ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1985-1986 8072

3854 SCRA SB 47

730

Atch #1

SENATE AMENDMENT

BY FERGUSON

To: AMND SENATE BILL No. 47

To: HOUSE BILL No.

PAGE: 1 LINE: 22

Insert new sections to read:

* Sec. 3. The sum of $13,700,000 is appropriated from the general fund for payments as grants to the following municipalities:

Shungnak	$ 720,000
Diomede	500,000
Kiana	330,000
Saint Paul	800,000
Saint George	850,000
Kivalina	5,000,000
Golovin	2,000,000
Koyuk	3,500,000

* Sec. 4. The sum of $3,140,000 is appropriated from the general fund for payments as grants for capital projects to the following unincorporated communities in the village safe- water program under AS 46.07:

Healy Lake	$ 300,000
Lime Village	365,000
Red Devil	430,000
Circle	150,000
Igushik	45,000
Lewis Point	50,000
Noatak	450,000
Venetie	500,000
Kalskag	500,000
Telida	350,000

* Sec. 5. The appropriations made in secs. 1 and 3 of this Act shall be disbursed in accordance with AS 37.05.315.

Renumber remaining section accordingly.

Sec. 2 · SB 47

Atch 2

Water, Sewer and Solid Waste Projects

In July 1984, the Department solicited community input as to what projects they would like to have funded through the Municipal Grants Program. We also asked for their comments on a criteria system which would rank community needs in a statewide perspective. The criteria system is presented in Appendix A. We received approximately $115.5 million in needs from forty-one communities for 148 projects. More details are available from the Department.

The projects were then scored and ranked to give a statewide perspective of need. This list is presented in Table I (page 4). The Department has requested $50 million to fund the construction of these projects. If less money is appropriated, the list will be worked from the top down until all funds are spent.

√ = in Gov's budget
total $10.1 mil

TABLE I

FY 86 STATE SANITATION PROJECT PRIORITY LIST 12/07/84

TAL SCORE	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT NAME	FUNDING-ADEC	CUMMULATIVE TOTAL
670	KLAWOCK ✓	EAST KLAWOCK WATER AND SEWER	300,000	300,000
590	KENAI ✓	PRINCESS, CINDERELLA, *COOLLOW, ALJAK, & AGIC WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENTS	600,000	900,000
580	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH ✓	ATQASUK SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY	1,200,000	1,900,000
575	KOTZEBUE ✓	SEWAGE LAGOON IMPROVEMENTS	150,000	2,050,000
525	JUNEAU ✓	MENDENHALL VALLEY STP EXPANSION, SEGMENT II & III, LIQUID TREAT.	1,292,500	3,342,500
525	JUNEAU	MENDENHALL VALLEY SEWER I/I CORRECTION	511,750	3,854,250
515	BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH ✓	NAKNEK SOLID WASTE PROJECT	750,000	4,604,250
515	NORTH POLE ✓	HIGHWAY PARK WATER AND SEWER	1,389,000	5,993,250
510	GALENA ✓	WATER DISTRIBUTION AND WASTEWATER COLLECTION	3,000,000	7,993,250
500	CRAIG ✓	WATER SOURCE	3,800,000	11,793,250
500	JUNEAU	MENDENHALL PENINSULA DISTRIBUTION	1,087,500	12,880,750
500	JUNEAU	MENDENHALL VALLEY STP EXPANSION, SEGMENT IV & V, SOLIDS TREATMENT	681,600	13,582,350
485	KENAI	EAST KENAI INTERCEPTOR-THOMPSON PARK SEWER IMPROVEMENTS	1,003,000	14,585,350
485	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	KAKTOVIK SEWAGE DISPOSAL	742,500	15,327,850
480	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	ATQASUK WATER TREATMENT FACILITY	1,000,000	16,327,850
475	VALDEZ	CAMPGROUNDS SANITARY DUMP STATION	10,000	16,337,850
470	DILLINGHAM	SEWERAGE TREATMENT FACILITY	720,000	17,057,850
470	FAIRBANKS	N. E. INTERCEPTOR -PHASE II	150,000	17,207,850
470	HAINES	SEWER OUTFALL EXTENSION	50,000	17,257,850
470	METLAKATLA GATEWAY BORO	SOUTH TONGASS SERVICE DISTRICT SEWER	850,000	18,107,850
465	NORTH POLE	NORTHWEST SEWER INTERCEPTOR AND WATER TRANSMISSION LINES	1,950,500	20,058,350
465	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	WAINWRIGHT WATER SUPPLY LINE	1,000,000	21,058,350
465	PETERSBURG	HAMMER AND MILL SLOUGH SEWER EXTENSION	320,000	21,378,350
460	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	WAINWRIGHT SEWAGE DISPOSAL	1,732,250	23,110,600
455	KENAI	SPRUCE, 2ND, 3RD AND 5TH WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENTS	300,000	23,410,600
455	PETERSBURG	SCOW BAY AREA SEWER SYSTEM	373,335	23,783,935
445	ST. MARY'S	WATER/SEWER UPGRADE Ph. 1, ADREAFSY SEWER PROJECT/ WATER LOOP REPAIR	575,071	24,359,006
440	FAIRBANKS	WATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION, PHASE 3	3,997,566	28,356,572
435	NOME	ICY VIEW UTILITY EXTENSION	3,292,063	31,648,635
425	JUNEAU	EAST MENDENHALL VALLEY DISTRIBUTION	1,563,500	33,211,135

FY 86 STATE SANITATION PROJECT PRIORITY LIST 12/07/84

SCORE	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT NAME	FUNDING-ADEC	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
420	ANGOON	GARBAGE DUMP IMPROVEMENT	50,000	33,261,625
420	NOME	LANDFILL IMPROVEMENTS	123,500	33,385,125
420	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	BARROW LANDFILL	1,000,000	34,385,125
420	PETERSBURG	WATER PLANT CLARIFICATION SYSTEM	350,000	34,735,125
420	SOLDOTNA	SLUDGE DEWATERER	60,000	34,795,125
420	WASILLA	WATER SYSTEM EXPANSION	1,200,000	35,995,125
410	KENAI	THOMPSON PARK WATER IMPROVEMENTS	350,000	36,345,125
400	FAIRBANKS	N.E. INTERCEPTOR -PHASE I	175,000	36,520,125
390	CORDOVA	NORTH FILL INDUSTRIAL PARK	700,000	37,220,125
390	CORDOVA	SOUTH FILL SEWER AND WATER	351,200	37,571,125
390	SITKA	CASCADE CREEK SEWER	140,500	37,721,625
385	KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BORO	MUD BITE SUBDIVISION SEWER	1,279,580	38,981,205
385	KLAWOCK	AIRPORT WATERLINE	300,000	39,101,205
375	CORDOVA	LSS 300 - INTERCEPTOR-CRH	550,000	39,651,205
370	CORDOVA	POWER CREEK INTERCEPTOR	410,000	40,061,205
370	FAIRBANKS	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE/EXPANSION	3,300,200	43,361,205
370	KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	CENTRAL PENINSULA INCINERATION FACILITY	5,500,000	48,861,205
370	NOME	WASTEWATER PLANT IMPROVEMENTS	1,250,000	50,111,205
365	KENAI	NORTH SPUR WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENTS, WILDWOOD TO CITY LIMITS	400,000	50,511,205
350	KENAI	EAST KENAI SEWER INTERCEPTOR-VAL-ALLA HEIGHTS SEWER IMPROVEMENTS	1,686,000	52,197,205
350	KETCHIKAN PUBLIC UTILITIES	ORLANNA LAKE TREATMENT PLANT	415,850	52,613,055
345	JUNEAU	WEST MENDENHALL VALLEY INTERCEPTOR PHASE I	1,961,332	54,575,387
345	SOLDOTNA	K-BEACH ROAD WATER MAIN INTERTIE	335,100	54,920,487
340	HAINES	YOUNG ROAD SANITARY SEWER COLLECTOR	165,000	54,965,487
340	NORTH POLE	SEWAGE TREATMENT EXPANSION	1,435,000	56,330,487
340	SOLDOTNA	KNIGHT DRIVE WATER AND SEWER EXTENSIONS	946,170	57,236,657
340	SOLDOTNA	EAST REDOUBT-STERLING HWY TO SE CORNER, SECTION 8F WATER MAIN	326,000	57,562,657
340	VALDEZ	ALPINE WOODS SEWERAGE	1,300,000	59,262,657
335	HAINE	WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENTS - PUBLIC DOCK	35,050	59,090,707
330	CORDOVA	SKI HILL SEWER MAIN EXTENSION	137,500	59,228,207
330	JUNEAU	NORTH DOUGLAS RESERVOIR	999,000	60,227,207
330	JUNEAU	MONTANA CREEK RESERVOIR	622,500	60,849,707
330	JUNEAU	EAST VALLEY RESERVOIR	1,012,500	61,862,207
325	DILLINGHAM	WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EXPANSION	640,000	62,502,207
325	JUNEAU	NORTH DOUGLAS DISTRIBUTION	2,355,000	64,597,207
325	JUNEAU	WEST VALLEY RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION	1,440,000	66,037,207
325	KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BORO	MOUNTAIN POINT WATER DISTRICT	120,000	66,157,207
325	SOLDOTNA	1.0 MG RESERVOIR AND FOOTHILLS TRANSMISS	825,000	66,982,207

FY 86 STATE SANITATION PROJECT PRIORITY LIST 12/07/84

SCORE	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT NAME	FUNDING-ADEC	CUMMULATIVE TOTAL
		ION MAIN		
320	ANGOON	CITY WATER STORAGE TANK	300,000	67,162,207
320	KETCHIKAN PUBLIC UTILITIES	WATER TANK RELOCATION, PUMP STATION AND TRANSMISSION LINE	247,200	67,409,207
320	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	BARROW SEWAGE DISPOSAL/WATER DISTRIBUTIO N	5,222,000	72,409,207
315	ANGOON	ELEVATED WATER STORAGE TANK	75,000	72,484,207
315	CRAIG	WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES EXPANSIO N	1,000,000	73,484,207
315	HOMER	OCEAN DRIVE SEWER LINE	305,000	73,789,207
315	HOMER	WEST HOMER WATER & SEWER LINES	637,500	74,426,707
310	CORDOVA	INDUSTRIAL PARK PHASE IIIC SEWER	266,000	74,692,707
310	KENAI	VALHALLA HEIGHTS WATER IMPROVEMENTS	300,000	74,992,707
300	JUNEAU	DOUGLAS ZONE 2 AND 3 DISTRIBUTION	850,000	75,842,707
300	JUNEAU	WEST VALLEY INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION	372,000	76,214,707
300	JUNEAU	CHANNEL MARINA DISTRIBUTION	37,000	76,251,707
300	JUNEAU	INDIAN POINT-AUKE BAY DISTRIBUTION	1,193,500	77,445,207
300	KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	NINILCHIK LANDFILL	150,000	77,595,207
295	FAIRBANKS	DERBY TRACTS LATERAL SEWERS	175,000	77,770,207
295	KODIAK	SANITARY LANDFILL	640,000	78,410,207
295	SOLDOTNA	[illegible] LANE WATER LOOP	183,890	78,594,097
295	SOLDOTNA	[illegible] SEWER MAIN	96,680	78,690,777
295	SOLDOTNA	ST [illegible] HIGHWAY-SALAMATOF SEWER EXTENSI ON	98,820	78,789,597
290	ANGOON	WATER AND SEWER LINE EXTENSION	84,450	78,874,047
285	KODIAK	NEAR ISLAND WATER AND SEWER	2,220,000	80,874,047
285	KENAI	WATER AND SEWER EXPANSION PHASE II	2,000,000	82,874,247
285	NOME	AIRPORT UTILITY EXPANSION	371,715	83,845,762
285	NORTH POLE	HIGH SCHOOL BYPASS FORCE MAIN	237,000	84,232,762
270	FAIRBANKS	WILBUR STREET WATER TIE	1,200,200	85,032,762
270	JUNEAU	J-D TREATMENT PLANT SLUDGE DEWATERING	155,720	85,238,462
270	KETCHIKAN PUBLIC UTILITIES	NORDSTROM-CONFIDENCE WATER	696,250	85,334,712
270	KODIAK	ELEVENTH AVENUE WATERLINE	300,000	86,234,712
270	SAXMAN	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE	308,750	86,543,462
270	VALDEZ	BLUEBERRY HILL WATER AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM S	450,000	86,993,462
265	KETCHIKAN PUBLIC UTILITIES	LOWER HIGHLAND WATER	34,200	87,027,462
265	SOLDOTNA	WATER LOOP - KENAI SPUR MAIN EXTENSION	470,000	87,497,462
255	KAKE	SEWER MAIN FOR SOUTHERN KAKE	1,013,956	88,511,418
250	KETCHIKAN PUBLIC UTILITIES	CARLANNA LAKE ROAD-TIMBERLINE TO FAIRVIE W WATER	20,500	88,531,918
245	HOMER	HOMER SPIT WATERLINE, PH IA	430,000	88,961,918
245	KODIAK	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT MODIFICATIONS	250,000	89,211,918

FY 86 STATE SANITATION PROJECT PRIORITY LIST 12/07/84

RE	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT NAME	FUNDING-ADEC	CUMMULATIVE TOTAL
40	HOMER	DANVIEW WATER LINE	72,000	89,283,318
40	KENAI	KENAI SPUR WATER & SEWER BORE TO SOUTHWEST PORTION OF SECTION 36	50,000	89,333,318
225	KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	NEW SPECIAL SOLID WASTE SITE	250,000	89,583,318
220	CHEVAK	COMMUNITY INCINERATOR	20,000	89,603,318
220	SAND POINT	BOAT HARBOR/DOCK WATER AND SEWER	216,305	89,820,323
220	SOLDOTNA	AIRPORT INTERCEPTOR SEWER	948,000	90,768,323
220	VALDEZ	SANITARY LANDFILL EQUIPMENT SHED	30,000	90,798,323
215	DILLINGHAM	WATER WELLS	395,000	91,193,323
215	NOME	WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENTS	2,175,000	93,368,323
210	HAINES	GRUENING DRIVE WATER AND SEWER	133,000	93,501,323
200	KETCHIKAN PUBLIC UTILITIES	MILLER STREET WATER EXTENSION	32,550	93,533,773
200	KETCHIKAN PUBLIC UTILITIES	THIRD AVENUE EAST WATER	37,000	93,570,773
200	VALDEZ	OLD TOWN LANDFILL CLOSURE	52,500	93,623,273
195	KING COVE	BOAT HARBOR/DOCK WATER AND SEWER	400,000	94,023,273
195	SOLDOTNA	SEWER SLUDGE INCINERATOR	1,015,000	95,038,273
195	VALDEZ	LOOP ROAD WELL HOUSE TELEMETRY	37,500	95,075,773
190	HAINES	SMALL TRACT/FAA SANITARY SEWER COLLECTION SYSTEM	195,325	95,271,098
190	KENAI	KENAI SPUR SEWER BORE AT ILIAMNA ROAD	25,000	95,296,098
190	SOLDOTNA	1.0 MG RESERVOIR AND SALAMATOF TRANSMISSION MAIN	981,050	96,277,148
170	KETCHIKAN PUBLIC UTILITIES	FAWN LAKE 36-INCH TRANSMISSION	644,400	96,921,548
160	FAIRBANKS	VAN HORN AREA WATER DISTRIBUTION	425,000	97,346,548
145	SKAGWAY ✓	WATER STORAGE TANK	125,000	97,471,548
90	NOME	ALTERNATE WATER SUPPLY	776,250	98,247,798

√ 1/10 M Governor Budget

Sec 3, SB47

Atch 3

Prioritized Projects

To determine construction priorities for the VSW Program in FY86, a panel was convened. It consisted of VSW people, an engineer from outside the Department, and a representative of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget. Twelve regional health corporations were contacted and six responded by recommending eighteen communities which were prioritized.

Three categories were established to aid in the evaluation:

Category A - Those villages that do not have community sanitation facilities or have a documented public health problem;

Category B - Communities with sanitation systems that are not fully operational, or potential health problems exist, or funds are available but additional money is needed to correct the problem;

Category C - Communities with operational facilities that need to be expanded or a higher level of service is desired by the residents.

Using available background information, VSW priorities were established as follows:

Category A	Category B	Category C
1. Shungnak	8. Diomede	16. Kivalina
2. Healy Lake	9. Noatak	17. Golovin
3. Lime Village	10. Kiana	18. Koyuk
4. Red Devil	11. St. Paul	
5. Circle	12. Venetie	
6. Igushik	13. Kalskag	
7. Lewis Point	14. St. George	
	15. Telida	

3/18/85

Village Safewater Program

Minto got $1 mil for
Need to develop some generic designs for water use
Have no system on qualifications

Greg Capitto - Village Safewater Program

Asked for recommendations from Health Corporations
on ~~need~~ village needs

1) village that doesn't have d/s
2) documented health problems
3) not where Fed $ going in (Pub Hlth Serv)
4) places where a lot of state money
not already spent

18 villages submitted by Hlth corporations
Category A - no water developed
B - have, but broken down
C - have system, some money - need more

VSW did complete engineering study
for Talkeetna

Gov's budget HB 60 has
$3 mil

Gov funded Naposniak, Cherfornak

Incorporated - grants
unincorporated - thru agency

Last year
40 ongoing projects divided among
4 engineers

Grouping projects - Leg - money - won't abide it

Hayden - 50% grants
Wrote 1st & 2nd class cities - asked for G proj's
for 50% - wanted $119 million

~~Don't~~ No responses on how to categorize
asked for $50 - Gov funded $10
and named the projects

Funding Information
General Fund $116,840,000
Other Funds - 0 -
$116,840,000

IN THE SENATE BY FERGUSON

SENATE BILL NO. 47

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act making special appropriations for payment as grants to the Municipality of Anchorage for the Eklutna Water Project and to municipalities and unincorporated communities for the village safe-water program; making a special appropriation to the Department of Environmental Conservation for water, sewer, and solid waste projects, outside of Anchorage; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. The sum of $50,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund for payment as a grant to the Municipality of Anchorage for the Eklutna Water Project.

* Sec. 2. The sum of $50,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Environmental Conservation for payment as grants to municipalities for water, sewer, and solid waste facilities outside of Anchorage, under AS 46.03.030.

50% match green

* Sec. 3. The sum of $16,840,000 is appropriated from the general fund for payment as grants for capital projects to the following municipalities and unincorporated communities participating in the village safewater program under AS 46.07:

Shungnak	$ 720,000
Healy Lake	300,000
Lime Village	365,000
Red Devil	430,000

Circle	150,000
Igushik	45,000
Lewis Point	50,000
Diomede	500,000
Noatak	450,000
Kiana	330,000
Saint Paul	800,000
Venetie	500,000
Kalskag	500,000
Saint George	850,000
Telida	350,000
Kivalina I	5,000,000
Golovin	2,000,000

* Sec. 4. The appropriations made in secs. 1 and 3 of this Act shall be disbursed in accordance with AS 37.05.315 - 37.05.325.

* Sec. 5. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-10.070(c).

Sturgulewski - "NO"

[illegible]

[illegible] too long [illegible]

([illegible] to annex)

don't have a problem
letting this go to a vote

~~Coghill~~
Fischer - I don't object / it go to
the floor ——
But I am against it

~~Committee Report~~ --
~~Coghill~~ -
~~Witt~~

SB 47 Ferguson submitted amendment

Hayden testified

Bill Miles have reduced funding from
2 ____ to $190 million

Eklutna is the No. 2 item in
the Anc Capitol improvements budget

Scott Burgess - League supports this bill — know it is 50% funding

Is there a restriction on replacing outmoded systems —

Hayden Answer is yes and no — Under Village Safewater Program - yes - under present statute "NO"

SB 113 - Doug Griffin

John Wolfe - Dir of Older ~~Persons~~ Alaskans Commission

Property rich - income poor
income rich - property poor

~~Concerns that it is based on~~
Don't like basing exemption on property value

(3) "department" means the Department of Environmental Conservation;

(4) "litter" means all waste materials susceptible to being dropped, deposited, discarded or otherwise disposed of upon property in the state or in waters under state jurisdiction; "litter" does not include the waste of the primary processes of mining or other extraction process, logging, sawmilling, farming or manufacturing;

(5) "litter bag" means a bag, sack or other container made of any material which is large enough and suitable to serve as a receptacle for litter inside a vehicle or vessel;

(6) "public place" means public or private property that is used or held out for use by the public, including but not limited to highways or other roads upon which vehicles are moved, parks, campgrounds, trailer parks, drive-in and fast food restaurants, gasoline service stations, parking lots for taverns, shopping centers and grocery stores and other parking lots which have a capacity for more than 50 vehicles, marinas, boat launching areas, boat moorage and fueling stations, public and private piers, benches, bathing areas, school grounds, sporting event sites with seating capacity for more than 200 spectators, and business district sidewalks;

(7) "vehicle" means a mechanically driven device of any kind which is used for the transportation of a person or property on a public highway, trail or path;

(8) "vessel" means all descriptions of watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water. (§ 2 ch 149 SLA 1980)

Chapter 07. Village Safe Water Act.

Section

10. Statement of purpose
20. Provision of facilities
30. Nature and location of facilities
40. Construction of facilities
50. Operation of facilities
60. Educational and informational program
70. Economy of administration
80. Definitions

Collateral references. — 39 Am. Jur. 2d, Health, § 22; 61A Am. Jur. 2d, Pollution Control, §§ 134, 135; 78 Am. Jur. 2d, Waterworks and Water Companies, §§ 31-46.

39A C.J.S., Health and Environment, § 46; 93 C.J.S., Waters, §§ 43-57.

Validity of statute prescribing standard of purity of water furnished for human consumption. 6 ALR 475.

Power of board of health to prescribe means or methods of keeping water supply free of impurities. 23 ALR 228.

Constitutionality and construction of statutes and ordinances for protection of municipal water supply. 72 ALR 673.

Wrongful pollution of stream by municipality as creating single cause of action or successive causes of action. 75 ALR 529.

When statute of limitations commences to run as to action against municipality for damages to riparian premises by pollution of stream by discharge of sewage. 122 ALR 1509.

Measure and elements of damages for pollution of well, cistern, or spring. 19 ALR2d 769.

Liability for pollution of stream by oil, water, or the like flowing from well. 19 ALR2d 1033.

Validity, construction, and effect of statute, ordinance, or other measure involving chemical treatment of public water supply. 43 ALR2d 453.

Measure and elements of damages for pollution of stream. 49 ALR2d 253.

Validity of prohibition or regulation of bathing, swimming, boating, fishing, or the like, to protect public water supply. 60 ALR2d 790.

Landowner's right to relief against pollution of his water supply by industrial or commercial waste. 39 ALR3d 910.

Liability of water supplier for damages resulting from furnishing impure water. 54 ALR3d 936.

Sec. 46.07.010. Statement of purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to establish a program designed to provide safe water and hygienic sewage disposal facilities in villages in the state. (§ 1 ch 186 SLA 1970)

Sec. 46.07.020. Provision of facilities. The commissioner shall institute and carry out a program to provide for the installation of such safe water and hygienic sewage disposal facilities in villages in the state as are necessary to assure that there will be at least one facility for safe water and hygienic sewage disposal in each village. (§ 1 ch 186 SLA 1970)

Sec. 46.07.030. Nature and location of facilities. (a) A facility constructed under authority of this chapter shall be available for use by the public and shall be designed to assure year-round use. The facility shall include, at a minimum, a source of clean water, such as a well with pumping facilities or utilization of surface water treated so it is safe and healthful for use, shower bath facilities, an adequate means of hygienic sewage disposal, and facilities for the washing of clothes. The building housing the facility shall also contain, if the commissioner determines it to be feasible and appropriate, suitable quarters to be used as a community health service office.

(b) The location of a facility constructed under this chapter shall be determined by the commissioner after consultation with the governing body of the village in which the facility is located, as well as with appropriate public agencies, including but not limited to the Alaska State Housing Authority. The aim of the consultation is to achieve maximum coordination in public development plans and activities affecting the community in which the facility is to serve. (§ 1 ch 186 SLA 1970; am § 49 ch 71 SLA 1972)

Sec. 46.07.040. Construction of facilities. (a) The commissioner shall provide for the construction of facilities under this chapter, and is authorized to provide for the construction by contract or through grants to public agencies or private nonprofit organizations, or otherwise. No contribution toward the cost of the construction of a facility may be required from its users.

(b) In the construction of a facility under this chapter, workmen from the village in which the facility is being constructed shall be utilized to the maximum extent feasible.

(c) For the purposes of (a) of this section, "cost of the construction of a facility" includes, in addition to costs directly related to the project, the sum total of all costs of financing and carrying out the project. These include, but are not limited to, the costs of all necessary studies, surveys, plans and specifications, architectural, engineering or other special services, acquisition of real property, site preparation and development, purchase, construction, reconstruction and improvement of real property and the acquisition of machinery and equipment as may be necessary in connection with the project; an allocable portion of the administrative and operating expenses of the grantee; the cost of financing the project, including interest on bonds issued to finance the project; and the cost of other items, including any indemnity and surety bonds and premiums on insurance, legal fees, fees and expenses of trustees, depositaries, financial advisors, and paying agents for the bonds issued as the issuer considers necessary. (§ 1 ch 186 SLA 1970; am § 32 ch 168 SLA 1978)

Effect of amendments. — The 1978 amendment added subsection (c).

Sec. 46.07.050. Operation of facilities. (a) It is the responsibility of the village governing body to maintain and operate the safe water and hygienic sewage disposal facility, and upon completion of the facility the commissioner shall execute the necessary transfers of title to vest complete ownership of the facility in the governing body. The commissioner may not construct a facility unless he first receives satisfactory assurances from the village governing body that it will, upon completion of a facility, accept ownership and responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the facility.

(b) Whenever the commissioner determines that the village governing body does not have sufficient financial resources to operate and maintain the facility, the commissioner may make grants to the governing body in amounts which, when combined with other financial assistance available to it, will enable the governing body to operate and maintain the facility.

(c) When necessary, the commissioner may require the creation of a nonprofit corporation in the village and shall contract with this corporation in order to carry out the purpose of this chapter. The contract shall provide that when an unincorporated community, which for purposes of this chapter is under contract to the state, subsequently is incorporated, then the contract terminates at the time of incorporation and the governing body of the newly incorporated city assumes the powers and duties set out in this chapter for the governing bodies of other incorporated cities. (§ 1 ch 186 SLA 1970)

Sec. 46.07.060. Educational and informational program. The commissioner shall conduct, in each village where there is located a safe water and hygienic sewage disposal facility, an appropriate educational and informational program designed to familiarize the residents of the village as to the health advantages to be achieved by the utilization of the facility. (§ 1 ch 186 SLA 1970)

Sec. 46.07.070. Economy of administration. In order to prevent duplication of effort and to promote economy of administration, the commissioner shall, to the maximum extent feasible, utilize the facilities of appropriate public agencies in the administration of the provisions of this chapter. (§ 1 ch 186 SLA 1970)

Sec. 46.07.080. Definitions. In this chapter

(1) "commissioner" means the commissioner of environmental conservation;

(2) "village" means an unincorporated community which has between 25 and 600 people residing within a two-mile radius, or a second class city. (§ 1 ch 186 SLA 1970; am § 6 ch 104 SLA 1971; am § 53 ch 53 SLA 1973; am § 28 ch 208 SLA 1975)

Chapter 10. Pollution as Nuisance.

Section

10 — 20. [Repealed]

Secs. 46.10.010 — 46.10.020.
Repealed by § 4 ch 120 SLA 1971.

Editor's notes. — The repealed chapter derived from §§ 40-9-2, 40-9-3, ACLA 1949.

Section 5, ch. 120, SLA 1971, provides: "All litigation, hearings, investigations and other proceedings pending under any law amended or functions which may be transferred by this Act, continue in effect and may be continued and completed notwithstanding any such transfer or amendment provided for in this Act. Certificates, orders, rules or regulations issued or filed under authority of a law amended by this Act or functions which may be transferred by this Act, remain in effect for the term issued, unless or until revoked, vacated, or otherwise modified under the provisions of this Act. All contracts or other obligations created by any law amended by this Act or by virtue of functions which may be transferred by this Act, and in effect on July 1, 1971, remain in effect unless or until revoked or modified under the provisions of this Act."

Legislative history reports. — For report on ch. 120, SLA 1971 (SB 75 am H), see 1971 House Journal, p. 1016.

Chapter 11. Conservation of Energy and Materials.

Section

10. Thermal and lighting energy standards for public buildings
20. Training of public building maintenance personnel
30. Energy audits
40. Applicability of thermal and lighting energy standards to private buildings
50. Financing of energy efficient homes and buildings

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Sec. 37.05.300. Interpretation of chapter. This chapter shall be construed as supplemental to all other state laws not in conflict with it. If a section or part of a section of this chapter is in conflict with federal requirements for a program for which federal grant-in-aid funds are available, the section or part to the extent of the conflict is inoperative. (§ 1 art VIII ch 82 SLA 1955; am § 18 ch 186 SLA 1957)

Editor's notes. — For applicability of the chapter to the University of Alaska, see notes following chapter heading.

Sec. 37.05.305. Applicability to University of Alaska. The commissioner of administration may delegate the performance of the functions under this chapter as they relate to the university to the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska and set out the criteria and guidelines which shall be followed. The commissioner shall direct necessary stipulations and exercise monitoring responsibility for conformance through the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska. (§ 5 ch 46 SLA 1977)

Legislative history reports. — For letter of intent on ch. 46, SLA 1977 (HCSSB 261), see 1977 House Journal, p. 1019.

Sec. 37.05.310. Fiscal year. The fiscal year of the state begins on July 1 of each year and ends at midnight on the following June 30. The accounts of the Department of Administration, the Department of Revenue, and all other state officers whose accounts are in any way connected with the treasury shall be kept, and all duties performed with reference to the beginning and ending of the fiscal year. (§ 12-4-1 ACLA 1949; am § 2 art VI ch 82 SLA 1955)

Revisor's notes. — Section 12-4-1 ACLA 1949 was repealed and re-enacted by § 30, ch. 133, SLA 1951. Section 1, ch. 24, SLA 1953 repealed ch. 133, SLA 1951 and § 2, ch. 24, SLA 1953 re-enacted § 12-4-1 ACLA 1949 as it appeared in ACLA 1949.

Sec. 37.05.315. Grants to municipalities. (a) When an amount is appropriated or allocated as a grant to a municipality, the Department of Administration shall promptly notify the municipality of the availability of the grant. When the Department of Administration receives an agreement executed by the municipality which provides that the municipality (1) will spend the grant for the purposes specified in the appropriation or allocation; (2) will allow, on request, an audit by the state of the uses made of the grant; and (3) assures that, to the extent consistent with the purpose of the appropriation or allocation, the facilities and services provided with the grant will be available for the use of the general public, the Department of Administration shall pay the grant directly to the municipality. The agreement executed by a

municipality under this section shall be on a form furnished by the Department of Administration and shall be executed within 60 days after the effective date of the appropriation or allocation.

(b) An appropriation or allocation for a grant to a municipality for construction of a public facility lapses if substantial, ongoing work on the project has not begun within five years after the effective date of the appropriation or allocation.

(c) In accepting a grant of money for construction of a public facility, a municipality covenants with the state that it will operate and maintain the facility for the practical life of the facility and that the municipality will not look to the state to operate or maintain the facility or pay for its operation or maintenance. This requirement does not apply to a grant of money for repair or improvement of an existing facility operated or maintained by the state at the time the grant is accepted if the repair or improvement for which the grant is made will not substantially increase the operating or maintenance costs to the state.

(d) Not less than 20 percent of a grant shall be paid to a municipality within 10 days of the effective date of the agreement under (a) of this section. The remainder of the grant shall be paid either in monthly installments equal to the amount of grant money the municipality expended in the previous month or in a lump sum as determined by the Department of Administration. (§ 1 ch 156 SLA 1980; am § 1 ch 4 SLA 1982)

Effect of amendments. — The 1982 amendment in subsection (a), substituted "amount is appropriated or allocated" for "appropriation is made" in the first sentence, inserted "or allocation" in items (1) and (3) in the second sentence, and added "and shall be executed within 60 days after the effective date of the appropriation or allocation" to the end of the third sentence; redesignated the former fourth and fifth sentences of subsection (a) as subsection (d); inserted "or allocation" in two places in subsection (b); substituted "a" for "each" preceding "municipality covenants" and "the practical life of the facility and that the municipality" for "its practical life and that it" in subsection (c); added the second sentence of subsection (c); deleted the provisions of former subsections (d), (f), and (g), which may now be found in AS 37.05.316, 37.05.317, and 37.05.318, respectively; and in present subsection (d), added "under (a) of this section" to the end of the first sentence. The substance of the provisions of former subsection (e) may now be found at the end of the third sentence of subsection (a).

Sec. 37.05.316. Grants to named recipients. When an amount is appropriated or allocated to a department as a grant for a named recipient which is not a municipality, the department to which the appropriation or allocation is made shall promptly notify the named recipient of the availability of the grant and request the named recipient to submit a proposal to provide the goods or services specified in the appropriation act, or both, for which the appropriation or allocation is made. At the same time, the department may issue a request for proposals from other qualified persons to provide the same goods or services, or both, in the same area. The department shall contract with

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Mayor Lamont Albertson
City of Aniak
P.O. Box 43
Aniak, Alaska 99557

March 7, 1985

Dear Lamont:

Thank you for a copy of your letter concerning Senate Bill 47 and the Village Safewater Program (VSW).

I concur with your positive comments about the VSW program and workers. Many communities like Aniak receive municipal grants for a variety of programs including VSW. The main point is that each community decides how they wish to expend the funds and the scope of the work.

In your case, you decided to utilize, completely, the VSW program. In other cases, communities have decided private engineers were better suited to meet their needs; communities have used both state VSW personnel and private engineers; and some communities have utilized all locally available labor resources.

The common thread in all cases was that each community decided how to expend the funds. Local control dictated when and how the funds were expended. I believe funding through the municipal grant program is the proper avenue to ensure maximum local control.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Frank R. Ferguson
Alaska State Senator

cc: Senator Sackett
Village Safewater Program
House and Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committees
House and Senate Labor and Commerce Committees
FRF'ldn

City of Aniak

P.O. Box 43

Aniak, Alaska 99557

Phone (907) 675-4481

February 15, 1985

The Honorable Albert P. Adams, Chairman
HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Honorable Jan Faiks, Co-Chairman
The Honorable John C. Sackett, Co-Chairman
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Re: VILLAGE SAFEWATER PROGRAM
Senate Bill 47

The Village Safewater Program in Aniak is one that should be told around the State. The goal was to protect our groundwater aquifer from contamination by constructing a 1.7 million dollar community sewer system. This in itself is not an easy task. However, because of the program's staff engineers, and their vast experience and unique rural abilities, the program became the backbone of our successful force account construction program.

Village Safewater provided the careful planning at the beginning of the program that helped to decide what sanitation facilities were feasible and would best serve the community and not over-tax the community's maintenance ability. They then assisted us in determining our force account ability and installing a construction program. This provided local jobs for over forty young men and women, equipment and tools that have remained in our community, payrolls that have been spent in our community, an intense local working knowledge of our sewer system, and sensitivity to the purpose of sanitiation and environmental protection. Our crew foremen have become the maintenance operators. We had such faith in their program, that the City of Aniak forwarded a $500,000 direct municipal sewer grant back to the Village Safewater Program.

The technical assistance provided by Village Safewater is not a service that will limit the communities and what they can do, but enhance their own ability to serve and do for themselves. Aniak is in a position where their assistance is no longer required. But we are a larger bush community and have gone through the Village Safewater Program. Many communities need their technical assistance and guidance.

In the wake of declining oil revenues and budget cuts, it would be important to keep rural community sanitation improvement capital construction allocations within the Department of Environmental Conservation Village Safewater Program. It is also imperative that municipalities included in Senate Bill No. 47 be capable of planning and constructing the sewer and water projects.

I thank you for your attention and the support you have demonstrated for the Village Safewater Program over the years. Aniak has benefitted greatly under this Program.

Very truly yours,

LaMont E. Albertson
Mayor

LEA/p

cc: Village Safewater Program
House and Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee
House and Senate Labor and Commerce Committees

City of Aniak

P.O. Box 43
Aniak, Alaska 99557
Phone (907) 675-4481

January 22, 1985

STATE OF ALASKA
Municipal Grants Program
Department of Administration
Pouch C, M/S 0208
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Attn: Shirley Peters
Accounting Technician

Dear Shirley:

Please find attached the "final" report for the Aniak Municipal Grants received over the past four years. A general project description of the use of the funds is as follows:

1. Fire Trucks: Grant #5-206, Fire Truck, $100,000.00, was used to purchase a new combination pumper tanker-fire truck from Becker Fire Equipment Company for $78,834.00, and a used 1,200 gallon water truck from Gary's Truck Sales for $6,000.00 and flown to Aniak by Maury Carlson in November 1981 for $13,600.00. The balance was used for expediting by Jeff Wacktaz in Anchorage and City administration.

2. City Subdivision Electric Lines: Grant #7-212, Housing Lines, $30,000.00, was used to construct 1,600 feet of overhead residential electric lines by Aniak Light and Power for the Aniak Residential Subdivision #1. The grant was previously closed in a letter to you dated April 25, 1984 from John H. Hale, former City Manager. The project was completed in October of 1981.

3. White Alice and Morgan's Road: Grants #8-251, Morgan's Road Construction for $100,000.00; #8-250, High School Access Road for $100,000.00; #8-441, Morgan's Road Phase II for $140,000.00; #8-795, Morgan's Road Construction for $85,000.00; and #8-718, Road Improvements for $50,000.00 were used to construct a new 860 foot high school access road - also known as White Alice Road - to the new secondary school and vocational school; provide a new intersection, a 2,500 LF realignment and gravel fill with culverts for Morgan's Road; and provide widening to Airport Boulevard and a gravel overlay to townsite roads. The grants were expended obtaining equipment, transportation charges and maintenance, fuel, labor, engineering, obtaining and developing gravel sites, surveying and city administration.

4. Flood Dike and Drainage Improvements: Grant #8-439, Emergency Dike Extension for $200,000.00 was used to purchase equipment; improve drainage along roadways for floodwater conveyance, repair the dike from normal deterioration that has occurred over the past 15 years and stockpiling material for emergency flood response. Design plans and easement acquisition for the dike extensions down Morgan's Road and the townsite were also performed. This grant was coordinated with a feasibility study through the Department of Transportation. Preparedness for emergency flood work and response was completed in October of 1983.

5. Septic Tanks and Drainfields: Grant #7-527, Septic Tanks and Drainfields for $175,000.00 was used for a 900 foot 8" ductile iron community sewer line, 5,000 gallon septic and drainfield for the Multi-purpose Community Building and Skin Tanning and Food Canning Facility as described in a letter dated August 3, 1982 from John Hale, former City Manager. The grant was originally for on-site sewers for public housing. However, the legislation was not passed until the following year and the housing project had been completed. Additionally, the grant was used to assist five individuals to install on-site sewers with deep trench drainfields as part of the Village Safewater Program, one in the original housing project. The work was completed in September of 1984.

6. City Maintenance Shop: Grant #7-778 Maintenance Shop and Equipment for $200,000.00 was used to construct a 60 foot by 40 foot maintenance shop located at the intersection of Airport Boulevard and Morgan's Road on Airport Lease Lot 3B Block 20. The facility is constructed with a 12 inch double 2" x 4" wall. It was first utilized for maintenance on heavy equipment in June of 1984, and officially occupied in October of 1984. Tools for diesel maintenance and in-house air and fuel systems were also purchased.

7. Multi-purpose Community Building: Grants #7-406 Day Care Center for $250,000.00 and #7-85-023 Multi-purpose Community Building for $500,000.00 was used to match other funds from Federal Housing and Urban Development grants with the Traditional Council, Municipal Aid, a

Library Construction Grant, and State Rural Development Assistance to build one facility housing a community hall, day care, laundromat, library and museum. The faciity is 9,400 square feet and utilizes 10" walls and R=60 roof. The Community Hall was first utilized October 30, 1984. The Day Care was opened October 20, 1984.

8. Village Safewater Community Sewer: Grant #4-710 Community Sewer System for $500,000.00 was used to match a 1.2 million Village Safewater grant from State Environmental Conservation to sewer the Aniak Townsite. Two lift stations, a lagoon and three miles of pipe have been installed to date for 36 service connections. The remaining townsite from 4th Street to 6th Avenue will be sewered during June and July of 1985. Sewage first flowed in May of 1984. $329,000.00 remains in account to complete the project.

The following is a summary of grants received over the past four years:

CITY OF ANIAK MUNICIPAL GRANTS

1981
(Accepted August 24, 1981)

Grant Number		
5-206	Fire Truck	$100,000.00
7-212	Housing Lines	30,000.00
8-250	High School Access Road	100,000.00
8-251	Morgan's Road	100,000.00

1982
(Accepted August 3, 1982)

7-406	Day Care Center	$250,000.00
7-527	Septic Tanks & Drainfields	175,000.00
8-439	Emergency Dike Extension	200,000.00
8-441	Morgan's Road Phase II	140,000.00

1983
(Accepted September 14, 1983)

4-710	Community Sewer System	$500,000.00
7-778	Maintenance Shop & Equipment	200,000.00
8-718	Road Improvements	50,000.00
8-795	Morgan's Road Construction	85,000.00

1984
(Accepted May 16, 1984)

7-85-023	Multi-purpose Building	$500,000.00

All grants have been received and spent in their entirety except 4-710, the Community Sewer System Grant. The final reports will follow.

Please call if more information is required. Thank you for your continued support and assistance.

Sincerely,

Pam Westjohn
City Manager

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ON SB 47

GIVEN BY GARY HAYDEN DIRECTOR, FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

FEBRUARY 21, 1985

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY ON SB 47, WHICH IS A WATER AND SEWER BILL. THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ADMINISTERS TWO WATER AND SEWER GRANT PROGRAMS. THE FIRST IS THE MUNICIPAL MATCHING GRANTS PROGRAM AND THE SECOND IS VILLAGE SAFE WATER. THEREFORE, SEVERAL SECTIONS OF SB 47 ARE OF PARTICULAR INTEREST.

WHAT FOLLOWS IS AN EXPLANATION OF SECTION 2 OF SB 47 WHICH MAKES $50 MILLION IN MATCHING GRANTS AVAILABLE TO MUNICIPALITIES THROUGH ADEC. IN JULY 1984, THE DEPARTMENT CONTACTED ALL FIRST AND SECOND CLASS CITIES AS TO WHAT PROJECTS THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE FUNDED THROUGH THE MUNICIPAL MATCHING GRANTS PROGRAM. WE ALSO ASKED FOR THEIR COMMENTS ON A CRITERIA SYSTEM WHICH WOULD ALLOW US TO RANK COMMUNITY NEEDS FROM A STATEWIDE PERSPECTIVE. WE RECEIVED APPROXIMATELY $115.5 MILLION IN NEEDS FROM FORTY-ONE COMMUNITIES FOR 148 PROJECTS.

THE PROJECTS WERE THEN SCORED AND RANKED TO GIVE A STATEWIDE PERSPECTIVE. THE LIST WILL BE WORKED FROM THE TOP DOWN UNTIL ALL FUNDS ARE SPENT. THE GOVERNOR'S CAPITAL BUDGET, AS DESCRIBED IN HB 60, PROVIDED $10,106,500 FOR THE MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM. WITH THE DECLINE IN OIL REVENUES, WE FEEL THIS AMOUNT IS MORE APPROPRIATE. REGARDLESS OF THE AMOUNT APPROPRIATED, WE FEEL THE MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM STRETCHES STATE DOLLARS FURTHER BY REQUIRING 50% LOCAL MATCH AND PROVIDES EXCELLENT ACCOUNTABILITY FOR USE OF THESE FUNDS.

ALSO, OF PARTICULAR INTEREST ARE SECTIONS 3 AND 4 OF SB 47 WHICH DIRECTLY IMPACT OUR VILLAGE SAFE WATER PROGRAM. SECTION 3 PROVIDES $16,000,000 IN GRANTS TO 18 RURAL COMMUNITIES LISTED AND SECTION 4 MAKES THESE FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE COMMUNITIES AS DIRECT MUNICIPAL GRANTS. LET ME EXPLAIN HOW THESE COMMUNITIES WERE SELECTED. LAST AUGUST THE VILLAGE SAFE WATER PROGRAM BEGAN WORKING WITH EACH OF THE 12 REGIONAL HEALTH CORPORATIONS TO DETERMINE WHICH COMMUNITIES WERE MOST IN NEED OF SANITATION IMPROVEMENTS. SEVERAL CRITERIA, INCLUDING PUBLIC HEALTH, WERE USED AND THE HEALTH CORPORATIONS SUBMITTED THE PROJECTS OF 18 COMMUNITIES TO THE VILLAGE SAFE WATER PROGRAM. VSW STAFF THEN REVIEWED APPROPRIATE BACKGROUND DATA AND DEVELOPED A PRIORITY LIST WITH THE MOST NEEDY VILLAGES AT THE TOP. ROUGH COST ESTIMATES WERE THEN PREPARED BY VILLAGE SAFE WATER ENGINEERS. THIS LIST, DEVELOPED BY THE DEPARTMENT WORKING IN CONCERT WITH THE NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH CORPORATIONS, ARE THOSE VILLAGES NAMED IN SB 47.

HERE'S HOW THE VILLAGE SAFE WATER PROGRAM WOULD ACCOMPLISH THE TASK OF SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECTS IN THE 18 COMMUNITIES IDENTIFIED. THE FIRST STEP WOULD BE TO DO ENGINEERING FEASIBILITY STUDIES SO THAT MORE PRECISE ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL AND OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS COULD BE DEVELOPED AND PRESENTED TO EACH VILLAGE FOR CONSIDERATION. STEP II IS DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN, STEP III IS CONSTRUCTION OF THE RECOMMENDED FACILITIES EITHER BY FORCE ACCOUNT OR CONTRACT, DEPENDING UPON LOCAL PREFERENCE. MOST OF THE ENGINEERING WORK WOULD BE DONE IN-HOUSE BY OUR VSW STAFF. THIS "HANDS-ON, OVER THE SHOULDER" ASSISTANCE CONTINUES LONG AFTER THE FACILITY IS CONSTRUCTED.

IT IS THIS KIND OF ON-GOING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DURING THE LIFE OF A PROJECT WHICH SETS THE VILLAGE SAFE WATER PROGRAM APART. IN ADDITION, A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE ACCOUNTING OF ALL PROJECT RELATED EXPENDITURES IS

MAINTAINED. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR STATE FUNDS IS THE BOTTOM LINE. ONCE THE FACILITY IS BUILT, THE VILLAGE SAFE WATER PROGRAM ALSO PROVIDES OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE HELP TO THE COMMUNITY.

HOWEVER, THE APPROACH JUST OUTLINED ABOVE MAY NOT BE REALIZED BECAUSE SECTION 4 OF SB 47 DIRECTS THAT THESE STATE FUNDS BE DISPERSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 37.05 COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS DIRECT MUNICIPAL GRANTS. THIS METHOD OF FUNDING IS NOT APPROPRIATE BECAUSE THE VILLAGES IDENTIFIED IN SB 47 THROUGH OUR PRIORITIZATION PROCESS NEED MORE THAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE... THEY NEED THE ON-GOING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE THAT THE VILLAGE SAFE WATER PROGRAM CAN PROVIDE.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO HB 60, THE GOVERNOR'S CAPITAL AND OPERATING BUDGET REQUEST FOR FY 86. PAGE 66 LISTS THE FIRST EIGHT COMMUNITIES ON THE PRIORITY LIST AND REQUESTS $4,000,000 THROUGH VILLAGE SAFE WATER TO DO THE WORK. WE FEEL THAT WITH OIL REVENUES ON THE DECLINE, HB 60's APPROACH IS MORE APPROPRIATE THAN SB 47.

IN SUMMARY, WE RECOMMEND THAT SECTION 4 OF SB 47 BE DELETED TO ENABLE THE PROJECTS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE VILLAGE SAFE WATER PROGRAM AND THAT THE NUMBER OF PROJECTS BE REDUCED TO MAKE IT MORE CONSISTANT WITH THE CURRENT REVENUE PROJECTIONS AND THE GOVERNOR'S PROPOSED BUDGET.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY, I WOULD BE HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THAT YOU MIGHT HAVE ON THE VILLAGE SAFE WATER PROGRAM OR THE MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM.

Municipality of Anchorage
Water and Wastewater Utility

EKLUTNA WATER PROJECT

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY
1985

James M. Montgomery, Consulting Engineers, Inc.
In association with
QUADRA Engineering, Inc.
Ott Water Engineers, Inc.
Sverdrup/SPCM

Municipality of Anchorage

POUCH 6-650
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502-0650
(907) 264-4431

TONY KNOWLES
MAYOR

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

February 8, 1985

Open Letter to Governor Sheffield and
All Members of the Fourteenth Alaska Legislature:

The Eklutna Water Project must remain a high priority item in the FY 1986 Capital Budget. It is not often that a single issue can have such a profound impact on nearly half the population of the state. This project is essential to support continuing growth and development throughout the Municipality of Anchorage. The health and safety of all municipal residents depend upon an adequate water supply.

Anchorage presently uses all the water available. With the ever growing population creating an increase in the demand for water, shortfalls, which already occur on occasion, will become more frequent, reaching critical proportions by 1988. Expansion of the Ship Creek resource, currently underway, will provide only a short-term solution. A long-term, dependable water supply is essential to assure the well-being of the entire Anchorage community. The Eklutna Water Project is the most feasible means to provide that water supply.

The Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility is requesting an appropriation from the State Legislature of $50 million from the FY 1986 budget for construction of the Eklutna Water Project. These funds will be used for construction of two major project elements: the 1-1/2 mile long tunnel which will tap the Eklutna Lake resource, and the Eklutna Water Treatment Facility. Both of these facilities require long construction periods, and must be begun on schedule early in 1986 so that the entire project can be on line in 1988. Any delay in funding will alter the project schedule, resulting in increased costs, and critical water shortages (see Figure 3 in the attached Legislative Summary).

In view of the widespread potential benefits of the project and the serious consequences expected to be incurred if the project is delayed, it is recommended that the requested appropriation be made. This would allow the Eklutna Water Project to proceed on schedule to meet the needs of the present and future community of Anchorage.

Sincerely,

Tony Knowles

Tony Knowles
Mayor

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

This Legislative Summary briefly describes the Eklutna Water Project, a major water resource development project for Anchorage's future. Project facilities are described, and the schedule for their completion is depicted. Past project funding and future funding requirements are also outlined.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

Anchorage's population is growing rapidly. As population increases, businesses and industry also are being developed. A growing community such as Anchorage has ever-increasing needs for facilities and resources. One of the most essential resources is water. In Anchorage, supply of this commodity is fast becoming a critical problem.

For planning purposes, population projections have been made for the Anchorage Bowl and the northern communities of Eagle River, Birchwood, Chugiak, Peters Creek, and Eklutna through the year 2025. The project team has estimated a service area population of about 449,000 in the year 2025. Of that total, 385,000 are expected to reside in the Anchorage Bowl and the remaining 64,000 are expected to live in the northern communities.

Based on the population projections and per capita water demands, future water requirements were estimated. These projections indicate that increased population will cause water demands in excess of the available supply by 1986. Water shortages have already occurred in Anchorage during times of peak demand, and will become increasingly common as development in Anchorage continues. By 1988, shortfalls are almost certain to occur, even with the expanded capacity of the Ship Creek Water Treatment Facility. That expanded capacity will not alleviate shortages during certain winter periods when Ship Creek discharges are low; nor will it provide sufficient supplies at times of peak demand during summer months. Therefore, a new water source must be obtained.

To meet Anchorage's water needs, over 28 potential supply sources, including increased conservation measures, have been examined in the past decade. The results of these studies have pointed to Eklutna Lake as the most feasible alternative;

therefore, development of that source by the Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility was begun in 1982 as the Eklutna Water Project (EWP). In order to supply Anchorage's increasing needs, construction of this project must continue on schedule so that water can be delivered to Anchorage from Eklutna Lake by 1988.

Critical water shortages may actually occur earlier than anticipated. Since the population projections were developed for the EWP, the Anchorage population has increased faster than expected. In mid-1984, it had already reached the figure projected for 1987. While this may not reflect a long-term trend, it is substantially different from the short-term projections. Much of Anchorage's population increase is occurring in the northern communities where water supplies are meager. Demand for more water in these northern communities is expected before the EWP can be on line. Therefore, in 1985 water will be diverted from the Anchorage Bowl to Eagle River via the first segment of the EWP pipeline. This will alleviate shortages in Eagle River but shortfalls throughout the rest of the system will become more imminent as a result.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The Eklutna Water Project will divert water from the Alaska Power Administration's (APA) existing tunnel which connects Eklutna Lake with the Eklutna Power Plant. From the point of connection, water will flow by gravity in a new tunnel and a buried pipeline down the Eklutna River canyon to a water treatment facility. From the treatment facility it will flow by gravity in a 23-mile-long buried pipeline through the northern communities to the distribution system near the expanded Ship Creek Water Treatment Facility (SCWTF). Energy will be recovered from the flowing water at each treatment facility location. This system will supply water to the Anchorage service area, from Eklutna Village to Potter Marsh in South Anchorage. The maximum day design flow in the year 2025 is 70 mgd and the average flow during that year is 41 mgd. The selected alignment and location of facilities are depicted in Figure 1.

Diversion of Eklutna Lake water involves tapping the existing 9-foot-diameter tunnel to the Eklutna Power Plant (EPP). The new 6-foot-diameter tunnel will connect this existing tunnel with a new pipeline located in the Eklutna River canyon below the dam at the downstream end of Eklutna Lake. The new tunnel will be about 8,000 feet in length. The EPP will be deprived of water for approximately two months during

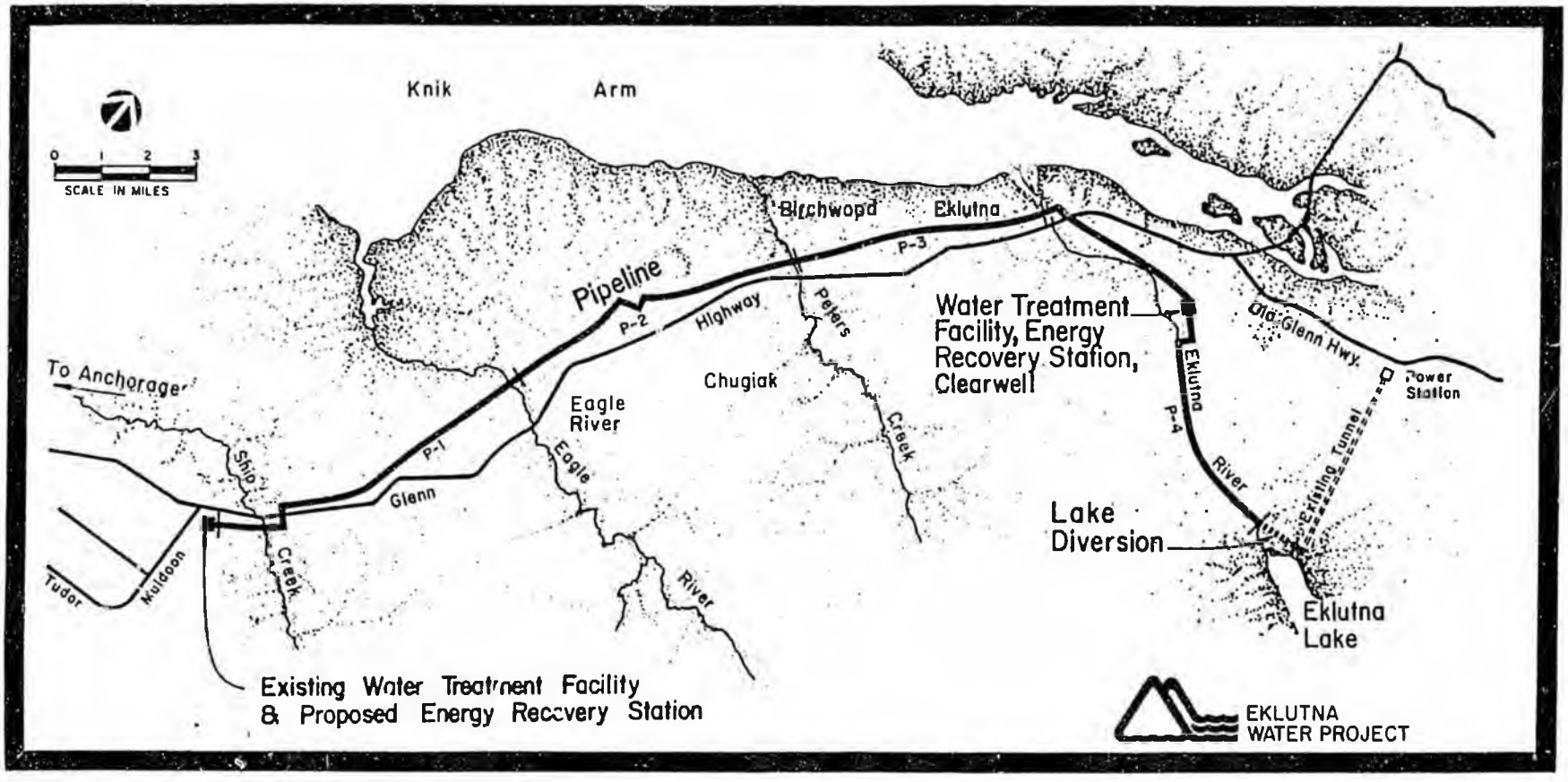

Knik Arm
0 1 2 3
SCALE IN MILES
Birchwood
Eklutna
P-3
Pipeline
P-2
Highway
Peters
Creek
Water Treatment Facility, Energy Recovery Station, Clearwell
Old Glenn Hwy.
Power Station
To Anchorage
Chugiak
Eagle River
Eklutna
P-4
River
Existing Tunnel
P-1
Glenn
Eagle
River
Lake Diversion
Ship
Creek
Tudor
Muldoon
Eklutna Lake
Existing Water Treatment Facility & Proposed Energy Recovery Station
EKLUTNA WATER PROJECT

Figure 1

connection of the new tunnel. The top of a valve shaft near the connection of the two tunnels will be the only visible evidence of a diversion for the EWP. The EWP will not impact lake levels, because all water used by EWP will be taken from that which is normally diverted to the EPP. The EWP diversion will decrease the amount of water supplied to EPP (and therefore energy output) by up to 21 percent by the year 2025. However, about 38 percent of that energy will be recovered by EWP energy recovery stations. The Municipality of Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility has reached an agreement with the Alaska Power Administration for an equitable method of replacing energy taken from the EPP by the EWP.

In 1984, the U.S. Congress passed and President Reagan signed an amendment to the 1950 "Eklutna Project Act" to allow part of the Eklutna Lake water to be used for public water supply. Application has been made to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Water Management, for appropriation of state water rights from Eklutna Lake.

Downstream of the diversion tunnel, water will be conveyed in a buried 60- and 54-inch pipeline along the Eklutna River canyon floor (pipeline segment P-4) to an energy recovery station at the Eklutna Water Treatment Facility (EWTF) which will be located on a natural bench high above the river bed. Generating capacity of this station will be approximately 750 kW. It is estimated that in the year 2025, it will produce almost five million kWh per year with water diverted from Eklutna Lake.

The Eklutna Water Treatment Facility will be constructed in two phases. The first phase will treat 35 million gallons per day (mgd) using flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Construction of Phase I is scheduled for completion in mid-1988. The plant will be expanded in a second phase to treat 71 mgd when the additional water is needed.

A 15-million-gallon treated water reservoir (clearwell) will be constructed just downstream of the EWTF. The purpose of the reservoir is to accommodate the normal diurnal fluctuations in water demand while maintaining a relatively constant flow through the EWTF and to provide emergency storage.

Pipeline segments P-3 and P-2 extend from the clearwell to Eagle River, paralleling the Glenn Highway, the APA powerline easement, and residential streets along most of the route. These segments of the buried pipeline will be 54 inches in diameter and will deliver water to northern communities along the route via seven turnouts.

Pipeline segment P-1, the first to be constructed, extends generally parallel to Glenn Highway and the APA powerline easement, from the vicinity of the SCWTF to Artillery Road near Eagle River. This pipeline segment varies between 54 and 48 inches in diameter, decreasing closer to the SCWTF. A 24-inch pipeline has been constructed along Artillery Road to connect with the existing Eagle River supply system. Construction of pipeline segment P-1 is currently more than half complete.

A booster pump station/energy recovery station is under construction upstream of the SCWTF. Until the entire pipeline is completed and supplying water from Eklutna Lake, this station will pump as much as 4 mgd from the SCWTF to Eagle River. That community will receive water through the P-1 pipeline segment in late summer of 1985. The booster pump portion will be constructed as part of the P-1 pipeline contract. The facility has been designed so it can be converted easily to an energy recovery station when the entire project is completed. The capacity of this generating station will be about 500 kW.

Permits, approvals, and/or letters of non-objection have been obtained from all concerned federal, state, and municipal agencies for their respective areas of jurisdiction for the project as a whole. Contact with agencies is ongoing as project plans develop.

Most temporary construction permits and permanent easements have been acquired along the pipeline alignment. Affected property owners include: Alaska Division of Parks, Fort Richardson Military Reservation, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Federal Highway Administration, Alaska Railroad, Native corporations, and approximately 60 private property owners. Permits and/or easements will be obtained from private owners along P-2 and P-3 by late February 1985. Negotiations for easements are nearly complete with other major landholders, and permission to overlap utility easements has been obtained.

PROJECT TEAM

The entire project is overseen by Program Management Consultant, James M. Montgomery, Consulting Engineers, in association with Ott Water Engineers, QUADRA Engineering, and Sverdrup/SPCM.

This management team has contracted with eight primary consultants, each with subconsultants, to perform final design for individual project elements. The prime consultants are: lake diversion - Hart Crowser & Associates; P-4 pipeline - Kramer,

Chin & Mayo; energy recovery stations - R.W. Beck & Associates; EWTF - Camp Dresser and McKee; clearwell - ABAM Consulting Engineers; P-3 pipeline - URS Engineers; P-2 pipeline - DOWL Engineers; and P-1 pipeline - Tryck, Nyman & Hayes.

The construction contractors for pipeline segment P-1 are Coluccio Construction Company and Commonwealth Electric Company. Valves were supplied by Unit Process Company. The P-1 pipe was supplied by Ameron.

PROJECT SCHEDULE

Design and construction of each element of the EWP has been carefully scheduled to allow completion of the facilities and delivery of water to Anchorage consumers in 1988. Figure 2 shows the design and construction schedules for each of the project components.

FUTURE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Pipeline segment P-1 construction will resume later this year, as soon as frost conditions permit. That segment is scheduled to be completed by August 1985 at which time water will be supplied to the Eagle River community.

Advertisement for bids for pipeline segments P-2 and P-3 will take place in February and March 1985. Both elements will be built (possibly several sections simultaneously) during the construction seasons of 1985 and 1986.

Final designs will be completed by the end of 1985 for the following project components: lake diversion; P-4 pipeline; EWTF; and the clearwell. Final design of the energy recovery stations will be completed early in 1986. Advertisement and award of construction contracts will occur after funds are made available for specific project elements.

If the EWP is to be on line by mid-1988 the EWTF and lake diversion will need to be bid in the winter of 1985-86. The water treatment plant is a large complex facility that has many mechanical components with long lead times. The size and complexity of this facility would require a two-year construction period even if equipment lead times were not long. The lake diversion tap to the existing APA tunnel can

EKLUTNA WATER PROJECT
SCHEDULE

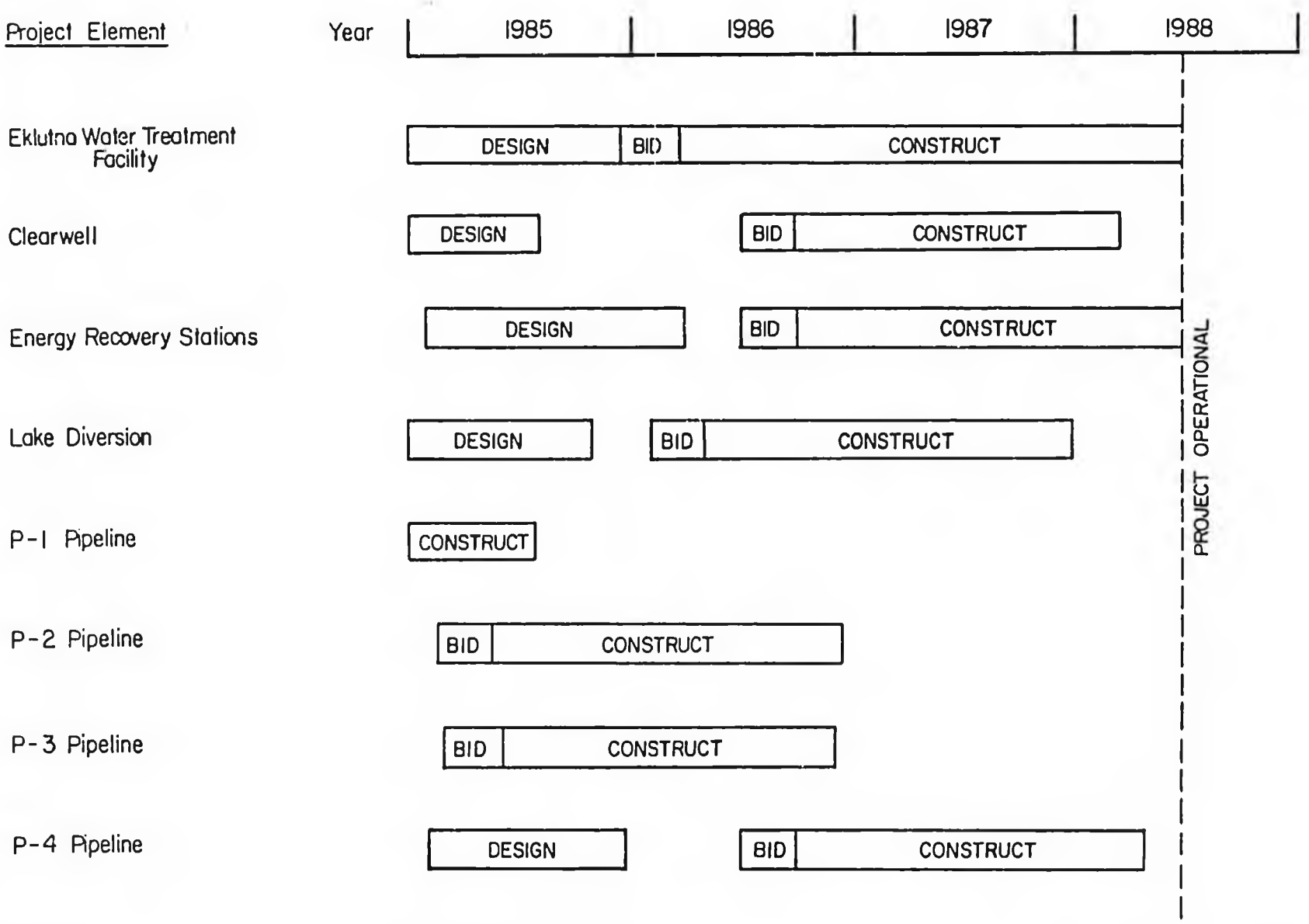


Figure 2

economically only be made when the lake level is low (May and June) and when the fish hatchery on the APA power plant tailrace does not require large flows through the power plant (also May and June). Preparatory time will be required to get ready for a tap in May and June of 1987. Completion of that element after the tap will take several months.

Easement and permit acquisition will be completed in early 1985, and contact with regulatory agencies and the public will be ongoing as plans are finalized.

PROJECT FUNDING

Construction of the Eklutna Water Project will require a total expenditure of $190 million, a $30 million reduction from the figure of $220 million originally estimated in late 1982.

Appropriations for the project have been received from the State Legislature, and continued support from that source will be required from the FY 1986 and 1987 budgets. In 1982, $13.7 million were appropriated; $22.5 million were appropriated in 1983; the $34 million appropriation in 1984 brings the sum to date to approximately $70 million. The additional $50 million which has been requested in 1985 is essential to keep the project on schedule. These funds will be used for construction of the Eklutna Water Treatment Facility and the lake diversion. Without this appropriation, facility completion will be delayed, total project costs will increase, and water shortages may become acute.

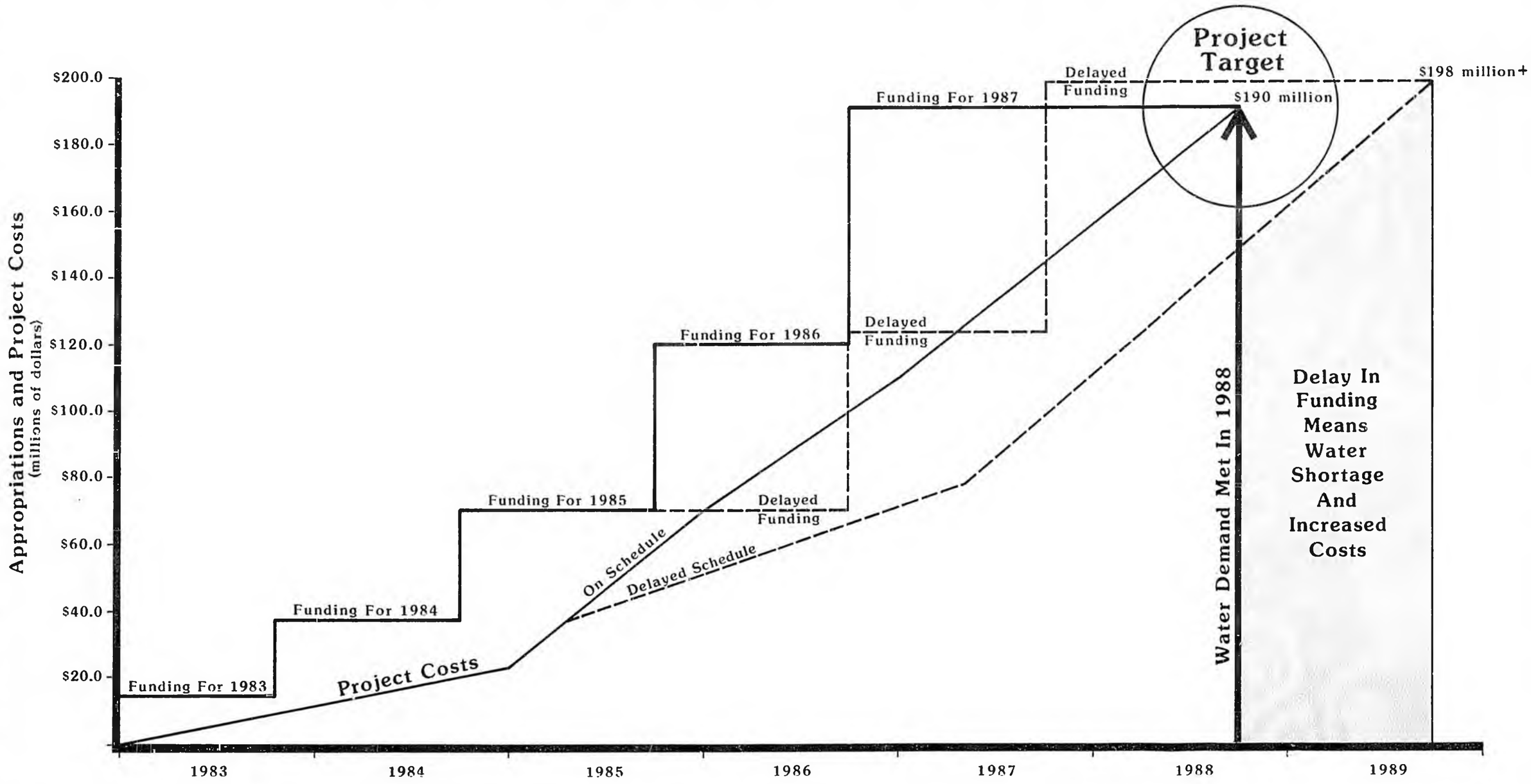
In November 1983, public approval was received with over 75 percent favorable vote for the sale of $55 million in bonds to help fund the project. These bonds will be sold on an as-needed basis. As a result of these bond sales, usage charges will increase by approximately 40 percent over present rates, or by about $5.40 per household per month. Under Alaska Public Utilities Commission rules, the cost of bond service may not be charged to customers until water is actually supplied from the project; therefore, bond issue should be delayed as long as possible to avoid interest accrual. In addition, future customer charges will be minimized in direct proportion to the amount of legislative appropriations because no reimbursement must be made for contributed

capital. In order to completely finance the facilities, three quarters of the total project funds will be requested from the State Legislature, and one quarter of the funds will be obtained from the Municipality through bond sales.

Figure 3 depicts past project appropriations and future funding needs, as compared to project costs. All facility design has now been funded; future appropriations will principally finance construction. If sufficient funding is not obtained in 1985, the total project cost will increase, and completion of the project will be delayed until at least 1989, resulting in significant water shortages. If the project continues on schedule, the growing water demands of the Anchorage community will be met in 1988.

EKLUTNA WATER PROJECT

Funding Requirements vs Water Supply Schedule



January 1985

Figure 3