK

2/23/82

Janali Bando

P.O. 81852
College AK

2/23/82

Dawn McCullough

PO 82383 College AK

2/23/82

James Leier

1915 Carr Ave

2/23/82

Viki Turner

1226 Mc Cart

2/24/82

Patty McInerney

P.O. Box 10118 FBKS

2/24/82

Subant. Ferguson

P.O. box 10556

2-24-82

May Eason

Box 81905 College

2/24/82

John Bebler

Box 9 Ester AK 99705

2/24/82

Anna Kathleen

P.O. BOX 82388 FBKS, AK
204 SANDVIK # 2106, 99708
99701

Feb 24 82
2-24-82

ANNA PAULI

POB 81393 College 99708

2-24-82

LIBBY FIVESMITH

SR 20123-F

2-24-82

Carol A. Smith

David Birchall

PO Box 1032 Fbks AK 99707

2-25-82

RITA M. ROBERT

M. DRZDAN GEN. DEL. COLLEGE AK
99708

2-25-82

Steve V. Olson

2.7 MILE CHENA RIDGE
SR. BOX 10065 FBKS, AK. 99701

2-25-82

Julie Birch

2020 EAGAN FBK- AK 99701

2-25-82

Elizabeth Harris

Box 301 Clive

2/25/82

Vanessa Harper

P.O. BOX 73533 FBKS 99707

2-26-82

Bruce Hawland

P.O. Box 80307 College 99708

2-26-82

Jim Cheydeur

P.O. Box 81177 College 99708

2-26-82

ENE KOUNAL

P.O. Box 73194 FBKS, 99707

2-26-82

RIVKA MILLER

S.R. BOX 20217-A FBKS, 99701
S.R. 20197F 99701

2-26-82
455-6416

Tricia Lane

Box 81675 College 99708

Francis Bonin

Box 10513 Currys Fl. to 99701

456-107

Kay Titchell

101 S. ... flks

2-27-82

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Patti C Jacobs	547 12th Ave.	Feb. 17, '82
Phyllis Robinson	P.O. Box 60904 FBKS AK	Feb 17, 82
Charles Walmley	568 LONG SPUR LOOP RD	Feb 17, 1982
Blaine Anderson	1429 Wilbur	Feb 17, 1982
Micki R. Olson	P.O. Box 80890, College, Ak. 99686-5	Feb. 17, 82
Marcel & Corp	1101 Barnett's Bankers, Alaska 99701	Feb 18, 82
Geri Lou McCarthy	333 Dunbar, Fairbanks	2-17-81
Rutha Miller	S.R. BOX 20-17-7 FAIRBANKS AK	
Ernie Miller	Box 1107 FBKS.	2-17-82
Danna S. Unger	4804 Polo Lane F.B.K.S.	2/17/82
David Puljes	1073 Akeman Terrace 99701	17 Feb 82
Shaun & Veith	P.O. Box 72865 Fairbanks 99707	2/17/82
Melany J. Lyford	PO Box 72963 F.B.K.S. 99707	2/17/82
Michael L. Williams	1029 Pioneer Pt. F.B.K.S., '89101	2/18/82
G. Weaver	222 Slater Dr FBKS 99701	2/18/82
Jim Daugherty	2424 4030 2#14 Fairbanks Alaska 99701	2/18/82
1/2 Driscoll	1126 Park Drive Fairbanks Ak 99701	2/19/82
Patricia Connacher	4014 Wedgewood Dr #2 FBK 99701	2/19/82
Rosemary Debrae	310 Juniper Ave. F.B.K.S. Ak.	2/19/82
Bob W. Reynolds	514 Church ST FBKS AK.	2/22/82
Tary Jones	PO BOX 60183 FBKS AK	2/26/82

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or Senate Bill 274 in favor of licensing of naturopathic physicians in
the State of Alaska. Thank you.

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
MARY ROBERTS Sn Solange May	1000 Joyce Drive 1235 3rd Avenue Fairbanks	2-17-82

3-10-82

Dear people:

it has come to my attention that there is a bill currently being considered which will allow naturopaths to practice in this state.

I find this proposal very long in coming. I feel that my freedom to pursue the kind of health care I desire is severely restricted by the present legislative guidelines. It is absurd that treatment with naturopathic principles should be such an underground affair.

I think our state should be laying a good legal foundation for naturopaths to practice here.

Thank you for your attention
in this matter

Nancy Roberts

MSG 82-00014440 PRTY 1 03/16/82 17:10:16 ORIG: LFOC IN= 0008 OUT= 010
FROM: ANNIE IN FAIRBANKS TO: JUNEAU INFO.
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 000

TO: HOUSE HESS: REPS. BEIRNE, MARTIN, CATO, MALONE, AND SMITH
SENS. BENNETT, FAHRENKAMP, AND PARR
REPS. ROGERS, RANDOLPH, FANNING, BROWN, BETTISWORTH

FROM: WALTER AND GAIL CARLO, BOX 101, TANANA 99777 456-3589

RE HB 327

REGISTERED NURSE, NATUROPATHIC CONSUMER STRONGLY LEANS TOWARD NATUROPATH AS F
OR PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE. MY FAMILY RESPONDED LEAPS AND BOUNDS TO NATURO
PATHIC ADVICE CONCERNING DIET, VITAMINS, MINERALS - COMPARED TO ALLOPATHIC
M.D.'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DRUGS. BELIEVE ALLOPATHY, NATUROPATHY HAVE
PLACE IN HEALTH CARE. WOULD LIKE OPTION TO CHOOSE ONE PREFERRED.

MSG 82-00011309 PRTY 1 03/02/82 18:44:02 ORIG: LA00 IN= 0026 OUT= 016
FROM: JEAN, ANCH INFO TO: POM, JUNEAU INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 000

TO: ALL SENATORS
REPRESENTATIVES BEIRNE, MARTIN, CATO, MALONE AND SMITH

FROM: AL RUSHING
1403 E 27TH
ANCHORAGE 99504 (H) 279-0181

SB 747

- I AM IN FAVOR OF SB 747 AND HOPE THAT YOU WILL SUPPORT ITS PASSAGE
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. IF I CAN BE OF ASSISTANCE IN PROVIDING
INFORMATION REGARDING THIS BILL FOR MIDWIFERY PLEASE CONTACT ME.
PLEASE SCHEDULE A TELECONFERENCE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

*Planned 3/30/82
Discussed*

MSG 82-00016103 PRY 1 03/23/82 15:52:15 ORIG:LF01 IN= 0012 OUT= (

FROM: MAXINE/FBX

TO: JUNO INFO

TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM

PAGE (

TO: H. H.E.S.S. CMTE: REP. BEIRNE, CHAIRMAN
REP. MARTIN, REP. CATO, REP. MALONE, REP. SMITH

FR: JAYE F DELBRIDGE, BOX 440, FAIRBANKS, 99707 PH. 479-3983

RE: HB 327

MSG: PLEASE PASS THIS BILL. THE PEOPLE OF AK ARE ENTITLED TO FREEDOM
OF CHOICE FOR ALTERNATIVE HEALTH CARE AND THE GUARANTEE OF QUALIFIED
PROFESSIONAL, LICENSEDPRACTITIONERS.

-----EOM

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

H

B

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BY HOUSE EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

IN THE HOUSE

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 330 (HESS)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to payment of the costs of care of pregnant women; and providing for an effective date."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. Legislative Findings and Purpose:

The legislature finds that there are insufficient maternal and infant care services available to women experiencing social, economic, and medical difficulties associated with childbearing. As a result of inadequate services, some children may develop health conditions that require state supported services throughout their lives. In order to promote a healthier generation of Alaskans, the legislature wishes to invest in the state's future by providing prenatal medical care and social services to pregnant women.

* Section 2 [1] AS 47.97.020(b) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(8) pregnant women if the pregnancy is medically [BY A PHYSICIAN] confirmed.

* Sec. 3 [2] AS 47 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

CHAPTER 42. PURCHASE OF SERVICES FOR PREGNANT WOMEN. The Department of Health and Social Services shall pay the cost of non-medical services for a pregnant woman, including the costs of transportation to and from a maternal home and foster home, counseling, adoption assistance, maternity home and foster home care, and postnatal care.

Sec. 47.42.020. LICENSING AND SUPERVISION. A person providing services which are purchased by the Department of Health and Social services under this chapter shall be licensed and supervised in the same manner as foster homes, boarding homes, maternity homes, and other agencies and institutions under AS 47.35.010 - 47.35.100.

* Sec. 4 [3] This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-070(c).

alaska
state
hospital
association

319 Seward St., Juneau, Alaska 99801 (907) 586-1790

REPRESENTING ACUTE, LONG TERM AND OUTPATIENT FACILITIES

President
Sister Barbara Haase
Ketchikan General Hospital
Ketchikan

President Elect
Tom Mingen
Fairbanks Memorial Hospital
Fairbanks

Secretary/Treasurer
Ron Pavellas
Alaska Hospital & Medical
Center
Anchorage

Immediate Past President
Al Camosso
Providence Hospital
Anchorage

Executive Director
Dennis L. DeWitt
Juneau

March 24, 1981

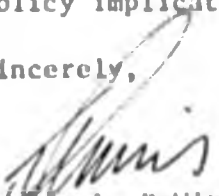
The Honorable Mike Miller
State House of Representatives
Pouch V, State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Miller:

The Alaska State Hospital Association has reviewed HB 330 and wishes to inform you of our support for the concepts found in that legislation.

We feel it is most appropriate for the state to take an affirmative stand with reference to the care and treatment of pregnant women from prenatal through postnatal care. While we are unable to comment on the potential fiscal impact of such legislation, the policy implications are sound.

Sincerely,


Dennis L. DeWitt
Executive Director

DL.D/b

cc: Members of House HESS Committee

JUNEAU PRO-CHOICE COALITION

POSITION PAPER ON HB330

March 26, 1981

1. SUPPORT HB 330 which would remove some of the financial barriers to medical and other services related to pregnancy and childbirth.

Rationale: Each woman should have all options open to her concerning her pregnancy.

2. SUPPORT expansion of Medicaid services to pregnant women.

Rationale: Currently Medicaid is available only to needy children who lack the support or care of one or both parents and their needy caretaker relative. A low income woman must already have an eligible child before she herself is eligible. Women in their first pregnancy are not currently eligible for Medicaid, which is 50% federally funded. These women can get medical assistance on a month to month basis through the state funded General Relief Medical (GRM) program if their gross income is less than \$300 per month and they meet other eligibility criteria. Covering these women under Medicaid instead of GRM may save the state money as well as making assistance easier and more comprehensive for pregnant women.

3. SUPPORT provision of counseling, transportation, maternity and foster home care, postnatal care, and adoption assistance to pregnant and post-partum women.

Rationale: These services are needed by pregnant and post-partum women of all income levels.

4. RECOMMEND that these terms be defined such that transportation means transportation necessary for the delivery of pregnancy-related services provided in this bill; that counseling means counseling of a pregnant woman to advise her of her full range of options with regard to her pregnancy and to support her in making her own decision, post-natal care means services to a woman, her family, and her new born infant either in a maternity facility or in her home for a limited time to assist her and her family in adjusting to and learning to care for her newborn infant.

Rationale: These terms need to be defined to clarify the scope of services intended under the bill. They will be further defined in regulation, but the Department needs guidance from the legislature.

5. RECOMMEND expansion of the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) to provide nutrition services to pregnant women and children statewide.

Rationale: This is a very popular and highly successful program that is significantly reducing infant mortality, low birth weight, and other infant problems through a program of nutrition education and dietary supplements for pregnant women and young children who are nutritionally at risk. Federal funds for the program are being cut 20 to 30%. Many communities in Alaska do not currently receive WIC services and want the program expanded statewide.

6. RECOMMEND expansion of Medicaid services to families with unemployed spouses.

Rationale: Pregnant women sometimes have spouses. Two parent families where both are able to work are not currently eligible for Medicaid regardless of income. This encourages the breakup of nearly two-parent families. Families with two parents who through no fault of their own are unemployed may be just as needy as one parent families and should also be eligible for assistance.

7. RECOMMEND expansion of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) to provide cash assistance to low income pregnant women and families with unemployed spouses.

Rationale: Low income pregnant women need more than medical care. They also need food, housing, clothing, transportation, etc. Pregnancy may cause a loss of income for a woman due to job discrimination or due to time lost from the job. The bill provides payment for maternity or foster care, but provides nothing for the woman who remains in her own home. This recommendation provides some cash income for needy pregnant women whether single or married.

8. RECOMMEND expansion of the state prenatal and well baby care programs to provide services to pregnant women and young children statewide.

Rationale: Prenatal and well baby care is currently provided to low income women and children through the state public health clinics and nurses. These services are needed by women and children of all income levels.

9. RECOMMEND that cost control for the delivery of these services be provided by utilizing a sliding fee scale so that middle income women have access to needed services as well as low income women.

9. Rationale: While there are significant administrative problems in instituting a fee for service in public health and social services programs, it is of overriding importance that services be available to all who need or want them and that eligibility is not unfairly limited with a rigid dollar income cut-off. Many middle income women are willing to pay for their services and indeed would prefer to do so.
10. RECOMMEND expansion of General Relief Medical to cover pregnancy-related medical expenses for women up to 150% of the poverty guideline, with a spend-down provision.

Rationale: The income limits on Medicaid and General Relief Medical are so low that many needy people do not qualify. This would provide pregnancy-related medical care to low income women who do not qualify for Medicaid. This extension would apply to all pregnancy options including pregnancy termination thereby making all options equally available and not biasing the woman's free choice. The spend-down provision allows women who are a few dollars over the income limit to spend their "excess" income on medical care and to qualify for assistance for the remainder of their medical bills for that month.

11. QUESTION: Will the requirement that pregnancy be confirmed by a physician cause unnecessary hardship? Isn't confirmation by a licensed nurse or a health aide adequate?
12. QUESTION: Who does the licensing and supervision requirement exclude? In particular, does it include the services of nurse-midwives and birthing centers?

07- ready

Introduced: 3/13/81
Referred: Health, Education &
Social Services and Finance

BY MILLER, MARTIN, CARNEY,
CATO, CLOCKSIN, FULLER,
MEEKINS, METCALFE, ROGERS
VASKA AND DUNCAN

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 330

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to payment of the costs of care of
7 pregnant women; and providing for an effective date."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 47.07.020(b) is amended by adding a new paragraph to
10 read:

Medical

11 (8) pregnant women ^{who} if the pregnancy is confirmed by a phy-
12 sician.

13 * Sec. 2. AS 47 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

14 CHAPTER 42. PURCHASE OF SERVICES FOR PREGNANT WOMEN.

Social Services

15 Sec. 47.42.010. PURCHASE OF SERVICES FOR PREGNANT WOMEN. The

16 Department of Health and Social Services shall pay the cost of ^{non-medical} services
17 for a pregnant woman, including the costs of transportation, counseling,
18 adoption assistance, maternity home and foster home care, and postnatal
19 care.

20 Sec. 47.42.020. LICENSING AND SUPERVISION. A person providing
21 services which are purchased by the Department of Health and Social
22 Services under this chapter shall be licensed and supervised in the
23 same manner as foster homes, boarding homes, maternity homes, and other
24 agencies and institutions under AS 47.35.010 - 47.35.100.

25 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
26 070(c).

POSITION PAPER

House Bill No. 330

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to payment of the cost of care of pregnant women; and providing an effective date".

House Bill No. 330 provides for the expansion of pregnancy-related health and social services.

a) Section 1 expands the Medicaid Program coverage of medical care services to certain women, who have countable incomes of less than \$457 a month; are single, or separated from their spouses; and have no other dependent children living in the home. The provision of the medical services will be financed on a 50/50 matching basis with state and federal revenues.

b) Section 2 of this Act authorizes state funding of the cost of social services for a pregnant women during the prenatal and postpartum periods. These services are to include adoption assistance, counseling, transportation, and the care of maternity, foster and boarding homes.

Discussion

Current Services:

The Department of Health and Social Services is one of multiple private and public resources providing pregnancy-related services to Alaskan women. The Department takes an active role in assuring that public health nursing and social services are available throughout the State.

1) The Division of Family and Youth Services provides adoption placement and family counseling for Alaskans.

2) The Division of Public Assistance provides financial, food and medical assistance for low income women through the Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Food Stamp, Medicaid, General Relief Medical and Adult Public Assistance programs.

3) The Division of Public Health provides health care screening, including pregnancy testing and prenatal counseling, education, referral and follow-up through the activities of Public Health Nurses. Nutrition supplement and education is offered to low income pregnant women and their children in 26 communities by the Women, Infant and Children Program. In addition, the Division also sponsors medical care financing for low income and medically high risk women through demonstration projects in Juneau and Fairbanks.

Gaps in Services:

Although the Department offers a wide range of public services, many women experience difficulties and hardships in obtaining timely and adequate pregnancy care. These difficulties are associated with economic barriers to private care and the unavailability of many services in rural communities. These gaps in pregnancy related services may be summarized as:

(1) Financial inability of many low income and adolescent women to purchase medical care from private providers, and to pay for travel outside of their communities for medically necessary care.

(2) Fragmentation of the pregnancy care delivery system, that inhibits provision of education, counseling, referral, medical and follow-up services required by many women.

(3) Unavailability of many pregnancy-related services in rural communities.

(4) Lack of appropriate housing near major medical centers, where women from rural communities may stay while obtaining outpatient maternal care services.

(5) Insufficient adoption counseling and placement services

House Bill 330 addresses some of the gaps that occur in the delivery of prenatal care. Section 1 offers medical care coverage to single or separated, low income women who have no dependents living in the home. This Act will effectively provide medical care to certain women (approximately 286), who have not been Medicaid eligible. The state previously had this unborn child coverage in the Medicaid Program, but the legislature eliminated it in 1976 for budgetary reasons.

Section 2 of this Bill will expand the types of social services available to maternal clients beyond the present scope of State sponsored activities. The service provisions of this section will be administered through contract arrangements with community based maternity and foster care homes by the Division of Family and Youth Services. As presently interpreted, this section would offer counseling, round trip transportation between a client's residence and maternity or foster care home, and adoption assistance to potentially all pregnant women in the state regardless of income. It is assumed that pregnant women lacking adequate social support during the prenatal and postpartum periods, all pregnant women residing in rural communities that lack a full range of obstetrical care, and all medically high risk women who must travel to other communities for obstetrical care, will most likely be utilizing these services.

While Section 2 offers a fairly comprehensive social support services, there will continue to be gaps in the medical care services. Many women with countable annual incomes exceeding approximately \$5,500 do not qualify for medical assistance. These women often experience more difficulties in purchasing medical care than those who are eligible for public assistance.

In some cases women who are receiving the social services provided by this Act, will continue to be ineligible for medical care assistance that is necessary for a successful pregnancy outcome.

Recommendations

The Department recognizes the value of these needed services that will become available to certain women. We endorse the preventive health concepts of this Act and feel that it will contribute to the comprehensiveness of pregnancy related service throughout Alaska.

This Bill offers transportation, counseling, adoption assistance and housing to all pregnant women regardless of income. While the expansion of counseling and adoption assistance will result in minimal cost to the state, financing of the other social services will have a significant budgetary impact. To assist the Department in administering the provisions of this Bill, clarification of legislative intent would be most helpful.

It is the impression of Departmental staff that the sponsors of this legislation intended to focus the service provisions to those who are experiencing social or economic conditions that would adversely affect the pregnancy outcome. A proposed legislative intent, as interpreted by the Department, is attached for consideration.

Recommended by:

John Pugh
John Pugh, Director
Division of Family and
Youth Services

Date:

3/23/81
Rod Betit
Rod Betit, Director
Division of
Public Assistance

Date:

3/23/81
David Bruce
David Bruce, Deputy
Director
Division of
Public Health

Approved by:

Helen D. Beirne
Helen D. Beirne
Commissioner

Date:

3/24/81

Legislative Findings and Purpose: The legislature finds that there are inconsistencies and gaps in the provision of pregnancy related services throughout Alaska, which inhibits some women from obtaining timely and comprehensive care. In keeping with the responsibilities of the state and assuring that its citizens are not excluded by individual circumstances from receiving necessary care, the legislature wishes to avail state sponsored services to pregnant women who are experiencing social, economic or medical difficulties that threaten the well-being of the mother and a successful outcome of the pregnancy.

Pregnancy Related Health and Social Services

Service Agencies	Eligibility Requirements	Services	Population Served	Service Gaps
<u>Div. of Family & Youth Svs.</u>				
1. Family Counseling	None	marriage, parenting, family adolescent, and crisis intervention counseling	approx. 1000 per year	Staff time available is limited.
2. Foster Home Care	State must have legal custody of client.	counseling, foster care placement, financial assistance, medical care through Medicaid	approx. 1040 per year	Insufficient foster homes.
3. Adoption Counseling & Placement	State must have legal custody of client to provide adoption placement services. Adoption counseling is available to anyone on request.	counseling, screening and placement	approx. 40 adoption placements per year	Additional counseling services needed.
<u>Div. of Public Assistance</u>				
1. Food Stamps	low income (\$6,000 for a family of 2)	Food supplement coupons	approx. 38000 per month	There are no regional adjustments for cost of living. One income and benefits standard is used state-wide which results in inequities of purchasing power.
2. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	low income women (\$5,500 per year for a family of 2) who are single or separated with dependent children living in the home	income maintenance and medical care assistance through Medicaid	approx. 10000 per month	Women who meet the income and single/separated status but are pregnant with no dependents living in the home are ineligible. Low income women who are married with the spouse living at home are ineligible.
3. Adult Public Assistance	blind, disabled and aged, with income of \$5,700 per year for single adults	income maintenance, and medical assistance through Medicaid	approx. 5000 per month	Those blind, disabled and aged person that are above the income guidelines

Pregnancy Related Health and Social Services

Service Agencies	Eligibility Requirements	Services	Population Served	Service Gaps
4. General Relief Medical	low income (Adult 1 child \$4,000 per year) who are not eligible for Medicaid coverage	medical care assistance	approx. 7,000 per month	Those who fall marginally above the income guidelines are not eligible for assistance.
5. Catastrophic Illness	those who have suffered a catastrophic illness/injury and who do not have the resources to meet the expenses	medical assistance as determined by a three member committee	approx. 300 per year	Doesn't cover normal pregnancies and limited to "catastrophic illness"
6. Medicaid	must be covered by State and categorical programs such as AFDC or Adult Public Assistance	medical care assistance to those individuals eligible for categorical programs	approx. 18000 per month	Low income people not eligible for categorical programs experience difficulties in obtaining medical care.
<u>Div. of Public Health</u>				
1. Public Health Nursing	None	health screening, including pregnancy testing, prenatal education and counseling, post-partum follow-up home visiting and well child clinics	approx. 4,000 visits per month	Lack of unified counseling education and referral services. The unavailability of some services on full-time basis in rural communities.
2. Women Infant Children (WIC)	low income (family of 2, up to \$12,500) pregnant women and children up to age 5	nutrition supplement coupons and nutrition education and counseling	approx. 1600 per month in 26 communities	Estimated 36000 potentially eligible statewide not being served
3. Early, Periodic, Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT)	under 21 years of age, Medicaid eligible	preventive health screening services for children and adolescents, referral to treatment and medical care assistance through Medicaid	approx. 7,000 per year	Low income families who are not qualified for Medicaid do not receive medical treatment services.
4. Handicapped Childrens Program	children with physical and handicapping conditions	Medical diagnostic assistance provided to all - medical treatment based upon a sliding fee scale - of a family's ability to pay. Transportation and per diem are also included.	approx. 1800 per year	Premature newborns are not covered by this program.

Pregnancy Related Health and Social Services

Service Agencies	Eligibility Requirments	Services	Population Served	Service Gaps
5. Maternal & Infant Care Project - Juneau	<p>pregnant women who resides in the Juneau City and Borough</p> <p>high risk conditions of pregnancy and low income (up to \$12,500 for a family of 2) in the city care</p>	<p>a. education, and counseling available to all</p> <p>b. medical care assistance provided according to a family's ability to pay based on a sliding fee scale</p>	<p>approx. 125 per year</p> <p>approx. 70 per year</p>	<p>Limitation of financial assistance to only those women in target area. All other low income women experience difficulties in obtaining care.</p>
6. Improved Pregnancy Outcome Project - Fairbanks	<p>pregnant women who reside in the Fairbanks Borough</p> <p>pregnant and low income women (up to \$12,500 for a family of 2)</p> <p>high risk medical conditions of pregnancy and low income (up to \$12,500 for a family of 2)</p>	<p>a. education counseling, and patient follow-up to all</p> <p>b. Medical care assistance for initial prenatal physician visit. The amount of assistance is provided according to a family's ability to pay based on a sliding fee scale.</p> <p>c. Medical care assistance for all outpatient prenatal medical care. The amount of assistance provided according to a family's ability to pay based on a sliding fee scale.</p>	<p>approx. 250 per year</p> <p>projected 70 per year</p>	<p>Prenatal medical care assistance not available to low income women who are not medically high risk. No inpatient medical care assistance is provided.</p>

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 330

Title "An Act relating to payment of the cost of care for pregnant women"...

Requested by House HESS Committee

Date March 23, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services

Program Category Affected Health & Social Services

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Various - See separate fiscal notes attached.

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		40.7	44.4	48.4	52.7	57.4
200 TRAVEL		1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4
300 CONTRACTUAL		4.8	5.2	5.7	6.2	6.8
400 COMMODITIES		.4	.4	.5	.5	.6
500 EQUIPMENT		1.2				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC		2524.1	2751.3	2998.9	3268.8	2563.0
TOTAL		2572.9	2803.2	3055.5	3330.4	2630.2

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND		2358.4	2569.4	2800.7	3052.6	3327.4
FEDERAL FUNDS		214.5	233.8	254.8	277.8	302.8
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME		1	1	1	1	1
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

Attached Social and Health Service Analysis.

IV. DATE 3/23/81

PREPARED BY Dwayne Peoples
AGENCY Department of Health and Social Services

Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management

PHONE 465-3100

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named) M. Hubbard M&B Approval M. Hubbard Date 3/24/81

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HOUSE BILL NO. 330
 Title "An Act relating to payment of the costs of care for pregnant women...."
 Requested by House HESS Committee Date March 23, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected Social Services
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)
EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		40.7	44.4	48.4	52.7	57.4
200 TRAVEL		1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4
300 CONTRACTUAL		4.8	5.2	5.7	6.2	6.8
400 COMMODITIES		.4	.4	.5	.5	.6
500 EQUIPMENT		1.2				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		2,095.1	2,283.7	2,489.2	2,713.2	1,957.4
TOTAL		2,143.9	2,335.6	2,545.8	2,774.8	3,024.6

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND		2,143.9	2,335.6	2,545.8	2,774.8	3,024.6
FEDERAL FUNDS		0	0	0	0	0
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME			1	1	1	1
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

In 1979 there were 9,129 births to Alaskan residents. 1,273 or 14% were births to unmarried women.

Age of Mother	1979 Births to Unmarried Women Number of Births
Under 15	9
15-19	140
20-24	504
25-29	224
30-34	76
35-39	16
40-44	4
	1,273

IV. DATE

3/19/81

PREPARED BY

John R. Pugh

John R. Pugh, Director

AGENCY Division of Family and Youth Services

PHONE 465-3170

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (List Legislator Name) M&B Approval

Marsha Hubbard

Date 3/24/81

The Department assumes that the services delineated in this Bill would be utilized mostly by unmarried women. Using this pool as the target group the Department would further assume that the more youthful unmarried women (under 15-24) would be more likely to utilize maternity and foster home care; whereas the older group (25-44) would utilize the community services, such as counseling and adoption assistance.

The younger age group consists of 953 women. The Department estimates that approximately 200 of this group would avail themselves of the services of a maternity home or foster home (75 maternity and 125 foster), and another 250 would utilize available counseling and adoption assistance.

The older age group consists of 320 women. The Department estimates that approximately 50 women would utilize maternity homes or foster home care (15 maternity and 35 foster homes). An additional 100 would utilize the other services.

The Department recommends that the entire range of services be contracted out to local community providers. This would reduce the amount of administrative costs. However, it is recommended that an Associate Coordinator (Range 18) be established to coordinate the program on a statewide basis. This individual would be responsible for planning, program development, preparation of requests for proposals and contracts, and contract monitoring and program evaluation.

Estimated costs are as follows:

Foster Home Care

160 persons x \$422/mo. x 6 mos. = \$ 405,120

Maternity Home Care

90 persons x \$2,250 (\$75.00 per day) x 6 mos. = \$1,215,000

Counseling/Adoption Assistance

350 persons x \$1,000 = \$ 350,000

Transportation To and From Placement

250 persons x \$500 average/trip = \$ 125,000

Subtotal \$2,095,120

Associate Coordinator, Range 18

Personal Services	\$40,665	
Travel	1,728	
Contractual	4,798	
Commodities	400	
Equipment	<u>1,230</u>	\$ 48,821

TOTAL \$2,143,941

The costs for Associate Coordinator position includes: Travel - two trips of three day each to perform program reviews; Contractual - telephone rental and long distance of \$678, postage of \$300, copier usage of \$120, printing and advertising of \$1,000, and office space rent of \$2,700; Commodities - \$400 for general office supplies; and Equipment - \$1,230.

A 9% inflation rate has been added to future years' estimated costs.

Medical costs will be borne by the Division of Public Assistance.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. _____ House Bill No. 330
 Title "An Act relating to payment of the costs of care of pregnant women..."
 Requested by House HESS Committee Date March 23, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected Health
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Medicaid
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		429.0	467.6	509.7	555.6	605.6
TOTAL		429.0	467.6	509.7	555.6	605.6

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		214.5	233.8	254.9	277.8	302.8
FEDERAL FUNDS		214.5	233.8	254.8	277.8	302.8
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

Approximately 286 pregnant women would be added to the Medicaid program. The addition of this coverage under Medicaid would reduce participation under the General Relief Medical program by approximately 95 women, who would become eligible for Medicaid. The remaining 191 women would be new eligibles who do not receive coverage under the General Relief Medical program because of the method used in counting available income.

The average cost per case is approximately \$1500 for FY 82. Because of the reduction in General Relief Medical participation, the cost of the program will also be reduced, making funds available to become the state General Fund matching portion of the Medicaid program coverage. Therefore, new state General Fund matching is 72.0 (214.5 - 142.5 = 72.0).

IV. DATE March 23, 1981 PREPARED BY David M. Davidson
 AGENCY Division of Public Assistance
 PHONE 465-3347
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named) M&B Approval Thomas Hubbard Date 3/24/81

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 330
 Title "An Act relating to payment of the costs of care of pregnant women..."
 Requested by House HESS Committee Date March 23, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected Health
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected General Relief Medical
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		(142.5)	(155.3)	(169.3)	(184.5)	(201.1)
TOTAL		(142.5)	(155.3)	(169.3)	(184.5)	(201.1)

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	(142.5)	(155.3)	(169.3)	(184.5)	(201.1)
FEDERAL FUNDS					
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)					

POSITIONS

FULL TIME					
PART TIME					
TEMPORARY					

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

IV. DATE March 23, 1981 PREPARED BY David M. Davidson
 AGENCY Division of Public Assistance
 PHONE 465-3347
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named) M&B Approval [Signature] Date 3/24/81

3-26-81

HRS 330 - print. cost preg. women:

Debra Behr

medical care of. under preg. is excellent sh. says

Jan Ivey of Way Corp. of Wash St.

789-91 3 3 home

prints ~~now~~ placement agency.

(B)

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3 3 4

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.



The Association of
Village Council Presidents
Housing Authority
Box 767
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-3121 or 543-3122

Page 1 of 3

March 26, 1981

The Honorable Senator Jean C. Sackett
Alaska State Senate
Pouch "V", State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Honorable Sackett:

AVCP Regional Housing Authority currently has bids out for construction of low income housing in villages located in your district.

154 units are proposed to be built this summer in Kotlik, Mt. Village and Pilot Station under HUD's Indian Housing Program.

Recent actions by the Reagan Administration has froze supplemental funds anticipated for the cost of water and sewer extensions to the new housing sites.

The development of the Mt. Village and Pilot Station subdivisions in particular are severely affected by the elimination of these badly needed supplemental funds as there are substantial demand put on the existing development budget with the inclusion of extensive water/sewer extension lines, electrical extension lines and roads.

Request is hereby made that you include the water/sewer extension costs into the states capital improvement appropriations so as not to delay or jeopardize these projects.

The required funds needed for these projects total \$1,944,500.00 and breakdown as shown on the attachments.

As you know the residents of Pilot Station and Mt. Village will greatly benefit from the completion of these projects. Many of the residents are anticipating employment with the construction of these projects.

I sincerely hope you can help in bringing to realization this long awaited dream.

Sincerely,

Karlin Knight
Executive Director

ALL COPIES TO GO TO REP. VERN HURLBERT ALSO.

10/2/53

for
AVCP Housing Authority On-site Work
at
Pilot Station, Alaska

EAST SUBDIVISION:

	<u>Sewer</u>		<u>Water</u>	
	<u>Main:</u>	<u>Service:</u>	<u>Main:</u>	<u>Service:</u>
Actual	1,929 feet	2,125 feet	3,260 feet	2,380 feet
Estimated	3,000 feet	2,550 feet	4,000 feet	2,550 feet
	9 manholes		4 hydrants	

WEST SUBDIVISION:

	<u>Sewer</u>		<u>Water</u>	
	<u>Main:</u>	<u>Service:</u>	<u>Main:</u>	<u>Service:</u>
Actual	546 feet	975 feet	740 feet	585 feet
Estimated	1,067 feet	668 feet	720 feet	515 feet
	4 manholes		3 hydrants	

TOTAL COSTS:

2,475 feet sewer main @ \$60/ft.	\$148,500
3,100 feet sewer service @ \$60/ft.	186,000
13 manholes @ \$1,500/each	19,500
4,020 feet water main @ \$60/ft.	241,200
2,965 feet water service @ \$60/ft.	177,900
1 hydrants @ \$800/each	<u>5,600</u>
 Subtotal	 \$778,700
+15% Contingencies	<u>116,805</u>
Total	\$895,505
Rounded to nearest thousand	<u>\$896,000</u>
 Cost per home - \$17,570	

Mountain Village, Alaska

WATER LINES

3,600 FOOT MAIN LINE @ \$50/FT.	\$180,000.00
4,500 FOOT INDIVIDUAL HOME SERVICE LINES @ \$75/FT.	337,500.00

SEWER LINES

4,000 FOOT MAIN LINE @ \$69/FT.	276,000.00
14 MANHOLES @ \$1,500	21,000.00
4,500 FOOT SEWER SERVICE @ \$60/FT.	270,000.00

TOTAL \$1,048,500.00

COST PER HOME \$14,170

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

NORTHWAY

PROJECT: Solid Waste Disposal

Current solid waste disposal practices at the village of Northway consist of dumping at the FAA site which is approximately one mile from the village. This site is maintained on a periodic basis. Also, scattered dumping has been noted at an uncontrolled dump site on the river bank near the village. Lack of a controlled maintained dump site proposes a serious accident and vector control problem for the village.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: A new dump site will be selected by the village. Development of this site will require clearing, fencing, and construction of the pit. The current dumping area on the river bank will be restored by a general clean up and landscaping activities.

BUDGET

Site Cleaning	\$ 4,000
Pit Construction	\$ 4,000
Fence	\$ 8,000
Restoration and Clean up	<u>\$ 8,000</u>
Total	\$24,000
Contingency	<u>\$ 4,000</u>
Total	\$32,000

NORTHWAY

PROJECT: Sewer

DESCRIPTION OF NEED:

The current sanitation facilities in Northway include an existing PHS community watering point that was improved throughout the village safe water program in 1975 by the addition of a laundry and shower facilities. The system is operating satisfactorily with operation and maintenance support from the village safe water program. Current domestic sewage disposal methods are honey buckets, privies and a lagoon has been developed and is used for gray water from the village safe water facility.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS:

A community water and sewer system is proposed for the village of Northway. The system will serve 26 existing dwellings and provide adequate expansion capabilities for 14 additional dwellings for a total number of 40 dwellings

BUDGET:

Public Health Service estimates for the above community water and sewer facility would be approximately 1 million dollars for the village of Northway.

2) KOYUKUK
SANITARY LANDFILL

PROJECT: Dump

DESCRIPTION OF NEED

Koyukuk currently does not have an appropriate method of solid waste disposal. Garbage is indiscriminately dumped on the river bank or burned. This poses a serious accident hazard vector control problem for the village.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

It is recommended that fenced maintained dump be developed in Koyukuk.

BUDGET

Site Preparation	\$ 5,000
Dump Construction	5,000
Fencing	<u>9,000</u>
Subtotal	19,000
Contingency	<u>3,000</u>
Total	22,000

EVANSVILLE

PROJECT: Water System

STATEMENT OF NEED

Evansville currently has no water or waste disposal system. As there are only 7 houses in the village which are scattered over a wide area individual wells would be the preferencial source of water supply. Wells in the area are at the FAA, the lodge and the school and have produced good quality and an adequate quantity of water and have been untreated. There are 5 wells in service in the Evansville/Bettles area which average in depth from 30 to 35 feet and pumping 30 to 40 gallons per minute.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

Seven individual wells will be drilled for each house in Evansville. The wells will be drilled as close adjacent to the houses as possible and a transmission line will be provided to each house. In addition seepage pits will be constructed for gray water disposal at every welling.

BUDGET:

PHS estimated cost of the above project to be approximately \$250,000.00.



MEMBER

FINANCE COMMITTEE
BUDGET AND
AUDIT COMMITTEE
BUSH CAUCUS

REPRESENTATIVE ALBERT P. ADAMS

Alaska House of Representatives

HOME
P.O. BOX 271
KOTZEBUE, ALASKA
99752
(807) 442-3320

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA
99811

(807) 465-3724
(807) 465-3877

March 24, 1981

DISTRICT 21

AMBLER
ANAKTUVUK PASS
ATCASUK
BARROW
KAKTOVIK
KIANA
KIVALINA
KOBUK
KOTZEBUE
NOATAK
NOORVIK
NUIQSUT
POINT HOPE
POINT LAY
SHUNGNAK
WAINWRIGHT

TO: REP. JACK FULLER

FROM: REP. AL ADAMS *AK*

RE: WATER, SEWER AND SOLID WASTE PROJECTS FOR DISTRICT 21.

1. SHUNGNAK-- road to dump 550,000
The Department of Transportation estimates that it will cost \$550,000 to either build a road from the airport parking apron to the dump or to do all the necessary repair work on what is now considered to be the road to the dump. The proposed road from the airport parking apron is the more direct route.

2. WAINWRIGHT-- insulated sewage line 217,600
These funds will provide for an insulated (aluminum covered) pipe on the ground encased with plywood. This will prevent problems with the line freezing and/or breaking because of pressure on it from the hard packed snow or from trying to remove the hard packed snow from around it.

3. KOTZEBUE-- water and sewer and fire protection line 2,400,000
These items are a result of a study which was completed in January 1981 entitled "City of Kotzebue, Alaska: Water and Sewer Expansion Study". Included in this request are: a) expanding the water and sewer system from the north end of the city and in the east area from 4th Street to the Lagoon, b) enlarging the water line from Vortac lake to the Treatment Plant, c) enlarging the water line from Devil's Lake to Vortac Lake, and d) construction of a dedicated fire protection line, including pumps. Kotzebue intends to apply to DEC for a construction grant for these projects.

If you would like additional information on any of these projects, do not hesitate to contact my office. I have the Kotzebue water and sewer expansion study which explains in great detail those proposed projects.

CITY OF KOTZEBUE

P.O. BOX 46
KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752
907-442-3401

January 14, 1981

The Honorable Albert Adams
Representative
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Al,

The City Council and Planning Commission request legislative funding of the following items;

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| ✓ 1. An ambulance | \$ 35,000.00 - done |
| 2. Construction of Otter, Turf, Caribou, Alice and a portion of 6th Street | 1,300,000.00 |
| 3. A 1800 square foot addition to City Hall | 198,000.00 |
| 4. Public Works Building to store equipment, materials and provide a maintenance facility | 995,000.00 |
| 5. Covered recreation area - ice skating and roller skating facility | 100,000.00 |
| 6. A new library building, 2000 square feet | 220,000.00 |
| 7. A 1800 square foot building to house (a) ceramic shop, (b) wood working shop, (c) auto - Sno-go shop | 290,000.00 |
| 8. Work on improving water and sewer, providing service in areas not presently serviced; | |
| (a) Enlarge and install new sewer force main from Lift Station 1 to Sewer Lagoon | 1,700,000.00 |
| (b) Enlarge water line from Vortac Lake to Treatment Plant | 850,000.00 |
| (c) Enlarge waterline from Devils Lake to Vortac Lake | 150,000.00 |
| (d) Expand water and sewer system (1) North end of City. | 1,000,000.00 |
| (2) East area from 4th Street to the Lagoon | 1,500,000.00 |
| (e) Construct a dedicated fire protection line including pumps | 1,300,000.00 " |
| 9. Electric System | |

The water and sewer items are a result of the study just completed. A copy of this study will be sent under separate cover. We intend to apply through DEC for a construction grant, however, we will require a fifty percent match. I am available to discuss the water and sewer at your convenience.

Enclosed are copies of our proposed 81-82 jail budget and a list of problems encountered by Helen during elections.

"GATEWAY TO NORTHWEST ALASKA"

✓ (6) SEWER LINE EXPANSION:

In summer of 1980, the City of Bethel installed the Kilbuck Sewer Line in place areas of town in which large quantities of waste water were being dumped on the ground in the w/s system. That phase of the total project has been completed, however, in order to pick up other institutional users it is necessary to expand the system currently in place. The sewer line system installed in 1980 was designed and built with expansion in mind, making the addition of other areas of town relatively easy. The sewer system in place is operating well with only minor maintenance required proving the technology used to be effective.

The Budget for expansion is as follows:

Kilbuck School to Kuskokwim Inn	\$107,500
Old Hospital to New Hospital	110,330
Upgrade ASHA Lift Station	20,475
Other Lift Stations	<u>123,200</u>
Sub-Total	361,575
Contingency	38,425
Administration	<u>25,000</u>
Total	\$425,000

March 20, 1981

Representative Eric Sutcliffe
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: HB 334

Dear Representative Sutcliffe:

As president of the Chignik Village Council I am writing on behalf of our village in regards to the water and sewer situation in Chignik Bay.

Chignik Bay is a rural village situated about 250 miles southwest of Kodiak on the Alaska Peninsula which has a permanent population of about 200 people. During the summer fishing season the population increases to about 1000 people. The village economy depends entirely on the Chignik red salmon run.

Chignik Bay, like many other villages, does not have a dependable year-round supply of water or a sanitary sewer system. At present, water is supplied by a pipeline which originates in a reservoir 500 feet above and behind the village and terminates at the Alaska Packer Association cannery; this pipeline is valved at several places and water is distributed to the homes through flexible plastic pipe which sits on the surface of the ground. In the winter, the plastic pipe freezes and ruptures and the homes are without water. Since there is no fire department, a large portion of the village is inaccessible to fire fighting equipment, and few, if any, residents have fire insurance. Just this past winter a family lost it's home to a fire. It is therefore extremely important to the village residents to obtain a buried water system which will provide water at sufficient pressure for domestic use and fire protection.

The study authorized by HB 334 is the first step which must be taken to obtain this essential service.

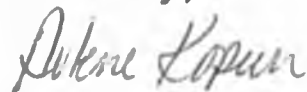
Sewage, at present, is disposed of by direct discharge into the Indian River, and a stagnant pond behind the village and by private septic tanks, most of which do not have drain fields. During the summer when the cannery is operating and the seasonal fishermen are present it is an everyday occurrence to see and smell raw sewage, especially in the vicinity of the cannery. Obviously, this leaves something to be desired from an aesthetic and health-oriented pointed of view. Again the study authorized by this bill is the first step to take in solving this problem.

On behalf of Chignik Bay and the other villages named in

HB 334, which surely must share our problems, we earnestly urge you to support and pass this bill.

Thank you very much for the work you are doing on our behalf.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Arlene Kopun".

Arlene Kopun
President,
Chignik Village Council
Chignik Alaska 99564

PROPOSED CHANGES TO HOUSE BILL 334

"An Act making special appropriations for village safe water facilities, solid waste facilities, and water and sewer systems; and providing for an effective date."

Section (1) presently appropriates the sum of \$4,400,000 for village safe water and solid waste facilities projects. The following 7 communities are requested to be added:

1. Arctic Village
2. Chalkyitsik
3. Fort Yukon
4. Minto
5. Northway
6. Pilot Station
7. Tanacross

Delete the following 2 communities from Section (1):

1. Emmonak
2. St. Mary's

Section (2) presently appropriates the sum of \$550,000 for village safe water and solid waste feasibility studies. The following 4 communities are requested to be added:

1. Dot Lake
2. Emmonak
3. Manley Hot Springs
4. Cuzinkie

Delete the following community from Section (2):

1. Nikolai

Section 2 (a) presently appropriates funds to the Department of Environmental Conservation. The following language change request would appropriate funds to the municipality instead.

Section 2 (a) presently appropriates the sum of \$15,366,000 from the general fund for payment as grants for urban water and sewer and solid waste facility construction. The following communities are requested to be added:

1. Kodiak Island Borough Water and Sewer Project
2. Kodiak Island Borough Monashka Dam Project
3. Evansville Water System (Wells for Homes without water)

Add a subsection under Section 2 titled Sanitary Landfill. Add the following 14 communities are requested to be added:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Alatna | 8. Nikolai |
| 2. Dot Lake | 9. Northway |
| 3. Eagle | 10. St. Mary's |
| 4. Holy Cross | 11. Shageluk |
| 5. Huslia | 12. Takotna |
| 6. Kaliag | 13. Tanacross |
| 7. Koyukuk | 14. Telida |

Add a subsection under Section 2 titled Laundromat Facility. Add the following 5 communities are requested to be added:

1. Hooper Bay
2. Pilot Station
3. Ruby
4. Shageluk
5. Sheldon Point

FACT SHEET FOR HOUSE BILL 334

"An Act making special appropriations for village safe water facilities, solid waste facilities, and water and sewer systems; and providing for an effective date."

Section (1) presently appropriates the sum of \$4,400,000 for village safe water and solid waste facilities projects.

- (A) Akiachak - \$225,000 to complete Akiachak safe water facility. \$300,000 to construct sewer and water lines for emergency backup system for the Akiachak State School (city can sell service)
- (B) Arctic Village - \$63,000 will provide funds to repair present water distribution system and the sewage collection and treatment system.
- (C) Brevig Mission - \$954,000 - The Village of Brevig Mission has no community water supply. The newly completed washeteria was destroyed by fire in January, 1980.
- (D) Chalkyitsik - \$750,000 will enable the village to build a water line from the Black River through town and up to the school which has a holding tank and is located on the hill above the town. Currently, the villagers draw their water from the river or the slough which is located behind the school.
- (E) Fort Yukon - \$1,500,000 will provide the community with needed funds to repair and expand present water and sewer system.
- (F) Gambell - \$2,500,000 will provide needed funds to the Village of Gambell to purchase a 500,000 gallon water tank and new piping to serve the new housing. Present water and sewer system is inadequate and a suitable water tank and piping to collect water is badly needed.
- (G) Minto - \$211,500 will provide the needed funds to repair the present water and sewer system. Replacement of the front street main sewer line with arctic insulated pipe is badly needed to prevent freezing problems in the winter months.
- (H) Mountain Village - \$1,048,500 - PHS matching funds were cut. Water and sewer installation is badly needed for the new subdivision.
- (I) Noorvik - \$200,000 will provide the funds needed to convert vacuum single phase sewage line to three phase power and hookup for new housing.

- (J) Northway - \$1,000,000 will provide the needed funds for installation of a water and sewer system for the Village. Current domestic sewage disposal methods are honey-buckets.
- (K) Pilot Station - \$896,000 will provide the needed funds to install a badly needed water and sewer system for the new subdivision.
- (L) St. George - \$280,000 - Although the quantity of water on St. George is ample for village needs, it is relatively high in sodium content. Funds would be used to obtain a new and efficient deionizing equipment to meet the needs of the village.
- (M) Savoonga - \$400,000 - PHS matching funds for equipment to construct a sanitary landfill, road and purchase a dump truck.
- (N) Shungnak - \$550,000 will provide funding to either upgrade the existing road to the dump or rebuild the road.
- (O) Tanacross - \$46,000 will provide the needed funds to repair the existing waste disposal system and construct new drain fields for the Village of Tanacross.
- (P) Wainwright - \$217,600 will provide the needed funds to purchase new insulated pipes and plywood covers to protect the sewer lines from heavy snow build up.

Section (2) presently appropriates the sum of \$550,000 for village safe water and solid waste feasibility studies.

- (A) Anderson - The current clean water system would be preserved for the future and it is felt that a feasibility study would insure that a comprehensive sewage system for the City would accomplish that goal.
- (B) Chignik Bay - Most of the village is without water and sewer during the winter months. This is a fire hazard as well as an inconvenience. Funding would enable DEC to produce plans and specifications for improvements.
- (C) Dot Lake - Sen. Sackett's staff has information on Dot Lake.
- (E) Emmonak - Currently the City of Emmonak has a centralized watering facility with coined bathing and washers and dryers and is on a honey bucket sewage system. Funding would enable DEC to produce plans and specifications for improvements.

- (F) Ekwok - Feasibility funding appropriation would enable DEC to produce plans and specifications for a suitable water and sewer system for Ekwok.
- (G) Galena - A major subdivision, the Alexander Lake Townsite Subdivision, is without a water and sewer system. Funding would allow DEC to produce plans and specifications for a suitable water and sewer system.
- (H) Golovin - Badly leaking tank and discolored water from the black iron pipes now being used and water supply isn't adequate to service the high school. Funding would enable DEC to produce plans and specifications for improvements.
- (I) Hughes - Repair existing water and sewer system and expansion to additional homes.
- (J) Lower Kalskag - The City of Lower Kalskag is presently dumping its raw sewage directly into the Kuskokwim River. There is also a need to complete water and sewage lines to new housing within the city.
- (K) Manley Hot Springs - Sen. Sackett's staff will provide needed backup information on Manley Hot Springs.
- (L) Ouzinkie - The City of Ouzinkie is in need of a feasibility study to determine the best method of upgrading their present water and sewer system. PHS has come in every two years to replace worn pipes, but has not done any work to upgrade the present system.
- (M) Rampart - Currently, residents of the village haul water from the Yukon River or haul ice from creeks adjacent to the village. The village also, has an inadequate waste disposal system.
- (N) St. Mary's - The City of St. Mary's is requesting funding for a comprehensive engineering analysis of their present system for upgrade, possible expansion and future reliability. The present system is inadequate.
- (O) Teller - The Village of Teller has no central watering point, washeteria or shower facility. The main sources of water is ice and rain.

Section 2 (a) presently appropriates the sum of \$15,366,000 from the general fund for payments as grants for urban water and sewer and solid waste facility construction.

1. Bethel Sewer System - \$325,000:

This proposal would fund match money for the extension of the Kilbuck School sewer line to an additional area of the City of Bethel. In addition, the inclusion of the Kuskokwim Inn complex would stop their present discharge into the lake located behind the complex. Funds would also be made for upgrading the sewage lift stations in the Alaska Housing Authority complex.

2. Dillingham Water and Sewer System - \$465,000:

To complete updates on the Comprehensive Plan to include street improvements and storm sewer planning, match funds with PHS for a sewer collection system for the small boat harbor area and lower section of Windmill Hill, water/sewer system for small airport subdivision area and back side of small airport, (none exist, feasibility study provide water/sewer system for Squaw Creek.

3. Kotzebue Water and Sewer System - \$2,400,000:

Municipality matching funds to enlarge water line from Vortac Lake to treatment plant, enlarge water line from Devils Lake to Vortac Lake, expand water and sewer system, construct a dedicated fire protection line including pumps. A copy of water and sewer study was completed for Kotzebue. Rep. Al Adams has a copy of the study.

4. Nome Water and Sewer Utilidor - \$11,314,000:

Water and sewer project is to complete a phased program designed and engineered in 1976 (1981 last update) and for additional areas of the City that would facilitate new housing. This additional service would serve those residents who are now on trucked water and honey-bucket service.

5. Unalaska Water Supply and Distribution System - \$862,000:

Funds are needed to rebuild and improve existing water supply and distribution systems. Most of the wood stave pipes in Unalaska is in excess of 40 years and has surpassed their useful life span. Replacement of the wood stave pipes, construction of storage, water supply wells, and new filterhouse would ensure that the City of Unalaska and the seafood processors continue to receive a safe and adequate water supply for the coming season.

6. Kodiak Island Borough Water and Sewer Project - \$573,800

This project would provide funding for the Engineering Design to complete a three year phased project with the system design the first year, sewer interception and water transmission lines the second year; and sewer collectors and water distribution system the third year. DEC has project listed as one of its top priorities.

7. Kodiak Island Borough (Monashka Dam Project - \$2,000,000

This dam will be constructed in the Monashka Creek watershed area. It has already been designed by the International Engineers and would have been constructed except for the Native Land Claims. A pumphouse has already been constructed and a 24" ductile iron line from the pumphouse to the Upper Reservoir is installed.

8. Evansville Water System - \$250,000

Evansville currently has no water or waste disposal system. As there are only 7 houses in the village which are scattered over a wide area, individual wells would be the preferred source of water supply. (You may want to put this village in Section 2 (a) for a feasibility study to determine what the best system would be for the village).

SANITARY LANDFILL SECTION UNDER SECTION 2 (a) \$307,000 is requested

Alatna - Sen. Sackett's staff will provide backup information for this community.

Eagle - Sen. Sackett's staff will provide backup information for this community.

Holy Cross - Present dump location has contaminated Eig Lake which before contaminated, was used by the residents for recreational purposes. Restoration of the lake is planned after the city dump is relocated.

Dot Lake - Sen. Sackett's staff will provide backup information for this community.

Huulia - Sen. Sackett's staff will provide backup information for this community.

Kaliag - Sen. Sackett's staff will provide backup information for this community.

Koyukuk - Currently, the Village of Koyukuk does not have an adequate dump site. Presently, garbage is indiscriminately dumped on the river bank or burned.

Nikolai - The existing location of the city dump is too close to the airport which creates a problem because of the birds in the area.

Northway - Current solid waste disposal practices at the village of Northway consist of dumping at the FAA site which is approximately one mile from the village. This causes problems because the site is not maintained and scattered dumping has been noted along the river bank near the village. A new dump site will be selected by the village.

St. Mary's - The City of St. Mary's is requesting funding to be matched with DEC Solid Waste grant money. The received \$75,000 last year for sanitary landfill, but the funding was not sufficient to complete the job.

Shageluk - The Village of Shageluk does not have a city dump and is requesting funds so they can construct one.

Takotna - Present dumping area is two miles from the village along side the Air Force Base. This area is not fenced or maintained on a regular basis.

Tanacross - Currently, the solid waste disposal is located adjacent to the cemetery. Because of its location a serious wind contamination problem exists with trash being spread across the village site, especially during the summer months when snow cover does not provide a means of reducing the problem. In addition, there is a significant winter access problem as the road to the dump is poor and not kept open. A new dump site has already been selected by the Village.

Talida - Sen. Sackett's staff will provide the backup information for this community.

LAUNDROMAT FACILITY UNDER SECTION 2 (a) \$615,000 is requested

Hooper Bay - There are currently two water wells and the facility would be located next to one of these wells. The facility would include washers, dryers, sauna and restrooms.

Pilot Station - PHS has indicated to the City that if funding can be obtained that they will provide the City with the necessary technical and engineering assistance. This project would provide Pilot Station with a safe, sanitary place to shower, wash clothes and a central watering point.

Ruby - The City of Ruby is relatively primitive. Water and sewer services do not exist. Residents haul water from a community well, and outhouses are utilized for waste disposal. The proposed laundry facility would be located adjacent to the city well and utilize the present water supply. A septic system could be utilized to handle the waste, and a pit and leach system could be used for gray water. If funds are provided for the proposed laundry and shower facility, improved health and hygiene, and improved life style and relief from the burdensome task of carrying large quantities of water would be accomplished.

Sheldon Point - Presently, the nearest laundry facility available for use is 15 miles away. A facility including two washers and two dryers would be adequate for the village needs.

Shageluk - The present hot water tank isn't sufficient for operation of both the laundromat and shower simultaneously. Funds would replace the existing hot water tank in their facility with a larger tank.

Section 3 presently appropriates the sum of \$200,000 from the general fund to DEC for planning and feasibility studies for rural solid waste projects in communities not connected by the Alaska road system. The Department of Environmental and Conservation will address this section.

Section 4 presently appropriates the sum of \$450,000 from the general fund to DEC for rural city dump fencing projects, water delivery equipment, and waste collection and disposal equipment in communities not connected by the Alaska road system. The Department of Environmental Conservation will address this section.

Section 5 presently appropriates the sum of \$100,000 from the general fund for payment as a grant to the City of Koyuk for gray water disposal project. The Department of Environmental Conservation will address this section.

Section 6, 7, and 8 remain the same.

Testimony of
Ernst W. Mueller
Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation

On

House Bill 334

March 31, 1981

In general, the Department of Environmental Conservation appreciates this opportunity to comment on House Bill 334. Following are our specific remarks on each section of the bill:

Section 1(a)(1)

In section 1(a)(1), we have identified eight projects for which defined need exists for construction funds. These are Akiachak, Brevig Mission, Gambell, Mountain Village, Noorvik, Tanacross, Savoonga and Shungnak.

Akiachak (\$1,200,000): Funds could be used to construct a ³²⁵⁰⁵⁰utilidor between the high school and the city's Village Safe Water (VSW) facility. The city could then enter into a service agreement with the high school. This project would most probably enable the city's VSW facility to become self supporting.

Brevig Mission (\$1,200,000): Brevig Mission's washeteria facility burned down in January 1980. This funding would replace that facility.

Gambell (\$600,000): Gambell has 2-3 months of the year during which its water supply is not adequate. This problem could be alleviated by installing a 500,000-gallon tank so that water will be available for this period. In addition, a summer water distribution line is needed.

Mountain Village (\$175,000): Mountain Village is presently receiving a PHS water and sewer project. Because of PHS funding limitations, certain parts of the city will not be served under this project (city offices, stores, etc.). Construction funds could be used to enable all of the city to be served.

Noorvik (\$200,000): Noorvik has a vacuum sewage collection system. Because of limitations in power sizing, the vacuum capacity of the system is limited. Installing 3-phase power at the pump house will enable higher horsepower pumps to be used, and will result in more efficient operation, as well as increased capability for future growth.

Tanacross (\$120,000): Tanacross has five community septic tanks and drainfields. Although the drainfields have failed, we believe that it was because of faulty construction rather than inadequate soil percolation. New drainfields could be constructed.

Savoonga (375,000): The community needs a solid waste disposal site. There is a contractor presently in Savoonga who has equipment available to construct an access road. If construction can take place this year, mobilization can be avoided.

Shungnak (\$550,000): A solid waste disposal site has been requested. The major cost will be an access road. We recommend construction be delayed until the summer of 1982, when there is a runway expansion planned. This will enable the mobilization cost to be defrayed.

We suggest that, if this bill passes, the remaining eight projects in this section be funded initially for feasibility and design studies. Also, in our view, a single appropriation should be made for construction of these projects. These funds could be used to begin construction as soon as the design and cost estimates are completed. Representative Duncan initiated this approach last year by obtaining study funds for a project at Klukwan, with excellent results. Our Village Safe Water staff met several times with the community, culminating with a request for a proposal to several engineering firms for the design work. After the proposals were received, a member of the VSW staff helped the community select a consultant and has acted, at the community's direction, as their representative in dealing with the engineer.

Since Klukwan was one of the 20 villages in the VSW portion of the 1980 Water and Sewer Bond Bill (HB 689), we are able to fund construction this summer and anticipate that construction will be completed by September 1981, less than a year after the voters approved the bond bill. This same approach could be used successfully for five of the eight remaining projects.

Chalkyitak: We feel that design drawings could be prepared for the community's review and approval by February 1982 along with a cost estimate for construction. This would enable a construction start in June or July 1982.

Rampart: Rampart will require careful examination of the design alternatives as well as the costs of operation and maintenance. It would be highly unlikely that design drawings would be ready in time for summer 1982 construction.

Northway: Northway's situation requires review of three different alternatives and a thorough examination of all the operation and maintenance costs involved.

The alternatives are:

- (a) Individual wells with septic tanks for each home;
- (b) Individual wells for each home with a community sewer system;
- (c) A community water and sewer system.

A substantial amount of additional field work is required before we will have sufficient information to decide which alternative is appropriate.

Fort Yukon: The key to the success of this project is development of an agreement among all parties concerning the cost of operation and maintenance, responsible maintenance agency and appropriate user fees for sewage disposal service. Then, construction can begin. We foresee construction of a new lagoon could begin in 1982.

Wainwright: We are unsure of what is needed at Wainwright, and can only suggest that a design study be done before any decisions are made on construction.

Hooper Bay is a special case. At the present time, there are two watering points, both of which have summer distribution systems. Before there is any system expansion, how much water the wells are capable of delivering without salt water contamination must be determined. This will involve drilling some observation wells and 7 to 10 days of pump testing. We estimate that this work would cost \$200,000.

The utility systems in Minto and Arctic Village have been plagued by breakdowns since they have been installed. Rather than making temporary repairs, we would suggest feasibility studies at both locations to determine whether or not the current systems are appropriate and if design changes are required.

Section 1(a)(2)

Section 1(a)(2) of the bill is a valuable way to initiate these projects. I would point out that only one of the 14 communities designated (Rampart) would have construction money available in this bill. This means that construction would not take place in any of the other locations before 1983.

Section 2

Section 2 contains 27 projects of which 14 are for solid waste disposal sites in rural Alaskan communities. It is not clear with these projects whether construction of an access road is required. If so, project costs would be significantly higher.

The \$150,000 proposed to fund laundromat facilities is very low. There does not appear to be any need to fund a facility at Ruby since it can be funded from the 1980 Water and Sewer Bond Bill. Also, we believe that a study of the long-term availability of water is necessary in Hooper Bay before appropriating money for a laundromat.

The Bethel sewer system, Dillingham sewer system, Kodiak Island Borough water and sewer project, Unalaska water supply and distribution system, and Kodiak Monashka dam project are all viable, identified needs that would be aided by the proposed level of funding.

We wish to point out that while the Nome water and sewer utilidor will bring the benefits of piped water and sewer to a number of residents currently on honey buckets, it will aggravate an already overloaded sewage treatment plant. The effluent from this sewage treatment facility flows into Snake Creek and the city's small boat harbor. We suggest that some form of additional treatment be provided, which would require an additional appropriation of \$4,000,000.

Also, we have not given final approval to the Kotzebue water and sewer expansion study, and are still unsure as to what will be finally proposed. We do know that one of the items being considered, a fire protection system, is a very real need.

Section 3

Section 3 of the bill is for \$200,000 to the Department of Environmental Conservation for a statewide study on solid waste disposal for communities not connected by the road system. When the department proposed changes this year in the Village Safe Water Act (AS 46.07), we included solid waste disposal facilities as eligible for funding. This language was removed by the Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee, which indicated a need for a comprehensive plan for solid waste management in rural Alaska. Because of the State's size and diversity, no single approach to solid waste management is applicable. We are now in the process of developing a plan that studies 12 to 14 different geographic areas in the State. Each region has conditions which dictate different approaches to the solid waste problem. We then propose to develop technical baselines for each area. This study must involve a large amount of travel to rural communities if it is to have any value. These travel needs are reflected in the appropriation.

Section 4

Section 4 is for \$450,000 to the department for use in rural city dump fencing projects, water delivery, equipment and waste collection and disposal equipment for rural communities. This type of

appropriation would enable our field staff to have a mechanism with which we will be able to quickly help communities in need.

Section 5

Section 5 is for \$100,000 to Koyuk for a grey water disposal project. These are individual facilities and so cannot be funded under the VSW Act, but can be through other means.

MINTO

2) Rehabilitation Water & Sewer System

STATEMENT OF NEED:

Although Minto has received three IHS sanitation projects between June of 1970 and July of 1977, serious design deficiencies still exist in the current water & sewer system. The sewer main on front street freezes, at least partially every winter. This section of sewer main is made of uninsulated pipe. Design engineers recommend that consideration should be made towards digging it up and replacing with insulated arctic pipe. The water distribution system becomes inoperable almost every winter. Again, several leaks have been found in the main lines which need to be repaired. Frequently, the system is made inoperable through the breakdown of small inexpensive but essential parts. It is recommended that a reserve inventory of essential parts be required and maintained in the pump house in order to prevent damage and freeze up from occurring due to lack of adequate supplies. Currently, the city does not have the resources to maintain such an inventory.

Repairs to the Minto sanitation project should logically take place next year as there are 20-housing unit replacements scheduled for the ASHA homes inadequately constructed in the community. Construction of these units is planned for next summer with the possibility of additional housing units being added the following year. Rehabilitation of the water and sewer distribution system should logically take place at the same time as the construction of these new units.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Major construction will have to be done to replace the front street main sewer line with arctic insulated pipe and to dig up the main water distribution line as this line is only insulated intermittently throughout its length which causes freezing problems during the winter period. In addition, the flow meters on both boilers will be replaced, and the

fluoride and chloride metering pumps will be repaired or replaced. This circulating pump on one boiler will be replaced and cement pad will be poured underneath both boilers. The pump house will be cleaned up and painted and an inventory of necessary spare parts will be organized and placed on hand. In addition, adequate hand tools will be obtained to allow the village operator to perform necessary maintenance on the system.

BUDGET:

Insulate Sewer Main	30,000
Man Hole	17,000
Insulate Water Main	24,000
Water Treatment	1,500
Pump House Renovation	8,000
Labor	30,000
Maintenance Tools	5,000
Equipment - Operating Expense	20,000
Freight	20,000
Travel	<u>8,000</u>
Subtotal	163,500
15% Engineering	24,000
15% Contingency	<u>24,000</u>
Total	211,500

ARCTIC VILLAGE

1) Shower/Laundry Renovations

STATEMENT OF NEED:

Arctic Village water and sanitation project was constructed by the Public Health Service with the facility being completed and transferred in September of 1976. The system has had continual operational problems since initiation. The water distribution system and the sewage collection and treatment system have basically been abandoned. In addition, the pump house washeteria has deteriorated seriously and is now being used merely as a watering point.

PROJECT: Renovation of Facility

This project will include improving the water source, constructing a weather cover over the well and replacing the well pump, replacing 400 feet of heat tape and regrading the utilidor, replacing the well pump power transformer, repairing pump house and the water treatment equipment. The hot water generator and two of the three boiler shut offs will be replaced in addition to replacing the laundry equipment. General repair of the washeteria buildings, doors, and windows and repair of the line to the clinic. Repair gravity sewer line and manholes, and rebuild existing 15KW generator.

BUDGET:

Material	\$14,000
Replacement Equipment	6,500
Labor	22,000
Freight & Transportation	<u>12,600</u>
Subtotal	54,000
Contingency	<u>8,500</u>
Total	\$63,000



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

April 18, 1980

To John T. Tredwell

To Steve
Ginnis.

ALASKA AREA NATIVE HEALTH SERVICE
BOX 9-741
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510

Refer to: A-EHB

Mr. Kias Peter, Sr., First Chief
c/o Arctic Village Council
Arctic Village, Alaska 99722

Dear Mr. Peter:

The purpose of this letter is to provide your village council with a comprehensive report regarding the sanitation facilities in Arctic Village, as promised in our letter to you dated February 25, 1980. This report is based on observations by Mr. Jay Farmwald, PHS Staff Engineer and Mr. John Thein, PHS O&M Specialist on their survey of your facilities February 21, 1980. Attachments include other reports and surveys of the facilities since they began operation in 1976.

System Background: Alaska Area Native Health Service (AANHS) Project AN-73-103 provided Arctic Village with an infiltration gallery water source, pump house/washeteria, a sewage lagoon, and water and sewer service for the clinic. The village was given tracked vehicles for the distribution of water/collection of wastewater and seventeen (17) homes were provided with domestic plumbing, water and wastewater holding tanks. The facilities were completed and transferred on September 21, 1976.

The system has had some operational problems since startup. Some due to inadequate equipment, but most due to inadequate operation and maintenance practices. Both inadequacies are compounded by the remoteness of the village, which increases operation costs, and the economy of the village.

Power Generation Background: There was no electrical utility in Arctic Village when the system was constructed. IHS installed three (3) electric generators to operate the pump house/washeteria and the clinic; one 30 kw generator to provide power for the entire system, and two 15 kw generators to alternately provide power to the facilities at night when electrical consumption would be lower. Most of the past problems with this project have been associated with the generators. The 30 kw and one of the 15 kw generators were originally purchased as used, surplus equipment. These units operated sporadically for one to two years and then finally broke down completely, requiring major overhaul or replacement. The one new 15 kw was then used to carry the full load of the system, which

overloaded the unit and eventually led to its complete failure. To compound the overload, the village and/or operators agreed to supply power to other nearby facilities, including the community store, RCA Alasccm (phone), City Council office, community lodge, four individual homes, the church, and the National Guard Armory, which was being used as the high school until the new high school was completed (March 1, 1980).

The justification for supplying power to nearby facilities was to collect additional revenues to help pay for the high cost of fuel, which has to be flown in to Arctic Village at a cost of about \$2.00/gallon.

To solve the problem of inadequate generator capacity, the utility was able to obtain two 100 kw surplus generators one of which is presently operable. However, the 100 kw is too large and burns too much fuel. In short, it is costing the utility more to generate the power than they are receiving in revenues.

In an attempt to lower the fuel consumption, a 12 kw surplus generator was recently supplied. This generator, aside from being too small, is not compatible with the system due to its odd voltage production (150/230 volt). The pumphouse/washeteria requires 120/208 volt power.

Findings: When we inspected the system on February 21, 1980, the 12 kw was inoperable. The air circulating fan which provides cooling for the generator broke off during the night prior to our arrival. Without the cooling fan the generators would undoubtedly overheat causing failure and a potential fire hazard. We strongly urge that this generator not be used.

The pumphouse/washeteria, especially the generator room, was in a very unsafe condition which could lead to a serious accident. The facilities are very cluttered with used parts, supplies and/or junk which should be disposed of. The 100 kw generator and the 12 kw generator lead wires are not in conduit but strung randomly across the generator room. There were leaking fuel lines, open containers of fuel and oil, and pools of fuel and oil on the floor presenting a serious fire hazard. At our urging, Mr. John, the operator, agreed to clean up the junk and the oil. The 100 kw generator also has an exhaust leak which vents into the room which is a health hazard to all in the building.

A rundown of existing conditions on other system components found in our survey included:

Infiltration Gallery and Transmission Line: The top was removed from the gallery housing and most of the transmission line utilidor has been dismantled. Mr. John and crew had removed approximately 200 feet of pipe that had frozen. The heat tape along the transmission line is burned out. The pipe was thawed out and leaning up against the pumphouse ready to be reinstalled when the heat tape would be replaced. The gravel pad has eroded away on the outer edge of the well pad causing the gallery house to settle on the outside. Large holes were evident on the bottom edge through which cold air and blown snow infiltrates the structure.

Pumphouse: The pumphouse was very cluttered with used parts, supplies and junk. The walls, floor and ceilings were coated with a film of soot from the leaky exhaust from the generator.

Both chemical pumps were unplugged. The Penwalt A-588 pump used for fluoride was inoperable. The Wallace and Tiernan (W&T) .94-100 pump used for chlorine was operable.

Pressure System: Both pressure pumps were reportedly operable; however, we didn't test them as the water storage tank was dry. One pressure switch has a broken spring for which the operator substituted a piece of sponge rubber to make it operational.

Heating System: Two of the three boilers were operable. One boiler had a burner motor removed. One of the hot water heaters had a broken fire brick in the combustion chamber. The other hot water heater was reportedly operable. The boilers and hot water heater were not operating during our survey as there was no water in the system. Building heat was being supplied by the gravity oil burner. The secondary heating system was low on glycol solution. No additional glycol was on hand. The heat thermostat in the washeteria has been broken and taped back together.

Laundry Equipment - Washers: Two of the small washing machines were operable, one Speed Queen installed by IHS and one Westinghouse provided by the high school construction Contractor. Two of the small washers were inoperable. One Speed Queen needs drive bolts. Another Speed Queen has been removed and has been cannibalized for parts to keep the other two operating. The 30 lb. Hammond washer has a burned out power transformer. A replacement transformer has been purchased, but has not been installed.

Dryers: Both "American" dryers have faulty coin mechanisms. The blower motor has been removed from one of the dryers and the other is operated by turning it on and off at the circuit breaker. The centrifugal extractor is reportedly operable.

Showers: Reportedly there were some problems with the showers in both the mens' and ladies' sections. One shower stall apparently does not drain while one starts, but does not shut off by the coin box timer.

There are periods of inadequate hot water in the ladies shower. We were unable to thoroughly check out the shower problems with no water in the facilities.

Doors and Windows: Most of the door knobs in the washeteria and shower areas were removed and most doors in these areas are damaged; a couple beyond repair. Most of the windows in the washeteria are broken as well as one in the pumphouse near the mens' shower entrance.

Vehicles: Both tracked haul vehicles were parked outside and reportedly need new batteries. One vehicle needs a new starter selenoid and about a dozen track pads replaced which were reportedly on hand. On one of the vehicles, the final drive assembly dropped down and in the process the propeller shaft slipped apart on the spline. These can be replaced, but the tank will have to be removed from the vehicle to gain access to the place where the final drive is bolted on. The front end loader, which is needed to move the haul vehicle tank, was apparently non-startable during the winter. The loader also reportedly has many oil leaks. The dump truck that was left with the system has a ruptured gas tank, a badly leaking hydraulic pump ram and bad brakes. The engine leaks oil excessively.

Individual House Plumbing: According to Mr. John, three homes fitted with water and wastewater holding tanks, toilets and sinks are still operable. The remainder have developed leaks from settling, freezing, etc., and are not being used. Other problems with the house plumbing were reported shortly after use began, including leaking faucets, excessive odors from the toilets and some frozen vent pipes. As a result the majority of the houses have reverted back to portable water containers and honeybuckets.

Sewer Main and Lagoon: There have been problems with manholes shifting which caused some sewer lines to break in the past. An emergency project has been funded to repair these damages. This project should be completed this summer.

The lagoon appeared to be in an operable condition; however, little could be seen on our visit due to the excessive snow depth.

Recommendations: The following recommendations are made to restore the Arctic Village sanitation facilities to adequate operation.

1. Gallery: Enlarge the gravel pad and the box over the wells. Level up the box, insulate it and make it airtight. A small heat

- source such as a heating lamp operated by a thermostat would protect against freezing.
2. Transmission Line: Replace piping and heat tape. Regrade utilidor. Insure that the transmission line drains back after cycling. If drainback occurs after each cycle, the heat tape should be used or turned on when freezing occurs. Continual use of the heat tape will result in overheating and failure of the heat tape.
 3. Replace the booster auto transformer which raises voltage to the well pump to overcome line losses. Needed is: One (1) "Tierney" Catalog No. AC10353V4F, 208/240 volt.
 4. Replace fluoride pump and put chlorinator and fluoridator back into operation.
 5. Thoroughly clean pumphouse walls, floors, and ceilings of soot and fuel oil.
 6. Remove all used parts, inoperable equipment, and junk from the building.
 7. Organize and store usable parts, supplies and tools in appropriate shelves or containers.
 8. Purchase necessary parts and repair washing machines and dryers that are inoperable.
 9. Repair or replace broken doors, replace removed door latches.
 10. Repair broken windows.
 11. Repair malfunctioning showers and/or replace defective coin boxes.
 12. Replace burned motor on one boiler. Perform annual maintenance on boilers and hot water heater. This includes removing ignition electrode assembly and clean, adjust and replace nozzles and electrodes as needed.
 13. Replace wall thermostat in washeteria.
 14. Replace fire box in one hot water heater.
 15. Provide glycol and add to the heating system.
 16. Replace one pressure switch (one with broken spring).

17. Remove both the 100 kw generator and the 12 kw generator from the parking garage.
18. Install a new 30 kw generator and a 15 kw generator and limit use to providing power to pumphouse/washeteria, and clinic.
19. Rebuild existing 15 kw to be utilized as a standby.
20. Make necessary repairs to get tracked vehicles operable.
21. Repair front end loader.
22. Repair dump truck...
23. Repair manhole and sewer main line (IHS).

As can be seen from the list of items above, the sanitation facilities are in need of much repair and renovation work. As stated in the Transfer Agreement between the Indian Health Service and the community of Arctic Village, "The Village hereby accepts such transfer under the terms and conditions set forth in the aforesaid agreement and agrees to operate, maintain, and repair such community facilities as the property of the village so as to keep the facilities in an effective and operating condition". The majority of the items listed are operation, maintenance and repair items, so they are obviously the responsibility of the village.

It is realized, however, that the extensive repairs needed are undoubtedly beyond the financial capability of the community. In light of this the following options should be considered by the community.

1. Reduce operation cost of the facilities: The scope of the facilities could be reduced to supply basic necessities from a simple watering point. This would mean terminating operation of the laundry facilities and haul vehicle operation which would reduce the cost of operating and maintaining the facilities.

With a basic watering point, the homeowners would haul their own water from the watering point to their homes. This is not the most desirable method for water distribution due to sanitary reasons, but is an accepted practice that is utilized in other communities. Sewage should still be hauled for disposal at the pumphouse. A homeowner's fee should be established to cover pumping and heating costs for the water line and to maintain the sewage haul vehicle.

2. Seek grants or funding from interested government agencies. PHS does not have any funding to assist in the operation and maintenance of facilities transferred to the village. All we can provide is technical assistance and training. There are undoubtedly other governmental agencies that could provide financial assistance such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), Environmental Development Administration (EDA), etc.

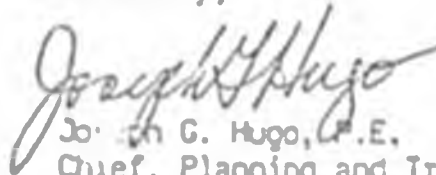
Other sources may be found through various Native corporations, including Deyon, Tanana Chiefs, and the Venetie Tribal Government.

3. Increase the user fees to enable the water and sewer utility to operate on a sound financial footing. Except in cases of an emergency, the operating costs of a water and sewer facility should be collected through users fees. If this is not the case in Arctic Village, a restructuring of charges to users is needed to offset rising costs of items needed to operate and maintain the systems.

This is currently a problem not only in Arctic Village but in many other communities due to high inflation and interest rates. Rapidly rising costs for fuel, spare parts, and equipment have increased the operating costs of most systems. In turn, most utilities have been forced to increase their users fee to meet these increased costs. The Arctic Village utility will undoubtedly have to raise its users fee in order to continue its service.

In conclusion, PHS regrets to inform you that due to budget limitations, we cannot finance operation and maintenance costs on village owned systems. If Arctic Village can find or provide a source of funding to purchase the needed materials to address the items listed above, we can provide necessary technical assistance and guidance to get the system in a good operating condition.

Sincerely,



Joseph G. Hugo, P.E.
Chief, Planning and Training
Unit