

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1985-1986 86/2

3852 SCRA SB 26 - SB 47 728

1 (a) Except as provided in (b) of this section, before commencing
2 construction of a public project,

3 (1) if the project is located in a municipality, the de-
4 partment shall submit the plans for the project to the planning com-
5 mission of the municipality for review and approval;

6 (2) if the project is located within two miles of a vil-
7 lage, the department shall submit the plans to the village council for
8 review and comment;

9 (3) if the project is located within the area represented
10 by a community council established by municipal charter or ordinance,
11 the department shall submit the plans to the community council for
12 review and comment.

DOT
change

generally say the amount could easily surpass \$1 million.

Those civil lawsuits could end in favor of either the parents or the school district, of course. But an independent hearing officer has already found that former principal Ray Carter did not act competently in dealing with Koenig, and that could

See Suit, page A-12

RONDY GRAND PRIX

Mike O'Brien of The Times

Competitors in the Rony Grand Prix road race head south on Minnesota Drive Saturday. Nineteen cars started the first round of the race Saturday, but

only 12 were running when the checkered flag fell. Most of the competitors will be back for today's race, which starts at noon. Story, page C-1.

cal look at the borough's and the state's political affairs, tell a complex tale of high-rolling, high-stakes financial operations.

Here is the sequence of events that unfolded this week in a drama that involved a cast of borough, state and federal offi-

tionable appropriations of during the Brower administration. In the last five of Brower's administration, lion in contracts were le tionably to companies th

See Revelations, pa

Community councils: a neighborly concern

Editor's note: Community councils offer area residents a grass-roots level opportunity to shape the future of their areas. This is the first in a series of three articles illustrating how the 34 councils operating in Anchorage work and what they contribute to the municipality's governmental process.

by Nancy Killoran
Times Writer

Alaskans are known for their intense interest in statewide issues, but many residents are more concerned about what happens in their neighborhoods as they are about preserving wildlife habitat in the Interior or killer whales in the Gulf of Alaska.

In Anchorage, community



First of three parts

councils are one way citizens can help control what happens in their neighborhoods. Community councils are neighborhood associations authorized by the Municipal Charter. A community coun-

cil ordinance and council guidelines establish that councils have a cooperative relationship with the government.

The Federation of Community Councils is a non-profit organization made up of 34 individual councils. The federation contracts with the municipal clerk's office to provide staff and facilities so the volunteer councils can communicate with their members and the public.

"In a way we are unique among other cities with councils," said Kris Barnes, assistant manager of the Federation of Community Councils.

"Usually, neighborhood associations are a branch of city government, part of a planning department or urban development

authority. In Anchorage we are not a level of government, we are an independent non-profit corporation that provides a truly public participation system at a bargain basement price."

The municipal contract with the federation is just under \$125,000 this year. For that amount neighborhood councils have access to a staff of three, a three-room office, equipment, supplies and paid postage. The center functions as a collection point for ordinances, platting information, transportation decisions and other municipal issues that will affect individual neighborhoods.

The community council sys-

See Community, page A-12

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Sunny today,



Weather, page B-5

Monday daylight
8 hrs. 42 min.

Sunrise.....9:54 a.m.
Sunset.....5:36 p.m.

Tuesday daylight
8 hrs. 47 min.

Sunrise.....8:51 a.m.
Sunset.....5:38 p.m.

Community councils serve as vital cog in city's machinery

Continued from page A-1

tem provides a pipeline between the municipality and the neighborhoods — a pipeline that collects neighborhood opinions for various municipal departments and one that also tells the neighborhoods what is being planned for the future of their area.

A look at February agendas for various community councils indicates that the neighborhood pipeline to the municipality works well both ways.

The Government Hill council is asking that the municipality replace the wood-stave water mains in its area. At the Huffman/O'Malley meeting, residents had an opportunity to comment on the preliminary design of improvements to Huffman Road.

Local concerns about traffic problems in and around Northern Lights Boulevard and the Seward Highway have recently reactivated the Rogers Park Council. And design development plans for Tiklishla Park will be reviewed at the next Airport Heights meeting.

But sometimes kinks in the pipeline lead to the criticism that councils are just another level of bureaucracy.

The bureaucratic accusation comes up when councils take themselves too seriously, said Judy Stanek, manager of the Community Councils Center.

"Councils sometimes present themselves as decision makers. But councils are collectors of public opinion, not advocates. We stress to new officers that the council should present majority and minority opinions from their regions," said Stanek.

Another criticism of the councils is that the system allows a handful of people to influence decisions affecting an entire community.

Sometimes major issues will draw from 50 to 100 people to a

"In Anchorage we are not a level of government, we are an independent non-profit corporation that provides a truly public participation system at a bargain basement price."

— Kris Barnes

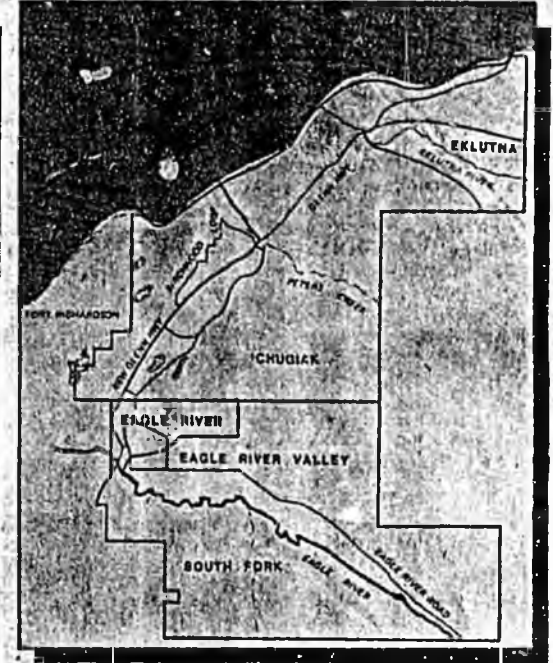
council meeting. This occurred in Birchwood when the Eklutna Water Pipeline was up for review and in South Addition when they discussed a residential parking permit plan.

Many times councils meet with only a few local residents plus the officers there to review new subdivision plats or other municipal proposals. These councils then present an opinion to the municipality.

Stanek believes that if the council takes the time to let the neighborhood know that a specific issue will be addressed, the people concerned will participate, come to a meeting, call in their opinion or write a letter.

"If only a few are interested in an issue, then those people should be allowed to comment. You shouldn't need a show of 500 people at a meeting for opinions to count," said Stanek.

Monday: Part 2 — What some councils have accomplished.



Recognized community councils

Times art department

The Municipality of Anchorage recognizes 34 Community Councils, the grassroots system that gives residents of neighborhoods a chance to be heard

Revenue-sharing endangered

Continued from page A-1

tion programs.

buildings and vehicles and senior citizen programs. Borough finance director Leroy Barton said loss of the funds, which comprise about 10 percent of the borough budget, would force officials to cut

Introduced: 1/14/85
Referred: Community and Regional Affairs,
Health, Education and Social Services
and Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY JOSEPHSON

2

SENATE BILL NO. 26

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to notification of community coun-
7 cils of certain state actions."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 35.30 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 35.30.015. NOTICE TO COMMUNITY COUNCILS. A department,
11 agency, or public entity of the state that has responsibility for
12 construction of a public project or for issuance of a permit or cer-
13 tificate of need for the construction of a private project shall
14 notify each community council established by ^{an act of} municipal ^{government} of
15 any construction that will affect health, safety, population density,
16 aesthetics, traffic, or parking in the ^{area} ~~neighborhood~~ represented by the
17 community council. Notice shall be given not less than 30 days before
18 construction begins or before a permit or certificate of need for
19 construction is issued.

*Panel
Extraction?*

*ABC -
Dept of
Correction -
Transportation -
feasibility
study*

*30 days for
comments*

- Jan 17 Talked to Chris Barnes - Auc - Fed Comm Cncls
 Asked Fleischauer - fiscal note
- Jan 17 Kenai Boro - Stan Thompson says they have no Comm Cncls
 Called North Star - no Comm Cncls (suggests I call back to Rural Coord.)
- Jan 18 Peggii Harrison - Neighborhood Cncls only she
 will notify John Jensen
 Mat-Su Boro etc notified of Tues Tele conf.
 Susan Truck - Auc - notified of hearing
 Called Fleischauer about fiscal note
- Jan 20 - Z. Nelson - in Mex. Talked to son
 Saxowsky - no answer
 Porterfield - out of state
 Meadowlakes - Nancy Howes - will contact Mat-Su teleconference Ctr
 Jim Bauer - Alpine
 MaryLee Mayhew - Willow
 Lebrant - South Lakes
 Girdwood - let msg.
 Glen Alps - Tom Snelling
 Old Seward - Jack Thompson
 Ratto

- Jan 21 - drafted by Ed Hein
 "area" for neighborhood "or by an act of Municipal gov."
 under APA can or put on a list 44.62.190 (a-2)
 Rabbit Creek, Lloyd Morris - out of town - left message (277-6414)
 Turnagain Arm - Hugh Crickshank - 653-7837
 North Star Boro - Peggy Martin - Rural Coord. - no organized
 Councils now

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 01/18/85 TIME: 16:36 *
* FROM: BARBARA NORRELL *
* SUBJECT: FOM *
* PRINT DATE: 01/18/85 TIME: 16:36 *
* *

TO: SENATORS DEVRIES, VIC FISCHER, JOSEPHSON, STURGULEWSKI
FROM: FRANK MATTHEWS, PRESIDENT SCENIC PARK COMMUNITY COUNCIL,
8621 LEEFER CIRCLE, ANCHORAGE, 99504, 333-2600
SUBJECT SB 26

THE SCENIC PARK AREA COMMUNITY COUNCIL STRONGLY SUPPORTS SB 26.
WE WOULD SUGGEST, IF IT IS PRACTICAL, TO PROVIDE FOR A 45 DAY
NOTIFICATION PERIOD.

PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION	DATE/TIME SENT
JFOM	01/18/85 16:36
LIOA	01/18/85 16:36

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
* *
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* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 01/21/85 TIME: 17:07 *
* FROM: LANA TRUJILLO *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 01/21/85 TIME: 17:07 *
* *

TO: SEN. DEVRIES, VIC FISCHER, JOSEPHSON, STURGULEWSKI

FROM: ROBERT BALDWIN, 4907 ROGER DR., ANCHORAGE, 99507,
562-5451(HM), 562-2482(WK), RE: SB 26

THE CAMPBELL PARK COMMUNITY COUNCIL STRONGLY SUPPORTS SB 26.
NOTIFICATION SHOULD PROVIDE FOR INPUT DURING FORMATIVE STAGES AS
OPOSED TO REACTING TO INFLEXIBLE, FINAL DECISIONS. ROBERT
BALDWIN, CHAIRMAN, CAMPBELL PARK COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

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* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
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* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 01/21/85 TIME: 14:58 *
* FROM: LIOA *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 01/21/85 TIME: 15:07 *
* *

TO: SENATORS DEVRIES, VIC.FISCHER, HALFORD, KELLY, STURGULEWSKI

FROM: DAVE YOUNG
SR2 BOX 9213
EAGLE RIVER, ALASKA 99577

URGE PASSAGE OF SB26, BUT WOULD SUGGEST A 60 DAY NOTIFICATION PERIOD AS MANY COUNCILS MEET ONLY ONCE PER MONTH ANYTIME TO GATHER INFORMATION AND PROVIDE INPUT.

SIGNED DAVE YOUNG, PRESIDENT, SOUTH FORK COMMUNITY COUNCIL
EAGLE RIVER

Hear Jan 22

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Local Note
From Files - 3900
2000

SB - Admin

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IN THE SENATE

BY JOSEPHSON

SENATE BILL NO. 26

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to notification of community councils of certain state actions."

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

* Section 1. AS 35.30 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 35.30.015. NOTICE TO COMMUNITY COUNCILS. A department, agency, or public entity of the state that has responsibility for construction of a public project or for issuance of a permit or certificate of need for the construction of a private project shall notify each community council established by a municipal charter of any construction that will affect health, safety, population density, aesthetics, traffic, or parking in the neighborhood represented by the community council. Notice shall be given not less than 30 days before construction begins or before a permit or certificate of need for construction is issued.

area



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

10/31/89
Date

S B

3 6

1/16/85 Bill Moffatt said - hold in Limbo --
Paul will put in sponsor substitute

1 IN THE SENATE

BY P. FISCHER

2 SENATE BILL NO. 36

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act allowing retirement credit for the unused
7 sick leave of an employee of a political subdivision
8 or public organization participating in the public
9 employees' retirement system."

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

11 * Section 1. AS 39.35 is amended by adding a new section to read:

12 Sec. 39.35.375. CREDIT FOR UNUSED SICK LEAVE. (a) An employee
13 of a participating political subdivision or participating public
14 organization who is employed on or after July 1, 1984, and who retires
15 after July 1, 1985, may elect to add unused sick leave credit to the
16 total number of years of credited service under AS 39.35.370(c).
17 Unused sick leave shall be credited on a day-for-day basis. Employee
18 contributions may not be required for credited unused sick leave.

19 (b) An employee retiring before July 1, 1985, who returns to
20 membership service with a participating political subdivision or
21 participating public organization on or after July 1, 1985, and who
22 subsequently retires is eligible for unused sick leave credit only
23 with respect to sick leave accrued during membership service on or
24 after July 1, 1985.

25 (c) Unused sick leave may be added to credited service under
26 this section as of the first day of the month after which

27 (1) the employee meets the eligibility requirements of this
28 section;

29 (2) the employee is terminated from covered employment; and

1 (3) the employee's written election regarding unused sick
2 leave is received and verified by the administrator.
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Position Paper

SB 36

The treatment of sick leave is an area to be addressed through the collective bargaining process by individual employers; retirement benefits are not. We do not feel it is appropriate for the legislature to force this type of liability on employers in the system through a change in retirement law. Other avenues such as personal leave or various forms of cash pay out are available and can be exercised locally taking into account differences that exist in both practice and philosophy.

The department is opposed to this bill for these reasons and the dangerous precedent it would establish.

J.K. Humphreys

J.K. Humphreys, Director, Division of Retirement & Benefits

1/18/85

Date

Lisa Rudd

Lisa Rudd, Commissioner of Administration

1/27/85

Date

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

Page 1 of 2

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: Senate Bill 36
 Title: An act allowing retirement credit for unused sick leave
 Sponsor: P. Fischer
 Requestor: De Vries
 Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: No state agencies
 Program Category Affected: _____
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

Operating	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
100 Personal Svcs						
100 Rtmnt & Bnfts						
200 Travel						
300 Contractual						
400 Supplies						
500 Equipment						
600 Land & Struct						
700 Grants, Claims						
700 TRS Match						
TOTAL OPEATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared By: J.K. Humphreys, Director *J.K. Humphreys HR* Phone: 465-4470
 Division: Retirement & Benefits Date: 1/21/85

Approved by Commissioner: Lisa Rudd *LJR* Date: 1/27/85
 Agency: Department of Administration

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

Senate Bill 36
Fiscal Note Analysis
Prepared by Division of Retirement & Benefits
Department of Administration

January 21, 1985

IV Analysis: The cost of this bill will be borne entirely by the PERS employers other than the State of Alaska. The individual employer contribution rates will increase on an average of .24% of PERS payroll.

The total costs to non-state employers who are participating in PERS is expected to be as follows:

FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
<u>\$828.4</u>	<u>\$894.7</u>	<u>\$966.3</u>	<u>\$1,043.6</u>	<u>\$1,127.1</u>	<u>\$1,217.3</u>

If this bill becomes law the funding ratio in PERS will decrease by .2%

The total actuarial present value of the cost of this bill is \$2,100,000.00.



City and Borough of Sitka

304 LAKE STREET. SITKA, ALASKA. 99835

March 28, 1985

Senator Dick Eliason
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Dick:

RE: SSSB 36

I have been asked by the city administrator to write to you concerning SSB 36 which is an act allowing retirement credit for unused sick leave of municipal employees for municipalities participating in the Public Employee Retirement System.

The City and Borough of Sitka is opposed to passage of this bill for two reasons:

[1] On the theoretical level we question why the state should get involved with local government employee negotiations. Traditionally retirement benefits for local employees have been a locally negotiated item. The proposed statute would automatically give any municipal employee under PERS credit for their unused sick leave upon leaving Sitka's employ. This is a real gift from the legislature directly to Sitka's employees without the need of having to talk to the assembly about it. The assembly merely has to cough up the money.

On a more personal level, since I am leaving municipal employment in the near future, after ten years as Sitka's city attorney, and I have nearly four months of accrued unused sick leave, this legislative gift would mean to me approximately \$30 a month for the rest of my life after I reach the age of 55. As an employee who is quitting, I particularly appreciate the sentence in the proposed statute which reads, "employee contributions may not be required for credited unused sick leave". I am also particularly pleased that I don't have to go to the assembly and ask them if they wish to buy me a \$30 a month annuity for the rest of my life, because I have a feeling that their answer might be different than the legislature's.

Senator Dick Eliason
RE: SSSB 36
March 28, 1985
Page two

[2] Sitka's second objection to the proposed statute is that when it specifically mandates that the employee pay nothing for the gift, it leaves us with the sneaky suspicion that it is the municipality which will have to pay the entire cost. Evidently the additional cost per employee is actuarially established per employee and then the city is billed for that amount. I hope there is a fiscal note attached to the bill to show the cost to the municipalities. It appears that the legislature would be bestowing additional costly benefit on Sitka's municipal employees and not giving the municipality any realistic say in it, and not even allowing the municipal elected officials to get credit for the additional benefit at the bargaining table.

This leaves municipalities participating in PERS with the option of withdrawing from the system entirely. While I doubt that this additional freebie will add too much more to the municipalities' costs overall, I should point out over the past decade costs have been added to the municipalities' share constantly while the employees' share has remained at 4.25% by statute. When I started working for Sitka in 1975, the employer's share in PERS was somewhere in the 6% range, now, in 1985, Sitka is paying over 18% for its share. By giving these additional benefits at no cost to the employee, the legislature is ultimately going to bring the price of participation in the PERS system beyond that which a municipality can afford.

I would hope the legislature would strongly think about any proposed benefit increases at no cost to the employee inasmuch as our state constitution specifically prohibits reduction of retirement benefits once they are granted to an individual (Article 12, Sec. 7, Alaska Constitution).

I presume that a rationale for this bill is to discourage abuse of sick leave by offering additional financial incentives to come to work. In my own case, Sitka pays me over \$200 a day to stay home when I'm sick. Under this bill, if I came to work for that day I would earn myself an additional 35-40 cents a month beginning at age 55. I don't think a person who abuses sick leave will find this incentive too enticing.

There appears to be a peculiarity in the bill as written which I am not sure was intended. The bill states, "An employee who is employed on or after July 1, 1984, and who retires after June 1, 1985, may elect...". As I understand PERS, there is a major difference between a person who quits their job and a person who "retires". In my own instance, I plan to quit my job, however I will not retire for a number of years, until I reach 55. Under A.S. 39.35.680(10) when I quit, I will

Senator Dick Eliason
RE: SSSB 36
March 28, 1985
Page three

become a "deferred vested member" and will not be counted as a person who has "retired" until I actually begin receiving retirement benefits under the definition of "retired member" [A.S.39.35.680(34)]. If my reading of the existing statute is correct, the proposal would discriminate against people who reach the age of 55 and retire (or take early retirement at age 50) between July 1, 1984 and July 1, 1985, because those persons would not be eligible for this free benefit; however, the persons under retirement age, such as myself, who were employed on July 1, 1984, even if they quit before July 1, 1985, will receive these benefits so long as they do not become a "retired member" prior to July 1, 1985. Thus as I read the bill, the drafter has evidently grandfathered "spring chickens" like myself, back to July 1, 1984 but "old folks" who hope to get this benefit will have to defer "retiring" until July 1, 1985 or be out of luck.

Finally, why does the bill require the employee to specifically apply for these new retirement benefits? Since they cost the employee absolutely nothing and don't entail any trade-offs or other individual considerations. There is NO reason whatsoever why a person would not find it to their advantage to apply. In such a case, why not make the benefit automatic and eliminate the application?

If this bill is destined for enactment, my only suggestion would be to make it OPTIONAL for a municipality to grant its employees this proposed benefit rather than making the proposed benefit automatically applicable to all municipal employees. Such wording could be easily accomplished; it would leave municipal employee wage and benefit negotiations where they belong, with the municipalities, and it would allow municipalities to undertake the additional costs only if the municipality so decided.

All in all, the City and Borough of Sitka doesn't like this bill and hopes that you will vote against it.

Sincerely,



Peter S. Hallgren
Senior Municipal Attorney

cc: P. Fischer
Sturgulewski
Rodey
Alaska Municipal League
Grussendorf

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul A. Fischer
Senate District D
Box 784
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
(907) 262-9420 W
262-9269 H



State Senate

While in Juneau

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3791

MEMORANDUM

March 8, 1985

To: Senator Edna DeVries
Chairman, Community and Regional Affairs

From: Senator Paul Fischer *PF*

Subject: Senate Bill 36 - Retirement credit for unused sick leave.

I would appreciate it very much if you would schedule Senate Bill 36 for a hearing the week of March 18, 1985.

The current legislation excludes state employees, I am enclosing a proposed amendment to the legislation that would allow state employees to enjoy the same benefits that borough and city government workers would receive should the bill become law. Also enclosed are position papers from the Alaska Public Employees Association and other interested groups, as well as an Attorney General's Opinion that relates to the bill.

Please let me know which date would be most appropriate for that week. And, of course, contact me if you need additional information or if I can be of further assistance.

"FERRY"

SB 36 amds

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL 36

Delete the following from page 1, lines 13 and 14:

OF A PARTICIPATING POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OR
PARTICIPATING PUBLIC ORGANIZATION

Delete the following from page 1, lines 20 and 21:

OF A PARTICIPATING POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OR
PARTICIPATING PUBLIC ORGANIZATION

CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION

2118 Cushman Street

Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-2023

January 23, 1985

Senator Paul Fischer
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

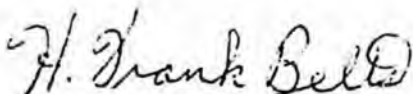
We wish to thank you and offer our support for SB36 which you have introduced into the Senate.

Senator Moss introduced similar legislation into the Thirteenth Legislature during the first session at our request. We have not seen a copy of your bill yet but assume it is very similar.

If we can be of any assistance in any way, i.e. providing rationale, testifying before committee, generating support of other groups, etc., let us know and we will do what we can. We are on a first name basis with most of the Fairbanks area legislators.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,



H. Frank Belts
Business Manager

HFB/nr



Alaska Public
Employees Association **APEA**

State Headquarters: 340 N. Franklin, Juneau, AK 99801 (907) 586-2334

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Paul Fischer

FROM: Cherie Shelley
Executive Director

SUBJECT: SB 36 - Retirement Credit for Unused Sick Leave

DATE: February 8, 1985

APEA supports SB 36 and has received considerable interest on this bill from our members. We would like to see this concept extended to all members of the Public Employees' Retirement System. At present, the bill excludes state employees from receiving retirement credit for unused sick leave.

The Division of Retirement and Benefits verified the exclusion and made note of it in their fiscal note. In order to include state employees, the following changes would be necessary:

delete the following from page 1, lines 13 and 14:

OF A PARTICIPATING POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OR
PARTICIPATING PUBLIC ORGANIZATION

delete the following from page 1, lines 20 and 21:

WITH A PARTICIPATING POLITICAL SUBDIVISION
OR PARTICIPATING PUBLIC ORGANIZATION

We appreciate your sponsorship of this legislation and look forward to working with you to secure its passage.

CS/kb

P. O. Box 2558
Kenai, Alaska 99611
February 3, 1984

The Honorable Paul Fischer
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

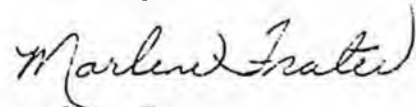
I would like to call your attention to Senate Bill #277, "An Act allowing retirement credit for the unused sick leave of an employee of a political subdivision or public organization participating in the public employees' retirement system."

This bill has been kept from the floor for at least two years, and I would like to ask your help in bringing it to the floor for a vote by the full house.

In the interest of fairness, I believe public employees are as deserving as school teachers in gaining this benefit. You know school teachers have had this benefit for a number of years. I am in the position of working in a public school, yet am designated as "less worthy" of this benefit when compared with teachers.

Public employees deserve equity on this issue.

Cordially,



Marlene Frates

Box 931
Soldotna, AK 99669
February 6, 1984

The Honorable Frank Ferguson, Chairman
Community and Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson,

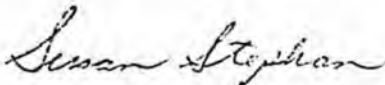
I am writing about House Bill #277, "An Act allowing retirement credit for the unused sick leave of an employee of a political subdivision or public organization participating in the public employees retirement system."

I would solicit your help in bringing this bill to the floor for a vote by the Senate.

School teachers have had this benefit for a number of years, and certainly, public employees are as deserving as school teachers in gaining this benefit. I work in a public school and feel classified employees are as worthy as certified to receive this benefit.

Public employees deserve equity on this issue.

Cordially,



Susan Stephan

cc: Don Gilman
Paul Fischer



Alaska Public
Employees Association **APEA**
State Headquarters: 340 N. Franklin, Juneau, AK 99801 (907) 586-2334

February 27, 1985

Senator Paul Fischer
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Retirement Credit for Unused Sick Leave

Dear Senator Fischer:

Attached is a copy of the Attorney General's formal opinion which excludes retirement benefits from the collective bargaining process. The opinion clearly states that retirement benefits are not included within the "terms and conditions of employment" subject to negotiations under the Public Employment Relations Act (AS 23.40.070 et seq.).

Whereas changes to the retirement system cannot be negotiated, legislative action is required to provide service credit for unused sick leave. A similar provision is included in the Teachers' Retirement System (AS 14.25.115.). This amendment would benefit those public employees who have consistently placed their professional responsibilities above their personal comfort. As with the Teachers' Retirement System, this amendment to PERS would increase productivity and reduce absenteeism.

From time to time it has been suggested that annual leave and sick leave be combined in favor of personal leave which could be "cashed in" upon termination. Such a change would, however, be much more expensive than granting retirement credit for unused sick leave.

This legislation is of great concern to APEA members. Your support is deeply appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Cherie Shelley
Executive Director

CS/kb

Enclosures

Fairbanks Field Office
825-D College Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Telephone: (907) 456-5412

Anchorage Field Office
833 Gambell Street, Suite A
Anchorage, AK 99501
Telephone: (907) 274-1688

Juneau Field Office
227 4th Street
Juneau, AK 99801
Telephone: (907) 586-6305

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

POUCH K - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU 99811

OPINION NO. 3

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

January 23, 1978

The Honorable B. B. Allen
Commissioner
Department of Administration
Pouch C
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Health & Retirement-Bargainability;
our file J-66-444-78

Dear Commissioner Allen:

You requested an opinion whether the Public Employment Relations Act (PERA), AS 23.40.070-23.40.260, supersedes the group life and health insurance statute, AS 39.30.090, and the statutes establishing the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), AS 39.35. Restated, the question is whether group life and health insurance benefits and retirement benefits subject to collective bargaining.

AS 23.40.070(2) provides that the policy underlying PERA is to be effectuated by "requiring public employers to negotiate with and enter into written agreements with employee organizations on matters of wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment." AS 23.40.250(7) provides that "'terms and conditions of employment' means the hours of employment, the compensation and fringe benefits, and the employer's personnel policies affecting the working conditions of the employees; but does not mean the general policies describing the function and purposes of a public employer."

These provisions, standing alone, clearly would make both group life and health insurance benefits and retirement benefits subject to collective bargaining since they both are "fringe benefits." This also fits the analytic distinction between matters subject to collective bargaining and those not subject to bargaining adopted by the Alaska Supreme Court in Kenai Peninsula Borough School Dist. v. Kenai Peninsula Education Ass'n., No. 1537 (Alaska, December 9, 1977). In that case, the Alaska Supreme Court stated that, in the absence of specific legislation on the subject, "a matter is more susceptible to bargaining the more it deals with the economic interests of employees and the less it concerns" questions of fundamental policy. It expressly held that life insurance, health insurance and liability insurance are negotiable absent statutory restrictions.

AS 39.30.090, the group insurance statute, provides in part that "[t]he Department of Administration may obtain a policy or policies of group insurance covering state employees and employees of other participating governmental units subject to" certain conditions not relevant to this inquiry. Because health insurance deals with the economic interests of employees and does not deal with fundamental policy, because AS 39.30.090 authorizes the Department of Administration to obtain "a policy or policies," and because AS 39.30.090 does not specify what levels of coverage or

benefits must be included in the policy (or policies) obtained, we believe the issue of group life and health insurance benefits is negotiable under PERA. To the extent the cost of this negotiated coverage exceeds what the State would have paid under its employer-sponsored plan, the negotiated coverage is subject to legislative approval under AS 23.40.215.

The negotiability of retirement benefits is more complex. At the outset, it appears clear that retirement benefits afforded under PERS are not negotiable. Inclusion in PERS is a condition of employment for state employees, and contributions to it are mandatory. AS 39.35.120(b); AS 39.35.170. Given these statutory provisions, we believe the legislature intended the statutory provisions of PERS to apply to all state employees, and benefits under PERS may not be negotiated under PERA.

Under the Kenai Peninsula Borough School Dist. analysis, changes in public employee retirement benefits involve questions of fundamental public policy. One commentator has stated these questions to be "[t]he legislative objectives which underlie retirement plans; the relationship of these objectives to the employee's legitimate expectations in the employment relationship; the public interest in the maintenance and financial integrity of such plans; the problems of equitable allocation of cost between the employees and their governmental employers (taxpayers); the continuing demands

for liberalization of benefits and qualifying conditions and the result and necessity to re-evaluate the standards by which benefits are measured; the need to maintain a reasonable measure of solvency; the justification, or lack thereof, of a reserved legislative power to deal with these problems; [and] the scope of that power." Cohn, Public Employee Retirement Plans--the Nature of the Employees' Rights, 1973 U. of Ill. Law Forum, 32, 46. The public policy implications of changes in retirement benefits for public employees in Alaska take on added significance when one considers Article XII, Section 7 of the Alaska Constitution, which provides

Membership in employee retirement systems of the State or its political subdivisions shall constitute a contractual relationship. Accrued benefits of these systems shall not be diminished or impaired.

While we cannot be certain, we believe that the Alaska Supreme Court would conclude, as we have, that retirement benefits are not negotiable under PERA.

In conclusion, we recommend that the legislature be requested to clarify the "terms and conditions of employment" which may be negotiated under PERA. As the Alaska Supreme Court stated, "[i]t would be helpful if the legislature, through future enactments, provided more specific guidance on a number of the items which the unions seek to negotiate." Kenai Peninsula Borough School Dist., at 19. From both policy and administrative viewpoints, we believe

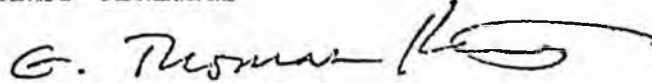
The Honorable B. B. Allen
January 23, 1978
Page 5

that a single, unified system of group life and health insurance benefits and retirement benefits for public employees is desirable. However, absent legislation to this effect, we believe the area of group life and health insurance benefits is a legitimate item for collective bargaining under PERA.

We hope this answers your questions.

Sincerely,

AVRUM M. GROSS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
G. Thomas Koester
Assistant Attorney General

C K:chp

Box 931
Soldotna, AK 99669
February 22, 1985

Edna DeVries, Chairman
Community and Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Chairman DeVries,

I strongly support Senate Bill #36 (H.B. #91). I urge you to make every effort for passage of this bill this session.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan Stephan".

Susan Stephan

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

Page 1 of 2

REQUEST Sponsor Substitute for
Bill/Resolution No.: Senate Bill 36
Title: An Act allowing retirement
credit for unused sick leave
Sponsor: P. Fischer
Requestor: _____
Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: All State Agencies
Program Category Affected: _____
Labor Services
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:
PERS

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

Operating	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
100 Personal Svcs						
100 Ptmnt & Bnfts		979.3	1,057.6	1,142.3	1,233.6	1,332.3
200 Travel						
300 Contractual						
400 Supplies						
500 Equipment						
600 Land & Struct						
700 Grants, Claims						
700 IRS Match						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	979.3	1,057.6	1,142.3	1,233.6	1,332.3
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		885.3	956.1	1,032.6	1,115.2	1,204.4
FEDERAL FUNDS		45.1	48.7	52.6	56.8	61.4
OTHER		49.0	52.8	57.1	61.6	66.5
TOTAL	-0-	979.3	1,057.6	1,142.3	1,233.6	1,332.3

POSITIONS: -0- -0- -0- -0- -0- -0-

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared By: J.K. Humphreys, Director
Division: Retirement & Benefits

Phone: 465-4470
Date: 3/21/85

Approved by Commissioner: Lisa Rudd
Agency: Department of Administration

Date: 3-24-85

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

Senate Substitute for Senate Bill 36
Fiscal Note Analysis
Prepared by Division of Retirement & Benefits
Department of Administration

March 21, 1985

IV Analysis: Passage of this bill would allow an employee participating in the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) on or after July 1, 1985 to add unused sick leave credit to the total number of years of credited service under AS 39.35.370 (c) on a day-for-day basis.

This is estimated to result in a .18% increase in the PERS employer contribution rate. The PERS state FY 86 salaries are estimated to be \$544,046,592.00.

The state cost of \$979.3 is calculated as follows:

The change in PERS contribution rate (.18%) times the FY 86 estimated state payroll (\$544,046,592.00) equals the FY 86 estimated costs \$979.3.

In addition to the State costs as described above, this would result in an increase in Political Subdivision contributions as follows:

FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
<u>\$771.5</u>	<u>\$833.2</u>	<u>\$899.9</u>	<u>\$971.9</u>	<u>\$1049.6</u>

The present value of the cost of this bill in PERS is estimated to be \$4,000,000.00 resulting in a .4% decrease in the funding ratio.



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

10/31/89
Date

S B

H 7

2/14 DEC SB-47 Billie Trent -- testimony - yes - ~~Admin~~ ^{Envir Conservation} 465-2600
no fiscal note -- no advisory opinion (position paper)

C&RA -- Marjorie Listberger 465-4708
Muni of Ave -- Suzanne - 586-2401
Ferguson/Scott advised

2/20 ^{Called} Listberger ^{who} says Jennifer Fate was suppose to
contact me - were preparing - decided not to present
called Billie Trent - Gary Hayden will testify Dir, Div of ^{Facility} Construct/
Operation
Suzanne has talked w/ Bill Miles - he knows

2/21 Talked to Greg Capito - Hayden in mtg -
Sec 2 in bill is prioritized and will
be presented by Hayden or Ross -
I asked for written hand-outs

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

May, 1986

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS date base CM 14. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Jeanie Henry

Senate Community and Regional Affairs
2/21/85, 3:50
3/19/85, 3:50

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on Community and Regional Affairs



Official Business

Senator Edna DeVries, Chairman

Members:

Senator Ferguson, Vice Chairman

Senator Cognill

Senator Sturgulewski

Senator V. Fischer

Pouch V

Juneau, Alaska 99811

April 11, 1985

Mr. Wayne Holley
P. O. Box 388
Talkeetna, AK 99676

Dear Mr. Holley:

I have received your correspondence concerning funding for the Talkeetna water/sewer system, and am in total agreement with you that the system is badly needed.

While I was Borough Mayor and meetings were being held by the Assembly to set up the capitol project funding priorities for this Legislative Session, the Talkeetna sewer/water project was not requested. I was aware of the study that was being done by the Village Safewater agency; but it was my understanding at the time that present Borough Mayor, Dorothy Jones, was working directly with the Governor to secure the necessary funding. Since the funding for the project was already being taken care of, the Borough did not include it as a priority.

Since coming to Juneau I have met with the two key people familiar with state funding for water and sewer projects. They are Gary Hayden, Director of the Division of Facility Construction and Operation; and Greg Capito, Chief of the Village Safe Water program. Money for the Talkeetna system was included in the capitol projects budget submitted by Safe Water. It is my understanding that it was removed prior to the budget being submitted to the Legislature.

Under any circumstances it would be difficult to secure the needed funds without them being a part of the Borough's funding priorities; however with the major reductions in spending mandated this year by the reduction in revenue, I feel it is going to be almost impossible. This does not mean that I will stop working to get this funding. I will continue to do all I can because I believe Talkeetna badly needs a modern sewer/water system.

Please drop by my office if you are in Juneau, or feel free to call me at 465-4712. I am always interested in your concerns. May God bless you.

Sincerely,

Edna DeVries
Senator

Board of Supervisors
Talkeetna Water and Sewer Service Area
P.O.Box 388
Talkeetna, Alaska 99676
Phone 733-2341

March 26, 1985

The Honorable Edna B. DeVries
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Senator DeVries:

We, the Board of Supervisors of the Talkeetna Water and Sewer Service Area, request your support in our effort to obtain funding for the installation of a water and sewer system in our town.

In August of 1984 the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation completed a Sanitation Facilities Preliminary Engineering Study which recommended that a water and sewer system be constructed in Talkeetna. In the October, 1984 Matanuska-Susitna Borough General Election voters of Talkeetna approved the creation of the Talkeetna Water and Sewer Service Area. This service area is an arm of the Borough and is overseen by a three-member board of supervisors who act as advisors to the Mayor. The Service Area is charged with planning and design, construction, operation and maintenance of the system. Through the Borough, it has the power to generate revenue by assessing user fees and/or levying taxes on real property. These powers will insure that the cost of continuing operations will be met but the small population base would probably not be sufficient to meet the demands of the initial capital project. Therefore, we are requesting that the State of Alaska assist us with funding for the construction of the water and sewer system.

Our need for a water and sewer system has arisen because of several factors. Some are of natural origin. These include:

- a) a shallow water table which ranges from 1 to 6 feet often renders many private septic treatment systems inoperative.
- b) porous soils, in conjunction with the high water table, allow any contaminants to disperse over a wide area, thus affecting large numbers of people.

Other factors result from human actions. These include:

- c) small lot sizes, a legacy of the original survey of the townsite, make it impossible to satisfy Health Department requirements as to separation distance between any water source and any waste treatment system.
- d) shallow wells are the most numerous type of water source in the area and are especially susceptible to contamination under the circumstances which exist.

- e) a growing population brought about by population pressures in Anchorage and the Palmer-Wasilla area and encouraged by the attractiveness of the Talkeetna area has put much additional pressure on existing systems.
- f) a significant increase in tourism brought about not only by the efforts of local businesses and citizens but also through the encouragement of both the State of Alaska and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough has multiplied the strain on existing water and septic systems to a critical level.

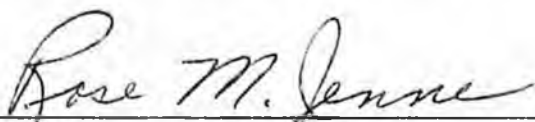
There are two major results which follow from the above factors. First, there is a growing potential for a serious health problem as a result of inadequate disposal of waste products and the resultant contamination of the ground water. There has been at least one documented case of hepatitis in the area. Several locations have been forced to use some type of purification system before using water from the site. Even the water at the elementary school is rated as marginal.

Secondly, most of the business in the area depends on tourism. This means there is a great emphasis on "service industry" business. Motels, bars, restaurants and other businesses which service the tourists put large demands on the very systems which have been found to be inadequate. This may be the single most important factor which prevents businesses in Talkeetna from fully participating in the growth of the tourism industry in Alaska and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

In summary, we are a small town with a large and growing problem. Your support in our efforts to obtain the necessary funding for this project will help insure the good health of the people and will also help promote a thriving business community which in turn will be better able to support the local population with much needed jobs and other opportunities.

Talkeetna Water and Sewer Service Area


Wayne Holley, Service Area Supervisor


Rose Jenne, Service Area Supervisor


Tom Scanlon, Service Area Supervisor

TALKEETNA, ALASKA
SANITATION FACILITIES
PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING STUDY

Prepared by:
VILLAGE SAFE WATER PROGRAM
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Pouch 0
Juneau, Alaska 99811

AUGUST, 1984

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I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Talkeetna, Alaska was established on the Alaska Railroad in the early 1900's. Lot sizes established then are, in many cases, too small to allow development when today's water and wastewater disposal regulations are applied.

Many wells are very shallow and have inadequate separation distance from subsurface waste disposal sites. Soils are very porous and there is a high groundwater table. These conditions coupled with higher population densities create a potential for contamination. Tests conducted during this study found no positive evidence of pollution, however, records show some of the same wells have been contaminated in the past.

For this report, Talkeetna has been divided into three (3) service areas. These are:

Service Area 1: The Old Town Site west of the Railroad.

Service Area 2: South of Old Town Site bordering the Spur Road;

Service Area 3: Denali and Talkeetna Heights Subdivisions and the Airport.

Please refer to Figure 2 on page 15 for clarification.

It is recommended that the community construct a water system for Areas 1, 2 and 3. This will provide a safe source of water for all residents of the community.

It is also recommended that the community construct a sewer system in Area 1 (Old Town Site). This system would serve the lots in the

community which are too small for on-site sewers. This will also bring these small lots into compliance with current water and wastewater regulations.

It is further recommended that the Matanuska-Susitna Borough use the remaining funds appropriated for this study to drill a test well to determine water quality in the proposed well site area. The community of Talkeetna should form an improvement district to operate and maintain the system that is constructed.

As Table 1 suggests, the estimated operation and maintenance cost for water and sewer service in the Old Town Site (Area 1) totals \$ 40.72 per household per month. The operational cost of water service only in Areas 2 and 3 is \$14.34 per household per month.

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED CAPITAL AND O&M COSTS
FOR RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVES

Recommended Alternative	Capital Cost	Operation and Maintenance Cost (O & M) House/Month*
Piped water system for entire community (Areas 1, 2 & 3)	\$ 2,033,000	\$26,675.00/year Cost/House/Month \$14.34
Sewer system in Old Town Site (Area 1)	\$ 1,129,000	\$18,991.00/year Cost/House/Month \$26.38

*Assumes every house in area served is connected with the system. If fewer services are connected, the cost per house will increase.

II. INTRODUCTION

In December 1983, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough requested that the Village Safe Water Program conduct a water and sewer feasibility study in Talkeetna. Forty thousand dollars was made available by the Borough for this study. Work began in March 1984. The purpose was to investigate the existing sanitation facilities in Talkeetna and present alternatives. Cost estimates for construction, operation and maintenance of various alternative systems are proposed for the community's consideration. Information was obtained from field investigations by Village Safe Water staff and from published reports by various public agencies (see Addendum, page 39). An ad hoc committee consisting of six Talkeetna residents was established to represent the community in this planning process and to review the report. Meetings were held to discuss this project on March 15, April 5, and July 31, 1984. The committee's comments are on page 48.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

Location

The community of Talkeetna is located at Mile 226.7 on the Alaska Railroad, approximately 80 air miles north of Anchorage. The area investigated by this report is bounded by the Susitna and Talkeetna Rivers on the north and west and by the State airport and Twister Creek on the east and south respectively. (See Figure 1, page 6.)

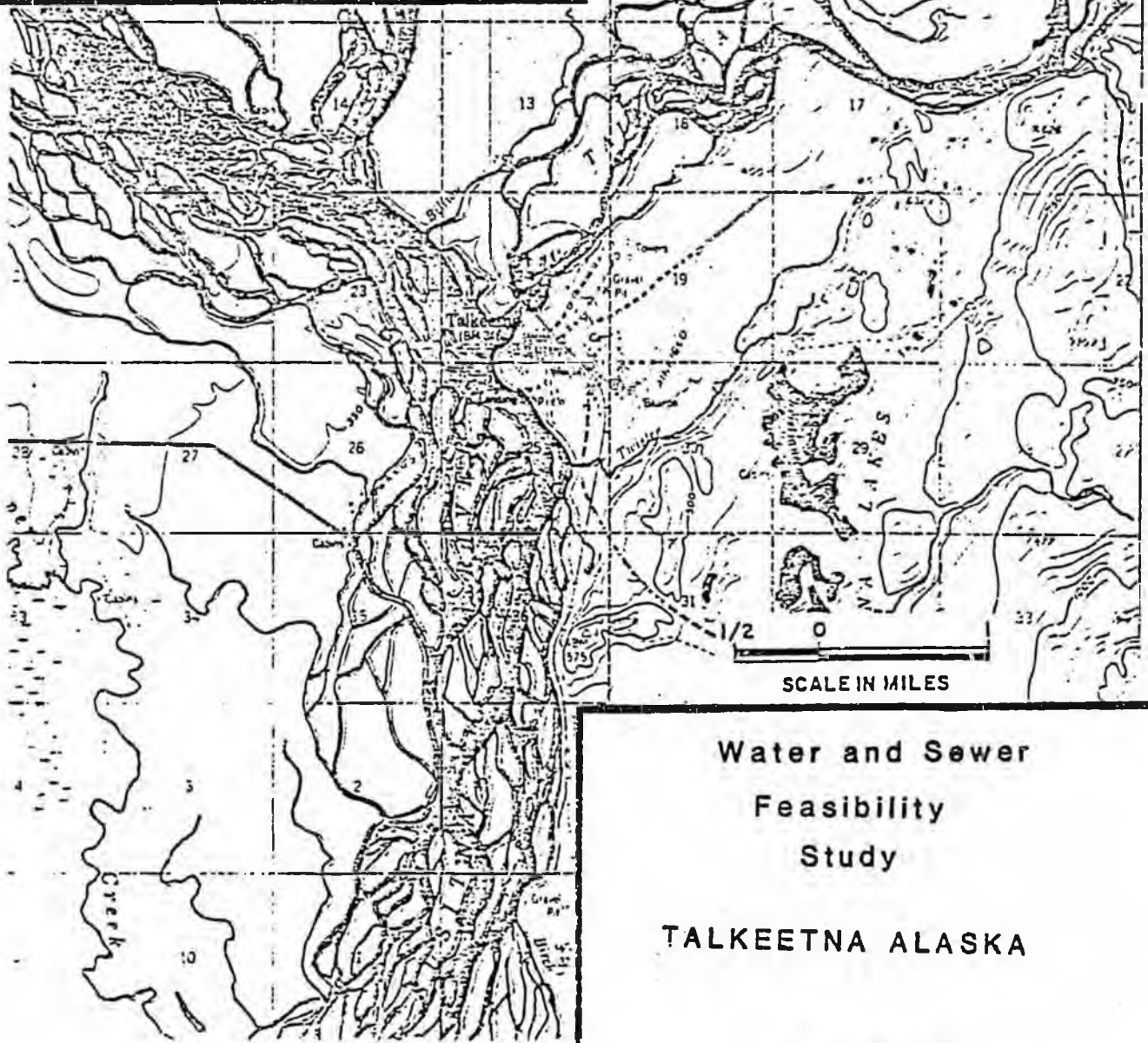
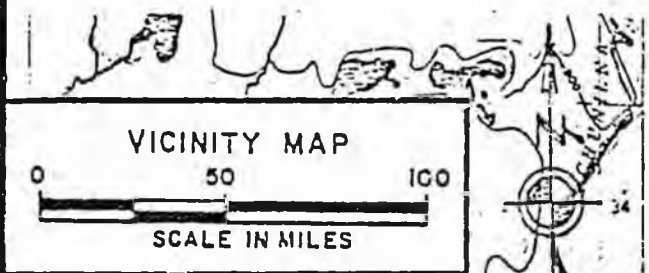
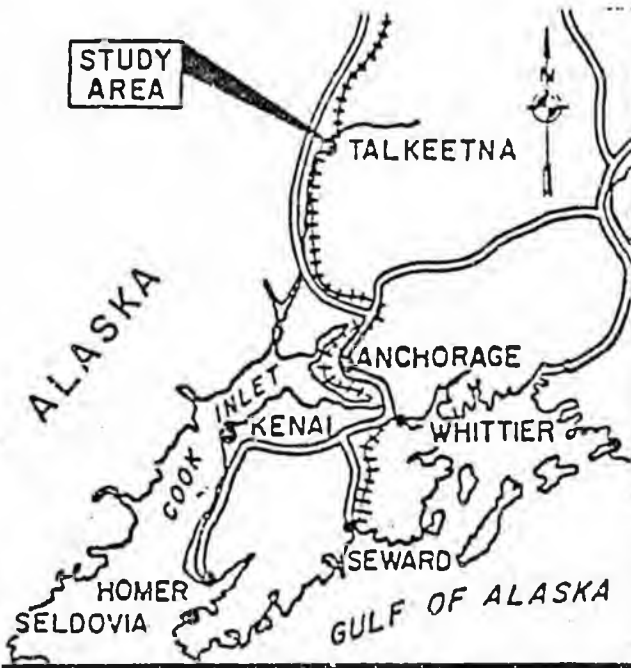
Climate

Talkeetna's climate varies between modified maritime and continental. Annual precipitation is approximately 28 inches (average snowfall is 102 inches). Temperature maximums range from -48 to 91 degrees F. Winds are from the north or south depending on the time of year.

TABLE 2
CLIMATE DATA

Mean July maximum temperature	70 degrees F.
Mean January minimum temperature	4 degrees F.
Mean annual precipitation	29 inches
Mean annual snowfall	102 inches
Heating index degree days	13,000
Freezing index degree days	3,500
Thawing index degree days	3,000
Average wind	N 3.7 kts.
Extreme wind	NE 33 kts.

STUDY
AREA



Water and Sewer
Feasibility
Study
TALKEETNA ALASKA

figure 1

Soil

Soil conditions vary; detailed testing in the area of the airport was done by the Department of Transportation.⁴ Typically, one-half foot of organics and roots overlie a layer of sandy silt, followed by a sandy gravel at an average depth of 2.6 feet. Investigation of groundwater indicated an average depth of 7 feet with seasonal variations.

Flood and Seismic Hazard Evaluation

A study published in June of 1972 by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers indicates that Talkeetna is subject to flooding from the Talkeetna, Susitna, and Chulitna Rivers.¹

The study indicates that large floods have occurred in the past and even larger floods are possible. The entire area considered in this feasibility study is included in the 100-year flood plain. If a flood of this magnitude occurs, all of the area this study considers will be under water. Flood elevations are reported to be:

TABLE 3

Flood	Elevation (feet, mean sea level)
Standard Project	354.4
Intermediate Regional (100 year)	351.8
August 1971 Flood	346.9
Approximate Elevation of roadway in front of Roadhouse	349.8

Any design and construction of water or sewer systems in Talkeetna must consider this potential for flooding.

Earthquake

Talkeetna is located in seismic zone 7. Major damage to structures can be expected from earthquakes greater than magnitude 6.0 on the Richter scale.

Economy

There are a total of 32 businesses in the Talkeetna area. The majority are retail (30%), service (30%) and transportation, communications and utilities (22%). The remainder are involved in construction, wholesale trade, finance, insurance and real estate. These businesses account for a total of 147 jobs, of which 75 percent are full-time. Total employment drops to 72 jobs during the winter. Frank Orth & Associates, Inc., reported that just under 50 percent of the businesses in Talkeetna plan to expand within the next year.⁶ This expansion should result in the creation of an additional 24 jobs. Six lodges and inns operate in Talkeetna with a combined total of 46 rooms which accommodate up to 96 people. Average summer occupancy rates are 19 percent. Many of the other businesses in Talkeetna are dependent upon hunting, fishing and tourism for the majority of their sales. Talkeetna does not receive revenue sharing funds directly from the State, instead, it relies on the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to provide many of the community services.

Housing and Public Facilities

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough (Mat-Su Borough) estimates that there are 140 dwelling units in Talkeetna.² The vacancy rate is reported to be 16.4 percent. Public facilities include an elementary school, fire station with an ambulance service, library, historical society museum, visitor's center, public boat launch, camping area and public park. Transportation is available year-round by rail, air or paved road.

Public Administration

Talkeetna lies within the Mat-Su Borough; the community is not incorporated. No organized or recognized governmental entity exists within the community at this time. The community is now in the process of forming a water/wastewater service area. This issue is expected to be placed on the October 1984 ballot.

Population

The 1983 Mat-Su Borough sample census² estimates the population of Talkeetna to be 325. A February 1984 report done for the Alaska Power Authority's (APA) Susitna hydroelectric project estimates the population to be 281 people.⁵ The discrepancy is probably due to the different time of year when each study was conducted (summer - higher population, winter - lower population). Results of each survey are tabulated below.

TABLE 4

	Mat-Su Census	APA Census
Total Housing Units	140	124
Vacant Housing Units	23	35
Vacancy Rate	16.43	28
Occupied Housing Units	117	89
Average Household Size	2.8	3.16
Total Population	325	281

For the purpose of this study, the higher population total of 325 will be used.

The population growth trend for Talkeetna is reported to be as follows:

TABLE 5

Percent Increase 1978-1981	Average Annual Percent Increase
10.09	3.36

Talkeetna's population is expected to continue to grow. Construction activity in the area and the possibility of the Susitna hydroelectric project may dramatically increase the rate of growth.

IV. SCHEDULED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Capital improvements funded for future construction include:

1. Larson Lake road access (\$149,300)
2. Yoder Road and bridges (\$113,500)
3. Talkeetna Spur Road pullout (\$100,000)
4. Improvements to the old German Casin/Visitor Center (\$7,000)
5. Talkeetna museum improvements (\$44,000)
6. Talkeetna boat launch and Christiansen improvements (\$1,000,000)
7. Talkeetna Nordic ski trail (\$50,000)
8. Talkeetna Elementary School ice facility complex (\$50,000)

V. EXISTING SANITATION FACILITIES

No community water or sewer service exists in Talkeetna. Businesses and many homeowners have constructed their own individual wells and septic systems. Due to high groundwater, some non-conventional or mound-type septic systems have been installed. Septic systems, in general, work well in Talkeetna. Waste disposal problems are reported more frequently in the Old Town Site.

Wells are less than 30 feet deep. Some are reported to be only 15 feet deep. Due to small lot sizes, many wells are located less than the required 100 feet from a waste disposal area. Water quality is good, with some wells having a moderate iron content. Random samples of water for quality tests were taken. Twenty-three samples were tested for phosphorus, dissolved solids, pH, chloride, sulfate, and conductivity (see Addendum, page 44). All indicators were within safe drinking water standards. No further chemical tests were done.

Fifteen water samples were tested for total coliform bacteria and there were no positive results. Some of the wells tested have in the past had positive coliform bacteria counts. The soils in most areas appear to be very porous and groundwater fluctuates seasonally. This may account for the inconsistency of the tests.

The small lot sizes, many very shallow wells, and lack of adequate separation between wells and septic systems creates the potential for contamination. If current practice continues as the population of Talkeetna increases, so will this potential.

A community survey was distributed to 160 homes in the study area. Fifty-six surveys were returned (see Addendum, page 41). Of those who responded, 45 said they had a private well. None said they hauled their water. Ten homeowners responded that they had problems with wastewater and seventeen responded that they had problems with drinking water quality. In answer to the question, "Does Talkeetna have a problem with water?" forty-seven said "yes." The reasons given most often were shallow wells, high groundwater and inadequate separation between the wells and septic systems. Forty-one answered "yes" to the question, "Does Talkeetna have a problem with sewage?" The reasons given were high groundwater, small lots and poor drainage.

There is no publicly operated community watering point available. People haul water from various businesses in the community. Concern has been expressed by some members of the community that these may not be safe sources of water because of inadequate separation distances from waste disposal areas.

Mat-Su Borough regulations specify a minimum lot size of 7,200 square feet. If the lots are under 20,000 square feet in size, they must have both a water and sewer system for the subdivision. If the lot sizes are over 20,000 square feet, but less than 40,000 square feet, they must have either a community water or sewer system. Many lots in Talkeetna are less than the minimum size allowed. Most lots in the Old Town Site fall within the requirement that they must be served with a community water and sewer system.

VI. SANITATION FACILITY ALTERNATIVES

Introduction

The study area was divided into three parts (see Figure 2, page 15). Study Area 1 includes the Old Town Site west of the Alaska Railroad; Area 2 is south of the townsite and borders the Talkeetna Spur Road; and Area 3 is the Denali and Talkeetna Heights subdivisions, including the area around the airport.

Assumptions made in estimating the cost of the water system were: The system would be deep buried and of ductile iron pipe; a community water supply would require minimal treatment; pressure for the system would be provided either by hydropneumatic tanks or by a ground level insulated water storage tank located on a hill just outside of town. The hydropneumatic system would also require a ground level storage tank located at the well.

In estimating the cost of the sewer system only, a septic tank effluent pumping system (STEP) was considered. The system would be constructed of polyethylene pipe. The relatively flat topography and high groundwater in Talkeetna would make a conventional gravity sewer system expensive and maintenance intensive. A STEP system utilizes a septic tank located at each service or group of services. From these, clear effluent is pumped under pressure to a waste disposal area. Accumulated sludge would be periodically pumped from the septic tanks and disposed of. The pumps would require maintenance and

TALKEETNA ALASKA

water and sewer study area

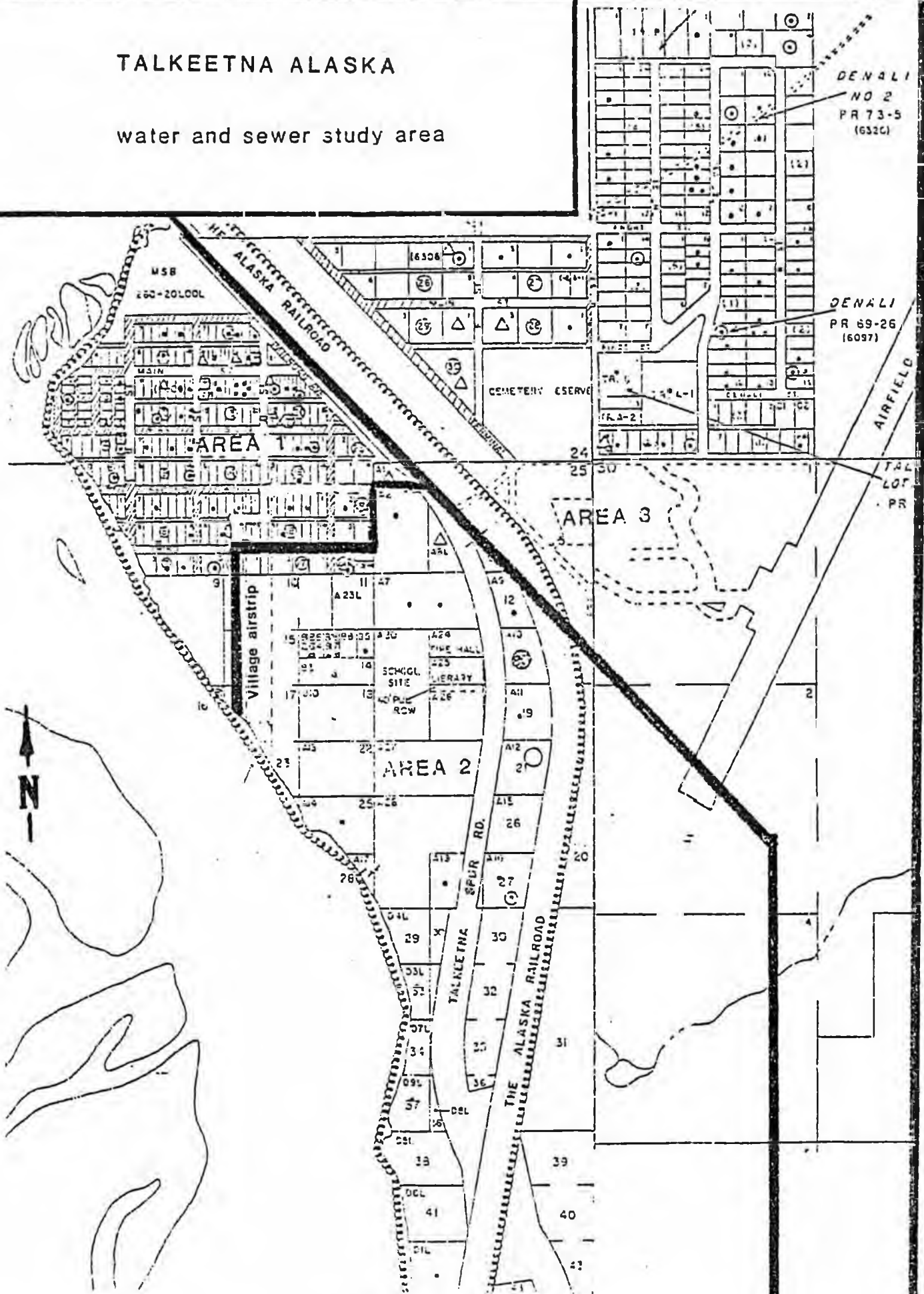


figure 2

periodic replacement. Maintenance of the tanks and pumps would be the homeowner's responsibility.

Three possible methods of wastewater disposal were evaluated. A community leach field was considered only for Area 1. An aerated lagoon and a rotating biological contactor (RBC) were considered for the other areas and for the whole system.

The leach field would only serve Area 1. It would be located near the river at the south end of the old village airstrip. The field itself would be located either on one side of the strip or on a parcel of vacant land in that area. Possible right-of-way acquisition problems exist with both locations. Due to high groundwater, the leach field would either be constructed as a mound system or with an insulating cover.

The aerated lagoons and the RBC sewage treatment facility could be located in an area adjacent to where the Alaska Railroad and Talkeetna Spur Road merge just south of town. This is a marshy area, but good soils are expected at a shallow depth.⁴ This area would require extensive foundation preparation for either facility. Right-of-way would need to be secured along with permits to construct in a wetland.

In all estimates, it is assumed that all residents are connected to each system. If fewer connections are made then individual service costs will increase proportionally.

TALKEETNA WATER SYSTEM

Water System Alternative 1

Areas 1, 2 and 3

Alternative 1 consists of a water system for the entire community (Areas 1, 2 and 3). The system consists of a community well with a small pumphouse located on land north of the Old Town Site. This property is owned by the Alaska Railroad and is leased by the Talkeetna Chamber of Commerce. There will be a 250,000 gallon steel storage tank which would provide five days water storage for the present population. Sufficient water to meet fire flows will be available with this system.

TABLE 6

	Costs	Totals
AREA 1:		
1 Well, 60-foot deep	\$ 20,000	
Pump, 15 hp	3,300	
Treatment building, 144 sq. ft. @ \$150 per sq. ft.	21,600	
Power installation	2,000	
Water lines, furnished and installed	332,150	
Fire hydrants, furnished and installed	<u>49,000</u>	
Subtotal for Area 1		\$ 428,050
AREA 2:		
Storage tank, steel, 250,000 gallon	\$ 250,000	
Water lines, furnished and installed	359,200	
Fire hydrants, furnished and installed	<u>41,250</u>	
Subtotal for Area 2		\$ 650,450
AREA 3:		
Water lines, furnished and installed	\$ 487,200	
Fire hydrants, furnished and installed	<u>60,500</u>	
Subtotal for Area 3		\$ <u>547,700</u>
Subtotal Areas 1, 2 and 3		\$1,626,200
Design, Management and Contingencies @ 25%		<u>406,550</u>
ALTERNATIVE 1 TOTAL COSTS		\$2,032,750
ALTERNATIVE 1 TOTAL ROUNDED COSTS		\$2,033,000
155 services @ \$13,115/service		

Water System Alternative 2

Areas 1 and 2

Alternative 2 consists of a piped water system for the Old Town Site and the area south of town along the Talkeetna Spur Road (Areas 1 and 2). There is a 250,000 gallon steel storage tank which provides for fire protection.

TABLE 7

	Costs	Totals
1 Well, 60-foot deep	\$ 20,000	
Pump, 15 hp	3,300	
Storage tank, steel, 250,000 gallon	250,000	
Treatment building, 144 sq. ft. @ \$150 per sq. ft.	21,600	
Water line, furnished and installed	691,357	
Fire hydrants, furnished and installed	90,750	
Power installation	2,000	
Subtotal Areas 1 & 2		\$1,079,007
Design, Management and Contingencies @ 25%		<u>269,752</u>
ALTERNATIVE 2 TOTAL COSTS		\$1,348,759
ALTERNATIVE 2 TOTAL ROUNDED COSTS		\$1,349,000
90 services @ \$14,987/service		

Water System Alternative 3

Area 1

Alternative 3 assumes only the Old Town Site is served with a piped water system. A larger pumphouse is required to house the hydro-pneumatic pressure system. Fire hydrants are provided in anticipation of a larger system in the future, but fire flows will not be available with this system.

TABLE 8

	Costs	Totals
1 Well, 60-foot deep	\$ 20,000	
Pump system	22,000	
Insulated water storage tanks	25,000	
Hydropneumatic tanks	24,000	
Treatment building, 780 sq. ft. @ \$150 per sq. ft.	117,000	
Power installation	2,000	
Water lines, furnished and installed	332,150	
Fire hydrants, furnished and installed	<u>49,000</u>	
Subtotal Area 1		\$ 591,150
Design, Management and Contingencies @ 25%		<u>147,788</u>
ALTERNATIVE 3 TOTAL COSTS		\$ 738,938
ALTERNATIVE 3 TOTAL ROUNDED COSTS		\$ 739,000
60 services @ \$12,315/service		

Water System Alternative 4

Areas 1 and 3

Alternative 4 assumes that only the Old Town Site and the Denali and Talkeetna Heights Subdivision areas are served. As in Alternative 3, a larger pumphouse is required. Fire flows will not be provided.

TABLE 9

	Costs	Totals
1 Well, 60-foot deep	\$ 20,000	
Pump system	22,000	
Water storage tank	25,000	
Hydropneumatic tanks, 3000 gal. cap.	24,000	
Treatment building, 780 sq. ft. @ \$150 per sq. ft.	117,000	
Power installation	2,000	
Water lines, furnished and installed	819,350	
Fire hydrants, furnished and installed	<u>109,500</u>	
Subtotals Areas 1 & 3		\$1,138,850
Design, Management and Contingencies @ 25%		<u>284,713</u>
ALTERNATIVE 4 TOTAL COSTS		\$1,423,563
ALTERNATIVE 4 TOTAL ROUNDED COSTS		\$1,424,000
125 services at \$11,389/service		

ESTIMATED ANNUAL
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

O&M Water System Alternative 1

Areas 1, 2 and 3

Assumes construction of system for Areas 1, 2 and 3, including a steel water tank storage pressure system. This system is capable of providing fire flows.

TABLE 10

	Costs
Heating fuel for pumphouse (92 gallons @ \$1.20/gal)	\$ 110
Labor (416 manhours @ \$15/hr)	6,240
Parts and repair (Assume one major repair per year with 3-man crew for one week: 50 hrs. x \$20/hr x 3)	3,000
Materials	1,000
Equipment rental (50 hrs. @ \$100/hr)	5,000
Electricity Water pumping (73,125 KWH x \$.09/KWH)	6,580
Lighting	165
Bookkeeping and billing (4 hrs. per month x 12 mo. @ \$12/hr)	580
Repaint tank at 10 years	<u>4,000</u>
ALTERNATIVE 1 TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS	\$ 26,675
Divided by 155 services x 12 months = \$14.34 per month per household	

O&M Water System Alternative 2

Areas 1 & 2

Includes construction of Old Town Site and south end of town, with water storage tank pressure system. System capable of providing fire flows.

TABLE 11

	Costs
Heating fuel for pumphouse (92 gallons @ \$1.20/gal)	\$ 110
Labor (312 manhours @ \$15/hr)	4,680
Parts and repair (Assume one major repair per year with 3-man crew for one week: 50 hrs. x \$20/hr x 3)	3,000
Materials	1,000
Equipment rental (50 hrs. @ \$100/hr)	5,000
Electricity	
Water pumping (40,500 KWH x \$.09/KWH)	3,645
Lighting	165
Bookkeeping and billing (4 hrs. per month x 12 mo. @ \$12/hr)	580
Repaint tank at 10 years	<u>4,000</u>
ALTERNATIVE 2 TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS	\$ 22,180
Divided by 90 services x 12 months = \$20.54 per month per household	

O&M Water System Alternative 3

Area 1

Operation and maintenance cost for the Old Town Site and immediate surrounding area with hydropneumatic pressure system:

TABLE 12

	Costs
Heating fuel for pumphouse (495 gallons @ \$1.20/gal)	\$ 590
Labor (208 manhours @ \$15/hr)	3,120
Parts and repair (Assume one major repair per year with 3-man crew for one week: 50 hrs. x \$20/hr x 3)	3,000
Materials	1,000
Equipment rental (50 hrs. @ \$100/hr)	5,000
Electricity Water pumping (27,000 KWH x \$.09/KWH)	2,430
Lighting	165
Bookkeeping and billing (4 hrs. per month x 12 mo. @ \$12/hr)	<u>580</u>
ALTERNATIVE 3 TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS	\$ 15,385
Divided by 60 services x 12 months = \$22.06 per month per household	

O&M Water System Alternative 4

Areas 1 and 3

Assumes construction of Old Town Site and Denali and Talkeetna subdivision sections with hydropneumatic pressure system.

TABLE 13

	Costs
Heating fuel for pumphouse (495 gallons @ \$1.20/gal)	\$ 590
Labor (312 manhours @ \$15/hr)	4,680
Parts and repair (Assume one major repair per year with 3-man crew for one week: 50 hrs. x \$20/hr x 3)	3,000
Materials	1,000
Equipment rental (50 hrs. @ \$100/hr)	5,000
Electricity Water pumping (59,265 KWH x \$.09/KWH)	5,340
Lighting	165
Bookkeeping and billing (4 hrs. per month x 12 mo. @ \$12/hr)	<u>580</u>
ALTERNATIVE 4 TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS	\$ 20,355
Divided by 125 services x 12 months = \$13.57 per month per household	

TALKEETNA SEWER SYSTEM

Sewer Alternative 5 - Leach Field

Area 1

Sewer Alternative 5 assumes that only the Old Town Site is served with a septic tank effluent pumping system (STEP). A community leach field is constructed either on or near the river end of the village airstrip. Sixty services would be hooked up to this system.

TABLE 14

	Costs	Totals
Clearing and grubbing	\$ 12,000	
Earthwork (field)	87,724	
Drain tile and insulation	45,678	
Sewer piping and earthwork	487,938	
Septic tanks, furnished & installed	240,000	
Pump and abandon old tanks	<u>30,000</u>	
Subtotal Sewer Alternative 5		\$ 903,340
Design, Management and Contingencies @ 25%		<u>225,835</u>
ALTERNATIVE 5 TOTAL COSTS		\$1,129,175
ALTERNATIVE 5 TOTAL ROUNDED COSTS		\$1,129,000
60 services @ \$18,820/service		

Sewer Alternative 6 - Lagoon

Areas 1, 2 and 3

Alternative 6 assumes that the entire community is sewered and an aerated lagoon with sufficient volume to store effluent over the winter is constructed. A STEP system will be utilized for sewage collection.

TABLE 15

	Costs	Totals
AREA 1:		
Sewer line, furnished and installed	\$ 447,024	
Septic tanks, furnished and installed	240,000	
Pump and abandon old tanks	30,000	
Lagoon earthwork	408,922	
Lagoon materials	527,860	
Facility for aeration system, 160 sq. ft.	<u>24,000</u>	
Subtotal	\$1,677,806	
Design, Management & Contingencies @ 25%	<u>419,451</u>	
SUBTOTAL ALTERNATIVE 6, AREA 1		\$2,097,257
SUBTOTAL ROUNDED ALTERNATIVE 6, AREA 1		\$2,097,000
60 services @ \$34,950/service		

	Costs	Totals
AREA 2:		
Sewer lines, furnished and installed	\$ 109,212	
Septic tanks, furnished and installed	120,000	
Pump and abandon old tanks	<u>15,000</u>	
Subtotal	\$ 244,212	
Design, Management and Contingencies @ 25%	<u>61,053</u>	
SUBTOTAL ALTERNATIVE 6, AREA 2		\$ 305,265
SUBTOTAL ROUNDED ALTERNATIVE 6, AREA 2		\$ 305,000
30 services @ \$10,167/service		
AREA 3:		
Sewer lines, furnished and installed	\$ 437,452	
Septic tanks, furnished and installed	260,000	
Pump and abandon old tanks	<u>32,500</u>	
Subtotal	\$ 729,952	
Design, Management and Contingencies @ 25%	<u>182,488</u>	
SUBTOTAL ALTERNATIVE 6, AREA 3		\$ 912,440
SUBTOTAL ROUNDED ALTERNATIVE 6, AREA 3		\$ 912,000
65 services @ \$14,037/service		<u> </u>
ALTERNATIVE 6 TOTAL COSTS		\$3,314,000
ALTERNATIVE 6 TOTAL ROUNDED COSTS		\$3,314,000
155 services @ \$21,380/service		

Sewer Alternative 7 - RBC System

Areas 1, 2 and 3

Alternative 7 makes the same assumptions as Alternative 6, but sewage treatment is by a rotating biological contactor instead of a lagoon.

TABLE 16

	Costs	Totals
AREA 1*:		
Sewer line, furnished	\$ 447,024	
Septic tanks, furnished and installed	240,000	
Pump and abandon old tanks	30,000	
Rotating Biological Contactor & Clarifier	102,600	
RBC shipping and installation	9,960	
RBC Facility, 800 sq. ft. @ \$150/sq. ft.	120,000	
RBC Facility foundation	<u>10,000</u>	
Subtotal	\$ 959,584	
Design, Management and Contingencies @ 25%	<u>239,896</u>	
SUBTOTAL ALTERNATIVE 7, AREA 1		\$1,199,480
SUBTOTAL ROUNDED ALTERNATIVE 7, AREA 1		\$1,200,000
60 services @ \$19,991/service		

	Costs	Totals
AREA 2*:		
Sewer line, furnished and installed	\$ 109,212	
Septic tanks, furnished and installed	120,000	
Pump and abandon old tanks	<u>15,000</u>	
Subtotal	\$ 244,212	
Design, Management and Contingencies @ 25%	<u>61,053</u>	
SUBTOTAL ALTERNATIVE 7, AREA 2		\$ 305,265
SUBTOTAL ROUNDED ALTERNATIVE 7, AREA 2		\$ 305,000
30 services @ \$10,176/service		
AREA 3:		
Sewer line, furnished and installed	\$ 437,452	
Septic tanks, furnished and installed	260,000	
Pump and abandon old tanks	<u>32,500</u>	
Subtotal	\$ 729,952	
Design, Management and Contingencies @ 25%	<u>182,488</u>	
SUBTOTAL ALTERNATIVE 7, AREA 3		\$ 912,440
SUBTOTAL ROUNDED ALTERNATIVE 7, AREA 3		\$ 912,000
65 services @ \$14,037/service		
ALTERNATIVE 7 TOTAL COSTS		\$2,417,185
ALTERNATIVE 7 TOTAL ROUNDED COSTS		\$2,417,000
155 services @ \$15,595/service		

*Much of the sewer piping in Area 2 is included in the Area 1 estimate because it connects Area 1 to the disposal site in Area 2.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

O&M Sewer Alternative 5 - Leach Field

Area 1

TABLE 17

	Costs
Electricity for pressure pumps (120 KWH x \$.09/KWH x 60)	\$ 648
Monitor (60 tanks @ 6/day = 10 days 10 days x 8 hrs/day @ \$15/hr)	1,200
Tank pumping (1/2 home/year @ \$200 home x 60)	6,000
Major repair (Assume one major repair per year with 3-man crew for one week: 50 hrs. x \$20/hr x 3)	3,000
Materials	1,000
Equipment rental (50 hrs. @ \$100/hr)	5,000
Pump replacement (250 x 60 pumps ÷ 7 years)	<u>2,143</u>
ALTERNATIVE 5 TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS	\$ 18,991
Divided by 60 services x 12 months = \$26.38 per month per household	

O&M Sewer Alternative 6 - Lagoon

Areas 1, 2 and 3

TABLE 18

	Costs
Building heat (102 gallons x \$1.20/gal)	\$ 122
Electricity for compressor (21,600 KWH x \$.09/KWH)	1,944
Labor (20-Hour Week x 50 weeks/year @ \$15/hr)	15,000
(40-Hour Week x 2 weeks/year @ \$15/hr)	1,200
Monitor (155 tanks @ 6/day = 26 days 26 days x 8 hrs/day @ \$15/hr)	3,120
Tank pumping (1/2 home/year @ \$200/home x 155)	15,500
Material	1,000
Major repair (Assume one major repair per year with 3-man crew for one week: 50 hrs. x \$20/hr x 3)	1,000
Materials	1,000
Equipment rental (50 hrs. @ \$100/hr)	5,000
Pump replacement (250 x 155 pumps ÷ 7 years)	<u>5,536</u>
ALTERNATIVE 6 TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS	\$ 52,422
Divided by 155 services x 12 months = \$28.18 per month per household	

O&M Sewer Alternative 7 - RBC System

Areas 1, 2 and 3

TABLE 19

	Costs
Building heat (508 gallons x \$1.20/gal)	\$ 610
Electricity (3,000 KWH x \$.09/KWH)	270
Labor (16-Hour Week x 52 weeks/year @ \$15/hr)	12,480
Monitor (155 tanks @ 6/day = 26 days 26 days x 8 hrs/day @ \$15/hr)	3,120
Tank pumping (1/2 home/year @ \$200/home x 155)	15,500
Major repair (Assume one major repair per year with 3-man crew for one week: 50 hrs. x \$20/hr x 3)	3,000
Materials	1,000
Equipment rental (50 hrs. @ \$100/hr)	5,000
Pump replacement ((\$250 x 155 pumps ÷ 7 years)	<u>5,536</u>
ALTERNATIVE 7 TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS	\$ 46,516
Divided by 155 services x 12 months = \$25.01 per month per household	

O&M Sewer Alternative 8 - RBC System

Area 1

TABLE 20

	Costs
Building heat (508 gallons x \$1.20/gal)	\$ 610
Electricity (3,000 KWH x \$.09/KWH)	270
Labor (16-Hour Week x 52 weeks/year @ \$15/hr)	12,480
Monitor (60 tanks @ 6/day = 10 days 10 days x 8 hrs/day @ \$15/hr)	1,200
Tank pumping (1/2 home/year @ \$200/home x 60)	6,000
Major repair (Assume one major repair per year with 3-man crew for one week: 50 hrs. x \$20/hr x 3)	3,000
Materials	1,000
Equipment rental (50 hrs. @ \$100/hr)	5,000
Pump replacement (\$250 x 60 pumps ÷ 7 years)	<u>2,143</u>
ALTERNATIVE 8 TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS	\$ 31,703
Divided by 60 services x 12 months = \$44.03 per month per household	

O&M Sewer Alternative 9 - RBC System

Areas 1 and 2

TABLE 21

	Costs
Building heat (508 gallons x \$1.20/gal)	\$ 610
Electricity (3,000 KWH x \$.09/KWH)	270
Labor (16-Hour Week x 52 weeks/year @ \$15/hr)	12,480
Monitor (90 tanks @ 6/day = 15 days 15 days x 8 hrs/day @ \$15/hr)	1,800
Tank pumping (1/2 home/year @ \$200/home x 90)	9,000
Major repair (Assume one major repair per year with 3-man crew for one week: 50 hrs. x \$20/hr x 3)	3,000
Materials	1,000
Equipment rental (50 hrs. @ \$100/hr)	5,000
Pump replacement (250 x 90 pumps ÷ 7 years)	<u>3,214</u>
ALTERNATIVE 9 TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS	\$ 36,374
Divided by 90 services x 12 months = \$33.68 per month per household	

O&M Sewer Alternative 10 - Lagoon

Area 1

TABLE 22

	Costs
Building heat (102 gallons x \$1.20/gal)	\$ 122
Electricity for compressor (8,280 KWH x \$.09/KWH)	745
Labor (20-Hour Week x 50 weeks/year @ \$15/hr)	15,000
(40-Hour Week x 2 weeks/year @ \$15/hr)	1,200
Monitor (60 tanks @ 6/day = 10 days 10 days x 8 hrs/day @ \$15/hr)	1,200
Tank pumping (1/2 home/year @ \$200/home x 60)	6,000
Major repair (Assume one major repair per year with 3-man crew for one week: 50 hrs. x \$20/hr x 3)	3,000
Materials	1,000
Equipment rental (50 hrs. @ \$100/hr)	5,000
Pump replacement (\$250 x 60 pumps ÷ 7 years)	<u>2,143</u>
ALTERNATIVE 10 TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS	\$ 35,410
Divided by 60 services x 12 months = \$49.18 per month per household	