

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1989-1990

8672

6239

SENATE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

43

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 130 • DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

(907) 842-5201 or (907) 842-5202

4 April 1990

Rep. Ben Grussendorf, Chair
House Rules Committee
Rm. 204, Capitol Building
F.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: House Bill 478, Solid and Hazardous Waste Management

Dear Rep. Grussendorf,

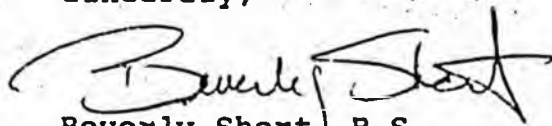
I am writing to lend my support to HB 478 now before the House Rules Committee. In most Bristol Bay communities, the lack of appropriate solid and hazardous waste management practices is fast becoming the number one environmental health problem. I suspect this is true throughout the state. In many communities, the problem of solid waste disposal has in the past been ignored or superficially addressed in the face of (at the time) more pressing issues such as safe drinking water and sewage disposal.

However we are approaching a time when the cumulative impacts of poor solid waste disposal practices are capable of causing major contamination problems, problems which will be extremely expensive to remedy after the fact. One only needs to look south to the lower 48 for hundreds of examples of soil and water contamination from landfills.

We can minimize those problems in Alaska, but our communities need assistance to develop appropriate waste management programs. In most cases the necessary expertise and funding is in short supply. Many small communities in Bristol Bay are additionally impacted by the large volumes of waste generated by the fishing industry during the summer months.

With an emphasis on both technical and financial assistance, HB 478 would provide Alaskan communities with an opportunity to properly address our solid and hazardous waste disposal problems, problems which we as a state cannot afford to ignore. I urge you to support HB 478.

Sincerely,



Beverly Short R.S.
Environmental Health Specialist

cc: Rep. Kay Brown
Rep. Fran Ulmer
House Rules Committee members: Rep. Davidson, Rep. Cotten,
Rep. Donley, Rep. Kubina, Rep. Martin, Rep. Taylor

Alaskans for Juneau
 P.O. Box 22428
 Juneau, AK 99801
 463-5065

PETITION ON RECYCLING

We the undersigned believe that the U.S. government and, more specifically, the government of the State of Alaska should develop policies that would encourage, and provide initiatives for the development of the recycling industry within our state and our nation. Also, all communities and cities, because of the diversity throughout our state and nation, should be encouraged to research and establish specific recycling programs for their particular areas.

A viable and efficient recycling program would provide new jobs, add to our economic stability and diversity, encourage new technologies, and begin to establish that we, as Alaskans and U.S. citizens, are serious about our commitment towards ~~economic~~ ~~development~~ that is compatible with a healthy global environment.

DATE	NAME (please print)	ADDRESS
2/14/90	John Howe	6087 Thane Rd. 99801
2/14/90	Dana Ford	3181 Nowell Ave Juneau AK 99801
2/14/90	BETHANA F MITCHELL	3181 NOWELL AV JUNEAU 99801
2/14/90	David Sause	126 W 7th Juneau AK 99801
2-14-90	CAROL SAUSE	Box 33201 Juneau AK 99803
2-14-90	Carol Youngquist	995 Mendenhall Penn Rd Juneau 99801
2-14-90	CRAIG YOUNGQUIST	995 Mendenhall Penn Rd Juneau 99801
2-14-90	LURIE FERGUSON CRAIG	10825 Glacier Hwy / PO Box 33306 / JNU 99803
2/14/90	Tanis Pohl	PO Box 22314 Juneau AK 99802
2/14/90	BILL LEIGHTY	Box 020993 Juneau, AK 99802
	CLIFF MEYER	600 No Douglas Juneau AK
2/14/90	Danelle McCarthy	6749 Sherri St. Juneau 99801
2-14-90	Shirley La Chapelle	638 Gold St. Juneau 99801
2-14-90	Martha Moore	412 Eastineau Ave Apt 2 Juneau 99801
2-14-90	Ellen Z. Ferguson	7925 N. Douglas Hwy. Juneau 99801

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ALASKA

WHEREAS, the League of Women Voters of Alaska and the League of Women Voters of the United States have a long-standing commitment to promote an environment beneficial to life through the protection and wise management of natural resources in the public interest by recognizing the interrelationship of air quality, energy, land use, waste management, and water resources, and

WHEREAS, April 22, 1990, is the 20th anniversary of Earth Day;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that LWVAK will promote education and action on three areas of environmental concern: strengthening the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC); reducing consumption of energy, including transportation uses; and recycling of solid materials.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, LWVAK urges local and state lawmakers to take actions to:

- (1) Improve Department of Environmental Conservation functioning through increased funding to meet existing statutory environmental and health responsibilities, enhance enforcement mechanisms, and strengthen sanctions to prevent pollution (increase DEC budget, support HB 409/SB 497, support HB 315).
- (2) Establish a task force to examine the issue of global warming and recommend remediation actions for the State of Alaska (support HCR 56).
- (3) Develop a state transportation fund that can finance public transportation and non-motorized trails across the state .
- (4) Improve long-range municipal solid waste management plans through incorporation of waste reduction and recycling, institutionalize procurement of recycled materials in state and local governments, provide incentives to schools to pursue waste reduction and recycling projects, and provide incentives to consumers to reuse and recycle beverage containers (support HB 478-481, support SB 443).

LWVAK, THEREFORE, meeting in Convention in Sitka on April 8, 1990, adopted this resolution to publicly state LWVAK's support for these actions and to urge the Alaska State Legislature to pass the above-referenced bills.

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: JAMES M SHEEHAN

TITLE:

ADDRESS: POB 2982

CITY: SEWARD

ZIP: 99664

PHONE: 224-8773

BILL NO: HB 478

SUBJECT: MANAGEMENT OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE

MESSAGE: PLEASE PUSH FOR HB 478. I AM SUPPORTIVE OF RECYCLING AND WASTE REDUCTION. PLEASE SUPPORT HB 479, 480, 481, 532 AND SB 443.

POMID: 14163620

DATE: 04/09/90

TIME: 16:36:20

.IONAME: MAT-SU LIO

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: KATIE VESEL

TITLE:

ADDRESS: POB 2422

CITY: SEWARD

ZIP: 99664

PHONE: 224-3586

BILL NO: HB 478

SUBJECT: MANAGEMENT OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE

MESSAGE: I SUPPORT RECYCLING AND WASTE REDUCTION IN OUR STATE. I URGE YOU TO VOTE IN SUPPORT OF HB 478, HB 479, HB 480, HB 481, AND 443 WHEN THESE BILLS REACH THE FLOOR. THANK YOU.

POMID: 14163344

DATE: 04/09/90

TIME: 16:33:44

.IONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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MILLER	NAVARRE	POURCHOT
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	RODEY
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ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: CAROL GRISHOLD
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: POB 1342
 CITY: SEWARD ZIP: 99664
 PHONE: 224-5620
 BILL NO: HB 478
 SUBJECT: MANAGEMENT OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE
 MESSAGE: I URGE SUPPORT FOR RECYCLING AND WASTE REDUCTION. PLEASE SUPPORT HOUSE BILLS 478, 479, 480, 481, 532, AND SB 443. THANK YOU.

POMID: 14164844
 DATE: 04/09/90
 TIME: 16:48:44
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES:	<u>REPRESENTATIVES</u>	<u>REPRESENTATIVES</u>	<u>SENATORS</u>
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	BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
	COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
	DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
	DAVIS, M.	DOHLEY	ELIASON
	ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
	FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
	GOLL	GRUENBERG	FISCHER
	GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FRANK
	HOFFMAN	HUDSON	HALFORD
	JACKO	KOPONEN	JONES
	KUBINA	LAPSON	KELLY
	LEMAN	MACLEAN	KERTTULA
	MARTIN	MEHARD	PEARCE
	MILLER	NAVARRE	POURCHOT
	PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	RODEY
	RIEGER	SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
	SHULTZ	SHACKHAMMER	SZYMAWSKI
	TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
	ZAHACKI		ZHAROFF

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: JAMES PRINGLE
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: POB 374
 CITY: SEWARD ZIP: 99664
 PHONE: 224-3923
 BILL NO: HB 478
 SUBJECT: MANAGEMENT OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE
 MESSAGE: SEWARD COMMUNITY RECYCLE ACTION PROGRAM (SCRAP) STRONGLY SUPPORTS RECYCLING AND WASTE REDUCTION IN OUR COMMUNITY AND STATE. WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT AND PASS HB 478, 479, 480, 481, 532 AND SB 443. GET THEM OUT OF COMMITTEE AND ONTO THE FLOOR FOR A VOTE SOON. THANKS.

POMID: 14163853
 DATE: 04/09/90
 TIME: 16:38:53
 LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
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DAVIS, M.	DOHLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FISCHER
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FRANK
HOFFMAN	HUDSON	HALFORD
JACKO	KOPONEN	JONES
KUBINA	LARSON	KELLY
LEMAN	MACLEAN	KERTTULA
MARTIN	MEHARD	PEARCE
MILLER	NAVARRE	POURCHOT
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	RODEY
RIEGER	SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
SHULTZ	SHACKHAMMER	SZYMAWSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAHACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: MARCIA BLUTSTEN
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: PCB 374
 CITY: SEWARD ZIP: 99664
 PHONE: 224-3923
 BILL NO: HB 478
 SUBJECT: MANAGEMENT OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE
 MESSAGE: I URGE SUPPORT FOR RECYCLING AND WASTE REDUCTION. PLEASE SUPPORT HOUSE BILLS 478, 479, 480, 481, 532 AND SB 443.

FOMID: 14164251
 DATE: 04/09/90
 TIME: 16:42:51
 IONAME: MAT-SU LIO

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BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FISCHER
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FRANK
HOFFMAN	HUDSON	HALFORD
JACKO	KOPONEN	JONES
KUBINA	LARSON	KELLY
LEMAN	MACLEAN	KERTTULA
MARTIN	MEHARD	PEARCE
MILLER	NAVARRE	POURCHOT
PETTY JOHN	PHILLIPS	RODEY
RIEGER	SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
SHULTZ	SWACKHAMMER	SZYMAŃSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: KINDERLY LARKIN
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: POB 2275
 CITY: SEWARD ZIP: 99664
 PHONE: 224-3735
 BILL NO: HB 478
 SUBJECT: MANAGEMENT OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE
 MESSAGE: I URGE SUPPORT FOR RECYCLING AND WASTE REDUCTION. PLEASE SUPPORT HB 479, HB 480, HB 481, HB 532, SB 443.

FOMID: 14162955
 DATE: 04/09/90
 TIME: 16:29:55
 IONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS, C.	DUNCAN
DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FISCHER
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FRANK
HOFFMAN	HUDSON	HALFORD
JACKO	KOPONEN	JONES
KUBINA	LARSON	KELLY
LEMAN	MACLEAN	KERTTULA
MARTIN	MEHARD	PEARCE
MILLER	NAVARRE	POURCHOT
PETTY JOHN	PHILLIPS	RODEY
RIEGER	SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
SHULTZ	SWACKHAMMER	SZYMAŃSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: SEWARD COMMUNITY RECYCLE ACTION PROGRAM
 TITLE: CAROL GRISHOLD, PRES
 ADDRESS: POB 1342
 CITY: SEWARD ZIP: 99664
 PHONE: 224-5620

BILL NO:

SUBJECT:

MESSAGE: SEWARD COMMUNITY RECYCLE ACTION PROGRAM (S.C.R.A.P.) STRONGLY SUPPORTS RECYCLING AND WASTE REDUCTION IN OUR COMMUNITY AND STATE. WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT AND PASS HB 478, 479, 480, 481, 532, AND SB 443. GET THEM OUT OF COMMITTEE AND ONTO THE FLOOR FOR A VOTE SOON! THANK YOU

POMID: 14165313

DATE: 04/09/90

TIME: 16:53:13

LIONAME: NAT-SU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BARNES	BOUCHER	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
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MILLER	NAVARRE	POURCHOT
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	RODEY
RIEGER	SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
SHULTZ	SWACKHAMMER	SZYMANSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAHACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: ELAINE FITZMAURIE
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: POB 3052
 CITY: SEWARD ZIP: 99664
 PHONE: 224-3037

BILL NO: HB 478

SUBJECT: MANAGEMENT OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE

MESSAGE: I URGE SUPPORT FOR RECYCLING AND WASTE REDUCTION. PLEASE SUPPORT HB 479, HB 480, HB 481, HB 532 AND SB 443. THANK YOU!

POMID: 14162312

DATE: 04/09/90

TIME: 16:23:12

LIONAME: NAT-SU LIO

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COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
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DAVIS, M.	DONLEY	ELIASON
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	FAHRENKAMP
FOSTER	FURNACE	FAIKS
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FISCHER
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FRANK
HOFFMAN	HUDSON	HALFORD
JACKO	KOPONEN	JONES
KUBINA	LARSON	KELLY
LEMAN	MACLEAN	KERTTULA
MARTIN	MENARD	PEARCE
MILLER	NAVARRE	POURCHOT
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	RODEY
RIEGER	SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
SHULTZ	SWACKHAMMER	SZYMANSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
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PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: DALE MILLER
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 520 MAIN ST.
CITY: KETCHIKAN ZIP: 99901
PHONE: 225-5739
BILL NO:

SUBJECT: HB478, HB479, HB480-WASTE MANAGEMENT
MESSAGE: THANKS TO ALL INVOLVED FOR ENCOURAGING COMMON SENSE EFFORTS WITH RECYCLING AND SOLVING OUR WASTE MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS. LOCAL INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION ARE CRITICAL FOR LONG TERM SUCCESS. HOUSE BILLS 478 AND 479 ADDRESS THESE ISSUES. OF COURSE, MONEY HELPS TO GET THINGS GOING.

POMID: 08103057
DATE: 02/16/90
TIME: 10:30:57
NAME: KETCHIKAN LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

BOYER
BROWN
COLLINS
DAVIS, M.
ELLIS
FINDELSTEIN
GOLL
KOPONEN
KUBINA
MENARD
NAVARRE
SHACKHAMMER
MACLEAN
FOSTER
PETTYJOHN
DAVIS, C.

Ulmer

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: MAGGIE NICE
TITLE:
ADDRESS: BOX 1168
CITY: CORDOVA ZIP: 99574
PHONE: 424-5678
BILL NO: HB 478

SUBJECT: MANAGEMENT OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE
MESSAGE: CORDOVA IS CURRENTLY TRYING TO SET UP A RECYCLING PROGRAM BECAUSE OUR LANDFILL IS ALMOST FULL. EVEN THOUGH WE FELT THIS NEW PROGRAM WOULD BE MORE EFFICIENT IN THE LONG RUN WE WERE SHORT OF FUNDS TO SWITCH OVER, THATS OUR STUMBLING BLOCK. I'M IN FAVOR OF HB 478 AND HB 480.

POMID: 17111343
DATE: 03/07/90
TIME: 11:13:43
NAME: VALDEZ INFORMATION OFFICE

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

LARSON
HUDSON
HOFFMAN
SHACKHAMMER
WALLIS
KOPONEN
BROWN
SHULTZ
RIEGER
PHILLIPS
BARNES

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: LUANN MCVEY
TITLE: TEACHER
ADDRESS: BOX 20446
CITY: JUNEAU, AK
PHONE: 586-6695

ZIP: 99802

BILL NO:
SUBJECT: WRAPP
MESSAGE: I SUPPORT THE WRAPP BILL. PUBLIC EDUCATION ON RECYCLING IS IMPERATIVE
GRANTS TO SCHOOLS FOR RECYCLING PROGRAMS WILL HELP CHILDREN LEARN GOOD HABITS.
THANKS FOR YOUR WORK.

POMID: 00091939
DATE: 02/09/90
TIME: 09:19:39
LIONAME: JUNEAU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVE SENATOR
HUDSON DUNCAN

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: SUE HORTON
TITLE:
ADDRESS: P.O.BOX 22072
CITY: JUNEAU
PHONE: 586-2934

ZIP: 99802

BILL NO:
SUBJECT: WRRAP
MESSAGE: I AM IN SUPPORT OF THE WRRAP ACT. I APPRECIATE YOU PROMOTING
RECYCLING PROJECTS. I AM INTERESTED IN ANY POSSIBLE GRANTS FOR RECYCLING
PROJECTS.

POMID: 00082012
DATE: 02/09/90
TIME: 08:20:12
LIONAME: JUNEAU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVE SENATOR
HUDSON DUNCAN

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: MARWOOD AND MARY CLAIRE HARRIS
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 115 ASH
CITY: JUNEAU, AK ZIP: 99801
PHONE: 586-1153
BILL NO:
SUBJECT: WRRAP
MESSAGE: WE WISH TO EXPRESS OUR SUPPORT IN FAVOR OF THE WRRAP ACT.

POMID: 00083326
DATE: 02/13/90
TIME: 08:33:26
LIONAME: JUNEAU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVE SENATOR
HUDSON DUNCAN

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: JOANIE BEHREND
TITLE:
ADDRESS: BOX 1461
CITY: CORDOVA ZIP: 99574
PHONE: 424-5773
BILL NO: HB 480
SUBJECT: LOANS FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
MESSAGE: I SUPPORT HB 480. WE NEED MONEY FOR CONSTRUCTION TO DEAL WITH THE SOLID WASTE PROBLEM HERE.

POMID: 17104402
DATE: 03/07/90
TIME: 10:44:02
LIONAME: VALDEZ INFORMATION OFFICE

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

HUDSON
LARSON
HOFFMAN
SWACKHAMMER
WALLIS
KOPONEN
BROWN
SHULTZ
RIEGER
PHILLIPS
BARNES

Others who have testified in support of HB 478

Scott Burgess-Alaksa Municipal League

Kris Norosz-Petersburg

Bob Mitchell-Juneau

Margie Hayes-Soldotna-League of Women Voters

Theresa Scott-Juneau

Lynn Fuller-Mat-Su

May Woody-Mat-Su/ Ak. Center for the Environment

Chauncy Custer-Mat-Su

Gary Neumann-Fairbanks/Tanana Chiefs

Mike Pilling-Petersburg

Rebecca Monroe-Haines

Karen Wood-Anchorage-Ak. Center for the Environment

Marla Huss-Kenai Borough

**Partial List of Solid Waste/Recycling Supporters in Alaska
3/27/90 from Rep. Ulmer**

Abbot Loop Elementary	Anchorage
Alaska Vo/Tech Center	Seward
Alaska Gateway School Dist.	Tok
Anthony A. Andrews School	St. Michael
Arctic Village School	Arctic Village
Bering Strait School Dist.	White Mountain
	Bethel
Campbell Elementary School	Anchorage
Chena Elementary	Fort Wainwright
Chiniak School	Kodiak
Chugach School Dist.	Chugach
Copper Center School	Copper Center
Delta Junction School	Delta Junction
Denali School	Fairbanks
Department of Natural Resources employees	
Div. of Information Services employees	
E.L. Bartlett School	Tyonek
Emmonak Schools	Emmonak
Fairview School	Anchorage
Fort Yukon School	Fort Yukon
Gruening Middle School	Eagle River
Hermon Hutchens School	Valdez
Holy Name School	Ketchikan
Homer High School	Homer
Hooper Bay School	Hooper Bay
Iditarod Area School Dist.	McGrath
James C. Isabell School	Teller
Joy Elementary	Fairbanks
Juneau School Dist.	Juneau
Kake City School Dist.	Kake
Keggatmiut Schools	Scamnor Bay
Kenai Peninsula Borough School Dist.	Soldotna
Kotlik School	Kotlik
Kotzebue Technical Center	Kotzebue
Lake and Peninsula School Dist.	King Salmon
Lower Kalskag Elementary	Lower Kalskag
Lower Kuskokwim School Dist.	Newtok
Main Elementary	Kodiak
Matanuska-Susitna Borough School Dist.	Palmer
Mears Jr. High School	Anchorage

Merrelaine A. Kangas School
Mountain Village School
Muldoon Elementary
Nome Elementary
North Slope Borough School Dist.
Nunaka Valley Elementary School
Port Graham School
Revilla High School
Romig Jr. High School
Sand Pt. Middle School
Savoonga Elementary
Smokey Bay School
Soldotna Elementary
Spring Hill Elementary School
St. Mary's Creative Playschool
St. Mary's School
Steller Secondary School
Sutton Elementary School
Talkeetna Elementary
Tom Thumb Montessori
Unalaska School
University Park Elementary
University Park Elementary School
Verstovia School
Wonder Park Elementary School
Woodriver Elementary

Ruby
Mountain Village
Anchorage
Nome
North Slope
Anchorage
Port Graham
Ketchikan
Anchorage
Sand Point
Savoonga
Homer
Soldotna
Anchorage
Anchorage
Kodiak
Anchorage
Sutton
Talkeetna
Anchorage
Unalaska
Fairbanks
Fairbanks
Sitka
Anchorage
Fairbanks

Plus hundreds of signatures of support from: Anchorage, Fairbanks
Juneau, Sitka,
Ketchikan

And from places not listed above:

Nightmute
Kotkik
Manokotak
Teller
Savoonga
Paxton

Tok
Tanacross
Bettles
Ouzinkie
Hoonah
Dutch Harbor
Hooper Bay
Iliamna
Tyonek
Quinhagak
Aniak
Whitter

**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Representative Ulmer requested information on the consequences for communities that do not plan for solid waste management.

The following discussion of issues and examples is intended to illustrate current and anticipated environmental and regulatory problems that may result from the lack of solid waste management planning. In addition, recent Alaska newspaper article clippings are enclosed to illustrate local solid waste concerns from different areas of the state.

CURRENT STATE LAW

Alaska statutes and regulations require a person, except those living in single-family or duplex residences or farms where waste is generated and disposed of on-site, to obtain a solid waste disposal permit from DEC and to operate landfills according to prescribed standards.

The disposal of solid waste from most of Alaska's population in the larger organized boroughs and municipalities, as well as wastes from Alaska's federal and industrial facilities occurs at permitted landfills. Most of Alaska's smaller municipalities and unincorporated communities, villages, and settlements do not have permitted landfills and those landfills are not operated in compliance with the existing state solid waste management requirements for landfills, such as daily cover.

Many community landfills are located in trespass on public and private lands. Since landowners share liability for activities that occur on their land, illegal dumps increasingly are becoming the targets of actions to shut them down by landowners and public land management agencies. When this occurs, it can result in a community quickly losing its waste disposal facility, with no alternatives planned. DEC supports the closure of illegal dumps when a legal alternative means for solid waste disposal exists.

NEW FEDERAL SOLID WASTE INITIATIVES

Currently, EPA has proposed two new sets of federal regulations on solid waste landfills and solid waste incinerators. In addition, Congress is expected to reauthorize the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in the next year. Failure to comply with new federal solid waste requirements may result in regulatory sanctions or legal action against the State, communities, or landfill owners and operators.

✓

The proposed EPA solid waste landfill regulations would establish minimum design standards for community landfills; require community landfills to improve their operations by excluding all hazardous wastes, covering wastes daily, controlling public access, and monitoring for explosive gases; and would set minimum requirements for state solid waste permit programs.

The proposed EPA solid waste incinerator standards would require air quality testing and monitoring for all sizes of incinerators and require that 25% of the recyclable materials in the waste stream be separated for recycling prior to incineration.

Congress' efforts to reauthorize RCRA will likely result in additional and greater national solid waste management requirements. According to the provisions in one of the primary bills introduced to date, Representative Luken's HR 3735, states will be required to develop 20-year solid waste management plans for both community and industrial solid wastes and will be required to prohibit the operation of all open dumps. This bill also would set ambitious waste recycling goals and establish more stringent community landfill operation, closure, monitoring, and incinerator ash disposal requirements. Failure to comply with the requirements in HR 3735 could result in federal regulation of solid waste in the state, a prohibition on waste exports, or legal action. As an example of the possible effect of a waste export sanction, in 1989 Alaska exported approximately 3,800 tons of commercial and industrial wastes and an estimated 50,000 tons of Exxon Valdez oil spill cleanup debris to "outside" hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities.

Since most Alaskan communities do not comply with basic, existing state solid waste management requirements, they are not expected to be able to comply with many of the anticipated federal requirements. To the extent that Alaska is able to influence federal solid waste initiatives by modifying them to take Alaskan conditions into account, Alaskan communities may not face significant solid waste management problems immediately. However, as existing landfills fill up, close, and new facilities must be located, constructed, and operated, many of Alaska's communities will face solid waste planning needs in order to comply with new federal solid waste requirements.

MARPOL RULES

U.S. Coast Guard interim regulations that implement the United States' participation in the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships became effective in May 1989. These rules, better known as MARPOL Annex V, establish standards for the disposal of garbage at sea and ban the disposal of all plastics at sea.

The Coast Guard regulations require all commercial docking facilities, including ports, terminals, marinas, fish plants, fuel docks, and other revenue generating docking areas, to provide or ensure the availability of "adequate refuse reception facilities," so that mariners can dispose of their solid wastes. Ports, terminals, and other docking facilities that receive ocean-going ships or tankers of more than 400 gross tons,

ocean-going ships that carry noxious liquid substances, or that handle more than 500,000 pounds per year of commercial fish products also are required to have a Certificate of Adequacy from the Coast Guard for their facilities. Applicants for Certificates must certify U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) waste handling ability or request a waiver. Ports that receive vessels from outside of the continental United States or Canada must handle all waste that has been in contact with food by sterilization or incineration in accordance with APHIS requirements. The facilities that sterilize or incinerate foreign food waste must be approved by the Department of Agriculture.

Once received, disposal of MARPOL waste becomes the responsibility of the docking facility. Docking facilities are not prohibited from charging for refuse collection and disposal services, but the direct assessment of waste collection and disposal fees may discourage the use of the refuse facilities. Also, if a port facility lacks or loses its Certificate of Adequacy, the Coast Guard can deny vessels permission to enter and use the port facility, which could be a significant economic hardship.

Many Alaskan ports host large fishing fleets, seafood processing plants, support industries, and tour ships and therefore, the MARPOL rules may have a significant impact on these communities' solid waste management facilities. Some coastal communities, such as Unalaska, are estimated to generate solid waste at a rate more than 500% higher than the national average (more than 27 pounds per day per person, as opposed to 5 pounds per day per person). These increased amounts of solid waste can significantly shorten a landfill's useful life, especially in those communities that already have inadequate solid waste management systems. Unalaska's landfill is estimated to have only 3 to 5 years of useful life left. Illegal dumping from vessels is common in parts of Alaska and can result in considerable shoreline pollution. Solid wastes arriving in coastal community landfills may have greater recycling and heating values than average municipal wastes.

Good solid waste management planning in coastal communities is imperative if the communities want to avoid possible Coast Guard sanctions on port facilities, attract new economic development to their port facilities, better utilize recycling or processing such as waste-to-energy in an overall waste management strategy, and plan for new waste management facilities in areas where good landfill sites often are hard to find.

OTHER POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF POOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

If the State fails to move decisively to get community landfills into compliance with state law, citizen-initiated law suits and EPA takeover of the solid waste program are among the possible results. Section 7002 of RCRA authorizes any citizen to commence a civil complaint against a landfill owner or operator, the State, EPA, and almost anyone else involved, to force compliance with the solid waste laws. The court can award costs of litigation to the party that wins.

How hard would a RCRA citizen suit be to win? New federal regulations will require

ground water monitoring systems at landfills. Most Alaskan landfills do not have them. The cost of installing and operating a system that meets the regulations will exceed the total cost of installing and operating most existing landfills. It will be simple to prove the absence of a ground water monitoring system. Other requirements, such as to hold funds equal to the amount necessary to close the landfill are expensive to meet and non-compliance would be easy to prove. Citizen suits may be filed by neighbors of a landfill who's property values are impacted by the site, private solid waste management companies who move to shut down open dumps in small communities and expand their business opportunities, public interest groups, or citizens who have an ax to grind with the local landfill operator or local government.

EXAMPLES OF ALASKAN COMMUNITY SOLID WASTE PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS

Some Alaskan communities will plan properly for future solid waste management without HB 478, while others may waste millions of dollars in public funds building the wrong facilities, and still others will do nothing until they are forced to do so. The following examples and the accompanying collection of recent press clippings illustrate some of the current solid waste concerns in Alaskan communities:

Fairbanks - A citizen suit has been filed which could force closure of the landfill, which is nearly full anyway. Solid waste planning efforts are desperately needed to estimate remaining life of the existing facility, develop facility closure and monitoring plans, and begin planning for new solid waste management facilities. The Fairbanks North Star Borough is requesting \$23 million in capital funds from the 1990 Legislature for a new landfill, without having completed any long-term solid waste and waste reduction planning or studies.

Kotzebue - The city's unpermitted dump is located in trespass on state land, is overflowing, and is not well maintained. DNR action could force closure of the landfill leaving no disposal options to this community. Kotzebue has requested \$2.45 million from the 1990 Legislature and a total of \$5.65 million over six years for improvements to community water, fire suppression, sewer, and solid waste improvements, but has not done any solid waste planning.

Juneau - Residents here already pay the highest rates in Alaska (\$100 per ton or \$.05 per pound) and will likely have to pay more because the operator has not accumulated funds necessary to close or monitor the site when the landfill is filled in seven to ten years.

Petersburg/Wrangell/Ketchikan - All three communities are in desperate need of solid waste planning. Multi-million dollar decisions about new solid waste management facilities are being made with sketchy information. Air pollution from open burning, water pollution from landfill leachate, and hundreds of garbage bear incidents (often ending with dead bears) are among the top problems at the region's landfills. The potential exists for these communities to work on regional solid waste management

solutions together with the communities on Prince of Wales Island. In 1989, ADFG reported that they might need to shoot 20 bears in Petersburg when a new solid waste incinerator went into operation.

Haines/Skaoway - Skagway has requested \$1.2 million from the 1990 Legislature for a new landfill. Haines is interested in improving that community's solid waste management system and there is some interest for the communities to work on a joint solution to solid waste management.

Cordova - The city council has formed a solid waste task group to study solid waste and recycling, after the city's contractor failed in an attempt to separate and "pelletize" garbage for use as fuel. The current landfill, a source of local concern, will be full within five years, is poorly maintained, and often spreads wind-blown trash across nearby mudflats.

Matanuska Valley - Attempts to site a "construction debris landfill" have been embroiled in controversy for months. Recently, the open burning of construction debris at a Valley site caused considerable public uproar due to the odors.

Kenai Peninsula Borough - Planning for solid waste management is a major concern. The Borough operates nine landfills, most of which may be closed within 5 years. Plans have been made to close the Seward landfill and haul solid wastes to the Soldotna landfill.

Port Alsworth - Citizens in this unincorporated community of approximately 75 want to improve solid waste management in their community. Solid waste management is now done on an individual basis and residents are concerned about the proliferation of backyard dumps and the effects it may have on their nearby shallow drinking water wells.

In addition to these examples, DEC's Alaska Village Sanitation Inventory lists numerous communities with unmaintained open dumps and communities where solid waste is left on the ice or dumped in the ocean, with or without being burned first.

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Mike Szymanski, Chair
Senate C&RA Committee

FROM: Rep, Fran Ulmer

DATE: April 19, 1990

RE: CSHB 478(C&RA) Solid Waste Management legislation

CSHB 478 (C&RA) is a first step towards implementation of a solid waste management plan for Alaska that will also include waste reduction and recycling options. This legislation will allow communities to receive help from DEC, both financial and technical, while they are making decisions regarding solid waste management needs for the future. This legislation specifically address the problem of solid waste at the community level. HB 478 would:

1. Provide planning and technical assistance grants to local communities (or regional groups) of up to \$50,000 for solid waste management planning, so that communities have the ability to explore reduction, recycling and other management options.
2. Expand the Department of Environmental Conservation's current efforts in hazardous waste reduction and recycling to include solid waste, and thus allowing the department to provide, among other services:
 - * technical assistance to communities in the areas of waste reduction, recycling and the separate management of troublesome wastes, etc;
 - * a more comprehensive analysis of the full range of solid waste management options available to Alaskan

District 4B — Juneau

P.O. Box V • Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100 • (907) 465-4947

Senator Szymanski
April 18, 1990
Page 2

communities, including small scale recycling and disposal technologies; and
* a waste reduction and recycling hotline.

3. Establish a preferred hierarchy of solid waste management options so that the state would be "on the record" favoring waste reduction, recycling and appropriate treatment of specific wastes rather than "business as usual" -continuing to generate, at an increasing rate, waste destined for disposal.
4. Ensure that communities and industrial solid waste facility operators begin to focus on waste reduction and recycling by asking that the preferred hierarchy of management options be considered as part of the solid waste disposal facility permit process.

Several amendments were adopted by the House C&RA Committee. One amendment changed the order of priorities which DEC uses to consider awarding planning grants by listing consideration of the severity of environmental or public health concerns first. Another amendment added a new subsection which states that DEC may waive the match required for grants if an applicant can prove that matching funds are not available.

A letter of intent was also included which states that this legislation will not supersede a community's efforts to obtain safe water and hygienic sewage disposal, nor will it alter the status of these health and safety concerns for DEC.

This legislation is supported by the Alaska Municipal League, over 60 schools from across the state, recycling groups from Anchorage, Petersburg and Juneau, environmental organizations, and thousands of Alaskan citizens who have signed recycling petitions.

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Mike Szymanski, Chair
Senate C&RA Committee

FROM: Rep, Fran Ulmer

DATE: April 9, 1990

RE: CSHB 478(C&RA) Solid Waste Management legislation

I would appreciate your scheduling of CSHB 478(C&RA) for a hearing in the Senate C&RA Committee in the near future.

This legislation would:

1. communities (or regional groups) for solid waste management planning, so that communities have the ability to explore reduction, recycling and other management options.
2. Expand the Department of Environmental Conservation's current efforts in hazardous waste reduction and recycling to include solid waste, and thus allowing the department to provide, among other services:
 - * technical assistance to communities in the areas of waste reduction, recycling and the separate management of troublesome wastes, etc;
 - * a more comprehensive analysis of the full range of solid waste management options available to Alaskan communities, including small scale recycling and disposal technologies; and
 - * a waste reduction and recycling hotline.

District 4B — Juneau

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Senator Szymanski

April 9, 1990

Page 2

3. Establish a preferred hierarchy of solid waste management options so that the state would be "on the record" favoring waste reduction, recycling and appropriate treatment of specific wastes rather than "business as usual" -continuing to generate, at an increasing rate, waste destined for disposal.

4. Ensure that communities and industrial solid waste facility operators begin to focus on waste reduction and recycling by asking that the preferred hierarchy of management options be considered as part of the solid waste disposal facility permit process.

Thank you for your consideration of my request. Please contact me if you need additional information regarding this legislation.

HB

480

Introduced by: Leg. Comte.
Date: March 20, 1990
Action: Adopted
Vote: Unanimous

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH

RESOLUTION 90-25

SUPPORTING THE 'WRRAP ACT' SOLID WASTE LEGISLATION

WHEREAS, four pieces of legislation have been introduced in the State House addressing solid waste known as the WRRAP Act, Waste Reduction, Recycling Assistance Program; and

WHEREAS, the WRRAP Act includes HB 478, Management of Solid & Hazardous Waste; HB 479, School Recycling Awards Program; HB 480, Loans for solid Waste Management; and HB 481, Procurement Preference for Recycled Products; and

WHEREAS, HB 478 establishes a hierarchy for solid waste management, establishes a "Solid and Hazardous Waste Reduction and Recycling Program" and "Community Solid Waste Management Planning Grants"; HB 479 sets up an awards program for school districts who develop and implement a recycling and waste reduction program; HB 480 includes authorization in the Clean Water Fund statutes for financing solid waste projects; and HB 481 provides for a procurement preference of 10% for recycled products purchased by state agencies; and

WHEREAS, solid waste management is a primary issue being addressed by local governments nationwide; and

WHEREAS, it is important for state governments to establish standards that recognize and allow for individual and geographic differences in the communities, and to assist these local communities in providing environmentally sound methods for dealing with solid waste; and

Kenai Peninsula Borough
Resolution 90-25
Page 1 of 2 Pages

Kenai Borough Position

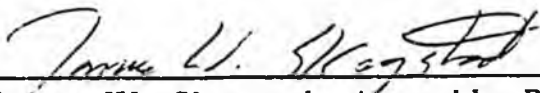
WHEREAS, these bills emphasize the importance of an integrated approach to solid waste management including education and recycling;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

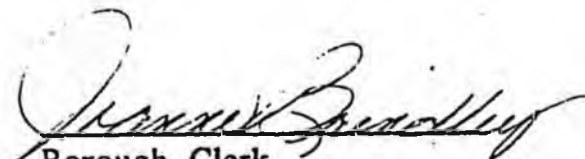
Section 1. That the Kenai Peninsula Borough supports and applauds the efforts of the legislature in addressing this important issue of solid waste management, and urges the passage of the four bills included in the 'WRRAP Act'.


Section 2. That this resolution be sent to all members of the Alaska State Legislature; Governor Steve Cowper; and Dennis Kelso, Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH ON THIS 20th DAY OF March, 1990.


James W. Skogstad, Assembly President

AT TEST:


Borough Clerk

TO: Representative Kay Brown
FROM: Eric F. Myers 
DATE: 4/22/89
SUBJ: DEC Clean Water Fund

In 1972, the federal Clean Water Act established a federal construction grants program for wastewater treatment facilities. Since its inception, Alaska communities have received over \$177 million in grants.

In 1987 the US Congress amended the Clean Water Act to phase out the existing grants program and replace it with state low interest loan programs. Congress also offered capitalization funding for the state loan programs, provided a 20% state match. In response, the Alaska legislature enacted SB 167 to establish the Alaska Clean Water Fund.

When SB 167 was passed, the legislature chose to establish two distinct accounts within the Alaska Clean Water Fund:

- a "federal account" - this account responds to the Congressional amendments to the Clean Water Act and serves as a repository for the federal funds and the required state match - can only be used to finance wastewater treatment projects; and
- a "state account" - funded entirely with state funds - can be used for broader purposes than the federal account, including water supply facilities in addition to wastewater facilities

Assistance under the Alaska Clean Water Fund is only available to municipalities. The types of assistance under the Alaska Clean Water Fund are the same for both the federal account and state account and include:

- loans, and
- refinancing (limited)

Terms of the loans:

- 20 year amortization
- interest keyed to municipal bond index
- community must identify dedicated revenue stream to pay back loan

After the state established the the federal account, the department has received \$10 million from the feds and the state match has been funded. Communities have indicated a demand of \$96 million for financing from the "federal account".

The state account has never been capitalized and presently has a zero balance. Communities have indicated a demand of approximately \$40 million for financing from the "state account".

Representative Leman has proposed capitalizing the "state account" in the amount of \$10 million. A copy of the community requests to DEC for financing through the "state account" is attached showing in excess of \$10 million for Anchorage alone.

4/3/90

HB 480 - LOANS FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Under HB 480, the Alaska Clean Water Fund, established by the legislature in 1987 to finance water and wastewater treatment facilities through low interest loans, would be expanded to finance solid waste facilities.

Communities could borrow funds to develop solid waste facilities (e.g., landfills, incinerators) as well as finance recycling equipment (e.g. balers, glass crushers).

In awarding loans for solid waste management facilities, the Department of Environmental Conservation would give priority to a project that will alleviate severe health or environmental concerns in the community or region proposing the facility.

A loan made under this act must comply with the regulations of the Department and in addition the department may consider:

- * extent of local support
- * extent the applicant's proposal complies with the prioritized order of waste management practices:
 - a) Waste source reduction
 - b) Recycling of waste
 - c) Waste treatment
 - d) Waste disposal

ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND

- STATE REVOLVING LOAN FUND**

- AVAILABLE TO INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES**

- PURPOSE TO HELP THROUGH LOW INTEREST LOANS CONSTRUCTION OF:**
 - * Water Supply Facilities**

 - * Wastewater Treatment Facilities**

HISTORY

- 1972 FEDERAL CLEAN WATER ACT SET UP A FEDERAL CONSRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT
- ALASKA COMMUNITIES HAVE RECEIVED OVER \$177 MILLION IN GRANTS
- CURRENT FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION FOR PROGRAM IS \$2.4 BILLION
- * ALASKA'S ANNUAL ALLOTMENT HAS BEEN ABOUT \$14 MILLION
- 1987 CONGRESS AMENDED CLEAN WATER ACT
- * PHASED OUT GRANT PROGRAM
- * REPLACED WITH STATE LOAN PROGRAMS
- * CONGRESS PROVIDED CAPITALI-ZATION MONEY TO START STATE FUNDS
- * FEDERAL GRANT & 20% STATE MATCH

ALASKA'S RESPONSE

- 1987 SB 167 ESTABLISHED THE ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND

- CAPITALIZATION OF FUND
 - * FEDERAL GRANT
 - * STATE MATCH
 - * STATE APPROPRIATIONS

- ALASKA'S PROGRAM IS BROADER THAN FEDERAL
 - * FEDERAL LIMITED TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT

 - * STATE PROGRAM COVERS WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES IN ADDITION TO WASTEWATER

- FEDERAL/STATE MATCH PROJECTS CARRY MANY MORE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS

PROGRAM SPECIFICS

- **TYPES OF ASSISTANCE**
 - **LOANS**
 - **REFINANCING (LIMITED)**

- **20 YEAR AMORTIZATION PERIOD**

- **INTEREST RATES KEYED TO MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX**
 - **66% OF INDEX**
1992
 - **75% OF INDEX**

- **COMMUNITY MUST IDENTIFY A DEDICATED SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR PAY BACK OF LOAN**

STATUS REPORT

- FEDERAL/STATE MATCH PROGRAM

- * Required 20% state funds appropriated**
- * Program reviewed and approved by EPA**
- * First \$10 million grant agreement signed**
- * 18 AAC 76 regulations adopted**
- * Expect first two loans soon**
- * Completing other in-house activities**
- * Communities indicate \$96 million in needs**

- STATE APPROPRIATION

- * 18 AAC 77 regulations adopted**
- * Zero balance, no funds appropriated**
- * Communities' response indicates interest in over \$40 million for projects**

**FY 90 CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS
ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND LOAN PROGRAM**

<u>ED</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Project Name:</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
1	Ketchikan	STP Upgrade	200,000	200,000
2	Craig	Water Treatment Plant	200,000	400,000
2	Yakutat	Water & Sewer Project	558,000	958,000
4	Juneau	Back Loop I- Water	2,951,200	3,909,200
4	Juneau	Indian Point - Water	2,034,900	5,944,100
4	Juneau	West Valley Industrial - Water	404,600	6,348,700
4	Juneau	Back Loop II - Water	1,571,500	7,920,200
4	Juneau	Crow Hill Reservoir & Pump Station	3,143,000	11,063,200
4	Juneau	Lena Point - Water	3,094,000	14,157,200
5	Homer	Spit Waterline	660,531	14,817,731
7	Anchorage	Various Water Projects	4,747,000	19,564,731
7	Anchorage	Anchorage Wastewater Projects	5,794,091	25,358,822
16	Matsu Borough	Houston Septage Station	150,000	25,508,822
20	Fairbanks	East Side Water Replacement - Phase	1,000,000	26,508,822
20	Fairbanks	Ht Temp/Wste Heat Recovery	432,500	26,941,322
20	Fairbanks	Septage Receiving Station	210,000	27,151,322
20	Fairbanks	E.M. Jones Sewer & Water Extension	4,500,000	31,651,322
20	Fairbanks	Industrial Prk Water & Sewer	850,000	32,501,322
20	Fairbanks	Infiltration/Inflow Reduction	750,000	33,251,322

TABLE II

**FY 90 CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS
ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND LOAN PROGRAM**

<u>ED</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Project Name:</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
20	Fairbanks	Ft. Wainwright Interceptor Rehab. Ph II	250,000	33,501,322
20	Fairbanks	International/ Industrial Ave Sewer	625,000	34,126,322
20	Fairbanks	Techite Sewer Pipe Replacement - Ph	2,000,000	36,126,322
20	Fairbanks	Davis Rd. Sewer and Water Extension	800,000	36,926,322
22	North Slope Borough	Pt. Lay Public Facilities Water &	150,000	37,076,322
22	North Slope Borough	Pt. Hope Restroom Upgrade for	150,000	37,226,322
22	North Slope Borough	Wainwright Washeteria Upgrade	375,000	37,601,322
22	North Slope Borough	Kaktovik Public Facilities Water	125,000	37,726,322
23	Nome	Icy View Water & Sewer, Nome STP	1,450,000	39,176,322
26	Bristol Bay Borough	King Salmon Sewer	4,144,000	43,320,322

April 24, 1990

HB 480: An Act authorizing loans for solid waste management projects from the clean water fund.

Sponsor: **BOYER**

The next bill before the committee is HB 480 sponsored by Representative Boyer. HB 480 will authorize loans for solid waste management projects from the Alaska Clean Water Fund and requires the ADEC to give priority to projects which would alleviate severe health or environmental concerns. The bill has a zero fiscal note.

At this time I would like to invite Frank Eagle, representing Representative Boyer, to come to the table and brief the committee on HB 480.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

February 14, 1990

POSITION PAPER

RE: House Bill 480

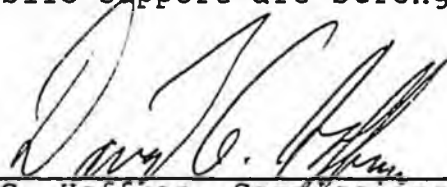
SPONSORS: Representatives Boyer, Brown, Ulmer, Finkelstein, Ellis, Koponen, M. Davis, Kubina, Goll, Menard.

Effects of the Bill

HB 480 authorizes loans for solid waste management projects from the clean water fund and requires the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to take into account, among other factors, the extent to which applicants have considered source reduction and recycling.

Comments

The bill requires applicants to demonstrate that proposed solid waste management facilities are consistent with the principles of integrated solid waste management, with source reduction and recycling occurring before landfilling. DEC is required to consider the extent to which proposed facilities will serve more than one community, thus providing some incentive for the consideration of regional solid waste management facilities where appropriate. The agency is also required to consider the extent of local support for proposed solid waste management facilities, as well as the extent to which the proposed facility would alleviate severe environmental or public health concerns in the community or region. Thus, funds can be directed to areas where need and public support are strongest.



David G. Hoffman, Commissioner

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

- P.O. BOX B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-2100
PHONE: (907) 465-4700
- 949 E. 36TH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508-4302
PHONE: (907) 563-1073

STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CSHB 480(C&RA) No. 1
PUBLISH DATE: HOUSE 3/7/90

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act authorizing loans for
solid waste management
Sponsor: Representative Boyer
Requestor: H. Community & Regional Affairs

Agency Affected: Environ Conservation
BRU: Facility Construction &
Operation
Components: Facility
Construction & Operation

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND&STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS,CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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REVENUE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TEMPORARY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The department does not require any additional operating revenues to administer this program. To make the loan program possible will require capitalization by the Legislature. The department has currently identified approximately \$20 million in community solid waste needs.

Prepared by: Gary Hayden
Division: Facility Construction & Operation

Phone: 465-2610
Date: 2/15/90

Approved by Commissioner: A. D. Kyle
Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

Date: 2/15/90

Distribution (by preparer) :
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management
Impacted Agency(ies)

H C R

11

SELDOVIA NATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

P.O. DRAWER L

SELDOVIA, ALASKA 99663

(907) 234-7625 • 234-7890

January 8, 1990

Gary Gustafson, Director
Department of Natural Resources
State of Alaska
P.O. Box 107005
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-7005

Dear Gary:

This letter is necessary to express to you and the State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) my total dismay and disappointment with your actions at the Seldovia Native Association, Inc.(SNA) - DNR meeting Friday, January 5, 1990.

Up until that meeting, SNA had felt the DNR was trying to make this land trade work. After our last meeting, this does not seem to be the case.

As you are aware, you phoned our office last December 20, at which time you requested a meeting January 4 & 5, 1990. You said the State Appraisal (Follett) would be available January 3, 1990. You also said, "Regardless of the appraisals, it is important we negotiate a value of SNA's land which we can both support before the State legislators".

Because it was felt the two Mundy appraisals and the Follett appraisal would not be within 10% of each other, SNA agreed to meet and start negotiating toward a value which both SNA and DNR could support.

With this in mind, SNA arranged to have their attorney, land consultant, SNA's chairman, another Director and myself as President at your offices at 9:30 a.m. January 5, 1990. At that time, although you stated that Follett's appraisal was lower than you expected, you insisted on binding arbitration rather than negotiation. You must have been willing to start negotiating with SNA, when you requested the meeting. We do not understand why you changed your mind and worse yet, why you did not have the courtesy of informing us that you had. You could have told us this over the phone.

Trying to negotiate value is the proper procedure according to the preliminary exchange agreement, we signed last June 30, 1989. This agreement in section 8(b)(VI) page 7, states arbitration is used only if an "agreement cannot be reached between the parties". Also, prior to any arbitration, SNA has to have adequate time to study the Follett appraisal. The State has had 25 days to review and receive appraisal comments on the Mundy appraisal. It is most likely, SNA will be using a similar amount of time.

SELDOVIA NATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.
PAGE 2

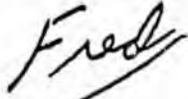
After SNA's comment time Follett will probably need response time. The selection of a Senior MAI appraiser capable of arbitration will be difficult and may prove impossible. Please remember that SNA land must be appraised as "public interest". Mr. Mundy is an appraiser qualified to do so. Mr. Follett's expertise is in appraising shopping malls and farms according to his list of clients. Any arbitrator SNA approves of must be skilled in "public interest" appraisals.

SNA has been and still is of the opinion that any bill we submit for legislative action must be presented by January 18, 1990. We can do this if we are willing to work toward this goal. With all the tough issues our legislators are facing this session it is difficult to imagine them having time to properly address any land trade bill placed before them in mid-session.

Had we started some form of negotiation last Friday, even if just preliminary, I am confident the value gap would be a lot narrower than it is today.

We were prepared for meaningful negotiations as you requested, now the chances are uncertain. SNA's attorney will be away until the end of January. It is unfortunate the January 5, 1990 meeting turned out to be such a disaster. If DNR reconsiders and wishes to reactivate the SNA-DNR land trade again, please let us know. In the interim, we will be reviewing Follett's appraisal.

Sincerely,
SELDOVIA NATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.



Fred H. Elvsaaas
President

FHE/pq

cc: Hon. Steve Cowper - Governor, State of Alaska
All State Legislators
Hon. Don Gilman - Mayor, Kenai Peninsula Borough
Ernie Piper - Office of the Governor
Mary Pearsall - Kachemak Bay Citizen Coalition, Homer
Crista Collier
Charlie Nash - Timber Trading Co.
Board of Directors - S.N.A.
Citizens of Homer, through the Homer News

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

~~FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL~~

~~Date of 5-DAY NOTICE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23~~

~~5/4/89~~

~~**FISCAL NOTE(S) MUST BE ATTACHED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035~~

No further

FURTHER

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 5-5-89

Mr. President:

RESOURCES

Committee considered

HCR 11

Supporting a land trade between the Seldovia Native Association and the state

+ reports it back as follows:

and recommended:

- replace with CS _____ same title
- attached amendment(s) and new title
- _____ letter of intent adopted
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- further referral to _____
- FISCAL NOTE(S) attached zero fiscal impact
- appropriation no FN attached Gov. FN introduced w/ bill

*Previous
CFN*

*again
DNR*

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

1 Curtis Suplein

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

2 Rick Halford NO REC
2 Fred F. Zimoff No Rec.

2 Dan NI REC

1 [Signature] ^{Do Pass} _{None}
Chair signature and recommendation

Committee backup attached

H J R

38

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER

4/13/89

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 4.20.89

Mr. President:

C&RA Committee considered HJR 38

housing programs of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

and recommended

- replace with _____ CS _____) same title
- or adopt _____ CS _____) new title
- attached amendment(s) and technical title change (HB only)
- _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

FISCAL NOTE(S) ^{PREVIOUS CERTA} zero fiscal impact appropriation no FN

new updated previous

same as previous fiscal note(s) published _____

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Miss Segel

David J. ...

Pat ...

Lee Adams - Do Pass

Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup attached

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

- P.O. BOX B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-2100
PHONE: (907) 465-4709
- 949 E. 36TH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508-1302
PHONE: (907) 563-1073

April 10, 1989

The Honorable Lyman Hoffman
House of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Hoffman:

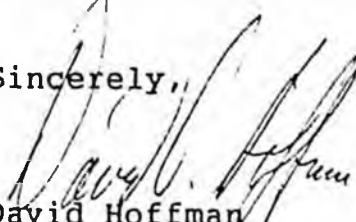
You recently requested information on the Supplemental Housing Development grant fund (AS 18.55.998) and how it relates to the federal Housing and Urban Development program funds. That information follows:

Each year DCRA requests approximately \$3,500.0 in the capital budget which matches, in a sense, the federal allocation for Alaska. These funds are meant to supplement the \$92,200 per residential unit allocated by HUD. The funds provide for roads to sites, on-site sewer and water facilities, electrical distribution facilities to individual residences, and energy efficient design features. These monies make it possible for HUD to build in rural areas where these features are not pre-existent.

If these monies were not available, HUD could either pull out of Alaska between \$13,820,000 to \$18,440,000 annually or build only in those areas where the cost was within the HUD guidelines. HUD could not build in rural areas where the cost is highest and the need is greatest.

If you require further information, please contact me at 465-4700

Sincerely,


David Hoffman
Commissioner

DH/CC/cc

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: "Relating to housing programs of US Dept HUD"
 Sponsor: Rep Hoffman
 Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Community & Regional Affairs
 BRU: _____
 Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Jim Plasman, Deputy Director Phone: 465-4750
 Division: Municipal & Regional Assistance Date: 3-27-89
 Approved by Commissioner: David G. Johnson Date: 3-27-89
 Agency: Community & Regional Affairs

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

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

- P.O. BOX B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-2100
PHONE: (907) 465-4700
- 949 E. 36TH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508-4302
PHONE: (907) 563-1073

March 30, 1989

POSITION PAPER

RE: House Joint Resolution 38

SPONSOR: Representative Hoffman

Program Effects of Resolution

There would be no major effects on the Department of Community and Regional Affairs from this Resolution.

Comments

The Department strongly supports this Resolution. The federal funding sought by this resolution are important to residents throughout rural Alaska.

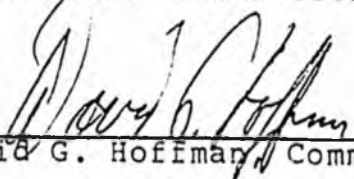
The level of funding requested by the Resolution is a 1988 maintenance level allocation of federal funding by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to the regional housing authorities for construction of decent, safe and sanitary housing for Alaska's rural residents.

The effects of not having federal HUD funding for housing construction by the regional housing authorities would be devastating. There is no other program available for low-income housing to rural residents such as provided by the HUD funding to regional housing authorities. The number of people living in substandard housing throughout rural Alaska would increase through deterioration of existing housing and population increase.

A 1988 rural housing study completed by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs documented a current need for 6,740 units of new housing for rural Alaska. The U.S. Department of HUD will use the results of this survey in determining the funding allocations to Alaska. The State of Alaska has continued its commitment to reduce the number of families living in substandard, overcrowded, unsanitary housing by providing funding for water and sewer, roads, and electrical distribution facilities to the majority of houses constructed by HUD funding even during times of reduced state revenues.

Position Paper - HJR 38
March 30, 1989
Page Two

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs has been very active in rural housing issues and will continue cooperative efforts with federal agencies in encouraging legislation to improve the living standards of Alaska's rural residents.



David G. Hoffman, Commissioner

**NEW HOUSING STOCK NEEDED TO REMEDY OVERCROWDING
FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH 200 OR FEWER SQ. FT. PER RESIDENT**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	[-----]						
Estimated	# HH	# HH	COST @	# HH	COST @		
Total	<200	add-on	\$15k per	New Hm	\$116k per	TOTAL	
# HH	sf/res	320sf	Household	Needed	New House	COST	
			(000'S)		(000'S)	(000'S)	
	[-----]						
Ahtna	1,167	425	376	\$5,636	49	\$5,719	\$11,354
Aleut	1,401	189	182	\$2,730	7	\$811	\$3,541
Arctic Slope	1,225	470	407	\$6,098	63	\$7,360	\$13,458
Bering Sts	1,646	1,098	553	\$8,301	545	\$63,175	\$71,475
Bristol Bay	2,164	835	808	\$12,124	27	\$3,100	\$15,224
Calista	4,078	2,773	1,570	\$23,543	1,203	\$139,604	\$163,147
Chugach	2,630	605	553	\$8,295	52	\$6,035	\$14,330
Cook Inlet	24,060	1,275	1,215	\$18,226	60	\$6,951	\$25,177
Doyon	15,688	8,017	6,606	\$99,090	1,411	\$163,675	\$262,765
Koniag	3,134	1,062	957	\$14,353	105	\$12,196	\$26,549
NANA	1,129	847	440	\$6,594	407	\$47,259	\$53,853
Sealaska	6,075	1,592	1,422	\$21,325	170	\$19,760	\$41,085
TOTAL	64,397	19,188	15,088	\$226,314	4,100	\$475,645	\$701,959
						(LESS HOMES ALREADY REPLACED)....	\$210,243

						TOTAL COST TO REMEDY OVERCROWDING....	\$491,717

Column 1 shows the same housing estimates used in all tables. Column 2 represents the number of households with 200 sq.ft. or less per resident. Column 3 shows the number of households that would no longer have less than 200 sq.ft. per resident if a 320 sq.ft. addition were built onto the existing house. Column 4 is the total cost of building the additions at \$15,000 per addition. The \$15,000 cost is the current cost to build a 320 sq.ft. addition in rural Alaska based on the BIA Housing Improvement Program. Column 5 shows the number of houses that would still have less than 200 sq.ft. per resident if 320 square feet were added. Since, in this case, the addition would not resolve the overcrowding for these households, a new house would be required.

Column 6 shows what the cost would be based on \$116,000 per new house to accommodate the households identified in column 5. Column 7 shows the total cost to remedy overcrowding in the 200 or less square footage per resident scenario: total cost combines the cost of additions (column 4) and the cost of new houses needed (column 6).

The table shows a total cost for all regions equals \$701,959,000.

New houses already accounted for by virtue of being rated "replace" were subtracted, leaving a net cost of \$491,717,000.

Building a new house for the third (or fourth) generation may alleviate overcrowded conditions, depending on the number of people in a generation. In the best case scenario, 3,016 homes (from the generation table) would no longer have overcrowded conditions if one generation moved out, and the total cost would decrease by \$349,856,000. This would have the greatest impact on the Arctic Slope, Calista, NANA, and Bering Straits regions.

The assumption was made that if adding 320 square feet to a house did not solve the overcrowded conditions, building a new and larger home for the household would solve the problem. Again, there is a possibility that large families will still have 200 sq.ft. or less per resident even if part of the family stays in the original house and part of the family moves into the new house. This overlap may cause the total cost to be understated.

NEJ HOUSING STOCK NEEDED TO REMEDY OVERCROWDING
FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH 250 OR FEWER SQFT PER RESIDENT

	Estimated Total # HH	# HH <250 sf/res	# HH add-on 320sf	COST @ \$15k per Household (000'S)	# HH New Hm Needed	COST @ \$116k per New House (000'S)
Ahtna	1,167	425	333	\$4,992	92	\$10,698
Aleut	1,401	283	265	\$3,969	18	\$2,134
Arctic Slope	1,225	587	397	\$5,952	190	\$22,062
Bering Sts	1,646	1,098	422	\$6,324	676	\$78,459
Bristol Bay	2,164	1,026	943	\$14,143	83	\$9,640
Calistr	4,078	3,250	1,300	\$19,500	1,950	\$226,200
Chugach	2,630	789	661	\$9,918	128	\$14,827
Cook Inlet	24,060	2,358	2,193	\$32,894	165	\$19,147
Doyon	15,688	9,366	6,425	\$96,376	2,941	\$341,147
Koniag	3,134	1,382	1,078	\$16,169	304	\$35,269
NANA	1,129	940	310	\$4,653	630	\$73,057
Sealaska	6,075	2,138	1,747	\$26,201	391	\$45,385
TOTAL	64,397	23,642	16,073	\$241,092	7,569	\$878,025
						\$1,119,117
						(LESS HOMES ALREADY REPLACED)... \$426,874

						TOTAL COST TO REMEDY OVERCROWDING \$692,243

NEW HOUSING STOCK NEEDED TO REMEDY OVERCROWDING
FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH 300 OR FEWER SQFT PER RESIDENT

	Estimated Total # HH	# HH <300 sf/res	# HH add-on 320sf	COST @ \$15k per Household (000'S)	# HH New Hm Needed	COST @ \$116k per New House (000'S)	
Ahtna	1,167	573	415	\$6,231	158	\$18,279	\$24,510
Aleut	1,401	364	327	\$4,903	37	\$4,307	\$9,210
Arctic Slope	1,225	704	390	\$5,850	314	\$36,422	\$42,272
Bering Sts	1,646	1,098	307	\$4,612	791	\$91,705	\$96,317
Bristol Bay	2,164	1,026	844	\$12,666	182	\$21,066	\$33,732
Calista	4,078	3,283	1,008	\$15,118	2,275	\$263,914	\$279,032
Chugach	2,630	1,184	868	\$13,018	316	\$36,671	\$49,689
Cook Inlet	24,060	2,887	2,520	\$37,805	367	\$42,531	\$80,337
Doyon	15,688	11,280	5,674	\$85,108	5,606	\$650,315	\$735,422
Koniag	3,134	1,858	1,163	\$17,447	695	\$80,607	\$98,054
NANA	1,129	977	231	\$3,459	746	\$86,586	\$90,044
Sealaska	6,075	2,491	1,731	\$25,969	760	\$88,132	\$114,100
TOTAL	64,397	27,725	15,479	\$232,185	12,246	\$1,420,534	\$1,652,719
						(LESS HOMES ALREADY REPLACED)...	\$770,198
						TOTAL COST TO REMEDY OVERCROWDING.	\$882,521

NEW HOUSING STOCK NEEDED - SUMMARY

The following table consolidates major study findings by number of houses needing replacement, number with 3 or more generations per households, total estimated new housing needed, and approximate cost based on an average of \$116,000 to build a new house in non-urban Alaska.

NEW HOUSING STOCK NEEDED TO REPLACE HOMES IN POOR CONDITION
AND
TO PROVIDE HOMES FOR THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATIONS

	Estimated Total # HH	# HH Rated Replace	# HH w/ 3+ Gener	TOTAL NEW HOUSING NEEDED	COST @ \$116k per New House (000's)
Ahtna	1,167	245	98	343	\$39,799
Aleut	1,401	140	48	188	\$21,777
Arctic Slope	1,225	61	229	290	\$33,678
Bering Sts	1,646	0	174	174	\$20,239
Bristol Bay	2,164	151	136	288	\$33,386
Calista	4,078	122	669	791	\$91,771
Chugach	2,630	132	139	271	\$31,423
Cook Inlet	24,060	0	217	217	\$25,119
Doyon	15,688	2,667	502	3,169	\$367,601
Koniag	3,134	31	235	266	\$30,901
NANA	1,129	113	174	287	\$33,265
Sealaska	6,075	61	395	456	\$52,853
TOTAL	64,397	3,724	3,016	6,740	\$781,813

The column headed "# HH Rated Replace" refers to the number of houses that were rated on the survey as needing replacement. "# HH w/3+ Gener" refers to the number of households with three or more generations. And "Total New Housing Needed" represents the sum of the previous two columns.

The 6,740 total new houses needed represents all of those existing houses which must be replaced plus the number of houses needed to provide a third (or fourth) generation with their own house.

HH - Households

The total cost to build the 6,740 houses would be \$781,813,000. The \$116,000 cost per house was derived from the current average cost to build the average 1200 sq.ft. new house in rural Alaska:

\$92,200	HUD current contribution
\$18,440	State of Alaska current contribution
\$ 5,000	Cost to achieve new Thermal and Lighting Standards

\$115,640	Total Cost under current practices *

* Note: Additional costs can be incurred for water and sewer system hookups. PHS will currently cover these costs up to \$25,000 (within and up to certain amounts authorized by Congress for Alaska).

These costs were based on a project of new homes being built, not a single house built in a single community.

There were households who had a home but were not living in it during the winter either because the home was not in suitable living condition or they could not afford to heat it. In the forty-four communities surveyed, there were 88 people (or 49 households) who were living with other households for these reasons. This represents 3.2% of the total households surveyed.

found that an astounding 36% of rural housing cannot maintain an indoor temperature of 70 degrees.

The Alaska Legislature recognized the need to improve the quality of rural housing by opening the supplemental housing development fund to energy efficient measures. The requested \$1,000.0 additional funding for the program will ensure that rural homes will be warm, affordable to heat and have healthy indoor air quality. It is expected that an investment of \$4,000 per HUD home will reduce each home's energy consumption by 65%.

Since this supplemental grant program began, over \$39 million has been appropriated to it and it has provided funding to over 95 project sites consisting of over 2300 housing units.

FY 89 appropriations to the Supplemental Housing Development Grant Program totalled \$3,500,000 which allows DCRA to supplement 185 additional homes in rural Alaska.

There are several reasons for appropriating funds for the Supplemental Housing program. The most important reason is the provision of additional decent housing for rural Alaskan. Another is that, in this era of reduced state revenues, if funds are withdrawn for the program, it is possible that HUD would reconsider its commitment to Alaska and reallocate the funds to another state. This could amount to as much as \$33,650,000 of Federal funding lost to Alaska, as well as an additional \$5,475,000 of PHS federal funds, for a total loss to the State of \$39,125,000.

An appropriation of \$4,500,000 for FY 90 could mean 189 additional units of housing for rural Alaska with resulting economic benefits such as jobs. No other source of funding is currently available to the Regional Housing Authorities to develop these project sites.

9329V

CP 1	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION FORM
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AGENCY Community and Regional Affairs

FY 90

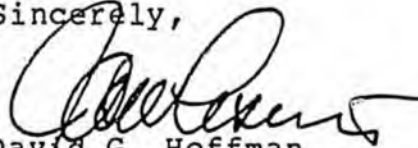
Page <u>2</u> of <u>2</u>
Revised Date: _____

The Honorable Lyman Hoffman
April 10, 1989
Page Two

Because of the continuing need for safe and adequate housing in rural Alaska, because we reasonably expect federal funding to be included for regional housing authorities in the federal budget, and because we are facing a substantial existing backlog in existing HUD commitments, we believe the \$3.5 million capital appropriation for the supplemental housing fund remains a necessity and should not be deleted from the budget.

If I can provide any further information, please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,


David G. Hoffman
Commissioner

cc: Senator John Binkley, Alaska Senator

1988 Rural Housing Needs Assessment Study



DOYON Region - Photo by Rob Stapleton, Jr.

State of Alaska
Steve Cowper, Governor



Department of Community
and Regional Affairs
David G. Hoffman, Commissioner

Submitted in fulfillment under contract 88-0137 to the
Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs

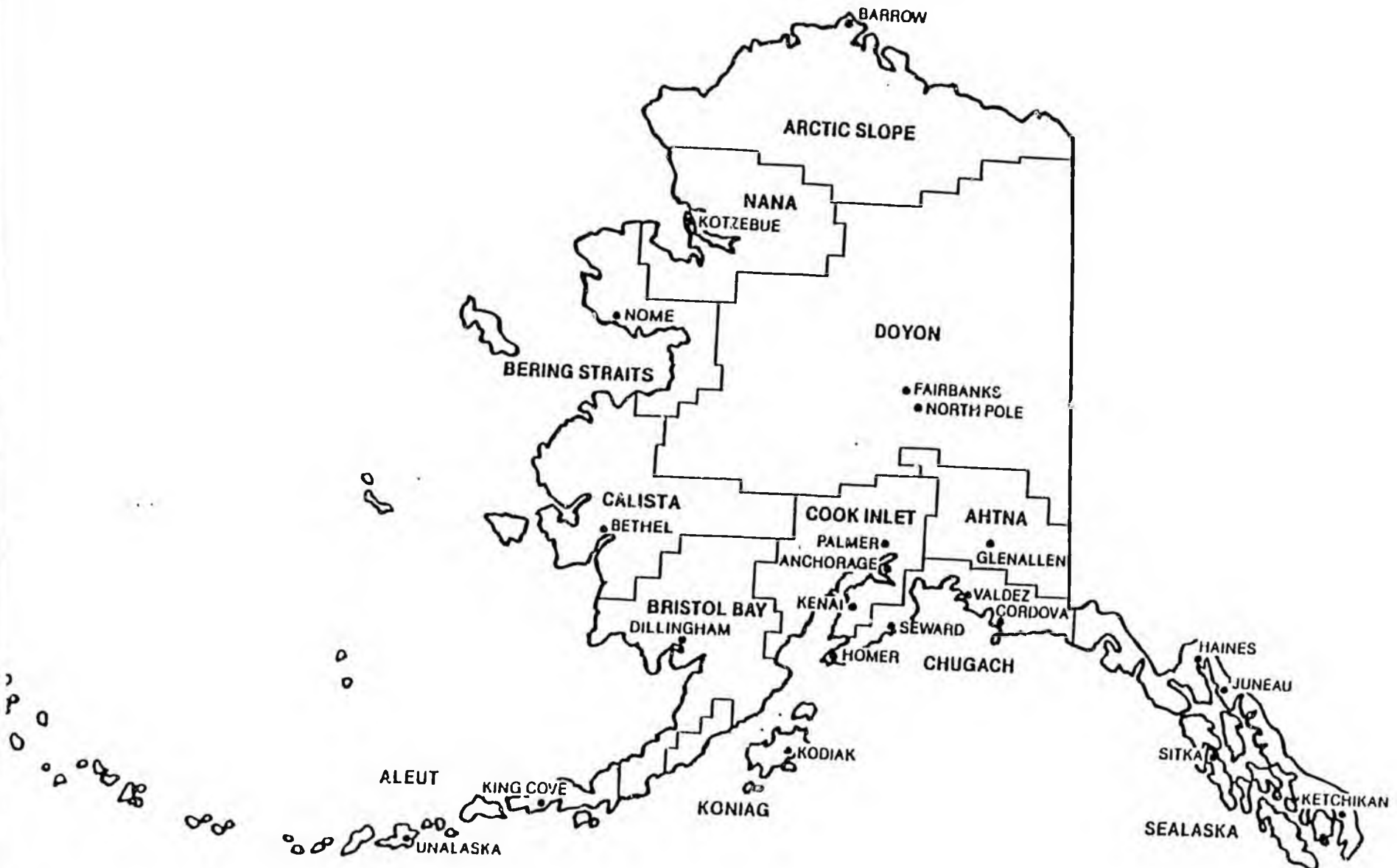
by

Rural Alaska Community Action Program (RurAL CAP)
ASK* Marketing/Information Search
Alaska Public Interest Research Group (AKPIRG)

March 1988

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PREFACE

The 1987 Alaska State Legislature passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 21 requesting the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to conduct an assessment of rural housing conditions and of the need for rural housing. The Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs contracted with the Rural Alaska Community Action Program (RurAL CAP) to conduct a study of current conditions in rural housing and the need for additional rural housing.

Excluded under contract specifications, were: the Municipality of Anchorage, the City of Fairbanks, the City of Juneau, the City of Sitka, the City of Ketchikan and all military bases.

The study was conducted in two phases. In Phase I all the existing relevant information on housing conditions in Alaska was gathered and assessed. It was expected that a survey would need to be conducted to supplement and update existing data concerning rural housing.

In Phase II, a household-level survey was conducted. Housing authority directors, community planners and other key informants were also interviewed, and the information gathered was analysed to accurately assess the current conditions of rural housing stock and to project future housing needs.

This report contains the findings of the current housing conditions and needs in the rural Alaska.

March 14, 1988

-Rural Alaska Community Action Program (RurAL CAP)
-Alaska Public Interest Research Group (AKPIRG)
-ASK* Marketing/Information Search

INTRODUCTION

According to housing authority executive directors, experienced weatherization contractors, Alaska Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA), and the Housing Advisory Committee, the evaluation of these four basic categories provides an accurate indication of the living conditions in rural Alaska. These categories were:

- o crowdedness within the home,
- o ability to maintain a comfortable temperature in the home,
- o home sanitation facilities
- o safety of the home.

There were several factors within each of these four categories that were used in evaluating overall living conditions within a community or region.

The first task was to determine the amount of new housing stock that is currently needed and the number of homes needing immediate repair. The second task involved projecting new housing stock and repairs required over the next ten years.

The number of households per region was estimated by dividing the total 1985 population provided by the Alaska State Demographer's office, by the average household size data acquired from the survey. The number of households per region is found in several of this report's summary tables.

In many of the tables, the quantity listed under TOTAL is a summary of this report's survey data. Additional statistical information on confidence levels, derivations, and other features too detailed for inclusion in this general audience report is available. This excludes the Municipality of Anchorage, the City of Fairbanks, the City of Juneau, the City of Sitka, the City of Ketchikan and all military bases. Additional statistical information on confidence levels, standard deviations, means and features too detailed for inclusion in this general audience report is available.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The key findings of the 1988 Rural Housing Needs Assessment Study include:

● HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND OVERCROWDING

The average number of members per household in rural Alaska was 3.70. The average household size ranged from a low of 2.6 in Ahtna region to a high of 5.3 in NANA region. In comparison, Anchorage households have an average size of 2.72.

The Arctic Slope region had the highest percentage, (18.7%), of households with three or more generations per house. Calista region was second with 16.4% and Bering Straits region had 15.4%. Cook Inlet had only 0.9% of households with three or more generations.

Overcrowding conditions appeared to be the worst in the Calista and NANA regions. 29% of households in these regions had 100 or less square feet per resident..

The average house size ranged from 650 sq. ft. in Bering Straits region to 1,996 sq. ft. in Chugach region while the average was 1,162 sq.ft. In comparison, Anchorage households have an average of 1,635 square feet per house.

Nearly 87% of the houses in NANA region had less than 300 square feet. 81% of the houses in Calista region and 72% of the houses in Doyon region were less than 300 sq ft.

The average square footage per resident ranged from 616 sq.ft. per resident in the Cook Inlet region to 137 sq.ft. per resident in the Bering Straits region. The survey average was 333 sq.ft. per resident. In comparison, Anchorage had an average of 600 sq.ft. per resident based on an average household size of 2.72 and 1,635 average sq.ft. per residence.

● PHYSICAL CONDITION OF DWELLINGS

43% of the house foundations needed major repair in Bristol Bay region. 57% of the houses in Bristol Bay region and 43% of houses in Ahtna region needed major repair.

The highest percentage of houses rated in need of replacement by region was Ahtna with 21%, followed by Doyon region, 17%, Aleut region, 10% and NANA region, 10%.

The total 6,740 new houses needed was determined by consolidating the total number of homes needing immediate replacement with the total number of households with three or more generations. Doyon region alone accounted for 3,169 of the new houses needed.

Comments and observations from field interviewers included several inches of glaciation on walls and windows, snow-filled attics, badly damaged roofs and siding from high winds, and seriously heaved foundations. Without correction, foundation heaving negates most benefits from weatherization activities since windows and doors become warped or separated from the house frame.

● SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS AND ESTIMATED COST OF CORRECTIVE ACTION

Although conditions vary widely, the inescapable conclusion apparent from the survey results is that housing in rural Alaska has dramatically poor housing conditions in terms of space per resident and state of repair. Crowded multi-generational families occupying dwellings in run-down condition is far too prevalent.

Based on the current costs for rural housing of \$116,000 per new house as described in this report, \$781,813,000 will be needed to build the estimated 6,740 houses.

If 6,740 houses were built to provide new housing for homes needing immediate replacement and new houses for the displaced third or fourth generations, overcrowded conditions in rural Alaska would still be a problem.

In order to address crowded conditions not due to multi-generational households three enhancement levels were examined:

Replace/add to houses with 200 sq. ft. or less per resident
Replace/add to houses with 250 sq. ft. or less per resident
Replace/add to houses with 300 sq. ft. or less per resident

Two solutions were considered: a 320 sq.ft. addition at a cost of \$15,000 or, if the addition did not alleviate the conditions, a new house at a cost of \$116,000. This \$15,000 figure is based on the average cost of a BIA housing addition under the HIP program.

It was estimated that a total of approximately 19,188 houses had 200 sq. ft. or less per resident; 15,088 of these would require an addition while 4,100 need new houses. Based on current costs and excluding homes needing replacement, \$491,717,000 would be required to alleviate overcrowding at the 200 sq.ft. level. At the 250 sq.ft. level, \$692,243,000 would be required, and at the 300 sq.ft. level, \$882,521,000 would be required.

The combined cost of providing new housing for homes needing replacement; third and fourth generations needing a home; and additions or new homes to alleviate overcrowding at 250 sq.ft. or less per resident was \$1,474,056,000.

- NEED FOR A COORDINATED, COMPUTERIZED HOUSING INFORMATION SYSTEM

In the course of acquiring data for this study, the foundation for an excellent statewide population and demographic computer database was laid. It was also determined that there is a definite need and interest to establish a central computer database with dial-in access for weatherization contractors.

Although the State of Alaska Weatherization Office collects summary data from all weatherization contractors, they do not maintain a computerized database. The result is that there is no way to analyze statewide data or to create reports as needed.

We are aware that there have been discussions with the Department of Energy to which the DCRA Weatherization program submits reports. It is important that any planning for a coordinated, computerized data collection and reporting system include the capture of essential community demographic and housing data. This information is valuable for planning and monitoring of key social and economic trends statewide. Coordination with the AK Department of Fish and Game's subsistence database must also be included.

Major benefits obtained from this will lower administration costs, improved reporting, forecasting support, improved coordination of information between agencies.

- POTENTIAL FOR SMALL-SCALE MANUFACTURING AND LOCAL JOBS

From the period of 1984 through to and including 1988, the Weatherization program represents a significant ongoing residential construction program in Alaska, estimated to include over \$9.1 million in materials alone. When we consider this plus the added economic contribution of a major rural housing program which can be valued at approximately \$1.2 billion to add to the existing housing stock and remedy deficient dwellings, the potential exists to aid the development of Alaskan-based wood products, thermal window and insulation manufacturing. With adequate market planning, local industries could leverage off the in-state market for export.

We suggest that an economic feasibility study be commissioned to examine the various aspects of this.

STATE WEATHERIZATION COSTS - APPROXIMATE VALUES (\$ 000's)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total Budget	\$7,000.	\$8,000.	\$4,575.	\$3,984.	\$3,810.
Administration	820.	950.	526.	394.	449.
Program support	3,000.	3,800.	2,054.	1,878.	1,787.
Materials	2,500.	2,550.	1,453.	1,279.	1,191.
Insurance	125.	200.	175.	172.	130.
Transportation	555.	500.	367.	261.	253.
Homes Served	2,300	2,700	1,000	1,600	1,860

Source: AK Dept. Community Regional Affairs, Weatherization

HJR

80

Report says federal housing for Alaska Natives is a mess

By GEORGE FROST
Daily News reporter

A federal housing program for Alaska Natives is riddled with waste, and many of the homes built since 1975 are unsafe, substandard and ill-suited to harsh arctic conditions, according to a study released Tuesday by a federal housing inspector.

The program, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, is so poorly run that it must be considered a failure, said Rich Nygaard, regional inspector general for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"Despite more than 14 years experience, HUD has

not provided Alaska Natives with decent, safe or affordable housing. Design and construction defects, deferred maintenance and poor housekeeping continues to create safety and health hazards for Alaska families," he said.

Local HUD officials disagreed strenuously with many of the audit findings.

"We feel the audit report is completely flawed and does not cover what they said they were covering," said Arlene Patten, acting HUD manager of the Anchorage office. "It is based on a false premise and a misunderstanding of the program."

Patten said the audit fo-

cused on projects built in the late 1970s and early 1980s startup phase of the program and "does not show the substantial improvements."

"Since then, most of these things have been corrected and the homes are no longer substandard," she said.

"I think the program is trying to meet the need of the regional Bush people of Alaska, and without that program there would be no housing out there for them."

More than \$300 million has been spent to build 3,290 single-family homes under the Alaska Mutual Help Home Ownership Program.

Please see Back Page, HOMES

Continued from Page A-1

The Alaska program, part of a nationwide Indian housing system, gives low-income Native families an opportunity to purchase their own homes. They pay whatever they can afford, and HUD makes the remainder of the loan payments.

Of all the homes built since 1975, more than six of every 10 have been either the subject of a lawsuit because of poor construction or have required extra HUD funding to correct those problems, according to the detailed, 141-page report.

An inspection of 207 of the 714 newer homes built since 1984 showed that almost all had serious problems. All 207 had defective foundations. Many of the homes rest on primitive pads that are unsuited for the fragile tundra, subject to summertime floods and fierce winter storms.

Fifty-seven had broken or deficient furnaces, stoves and other mechanical systems.

"In some projects, home and basic sanitary maintenance was quite limited and others nonexistent," the study said.

A series of inspections in villages throughout the Bush turned up numerous safety hazards: broken stairs and porches, tottering foundations, and electrical hazards from improperly installed lighting fixtures, the audit said.

Some families use Coleman camping stoves to cook their meals because their regular stoves are broken or they can't afford propane cylinders that fuel them. Others burn creosote-soaked driftwood for heating, another potential hazard.

Nine of 50 homeowners in one village reported that cracks in the flooring of their homes allowed winds to "enter with such force that it raises the vinyl floor-

ing off the floor, creating an effect like walking on pillows."

And in wintertime, interior walls are sheathed in up to 4 inches of ice, the audit found.

HUD contracts with 13 different Indian Housing Authorities, most of them subdivisions of local government or Native corporations and agencies, to run the program.

William Nishamura, regional HUD administrator for Alaska, disagreed that a majority of homes are substandard. The audit ignored the complexities of building in the Arctic, he said. Building standards and materials are not yet perfected for Alaska.

Nishamura laid blame for many of the problems at the door of the Native housing agencies. Building sites are chosen by the Native agencies, which also provide the soils engineers, architects, planners and builders, he said.

A majority of problems cited in the report are caused by poor maintenance, not poor design or construction. And it is the responsibility of Native housing agencies to train homebuyers how to maintain their furnaces, stoves and foundations, not HUD's, he said.

John Guinn, executive director of a Bethel-based housing agency run by the Association of Village Council Presidents, agreed with many criticisms in the audit but said the program was not a failure.

"I disagree that it's not working. It's been very effective in providing housing for the needy. The program just needs somebody at HUD who is willing to stand up for what we need."

Guinn said the housing program operated at a furious pace in the early 1980s, and mistakes were made.

"A lot of it was finding a contractor who knew how to

build in rural Alaska," he said. "And a lot of (housing) directors didn't have construction experience. We were playing catchup. I think our housing authorities built over 400 in one year."

"We were building so fast there would have been problems in construction and in HUD oversight."

In the early years of the program, homes were built to Lower 48 standards, he said. "There were not adequate furnaces, not adequately insulated. They (HUD) don't realize that when it's 30 below and blowing 100 outside you have got quite a wind-chill factor."

The Native housing agencies are repairing many of the problems and training families in basic maintenance, he said.

"They are all being repaired. We will authorize \$25,000 or more per house for new furnaces, doors, insulation."

A problem that all concerned agreed on was a shortage of money for the program, and an unrealistic "cap" of \$92,200 that can be spent for any one home.

That money must stretch to pay for "planning, architecture, a soils engineer, shipping, construction, everything," Guinn said. "In many cases in remote villages it is not enough to do the job, so at some point you have to cut corners."

"When you get out to some of these remote tundra villages, gravel is like gold," he said. "You can't afford to fly it in. A couple years down the road the house starts moving."

Guinn said that HUD signs off on every home that is built, and "someplace along the line I think somebody in the HUD system should have had the intestinal fortitude to say this foundation won't work or this heating system isn't adequate."

HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE STATE OF ALASKA THAT HOUSING IN THE STATE SHOULD MEET SPECIFIC QUALITY STANDARDS.

BACKGROUND:

In Alaska, the state has adopted only those sections of the Uniform Building Code (UBC) that deal with life safety; neither the technical information or structural requirements have been adopted.

Some local communities, such as Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Dillingham, and Kenai have adopted the UBC in its entirety, along with the Uniform Plumbing and Mechanical Codes. In other parts of the state, particularly rural areas, there are no structural building codes in place.

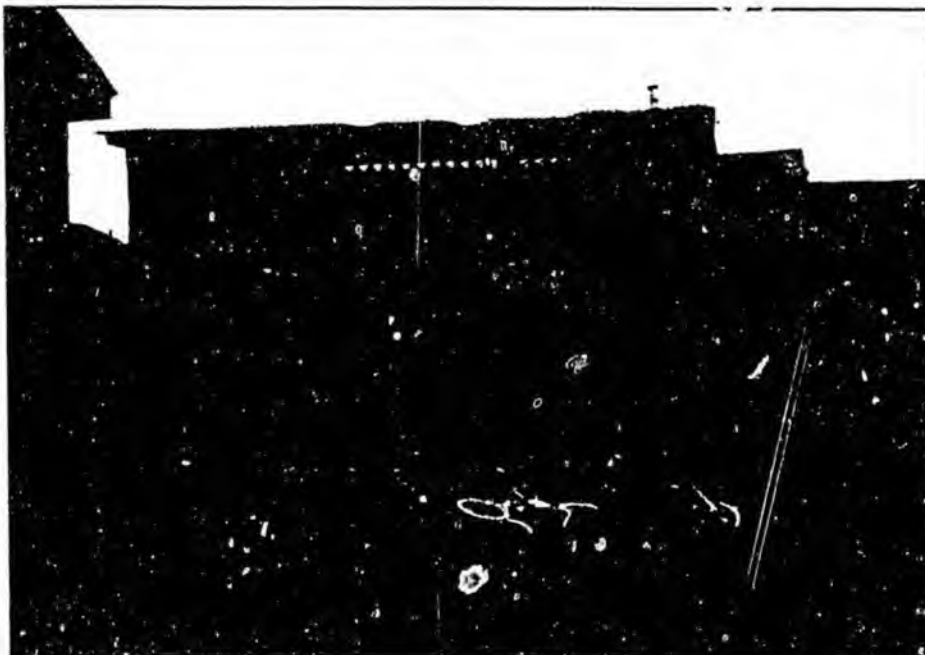
In the Bush, the lack of standards is compounded by the fact that some of the housing provided by the federal government has been built to "Lower 48," not Alaskan housing standards.

FINDINGS:

1. The 1988 DCRA Rural Housing Needs Assessment states that 6,740 homes in the Bush are so substandard that they should be immediately replaced.
2. The same study points out that 36% of rural homes can not maintain an inside temperature of 70 degrees during the winter.
3. Rural families spend up to 37% of their income to heat and light their homes.
4. Recently passed federal legislation mandates that by July 1, 1991, commercial banks, savings and loans, and credit unions with federal insurance use only state certified real estate appraisers. Alaska has no such state licensing or certification program for real estate appraisers.

RECOMMENDED ACTION PLANS:

1. The state should adopt building codes and allow for regional differences and amendments.



*Home in
Kwethluk,
Alaska*

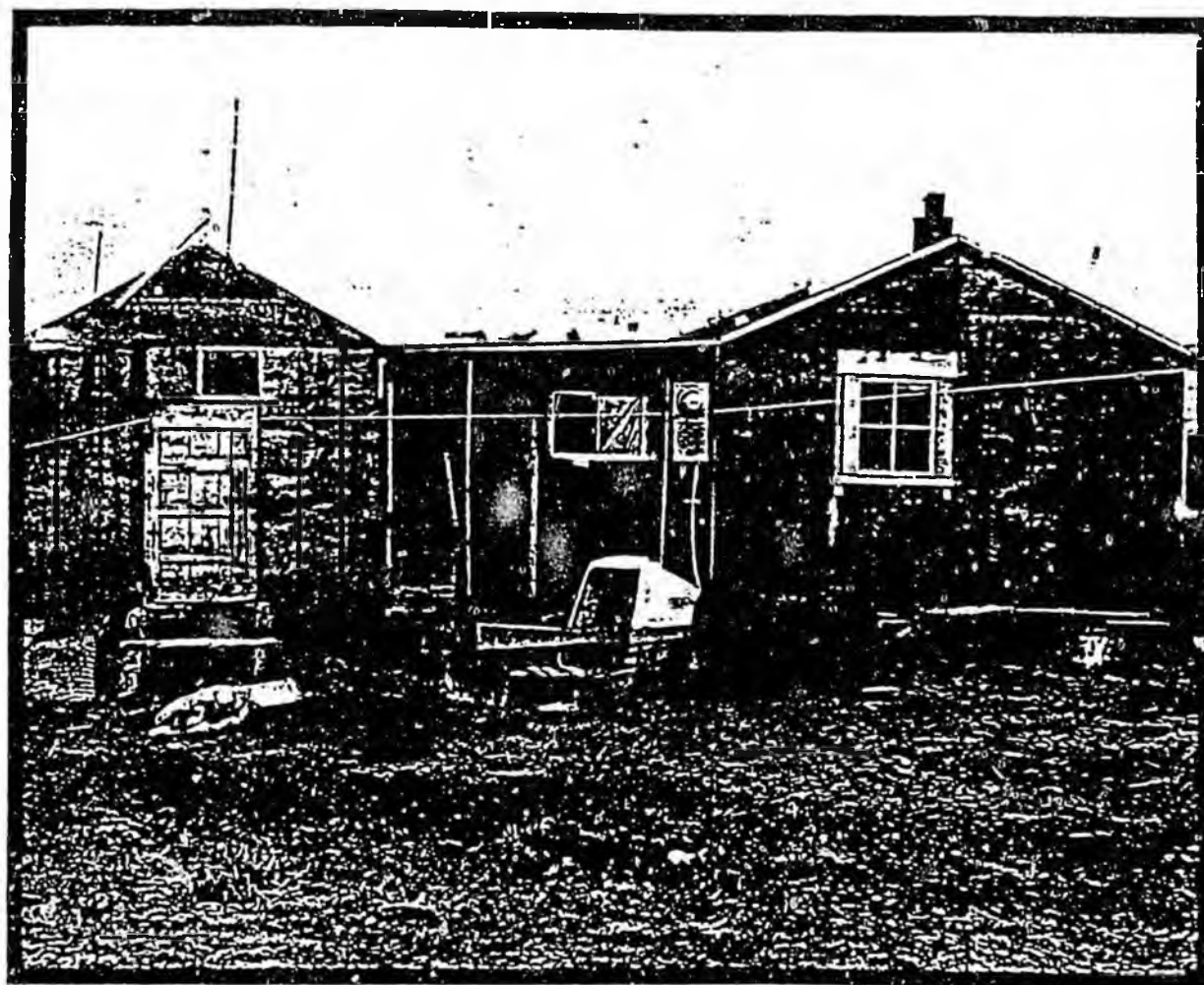
2. The state should adopt more stringent contractor licensing requirements. By June 30, 1990, the Alaska State Legislature should pass Senate Bill 72, or other appropriate legislation, to strengthen residential contractor licensing requirements. Those requirements should include continuing education.
3. In accordance with federal guidelines, the state should establish a state licensing or certification program for real estate appraisers by January 1, 1991.
5. State agencies should not fund the financing of existing substandard housing, with the following exception: If the existing structure currently has a state financed mortgage and meets standards #1-4 of the committee's definition of "substandard," the size requirement will be waived.
6. The state should continue to support the Home Weatherization program, which is primarily funded by the federal government.

Committee's Definition of Substandard:

1. Dilapidated: Where dilapidated means a housing unit that does not provide safe and adequate shelter and endangers the health, safety, or well being of its occupants.
2. A unit that has plumbing that does not conform to the typical community standards of the area it is located in.
3. A unit that does not have adequate or safe electrical service if electricity is available in the community and there is access to it.
4. A unit that cannot maintain an indoor air temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit.
5. A building that has less than 600 square feet of living space with 200 square feet per resident.

4. The state should actively lobby for, and support the financing of, affordable housing in rural areas under federal programs such as HUD's Mutual Help program, the BIA's Housing Improvement Program and the Department of Energy's Home Energy Program. However, the structure and management of these programs should be closely reviewed by the federal government and revised, where necessary.
7. The Alaska State Legislature should enact legislation to restore clear legal authority for the implementation of appropriate minimum thermal standards, based on regional differences, for newly constructed state-financed housing.

1988 Rural Housing Needs Assessment Study



DOYON Region - Photo by Rob Stapleton, Jr.

State of Alaska
Steve Cowper, Governor



Department of Community
and Regional Affairs
David G. Hoffman, Commissioner

Submitted in fulfillment under contract 88-0137 to the
Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs

by

Rural Alaska Community Action Program (RurAL CAP)
ASK* Marketing Information Search
Alaska Public Interest Research Group (AKPIRG)

March 1983

DCRA Rural Housing Needs Study

HOUSING PHYSICAL CONDITION BASED ON INSULATION

In the following table, percentages of houses with attics and walls of different R-values are listed by region. R-values refer to the level of insulation. One inch of batt insulation is approximately equal to R-3. For example, R-38 is equivalent to 12 inches of batt, and R-19 is equivalent to 6 inches of batting.

Insulation Levels in Percentages:

	-----Attic-----					---Walls---		Can't Maint 70 deg F
	R<R11	R<R19	R<R22	R<R30	R<R38	R<R11	R<R19	
Ahtna	15%	51%	78%	80%	96%	22%	69%	56%
Aleut	23%	36%	50%	65%	76%	23%	45%	16%
Arctic Slope	0%	6%	19%	36%	56%	1%	18%	37%
Bering Sts	14%	29%	89%	94%	97%	11%	41%	67%
Bristol Bay	14%	39%	76%	78%	90%	19%	52%	22%
Calista	3%	34%	68%	77%	77%	11%	78%	41%
Chugach	16%	26%	47%	56%	71%	20%	52%	15%
Cook Inlet	7%	22%	52%	71%	77%	10%	62%	12%
Dcyon	4%	18%	47%	74%	79%	11%	65%	40%
Koniag	2%	11%	17%	18%	20%	3%	63%	27%
NANA	25%	25%	50%	50%	50%	1%	26%	72%
Sealaska	12%	55%	93%	95%	97%	15%	81%	41%
TOTAL	9%	29%	58%	69%	76%	12%	57%	36%

According to the 1986 Energy Conservation Standard For New Residential Buildings published by the State DCRA Office of Energy Programs, the minimum prescribed insulation requirement for ceilings is R-38, except in Arctic Slope where the ceiling requirement is R-52. The minimum prescribed insulation requirements for walls are R-21 in Sealaska; R-18 in Aleut, Chugach, Cook Inlet, and Koniag; R-25 in Ahtna, Bristol Bay, Calista, and Doyon; R-30 in Bering Straits and NANA; and R-35 in Arctic Slope.

Houses with attic R-values less than R-38 range from 71% to 97% in nine of the regions, and more than half of the houses in two more regions. Houses with wall R-values less than R-19 range from 41% to 81% in all but two region.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Community & Regional Affairs
 Title: Urging revision of housing require- BRU: _____
ments of US HUD
 Sponsor: Reps MacLean, Ulmer etc Components: _____
 Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

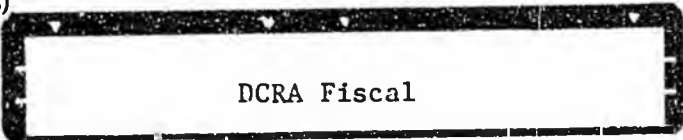
ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

There is no fiscal effect for FY 90.

Prepared by: *Jim Rossman* Phone: 465-4750
 Division: Municipal & Regional Assistance Date: _____
 Approved by Commissioner: *John Green* Date: 20 Feb 90
 Agency: Community & Regional Affairs

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HJR 80: Urging revision of housing requirements of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to ensure construction of energy efficient homes in rural Alaska.

Sponsor: MacLean

The next item before the committee is House Joint Resolution 80 which urges the revision of HUD's housing requirements to ensure construction of energy efficient homes in rural Alaska.

I would like to take this opportunity to invite the sponsor of HJR 80 to the table and brief the committee on this resolution.

Alaska State Legislature

Al Adams
District L

WHILE IN SESSION
P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3707

OUT OF SESSION
P.O. Box 333
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
(907) 442-3245

3111 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7622

Official Business

TO: Senator Mike Szymanski, Chair
Community and Regional Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Al Adams *AAA*

RE: HJR 80 (amended): "Urging revision of housing requirements of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to improve design, construction and maintenance of homes in rural Alaska."

DATE: March 12, 1990

I would like to see the aforementioned legislation scheduled in C&RA Committee at your earliest convenience.

Thank you.