

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1991-1992 8672
7083 HOUSE LABOR & COMMERCE

Healy Clean Coal Project

Page Three

- The engineering team is considering a limited construction program in 1992 to prepare the site for the start of major construction in 1993. At a minimum, the work will involve removal of ash ponds adjacent to the existing Healy powerplant. Concurrence of the Board will be sought prior to initiating work.
- A continuation application for the second budget period will be ready to submit to DOE in February. The application will include a comprehensive budget that will be used to measure budget control performance for the balance of the project. The information will be presented to the Board in February, 1992.

ATTACHMENT 1

HEALY CLEAN COAL PROJECT
TEAM PARTICIPANTS

<u>PARTICIPANT</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>
1. AIDEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administer state funds• Perform as DOE grant recipient under the Cooperative Agreement• Finance the project.
2. GVEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operate the facility under agreement with AIDEA• Pay for power generated per terms of the power sales agreement
3. TRW	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design and supply the entraining combustion system
4. JOY Environmental Equipment Co.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design and supply the flue gas desulfurization system
5. Foster Wheeler Energy Co.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fabricate and supply the boiler system, integrating the TRW combustors
6. Stone & Webster Engineering Corp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Architect/Engineer for the project
7. Usibelli Coal Mine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Furnish coal under a coal supply agreement with GVEA

Table 7

**HEALY CLEAN COAL PROJECT
SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS
(Thousands of Dollars)**

CONSTRUCTIONSOURCES

DOE Grant	85,074
Non DOE Funds:	-
State Funding	25,000
Authority Funds	
Construction	49,000
R&C Fund	2,588
Interest Earnings:	
State Funds	3,114
Authority Construction Fund	13,443
R&C Fund	<u>8,012</u>

Total Sources 179,231

USES

Construction Costs	175,437
R&C Fund	3,600
Rounding	<u>194</u>

Total Uses 179,231

FIRST YEAR OPERATIONS (PHASE IIB)SOURCES

Power Sales	
Non-DOE	7,590
GVEA Contribution	4,338
DOE	<u>7,410</u>

Total Sources 19,338

USES

Cost of Production	
GVEA	3,226
Consumables	3,871
Coal	4,000
Demonstration Test Costs	
Authority	323
SWEC	645
UCM	164
TRW	756
JOY	310
Contingency	1,706
GVEA Payment to AIDEA	<u>4,338</u>

Total Uses 19,338

January 30, 1992

ORBITAL LAUNCH FACILITY FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

BACKGROUND

Brief History - There is an existing suborbital launch facility at the Poker Flat Research Range which is operated by the Geophysical Institute of the University of Alaska Fairbanks. The largest existing launcher has a 20,000 pound limit and would be incapable of transporting or positioning larger rocket motors. The concept is to augment the existing research facility to create a facility for a commercial, orbital satellite launch system. The anticipated launch vehicles weigh about 30,000 pounds, and the possibility of handling 50,000 pound vehicles is a consideration for planning purposes. A substantial change in launch pad configuration is expected. Depending on the launch rate, two or three additional and commercially dedicated launchers may be required. Upgrades or replacement of support facilities to sustain commercial operations are anticipated.

Participants - The Authority has signed a contract with Design Alaska, Inc. of Fairbanks to analyze the feasibility of constructing a new commercial satellite launch facility. Design Alaska, Inc. has three subcontractors. KPMG Peat Marwick will do the business/financial planning, United Engineers & Contractors will do the aerospace engineering, and MicroSat Launch Systems will perform the legal/regulatory analysis for the contract. The Authority has also signed an agreement with the Geophysical Institute to provide for technical and professional reviews of Design Alaska, Inc.'s work products.

Objectives - The Authority agreed to finance the project because of the prospect of creating new employment opportunities and encouraging the diversification and expansion of the Alaska economy. The current objective is to determine the financial feasibility for commercial development of Poker Flat.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Scope of Work - A facility plan will assess commercial uses of an expanded range, produce alternative upgrading scenarios, provide a preliminary cost estimate for each scenario, and analyze legal and regulatory issues. A financial plan will investigate the competitive position of a commercial facility in the satellite launching market, identify potential users, analyze sources/uses of funding for development alternatives, estimate annual operating costs, prepare an investment pro forma, look at projected service life, provide a conceptual summary business plan, and review associated impacts and benefits to the Alaskan economy.

The Geophysical Institute will provide information to the contractor about its current facility and assist the Authority in its role of reviewing and analyzing Design Alaska, Inc.'s work products.

Orbital Launch Facility Feasibility Analysis
Page Two

PROJECT BUDGET

The Authority's contract with Design Alaska, Inc. is for \$132,715 and the agreement with the Geophysical Institute is for an amount not to exceed \$20,000.

Source of Funds - The Authority is financing this project out of its operating budget until the feasibility is determined. If the project comes to fruition, potential users will repay the Authority.

SCHEDULE

Design Alaska, Inc. submitted review drafts of their work products on November 1 (partial) and December 9, 1991 (complete). Comments from the complete review draft are in hand and the consultant is preparing the final report.

STATUS

Submittal of the final report is expected in time to mail copies to the AIDEA Board for consideration at the February board meeting.

January 30, 1992

FIRE ISLAND DEEP WATER PORT FACILITY

BACKGROUND

Brief History - The Authority was the principle state agency to negotiate with the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) to provide for the development of a regional deep water port facility on Fire Island. Additionally, the Authority was delegated to adopt the state's rights and responsibilities which arise under a letter of intent whereby the state was obligated to negotiate a definitive and binding purchase and sale agreement for lands on Fire Island. Before entering into this agreement, the Authority determined that it would be prudent to undertake thorough examination of the financial feasibility of a proposed deep water port facility on Fire Island.

Participants - The Authority selected the firm CH2M HILL to perform a constructibility assessment, market evaluation and economic feasibility analysis. A contract for \$100,000 was signed with CH2M HILL on September 20, 1991.

The Authority also contracted with Manalytics, Incorporated to perform a market assessment. A contract was signed on September 30, 1992 for \$50,000 to perform the assessment.

CH2M HILL evaluated extensive file information, conducted an onsite visit, provided conceptual designs for the port facility (considering the location and physical environment) prepared cost estimates, did a market evaluation and derived port revenues estimates. This effort culminated in a draft report that was submitted to the Authority in early December.

Manalytics, Inc. conducted extensive interviews with potential users, assessed the potential market for the port and identified potential manufacturing, assembly, warehousing, distribution and other site-advantaged industrial uses. The draft report was furnished in December to support CH2M HILL's efforts.

The findings of both work efforts were presented to Governor Hickel, Mayor Fink and CIRI on December 2, 1991.

Because of the large difference between the cost of development alternatives staff determined that in order to obtain a comprehensive analysis, a peer group panel would review the studies completed by CH2M HILL and Manalytics, Inc. to insure their accuracy.

SCHEDULE

The Authority has obtained the necessary procurement waivers from the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities to procure the services of the peer review group members, and to contract with CH2M HILL to present and support their study findings. The Authority intends to contract with a third party to coordinate the review.

The peer review is tentatively scheduled for late February or early March.

Fire Island Deep Water Port Facility
Page Two

BUDGET

The peer review effort is anticipated to cost approximately \$75,000.

January 30, 1992

NORTHWEST ALASKA RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES STUDY

BACKGROUND

Brief History - The Authority received a legislative appropriation to perform a transportation study to identify alternative modes of transporting coal and other minerals from Northwest Alaska for domestic and foreign export. The private developers, the North Slope Borough and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation have made substantial progress toward estimating the current minable coal reserves, determining the quality of the coal, performing a comprehensive environmental assessment and evaluating potential coal markets. This transportation study will evaluate feasibility and serve to determine the most cost effective and reliable transport option, if feasible, to prepare the project for implementation and to secure permits and construction financing.

Participants - The Authority issued a request for proposal (RFP) to solicit professional engineering services to perform this study. The RFP was reviewed by a technical working group to establish the scope of work. The firm CH2M HILL was selected and contracted with to perform the study. The Authority also contracted with Denton Civil & Mineral to provide mining engineering consulting services to support the transportation alternative study.

Objectives - The Authority intends for the transportation study to provide data on design as well as implementation options (public and public-private partnerships) tolling concepts and alternative means of financing based on projected user revenues and operating expenses.

PROJECT BUDGET

The legislative appropriation is for \$200,000. The CH2M HILL contract is for \$190,000 and the Denton Civil & Mineral contract is for \$9,060.

SCHEDULE

The study is to be completed in rough draft by the end of July 1992 and a final study report is due by September 1, 1992.

Near Term - Information gathering meetings were held with the Alaska Miners Association, the National Park Service, NANA Regional Corporation, the Alaska Railroad Corporation, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation's engineering firm Arctic Slope Consulting Group. Further meetings are scheduled with Department of Natural Resources and Alaska Department of Fish and Game staff in Fairbanks. A meeting is also scheduled with Doyon Corporation.

The first phase of the project (which establishes the parameters for the rest of the study) should be completed within the next three months. At that time the authority plans to meet with the technical working group and key participants to review the phase I results and modify or change as appropriate.

January 30, 1992

KETCHIKAN SHIPYARD

BACKGROUND

Brief History - The Authority was approached by the City of Ketchikan to invest in the Ketchikan Shipyard in an effort to keep the shipyard in operation, to help attract additional vessel maintenance and to increase the number of skilled jobs.

The shipyard was funded and constructed as an economic development project for the primary purpose of repatriating the Alaska Marine Highway ferry repair work to Alaska. From the beginning it was known that the facility would not repay capital investments and that additional business would be required to achieve break-even cash flow.

The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) spent approximately \$30 million in the 1980's to construct the facility. The City of Ketchikan leases and manages the shipyard via a sublease with Ketchikan Shipyard Inc., which is owned by Seley Corporation. Ketchikan Shipyard Inc. took over operation and management of the shipyard in 1989 from the original sublease Ketchikan Welding Works when they experienced operational and financial difficulties. Ketchikan Shipyard is now experiencing these same problems.

Participants - The Authority working with the City of Ketchikan, the DOT&PF, Ketchikan Shipyard Inc. and creditors has been looking at various development scenarios and debt restructuring in an effort to keep the struggling shipyard in operation.

Objectives - The Authority is negotiating to purchase the Ketchikan Shipyard and to make improvements to the facility in an effort to enhance the shipyards capabilities and thereby create jobs and strengthen the local economy. The Shipyard has the potential to retain and create up to a total of 50 direct jobs. The Shipyard currently generates approximately \$2.0 million in local wages.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Scope of Work - The authority has procured the services of several professionals to assess the feasibility of expanding the shipyard and to look at the economic viability of an enhanced shipyard. The Authority contracted with Dames & Moore to perform a third party assessment evaluation of environmental and permitting activities currently underway and planned. Additionally, the Authority contracted with S.J. Nicholson Consulting Services Ltd. to perform a management audit, Brad Carefoot Consulting Services Inc. to perform an independent facility review and KPMG Peat Marwick to perform a financial audit of the Ketchikan Shipyard. In order to evaluate the economic feasibility of proposed improvements, the Authority contracted with Northern Economics to assess the market and potential revenue stream of the shipyard with and without the proposed improvements.

Ketchikan Shipyard

Page Two

SCHEDULE

Near Term - The Authority is negotiating with the City of Ketchikan, the DOT&PF, and the current operator, Ketchikan Shipyard Inc., to determine how best to proceed with taking over the shipyard.

Report findings were favorable. However, there are several obstacles that will have to be resolved if continued operation of the yard and the related benefits to Ketchikan and the State of Alaska are to be realized in the future. Although the list of requirements is lengthy, the benefits and opportunities are also substantial.

Long Term - The Authority intends to complete negotiations and propose a development plan in time to work with the legislature to implement the plan.

Alaska Legislative Digest

An Inside View of Alaska Policy

PUBLISHERS:
Mike Bradner / Tim Bradner

Business Office:
3037 South Circle
Anchorage, AK 99507
(907) 349-7711
Fax: (907) 522-1761

Giving development authority more flexibility

February 7, 1992
No. 4/92

New AIDEA loan bill moving in House

House Bill 417, expanding ability of Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority to do business loans, moved out of House Transportation last week. The bill, sponsored by Anchorage Republican Reps. Dave Choquette and Larry Baker, is now in House Labor and Commerce and then heads to Finance. The bill is presented as a "cleanup" measure to legislation passed last year, when AIDEA's enabling statute was changed to allow banks to take a shorter amortization schedule on commercial loan participations than the authority. AIDEA would remain as the long-term participant in loans, filling the role in Alaska commercial financing that insurance companies and pension funds and savings and loans once took. A significant change (*Cont. Pg. 8*)

AIDEA development project lending may draw lawmakers' scrutiny

Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, now virtually the only source of long-term commercial loan participation money in Alaska as well as a major player in economic development financing, may hit some rough water in the legislature this year. The concern, expressed in Finance subcommittee overview sessions in both House and Senate, is that AIDEA is getting "loose" in the number and variety of its projects, which now range from mining infrastructure, docks, shopping centers and aircraft hangers, to a (*Cont. on Pg. 8*)

Education bills are moving

Key education bills were moving in both Senate and House last week. SB-16, dealing with teachers' collective bargaining and right to strike, passed the Senate with no sunset provision after a floor amendment by Sen. Al Adams, attempting a sunset, was defeated. HB-68, a similar measure with a sunset, is in House Finance. Meanwhile, SB-7, increasing the instructional unit value from \$60,000 to \$63,000, passed the House and headed to the Senate for concurrence. That will probably be taken up in mid-week, Senate sources indicated. HB-25, increasing the unit value to \$65,000, is also in House Finance, but most people expect the \$63,000 figure to stick. Meanwhile, a foundation program appropriation bill, Rep. Ellis' HB-316, moved from HESS to Finance. There's also a Senate version, coincidentally SB-316, by Sen. Kertula. These could become the "early funding" vehicles for 1992.

In this week's Digest

Busting the budget? With oil prices sliding, the House Minority lays out grim budget numbers in a press conference, saying it's time to act (*see detail, Pg. 2.*) But the Majority says it too early to panic. Meanwhile, reports are the governor may come down with a new operating budget -- but his proposed capital budget is reported in the \$300 million range.

- Sen Adams' bill sets up a limited teaching certificate Pg. 6
- Rep. Brown goes after the railroad Pg. 6
- Workplace safety legislation Pg. 6
- New Kantishna road will be first test of state's RS 2477 powers Pg. 7
- "470" spill fund will help pay for new state ferry, DOT's Turpin said Pg. 2

New AIDEA bill: tourism facilities, floating rates

(Continued from Pg. 1) in this year's bill would allow AIDEA to finance "tourist destination" facilities, hotels or other tourism projects, that are not competitive with existing businesses. AIDEA is now barred from these kind of loans. The bill also makes a technical change in previous legislation authorizing \$50 million in revenue bonds for an aircraft maintenance facility at Anchorage International Airport to an aircraft maintenance, cargo handling and aircraft support facility. These are uses the intended lessees — Alaska Airlines and possibly Federal Express — intend for that project.

HB-417 also ends a \$10 million ceiling on the total value of a commercial loan in which the authority participates. It would retain a \$10 million limit on AIDEA's share of the loan, but the change would allow the loan itself to be larger than \$10 million, with another participant picking up the balance. Existing law restricts AIDEA to 80 percent of a loan with the total loan not to exceed \$10 million. Also, while last year's legislation made collateral requirements on small business loan guarantees more flexible, the existing AIDEA requirement for fixed interest rates is a considerable disincentive for banks, who typically use floating rates on small commercial loans. HB-417 would allow AIDEA to guarantee a loan with a floating rate, similar to federal SBA programs.

Finally, the bill gives AIDEA flexibility in its investments, allowing the authority to invest assets directly in a loan (so the loan itself is held as an asset) rather than investing assets, as now required, in U.S. treasury securities, then selling bonds to finance loan participations. Interest rates on T-bills are low, and AIDEA thinks the change will allow it to expand its lending without jeopardizing creditworthiness. *The bill obviously has horsepower behind it and has support in the Senate. But indications are it might not move as quickly through two other House committees, Labor and Commerce and Finance. Also, some Finance members in House and Senate are concerned with AIDEA's increasingly high-profile activity (mainly, the governor's Fire Island port project) and will look closely at HB-417, to the extent it is seen as expanding AIDEA's lending ability.*

Questions from legislators: Fire Island port, Comfort Inn loan

(Continued from Pg. 1) proposed power plant and commercial space launch facilities. Most of the static is aimed at two projects, the high-profile Fire Island port development, now being considered by the authority, and a participation loan in the downtown Comfort Inn, a new hotel on Alaska Railroad land in the Ship Creek basin. But behind the scenes lawmakers may also be taking aim at the Healy Co-Generation project and AIDEA's recent deal to buy maintenance hangers from MarkAir. Anchorage hotel operators are unhappy with the state-owned railroad for taking an equity investment in the Comfort Inn. Last week AIDEA caught part of the flak by being a participant, along with a local bank, in financing. *Although Fire Island caught lots of press attention, AIDEA director Bill Scott pointed out the \$1 million land acquisition from Cook Inlet Region, Inc. doesn't go through unless the project is found to be economically feasible. So far, AIDEA's feasibility studies, contracted to CH2M-Hill, show the project to be uneconomic. But those studies are now under professional "peer review." Legislators remain suspicious.*

Alaska Legislative Digest

3037 S. Circle

Anchorage, Alaska 99507 Ph. (907) 349-7711

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The Alaska Economic Report

February 7, 1992
No. 3/92

Future year funding: \$230 to \$240 Million

On the street: \$220 Million in road work

Some \$220 million in new highway construction work, including federal and state funds, will be "on the street" this summer, State transportation officials say, with \$239 to \$240 million annually in following years. Under the newly-reauthorized federal highways program, which gives states money on the 90-10 matching formula, funding for new highway work is now assured, DOT Commissioner Frank Turpin says. What isn't assured is maintenance, which must come from state funds (although major "reconstruction can be funded from federal program, Turpin said.

In a related development, State DOT officials also said Alaska will be getting \$65 million in federal aid-to-airport funds this year, an increase over \$40 to \$50 million normally. \$8.8 million of this is planned for work at Anchorage and Fairbanks International Airports, with \$8 million at the 23 "primary" state-operated airports, and the rest reserved for small

rural airports. Ironically, federal funding restrictions prevent more of the money being used at the primary airports, where it's really needed. Alaska may actually have a tough time coming up with enough small airport projects to use all of this year's federal AIP funds, DOT says.

On highways, Alaska has a backlog of deferred maintenance on state roads, although the legislature appropriated \$8 million in the current-year budget for deferred maintenance. One of the administration's top legislative priorities this year is (Cont. Pg. 2)

In This Issue:

- *** Prudhoe consolidation ... Pg. 3
- *** New North Slope production ... P. 3
- *** Tesoro files new litigation ... Pg. 6

AIDEA new projects list: Oil, mining, transport facilities

If it's an indication of sorts, the Alaska development financing business is going great guns: Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, the state development lending and equity investment group, has a full slate of resource and transportation infrastructure projects under consideration.

First off, the \$40-\$50 million jet maintenance, cargo and ground services facility at Anchorage International Airport planned to be leased to Alaska Airlines may be shared by Federal Express after all, in which case it will become a \$70 million facility. FedEx has been looking to build its own jet maintenance hanger, but recently came to AIDEA asking if it could join in to

share the facility leased to Alaska. Separately, Alaska Airlines has also proposed a \$30 million fuel storage and distribution system at Anchorage International. Stewart Petroleum Co. has asked AIDEA to help it finance oil pipeline and other transport facilities connected with its new West Cook Inlet oil discovery. The company hopes to have work, estimated at \$7 to \$10 million, underway in 1992. Stewart is a local independent, with a group of Alaskan investors and a Korean company involved in the deal.

A group known as Lake Colleen Industries, Inc. proposes the Happy Horse Refinery at Deadhorse, at Prudhoe Bay, to produce 10 million (Cont. Pg. 2)

New projects for AIDEA

(Cont. from Pg. 1) gallons of methanol and 46 million gallons of formaldehyde on an annual basis for use by Prudhoe Bay producers. Those companies now import the products. The project is estimated at \$180 million. At Cominco's estimated \$500 million-plus Pebble Beach Mine near Iliamna, AIDEA could be involved in mine road and port infrastructure, as at Red Dog. The project, if feasible, could produce 35,000 tons of copper and 100,000 oz. of gold yearly, employing 500 year-around. At PetroStar's proposed \$30 - \$40 million new Valdez refinery, AIDEA could be involved in certain port or transportation components. A spring, 1992 construction start is planned. Project equity investors include Harbor Enterprises and Anchorage businessman Neil Bergt. Harbor and Bergt, who owns MarkAir, the regional airline, would both buy product from the refinery.

Alaska Seafood Center, Inc., a \$150 million cold storage and fish processing plant at Anchorage International Airport, would involve 300,00 sq. ft. of cold storage and processing capacity, and employ 470 year-around. The project is now in final stages of review by financial advisors, AIDEA says. A major mining company is also talking with AIDEA about extending the Red Dog Mine road east to the Lik lead/zinc deposit. If this goes ahead, it would be a \$200 - \$250 million project, not including the required expansions of the existing Red Dog port. Some 250-300 direct jobs would be created.

In Juneau, D&W Partnership has proposed a \$3 million freight forwarding facility. Another group in Juneau has contacted AIDEA regarding participation in a boat harbor. City and Borough of Juneau could also be involved. Idemitsu Alaska, Inc., developer of the Wishbone Hill coal mine north of Palmer, has also contacted the authority about participation in that \$9-\$12 million project. Greens Creek Mining, in Juneau, has asked the authority to work with it in planned port and concentrate load-out facilities. Other projects under investigation include a \$3 million proposal by Mountain Alaska Energy and Martech USA, Inc. in Homer, dock and port expansions at Akutan and Cold Bay, and a port project in Cordova planned by Eyak Native Corp.

AIDEA is getting close to its limit for bonding development projects, the authority warned. In December, it had done \$40 million in bond capacity remaining.

Petroleum:

ARCO tries to put Kuvlum together

ARCO exploration chief Jim Davis said his company is trying to put the Kuvlum exploration project back together, after the previous operator, BP, had to pull out. In a talk to state legislators in Juneau last week, Davis said ARCO saw this offshore prospect, west of Kaktovik, as the best shot short of ANWR of putting together the "critical mass" of oil needed to build a pipeline east from Prudhoe. The project was first proposed by Chevron.

\$220 Million in new road work

(Cont. from Pg. 1) a dedicated transportation fund into which state fuel taxes would be paid, as a source of ongoing funding for maintenance. This idea has, so far, received a tepid response from the legislature, which must approve an amendment to the state constitution before it can go to voters (the constitution now forbids dedicated funds, except for the Alaska Permanent Fund).

Turpin discussed seven new highway projects in the Department of Transportation's 1992 - 1998 six-year plan. It includes completion of the Copper River highway with two routes, one connecting to an existing pioneer road south of Chitina, another to the Richardson Highway near Valdez; the Whittier railroad tunnel conversion to combined auto/train; a new road from the Dalton Highway to Bettles, headquarters for the Gates of the Arctic National Park; a road along the northern side of McKinley National Park from the Parks Highway to Kantishna (Turpin said this would involve the state's first test of RS2477 historic rights-of-way across federal lands); a mining access road up Taku Inlet from near Juneau to new mines on the Canada border (the first step in a possible new link connecting Juneau with the B.C. highway system); and a mining access road up Bradfield Canal to the Canada border.

Turpin also said Canadian mining companies were not as enthused as many Alaskans thought about prospects of a new road to tidewater. They would use it, they told state DOT officials recently, but wouldn't want to pay heavily for its use (there is existing road access from Interior B.C.). Turpin said this may be because only gold mines are now operating, which ship their product in relatively small shipments of concentrates. Operators of a base metals mine might find a shorter road link to tidewater in Southeast Alaska more attractive, he thought.

HB

418

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 418

Revision Date: _____

Department Affected: Administration

Title: Requiring work breaks for employees under age 18.

BRU: Personnel/OEEO

Component: Personnel/OEEO

Sponsor: MacLean

Requestor: House L&C Committee

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

		5	6
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

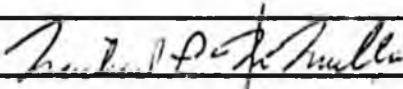
GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
This bill will have no fiscal impact on State employment.

Prepared by: R. H. King, Director 
Division: Personnel/OEEO

Phone: 465-4430
Date: 1/28/92

Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usara 
Agency: Administration

Date: 1/28/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO : HB 418

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act requiring employers to provide
... minors with a break from work."
Sponsor: Representative MacLean
Requestor: House Labor & Commerce

Department Affected: Labor
BRU: Wage & Hour
Component: _____
Wage & Hour
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 345

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
-------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Randy Carr, Acting Director Phone : 264-2452
Division: Labor Standards & Safety Date : 2/6/92
Approved by Commissioner: John Abshire, Acting Commissioner
Agency: Department of Labor Date: 2/6/92

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

HOUSE LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE
SPONSOR STATEMENT
HB 418
REPRESENTATIVE EILEEN P. MACLEAN

The purpose of HB 418 is to require employers to provide employees who are minors with a break after 6 or more hours. Current child labor laws have no reference to required breaks or lengths of shifts for children.

I was contacted by a constituent in my district who was concerned that his fourteen year old son was required to work at a local business for 8 hours without any lunch break. Although most businesses probably do provide some kind of break for their employee's, either through a collective bargaining agreement or through their own personnel policy, there are some businesses in the state which do not.

HB 418 would require that people under the age of 18 who are scheduled to work for six hours or more are entitled to a break of at least 30 minutes during the course of the work shift. The bill also requires that the break must occur after the first hour and a half of work and before the beginning of the last hour of work.

HB 418 also addresses the situation where an individual may end up working more hours than originally planned and specifies that a person under the age of 18 who works for five consecutive hours without a break is entitled to a break of at least 30 minutes before continuing to work.

The Sponsor Substitute was introduced to add section (d). This section entitles the employee to receive compensation if they do not get a lunch break and also gives the Dept. of Labor the authority to monitor employer's through their usual wage and hour audit procedures to insure that employer's are complying with the law.

H B

4 2 3

Date Referred: February 12, 1992

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Finance

Date of Committee Action: 2/27/92

The LABOR AND COMMERCE Committee considered:

HB 423

HOUSE BILL NO. 423

BULK FUEL STORAGE GRANT PROGRAM

"An Act relating to the bulk fuel storage facilities grant program; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with CSHB 423 (L+C)

the same title
 a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) DCED

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Adrian L. Taylor</i>	✓	<i>Doree Dowley</i>	X		
<i>Ken H. ...</i>	✓				
<i>Kevin P. ...</i>	✓				
<i>...</i>	✓				

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 423

Revision Date: _____

Department Affected: Commerce & Econ. Dev.

Title: An Act relating to the Bulk Fuel Storage
Facilities Grant Program

BRU: Alaska Energy Authority

Sponsor: Rep. Ivan

Component: _____

Requestor: _____

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

--	--	--	--

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE FUND RESOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: No impact

ANALYSIS (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

*CAPITAL - As program is presently unfunded, no funds would transfer for FY 93. An appropriation to the Bulk Fuel Storage Facilities Grant Program will be necessary to provide for the intent of this grant program to be carried out.

Prepared By: Charlie Bussell *see white for* Executive Director Phone: 465-2500
 Division: Alaska Energy Authority Date: 2/10/92
 Approved by Commissioner: Glenn A. Olds *Glenn A. Olds* Date: 2-10-92
 Agency: Department of Commerce & Economic Development Date: 2/10/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., and Impacted Agency(ies).

Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

COMMITTEES
CHAIRMAN
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS
MEMBER
LABOR & COMMERCE
RESOURCES

FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES
MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS
PUBLIC SAFETY



P.O. BOX 886
BETHEL, AK 99559
(907) 543-3541

OURING SESSION
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-4527

Representative Juan M. Juan

According to the population provisions in House Bill 423, the following communities would not be eligible for the bulk fuel storage facilities grant program:

1. Anchorage
2. Fairbanks
3. Homer
4. Juneau
5. Kenai
6. Ketchikan
7. Kodiak
8. Palmer
9. Seward
10. Sitka
11. Soldotna
12. Valdez
13. Wasilla

The populations were taken from the certification of population from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, dated December 13, 1991.

DISTRICT 25

AKIACHAK, AKIAK, ATMAUTLUAK, BETHEL, CHEFORNAK, EEK, GOODNEWS BAY, KASIGLUK, KIPNUK, KONQIGANAK, KWETHLUK, KWIGILLINGOK, MEKORYUK, NA'AKIAK, NAPASKIAK, NEWTOK, NIGHTMUTE, NUNAPITCHUK, OSCARVILLE, PLATINUM, QUINHAGAK, TOKSOOK BAY, TUNTUTULIAK, TUNUNAK

Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

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STATE CAPITOL
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Representative Juan M. Juan

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS - CSHB 423 (CRA)

SECTION ONE - Moves the bulk fuel storage facilities grant from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to the Alaska Energy Authority by adding a new section to AS 44.83. This language is adopted from the statutes currently found under AS 44.147.145. The amount of the grant is raised from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Adds a definition of the communities that would be eligible for assistance under the program.

SECTION TWO - Repeals the statutes under AS 44.47 that authorize the program in the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

SECTION THREE - Effective date of July 1, 1992.

DISTRICT 25

AKIACHAK, AKIAK, ATMAUTLUAK, BETHEL, CHEFORNAK, EEK, GOODNEWS BAY, KASIGLUK, KIPNUK, KONGIGANAK, KWETHLUK, KWIDILLINGOK, MEKORYUK, NAPARJAK, NAPASKIAK, NEWTOK, NIGHTMUTE, NUNAPITCHUK, OSCARVILLE, PLATINUM, QUINHADAK, TOKSOOK BAY, TUMTUTULIAK, TUNUNAK

7-LS1625V
Luckhaupt
2/21/92

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 423 ()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE IVAN

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the bulk fuel storage facilities grant program; and providing for an
2 effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. AS 44.83 is amended by adding a new section to read:

5 ARTICLE 11A. BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES GRANT FUND.

6 Sec. 44.83.660. BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES GRANT FUND. (a) There is
7 established in the Alaska Energy Authority the bulk fuel storage facilities grant fund. Grants may
8 be made by the authority from this fund to a community to acquire and install, repair, or replace
9 community bulk fuel storage facilities within a community.

10 (b) The total of grants made to a community under this section for the acquisition and
11 installation, repair, or replacement of a bulk fuel storage facility may not exceed \$200,000.

12 (c) If the governing bodies of two or more communities determine that their fuel
13 requirements may be served by a single bulk fuel storage facility, the communities may jointly
14 apply for a grant to acquire and install, repair, or replace a single bulk fuel storage facility.

1 When communities apply jointly under this subsection, the limitation in (b) of this section is
2 multiplied by the number of communities that submit the joint application.

3 (d) Before a grant is made under this section,

4 (1) the governing body shall agree in writing to maintain and operate the bulk fuel
5 storage facility to be constructed, repaired, or replaced with the proceeds of the grant; and

6 (2) all necessary regulatory permits for the bulk fuel storage facility shall be
7 obtained by the governing body; the authority shall provide expertise and assist the governing
8 body in this process.

9 (e) In this section,

10 (1) "community" means a municipality or a place that is not incorporated as a city
11 in which 25 or more people reside as a social unit;

12 (2) "governing body" means a governing body of a municipality or a reasonably
13 representative body, not a for profit entity, of a place that is not incorporated as a municipality
14 and in which 25 or more persons reside as a social unit.

15 * Sec. 2. AS 44.47.130(7), 44.47.130(8), and 44.47.145 are repealed.

16 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1992.

7-LS1625S
Luckhaupt
2/20/92

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 423 ()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE IVAN

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the bulk fuel storage facilities grant program; and providing for an
2 effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. AS 44.83 is amended by adding a new section to read:

5 ARTICLE 11A. BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES GRANT FUND.

6 Sec. 44.83.660. BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES GRANT FUND. (a) There is
7 established in the Alaska Energy Authority the bulk fuel storage facilities grant fund. Grants may
8 be made by the authority from this fund to a rural community to acquire and install, repair, or
9 replace rural community bulk fuel storage facilities.

10 (b) The total of grants made to a rural community under this section for the acquisition
11 and installation, repair, or replacement of a bulk fuel storage facility may not exceed \$200,000.

12 (c) If the governing bodies of two or more rural communities determine that their fuel
13 requirements may be served by a single bulk fuel storage facility, the rural communities may
14 jointly apply for a grant to acquire and install, repair, or replace a single bulk fuel storage

1 facility. When rural communities apply jointly under this subsection, the limitation in (b) of this
2 section is multiplied by the number of rural communities that submit the joint application.

3 (d) Before a grant is made under this section,

4 (1) the governing body shall agree in writing to maintain and operate the bulk fuel
5 storage facility to be constructed, repaired, or replaced with the proceeds of the grant; and

6 (2) all necessary regulatory permits for the bulk fuel storage facility shall be
7 obtained by the governing body; the authority shall provide expertise and assist the governing
8 body in this process.

9 (e) In this section,

10 (1) "governing body" means a governing body of a municipality or a reasonably
11 representative body of a place that is not incorporated as a city and in which 25 or more persons
12 reside as a social unit;

13 (2) "rural community" means a city in the unorganized borough, or a place located
14 within a borough or within the unorganized borough that is not incorporated as a municipality
15 in which 25 or more people reside as a social unit, if the city or place has a population of

16 (A) 1,500 or less; or

17 (B) no more than 5,500 and is not connected by road or rail to Anchorage
18 or Fairbanks.

19 * Sec. 2. AS 44.47.130(7), 44.47.130(8), and 44.47.145 are repealed.

20 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1992.

B
(7)

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

2-12-92
Labor & Commerce
Finance

Date Referred: January 27, 1992

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2/10/92

The COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 423

HOUSE BILL NO. 423

BULK FUEL STORAGE GRANT PROGRAM

"An Act relating to the bulk fuel storage facilities grant program; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with CS HB 423 (C & RA) the same title
 a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note Commerce

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>J. C. Boyles</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Cherish L. Davis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Betty Davis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Paul Phillips</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>James W. Salen</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE (Mackie)

Alaska Energy Authority

BULK FUEL CAPACITY

COMMUNITY (POPULATION)	PRODUCT	SCHOOL	*	CITY/ VILLAGE	*	OTHER GOVT.	*	ELECTRIC UTILITY	*	NATIVE CORP.	*	OTHER PRIVATE	*	TOTAL	*
AKIACHAK [481]	FUEL OIL (gal)	172,000	2	0	0	0	0	76,000	1	60,500	2	0	0	308,500	5
	GASOLINE (gal)	4,300		0		0		0		30,000		0		34,300	
AKIAK [285]	FUEL OIL (gal)	68,000	2	0	0	0	0	47,000	1	35,000	1	0	0	150,000	4
	GASOLINE (gal)	5,000		0		0		0		25,000		0		30,000	
ALLAKAKET [170]	FUEL OIL (gal)	34,000	1	11,000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,000	3
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
ANIAK [540]	FUEL OIL (gal)	124,700	1	164,800	3	105,000	1	143,000	1	0	0	58,750	9	596,250	15
	GASOLINE (gal)	25,700		19,900		5,000		0		0		206,250		256,850	
ATMAUTLUAK [258]	FUEL OIL (gal)	65,250	1	0	0	0	0	53,750	1	38,500	1	0	0	157,500	3
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		29,000		0		29,000	
BREVIG MISSION [198]	FUEL OIL (gal)	90,000	2	46,500	2	4,500	1	0	0	0	0	11,000	1	152,000	6
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		9,000		0		0		0		0		9,000	
CHEFORNAK [320]	FUEL OIL (gal)	116,796	2	4,524	1	3,810	1	43,250	1	31,403	1	0	1	199,783	7
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		33,960		8,445		42,405	
CHEVAK [598]	FUEL OIL (gal)	120,180	1	17,000	1	2,700	1	136,700	1	2,600	1	106,900	3	386,080	8
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		0		65,040		65,040	
CHIGNIK LAGOON [53]	FUEL OIL (gal)	27,000	1	3,000	1	0	0	0	0	75,000	1	1,500	1	106,500	4
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
CHIGNIK LAKE [133]	FUEL OIL (gal)	35,400	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	1	3,000	1	68,400	3
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		10,000		0		10,000	
CROOKED CREEK [106]	FUEL OIL (gal)	25,450	1	0	0	0	0	17,000	1	6,300	1	37,000	2	85,750	5
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		0		17,000		17,000	
DIOMEDE [178]	FUEL OIL (gal)	40,000	1	62,000	2	0	0	60,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	192,000	3
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		10,000		0		10,000	
EEK [254]	FUEL OIL (gal)	46,000	2	8,000	1	2,500	1	68,000	1	27,500	1	0	0	152,000	6
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		32,000		0		32,000	
FT. YUKON [580]	FUEL OIL (gal)	49,000	1	4,000	1	0	1	24,000	1	0	0	488,000	2	565,000	6
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		35,000		0		0		282,000		317,000	
HOOPER BAY [845]	FUEL OIL (gal)	155,700	1	10,000	1	3,000	1	160,900	1	130,495	4	0	0	460,095	8
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		70,749		0		70,749	
KALTAG [240]	FUEL OIL (gal)	30,000	1	17,500	2	5,000	1	0	0	0	0	39,000	3	91,500	7
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		0		35,000		35,000	
KARLUK [71]	FUEL OIL (gal)	20,000	1	50,000	1	0	0	5,000	1	0	0	5,000	2	80,000	5
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
KASIGLUK [425]	FUEL OIL (gal)	95,000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,000	2	0	0	164,000	4
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		57,000		0		57,000	

* INDICATES NUMBER OF TANK FARMS (2/4/92 JSA)

Alaska Energy Authority

BULK FUEL CAPACITY

COMMUNITY [POPULATION]	PRODUCT	SCHOOL	*	CITY/ VILLAGE	*	OTHER GOVT.	*	ELECTRIC UTILITY	*	NATIVE CORP.	*	OTHER PRIVATE	*	TOTAL	*
KONGIGANAK [294]	FUEL OIL (gal)	74,100	1	25,734	0	3,700	1	53,467	2	21,000	3	4,170	2	182,171	9
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		39,400		0		39,400	
KOYUK [231]	FUEL OIL (gal)	67,500	1	18,000	1	0	0	64,000	1	25,000	1	0	1	172,500	5
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		60,000		8,000		68,000	
KWIGILLINGOK [278]	FUEL OIL (gal)	80,000	1	2,000	1	0	0	60,000	2	46,000	2	8,500	2	198,500	8
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		64,000		3,300		67,300	
MANOKOTAK [385]	FUEL OIL (gal)	46,050	1	31,000	0	1,500	1	57,000	1	2,000	2	0	0	137,550	5
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		31,500				0		0		0		31,500	
MEKORYUK [177]	FUEL OIL (gal)	90,400	1	91,500	2	2,800	1	84,900	1	61,000	3	11,100	1	341,700	9
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		41,730		6,000		47,730	
NIGHTMUTE [153]	FUEL OIL (gal)	27,500	1	0	0	3,000	1	79,970	2	1,200	3	990	1	112,660	8
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		54,400		0		54,400	
NOORVIK [531]	FUEL OIL (gal)	108,000	2	24,000	1	0	0	145,000	1	73,000	1	41,000	1	391,000	6
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		60,000		7,600		67,600	
NUNAPITCHUK [378]	FUEL OIL (gal)	84,750	2	15,750	1	3,000	1	167,750	1	69,500	1	0	0	340,750	6
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		31,500		0		31,500	
QUINHAGAK [501]	FUEL OIL (gal)	100,500	2	32,200	3	8,020	1	99,400	1	41,030	3	7,500	3	288,650	13
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		6,400		0		0		42,500		15,100		64,000	
RED DEVIL [53]	FUEL OIL (gal)	18,100	1	26,500	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	2	56,600	4
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		18,000		0		0		0		3,000		19,000	
ST. GEORGE [138]	FUEL OIL (gal)	0	0	330,000	5	0	0	4,000	1	0	0	0	1	334,000	7
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		41,500		0		0		0		4,000		45,500	
ST. MARYS [441]	FUEL OIL (gal)	45,500	4	90,500	6	58,680	5	215,781	1	4,100	2	384,500	23	799,161	41
	GASOLINE (gal)	1,000		72,400		13,250		0		37,100		443,000		566,750	
ST. MICHEAL [295]	FUEL OIL (gal)	79,000	1	22,000	1	2,500	1	75,500	1	0	0	960,000	2	1,139,000	6
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		0		608,000		608,000	
ST. PAUL [763]	FUEL OIL (gal)	3,000	1	1,836,000	5	315,000	5	20,000	1	0	0	17,400	5	2,191,400	17
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		6,000		0		0		0		24,000		30,000	
SAVOONGA [519]	FUEL OIL (gal)	182,050	1	46,775	1	0	0	128,000	1	147,650	1	0		504,475	4
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		67,700		0		67,700	
SCAMMON BAY [343]	FUEL OIL (gal)	60,100	1	8,800	1	3,000	1	81,200	1	65,200	1	0	0	218,300	5
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		49,000		0		49,000	
SELAWIK [596]	FUEL OIL (gal)	141,090	1	0	0	0	0	130,079	1	92,433	1	10,332	1	373,934	4
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		74,998		0		74,998	
SLEETMUTE [108]	FUEL OIL (gal)	30,000	1	0	0	0	0	17,000	1	8,500	1	0	0	56,500	3
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		16,000		0		16,000	

* INDICATES NUMBER OF TANK FARMS (2/4/92 JSA)

Alaska Energy Authority

BULK FUEL CAPACITY

COMMUNITY [POPULATION]	PRODUCT	SCHOOL	*	CITY/ VILLAGE	*	OTHER GOVT.	*	ELECTRIC UTILITY	*	NATIVE CORP.	*	OTHER PRIVATE	*	TOTAL	*
STEBBINS [400]	FUEL OIL (gal)	81,500	1	1,000	1	0	0	81,500	1	65,500	1	18,500	2	246,000	6
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		52,000		0		52,000	
STEVENS VILLAGE [102]	FUEL OIL (gal)	34,000	2	0	0	0	0	28,500	1	0	1	0	0	62,500	4
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		14,200		0		14,200	
TELLER [151]	FUEL OIL (gal)	42,000	1	3,700	1	8,000	2	204,000	1	35,500	1	4,500	1	297,700	7
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		17,000		27,800		0		44,800	
TULUKSAK [358]	FUEL OIL (gal)	128,000	2	16,000	1	0	0	21,000	1	25,000	1	0	0	190,000	5
	GASOLINE (gal)	3,000		0		0		0		25,000		0		28,000	
TUNTUTULIAK [300]	FUEL OIL (gal)	70,000	1	0	0	0	0	45,000	1	46,000	2	0	0	161,000	4
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		31,000		0		31,000	
UNALAKLEET [714]	FUEL OIL (gal)	113,900	2	71,400	2	40,800	1	359,000	1	428,400	2	175,510	7	1,189,010	15
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		0		0		102,660		160,050		262,710	
UPPER KALSKAG [172]	FUEL OIL (gal)	41,200	2	2,000	1	0	0	0	0	21,400	2	11,000	3	75,600	8
	GASOLINE (gal)	8,000		500		0		0		20,000		22,800		51,300	
WALES [161]	FUEL OIL (gal)	40,000	1	43,500	1	60,000	1	50,000	1	40,000	1	0	0	233,500	5
	GASOLINE (gal)	0		0		2,500		0		16,000		0		18,500	
TOTAL	FUEL OIL (gal)	3,102,716	59	3,134,783	54	638,510	30	3,106,647	38	1,856,711	52	2,415,152	83		
	GASOLINE (gal)	47,000		203,200		55,750		17,000		1,224,897		1,914,585			

* INDICATES NUMBER OF TANK FARMS (2/4/92 JSA)

Item 2. Bulk Fuel System Upgrades

For the past two years, the Energy Authority has been surveying the condition of bulk fuel systems in communities around the state. In the course of these surveys, emergency repairs have been made when the conditions surveyed were so dangerous that immediate attention was required.

The results of the surveys of the past two years are presently being compiled into a document that will be delivered, as requested, to the Legislature by early March, 1992. In advance of that report, I can provide the following general and typical information that is contained in the report, with some specific examples.

The on-site investigations have revealed that there are deficiencies in the bulk fuel systems of virtually all of the communities surveyed by the Energy Authority. The majority of the deficiencies are of a nature that threaten the health or safety of the community. In order of their priority and cost to correct, the deficiencies fall into the following categories:

1. Active leaks at piping connections and tank connections.

These are considered some of the greatest threats to the communities because they are contaminating the ground and water systems of many of the communities. The leaks result from the use of threaded and other pipe connections that leak, and old or worn valves.

2. No means of containment or remote impounding of fuel in the event of a spill.

The vast majority of the tank farms in the state have no means of containing the contents of a tank if a valve breaks or a tank ruptures.

3. Lack of protection from flooding.

Many of the communities along the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers, as well as many other waterways in the state, have no protection from flooding. Protection from flooding is typically provided by construction of a raised pad for the tank farm.

4. Inadequate separation between tanks and property lines or wells.

There are a number of facilities in the state that are built within a few feet of community wells and water sources and are currently leaking. These facilities need to be moved and placed in a dike. Many of the leaking pipe lines in the communities are generating a similar problem along their length.

5. Inadequate distance between tanks and dispensing pumps.

Many of the communities in the state have above ground tanks for dispensing fuels. The Fire Marshall permits this in areas where it is impractical to bury the tanks. There are strict regulations that govern the installations. Many of the installations fail to meet the requirement of adequate separation of the tanks from the dispensing pumps. This generates a tremendous potential for a disaster should a mishap occur at the pump. The remedy typically includes moving dispensing pumps to a safer distance and installing them according to electrical and fire codes.

6. Improper tank foundations.

Many of the tanks in the state are currently resting on foundations that are inadequate, allowing the tanks to tip, with a possibility of a spill. Typically the foundations are replaced with properly engineered and installed foundations when the tanks are placed in a new diked enclosure.

7. No emergency venting.

Only a handful of tanks in the remote areas of the state have sufficient venting to allow for expanding gases to escape, without exploding the tank in the event of a fire in the facility.

8. No fencing, warning signs or identification signs.

The lack of fencing allows unauthorized persons access to the facilities and allows vandalism or theft. Often the hazardous conditions observed during the surveys are the result of unauthorized personnel damaging the bulk fuel system. It is required by regulation of any facility dispensing fuel into motor vehicles. Also, warning and identification signs prevent the inadvertent mixing of fuels and the resulting waste.

As a result of these concerns a number of communities were refused fuel deliveries in 1991 because the barge lines refused to deliver into sub-standard facilities. The problem is becoming acute as barge lines assess their legal liability in relation to fuel delivery.

Attachment I represents excerpts from the survey reports that summarize specific problems observed in the following communities:

Crooked Creek
Kasigluk
Manokotak

Sleetmute
Nunapitchuk

Tuntutuliak
Atmautluak

Attachment II represents costs estimates associated with correcting bulk fuel system deficiencies in the communities of:

Ft. Yukon St. Paul St. George Chignik Lake Cheforak

Alternative Energy Sources?

This question was an element of the inquiry. At this time, no viable alternative energy sources have been identified for the communities surveyed. However, in the event such were identified, those communities with bulk fuel systems in a hazardous and non-code-compliant condition would still require upgrading.

Summary

In submitting a \$12,000,000 request along with a list of potential communities it was not intended that all communities would receive upgrades during FY93. An executive overview indicates that the scope of the need for upgrades is significantly more expensive. The FY93 budget request represents the quantity of work the Energy Authority can administer in one fiscal year. The specific communities chosen for upgrade in FY93 will be determined according to priorities developed by the Agency, along with recommendations from administration and the Legislature.

cc: Guy Bell, Director, Division of Administrative Services,
 Department of Commerce and Economic Development
 Charlie Bussell, Alaska Energy Authority
 Susan White, Alaska Energy Authority

ATTACHMENT I

Excerpts from survey reports listing deficiencies observed
in the following communities:

Crooked Creek
Sleetmute
Tuntutuliak
Kasigluk
Nunapitchuk
Atmautluak
Manokotak

TANK FARM NUMBER ONE - CROOKED CREEK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

Deficiencies

There are several deficiencies and/or code violations in this tank farm. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Visible leaks at pipe connections and near fill connection.
- 2) No dike or liquid tight liner or means of remote impounding.
- 3) No fence surrounding the facility
- 4) Tank located too close to a well.
- 5) Tank of excessive capacity piped directly to a heating device.
- 6) No emergency venting.
- 7) Improper tank foundations.
- 8) No warning or identifying labels/signs.
- 9) Use of bronze valves.
- 10) Use of rubber hose for distributing fuel.
- 11) No means of secondary containment at fill point

TANK FARM NUMBER TWO - DENNIS THOMAS

Deficiencies

There are several deficiencies and/or code violations in this tank farm. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Improper electrical wiring
- 2) No dike or liner
- 3) No fence
- 4) Tanks buried at insufficient depth
- 5) No emergency venting
- 6) Improper tank foundations
- 7) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 8) Use of bronze drain valves
- 9) Use of a non-rated pump for distribution
- 10) No area lighting

TANK FARM NUMBER THREE - MIDDLE KUSKOKWIM ELECTRIC CO-OP

Deficiencies

There are several deficiencies and/or code violations in this tank farm. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Visible leaks at pipe connections.
- 2) No fence.
- 3) No emergency venting.
- 4) Improper tank foundations.
- 5) Excessive standing water in dike.
- 5) No warning or identifying labels/signs.
- 6) Use of bronze valves.
- 7) No means of secondary containment at fill point.

TANK FARM NUMBER FOUR - LYMAN MINING RESOURCES

Deficiencies

There are several deficiencies and/or code violations in this tank farm. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) No dike or liner
- 2) No fence
- 3) No emergency venting
- 4) Improper tank foundations (use of small dimension timbers)
- 5) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 6) Use of bronze valves

TANK FARM NUMBER FIVE - KUSPUK SCHOOL DISTRICT

Deficiencies

- 1) Visible leaks at piping connections.
- 2) No emergency venting, no regular vent on day tank.
- 3) Use of wood in dike construction.
- 4) Excessive water in diked area.
- 4) No warning or identification signs/labels.
- 5) Use of bronze valves.
- 6) No means of containment for tank number (4).
- 7) Tank number (4) is on an unprotected steel platform.

TANK FARM NUMBER ONE - MIDDLE KUSKOKWIM ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Deficiencies

There are several deficiencies and/or code violations in this tank farm. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Visible leaks at pipe connections and near fill connection.
- 2) Inadequate dike capacity, dike leaking.
- 3) No fence surrounding the tank farm.
- 4) Inadequate spacing between tank shells
- 5) Inadequate separation between tanks and well / property line.
- 6) Improper pipe support of fill and distribution line.
- 7) No emergency venting.
- 8) Improper tank foundation.
- 9) No warning or identification signs.
- 10) Valves of inappropriate materials (bronze).
- 11) No means of secondary containment at fill point.

TANK FARM NUMBER TWO - SLEETMUTE VILLAGE COUNCIL

Deficiencies

There are several deficiencies and/or code violations in this tank farm. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Visible leaks at pipe connections and near fill connection.
- 2) Dike of inadequate size, has several breaches.
- 3) No fence surrounding the facility.
- 4) Tank shell to shell spacing inadequate.
- 5) Inadequate separation between tanks and property lines.
- 6) Dispensing done by gravity feed.
- 7) Improper equipment on tanks for dispensing.
- 8) Rubber hose used in product distribution lines.
- 9) No emergency venting on the tanks.
- 10) Improper materials used for the tank foundations.
- 11) No warning or identification signs.
- 12) Valves of inappropriate materials (bronze).
- 13) No means of secondary containment at fill point.

TANK FARM NUMBER THREE - KUSPUK SCHOOL DISTRICT

Deficiencies

There are several deficiencies and/or code violations in this tank farm. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Visible leaks at pipe connections and near fill connection.
- 2) No fence surrounding facility.
- 3) Tank shell to shell spacing inadequate.
- 4) Fill and distribution lines inadequately supported and protected.
- 5) Tanks have no emergency venting.
- 6) Excessive standing water in dike.
- 7) No warning or identification signs.
- 8) Valves of inappropriate material (bronze).
- 9) No means of secondary containment at fill point.

TUNTUTULIAK

TANK FARM NUMBER ONE - TUNTUTULIAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

Deficiencies

- 1) Visible leaks at pipe connections
- 2) Insufficient separation between tanks and community well
- 3) No fence
- 4) Liner not liquid tight
- 5) No emergency venting
- 6) Dike made of combustible material
- 7) Improper tank foundations
- 8) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 9) Use of bronze drain valves

TANK FARM NUMBER TWO - TUNTUTULIAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

Deficiencies

- 1) No fence
- 2) No emergency venting
- 3) Dike made of combustible material
- 4) Wiring is not in compliance with the NEC
- 5) Improper tank foundations
- 6) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 7) Use of bronze drain valves

TANK FARM NUMBER THREE - TUNTUTULIAK LAND LIMITED CORPORATION

Deficiencies

- 1) Visible leaks at pipe connections
- 2) No means of containment or remote impounding
- 3) No fence
- 4) No emergency venting
- 5) Wiring is not in compliance with the NEC
- 6) Improper tank foundations
- 7) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 8) Use of bronze drain valves
- 9) Dispensing from a tank in excess of 10,000 gallons

TANK FARM NUMBER FOUR - LOWER KUSKOKWIM SCHOOL DISTRICT

Deficiencies

- 1) No fence
- 2) No emergency venting
- 3) Dike made of combustible material
- 4) Wiring is not in compliance with the NEC
- 5) Improper tank foundations
- 6) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 7) Use of bronze drain valves

KASIGLUK

TANK FARM NUMBER ONE - KASIGLUK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

Deficiencies

- 1) No fence
- 2) Inadequate separation between tanks and water well
- 3) Wiring does not meet NEC requirements
- 4) No emergency venting
- 5) Improper tank foundations
- 6) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 7) Use of bronze drain valves

TANK FARM NUMBER TWO - KASIGLUK INCORPORATED

Deficiencies

- 1) No means of spill containment
- 2) No fence
- 3) Use of rubber hose in dispensing fuel
- 4) Tanks closer than 50' to dispensing pumps
- 5) Wiring not in compliance with the NEC
- 6) Dispensing from tanks in excess of 10,000 gallon capacity
- 7) Inadequate tank to tank shell spacing
- 8) Improper tank foundations
- 9) No emergency venting
- 10) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 11) Use of bronze valves

TANK FARM NUMBER THREE - LOWER KUSKOKWIM SCHOOL DISTRICT

Deficiencies

- 1) No means of spill containment
- 2) Tanks located too close to a well
- 3) Dike made of combustible material
- 4) Inadequate tank to tank shell spacing
- 5) Improper tank foundations
- 6) No emergency venting
- 7) Catwalk made of combustible material
- 8) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 9) Use of bronze valves

TANK FARM NUMBER FOUR - LOWER KUSKOKWIM SCHOOL DISTRICT

Deficiencies

- 1) Dike made of combustible material
- 2) Inadequate tank to tank shell spacing
- 3) No warning or identifying labels/signs.
- 4) Use of bronze valves

NUNAPITCHUK

TANK FARM NUMBER ONE - CITY OF NUNAPITCHUK/VSW PLANT

Deficiencies

- 1) Visible leaks in tank fittings
- 2) Dike made of combustible material
- 3) No fence
- 4) Liner not liquid tight
- 5) Inadequate separation between tanks and water well
- 6) Wiring does not meet NEC requirements
- 7) No emergency venting
- 8) Improper tank foundations
- 9) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 10) Use of bronze drain valves

TANK FARM NUMBER TWO - NUNAPITCHUK LIMITED CORPORATION

Deficiencies

- 1) No containment liner
- 2) No fence
- 3) Dike made of combustible material
- 4) Tanks closer than 50' to dispensing pumps
- 5) Dispensing from tanks in excess of 10,000 gallon capacity
- 6) Improper tank foundations
- 7) No emergency venting
- 8) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 9) Use of bronze valves

TANK FARM NUMBER THREE - LOWER KUSKOKWIM SCHOOL DISTRICT

Deficiencies

- 1) Liner not liquid tight
- 2) Tanks located too close to a well
- 3) Dike made of combustible material
- 3) Improper tank foundations
- 4) No emergency venting
- 5) Catwalk made of combustible material
- 6) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 7) Use of bronze valves

TANK FARM NUMBER FOUR - LOWER KUSKOKWIM SCHOOL DISTRICT

Deficiencies

- 1) Liner not liquid tight
- 2) Improper tank foundations
- 3) Wiring not in compliance with the NEC
- 4) No emergency venting
- 5) Catwalk is made of combustible material
- 6) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 7) Use of bronze valves

TANK FARM NUMBER FIVE - ALASKA VILLAGE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Deficiencies

- 1) Liner not liquid tight
- 2) Dike made of combustible material
- 3) No fence
- 4) Improper tank foundations
- 5) No emergency venting
- 6) Use of bronze valves

TANK FARM NUMBER SIX - ALASKA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Deficiencies

There are several deficiencies and/or code violations in this tank farm. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Visible leaks in the fill line
- 2) No fence
- 3) No means of spill containment or remote impounding
- 4) Improper support structure
- 5) No emergency venting
- 6) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 7) Use of bronze valves

ATMAUTLUAK

TANK FARM NUMBER ONE - LOWER KUSKOKWIM SCHOOL DISTRICT

Deficiencies

- 1) Insufficient dike volume
- 2) No fence
- 3) Insufficient separation between tanks and well
- 4) No emergency venting
- 5) Improper tank foundations (small dimension timbers)
- 6) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 7) Use of bronze drain valves

TANK FARM NUMBER TWO - ATMAUTLUAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

Deficiencies

- 1) No containment or remote impounding
- 2) No fence
- 3) No emergency venting
- 4) Improper tank foundations (small dimension timbers)
- 5) Wiring not in compliance with the NEC
- 6) Use of rubber hose for fuel distribution
- 7) Inadequate tank to tank shell separation
- 8) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 9) Use of bronze drain valves

TANK FARM NUMBER THREE - ATMAUTLUAK LIMITED CORPORATION

Deficiencies

- 1) No means of containment or remote impounding
- 2) No fence
- 3) No emergency venting
- 4) Dispensing from a tank in excess of 10000 gallons
- 5) Use of rubber in fuel dispensing
- 6) Improper tank foundations (small dimension timbers)
- 7) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 8) Use of bronze drain valves

MANOKOTAK

TANK FARM NUMBER ONE - SOUTHWEST REGION SCHOOL DISTRICT

Deficiencies

- 1) Liner not properly installed (not continuous beneath tanks)
- 2) No emergency venting
- 3) Improper tank foundations (unprotected raised stands)
- 4) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 5) Use of bronze drain valves

TANK FARM NUMBER TWO - MANOKOTAK NATIVES LIMITED CORPORATION

Deficiencies

- 1) No fence, liner or dike
- 2) Insufficient separation to adjacent building
- 3) No emergency venting
- 4) Copper distribution line
- 5) Improper tank foundations (unprotected raised stand)
- 6) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 7) Use of bronze valves

TANK FARM NUMBER THREE - MNLC/WASHETERIA

Deficiencies

- 1) No fence, liner or dike
- 2) Insufficient separation to adjacent building
- 3) No emergency venting
- 4) Improper tank foundations (unprotected raised stand)
- 5) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 6) Use of bronze valves

TANK FARM NUMBER FOUR - MANOKOTAK POWER COMPANY/VILLAGE SALES

Deficiencies

- 1) No fence, liner or dike for tanks (10) through (13)
- 2) Inadequate fence, dike, and liner for tanks (1) through (9)
- 3) Insufficient separation to adjacent tanks
- 4) Insufficient separation from tanks to dispensers and road
- 5) Dispensing from tanks in excess of 10000 gallon capacity
- 6) Improper tank foundations (unprotected raised stands)
- 7) No emergency venting
- 8) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 9) Use of bronze valves

TANK FARM NUMBER FIVE - ALASKA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Deficiencies

- 1) No fence
- 2) No means of overfill protection
- 3) No emergency venting
- 4) No warning or identifying labels/signs
- 5) Use of bronze valves



ALASKA ARMY NATIONAL
GUARD ARMORY

MANOKOTAK POWER COMPANY/
CITY OF MANOKOTAK
TF-4

POWER PLANT

MANOKOTAK NATIVE
LIMITED CORP OFFICE
TF-2

SOUTHWEST REGION
SCHOOL DISTRICT
TF-1

IGUSHIK RIVER

WASHETERIA
TF-3

NEW WELL SITE

300'

Project MANOKOTAK BULK FUEL REPORT

DRAWN: ST. AUBIN	APPROVED:
DESIGNED:	DATE: 25 NOV 91
CHECKED:	SCALE: 1" = 300'

Title SITE PLAN

FILE NAME	SHEET
MANK-SIT	4.0



State of Alaska
ALASKA ENERGY AUTHORITY
P.O. Box 190669
701 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99519-0669

ATTACHMENT II

Sample construction cost estimates
for correcting deficiencies
noted in the following communities:

Ft. Yukon
St. Paul
St. George
Chignik Lake
Chefornak

COST SUMMARY

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	YUKON FUEL	YUKON FLATS SCHOOL DISTRICT	AIRPORT	CITY OF FT. YUKON	ALASKA FIRE SERVICE	G.Z. POWER PLANT
1. Earth Berm, Platform, Liner, Etc.	87,599	26,684	14,405	0	7,150	18,441
2. Tank Repairs/Replacement	543,080	43,350	73,000	1,500	89,600	11,550
3. Dispensing Pumps, Etc.	0	0	12,450	0	58,945	0
4. Warning Signage	0	0	1,500	0	1,500	750
5. General Conditions, Overhead & Profit	236,160	32,164	43,220	1,883	78,491	17,616
6. Contingencies (Spring 1992 Bid)	143,895	16,965	24,000	561	39,124	8,028
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST:	1,010,734	119,163	168,575	3,944	274,810	56,385

NOTE: Project cost to be developed by A/E.

TANK FARM #1	1,010,734
TANK FARM #2	119,163
TANK FARM #3	168,575
TANK FARM #4	3,944
TANK FARM #5	274,810
TANK FARM #6	56,385
TOTAL FARMS	1,633,611

NOTES REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF THIS COST ESTIMATE

These estimates are based on quantities taken, where possible, from assessment and conceptual design report prepared by CMH Consultants of Anchorage, Alaska in May 1991.

Prices are based on current market prices for materials, freight and equipment, and current Title 36 labor rates. Escalation has been added assuming a construction start of Spring 1992, to be reflective on a competitive bid.

SUMMARY

Tank Farm #1	65,773
Tank Farm #2	765,765
Tank Farm #21	37,270
Tank Farm #22	37,270
Tank Farm #3	299,739
Tank Farm #31	285,770
Tank Farm #4	139,303
Tank Farm #41	144,923
Tank Farm #42	177,303
Tank Farm #43	1,757
Tank Farm #5	13,526
Tank Farm #6	168,859
Tank Farm #7	18,511
Tank Farm #71	77,427
Tank Farm #8	1,931,969
Tank Farm #9	20,625
Tank Farm #10	41,250
Dock Refueling Station	22,628
TOTAL	4,249,668

NOTES REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF THIS COST ESTIMATE

These estimates are based on quantities taken, where possible, from assessment and conceptual design report prepared by CMH Consultants of Anchorage, Alaska, May 1991.

Prices are based on current market prices for materials, freight and equipment, and current Title 36 labor rates. Escalation has been added assuming a construction start of Spring 1992 to be reflective of a competitive bid.

SUMMARY

TANK FARM #1 (Replace Tanks)	\$ 1,756,904
TANK FARM#1 (Repair Tanks) Alternate	\$ 1,034,446
TANK FARM #11 (Remove Tanks)	\$ 29,252
TANK FARM #11 (Replace Tanks) Alternate	\$ 207,949
TANK FARM #2 AND #21 (Repair and Relocate Tanks)	\$ 411,704
TANK FARM #22 (Remove tanks)	\$ 18,165
TANK FARM #3 (Testing and Upgrade)	\$ 37,270
TANK FARM #4 (Testing and Upgrade)	\$ 18,636
TANK FARM #5 (Testing and Upgrade)	\$ 18,636

NOTES REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF THIS COST ESTIMATE

These estimates are based on quantities taken, where possible, from assessment and conceptual design report prepared by CMH Consultants of Anchorage, Alaska in December 1990.

Prices are based on current market prices for materials, freight and equipment, and current Title 36 labor rates. Escalation has been added assuming a construction start of Spring 1992, to be reflective on a competitive bid.

SUMMARY

Tank Farm #1 (Dispensers)	216,649
Tank Farm #2 (School)	148,035
Tank Farm #3 (Telephone Utility)	<u>1,586</u>
TOTAL	\$ 366,270

AEA RURAL BULK FUEL FACILITIES
 CHEFORNAK, ALASKA
 CONCEPT DESIGN CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

5/3/91

COST SUMMARY

	Tank Farm #1	Tank Farm #2	Tank Farm #3	Tank Farm #4	Tank Farm #5	Tank Farm #6	Tank Farm #7
1. Earth Berm, Platform, Liner, Etc.	18,213	49,100	40,597	31,461	0	0	0
2. Tank Repairs/Replacement	36,050	78,200	6,200	91,750	13,265	18,240	26,640
3. Dispensing Pumps, Etc.	9,860	18,210	0	0	0	0	4,700
4. Warning Signage	900	1,500	600	600	600	300	450
5. General Conditions, Overhead and Profit	41,444	68,536	28,966	67,522	15,226	26,083	33,122
6. Contingencies (Spring 1992 Bid)	17,674	35,781	12,676	31,761	4,829	7,407	
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST:	124,141	251,327	89,039	223,094	33,920	52,030	64,912

NOTE: Project cost to be developed by A/E.

City of Chefornek	TANK FARM #1	124,141
Chefornek Corporation	TANK FARM #2	251,327
High School	TANK FARM #3	89,039
Elementary School	TANK FARM #4	223,094
National Guard Building	TANK FARM #5	33,920
PHS Water Treatment Plant	TANK FARM #6	52,030
John Agavok	TANK FARM #7	64,912
	TOTAL TANK FARMS	838,463

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

150 THIRD STREET
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1231
PHONE: (907) 465-4700

949 E. 36TH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508-4302
PHONE: (907) 563-1073

December 13, 1991

CERTIFICATION OF POPULATION

Under the authority vested in me by AS 29.60.020, AS 29.60.150, and AS 29.60.370, I, Edgar Blatchford, Commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, do hereby certify the population of each municipality in Alaska as of July 1, 1991, as shown on the attached "Municipal Population Report."

Date: December 13, 1991

Edgar Blatchford

Edgar Blatchford
Commissioner

Municipality1991 Population

Akhiok ⁸	77
Akiak	285
Akutan ¹	589
Alakanuk	544
Aleknagik	185
Aleutians East Borough*	2,464
Allakaket	170
Ambler ¹²	311
Anaktuvuk Pass ¹¹	259
Anchorage, Municipality of**	237,907
Anderson ³	628
Angoon	690
Aniak	540
Anvik	82
Atka	87
Atmautluak	258
Atkasuk ¹¹	216
Barrow ¹¹	3,469
Bethel	4,674
Betties	36
Brevig Mission	198
Bristol Bay Borough*	1,410
Buckland ¹²	318
Chefornak	320
Chevak	598
Chignik ⁹	188
Chuathbaluk	97
Clark's Point	60
Coffman Cove	186
Cold Bay ¹	148
Cordova	2,504
Craig	1,637
Deering ¹²	157
Delta Junction	736
Denali Borough*	1,783
Dillingham	2,017
Diomede	178
Eagle	168
Eek	284
Ekwok	77
Elim	264
Emmonak	642
Fairbanks ⁴	30,843
Fairbanks North Star Borough*	77,720
False Pass ¹	68
Fort Yukon	718
Galena	833
Gambell	525

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>1991 Population</u>
Golovin	142
Goodnews Bay	241
Grayling	208
Haines ⁵	1,265
Haines Borough*	2,212
Holy Cross	277
Homer ⁶	3,937
Hoonah	795
Hooper Bay	845
Houston ¹⁰	815
Hughes	66
Huslia	224
Hydaburg	384
Juneau, City & Borough**	28,965
Kachemak ⁶	365
Kake	700
Kaktovik ¹¹	224
Kaltag	240
Kasaan	54
Kasigluk	425
Kenai ⁶	6,327
Kenai Peninsula Borough*	40,802
Ketchikan ⁷	8,263
Ketchikan Gateway Borough*	13,828
Kiana ¹²	385
King Cove ¹	811
Kivalina ¹²	317
Klawock	758
Kobuk ¹²	110
Kodiak ⁸	7,229
Kodiak Island Borough*	15,535
Kotlik	499
Kotzebue ¹²	3,075
Koyuk	253
Koyukuk	126
Kupreanof	23
Kwethluk	558
Lake & Peninsula Borough*	1,668
Larsen Bay ⁸	147
Lower Kalskag	300
Manokotak	404
Marshall (Fortuna Ledge)	273
Matanuska-Susitna Borough*	41,797
McGrath	528
Mekoryuk	177
Metlakatla (Other)	1,469
Mountain Village	674

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>1991 Population</u>
Napakiak	323
Napaskiak	328
Nenana	504
New Stuyahok	391
Newhalen ⁹	160
Newtok	207
Nightmute	153
Nikolai	109
Nome	4,559
Nondalton ⁹	178
Noorvik ¹²	531
North Pole ⁴	1,456
North Slope Borough*	8,288
Northwest Arctic Borough*	6,113
Nuiqsut ¹¹	354
Nulato	359
Nunapitchuk (Akolmiut)	378
Old Harbor ⁸	284
Ouzinkie ⁸	209
Palmer ¹⁰	3,008
Pelican	265
Petersburg	3,680
Pilot Station	470
Platinum	64
Point Hope ¹¹	639
Port Alexander	119
Port Heiden ⁹	119
Port Lions ⁸	222
Quinhagak	501
Ruby	170
Russian Mission	246
Saint George	178
Saint Mary's	441
Saint Michael	295
Saint Paul	763
Sand Point ¹	878
Savoonga	545
Saxman ⁷	369
Scammon Bay	343
Selawik ¹²	596
Seldovia ⁶	316
Seward ⁶	2,699
Shageluk	139
Shaktoolik	204
Sheldon Point	109
Shishmaref	456
Shungnak ¹²	223
Sitka, City & Borough**	8,588

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>1991 Population</u>
Skagway	692
Soldotna ⁶	3,482
Stebbins	442
Tanana	407
Teller	151
Tenakee Springs	94
Thorne Bay	569 581
Togiak	738
Toksook Bay	420
Tuluksak	358
Tununak	316
Unalakleet	714
Unalaska	3,450
Upper Kalskag	172
Valdez	4,360
Wainwright ¹¹	492
Wales	161
Wasilla ¹⁰	4,028
White Mountain	180
Whittier	279
Wrangell	2,479
Yakutat	534

* Total borough population.

** Unified Home Rule Municipalities.

- 1 City located within the Aleutians East Borough
- 2 City located within the Bristol Bay Borough (none)
- 3 City located within the Denali Borough
- 4 City located within the Fairbanks North Star Borough
- 5 City located within the Haines Borough
- 6 City located within the Kenai Peninsula Borough
- 7 City located within the Ketchikan Gateway Borough
- 8 City located within the Kodiak Island Borough
- 9 City located within the Lake and Peninsula Borough
- 10 City located within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough
- 11 City located within the North Slope Borough
- 12 City located within the Northwest Arctic Borough

Table 4.5
ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Adak Station CDP	Aleutians West Census Area	4,633		11	3,315	11
Akhlok city *	Kodiak Island Borough	77	141	253	105	191
Aklachak city * (Dissolved 1/90)	Bethel Census Area	481		83	438	67
Aklak city *	Bethel Census Area	285	89	132	199	132
Akutan city *	Aleutians East Borough	589	45	66	169	147
Alakanuk city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	544	49	72	522	51
Alcan CDP	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	27		316	-	
Aleknagik city *	Dillingham Census Area	185	114	171	154	156
Alexander *	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	40		296	-	
Allakaket city (Alaina */Allakaket *)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	170	121	183	163	152
Ambler city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	311	86	124	182	137
Amchitka CDP	Aleutians West Census Area	25		321	-	
Anaktuvuk Pass city *	North Slope Borough	256	84	143	203	129
Anchor Point CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	866		42	226	120
Anchorage city (Incl. Eklutna *)	Anchorage Borough	228,338	1	1	174,431	1
Anderson city	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	628	41	60	517	52
Angoon city *	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	633	40	59	465	61
Aniak city *	Bethel Census Area	540	50	73	341	84
Annette CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	43		292	139	161
Anvik city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	62	140	248	114	181
Arctic Village CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	96		235	111	184
Aitka city *	Aleutians West Census Area	73	143	256	93	201
Atmaulluak city * (Inactive)	Bethel Census Area	258	95	144	219	121
Atkasuk city (Aikasook *)	North Slope Borough	216	107	161	107	187
Barrow city *	North Slope Borough	3,469	14	18	2,267	16
Beaver CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	103		230	66	229
Belkotski *	Aleutians East Borough	0			10	278
Bethel city *	Bethel Census Area	4,674	8	10	3,578	10
Bettles city (Evansville * pt.)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	36	150	303	49	248
Big Delta CDP	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	400		98	285	102
Big Lake CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1,477		32	410	69
Bill Moore's *	Wade Hampton Census Area	0			-	
Birch Creek CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	42		295	32	266
Brevig Mission city *	Nome Census Area	198	112	166	138	166
Buckland city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	318	81	120	177	143
Butte CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	2,039		28	988	31
Cantwell CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	147		201	89	207
Canyon Village *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	0			-	
Central CDP	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	52		285	36	260
Chalkyitsik CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	90		242	100	196
Chase CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	38		300	-	
Cheformak city *	Bethel Census Area	320	80	118	230	118
Chenega CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	84		240	-	
Chevak city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	588	43	64	468	60
Chickaloon CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	145		202	-	
Chignik city *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	188	113	168	178	142
Chignik Lagoon CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	53		283	48	250
Chignik Lake CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	133		209	138	165
Chiniak CDP	Kodiak Island Borough	69		261	-	
Chistochina CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	60		274	55	238
Chitina CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	49		287	42	258
Chuatbaluk city	Bethel Census Area	97	138	234	105	180
Chulcoanawick *	Wade Hampton Census Area	0			-	

CDP - Census Designated Place * - Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Note: If community is a City or CDP as well as an ANVSA, City or CDP populations are used for ranking.

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit.

Table 4.5
**ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
 FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980**

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Circle CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	73		257	81	214
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	29		313	-	
Clam Gulch CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	79		251	50	241
Clark's Point city *	Dillingham Census Area	60	147	273	79	216
Coffman Cove CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	186		170	193	135
Cohoe CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	508		79	-	
Cold Bay city	Aleutians East Borough	148	128	198	192	136
College CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	11,249		4	4,043	9
Copcor Landing CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	243		151	116	180
Copper Center CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	449		92	213	124
Copperville CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	163		187	-	
Cordova city	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	2,110	21	27	1,879	21
Council *	Nome Census Area	8		324	19	275
Covenant Life CDP	Haines Borough	47		290	-	
Craig city *	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	1,260	24	37	527	50
Crooked Creek CDP *	Bethel Census Area	106		225	108	186
Crown Point CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	62		270	-	
Cube Cove CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	156		193	-	
Deadhorse CDP	North Slope Borough	26		317	64	230
Deering city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	157	126	192	150	158
Delta Junction city	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	652	37	56	945	32
Dillingham city *	Dillingham Census Area	2,017	22	31	1,563	24
Diomedé city (Inalik *)	Nome Census Area	178	116	177	139	162
Jora Bay CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	57		277	-	
Dot Lake CDP *	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	70		259	67	227
Dry Creek CDP	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	106		227	-	
Eagle city	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	168	123	184	110	185
Eagle Village CDP (Eagle *)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	35		304	54	240
Edna Bay CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	86		245	5	283
Eek city *	Bethel Census Area	254	96	146	228	119
Egegik CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	122		215	75	220
Eielson AFB CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	5,251		9	5,232	6
Ekuk *	Dillingham Census Area	3		328	7	281
Ekwoik city *	Dillingham Census Area	77	142	254	77	218
Ellin Cove CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	57		276	28	270
Elim city *	Nome Census Area	264	93	142	211	126
Emmonak city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	642	38	57	567	45
English Bay CDP *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	158		191	124	175
Ester CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	147		200	149	159
Evansville CDP (Evansville * pt.)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	33		307	45	255
Eyak CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	172		180	47	254
Fairbanks city	Fairbanks North Star Borough	30,843	2	2	22,645	2
False Pass CDP * (Incorp. 10/90)	Aleutians East Borough	68	145	263	70	224
Ferry CDP	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	56		278	-	
Fort Greely CDP	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	1,299		36	1,635	23
Fort Yukon city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	580	46	67	619	41
Fox CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	275		138	123	176
Fox River CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	382		105	-	
Freshwater Bay CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	68		265	-	
Fritz Creek CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	1,426		34	404	71
Gakona CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	25		319	87	210
Galena city	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	833	28	45	765	35
Gambell city *	Nome Census Area	625	54	77	445	68

CDP - Census Designated Place * - Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

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Table 4.5
**ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
 FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980**

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Game Creek CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	61		272	-	
Georgetown *	Bethel Census Area	0			6	282
Glenallen CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	451		90	511	53
Golovin city *	Nome Census Area	127	132	212	87	211
Goodnews Bay city *	Bethel Census Area	241	99	152	168	149
Grayling city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	208	109	163	209	127
Grouse Creek Group *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	580		68	-	
Gulkana CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	103		229	104	192
Gustavus CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	258		145	98	197
Haines city (Includes Chilkoot *)	Haines Borough	1,238	25	38	993	30
Haibut Cove CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	78		252	47	253
Hamilton *	Wade Hampton Census Area	0			-	
Happy Valley CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	309		125	-	
Harding Lake CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	27		315	38	259
Healy CDP	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	487		82	334	87
Healy Lake CDP *	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	47		289	33	264
Hobart Bay CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	187		169	-	
Hollis CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	111		220	-	
Holy Cross city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	277	91	137	241	112
Homer city	Kenai Peninsula Borough	3,660	11	15	2,209	17
Hoonah city *	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	795	29	46	680	37
Hooper Bay city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	845	27	43	627	38
Hope CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	161		189	103	194
Houston city	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	697	34	51	370	77
Hughes city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	54	149	280	73	221
Huslia city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	207	111	164	188	138
Hydaburg city *	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	384	70	103	298	99
Hyder CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	99		232	77	217
Igiugig CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	33		308	33	262
Iliamna CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	94		239	94	200
Ivanof Bay CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	35		306	40	257
Jakobof Bay CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	28		314	36	261
Juneau city	Juneau Borough	26,751	3	3	19,528	3
Kachemak city	Kenai Peninsula Borough	365	73	109	301	96
Kake city *	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	700	33	50	555	46
Kaktovik city *	North Slope Borough	224	103	156	165	150
Kalikinsky CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	285		134	92	202
Kaitag city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	240	100	153	247	109
Karluk CDP *	Kodiak Island Borough	71		258	96	198
Kasaan city *	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	54	148	281	25	271
Kasigluk city * (Inactive)	Bethel Census Area	425	63	94	342	83
Kasilof CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	383		104	201	131
Kenai city	Kenai Peninsula Borough	6,327	7	8	4,324	8
Kenny Lake CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	267		141	-	
Ketchikan city	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	8,263	5	6	7,198	5
Kiana city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	385	69	101	345	82
King Cove city *	Aleutians East Borough	451	61	91	460	63
King Salmon CDP *	Bristol Bay Borough	696		52	545	48
Kipnuk CDP *	Bethel Census Area	470		84	371	76
Kivalina city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	317	83	121	241	113
Klawock city *	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	722	31	48	318	95
Klukwan CDP (Chikot *)	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	129		211	135	168
Knik CDP *	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	272		140	10	279

CDP - Census Designated Place * - Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Note: If community is a City or CDP as well as an ANVSA, City or CDP populations are used for ranking.

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit.

Table 4.5
**ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
 FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980**

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Kobuk city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	69	144	260	62	231
Kodiak city	Kodiak Island Borough	6,365	6	7	4,756	7
Kodiak Station CDP	Kodiak Island Borough	2,025		29	1,370	28
Kokhanok CDP (Kokahonak *)	Lake and Peninsula Borough	152		196	83	213
Koliganek CDP *	Dillingham Census Area	181		173	117	179
Kongiganak CDP *	Bethel Census Area	294		130	239	116
Kollik city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	461	59	86	293	101
Kotzebue city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	2,751	18	22	2,054	20
Koyuk city *	Nome Census Area	231	101	154	188	139
Koyukuk city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	126	133	213	98	196
Kupreanof city	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	23	151	322	47	252
Kwethluk city *	Bethel Census Area	558	48	71	454	64
Kwigillingok CDP *	Bethel Census Area	278		136	354	80
Labouchere Bay CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	149		197	-	-
Lake Minchumina CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	32		310	22	273
Larsen Bay city	Kodiak Island Borough	147	129	199	168	148
Lazy Mountain CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	838		44	-	-
Levelock CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	105		228	79	215
Lignite CDP	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	99		233	-	-
Lime Village CDP *	Bethel Census Area	42		293	48	249
Long Island CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	198		167	-	-
Lower Kalskag city *	Bethel Census Area	291	88	131	246	110
Lutak CDP	Haines Borough	45		291	-	-
Manley Hot Springs CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	98		238	61	233
Manokotak city *	Dillingham Census Area	385	68	102	294	100
Marshall city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	273	92	139	262	107
Mary's Igloo *	Nome Census Area	0		-	-	-
McCarthy CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	25		320	23	272
McGrath city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	528	53	76	355	79
McKinley Park CDP	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	171		181	60	234
Meadow Lakes CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	2,374		26	-	-
Medfra *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	0		-	15	276
Mekoryuk city *	Bethel Census Area	177	119	178	160	154
Mendota CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	37		302	31	267
Mentasta Lake CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	98		237	59	235
Mellakalla CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	1,407		35	1,056	29
Meyers Chuck CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	37		301	50	242
Minto CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	218		160	153	157
Moose Creek CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	610		63	510	54
Moose Pass CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	81		249	76	219
Mosquito Lake CDP	Haines Borough	80		250	-	-
Mountain Village city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	674	36	54	583	44
Naknek CDP *	Bristol Bay Borough	575		69	318	94
Napaimute *	Bethel Census Area	3		329	4	284
Napakiak city *	Bethel Census Area	318	82	119	262	106
Napaakiak city *	Bethel Census Area	328	79	117	244	111
Naukali Bay CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	93		241	-	-
Nelson Lagoon CDP *	Aleutians East Borough	83		247	59	236
Nenana city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	393	66	99	470	58
New Situyahok city *	Dillingham Census Area	391	67	100	331	90
Newhalen city *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	160	125	190	87	209
Newtok city (pl.) * (inactive)	Bethel Census Area	207	110	165	131	171
Nightmute city * (inactive)	Bethel Census Area	153	127	195	119	177

CDP - Census Designated Place * - Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Note: If community is a City or CDP as well as an ANVSA, City or CDP populations are used for ranking.

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Table 4.5
**ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
 FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980**

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Nikiski CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	2,743		23	1,109	28
Nikolai city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	109	137	222	91	204
Nikolaevsk CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	371		107	-	-
Nikolski CDP *	Aleutians West Census Area	35		305	50	243
Ninilichik CDP *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	456		88	341	85
Noatak CDP *	Northwest Arctic Borough	333		116	273	103
Nome city	Nome Census Area	3,500	12	16	2,544	14
Nondaton city *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	178	117	175	173	145
Noorvik city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	531	52	75	492	55
North Pole city	Fairbanks North Star Borough	1,456	23	33	724	36
Northway CDP	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	123		214	73	222
Northway Junction CDP	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	88		243	-	-
Northway Village CDP (Northway *)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	113		219	112	182
Nuqsul city *	North Slope Borough	354	76	113	208	128
Nulato city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	359	74	110	350	81
Nunapituk city *	Bethel Census Area	378	71	106	299	97
Ohogamiut *	Wade Hampton Census Area	0		-	-	-
Old Harbor city *	Kodiak Island Borough	284	90	135	340	86
Oscarville CDP *	Bethel Census Area	57		275	56	237
Ouzinkie city	Kodiak Island Borough	209	108	162	173	144
Palmute *	Wade Hampton Census Area	0		-	1	286
Palmer city	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	2,868	17	21	2,141	19
Paxson CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	30		311	30	268
Pedro Bay CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	42		294	33	263
Pelican city *	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	222	105	159	180	141
Perryville CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	108		223	111	183
Petersburg city	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	3,207	15	19	2,821	13
Pilot Point CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	53		282	66	228
Pilot Station city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	463	58	85	325	92
Pitkas Point CDP *	Wade Hampton Census Area	135		207	88	208
Platinum city *	Bethel Census Area	64	146	267	55	239
Pleasant Valley CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	401		96	-	-
Point Baker CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	39		297	90	206
Point Hope city *	North Slope Borough	638	39	58	464	62
Point Lay CDP *	North Slope Borough	139		204	68	226
Polk Inlet CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	135		208	-	-
Port Alexander city	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	119	134	217	86	212
Port Alice CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	30		312	-	-
Port Alsworth CDP	Lake and Peninsula Borough	55		279	22	274
Port Clarence CDP	Nome Census Area	26		318	29	269
Port Graham CDP *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	166		185	181	153
Port Halden city *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	110	135	216	92	203
Port Lions city *	Kodiak Island Borough	222	106	158	215	123
Port Protection CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	62		271	-	-
Portage Creek *	Dillingham Census Area	5		327	48	251
Primrose CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	63		269	-	-
Prudhoe Bay CDP	North Slope Borough	47		288	50	244
Quinhagak city *	Bethel Census Area	501	56	80	412	68
Rampart CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	68		264	50	245
Red Devil CDP *	Bethel Census Area	53		284	39	258
Ridgeway CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	2,018		30	-	-
Rowan Bay CDP	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	133		210	-	-
Ruby city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	170	122	182	197	134

CDP - Census Designated Place * - Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Note: If community is a City or CDP as well as an ANVSA, City or CDP populations are used for ranking.

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit.

Table 4.5
ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Russian Mission city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	246	97	149	169	146
Salamatof CDP *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	989		39	334	88
Sakha CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	354		112	319	93
Sand Point city *	Aleutians East Borough	878	26	41	625	39
Savoonga city *	Nome Census Area	519	55	78	491	56
Saxman city *	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	369	72	108	273	104
Scammon Bay city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	343	78	115	250	108
Selawik city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	596	44	65	535	49
Soldovia city *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	316	84	122	479	57
Seward city	Kenai Peninsula Borough	2,699	19	24	1,843	22
Shageluk city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	139	130	203	131	172
Shaktolik city *	Nome Census Area	178	118	176	164	151
Sheldon Point city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	109	136	221	103	193
Shemya Station CDP	Aleutians West Census Area	664		55	600	42
Shishmaref city *	Nome Census Area	456	60	87	394	72
Shungnak city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	223	104	157	202	130
Sitka city	Sitka Borough	8,588	4	5	7,803	4
Skagway city	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	692	35	53	814	34
Skwenina CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	85		246	-	-
Slana CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	83		268	49	247
Sleetmute CDP *	Bethel Census Area	106		226	107	108
Soldotna city	Kenai Peninsula Borough	3,482	13	17	2,320	15
Solomon *	Nome Census Area	6		326	4	285
South Naknek CDP *	Bristol Bay Borough	138		206	145	160
Stebbins city *	Nome Census Area	400	65	97	331	91
Sterling CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	3,802		14	919	33
Stevens Village CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	102		231	96	199
Stony River CDP *	Bethel Census Area	51		286	62	232
St. George city *	Aleutians West Census Area	138	131	205	158	155
St. John's Harbor CDP	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	69		262	-	-
St. Mary's city (Andreasky ?/ St. Mary's ?)	Wade Hampton Census Area	441	62	93	382	74
St. Michael city *	Nome Census Area	295	87	129	239	115
St. Paul city *	Aleutians West Census Area	763	30	47	551	47
Sutton CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	308		126	182	140
Takotna CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	38		299	48	248
Talkeetna CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	250		147	264	105
Tanacross CDP *	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	106		224	117	178
Tanana city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	345	77	114	388	73
Tatitlek CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	119		218	68	225
Tazlina *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	247		148	-	-
Tellida *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	11		323	33	265
Teller city *	Nome Census Area	230	102	155	212	125
Tonakee Springs City *	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	94	139	238	138	164
Totlin CDP *	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	87		244	107	189
Thorne Bay city	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	569	581	70	377	75
Togiak city *	Dillingham Census Area	613	42	62	470	59
Tok CDP *	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	935		40	589	43
Toksook Bay city *	Bethel Census Area	420	64	95	333	89
Tonsina CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	38		298	135	167
Trapper Creek CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	296		128	-	-
Tuluksak city *	Bethel Census Area	358	75	111	236	117
Tuntutulak CDP *	Bethel Census Area	300		127	218	-

CDP - Census Designated Place * - Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Note: If community is a City or CDP as well as an ANVSA, City or CDP populations are used for ranking.

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit.

Table 4.5
**ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
 FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980**

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Tununak city * (Inactive)	Bethel Census Area	318	85	123	298	98
Twin Hills CDP *	Dillingham Census Area	66		266	70	223
Two Rivers CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	453		89	359	78
Tyonek CDP *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	154		184	239	114
Ugashik *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	7		325	13	277
Ukivuk *	Nome Census Area	0			-	
Unalakleet city *	Nome Census Area	714	32	49	623	40
Unalaska city *	Alutians West Census Area	3,089	16	20	1,322	27
Upper Kalskag city (Kalskag *)	Bethel Census Area	172	120	179	129	173
Valdez city	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	4,068	9	12	3,079	12
Veneta CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	182		172	132	170
Walwright city *	North Slope Borough	482	57	81	405	70
Wales city *	Nome Census Area	161	124	188	133	169
Wasilla city	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	4,028	10	13	1,559	25
Whale Pass CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	75		255	90	205
White Mountain city *	Nome Census Area	180	115	174	125	174
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	164		186	-	
Whittier city	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	243	98	150	198	133
Willow CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	285		133	139	163
Wiseman *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	33		309	8	280
Women's Bay CDP	Kodiak Island Borough	620		61	-	
Wrangell city	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	2,479	20	25	2,184	18
Yakutat city *	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	534	51	74	449	65

CDP - Census Designated Place * - Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Note: If community is a City or CDP as well as an ANVSA, City or CDP populations are used for ranking.

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit.

HB

424

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 424

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Administration
 Title: An Act relating to certain BRU: General Services
State contracts for goods and services. Component: Purchasing
 Sponsor: Parnell
 Requestor: House Labor & Commerce COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	16.9	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TRAVEL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CONTRACTUAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
EQUIPMENT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
LAND & STRUCTURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MISCELLANEOUS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL OPERATING	16.9	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	16.9	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
OTHER FUND SOURCE:	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	16.9	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME	3 months	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TEMPORARY	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

See attached.

Prepared By: Dugan Petty *Dugan Petty* Phone: 465-2250
 Division: General Services Date: _____
 Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usual *Nancy Bear Usual*
 Agency: Administration Date: 3/22/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

HB 424

"An Act relating to certain state contracts for goods and services"

Analysis

This bill would prevent State agencies from contracting with private entities unless a 15% savings is guaranteed over the cost for the State to provide the goods and services.

The Department of Administration would be required to:

- establish regulations,
- develop guiding procedures,
- develop contractual clauses, and
- establish an administrative appeal process.

This analysis estimates one time personal services cost of \$16,854 to implement this additional procurement requirement.

Personal Services Purchasing Agent III 3 staff months
3 months @ \$5,618 = \$16,854

Tasks:

- develop contract clauses and cost analysis procedures
- draft and issue regulations
- develop an appeals procedure for inclusion in Administrative Manual
- develop and conduct training with Supply Officers and procurement staff



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Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Kevin "Pat" Parnell

465-2647

Room 128

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

SPONSOR'S LIST OF MATERIALS of HB424

for House Labor & Commerce Committee

- I. Sponsor Statement
- II. Sectional Analysis
- III. "Privatization - Possibly Positive Politics,"
by Stephanie Thompson, American City & County,
January 1992, pgs. 45 - 48.
- IV. "Privatization: Provision or Production of Services?
Two Case Studies," by Gerald Johnson & Douglas Watson,
State and Local Government Review, Spring 1991,
pgs. 82 - 89.
- V. "Privatization: Toward More Effective Government,"
Report of the President's Commission on Privatization,
March 1988.
- VI. "Privatization and Public Employees: The Impact of City
and County Contracting Out on Government Workers,"
National Commission for Employment Policy, March 1988.

Committees: Judiciary, Labor & Commerce, Military & Veterans Affairs
Finance Subcommittee, Administration



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465-2647

SPONSOR STATEMENT FOR HOUSE BILL 424

House Bill 424 was introduced to help privatize government services, it will enable government to ensure the level of quality and cost efficiency when services are transferred to the private sector.

This bill will aid the Governor in his plan to downsize the state government and decrease budget costs. By following the guidelines of HB 424, private enterprise would demonstrate its ability to maintain service levels in conjunction with a 15% savings in cost to the state.

Private enterprise would be required to insure against any shortfall in savings, by posting bonds or insurance (I.e., Lloyd's of London) for protection.

The base comparative figures for this change in services will be prepared by the state government. Cost of living adjustments will be calculated into the cost formulas.

All the costs of government, such as proration of space, utilities, and labor, etc., will be included in the cost schedules for comparison purposes. A cost of living formula will be adopted to allow adjustments. With this in mind, this bill has no impact or application to existing daily government contracting for projects and services.

I encourage your support and welcome any suggestions that you may consider with regard to HB 424.



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SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

for HB 424

Section 1. AS 36.30 is amended by a new section.

Sec. 36.30.355. STATE CONTRACTS FOR GOODS OR SERVICES PREVIOUSLY SUPPLIED BY THE STATE ITSELF.

(a) reflects that the state may not enter into a contract with private entity, for goods or services previously supplied by the state, unless that private entity meets the specified requirements of this section.

(b) states that the contract may not extend for more than one (1) year; can provide for renewal if the requirements are met.

(1) requires that those services or goods must be provided for at 15% less, and at minimum same quality, than when provided by the state previously.

(2) the contractor must provide the state with an insurance, a bond, or other form of guarantee, that the contractor has the ability to satisfy judgment if they do not meet the requirements.

(3) the contractor must provide a six (6) month report to the state documenting performance.

(4) permits the state to review the performance of the contractor at the six (6) month designation, and cancel at that time.

(c) renewal section.

(d) Allowing the Department of Administration to have administrative appeals of determinations.