

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1997-1998 0072

9742 SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

Reason Foundation's

Privatization '95

*The best way to deal with monopoly
is to expose it to competition.*

—Vice President Al Gore's National Performance Review

American government is undergoing a dramatic transformation as bureaucratic monopolies give way to dynamic, competitive systems. The private sector is proving it can help government deliver more for less.

Privatization 1995, the Reason Foundation's Ninth Annual Report on Privatization, provides a comprehensive overview of the trend toward competitive government.

You need to make informed choices. When it comes to privatization, the information you need is right here.

X Virginia

Soon after George Allen took office as Governor of Virginia, he signed Executive Order Number One, establishing the Governor's Commission on Government Reform. On November 14, 1994, Blue Ribbon Strike Force Chairman Otis Brown released the Commission's final report to the governor. The report "suggested major changes limiting the role of government in the lives of our citizens."

Among the commission's proposals was to establish a Competitive Council to "develop an institutional framework for a statewide competitive program" for state government. This Competitive Council would, where appropriate, move services into the private sector. Membership is to be drawn from the legislature, the private sector, and gubernatorial appointments. Among the 12 functions explicitly recommended for evaluation were the Virginia Lottery, prison construction, central garage and fleet maintenance, and child-support collection.

Municipal Privatization Trends

The historic movement of reform-minded big-city mayors to downsize and privatize inefficient bureaucracies continued to pick up steam in 1994. Drawing from the successes of 1990s, privatization leaders in Indianapolis, Phoenix, Philadelphia, Chicago, New York City, San Diego, Charlotte, and Cleveland launched or continued comprehensive privatization programs in 1994. The use of contracting continued in smaller cities as evidence of the benefits of contracting accumulate.

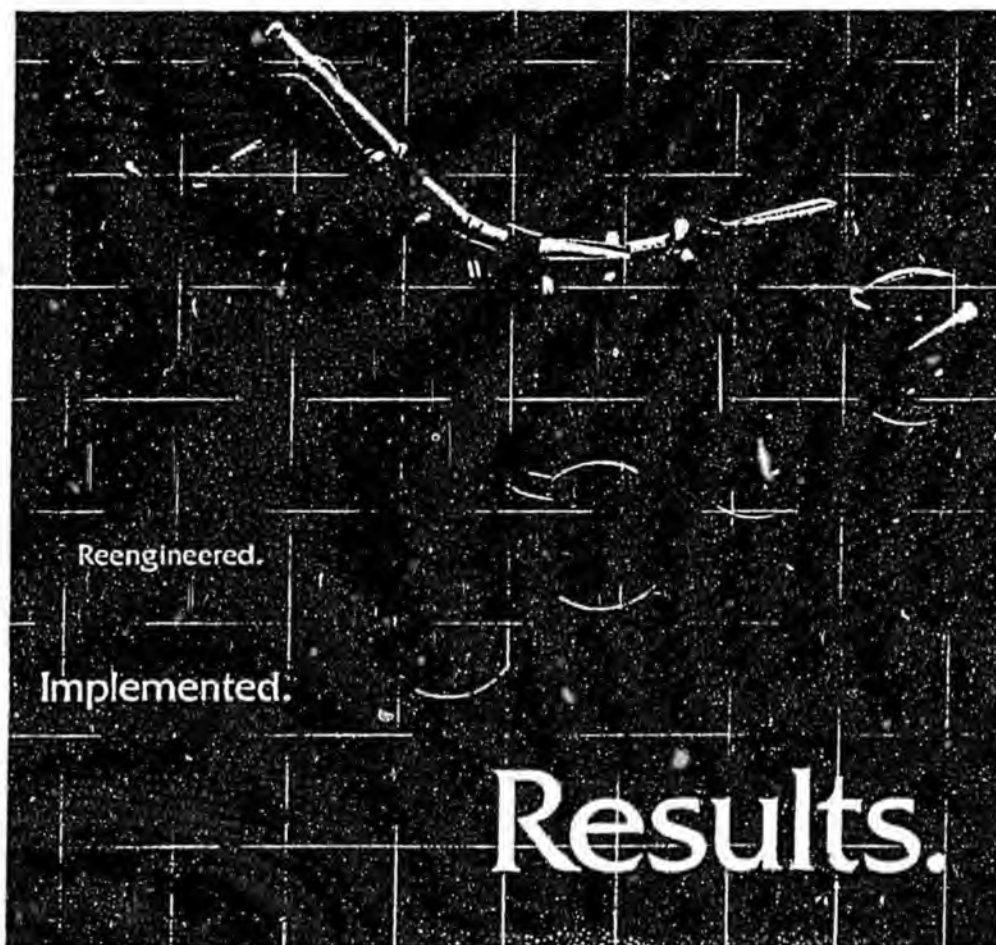
New York City

For decades, New York City has been synonymous with inefficient municipal government, bureaucratic bloat, and soaring taxes. Under Mayor Rudolf Giuliani, New York City appears poised to become one of the country's leaders in moving services and assets from the public to private sector.

"We're trying to bring the city government into the 21st century—kicking and screaming, I must say," General Services Commissioner William Diamond told the *New York Times*. Within a few years, the city intends to be competitively contracting out more work (in dollar terms) than the next ten largest cities combined and have plans to privatize a number of major assets, according to city officials.

The city-owned United Nation's Plaza Hotel is expected to be sold by Fall 1995. Other future asset sale possibilities include: the city's television and radio licenses, \$50 million of city-owned real estate, thirteen parking garages, three sewage treatment plants, Kennedy and La Guardia airports, and the Off-Track Betting Corporation.

In December of 1994, the city launched competition pilot projects in a number of service areas such as park upkeep, building maintenance, fleet maintenance, street repaving, traffic-sign making, running homeless shelters and custodial services. Assuming the pilot projects are successful, these services will be opened up to competition city-wide in late 1995 or early 1996. "We're eliminating monopolistic service delivery," says Richard Schwartz, who directs the city's competitive contracting pro-



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Table 1.3: Estimated Annual Savings from Competition to New York City

Service	Annual Savings (\$ Millions)
Solid Waste: Collection and Disposal or Recycling	\$80-\$134
Street Sweeping	15
Wastewater Treatment and Sludge Disposal	25
Private Bus Operations	25
Parking Meter Maintenance and Collection	5
Traffic-Sign Installation and Maintenance	60
Public-Building Maintenance and Repair	\$125-\$160
Heating Plant Operation and Maintenance	\$30-\$75

Source: "The Privatization Advisory Report for the Mayor-elect Rudolph Giuliani," December 1993.

gram. "No one has a lock on the right to deliver better services to the public."

The pilot program for park maintenance in southwestern Queens was already producing results by early 1995. The private contractor's bid was 23 percent less than the city's in-house costs. "We're trying to learn from empirical experience whether the private sector can do this well," says Schwartz. The city plans to bid out all 59 park districts by the end of 1995.

The city is also exploring contracting out the operation of its nine wastewater treatment plants in its upstate watershed and at least two of its eleven hospitals. "This year will see a rapid acceleration of privatization and other downsizing initiatives at H.H.C. (Health and Hospital Corporation)," said Mayor Giuliani in the introduction to his FY 1996 financial plan.

Schwartz believes that competitive bidding will eventually result not only in massive cost savings but also in a better city work force: "In the long term we will have a more energized work force because they will feel the pressure, challenge and exhilaration of winning bids."

Philadelphia

Philadelphia continued its aggressive contracting-out program in 1994 as 11 services were opened up to competition, including workers' compensation, park maintenance and parking garage operation. All told, under Mayor Ed Rendell almost 30 services have been shifted from monopoly to competition.

The threat of privatization has also spurred in-house units to dramatically reduce costs. "The knowledge that your department can be bid out is an enormous motivating factor," says Mayor Rendell. "Ironically, privatization is the most effective way we know to restore productivity and the taxpayer's faith in government."

In late 1993, Philadelphia's sludge-processing plant was put on the list to be considered for contracting. Faced with the prospect of losing their jobs, within a little over one month the plant's managers—working with the union—came back to the mayor with a radical cost-cutting plan. The city agreed to go with the slimmed down in-house unit after it reduced the number of workers by 79 employees (from 214 to 135) and cut costs by one-third, saving \$8 million dollars annually.

Indianapolis

Under Mayor Stephen Goldsmith, Indianapolis is a trendsetter in the area of competitive government. With the majority of the city's services already opened up to competition over the previous three years, only a few services were privatized in 1994. The city's Abandoned Vehicles Operation was privatized, tripling the number of abandoned vehicles removed from Indianapolis neighborhoods and saving approximately \$1.4 million. "This is a perfect example of how private management can help us deliver better service for less money," says Mayor Stephen Goldsmith.

The White River Environmental Partnership assumed operation of the Indianapolis wastewater facilities in January 31, 1994 to start a five-year contract. In the first year of operation, the facility has reduced cost from \$30.1 million to \$17.6 million, reduced the labor force from 322 to 196 (with no layoffs), and reduced effluent violations from seven during the final year of city operation to just one. Despite the reduction in work force, employees seemed happy with the new management, as grievances dropped from 38 to 1 between 1993 and 1994.

Goldsmith's largest pending privatization project is the Indianapolis International Airport Competitiveness Initiative. In December 1994, the Indianapolis Airport Authority received proposals to operate the airport from four private firms and one from the current airport management. Facing the prospect of privatization has already induced airport employees to come up with \$1.7 million in cost-saving ideas. The Airport Authority is expected to award a bid by mid-1995. "Regardless of the ultimate decision, we are confident that the managed competition process will have met the goal to provide the highest quality and efficiently operated airport in the world," says Mike Wells, the president of the Airport Authority.

Charlotte

Charlotte has a reputation for being one of the better-run big cities in America. Property taxes are near the lowest of any urban areas in the state, and *Financial World* magazine ranked it number one in the country in economic development. But Mayor Richard Vinroot and a majority of the city council aren't resting on their laurels. The city is stressing continuous improvement and cost-cutting in city operations by introducing competition.

Approximately 17 percent of city services will be opened up to competition over the next four years. Cemetery operation, vacant lot and building maintenance, physical fitness programs for police officers and landscaping were put out to bid in 1994; trash collection for one-third of the city went out to bid in early 1995.

To prepare in-house units for the competitive process, the city is conducting "Competition 101" workshops. City employees are taught everything from how to find out their true costs to how to increase productivity. "We break them up into groups and tell them to pick a business the city is in," says David Cooke, who heads the city's competition program. "We then say pretend you're starting your own private firm to compete with the city in this business. What would you do differently than the city is doing today?"

Charlotte is also systematically examining its assets for privatization opportunities. An asset valuation of the city's old convention center revealed that it is virtually useless in its current form but could yield \$10 million if the city sold it to a private developer. A recommendation to sell the asset is expected to go before the city council sometime in 1995. Other asset sales being studied include the Charlotte airport, surplus properties and the Charlotte Coliseum. Selling the coliseum heated up when Charlotte Hornets' owner made an unsolicited bid of \$65 million for the stadium in January 1995.

Cleveland

Mayor Michael White's drive to expose city hall to private-sector competition was temporarily derailed in 1994 when the city council voted down his pilot plan to force city crews to compete with private vendors for asphalt paving. After the mayor unveiled his plans for competitive government called, "Cleveland Competes," discussions between Mayor White on one side and city council and the unions on the other became heated. "He [the mayor] is bent on a mission of destruction," council president Jay Westbrook told the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. The council overwhelmingly rejected White's initial proposal.

Not to be deterred, the mayor continued discussions with council members in an effort to seek common ground, going so far as to send council members to Philadelphia and other cities during 1994 to learn more about competitive service delivery. In early 1995, the mayor came back with plans to seek competitive bids for operating the city's convention center, golf courses, parking lots, street resurfacing and downtown waste collection (receptacles only) and dead animal pickup. The city has lost almost \$28 million on the convention center since 1990 and \$2.4 million on the golf courses since 1989. Still, it is unclear if "Cleveland Competes" will gain the political support needed.

The local public-employee unions have vowed to fight privatization. "I don't believe nobody can do it better than we can," Paul Wells, president of Local Laborers 1099 told the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. "Nobody."

Los Angeles

It appears that the administration of Mayor Richard Riordan is unlikely to aggressively pursue any widespread initiatives to bring competition to city services in Los Angeles. Though he has backed the concept of privatization in the past, Mayor Riordan has not made it a priority of his administration.

In November 1994, the Reason Foundation published a report, "Competitive Government for a Competitive Los Angeles," detailing how the City of Los Angeles could save nearly \$120 million annually by competitively contracting in just seven city services. For example, the report found that privatization of trash collection, the third largest item in Los Angeles' general fund, could yield an estimated 27-percent savings, or \$42 million annually (see Table 1.4).

The report also found that Los Angeles has some of the most costly Emergency Medical Services (EMS) in the nation. To achieve savings of up to 67 percent, the report recommended the city develop a public-private partnership with the fire department and private ambulance services, move from a mixed Advanced and Basic Life Support (ALS/BLS) fleet to an all-paramedic-ambulance

Table 1.4: Estimated Annual Cost Savings Through Injecting Competition into Los Angeles Government

Service	Savings (\$ Millions)	% Savings
Building Maintenance/ Custodial Services	\$2.2	28%
Emergency Medical Services	30.7	67%
Golf Courses	3.5	N/A
Parking Enforcement	19.0	N/A
Trash Collection	42.0	27%
Workers' Compensation	22.4	24%
Zoo	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$119.8	N/A

Source: Reason Foundation

fleet, and develop stringent contractual provisions in order to guarantee lower costs and quality service.

In addition, the report examined privatization possibilities for worker's compensation, parking enforcement, the city zoo, golf courses, building maintenance and custodial services, as well as Los Angeles International Airport, the Department of Water and Power, and the Convention Center.

To date, the city has adopted the report's recommendations to privatize workers' compensation, and it appears likely that the proposal to turn the zoo over to a nonprofit operator may be implemented in 1995 or 1996. The other recommendations have so far faced stiff political opposition in the Los Angeles City Council and have not been pursued by the mayor's office.

Crestwood, Illinois

Big governments could learn a lot from little Crestwood, Illinois. A bedroom suburb of Chicago, Crestwood has a population of 12,000, yet has only 17 full-time employees. A nearby town with about the same population has around 150 workers. Despite the small city staff size, Crestwood's services are extensive and generally regarded as high quality.

In 1993, Crestwood gave residents a 26-percent refund on their county property taxes. The city hopes to eliminate all local property taxes. "By 1997, we plan to give back 100 percent refunds on property taxes," says Mayor Chester Stranczek, the driving force behind Crestwood's contracting program. "All the resident has to do is bring in their property tax bill receipt and we will hand them a check."

Crestwood's secret? The city contracts out virtually everything, from street maintenance to bookkeeping to sewer repair. The city has no full-time firefighters.

Why haven't more cities followed Crestwood's example? "It's all a question of politics," says the mayor. "You're talking about a lot of patronage jobs. Neighboring mayors have told me, if they implemented these reforms they would never get re-elected."

Fort Worth, Texas

The release of "The City of Fort Worth's Privatization Report" showed how Fort Worth had used competitive contracting over the past several years to save hundreds of thousands of dollars. In 1990-1994, the city privatized the mowing of parks, medians, and the grounds around city facilities, saving \$362,801.

Sponsor Statement CS for Senate Bill 68

"An Act relating to the Task Force on Privatization;
and providing for an effective date"

Privatization is the fundamental political and economic reassessment of the role of government and the private sector in the modern state. It is a variety of management techniques and activities encouraging more involvement of the private sector in providing government services. Markets are efficient only when they are competitive, however efficiency should not be government's only goal. Government must balance the pursuit of efficiency with effectiveness, while maintaining the confidence of the people it represents.

CSSB 68 was introduced to establish a task force that will review functions of state government that could easily be transferred to the private sector. The task force will have members from the public, legislative and executive branches of government.

This will be the first all encompassing look at privatizing governmental services in Alaska. Forty-eight other states, including Alaska, have privatized some governmental services. When enacted, this bill will evaluate which services could be provided more efficiently by the private sector as well as highlight those services that are better provided by the government. The report should provide a road map for reducing the size and cost of state government, without reducing service, while providing options for the future.

CSSB 68 will also look into the State's contracting procedures to make sure Alaskans are getting the most out of every contracting dollar spent.

This bill has been endorsed by the Alaska Trucking Association, Gold Belt Inc., Local 71 and several others. Privatization of governmental services is one of the top priorities of the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce.

LEGAL SERVICES

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MEMORANDUM

April 17, 1997

SUBJECT: Task Force on Privatization (CSSB 68(FIN))

TO: Senator Jerry Ward
Attn: Craig Johnson

FROM: Tamara B. Cook
Director TBC

The Task Force on Privatization is established in the legislative branch and consists of members appointed by the president of the senate, speaker of the house, and governor. You have asked whether the appointment authority granted to the governor violates the separation of powers doctrine. While the question is not entirely free from doubt, I do not believe that a court is likely to find a violation of the separation of powers doctrine.

The court has recognized that the separation of powers doctrine applies in Alaska and that appointment of executive officers is an executive function. (Bradner v. Hammond, 553 P.2d 1 (Alaska 1976)) However, the power to appoint to office is not exclusively an executive function, at least not so exclusively an executive function that it may not be exercised by the legislature or by the courts as an incident to the discharge of functions properly within their respective spheres. (16 C.J.S. 216) Furthermore, the ordinary constitutional distributive clause providing for the complete separation of governmental powers has generally been held insufficient to vest the appointing power solely in the executive. Creation of a commission with some members appointed by the legislature and some by the governor has been held in other states not to violate the separation of powers doctrine when the commission is performing legislative and executive functions as a cooperative venture. (16 C.J.S. 135)

The Task Force on Privatization is charged with studying the issue of privatizing governmental functions, a topic of interest to both the legislative and executive branches. The Task Force is strictly advisory. It cannot exercise any legislative power, despite its location in the legislative branch of government. Generally, in order to rise to the level of a constitutional question, a conflict between the executive and legislative branches must be clear. (16 C.J.S. 217) Because the Task Force is advisory only and because it is involved in studying a matter of concern to both branches of government, I do not see the clear conflict between the branches necessary to create a separation of powers violation.

TBC:lmb
97-060.lmb

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1997 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. _____
BILL VERSION: CS SB 68(FIN)
PUBLISH DATE: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: 'An Act relating to the Task Force on Privatization: and providing for an effective date.'
Sponsor: Senator Ward
Requestor: Senate Finance Committee

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
BRU: All
Component: All

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	13.1	10.0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	4.8	2.4	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	17.9	12.4	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	17.9	12.4	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE						
TOTAL	17.9	12.4	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)

CS SB68(FIN) establishes a 13 member Task Force on Privatization consisting of 3 members appointed by the Governor, 2 of whom are public members, 4 public members appointed by the presiding officers of the Alaska State Legislature and 6 Legislators. This task force will review and report to the Legislature and the Governor regarding the feasibility of privatization of some government functions.

Prepared By: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director *Karla Schofield* Phone: 465-3852
Division: Administrative Services Date: 3/23/97

Approved By: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director *Pamela Varni*
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 3/23/97

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

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE: CSSB 68 (FIN)

Travel

Travel costs for one Governor's appointee will be paid for by the Office of the Governor. FY 97 travel costs for the two public members appointed by the Governor, Legislators and public members appointed by the presiding officers will be absorbed within existing Legislative budgets. This Fiscal note contains FY98 and FY99 travel amounts for the public members.

If the task force begins work in FY97 it is expected to travel once in FY97, 4 times in FY98, and 3 times in FY99 to hold meetings. Any other meetings of the task force will be conducted by teleconference.

For the purposes of this fiscal note, 2 public members are assumed to be from Fairbanks, 3 from Anchorage, and 1 from Ketchikan. 2 days of per diem are calculated for each meeting.

	Per Diem	Travel	
<u>FY 98</u>			
2 Anchorage Meetings			
3 Anchorage members	0	0	
2 Fairbanks members	1,736	1,328	
1 Ketchikan member	868	1,240	
1 Fairbanks Meeting			
3 Anchorage members	1,026	996	
2 Fairbanks members	0	0	
1 Ketchikan member	342	690	
1 Juneau Meeting			
3 Anchorage members	1,026	1,398	
2 Fairbanks members	684	1,148	
1 Ketchikan member	342	268	
Total FY98 Travel	6,024	7,068	13,092

<u>FY99</u>			
2 Anchorage Meetings			
3 Anchorage members	0	0	
2 Fairbanks members	1,736	1,328	
1 Ketchikan member	868	1,240	
1 Juneau Meeting			
3 Anchorage members	1,026	1,398	
2 Fairbanks members	684	1,148	
1 Ketchikan member	342	268	
Total FY99 Travel	4,656	5,382	10,038

Contractual	Phones \$100/month	Postage \$50/month	Advertizing 750/meeting	TOTAL
FY98	1,200	600	3,000	4,800
FY99	700	350	1,500	2,550

Teleconference charges and expenses for printing the report will be absorbed by the Agency.

Fiscal note assumes one of the Governor's appointees will be from the Executive Branch and a resident of Juneau. After discussion with Legislative Affairs, the note further assumes travel costs for this appointee to attend task force meetings as follows:

FY982.0

4 meetings total:

2 Anchorage:

airfare -	\$444 x 2 trips =	\$ 888
per diem, lodging, grd. trans.	\$194 x 2 =	\$ 388

1 Fairbanks:

airfare -	\$574 x 1 trip =	\$ 574
per diem, lodging, grd. trans.	=	\$ 194

1 Juneau: no cost

FY990.6

1 Anchorage:

airfare -	\$444 x 1 trip =	\$ 444
per diem, lodging, grd. trans.	=	\$ 194

1 Juneau: no cost

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1997 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CS SB 68 (FIN)

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Office of the Governor
 Title: "An Act relating to the Task Force on BRU: Executive Operations
 Privatization: ..." _____ Component: Executive Office
 Sponsor: Senators Ward, Wilken
 Requester: Senate Finance Committee COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 6

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL	*****	*****				
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	*****	*****	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	*****	*****				
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other						
TOTAL	*****	*****	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY97) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The composition of the task force envisioned by the bill involves both executive and legislative membership. This involves constitutional issues, for which the Administration may urge changes in this bill. However, as written the bill states that two of the three members appointed by the Governor will be public members. It is assumed that travel expenses will be incurred by members to attend meetings. Traditionally such costs are budgeted by the agency or branch housing the task force. This fiscal note assumes that the travel costs for all public members are included in the Legislative Affairs fiscal note.

Due to the nature of the subject in this bill, it is likely that the Administration's third appointee would be a state official in the Executive Branch. Historically, agencies involved pay the costs of Executive Branch state official participation. Should this be the case, fiscal impact in travel funding for FY98 would be 2.0, and .6 in FY99.

Prepared by: Michael Nizich, Administrative Director *M. Nizich* Phone: 465-3876
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 3/24/97
 Approved by Commissioner: Jim Ayers, Chief of Staff *J. Ayers* Date: _____
 Agency: Office of the Governor

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SB

214

Alaska State Legislature

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MIKE MILLER
President of the Senate

Senate District Q

SB 214 SPONSOR STATEMENT

Senate Bill 214 corrects a potential technical glitch affecting peace officers that was caused by an amendment to SB141 offered by the Alaska Peace Officers Association last session. This technical glitch is easily fixed by SB214.

SB214 is supported by the Alaska Peace Officers Association, the Alaska Association of Chiefs of Police and the Alaska Department of Public Safety.

Section 1 re-enacts the exemption for peace officers to carry concealed weapons while on duty. In addition, a new subsection (page 1, line 14) allows police officers and chief administrative officers of municipal police departments to carry concealed weapons without obtaining a state permit.

Section 2 clarifies the definition of police officer. The word "local" is changed to "municipal" on page 2, line 5. This change is included in SB214 on advice of legislative legal counsel. There is no definition in statute of "local," while "municipal" is defined and covers all local police departments in Alaska.

On page 2, lines 10 and 11, the words "carry a concealed weapon" is deleted. This change is included in SB214 on advice of the Department of Law, Criminal Division. Rather than including the ability to carry a concealed handgun within the definition of a police officer, it is included in the criminal statutes as an affirmative defense.

Section 3 establishes the effective date of SB214. The legislation becomes effective on the same day that SB141 becomes effective.

SB214 has no known opposition. I respectfully request the Committee's support of SB214 and encourage expedited consideration. Thank you.

January 12, 1998

Senator Lyda Green
Senator Mike Miller

Dear Senator Green and Senator Miller:

We want to take this opportunity to thank you and your respective staff members for working with us to address the concerns raised by a provision of SB141 that would inadvertently preclude some police officers from carrying a concealed weapon within the scope of their employment.

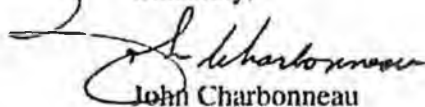
As was discussed during the meetings with you and/or your respective staffs during the interim, SB214 is intended to reverse the restrictions that would be placed on law enforcement officers relative to carrying a concealed weapon by the provision in SB141 should it become law.

While SB214 when it becomes law will resolve our concerns regarding law enforcement's ability to carry concealed weapons, it does not address some additional concerns that we expressed during our last meeting. As we indicated to your staff at that time we were very interested in maintaining current law in three other areas that SB141 changes. Specifically, we were interested in continuing the provision of current law that does not allow the carrying of a concealed weapon into the facilities of a domestic violence program no matter what the source of funding. We also would like to retain the provision of current law that denies a concealed handgun permit to persons convicted of domestic violence crimes or those under indictment for a felony offense. Finally, we think the current law's prohibition against the issuance of a concealed handgun permit to a mentally ill person is more effective than the language in SB141 which would deny permits only to those in mental institutions or those adjudicated "mentally defective" by the Courts.

As SB214 begins moving through the legislative process we strongly urge you to include amendments to the bill that would address the three areas of concern that are outlined above.

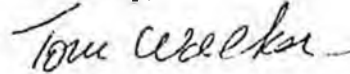
Thank you again for the opportunity to work with you and/or your respective staff members these past few months and we look forward to participating in the hearing process on SB214.

Sincerely,



John Charbonneau
President
APOA

Sincerely,



Tom Walker
President
AACOP

cc: Alaska Legislators

STATE OF ALASKA

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX 111200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-1200
PHONE: (907) 465-4322
FAX: (907) 465-4362

January 14, 1998

The Honorable Mike Miller
Alaska State Senate
Capitol Building, Room 107
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Miller:

Portia Parker of your office has asked that I provide a letter indicating the language that is now included in SB214 adequately addresses the law enforcement concerns expressed regarding sections 6 & 8 of SB141.

Representatives of the Alaska Peace Officers Association, the Alaska Association of Police Chiefs and the Department of Public Safety, have reviewed the proposed language in SB214 and believe it will correct the problems created for non-certified law enforcement officers by SB141 becoming law.

While the proposed language in SB214 appears to adequately address the so called law enforcement problem, it does not include language to maintain current law in three key areas the law enforcement community still finds problematic in SB141. I am sure you are well aware of them by now, but I wanted to take this opportunity to reiterate our specific concerns:

- Concealed firearms will not be prohibited in domestic violence shelters that are not state funded or in a facility of any domestic violence program that doesn't qualify as a shelter.
- Persons indicted for a felony will not be precluded from obtaining a permit.
- Persons convicted of some misdemeanor domestic violence crimes will not be precluded from obtaining a permit.
- Unless they have been adjudicated mentally defective or have been institutionalized, persons with mental problems will not be precluded from obtaining a permit.

The Honorable Mike Miller
January 14, 1998
Page 2

While I would have preferred not to see the veto of SB141 overridden and current law changed, since it is, I strongly urge you to ensure the above areas of concern are addressed in SB214.

Thank you for your time and attention and I look forward to working with your office on matters of mutual concern during this session.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Del Smith". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Del Smith
Deputy Commissioner

S B

2 2 2

STATEMENT TO THE STATE HOUSE AND SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEES ON:

A

HB 309 and SB 222

An act naming the Robert B. Atwood Building.

My name is Lew M. Williams, Jr. I began running Alaska newspapers in Wrangell in 1946. I retired as publisher of the Ketchikan Daily News after owning and/or running newspapers in Juneau, Wrangell, Petersburg, Sitka and Ketchikan over a period of 44 years. I currently serve on the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska.

I have known Robert (Bob) Atwood since 1946. I am currently editing a history of Alaska newspapers authored by his late wife, Evangeline.

Bob Atwood was chairman of the Alaska Statehood Committee in the 1950s which successfully lobbied for the legislation that created the State of Alaska. For that reason alone there is justification for naming the building at 550 West Seventh Avenue, Anchorage, for the man. We already have named state facilities for the other prominent fighters for Alaska statehood such as Gruening, Bartlett, Egan. It's appropriate to commemorate Atwood's contribution.

In addition, Atwood was a major contributor to the economy and to education in Alaska. He editorially supported development of resources and made a school of journalism and communications at the University of Alaska Anchorage possible with annual endowments of \$50,000 to \$100,000 for the past 17 years.

He similarly contributed to Alaska Pacific University, was one of its founders and served on its board of trustees. He also supported other public and private organizations for the benefit of the state and community.

He was one of the founders, with this retired publisher, of the Alaska Newspaper Association in an effort to improve newspaper performance in Alaska. He was recognized nationally as a leader in the newspaper field by his service as a judge for Pulitzer Prizes and as an officer in various national organizations.

newspaper

Although the newspapers I operated may have disagreed with Atwood and his Anchorage Times on Alaska issues on occasion, I always found Atwood a true Alaska statehood pioneer. And unlike some who made their fortune in the state and left, Atwood maintained his home in Alaska and continued to contribute to the betterment of the state after he retired from the newspaper business. His estate still contributes to Alaska's universities.

Atwood Building

1/19/98 11:39 AM

Renaming the Bank of America Building In Anchorage the Robert B. Atwood Building is very appropriate.

FAREWELL



What advice would he give young people today who are beginning their careers in Alaska?

Robert Atwood's answer to the question came with simple words from a complex man. Do it. Have the courage to persist in what you believe. Overcome the obstacles that rise from those who challenge change.

Before a roomful of young journalists, Robert Atwood spoke the essence of his success. He did it.

His career in Alaska is that of legends. He built the Anchorage Times, making it a voice of Alaska, one unafraid of challenging presidents, senators and the common man alike.

He believed Alaskans deserved the benefits of statehood and he let no one, absolutely no one, impede that dream. He believed a strong military presence was good for Anchorage and good for Alaska. He let no one forget.

He saw benefit in the development of Alaska's natural resources and he never let that belief wither from lack of voice. He was a journalist who found it his duty to be that voice.

He believed in keeping that voice alive, and founded the Atwood Chair of Journalism at the University of Alaska Anchorage so professionals can teach young minds the ways of the field.

Last September, he spoke at a luncheon meeting of the Alaska Press Women. His hands shaking, his gait unsteady, his viewpoint rock solid. The secret to his success, he said, is that he found the courage to do, to follow through on his beliefs of right and wrong.

Robert Atwood's legacy is best measured by not only what he did, but why he dared to try, and how he persevered.

He was born to will and determination. He lived in the hope and promise of this great land. He carved his dreams in bold idea.

Doing, he knew, was the soul of thought.


Robert Atwood

March 31, 1907

January 10, 1997



Anchorage Daily News



Father A. Cowell
Publisher

Kent Pollock
Editor

Michael Carry, Editorial Page Editor

Gerald E. Grilly, Publisher, 1984-1993
Katherine Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1971-1983
Lawrence Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1967-1971
Founded in 1946 by Norman C. Brown

Fitting tribute

Lawmakers propose Atwood building

Lawmakers in both houses have proposed legislation to rename the Bank of America building, which the state bought last year, after the long-time publisher of the Anchorage Times, Robert Atwood. The suggestion is both timely and appropriate.

Mr. Atwood, who died last January, had a major role in transforming Anchorage from a dusty country town into a serious city. His name is synonymous with civic service. At the state level, he was a leader in the fight for statehood and figured prominently in the development of Alaska's oil industry.

Robert Atwood left his mark all over Alaska. Now the state building will mark his achievements.

Proposed Amendment to House Bill No. 309

Section 1 is amended to read **Sec.35.40.110. Robert B. Atwood Building** The state office building at 550 West Seventh Avenue in Anchorage is named the Robert B. Atwood Building (.) subject to the termination or expiration of existing name and signage provisions contained in the lease between the Bank of America and the State of Alaska



TELECOPY COVER SHEET
 Ketchikan Legislative Information Office
 Office - (907) 225-9675 Fax - (907) 225-8546

TO: Senate State Alliance

ATTN: Sen. Green FAX: 465-3805 PHONE: _____

FROM: Law W. Williams, Jr PHONE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Testimony for TC 80104

SENT: Date 1/20/98 Time 11:59 am

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL: Discard _____ Hold for Pickup _____

NUMBER OF PAGES: 2 (NOT counting cover sheet)

TRANSMITTED BY: [Signature]

VICTOR FISCHER
PO Box 201348
Anchorage, Alaska 99520 USA
home (907) 278-7626 * work 786-7718
email mfvf@uaa.alaska.edu * fax 786-7739

Testimony on HB 309 and SB 222, for "An Act naming the Robert B. Atwood Building" January 20, 1998

I am testifying on behalf of the three living Anchorage delegates to the Alaska Constitutional Convention, each of whom also served in the Alaska territorial legislature: Seaborn J. Buckalew, Jr., Steve McCutcheon, and myself, Victor Fischer. The three of us enthusiastically support naming the new office building for Bob Atwood.

As you know, the state constitution was written as part of Alaska's fight for statehood. And statehood was Bob Atwood's biggest cause. There was not one person who so fervently and outspokenly argued for statehood as Bob Atwood. As an individual, as a publisher, and as Chairman of the official Alaska Statehood Committee, Atwood devoted endless energy to bringing self-governance to Alaska. He fully deserves to be remembered and honored for this tremendous contribution to Alaska.

Statehood was an overriding, non-partisan goal, and the fight was waged together, on a completely bi-partisan basis. Bob Atwood, a Republican, worked shoulder to shoulder with Democrats Bob Bartlett, Alaska Delegate to Congress, and Ernest Gruening, our Territorial Governor, in providing the leadership and drive for statehood, in which each of us participated. It was a long, tough battle, and it was glorious when we finally did become a state. And Bob Atwood was there all the way.

In addition to acknowledging Bob Atwood's contribution to statehood and his total dedication to Anchorage, Steve McCutcheon, Judge Buckalew, and I also considered Bob a good friend. We were sad when he left us, but we will be glad to see his name emblazoned on Anchorage's state office building.

Thank you.

**Statement submitted Jan. 20, 1998, to the Senate State Affairs
Committee by William J. Tobin, on behalf of SB 222,
"An Act Naming the Robert B. Atwood Building."**

Mr. Chairman, members of the Senate State Affairs Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to endorse Senate Bill 222. I regret that I could not appear in person before your committee, but I was prevented from doing so because of a prior commitment to be at Elmendorf Air Force Base this afternoon for a meeting at the same time as your hearing this afternoon.

Were I able to appear, I would have spoken in full support of the measure — and to provide some background as to my reasons why.

I am Bill Tobin, an editor of The Voice of The Times — and for some 30 years an editor and executive of the old Anchorage Times. Prior to that I was for more than 17 years a newsman, correspondent, regional executive and bureau chief for The Associated Press — including a four-year assignment in Juneau that spanned the last two years of Alaska's territorial history and the first two years of statehood.

-2-

As such, my friendship with Bob Atwood dates to my arrival in Alaska in 1956 — and includes, of course, not only those 30 years as his No. 2 man at The Times but also a continued close friendship after his sale of The Times and until his death a year ago.

Because I knew Bob as well as I did, and because I know first hand of his contributions to Alaska— perhaps better than any one else because of my close association with him over the years — I am very grateful to members of the Legislature for their consideration of this bill to name in his honor the new state office building in Anchorage.

It would be a fitting tribute to a great Alaskan — and provide for generations yet to come a continuing reminder of the men and women whose courage and dedication and relentless belief in Alaska's future made statehood possible.

I came to the territory when the battle for statehood was still being waged — here at home, in Washington, and across the land. I was privileged to come to know all of those who were in the front ranks of the battle.

-3-

If you liken the Alaska statehood effort to a great athletic team, facing the mightiest football teams in the land, the Four Horsemen of Notre Dame come to mind. Alaska's Four Horsemen were not Stuhldreher and Miller and Crowley and Layden. They were Atwood and Bartlett and Egan and Gruening.

And like Stuhldreher on the gridiron, Atwood was the quarterback. He was the leader, the signal caller, the inspiration in the huddle, the passer, and the one who ran interference for others who helped carry the statehood ball.

As an editor and publisher, his editorials fired the furnace of the statehood engine — generating support among Alaskans everywhere, and telling the statehood story to other editors and publishers all over America, and through them, to newspaper readers in many states across the land. As chairman of the Alaska Statehood Committee, he was the organizer, the planner, the fundraiser, the chief executive officer of the whole campaign. He led countless trips to Washington, lobbying Congress and developing the eventual successful strategy that produced that great day when The Times proclaimed in a giant-size headline: "We're In."

Bill would name building for Atwood

JUNEAU — A Senate panel wants to rename the Bank of America building after former Anchorage Times publisher Robert Atwood, who died about a year ago. A bill proposing the name change was filed in the Legislature Monday by the Senate Rules Committee. The state bought the downtown Anchorage building last year to house some government agencies. Atwood died Jan. 10, 1997, of heart problems. The state paid more than \$26 million for the building. A similar bill also was filed in the House by Rep. John Cowdery, R-Anchorage, and four other lawmakers.

Daily News staff and wire reports

ADN

Saturday 17, 1998

Fitting tribute

Lawmakers propose Atwood building

Lawmakers in both houses have proposed legislation to rename the Bank of America building, which the state bought last year, after the long-time publisher of the Anchorage Times, Robert Atwood. The suggestion is both timely and appropriate.

Mr. Atwood, who died last January, had a major role in transforming Anchorage from a dusty country town into a serious city. His name is synonymous with civic service. At the state level, he was a leader in the fight for statehood and figured prominently in the development of Alaska's oil industry.

Robert Atwood left his mark all over Alaska. Now the state building will mark his achievements.

SB

223



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

State Capitol
Juneau, AK. 99801-1182

Rules Committee

SENATE BILL 223 SPONSOR STATEMENT

Senate Bill 223 is a legislative remedy for two specific problems in Alaska's senior housing laws. The first problem is the age of eligibility for senior housing programs, which is currently set in statute at 60 years or older for projects financed under the Senior Housing Revolving Fund (SHRF). This age of eligibility restricts many older Alaskans from accessing senior housing that would otherwise be available. This in turn has resulted in some senior housing projects failing to achieve full occupancy.

Only one current senior housing project in Alaska was financed through the SHRF. All other senior housing projects have been financed under the Special Needs Multi-family Loan Program, the age limit for which has been lowered by regulation. Age limits for loans under the latter program can be lowered to 55 under the regulatory authority of the AHFC Board. This contrasts with the age limit for projects financed under the SHRF, set in statute at 60. SB 223 will lower the statutory age limit for the SHRF to 55.

A second problem with senior housing laws is a mandated surcharge of two interest points for construction loans, and half a point for permanent loans. This is provided for in section 720 of chapter 56 of Title 18. These surcharges date from the time when senior housing programs were administered by the Office of Senior Housing in the Department of Community & Regional Affairs (DC&RA). The revenues generated by these surcharges served to defray the costs of administrative oversight at DC&RA. Now that senior housing programs have been brought under the ægis of AHFC, the surcharges are no longer necessary, and are detrimental to the effective provision of housing opportunities to older Alaskans. SB 223 repeals AS 18.56.720, eliminating unnecessary interest rate surcharges.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Rules Committee

MEMORANDVM.

State Capitol
Juneau, AK. 99801-1182

TO: Senator Green, Chairman
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Benjamin Brown, ^{BSS} Legislative Aide
to Senator Kelly

DATE: 21 January 1998

IN RE: sectional analysis of SB 223

A summary by section of SB 223 follows. Please note that a sectional analysis is not generally considered to be the most authoritative interpretation of a bill; the bill itself is the best statement of its purposes and effects.

Section 1 contains findings and purposes relating generally to the need for housing for older Alaskans. It also specifically notes that federal law considers seniors to be persons aged 55 and older for the purposes of senior housing programs. Section 1 further calls for the standardization of state age limits with existing federal requirements.

Section 2 amends the age of eligibility for senior housing under the Senior Housing Revolving Fund, lowering it from 60 to 55 years.

Section 3 makes a conforming amendment to the age limit for eligibility for senior housing in the declaration of purpose for the Senior Housing Revolving Fund.

Section 4 repeals a provision of current law mandating an interest rate surcharge on Senior Housing Revolving Fund loans, over and above the cost of the bonds issued to fund the loan. This surcharge generated revenues which are no longer needed to cover administrative costs.

Alaska Housing

FINANCE CORPORATION

520 East 34th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99503-4139
(907) 561-1900

P.O. Box 101020
Anchorage, AK 99510-1020

July 23, 1997

The Honorable Tim Kelly
Alaska State Senate
716 West 4th Avenue, Suite 400
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2133

Dear Senator Kelly:

Ben Brown from your office requested information regarding the age requirements by the federal government for senior housing.

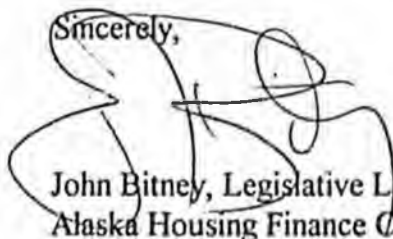
Under federal law, housing generally cannot be denied on the basis of familial status. However, under 42 U.S.C. § 3601 of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, specific exemptions were added to the familial status rule in order to maintain housing choices for older persons. These exemptions are: 1) Housing which the Secretary of HUD determines is provided under a state or federal program "specifically designed to be operated to assist elderly persons, as defined in the State or Federal Program;" 2) Housing for persons 62 years of age or older; and 3) a housing project if at least 80 percent of the housing units are occupied by persons 55 years of age or older.

Under AS 18.56.700, the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation has established a program for the development of senior housing. Senior housing in our enabling statute is defined as "construction or improvement undertaken primarily to provide dwelling accommodations for persons 60 years of age or older." (Please see AS 18.56.799)

In summary, the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 allows for an exemption to the fair housing for familiar status rule for projects under a state program. As such, housing for persons age 60 or above meets the exemption due the definition under AS 18.56.799. However, projects financed under AHFC's senior housing program do not allow for the maximum flexibility under federal law due to the current age 60 requirement.

I hope this answers your question. Please do not hesitate to get in touch if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



John Bitney, Legislative Liaison
Alaska Housing Finance Corporation

"Housing For All Alaskans"



Headquarters
4300 Boniface Parkway
Anchorage, Alaska
907-338-6100

Mailing Address
PO Box 101020
Anchorage, AK 99510-1020
Internet Web Site
<http://www.ahfc.state.ak.us>

January 12, 1998

The Honorable Tim Kelly
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Kelly:

During this past interim, I had several conversations with Ben Brown from your office regarding senior housing programs here at Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC). During these discussions, it became apparent that some of the provisions in current statute regarding the senior loan program could be changed to improve and enhance this programs ability to offer affordable financing for senior housing development.

AHFC's role and authorization to offer financing programs for senior housing can be found in AS 18.56.700. Financing can be offered from the senior housing revolving fund under AS 18.56.710, and grant funding can be provided from the senior citizens housing development fund under AS 18.56.810. (All grants from the senior citizens housing development fund are conditioned upon appropriation by the Legislature and signature by the Governor as part of AHFC's annual capital budget request.) Additionally, we have one full-time person in our mortgage department, Mr. Steve Ashman, who is dedicated toward assisting and administering senior housing development programs.

All of these authorizing statutes were brought under AHFC as part of the merger legislation in 1992. Previously, these functions were created in statute under the Department of Community & Regional Affairs (DC&RA). It appears that when these statutes were merged under AHFC, minimal changes were made to the statute language for senior housing programs.

With these programs now under AHFC, one provision that appears to be unnecessary is the interest rate calculation required under AS 18.56.720 for senior housing loan programs. This section requires interest rates on loans made under As 18.56.700 - 18.56.799 to equal the cost of funds of the bond issue plus two percentage points for construction loans and one-half of one percent for a permanent loan. These required additions above the cost of funds apparently were based on the need for servicing charges to administer the programs when they were under DC&RA. Under AHFC, servicing and administrative charges are included in the cost of funds calculation, and the required additions are unnecessary.

Please understand that senior housing development has remained a priority for AHFC in spite of this interest rate calculation. In order to offer more affordable financing opportunities, AHFC has offered financing for senior housing developments from our Special Needs multi-family loan program, where interest rate calculations are set by regulation. This has avoided the additional charges required under the senior housing program statute. Nonetheless, bringing the senior housing loan program interest rates in line with the cost of funds in the same manner as other programs is desirable.



"HOUSING FOR ALL ALASKANS"



Senator Kelly.
January 12, 1998
page 2

It is my understanding that you may be considering introducing legislation to remove the additional interest rate charges required under AS 18.56.720. Based on discussions with staff here, it is our feeling that this change would improve the marketability of our senior housing development loan program. While development of senior housing could continue with affordable financing rates under our Special Needs multi-family program, allowing these same affordable rate to be used to develop senior housing under the senior program seems to be a more straightforward way of conducting business.

If you or your office have any questions or comments, please don't hesitate to give me a call.

Sincerely,



John Bitney, Legislative Liaison
Alaska Housing Finance Corporation

cc: Pat Pourchot, Governor's Office
Dept. of Administration, Senior Services
Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs
Dept. of Health & Social Services
Dept. of Revenue

15 AAC 151.950. DEFINITIONS.

(d) In addition to the definitions provided at 15 AAC 150.900 and at (a) of this section, the following terms have the following meanings for the purposes of 15 AAC 151.500 - 15 AAC 151.550:

(1) "allowable costs" means all costs for land acquisition and for the construction, rehabilitation or improvement of multi-family, congregate and special needs housing as well as other costs approved by the Corporation but excluding developer's profit, fee and overhead;

(2) "allowable developmental costs" means all costs for land acquisition and for the construction, rehabilitation or improvement of multi-family, congregate and special needs housing as well as other costs approved by the Corporation including developer's profit, fee and overhead acceptable to the Corporation;

(3) "congregate housing" means multi-family housing that has service(s) integrated into the housing and in which there may be some sharing of common facilities such as kitchen and sanitation;

(4) "congregate service" means a service or activity that is common (available) to all residents of the housing which may include, but is not limited to, general housekeeping, meal service, counseling, job training, medical care, or child care;

(5) "housing for the elderly" means construction or improvement undertaken primarily to provide dwelling accommodations with related services and support facilities for senior households, including conventional housing, housing for the frail elderly, group homes, congregate housing, residential horizontal property regimes organized under AS 34.07, residential housing organized under the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act, AS 34.08, residential cooperatives organized under AS 10.15 or other housing that meets the special needs of the elderly; "housing for the elderly" includes acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of land, buildings, improvements, and other non-housing facilities that are incidental or appurtenant to the housing:

(A) "senior households": means households that consist exclusively of:

(i) two or more individuals that are related to each other at least one of whom is 60 years of age or older;

(ii) the surviving spouse of an individual who (a) was at least 60 years of age or older at the time of his or her death and (b) was living in the senior housing unit with the surviving spouse at the time of his or her death;

(iii) an individual who is 60 years of age or older; or

(iv) an individual or individuals described in (i), (ii) or (iii) of this paragraph and others, regardless of their ages, who are essential to the care or well being of the individual or individuals.

(B) In the event a senior housing facility is experiencing or anticipates experiencing economic distress, the minimum age may be lowered to 55 for an interval of time as determined by the Corporation.

A request under this provision must:

(i) be in writing and specifically describe the economic distress requiring the modification;

(ii) be accompanied by specific financial and market information supporting the borrower's request;

(iii) provide any other information and reasons in support of the request; and

(iv) provide proposed solutions to alleviate the economic distress.]

(56) "improvement" means the repair, remodeling, or expansion of the housing, including, on-site water and sewer installations, and other on-site utility installations;

(67) "multi-family housing" means a building or a group of buildings, improvements or structures, including land, used or useful for housing persons and which may have related facilities, including without limitations, day care and other support facilities. "Multi-family housing" may be on contiguous, non-contiguous or scattered sites and may include operational apparatus;

(78) "operational apparatus" means the fixtures, furnishings, equipment, machinery and the like required to operate the housing and congregate services;

(89) "rehabilitation" means the restoration of damaged or deteriorated housing to meet both the present and future needs of its residents;

(910) "special needs housing" means residential housing, including operational apparatus, designed to meet the needs of persons with specific and special housing needs, including supportive services. Special needs housing includes:

(A) housing for the elderly;

(B) individuals with a disability;

(C) individuals with mental illness;

SB

224

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Eldon Mulder, Co-Chair
Rep. Kim Elton
Rep. Richard Foster
Rep. Jeannette James
Rep. Beverly Masek
Rep. Gail Phillips



Sen. Tim Kelly, Co-Chair
Sen. Loren Leman
Sen. Georgianna Lincoln
Sen. Robin Taylor
Sen. Gary Wilken
Sen. Mike Miller

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE

Capitol Building, Room 501 • Juneau, Alaska 99801 • Phone (907) 465-2647 • FAX (907) 465-3518

Sponsor Statement

Senate Bill 224

Separate Appropriation for Maintenance

The Deferred Maintenance Task Force repeatedly heard from facility managers that they felt the legislature had not adequately funded the maintenance component of the budget. It also heard from Finance Committee members and staff that agencies were moving funds intended for maintenance to increase program operations in defiance of legislative intent. As long as both facility maintenance and program operations are funded in the same line item appropriation, this debate will continue. This debate has resulted in poor maintenance of public assets.

This bill requires a separate appropriation for maintenance. That will limit the use of those funds to maintenance. Agencies will need to determine the need for maintenance funding. The budget subcommittees will need to consider and decide the amount of funding that will be allocated to maintenance.

This bill will require debate at the appropriation stage of funding. It will eliminate the current finger pointing exercise when assets are not cared for.

Section 1 amends the executive budget act to require the proposed budget will present, separately, the annual appropriation for maintenance, repair, renewal and replacement of public buildings and facilities.

Section 2 adds definitions of "maintenance and repair" and "renewal and replacement".

Section 3 provides an effective date of July 1, 1998.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE

Capitol Building, Room 501 • Juneau, Alaska 99801 • Phone (907) 465-2647 • FAX (907) 465-3518

BUILDING ALASKA FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE

HOUSE MEMBERS

ELDON MULDER, CO-CHAIR
KIM ELTON
RICHARD FOSTER
JEANNETTE JAMES
BEVERLY MASEK
GAIL PHILLIPS

SENATE MEMBERS

TIM KELLY, CO-CHAIR
LOREN LEMAN
GEORGIANNA LINCOLN
ROBIN TAYLOR
GARY WILKEN
MIKE MILLER

LEGISLATIVE STAFF:

DENNIS DEWITT, CHIEF-OF-STAFF
TIM BENINTENDI, MATT GILL, LARRY LABOLLE, AND SHEILA PETERSON

JANUARY 10, 1998

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Eldon Mulder, Co-Chair
Rep. Kim Elton
Rep. Richard Foster
Rep. Jeannette James
Rep. Beverly Masek
Rep. Gail Phillips



Sen. Tim Kelly, Co-Chair
Sen. Loren Lemman
Sen. Georgianna Lincoln
Sen. Robin Taylor
Sen. Gary Wilken
Sen. Mike Miller

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE

Capitol Building, Room 501 • Juneau, Alaska 99801 • Phone (907) 465-2647 • FAX (907) 465-3518

January 12, 1998

The Honorable Tony Knowles
Governor
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

Dear Governor Knowles:

The Deferred Maintenance Task Force has completed its assigned task. It adopted the attached report to the Governor and the Legislature on January 10, 1998. You will receive a formal printed copy when they are completed.

The Task Force worked diligently to identify state assets with deferred maintenance needs. We have a proposal for financing the needed repairs. We have recommendations to prevent a reoccurrence of the problem we were called together to help resolve.

The House and Senate Rules Committees will introduce six pieces of legislation today at the request of the Deferred Maintenance Task Force. This will begin the formal legislative discussions on addressing the deferred maintenance needs we identified.

However, the current trend in oil pricing, and its future impact on the Constitutional Budget Reserve, may dictate a less ambitious approach to solving the entire problem at this time. Fiscal prudence may require the proposal to be scaled back to the most essential elements. We expect the Legislature over the next several months, to assess this impact as it considers the legislative package.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Senator Tim Kelly in cursive.

Senator Tim Kelly
Senate Co-Chair
Senate District K

Handwritten signature of Representative Eldon Mulder in cursive.

Representative Eldon Mulder
House Co-Chair
House District 23

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4. Inventory of Needs
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 - v) Separate Appropriation for Maintenance
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The Deferred Maintenance Task Force was established by House Concurrent Resolution No. 8. (Appendix A) It directed the Task Force to:

1. Review and evaluate publications from similar efforts in the past made by the executive branch, the legislative branch and other public and private individuals and organizations;
2. Identify and evaluate all current and deferred maintenance needs for public facilities;
3. Disseminate information and solicit public comment about its subject of consideration;
4. Submit a report of its findings and recommendations, including a funding plan, to the Governor and the Legislature by the convening of the Second Regular Session of the Twentieth Alaska State Legislature.

The Task Force first met in May 1997, in Juneau to organize and hear presentations from state agencies.

During the interim the Task Force held 14 days of public hearings in the communities of Kenai, Kotzebue, Nome, Kodiak, Wasilla, Ketchikan, Fairbanks, and Anchorage. The Task Force conducted over 60 hours of public testimony.

The Task Force also made site visits while in the various communities. It visited 20 communities and viewed:

- 18 schools,
- 3 University of Alaska campuses,
- 3 prisons,
- 1 community jail,
- 5 harbors,
- 8 airports,
- 15 other public buildings, and
- 100s of miles of roads and highways.

The Task Force, prior to every visit, notified each community of scheduled public hearings by newspaper advertisements, public service announcements and regular notice of legislative hearings. Every community had many citizens and designated officials present testimony to the Task Force. Most of the hearings exceeded the planned time, but the Task Force remained to hear from everyone who wished to testify. The Task Force also received written testimony from anyone unable to attend the several public hearings.

The Task Force presented representatives of each community with an inventory of deferred maintenance developed by the staff through its work with the state agencies. They had an opportunity to comment on its completeness and accuracy. Generally, communities found the information accurate.

During the term of the Task Force, the staff worked with state agencies to develop an inventory of deferred maintenance needs for state assets. A final compilation is included in this report with greater detail filed in the Legislative Library.

Staff also reviewed previous reports and activities in other states. The review of previous work in Alaska was marginally useful as most were catalogues of needs at a point in time. The review of other states found no particularly innovative approaches to solving this problem. There was, however, the Virginia example of the use of a financing authority the Task Force found useful in its deliberations.

After the extensive set of committee hearings, the Task Force met in Anchorage for a two day session in October focusing on financing options. The Task Force heard presentations from the Division of Legislative Finance, the Department of Revenue, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, the Department of Administration, The Alaska Municipal League, and bonding consultants. The committee held open discussions and gave tentative approval to recommend funding the deferred maintenance and educational replacement needs through the use of bonding. The interest earned on funds in the Build Alaska Fund will be designated corporate receipts, a restricted fund in the state general fund. These funds and the dedicated tobacco tax will increase general fund revenues by an amount that would allow the legislature to annually appropriate funding for payment of debt service on the proposed bond. This will assure that the five year plan to close the fiscal gap is maintained.

The Task Force met again for two days in November. It reviewed the proposed funding method, established the funding as a six year plan, adopted a process for prioritizing projects and adopted recommendations to prevent the recurrence of a deferred maintenance back log. At the final meeting staff was directed to secure bond counsel and an economist to review and comment on the proposal. Both were engaged and submitted opinions to the Task Force.

The economist chosen was Scott Goldsmith of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University of Alaska, Anchorage. He reported that the level of spending proposed by the Task Force would not overheat the Alaskan economy. (Appendix C)

Roger Davis, of the law firm of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, was chosen as bond counsel. He reviewed the Task Force proposal to determine any unintended federal tax consequences. His advice is to make minor adjustments to the originally proposed legislation. With those adjustments, he finds no concern about adverse federal tax consequences. (Appendix I)

This report reflects the findings of the Deferred Maintenance Task Force and its recommendation for Legislative and Administrative action.

CHAPTER TWO

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Deferred Maintenance Task Force adopted the following recommendations.

1. Provide Funding over a Six Year Period for \$1,420,000,000 of Identified Deferred Maintenance Needs
2. Financing Plan
 - a) Create a Public Facilities Financing Corporation with a Build Alaska Fund
 - b) Appropriate \$1.5 billion from the Constitutional Budget Reserve to the Build Alaska Fund
 - c) Make interest on the Build Alaska Fund and the dedicated tobacco tax available to the general fund to increase funds available for annual appropriation to service bonds sold to finance deferred maintenance needs.
3. Authorize a November 1998, Statewide Advisory Vote to Approve the Plan and the New Corporation
4. Require Local School District Financial Participation in School Construction
 - a) 2% to 35% based on AS 14.11.008
5. Require Routine and Preventive Maintenance Programs
 - a) Require Preventive Maintenance Programs be in place prior to receiving funding from this program
 - b) Require Separate operating budget appropriations for routine and preventive maintenance
6. Encourage the Use of Prototypical Designs for Schools
7. Transfer Certain State Owned Harbors to Local Governments

8. Establish a Rent Structure for State Owned Facilities
9. Request Standing Committee Review of the Following Issues
 - a) Increase Oversight of School Site Selection and Design
 - b) Use of Regional High Schools and Distance Education
 - c) Road Maintenance Cost Caused by Hard Metal Studs in Tires
 - d) Regulatory Requirements that Increase Construction Costs
 - e) Transferring Ownership of Certain State Roads

CHAPTER THREE

GOALS, HEARINGS AND SITE VISITS

The Deferred Maintenance Task Force was established by House Concurrent Resolution No. 8. (Appendix A) It directed the Task Force to:

1. Review and evaluate state policy and strategy recommendations and assumptions from reports and publications from similar efforts in the past made by the executive branch, the legislative branch and other public and private individuals and organizations;
2. Identify and evaluate all current and deferred maintenance needs for public facilities, including their location, estimated costs, and priority with which they should be addressed; the task force shall coordinate with the University of Alaska, the principal state departments, municipalities, the office of management and budget, and other affected entities in order to ensure that the task force's work in comprehensive and complete as possible;
3. Disseminate information and solicit public comment about its subject of consideration;
4. Submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by the convening of the Second Regular Session of the Twentieth Alaska State Legislature concerning the scope of deferred maintenance for public facilities and, to the extent necessary, a plan for funding the expenses of the deferred maintenance needs identified by the task force.

Goals of the Deferred Maintenance Task Force

To carry out its mission, the Deferred Maintenance Task Force adopted four major goals to guide the group's discussion and, ultimately, its recommendations. The following are major goals of the Task Force:

- Identify and evaluate the deferred maintenance needs within the state
- Recommend a funding plan that addresses current and future deferred maintenance needs and conforms to the Legislative Majorities Five-Year Fiscal Plan
- Protect the integrity of the Permanent Fund and the Permanent Fund Dividend program
- Establish a plan to ensure state agencies and local school districts meet proper preventative maintenance standards

In addition to the four major goals stated above, the Task Force recognizes that several other equally important goals must be addressed. The Task Force must not only establish a funding proposal to adequately cope with the magnitude of the current deferred maintenance needs within the state, but also must ensure that no future legislature is faced with a \$1.5 billion backlog of deferred maintenance needs. The Task Force recognizes that several steps are necessary to achieve this goal. Satisfactory completion of these goals will help assure that the purpose of the Deferred Maintenance Task Force is accomplished.

- Establish a process to evaluate and prioritize current and future deferred maintenance needs
- Recommend a proposal to transfer responsibilities for certain local facilities to local government control such as harbors and local roads
- Consider the revenue of the School Fund (tobacco tax) as a source to fund the state's school construction and maintenance needs
- Recommend long-term solutions that cost-effectively address the state's current and future construction and maintenance needs
- Develop a six-year proposal that addresses the state's deferred maintenance capital needs, including a school debt reimbursement program
- Establish an optimum funding level for capital projects and avoid too many capital projects appropriations in any given year

- Identify a method to recognize and equitably fund local school districts and state agencies who have successfully maintained their facilities and have avoided costly deferred maintenance
- Review the successful implementation of prototypical designs for school construction projects and promote the expanded use of these plans
- Evaluate and recommend systemic changes to current construction and maintenance methods to reduce the overall costs
- Explore possible long-term solutions for revenue options

Task Force Activities

The Deferred Maintenance Task Force spent many hours and days visiting facilities in Alaska reviewing the condition and the need for deferred maintenance funding. In each community visited, the Task Force held public hearings to receive formal testimony. In addition, the Task Force visited many sites and had the opportunity to talk informally with thousands of citizens about the deferred maintenance needs and other needs and concerns. The following is a summary of the site visits and the formal public hearings conducted by the Deferred Maintenance Task Force.

At its initial meeting, May 6, 1997, the Task Force established its schedule and directed staff to prepare information and activities so the Task Force could accomplish its task. Task Force directed that staff:

- Work with the various state agencies over the summer to develop an inventory of state assets with deferred maintenance needs.

Staff worked with the administration, University of Alaska, and Court system and developed that inventory. Chapter 4 contains the inventory.

- Arrange site visits during the months of September and October. The Deferred Maintenance Task Force was willing to be very active and wanted to visit many areas of Alaska, both rural and urban.

Because Alaska is geographically large, it was impossible to visit every community. Staff scheduled eight site visits beginning August 25, 1997, and concluding on October 14, 1997. The areas visited were Kenai, the Kotzebue region, the Nome region, Kodiak Island, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Ketchikan area, the Fairbanks area, and the

Municipality of Anchorage. The Task Force conducted over 60 hours of formal public testimony.

As a result of the site visits, the Task Force reviewed 18 schools, 3 University of Alaska campuses, 3 prisons, 1 community jail, 5 harbors, 8 airports, 15 other public buildings, and 100s of miles of roads and highways.

- Look to other states for innovative approaches to addressing the issue of deferred maintenance.

Staff, with the assistance of the Division of Legal & Research Services researched activities in other states to address the maintaining their state assets. A summary memo of this research is in Appendix E. The full report is in the legislative library. The research made two facts abundantly clear:

1. No matter how states organize or choose to fund their deferred maintenance projects, a substantial amount of money is required; and
2. Delaying maintenance ultimately translates into increased project costs.

Most states sell general obligation bonds to pay for the deferred maintenance needs of public facilities. In contrast to this general rule, the states of Idaho, Nebraska Tennessee and Virginia established alternative funding methods.

Idaho established a Permanent Building Fund to make available resources for deferred maintenance projects. The fund receives dedicated funds from a portion of the liquor tax, cigarette tax, state lottery earnings, and a \$10 head tax on every personnel income tax filer.

Nebraska established a Task Force for Building Renewal that eventually became a permanent state agency. This state agency is responsible for deferred maintenance of facilities. Routine and preventive maintenance is the responsibility of a separate agency. Direct appropriations fund the task force and its activities.

Tennessee instituted a rental system that requires all state agencies pay market rate rents. The rent funds pay for maintenance, preventive, routine, and deferred. The state appropriation process has not kept appropriations for rent current with the general market. Thus the funds available for maintenance have not been sufficient to maintain all facilities.

Virginia established a Public Facilities Financing Corporation to bond for construction and maintenance of state facilities. The Corporation uses revenue bonds that are backed by a moral obligation and are dependent on annual appropriation by the legislature. (Appendix F)

Juneau Hearing

The Task Force convened its first meeting on May 6, 1997, in Juneau to organize and hear presentations from state agencies. The Court System, the University of Alaska, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, The Department of Administration, and the Department of Education made presentations. The state agencies shared that there is a significant amount of deferred maintenance in Alaska. They shared that there is a need to implement computerized maintenance management programs to inventory asset needs and to assure that maintenance was being performed on a regular basis.

Kenai Hearing

The Task Force met in Kenai on August 25 in the Kenai City Council Chambers. Testimony was received from the Borough of Kenai, and the cities of Seward, Kenai, Soldotna, Homer, and Seldovia. The municipalities focused on the need to repair schools and provide for expansion in communities with population growth. The City of Seward called attention to a proposal for the state to bring harbors the state currently owns up to standard then turn them over to municipalities for future ownership. They also discussed roads and other municipal facilities. The Alaska Municipal League presented general information on repair and maintenance needs from the perspective of municipalities in Alaska. They offered the "community dividend" as a means of paying for capital needs both new and deferred needs. They pointed out that there were needs for expanded capital projects as well as deferred needs for maintenance. Testimony from the general public was very light. It included Laborers, Local 71, and Ms. Joan Schrader. Members of the Task Force visited the public health facilities located in the Kenai municipal building. Tape recordings of the hearing and all handouts are available in the Legislative Library.

Kotzebue Area Hearing and Site Visits

The Task Force visited the Kotzebue area from September 8, 1997, to noon on September 10, 1997. The Task Force toured the communities of Buckland, Noorvik, Shungnak, Kiana, and Kotzebue. It visited schools, municipal offices, water and sewer facilities, and a senior center. It also visited the Red Dog Mine as it is the principal economic resource in the area.

Each of the communities showed the Task Force its facilities and explained why they were in poor repair and how they needed expansion to accommodate increased population. The School at Shungnak was a notable exception in that it was well maintained and seemed to have a focus on care of the plant and equipment. Kiana and Noorvik have old BIA era facilities that are simply wearing out. In Kotzebue the Task Force visited the Alaska Technical Center, senior center, elementary school, municipal offices, police station and community jail.

Testimony was from organized groups. Education was the focus of most presentations. Cominco Alaska, Inc. advocated the funding process found in HB 216 and SB 37. The proposal uses Constitutional Budget Reserve funds as a security, invested at taxable rates then using the return to service tax free bonds at a lower rate. The Northwest Arctic Borough, the Northwest Arctic Borough School District, The Bering Strait School District, the North Slope Borough, North Slope Borough School District all pointed to the need to repair and expand rural schools. They shared that many students were in facilities that were dangerous as a result of poor physical plants. They generally believed that the Alaska Constitution places responsibility for education on the state. While they were willing to continue to contribute to the costs, they believed the state needed to aggressively address the need for repair, renovation and replacement of local schools.

The City Manager of Kotzebue, suggested that municipal facilities should be included in funding any Task Force proposal. He suggested that a source of funding could be a return to global accounting for companies doing business in Alaska prior to 1983 when the tax formula was changed. Barbara Janitchenk from the Maniilaq Corporation spoke to the needs of the senior center building. John Evans from DOT/PF shared the needs of the airport, court building, roads and several needs in villages for road equipment. Tape recordings of the hearing and all handouts are available in the Legislative Library.

Nome Area Hearing and Site Visits

The Task Force visited the Nome area from noon on September 10, 1997, through September 12, 1997. In Nome the Task Force visited the state office building, DOT/PF maintenance facility, the National Guard Armory, the

Nome municipal building, Anvil Mountain Correctional Facility, the youth facility, Beltz School facility, University of Alaska, Northwest Campus, Basin Creek and Munz airports, and parts of the Taylor Highway. It flew to Golovin to visit the school.

The Task Force received testimony from the Bering Strait School District, the Nome School District, City of Nome and the University of Alaska. They shared their deferred maintenance needs and the needs for replacing several facilities. Nome asked what the state is willing to fund. The City of Nome is willing to work to get the balance needed to make its projects work. There was significant discussion about the possibility of using the Beltz facility for a regional high school. If that were to work, there would be over \$8 million in needed renovation of electrical, water, heat and sewer systems. Tape recordings of the hearing and all handouts are available in the Legislative Library.

Kodiak Island Hearing and Site Visits

The Task Force visited Kodiak Island on September 29, 1997. It toured several state roads and highways in need of repair, the DOT/PF maintenance facility, Coast Guard recreational facilities used by the community, St. Paul Harbor, St. Herman Harbor, two state office buildings, and the Municipal Building.

The Public hearing focused on the need to repair harbors and roads on Kodiak Island. The borough and the city presented a joint capital projects request list. Kodiak is willing to assume ownership of the harbors if the state will make funds available to repair the deferred maintenance. Several people from the surrounding villages made presentations asking for maintenance equipment. They indicated the equipment could be shared to maintain the assets in several communities. Tape recordings of the hearing and all handouts are available in the Legislative Library.

Matanuska-Susitna Borough Hearing and Site Visits

The Task Force visited the Matanuska-Susitna Borough on October 1, 1997. The visit included schools in the communities of Talkeetna, Houston, Big Lake and Wasilla as well as the highway system between Anchorage and Talkeetna.

The Task Force received formal testimony from 24 people. They represented the Borough, the school district, several cities, and a group of students from Wasilla High School, as well as individuals representing themselves. The most pressing concern was education. The Mat-Su is growing at a fast rate and is outgrowing its schools and highways. Many of the existing schools and highways are in need of significant repair. The Mat-su has approved several bond issues contingent on state match funds. Governmental representatives

noted that local voters are increasing their own taxes to provide services, but still need help in getting facilities back in repair. Tape recordings of the hearing and all handouts are available in the Legislative Library.

Municipality of Anchorage Hearing and Site Visits

The Task Force visited the Municipality of Anchorage on October 2, 1997. It made site visits to the Sixth Avenue Correctional Center, Muldoon Elementary School, and the University of Alaska, Anchorage. During the site visits, the Task Force was able to discuss many of the needs of the Anchorage School District and the University of Alaska, Anchorage. Both are growing rapidly as a result of population growth in the Municipality. The enrollment at the University of Alaska, Anchorage is increasing. With new student housing, the enrollment will continue to grow. Many of the facilities are aging and need replacement or expansion to accommodate new populations.

The Task Force received formal testimony from the Municipality of Anchorage, the Anchorage School District, The Alaska Truckers Association, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, and the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.

The Municipality, both the Mayor and the Assembly noted the need for school construction funding as well as highway funding. They encouraged the Task Force to include municipal facilities in the state financing program. The Replacement of the Sixth Avenue Correctional Facility is high on their agenda. The School District echoed the need for school funding, citing the age of many of their facilities and the growth in population.

The Alaska Truckers Association suggested that they were willing to pay, if the taxes were directed to repair and expansion of our road system. Further, Inspection and weight stations are the key to maintaining our highways. If those programs function as they should, roads experience less damage.

Roger Patch, Director of Alaska Air National Guard Installations, Department of Military and Veteran Affairs, made a special presentation at the request of the Task Force. Mr. Patch has been a strong advocate of preventive maintenance and has implemented it in DMVA facilities. He suggested that implementing a computerized system was key to success. He suggested that facility maintenance will not be a priority of program managers without facility management training. It is better to have the facility managed by someone trained to do so. Mr. Patch's testimony is included in this report in Appendix B. Tape recordings of the hearing and all handouts are available in the Legislative Library.

Ketchikan Area Hearing and Site Visits

The Task Force visited the Ketchikan area on October 7, 1997. It visited the Airport, the public safety building, White Cliff Elementary School, Bar Harbor, the Ketchikan Correctional Center, the Saxman Seaport, and many miles of state highways and roads.

The Task Force received testimony from 15 people, most representing themselves. The borough, city and Chamber of Commerce were also represented. They expressed concern about the deteriorating condition of the ferry system, funding for education capital projects, and road maintenance. Ketchikan is interested in assuming ownership of the state harbor when the state provides funds to bring it up to standard. A recommendation was made that the state consider conversion of facilities that were over built in the 1980s. Tape recordings of the hearing and all handouts are available in the Legislative Library.

Fairbanks Area Hearing and Site Visits

The Task Force visited the Fairbanks area on October 14, 1997. It visited the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, four schools, including prototype schools, many miles of roads to observe frost heaves, chip seal, and needs for repair and upgrades, the Fort Knox Mine, and several municipal facilities in need of repair.

The Task Force received over 6 hours of public testimony. The morning session included representatives of the University of Alaska, The City of Fairbanks, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District, and the Northern Region of the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. The afternoon session focused on individual testimony.

The morning session focused on the unique problems of maintenance in the northern region caused by temperature and distance. Most presenters echoed the caution that most historical funding has rewarded those who do not maintain their facilities and encouraged the Task Force to consider requirements that require and reward maintenance efforts. Cost sharing was strongly supported, requiring local communities to have an investment in facilities they use. The community requested flexibility in funding so that local communities would have the greatest ability to stretch the funding dollars as far as possible. They also noted that multi-year funding would offer certainty to projects. Currently, planning grants are no assurance of funding for the planned project. This certainty would allow design of something that would actually have funding at a known funding level. They suggested this would save design, construction and operating expenses.

The afternoon hearing provided an opportunity for individuals to address the Task Force. Representatives from Delta Junction and Deltana also made presentations. Eighteen individuals made presentations. Concern for educational funding was most often voiced, followed by concerns for highway maintenance. Several individuals spoke of the need to be aware of ADA requirements in repairing sidewalks and buildings. Other suggestions included funding maintenance as a separate appropriation and developing a revolving maintenance fund. Tape recordings of the hearing and all handouts are available in the Legislative Library.

Anchorage Hearing on Financing Options

The Task Force convened a hearing in Anchorage on October 21 and 22, 1997. The focus of the meeting was financing options. The Legislative Fiscal Analyst provided a review of state budget and financing issues, including revenue and expenditure information.

The State Debt Manager explained the relevant issues surrounding bonding. He reviewed the state's capacity to bond and issues that should be considered if the Task Force chose to bond to fund deferred maintenance. He indicated conservative projections indicate the state has significant bonding capacity available.

The Alaska Municipal League discussed its proposal to create a "community dividend". The proposal would use the earnings from the Permanent Fund to pay dividends to individuals and to communities. The community would receive a dividend on a population basis. The community dividend would be used to fund local projects.

The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities discussed the impact of fuel taxes and the amount that could be collected. They also discussed transportation maintenance needs.

The Department of Administration presented a concept that would require state agencies occupying space in state owned buildings to pay rent. The rent would be placed in a fund that would pay for maintaining the buildings.

Mr. Robert LeResche spoke to the committee about the concept of creating a facilities funding authority. The authority would issue revenue bonds and use arbitrage to fund construction needs.

The Task Force spent the second day working through its priorities for funding and addressing deferred maintenance. It developed a consensus on a bonding proposal, the creation of a corporation to let the bonds, and creation of a Build Alaska Fund to ongoing focus attention on the need to maintain

and improve Alaska's infrastructure. Tape recordings of both days of hearings and all handouts are available in the Legislative Library.

Anchorage Hearing to Adopt Recommendations

The Task Force met in Anchorage on November 5 and 6, 1997. The purpose was to review and adopt the final recommendations. The staff reviewed the recommendations contained in Chapter 6 of this report. The Task Force reviewed the recommendations and tentatively adopted them, pending final review of the text and prioritization on January 10, 1998. Staff was directed to draft the text of the final report consistent with the adoption of the recommendations.

Staff was directed to seek advice of bond counsel on the financing proposal. The Task Force feels confident that its recommendations will not jeopardize the nontaxable status of bonds it recommends be used. It acknowledges there are those who have reservations about the proposal. In order to resolve those concerns, the Task Force engaged bond counsel to provide a formal opinion on the proposal. Roger Davis, of the law firm of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, was chosen as bond counsel. He reviewed the Task Force proposal to determine any unintended federal tax consequences. (Appendix I)

Staff was also directed to secure the opinion of an economist on the impact of \$1.4 million of new state spending. The Task Force was concerned that the proposal neither overheated the economy nor created a 'roller coaster' economy. The economic consultant chosen was Scott Goldsmith of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University of Alaska, Anchorage. he reported that the level of spending proposed by the Task Force would not overheat the Alaskan economy. (Appendix C)

Tape recordings of the hearing and all handouts are available in the Legislative Library.

CHAPTER FOUR

INVENTORY OF NEEDS

The Task Force requested state agencies and the University of Alaska to provide it with an inventory of deferred maintenance needs. For Schools, the Task Force expanded its definition of deferred maintenance to include the need to house students. Otherwise, the following definition was used by the Task Force to determine consideration of projects submitted.

Working Definition of Deferred Maintenance

The Task Force uses the following definition in collecting its data and considering projects for funding as deferred maintenance needs.

"The aggregation of unfunded routine maintenance and repair and replacement which was not performed in a timely manner due to lack of available funding, lower priority, management decisions to use maintenance funds for other purposes or other recognized delaying factors. "

The Task Force used the reports from the agencies as a beginning source of needs to be addressed. Task Force staff tallied the requests by agencies and developed the spreadsheet on the following page. These numbers formed the base for the Task Force as it deliberated the funding needs and options.

A complete copy of every report is on file in the Legislative Library. The individual agency reports were far too voluminous to include in this final report. They ranged from one page to almost 1,000 pages.

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INVENTORY OF NEEDS		
Agency	Subtotals	Totals
Department of Administration		\$15,134,240
Department of Corrections		\$22,685,863
Department of Education		\$6,478,162
Department of Fish & Game		
	Buildings:	\$4,631,878
	Vessels:	\$63,500
	DFG Total	\$4,695,378
Department of Health & Social Services		\$17,145,452
Legislative Affairs Agency		\$2,501,528
Department of Military & Veterans Affairs		\$2,554,516
Department of Natural Resources		\$4,851,961
Department of Public Safety		\$1,240,215
Department of Transportation & Public Facilities		
	DOT/PF Southeast Region Buildings	\$8,560,000
	DOT/PF Southeast Region Highway & Aviation	\$24,500,000
	DOT/PF Central Region Buildings	\$12,387,341
	DOT/PF Central Region Highway & Aviation	\$125,800,000
	DOT/PF Northern Region Buildings	\$29,950,311
	DOT/PF Northern Region Highway & Aviation	\$107,100,000
	Marine Highway System	\$42,264,300
	State Owned Harbors	\$34,999,394
	Additional Cost to Transfer Harbors (good condition)	\$19,678,311
	DOT&PF Total	\$405,239,657
University of Alaska		\$209,779,421
Schools K-12 - (Department of Education)		
	Major Maintenance (Deferred)	\$121,523,721
	Construction (Deferred Maintenance)	\$174,563,503
	Schools K-12 Total	\$296,087,224
Court System		\$7,912,000
ADA Compliance		
	Non University	\$32,812,324
	University	\$18,220,579
	ADA Total	\$51,032,903
All Agencies Total		\$1,047,338,520

CHAPTER FIVE

FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS

The Task Force reviewed the identified needs over the course of its activities. Because of the shortness of time and available staff, the Task Force asked for assistance from the various agencies in prioritizing the projects. Task Force instructed its staff to use the following criteria to assist in the prioritization process.

Criteria For Consideration And Prioritization

The Deferred Maintenance will use the following criteria to prioritize over \$1.4 billion of deferred maintenance, renovation and replacement needs. The Task Force recommends the funding be over a six year period. The Task Force will use these criteria and work with the administration to create a list of projects to be funded by bonds to be issued by the Public Facilities Financing Corporation.

- Health and safety effects
- Preservation of educational programs
- Impact on program operation
- Economic development
- Feasibility, including public support and project readiness
- Existence and implementation of a maintenance program
- Historical maintenance of facility
- Use of available prototypical facilities
- Fiscal impacts on costs and revenues
- Distributional effects

- Ability to transfer ownership
- Advantages accruing from relationships to other project proposals

Task Force staff worked with the various agencies to develop prioritization of projects. The Court System submitted information describing life safety and other needs in each project. It also submitted its lists in prioritized order.

The University of Alaska submitted its list of deferred maintenance needs. It actively assisted in creating prioritization of its projects using many of the Task Force's criteria, especially health and safety, preservation of educational programs and relationship to other projects.

The administrative agencies were late in delivering any assistance in prioritization. The information was delivered to Task Force staff on December 22, 1997. The prioritization was limited to identifying the project on four criteria. The criteria were life safety, facility integrity, agency function and miscellaneous. Beyond this limited identification of reason for identifying the deferred maintenance need, the Administration provided no assistance in prioritization. The Task Force staff determined that priority would be in the following order: 1) Life Safety; 2) Facility integrity; 3) Agency Function; and 4) Miscellaneous.

The Department of Education provided school major maintenance and school construction needs based on the statutory process of priority. The Task Force staff used this prioritization along with a top priority for districts that bonded for school construction. Maintenance and construction projects are mixed with a heavier emphasis on maintenance needs in the early years. The maintenance needs are completed earlier than construction needs. In the latter years, the Task Force identified full funding for projects rather than planning funds. Funding designated four to six years out would signal that districts could begin the planning process. Districts can be prepared to begin the project when the funds are appropriated.

The school funding lists contained water, sewer and fuel spill clean up requests. While these appear on the school lists, they are very often funded separately using water, sewer and spill clean up funds. These projects were moved from the school category to the sewer, water and fuel spill clean up category. This allowed funding of more rural school projects in the school funding category while satisfying a critical rural need.

The Funding was developed to keep within the maximum amount recommended for annual appropriation by the Task Force. Relative funding was kept within the range of identified needs for each category of funding. It

should be noted that harbors received earlier funding because each project funded would relieve the state of ownership responsibility and future funding obligation.

Funding of deferred maintenance for the Motor Vessel Malaspina and Harborview Development Center are not included in this report. Current state policy retires these assets from state use. Further, the Administration has indicated it intends to introduce legislation to deal with their future use. That is a more appropriate place to have the legislative discussion on the future of these two assets.

Funding for deferred maintenance needs of the Alaska Psychiatric Institute is recommended for consideration late in the plan. The Mental Health Trust, the Department of Health and Social Services and the Legislature are continuing discussions on replacement of the facility. It makes little sense to invest in a facility that may be replaced within the next three to five years.

The following are the recommendations for prioritization and funding of identified deferred maintenance needs by the Deferred Maintenance Task Force. The amounts recommended for schools reflect the state's share of the project cost. The state's share was determined using the cost sharing percentages outlined in AS 14.11.008, consistent with Task Force Recommendation Number 4.

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Spending by Year*

Agency	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY2003	FY 2004	Total
Schools K-12	\$120,857.7	\$101,982.4	\$102,669.4	\$103,339.8	\$78,640.4	\$76,564.9	\$584,054.6
University	\$50,275.3	\$38,734.6	\$38,788.4	\$38,750.0	\$34,200.0	\$27,250.0	\$227,998.3
Highways & Airports	\$57,720.7	\$50,078.7	\$44,115.9	\$43,774.4	\$34,277.9	\$27,407.8	\$257,375.4
Marine Hwy	\$3,471.5	\$919.0	\$6,881.8	\$7,194.4	\$6,497.6	\$7,256.6	\$32,220.9
Harbors	\$18,203.0	\$9,684.4	\$9,681.1	\$9,679.3	\$6,349.1	\$0.0	\$53,596.9
Buildings	\$37,449.8	\$37,379.7	\$31,949.0	\$30,286.6	\$24,591.9	\$8,294.8	\$169,951.8
ADA	\$5,650.8	\$4,571.3	\$5,824.6	\$5,896.2	\$3,612.9	\$6,208.2	\$31,763.9
Water,Sewer,Fuel Spill	\$6,313.9	\$6,605.7	\$10,000.0	\$11,000.0	\$11,800.0	\$16,975.0	\$62,694.6
Total	\$299,942.8	\$249,955.8	\$249,910.1	\$249,920.7	\$199,969.7	\$169,957.3	\$1,419,656.4
Target	\$300,000.0	\$250,000.0	\$250,000.0	\$250,000.0	\$200,000.0	\$170,000.0	\$1,420,000.0
Difference	\$57.2	\$44.2	\$89.9	\$79.3	\$30.3	\$42.7	\$343.6

(*Numbers in Thousands)

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SCHOOLS K - 12				
Elect				Amount
Type	Dist	District Name	Project Name	Appropriated
FY 1999				
m	1	Ketchikan	Houghtaling Elem. Rehabilitation	\$2,418.6
m	1	Ketchikan	Schoenbar Jr High Rehabilitation	\$2,822.6
m	1	Ketchikan	Valley Park Elem. Rehabilitation	\$1,932.0
m	1	Ketchikan	White Cliff Elem Replacement	\$6,730.8
m	2	Sitka	Baranof Elementary Renovation	\$4,200.0
m	2	Sitka	High School Renovation	\$7,000.0
m	37	North Slope	Anaktuvuk Pass Renovation	\$520.0
m	37	North Slope	District Wide Facility & Fire System Upgrades	\$3,269.5
c	37	North Slope	Hopson Middle School upgrades & addition	\$2,770.0
c	37	North Slope	Ipalook upgrade and addition	\$1,445.0
m	37	North Slope	Kaktovik Utilidor Replacement	\$684.5
c	37	North Slope	Kaveolook School Gym	\$949.0
c	37	North Slope	Nuiqsut Trapper School addition	\$4,877.0
m	37	North Slope	Point Hope High & Elementary School Renovation	\$2,483.0
c	37	North Slope	Wainright School Addition	\$2,275.0
m	10-25	Anchorage	Fairview & No. Lights Replacement	\$2,100.0
c	10-25	Anchorage	Nunaka Valley Elem. Renewal	\$3,780.0
c	10-25	Anchorage	Ptarmigan Elementary Renewal	\$1,890.0
c	10-25	Anchorage	Scenic Park Elem. Renewal	\$2,800.0
c	10-25	Anchorage	Taku Elementary Rehab & Upgrade	\$4,340.0
m	10-25	Anchorage	District-wide maintenance & Rehab	\$17,927.0
c	26-28	Mat-Su	Alasta Middle School	\$22,526.0
c	26-28	Mat-Su	Meadow Lakes Elementary School	\$8,858.5
c	26-28	Mat-Su	Talkeetna School Renovation	\$4,277.0
m	29-34	Denali	Tri-Valley School Code Upgrade and Rehabilitation	\$4,082.5
c/m	99	Statewide	Development of 3 Regional Prototypical Schools	\$3,900.0
FY 1999 Total				\$120,857.8
FY 2000				
m	5	Annette Island	Districtwide Major Maintenance Renovation	\$3,302.8
m	5	Annette Island	Middle/High School Asbestos Abatement Project	\$113.2
m	2	Wrangell	Civil Site Development: Paving Parking Area	\$185.1
m	2	Wrangell	Civil Site Work: Drainage Upgrade	\$62.5
m	2	Wrangell	Major Mechanical Renovation: Air & Heating System Replacement	\$132.4
m	2	Petersburg	Middle/High School Roof Replacement	\$210.1
m	2	Wrangell	Wrangell Schools Window Replacement	\$115.9
m	5	Hoonah	Accessibility Upgrades Project	\$63.7
m	5	Hoonah	Auto Shop Renovation	\$297.0
m	5	Haines	High School Pool Roof Replacement	\$299.1

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

SCHOOLS K - 12

Elect					Amount
Type	Dist	District Name	Project Name	Appropriated	
m	5	Pelican	Major Maintenance Project: Roofs/Electrical/Misc.	\$410.6	
m	5	Hoonah	Roof Replacement Project	\$1,178.7	
m	5	Hoonah	Swimming Pool Sprinkler Project	\$221.9	
m	5	Chatham	Tenakee Retaining Wall Replacement	\$240.9	
m	5	Yakutat	Vocational Education Building Renovation	\$192.8	
m	35	Delta/Greely	Delta Re-Roof/Fire Alarm Replacement/Gym Floor Repair	\$1,261.9	
c	35	Copper River	Kenny Lake Elementary School Replacement	\$4,724.2	
m	37	Northwest Arctic	Ambler High School Renovation Project	\$1,690.4	
m	37	Northwest Arctic	Kiana High School Renovation Project	\$2,228.5	
m	37	Northwest Arctic	Noorvik High School Renovation Project	\$2,319.6	
c	38	Kashunamiut	Chevak School Replacement	\$15,680.5	
m	38	Lower Yukon	Hooper Bay Major Maintenance	\$1,587.2	
m	38	Nome	Nome High School Upgrade/Replacement	\$8,000.0	
m	39	Southwest Region	Koliganek Foundation & Basement Repair	\$614.8	
m	39	Bristol Bay	Naknek Sprinkler System - Library/Computer Room Relocation/Remodel	\$1,791.5	
c	39	Southwest Region	Replacement of Togiak School	\$15,729.0	
m	10-25	Anchorage	District wide upgrades, electrical, heating, life safety	\$7,800.0	
c	10-25	Anchorage	Muldoon Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$6,300.0	
m	29-34	Fairbanks	Barnette Elementary Renovation	\$3,348.1	
m	29-34	Fairbanks	Denali Elementary School Renovation	\$6,010.1	
m	29-34	Fairbanks	Nordale Elementary School Renovation	\$6,682.1	
c	29-34	Denali	Tri-Valley High School Addition	\$3,541.1	
m	3-4	Juneau	Auke Bay Roof Replacement	\$598.1	
m	3-4	Juneau	Floyd Dryden Gym Floor Replacement	\$100.7	
m	3-4	Juneau	High School Heating and Ventilation System Replacement	\$75.0	
m	3-4	Juneau	Marie Drake Roof Replacement	\$857.5	
m	7-9	Kenai Peninsula	ADA Districtwide Accessible Entries, Phase I	\$102.1	
m	7-9	Kenai Peninsula	ADA Districtwide Accessible Parking	\$76.2	
m	7-9	Kenai Peninsula	ADA Districtwide Accessible Restrooms, Phase I	\$257.8	
m	7-9	Dept of Ed	AK Voc Tech Center Repair & Renovation	\$1,308.0	
c	7-9	Kenai Peninsula	Central High: Reinsulate Exterior Walls	\$208.3	
m	7-9	Kenai Peninsula	Homer Jr. High: Second Floor Handicapped Access	\$176.4	
m	7-9	Kenai Peninsula	Kenai Middle: Lower Floor Handicapped Access	\$176.4	
m	7-9	Kenai Peninsula	McNeil Canyon Elementary: Replace Septic System	\$808.6	
m	7-9	Kenai Peninsula	Seward Middle/High: Pool Renovation	\$820.3	
in	7-9	Kenai Peninsula	Soldotna High: Replace Upper Gym Floor	\$81.6	
Total FY 2000				\$101,982.4	
FY 2001					

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

SCHOOLS K - 12					
Elect					Amount
Type	Dist	District Name	Project Name	Appropriated	
m	2	Sitka	Districtwide Major Maintenance	\$2,196.3	
m	5	Chatham	Angoon High School Major Maintenance Project	\$304.0	
m	5	Kake	High School Major Maintenance	\$2,859.6	
m	5	Kake	High School Roof Replacement	\$207.8	
c	5	Southeast Island	Howard Valentine School Construction	\$2,791.6	
m	5	Klawock	Major Maintenance Project: Architectural, Electrical, Mechanical	\$1,984.6	
c	5	Chatham	Recovery of Funds - Hobart Bay School Building Purchase	\$58.2	
m	5	Skagway	Skagway Roof Replacement	\$519.3	
m	5	Skagway	Skagway School Access/Egress	\$254.6	
m	5	Yakutat	Yakutat High School Interior Renovation	\$178.6	
m	35	Chugach	Districtwide Security and Handicapped Access Upgrades	\$47.2	
m	35	Chugach	Tatitlek Generator Replacement	\$102.4	
m	35	Chugach	Tatitlek Water Main Replacement	\$39.6	
m	35	Chugach	Whittier Drainage/Snow Remediation Project	\$133.5	
m	35	Cordova	Junior/Senior High School Renovation	\$3,574.6	
m	36	Galena	Roofing and Sprinkler Renovation Galena City Schools	\$1,149.6	
c	36	Yukon Flats	Arctic Village Addition/Renovation	\$2,112.2	
m	36	Nenana	Handicapped Access Repairs and Improvements	\$86.2	
m	36	Iditarod	Holy Cross Shower & Bathroom Upgrade	\$47.5	
m	36	Nenana	Interior Lighting: Replace Fixtures & Install Suspended Ceiling	\$86.3	
m	36	Iditarod	McGrath School Foundation and Floor Repairs	\$181.8	
m	36	Tanana	Replacement of Lighting Fixtures and Kitchen Equipment and Appliances	\$278.4	
m	36	Nenana	Sprinkler System Renovation	\$137.1	
m	36	Tanana	Vocational Education Roof Replacement	\$39.4	
c	37	Northwest Arctic	Buckland School Remediation Project, Phase II	\$10,800.0	
m	37	Bering Strait	Shishmaref Plan Design to Consolidate, Renovate and Replace Roof, Phase I	\$390.6	
m	37	Northwest Arctic	Shungnak Major Maintenance: Heating System/Siding	\$361.3	
m	38	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide American's with Disabilities Act Upgrade	\$1,430.6	
c	38	Bering Strait	Elim School Upgrade and Addition	\$9,000.0	
c	38	Bering Strait	Golovin School Upgrade and Addition	\$9,000.0	
c	38	Lower Yukon	Kotlik K-12 Expansion	\$9,000.0	
c	38	Lower Kuskokwim	Newtok New School	\$4,173.9	
c	38	Nome	Nome School Addition/Upgrade	\$5,340.8	
m	38	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Asbestos Abatement	\$2,402.7	
m	39	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Asbestos Abatement	\$2,402.7	
m	39	Dillingham	K-12 Siding Project	\$224.4	
m	39	Southwest Region	Weather Protection Project - 4 Buildings	\$617.0	

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

SCHOOLS K - 12

Type	Elect		Project Name	Amount
	Dist	District Name		Appropriated
m	40	Lake & Peninsula	Districtwide School Sprinkler Systems	\$1,363.5
m	40	Unalaska	Multipurpose Room Roof Replacement	\$44.1
m	10-25	Anchorage	Bartlett High Roof Renewal	\$1,912.4
c	10-25	Anchorage	Baxter Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$6,790.0
c	10-25	Anchorage	Creekside Park Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$5,950.0
c	10-25	Anchorage	Southeast Anchorage Elementary	\$9,800.0
m	29-34	Fairbanks	Districtwide ADA Compliance	\$1,952.2
m	3-4	Juneau	Cover Stairs High School Overpass	\$142.7
m	3-4	Juneau	Gastineau Heating Coil Replacement	\$121.9
m	3-4	Juneau	High School Gym Floor Replacement	\$78.1
Total 2001				\$102,669.4
FY 2002				
m	2	Dept of Education	Mt Edgecomb Repair & Renovation	\$3,784.5
c	2	Petersburg	Vocational and Food Service Additions/Major Maintenance	\$1,433.0
c	5	Craig	Craig Elementary School Addition and Reroof	\$2,227.1
c	5	Craig	New Craig Secondary School	\$8,749.2
c	6	Kodiak	Peterson Elementary Addition	\$756.0
c	35	Delta/Greely	Healy Lake New School Construction Project	\$125.2
c	36	Yukon Flats	Circle K-12 School Replacement	\$2,200.7
m	36	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide ADA Code Upgrades	\$803.3
m	36	Iditarod	Districtwide Fire Alarm Upgrade Project	\$9,800.0
m	36	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Roof Replacement	\$1,041.0
m	36	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Structural Repairs	\$394.3
c	38	Lower Yukon	Sheldon Point K-12 Expansion	\$8,295.8
c	38	Bering Strait	Teller Elementary Gym Renovation and Expansion	\$9,800.0
c	38	Bering Strait	White Mountain School Addition and Gym	\$9,800.0
m	40	Aleutians East	King Cove School Exterior Upgrade/Mechanical	\$1,562.4
m	40	Aleutians East	Sand Point School Remodel/Roof Replacement	\$632.5
c	10-25	Anchorage	Denali Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$2,100.0
c	10-25	Anchorage	Wendler Middle School Renewal and Upgrades	\$5,835.9
c	26-28	Mat-Su	New Greater Core Elementary School	\$7,333.8
c	26-28	Mat-Su	New Houston High School	\$12,860.6
c	29-34	Fairbanks	Danby Middle School Addition, Phase II	\$4,004.6
c	7-9	Kenai	New Kenai School	\$9,800.0
TOTAL FY 2002				\$103,339.8
FY 2003				
c	5	Southeast Island	Naukati School Construction	\$2,912.7

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

SCHOOLS K - 12				
Type	Elect Dist	District Name	Project Name	Amount Appropriated
c	5	Southeast Island	Naukati, Port Protection, Whale Pass Covered PE Areas Project	\$314.3
m	36	Iditarod	Districtwide Fire Alarm Upgrade Project	\$8,526.0
c	36	Iditarod	Shageluk Voc Ed Shop Remodel	\$71.1
c	37	Northwest Arctic	Noorvik K-12 Expansion Project	\$11,966.0
c	38	Bering Strait	St. Michael Plan and Design Addition, Phase i	\$41.1
c	39	Yupiit	Akiachak Elementary School Replacement and Renovation	\$12,625.0
c	39	Lower Kuskokwim	Chief Paul Memorial School Addition	\$9,800.0
c	39	Lower Kuskokwim	Dick R. Kiunya Memorial School Addition	\$6,829.3
c	39	Dillingham	Elementary School Addition	\$2,149.5
c	39	Southwest Region	Remodel and Expansion of Manokotak K-12 School	\$9,800.0
c	39	Southwest Region	Remodel and Expansion of New Stuyahok K-12 School	\$11,270.0
c	29-34	Denali	Anderson School Heating and Ventilation Upgrade	\$1,164.2
c	29-34	Denali	Cantwell School Sprinkler and Heating System Upgrade	\$1,171.2
TOTAL FY 2003				\$78,640.4
 FY 2004 				
c	5	Chatham	Angoon Elementary School Addition	\$756.2
c	5	Craig	Craig Elementary School Renovation/Multipurpose Addition, Phase II	\$2,301.3
c	5	Kake	Elementary School Addition	\$2,469.0
c	5	Southeast Island	Hollis School Construction	\$1,557.7
c	6	Kodiak	Kodiak High School Energy Code Upgrade	\$2,117.5
c	35	Copper River	Glennallen Elementary School Replacement	\$9,773.3
c	36	Lower Yukon	Pilot Station K-12 Replacement - planning	\$1,960.0
c	37	Northwest Arctic	Kiana K-12 Expansion Project	\$8,561.5
c	38	Bering Strait	Koyuk New K-12 School - planning	\$1,960.0
c	38	Lower Kuskokwim	Nightmute School Addition	\$3,390.1
c	38	Lower Yukon	Scammon Bay Master Site Plan	\$1,584.8
c	39	Lower Kuskokwim	Atmaultluak Elementary School	\$5,336.8
c	39	Lower Kuskokwim	Kilbuck School Gymnasium Addition	\$3,470.2
c	39	Lower Kuskokwim	Kwethluk School Addition	\$6,863.7
c	39	Yupiit	Consolidated District High School	\$7,785.3
c	39	Lower Kuskokwim	Quinhagak School Addition	\$6,677.4
c	7-9	Kenai	Kenai New School	\$10,000.0
FY 2004				\$76,564.9
TOTAL K-12 SCHOOL FUNDING				\$584,054.7

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

SCHOOLS K - 12

Elect Type	Dist	District Name	Project Name	Amount Appropriated
			Election District Totals	
	1		Ketchikan	\$13,904.0
	2		Petersburg, Sitka, Wrangell	\$19,319.7
	3-4		Juneau	\$1,973.8
	5		Southeast Islands	\$36,766.7
	6		Kodiak	\$2,873.5
	7-9		Kenai	\$23,815.5
	10-25		Anchorage	\$79,325.3
	26-28		Mat-Su	\$55,855.9
	29-34		Fairbanks	\$31,956.1
	35		Delta-Prince William Sound	\$19,782.0
	36		Interior	\$28,914.7
	37		Northwest Alaska	\$57,590.8
	38		Nome-Lower Yukon	\$100,487.5
	39		Bethel - Dillingham	\$103,986.8
	40		Aleutians	\$3,602.4
	99		Statewide	\$3,900.0
			Total	\$584,054.7

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

University of Alaska			
Funding for Deferred Maintenance, Renovation, Replacement and ADA Code Compliance: Project Listing by Year			
ED			Allocation Appropriation
FY99			
99	Systemwide ADA		3,750.0
UAA - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance/Library			14,434.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	CAS Building	370.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Library	1,450.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Allied Health Building	540.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	McDonald Building	485.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Monserud Building	650.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Williamson Building	475.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Diplomacy Building	270.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Hartlieb Building	495.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	7th & A	350.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Science Building	250.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Campus-wide Infrastructure	725.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Admin Building	190.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Campus Center	100.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Sports Center	1,650.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	K Building	550.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Arts Building	15.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Aviation Complex	100.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	UAA Library Facility	2,600.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Engineering Building	5.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Warehouse	75.0
26-28	Ma-Su College	Campus-wide	1,550.0
7-9	Kenai Peninsula College	Campus-wide	800.0
6	Kodiak College	Campus-wide	429.0
35	Prince Wm. Sound CC	Campus-wide	310.0
UAF - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance			31,214.0
29-34	Fairbanks Campus	Duckering Building	3,737.8
29-34	Fairbanks Campus	Rasmuson Library	11,801.4
29-34	Fairbanks Campus	Fine Arts Building	8,473.0
29-34	Fairbanks Campus	Brooks Building	4,180.5
39	Bristol Bay Campus	Campus-wide	137.5
37	Chukchi Campus	Campus-wide	265.8
29-34	Interior Campus	Campus-wide	514.0
39	Kuskowkim Campus	Campus-wide	1,756.0
38	Northwest Campus	Campus-wide	348.0

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

University of Alaska

Funding for Deferred Maintenance, Renovation, Replacement and ADA Code Compliance: Project Listing by Year

ED			Allocation	Appropriation
UAS - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance				877.3
3-4	Juneau Campus	Marine Core Building	86.6	
3-4	Juneau Campus	Soboleff Building	123.9	
3-4	Juneau Campus	Anderson Building	146.4	
3-4	Juneau Campus	Hendrickson Building	20.3	
3-4	Juneau Campus	Bill Ray Center	108.8	
3-4	Juneau Campus	Campus-wide Infrastructure	137.5	
3-4	Juneau Campus	Novatney Building	61.4	
1	Ketchikan Campus	Campus-wide	107.6	
2	Sitka Campus	Campus-wide	84.8	
Total FY99				50,275.3
<u>FY00</u>				
99	Systemwide ADA			3,000.0
UAA - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance				18,037.5
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Sports Center	2,500.0	
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Campus Center	115.0	
10-25	Anchorage Campus	CAS Building	1,685.0	
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Science Building	90.0	
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Engineering Building	412.5	
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Admin Building	235.0	
10-25	Anchorage Campus	UAA Library Facility	13,000.0	
UAF - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance				17,410.3
29-34	Fairbanks Campus	Arctic Health Building	10,400.0	
29-34	Fairbanks Campus	O'Neill Building	4,110.3	
29-34	Fairbanks Campus	Irving Building - Phase I	2,900.0	
UAS - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance				286.8
3-4	Juneau Campus	Marine Core Building	94.2	
1	Ketchikan Campus	Campus-wide	192.6	
Total FY00				38,734.6
<u>FY01</u>				

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

University of Alaska			
Funding for Deferred Maintenance, Renovation, Replacement and ADA Code Compliance: Project Listing by Year			
ED			Allocation Appropriation
99	Systemwide ADA		3,000.0
UAA - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance			23,842.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Campus Center	220.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Short Building	478.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Science Building	35.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Auto/Diesel	566.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	McDonald Building	932.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Arts Building	65.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Sports Center	125.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	K Building	70.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Arts Building	67.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Hartlieb Building	325.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Allied Health Building	70.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	Monsurud Building	419.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	EM-1/2	150.0
10-25	Anchorage Campus	UAA Library Facility	20,000.0
6	Kodiak Campus	Campus-wide	115.0
26-28	Mat-Su College	Campus-wide	180.0
35	Prince Wm. Sound CC	Campus-wide	25.0
UAF - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance			11,630.2
29-34	Fairbanks Campus	Irving Building - Phase II	6,517.0
29-34	Fairbanks Campus	Gruening Building	5,113.2
UAS - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance			316.2
3-4	Juneau Campus	Anderson Building	117.8
3-4	Juneau Campus	Soboleff Building	20.6
3-4	Juneau Campus	Bill Ray Center	45.0
1	Ketchikan Campus	Campus-wide	132.8
Total FY01			38,788.4
FY02			
99	Systemwide ADA		2,800.0
10-25	UAA - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance/Library		11,900.0

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

University of Alaska		
Funding for Deferred Maintenance, Renovation, Replacement and ADA Code Compliance: Project Listing by Year		
FD	Allocation	Appropriation
29-34 UAF - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance		23,500.0
3-4 UAS - Deterred Maintenance/Code Compliance		550.0
Total FY02		38,750.0
<u>FY03</u>		
99 Systemwide ADA		2,800.0
10-25 UAA - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance/Library		9,000.0
29-34 UAF - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance		21,900.0
3-4 UAS - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance		500.0
Total FY03		34,200.0
<u>FY04</u>		
99 Systemwide ADA		2,650.0
10-25 UAA - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance		6,400.0
29-34 UAF - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance		17,800.0
3-4 UAS - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance		400.0
Total FY04		27,250.0
<u>Summary FY99-FY04</u>		
Systemwide ADA		18,000.0
UAA - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance/Library		83,613.5
UAF - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance		123,454.5
UAS - Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance		2,930.3

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

University of Alaska

Funding for Deferred Maintenance, Renovation, Replacement and ADA Code Compliance: Project Listing by Year

ED	Allocation	Appropriation
Total FY99-FY04		227,998.3

Election District Summary

ED	District Name	Amount
1	Ketchikan	\$433.0
2	Sitka	\$84.8
3-4	Juneau	\$2,412.5
6	Kodiak	\$544.0
7-9	Kenai	\$800.0
10-25	Anchorage	\$80,204.5
26-28	Mat-Su	\$1,730.0
29-34	Fairbanks	\$120,947.2
35	Prince Wm Sound	\$335.0
37	Northwest Alaska	\$265.8
38	Nome	\$348.0
39	Bethel - Dillingham	\$1,893.5
99	Statewide	\$18,000.0
	Total	\$227,998.3

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

Highways and Airports									
Election District		Total Allocation	%	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
	<i>Northern Region</i>								
28-38	<i>Total</i>	\$107,085.8	41.6%	\$20,800.0	\$20,629.2	\$18,857.8	\$19,167.8	\$15,067.2	\$12,563.8
28-37	Interior Dist	\$47,203.4	18.3%	\$9,000.0	\$9,281.9	\$8,312.5	\$8,412.5	\$6,746.2	\$5,450.2
35-36	So. Central Dist	\$45,751.3	17.8%	\$9,000.0	\$8,558.8	\$8,056.8	\$8,217.5	\$6,441.8	\$5,476.4
36-38	Western Dist	\$14,131.1	5.5%	\$2,800.0	\$2,788.5	\$2,488.5	\$2,537.8	\$1,879.2	\$1,637.2
	<i>Central Region</i>								
6-28,36,39,40	<i>Total</i>	\$125,789.0	48.9%	\$33,120.0	\$24,679.6	\$20,024.8	\$20,242.2	\$15,711.1	\$12,011.4
10-25	Anchorage Dist.	\$14,725.0	5.7%	\$2,800.0	\$2,903.0	\$2,593.1	\$2,593.1	\$2,073.3	\$1,762.6
26-28	Mat-Su	\$61,017.0	23.7%	\$10,102.7	\$12,745.1	\$11,218.4	\$11,100.9	\$8,691.2	\$7,158.7
6-9	Kenai Pen. Dist	\$40,652.0	15.8%	\$18,317.3	\$7,130.5	\$4,530.5	\$4,765.4	\$3,601.4	\$2,306.9
36,39,40	Southwest Dist.	\$9,395.0	3.7%	\$1,900.0	\$1,901.0	\$1,682.8	\$1,782.8	\$1,345.2	\$783.2
	<i>Southeast Region Total</i>	\$24,500.0	9.5%	\$3,800.0	\$4,769.9	\$5,233.4	\$4,364.5	\$3,499.6	\$2,832.6
1-5		\$6,125.0	2.4%	\$950.0	\$1,192.5	\$1,308.4	\$1,091.1	\$874.9	\$708.2
1		\$6,125.0	2.4%	\$950.0	\$1,192.5	\$1,308.4	\$1,091.1	\$874.9	\$708.2
2		\$6,125.0	2.4%	\$950.0	\$1,192.5	\$1,308.4	\$1,091.1	\$874.9	\$708.2
3-4		\$6,125.0	2.4%	\$950.0	\$1,192.5	\$1,308.4	\$1,091.1	\$874.9	\$708.2
5		\$6,125.0	2.4%	\$950.0	\$1,192.5	\$1,308.4	\$1,091.1	\$874.9	\$708.2
	Total Column	\$257,374.8		\$57,720.0	\$50,078.7	\$44,116.0	\$43,774.5	\$34,277.9	\$27,407.8

The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities will prepare a work plan each year to outline specific deferred maintenance projects for roads and airports in each district consistent with designated appropriation.

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

Marine Highway				
Shore Facilities and Vessels				
ED	Project	Amount	ED	Project
FY 1999			FY 2002	
2	Petersburg	\$575.0	2	Sitka
2	Wrangell	\$57.5	5	Hoona
4	Auke Bay	\$155.3		MV Bartlett
5	Clark Bay	\$132.3		MV Matanuska
5	Hollis	\$169.1		Total
5	Kake	\$149.5		\$7,194.4
5	Metlakatla	\$71.1	FY 2003	
5	Skagway	\$1,822.3		MV LeConte
35	Cordova	\$155.3		MV Tustamena
35	Valdez	\$28.8		Total
35	Whittier	\$155.3		\$6,497.6
	Total	\$3,471.5	FY 2004	
	FY 2000			MV Aurora
1	Ketchikan	\$523.3		MV Taku
5	Haines	\$104.5		Total
5	Metlakatla	\$89.9		\$7,256.6
5	Pelican	\$201.3	Grand Total	
	Total	\$919.0		\$32,220.9
	FY 2001			Election District
5	Angoon	\$68.3		Amount
5	Haines	\$717.8	1	Ketchikan
5	Hoona	\$75.4	2	Sitka, Wrangell
5	Tenakee	\$57.5	4	Juneau
	MV Columbia	\$5,962.8	5	Southeast Islands
	Total	\$6,881.8	50	Southeast Vessels
			35	Prince William Sound
			60	Southcentral Vessels
				Total
				\$32,220.9

The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities will prepare a work plan each year to outline specific work plans for each vessel and shore side facility.

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

Harbors						
FY 1999			FY 2002			
ED	Harbor	Amount	ED	Harbor	Amount	
5	Port Alexander	\$388.9	1	Ketchikan	\$3,789.2	
5	Tenekee harbor	\$51.3	2	Sitka	\$5,585.3	
6	Kodiak (St.Paul & St. Herman & City Dock)	\$7,775.6	5	Angoon Harbor	\$27.1	
6	Port Lions	\$4,057.1	5	Hydaberg Harbor	\$277.7	
7-9	Halibut Cove	\$44.5	2002 Total		\$9,679.3	
7-9	Homer	\$2,405.4	FY 2003			
7-9	Jakalof Bay Float	\$62.5	Allocation		\$7,746.5	
7-9	Ninilchik	\$83.5	ED	Harbor	Amount	
7-9	Seldovia	\$200.0	2	Baranof Float	\$188.0	
7-9	Seward	\$3,134.2	2	Petersburg	\$952.9	
1999 total		\$18,203.0	2	Wrangell -Floats & Harbors	\$766.3	
FY 2000			5	Craig Float	\$343.5	
ED	Harbor	Amount	5	Elfin Cove Harbors	\$135.5	
4	Funter Bay	\$48.1	5	Gustavis Dock & Float	\$1,012.9	
5	Coffman Cove	\$9.8	Haines Harbor & Letnikof			
5	Entrance Is. Float	\$52.8	5	Cove	\$590.7	
5	Skagway	\$289.6	5	Hollis Harbor	\$78.5	
5	Yakutat	\$41.6	5	Hoona Harbor	\$711.8	
35	Cordova	\$3,029.1	Kake dock, float, & Portage			
35	Valdez	\$1,492.3	5	Cove	\$825.3	
3-4	Juneau (Auke Bay, Aurora, Harris, Douglas)	\$4,721.1	5	Mellakalla Float & Harbor	\$206.9	
2000 Total		\$9,684.4	5	Pelican Harbor	\$353.4	
FY 2001			5	Point Baker Float	\$183.4	
Allocation		\$9,683.1	2003 Total		\$6,349.1	
ED	Harbor	Amount	Grand Total			\$53,596.9
1	Hyder	\$1,083.2	By Election District			
5	Swanson Harbor	\$47.6	ED	District Name	Amount	
35	Chenega	\$145.1	1	Ketchikan	\$4,872.4	
35	Whittier	\$8,159.5	2	Sitka, Wrangell	\$7,492.5	
39	Bethel	\$245.7	3-4	Juneau	\$4,769.2	
2001 Total		\$9,681.1	5	Southeast Islands	\$5,628.3	
FY 2001			6	Kodiak	\$11,832.7	
Allocation		\$9,683.1	7-9	Kenai	\$5,930.1	
ED	Harbor	Amount	35	Prince William Sound	\$12,826.0	
1	Hyder	\$1,083.2	39	Bethel	\$245.7	
5	Swanson Harbor	\$47.6	Total		\$53,596.9	
35	Chenega	\$145.1				
35	Whittier	\$8,159.5				
39	Bethel	\$245.7				
2001 Total		\$9,681.1				

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS							
DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	
FY 1999							
COURT	1st	LS	Ketchikan Court and office	Ketchikan	1	replace courtroom door hardware	\$4,000
COURT	1st	LS	Ketchikan Court and office	Ketchikan	1	replace deteriorated carpet and vinyl flooring	\$400,000
COURT	1st	LS	Ketchikan Court and office	Ketchikan	1	increase lighting levels in public areas	\$50,000
COURT	1st	LS	Ketchikan Court and office	Ketchikan	1	replace roofing	\$345,000
COURT	1st	LS	Sitka Court and Office	Sitka	2	replace deteriorated carpet and vinyl flooring, paint	\$300,000
COURT	1st	LS	Sitka Court and Office	Sitka	2	roof repairs	\$100,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Kodiak Court and Office	Kodiak	6	roof replacement	\$180,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Kodiak Court and Office	Kodiak	6	life safety/energy code upgrades	\$850,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Kodiak Court and Office	Kodiak	6	replace deteriorated carpet and vinyl	\$100,000
COURT	4th	LS	Delta Junction Court	Delta Jct	35	repair electrical plug-ins	\$20,000
COURT	4th	LS	Delta Junction Court	Delta Jct	35	replace worn finishes, broken windows, etc	\$85,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Valdez Court and Office	Valdez	35	replace roof	\$380,000
COURT		LS	Ft. Yukon Court and Office	Ft Yukon	36	replace deteriorated carpet and tile, subfloor damaged by water, paint	\$150,000
COURT	4th	LS	Tok Courthouse	Tok	36	roof repairs	\$40,000
COURT	4th	LS	Tok Courthouse	Tok	36	carpet replacement	\$36,000
COURT	2nd	LS	Kotzebue Courthouse	Kotzebue	37	roof replacement	\$265,000
COURT	2nd	LS	Kotzebue Courthouse	Kotzebue	37	replace deteriorated carpet	\$50,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Anchorage Administrative Office Building	Anchorage	10-25	roof replacement	\$200,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Anchorage Administrative Office Building	Anchorage	10-25	work required to meet code, 3rd floor	\$110,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Anchorage Boney Courthouse	Anchorage	10-25	replace deteriorated vinyl and carpet, 75% of building	\$750,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Anchorage Boney Courthouse	Anchorage	10-25	roof replacement	\$675,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Anchorage Boney Courthouse	Anchorage	10-25	fire/life safety/energy code upgrades	\$905,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Anchorage Boney Courthouse	Anchorage	10-25	structural/mechanical safety issues	\$140,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Anchorage Parking Garage	Anchorage	10-25	replace worn parking gates and rusted stair supports	\$15,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Anchorage Parking Garage	Anchorage	10-25	replace roof deck material	\$50,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Anchorage Parking Garage	Anchorage	10-25	repair spalling concrete, install drains, upgrade lighting	\$20,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Palmer Court Bldg	Palmer	26-28	replace worn hardware	\$40,000
COURT	1st	LS	Juneau Dimond Courthouse	Juneau	3-4	replace roof and deck	\$140,000
COURT	1st	LS	Juneau Dimond Courthouse	Juneau	3-4	replace deteriorated carpet, repair damage by leaking water	\$640,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Kenai Courthouse	Kenai	7-9	relocate combustion air intake to eliminate IAQ problems	\$40,000
COURT	3rd	LS	Seward Court and Office	Seward	7-9	replace carpet, paint	\$50,000
COURT	3rd	LS/AF	Seward Court and Office	Seward	7-9	provide adequate ventilation, soundproofing	\$100,000
DFG		LS	BUNKHOUSE	DELTA	35	REPLACE	\$60,000
DFG		LS	WAREHOUSE	GLENALLEN	35	REMOVE ASBESTOS PIPE INSULATION	\$50,000
DFG		LS	BOAT CRANE	CHIGNIK	40	REPLACE (SAFETY ITEM)	\$40,000
DFG		LS	WARM STORAGE	KING SALMON	40	WIRING REPAIRS (SAFETY)	\$10,000
DFG		LS	WARM STORAGE	KING SALMON	40	REPLACE ROTTEN PORCHES	\$15,000
DFG		LS	WATER	CHIGNIK	40	WATER TREATMENT	\$8,000
DFG		LS	OFFICE	DOUGLAS	3-4	WINDOWS (EXTREME TEMPERATURE VENTILATION)	\$10,000
DHSS	DAS	AF	VARIOUS	STATEWIDE	99	COMPUTERIZED MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT	\$200,000
DHSS	DFYS	FI	MCLAUGHLIN YOUTH CENTER	ANCHORAGE	10-25	REPLACE 3 COTTAGES IN LIEU OF REPAIR	\$4,000,000
DHSS	DFYS	LS	FAIRBANKS YOUTH FACILITY	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPLACE OUTDATED FIRE ALARM	\$200,000
DHSS	DFYS	LS	JOHNSON YOUTH CENTER	JUNEAU	3-4	SECURITY UPGRADES	\$30,000
DMVA	FMO	LS	STATEWIDE	STATEWIDE	99	REPAIR FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS	\$22,950
DNR	F	LS	DAO - WAREHOUSE	DELTA JUNC	35	REWIRE AND REPAIR ROOF	\$3,548
DNR	F	LS	SUPPRESSION TRAILER	TOK	36	NEW CARPET	\$5,000
DNR	F	LS	SWAD-OFFICE DISPATCH CNTR	MCCRATH	36	REPLACE WALKWAY	\$3,215
DNR	F	LS	ERFF - WAREHOUSE	EAGLE RIVER	10-25	ADD GAS STORAGE AREA	\$3,659
DNR	P	LS/AF	UPPER HUFFMAN DV LATRINE	ANCHORAGE	10-25	REPLACE BUILDING	\$25,000
DNR	A	LS	MILK HOUSE - PMC	PALMER	26-28	DEMOLISH	\$4,435
DNR	A	LS	QUARTERS/CLD OFFICE PMC	PALMER	26-28	DEMOLISH OFFICE & RMV TANK	\$4,989
DNR	P	LS/AF	ROCKY LAKE DV LATRINE	BIG LAKE	26-28	REPLACE WITH SV LATRINE	\$25,000
DNR	F	LS	AREA FORESTRY TRAILER	FAIRBANKS	29-34	RENOVATE/REPLACE HEAT ELEC & WATER	\$307,115
DNR	F	LS	BOILER BLDG/CARPENT SHOP	FAIRBANKS	29-34	TEST TANK, RPL HEAT, WATER & ELEC SYS	\$50,000
DNR	F	LS	FIRE SUPPLY #2 WAREHOUSE COLD STORAGE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	ELECTRICAL, ROOF REPAIR	\$20,000
DNR	F	LS	FIRE SUPPLY #3 POLE SHED STORAGE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	ELF ROOF REPAIRS, REPLACE FLOOR	\$15,000
DNR	F	LS	HEATED WAREHOUSE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	MAJOR RENOVATION (ROOF REPAIR, ELECTRICAL)	\$20,000

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DNR	F	LS	C/D FORESTRY REG BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34 UPGRADE ELEC AND WS, INSULATION, REPAIR FLOOR	\$80,000
DNR	F	LS	SHOP	FAIRBANKS	29-34 HEATING/SIDING/ELEC/DRYWALL, AIR SYSTEM, ADA UPGRADES, HEARING PROTECTION, MEN'S & WOMEN'S RESTROOMS	\$230,613
DNR	P	LS/AF	UPPER CHATANIKA 2 LATRINES	CHATANIKA	29-34 REPLACE	\$50,000
DNR	P	LS/AF/FI	LATRINES	KENAI AREA	7-9 REPLACE ALL	\$275,000
DOA	ALP	MSC	PIONEER HOME	KETCHIKAN	1 COMPUTERIZED MAINT. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	\$12,500
DOA	ALP	MSC	PIONEER HOME	SITKA	2 COMPUTERIZED MAINT. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	\$14,000
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	SITKA	2 VENTILATION UPGRADE	\$955,300
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	SITKA	2 LAUNDRY CHUTE CODE REPAIRS	\$10,000
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	SITKA	2 FIRE RATED CODE COMPLIANCE	\$1,972,500
DOA	SS	LS	SENIOR CENTER	KOTZEBUE	37 VENTILATION SYSTEM	\$100,000
DOA	SS	LS	SENIOR CENTER	KOTZEBUE	37 EMERGENCY GENERATOR UPGRADE	\$25,000
DOA	SS	LS/FI	SENIOR CENTER	KOTZEBUE	37 BOILER REPLACEMENT & HEATING SYSTEM UPGRADE	\$60,000
DOA	SS	LS/FI	SENIOR CENTER	KOTZEBUE	37 STRUCTURAL REPAIRS	\$100,000
DOA	ALP	MSC	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	10-25 COMPUTERIZED MAINT. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	\$17,000
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	10-25 EMERGENCY POWER UPGRADE	\$46,677
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	10-25 EXIT SIGNS REPLACEMENT	\$80,049
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	10-25 CORRECT TO 175KW EMERG GENER	\$30,490
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	10-25 MAJOR SYST CODE COMPLIANCE	\$113,422
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	10-25 NURSING HUMIDIFICATION SYSTEM	\$73,508
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	10-25 FIRE SAFETY REPAIR	\$173,200
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	10-25 VENTILATION UPGRADE	\$64,000
DOA	ALP	MSC	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26-28 COMPUTERIZED MAINT. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	\$13,000
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26-28 HUMIDIFICATION SYST UPGRADE	\$36,477
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26-28 VENTILATION UPGRADE	\$100,000
DOA	ALP	MSC	PIONEER HOME	FAIRBANKS	29-34 COMPUTERIZED MAINT. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	\$14,000
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	FAIRBANKS	29-34 VENTILATION UPGRADE	\$282,000
DOA	ALP	MSC	PIONEER HOME	JUNEAU	3-4 COMPUTERIZED MAINT. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	\$13,500
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	JUNEAU	3-4 VENTILATION UPGRADE	\$40,000
DOA	ALP	LS	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26-28 WANDERERS SYSTEMS UPGRADE	\$131,272
DOA	ALP	LS/FI	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26-28 SEWER LINE REPAIRS	\$11,863
DOC	LS		YUKON KUSKO CORRECTIONAL CTR.	BETHEL	39 DUST COLLECTOR REPAIR	\$75,000
DLC	LS		ANCHORAGE JAIL	ANCHORAGE	10-25 PLANNING FOR 6TH AVE REPLACEMENT	\$5,000,000
DOC	LS		HILAND MTN. CORRECTIONAL CTR.	EAGLE RIVER	10-25 FIRE/LIFE SAFETY CODE REPAIRS	\$30,000
DOC	LS		HILAND MTN. CORRECTIONAL CTR.	EAGLE RIVER	10-25 HOBBY CRAFT DUST COLLECTOR REPAIR	\$125,000
DOC	LS		LEMON CREEK CORRECT CTR.	JUNEAU	3-4 ASBESTOS ABATEMENT - IMMEDIATE	\$25,000
DOC	LS		WILDWOOD CORRECT CTR.	KENAI	7-9 ASBESTOS ABATEMENT - PH II	\$150,000
DOC	LS		WILDWOOD CORRECT CTR.	KENAI	7-9 BLDG #10 FIRE ALARM - CODE UPGRADE/REPAIR	\$190,000
DOC	LS		WILDWOOD CORRECT CTR.	KENAI	7-9 BLDG #5 FIRE ALARM - CODE UPGRADE/REPAIR	\$190,000
DOC	LS		WILDWOOD CORRECT CTR.	KENAI	7-9 CORRECTION	\$300,000
DOT&PF	CENT	LS	BUILDINGS	KODIAK	6 CODE COMPL-BARRIER FREE ACCESS	\$150,000
DOT&PF	CENT	LS	COMBINED FACILITY	KODIAK	6 FIRE & MECHANICAL UPGRADE	\$200,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	NELCHINA STATION	NELCHINA	27 UPGRADE VEHICLE EXHAUST SYSTEM	\$75,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	HEALY SHOP	HEALY	34 CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$22,174
DOT&PF	North	LS	EQUIPMENT SHOP	CORDOVA	35 RENOVATE FLOOR DRAIN SYSTEM TO CODE	\$35,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	EQUIPMENT SHOP	VALDEZ	35 EXHAUST SYSTEM REPLACEMENT TO CODE	\$75,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	PAXSON STATION	PAXSON	35 REWORK EXHAUST SYSTEM TO CODE	\$75,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	THOMPSON PASS STATION	THOMPSON PASS	35 EXHAUST SYSTEM REPLACEMENT TO CODE	\$75,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	CENTRAL SHOP	CENTRAL	36 CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$40,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	CHANDALAR SHOP	CHANDALAR	36 REPLACE SHOP	\$3,900,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	CHITINA STATION	CHITINA	36 UPGRADE EXHAUST SYSTEM TO CODE	\$75,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	EAGLE STATION	EAGLE	36 OIL/WATER SEPARATOR SYSTEM - INSTALL	\$5,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	EAST FORK	EAST FORK	36 CONSTRUCT MAINT SHOP BLDG	\$2,500,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	EAST FORK SHOP	EAST FORK	36 CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$38,805
DOT&PF	North	LS	EAST FORK STATION	EAST FORK	36 UPGRADE ELECTRICAL	\$66,523
DOT&PF	North	LS	EAST FORK STATION	EAST FORK	36 UPGRADE VEHICLE EXHAUST SYSTEM	\$21,066
DOT&PF	North	LS	EAST FORK STATION	EAST FORK	36 ADD TANK/SEPARATOR/LEACH FIELD	\$42,131
DOT&PF	North	LS	GALENA STATION	GALENA	36 1" URADC VEHICLE & SHOP EXHAUST	\$18,848
DOT&PF	North	LS	JIM RIVER CAMP	JIM RIVER	36 FIRE EQUIP FAILURE ALARM SYS	\$44,349
DOT&PF	North	LS	LIVENGOOD STATION	LIVENGOOD	36 UPGRADE SHOP EXHAUST SYSTEM	\$8,315
DOT&PF	North	LS	MANLEY SHOP	MANLEY	36 CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$44,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	MANLEY SHOP	MANLEY	36 UPGRADE VEHICLE EXHAUST	\$6,652
DOT&PF	North	LS	SLANA STATION	SLANA	36 UPGRADE EXHAUST SYSTEM	\$75,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	SOUTH FORK STATION	SOUTH FORK	36 OIL/WATER SEPARATOR SYSTEM	\$5,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	TOK OFFICE BUILDING	TOK	36 TANK LEAK ASSESSMENT & CLEANUP	\$10,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	TOK STATION EQUIPMENT SHOP	TOK	36 OIL/WATER SEPARATOR SYSTEM	\$5,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	AIRPORT SHOP	KOTZEBUE	37 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK	\$60,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	DEADHORSE SHOP/WARM STORAGE	DEADHORSE	37 REMEDIATE CONTAMINATED GRAVEL	\$1,108,718
DOT&PF	North	LS	LEADHORSE STATION	DEADHORSE	37 FIRE ALARM SYSTEM	\$33,262
DOT&PF	North	LS	GAMBELL AIRPORT	GAMBELL	38 OLD EQUIPMENT BLDG CLEANUP	\$40,000

Building Alaska for the 21st Century

ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOT&PF	CENT	LS	MAINTENANCE SHOPS	REGION WIDE	60 ENCAPSULATE ASBESTOS	\$110,872
DOT&PF	CENT	LS	REMOTE EQUIP STORAGE BLDG	REGION WIDE	60 STRUCTURAL REPAIRS & O/H DR RPL	\$332,615
DOT&PF	North	LS	CENTRAL STATION	CENTRAL	70 UPGRADE SHOP EXHAUST	\$9,315
DOT&PF	North	LS	EMERGENCY LIGHT REPLACEMENT	SC DISTRICT	70 REPLACE EMERGENCY LIGHTS AT ALL BLDGS.	\$40,000
DOT&PF	CENT	LS	AVIATION BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	10-25 UPDATE FIRE & MECHANICAL CODES	\$300,000
DOT&PF	CENT	LS	AVIATION BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	10-25 CODE COMPL-BARRIER FREE ACCESS	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	LS	AVIATION BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	10-25 FIRE ALARM & SPRINKLER UPGRADE	\$150,000
DOT&PF	CENT	LS	COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	10-25 REPAIR HYDRANT	\$12,000
DOT&PF	CENT	LS	PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	10-25 CODE COMPL-BARRIER FREE ACCESS	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	LS	PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	10-25 UPDATE FIRE & MECHANICAL CODES	\$190,000
DOT&PF	CENT	LS	TUDOR ROAD COMPLEX	ANCHORAGE	10-25 UPGRADE OUTDATED UNDERGROUND PRIMARY ELECTRICAL SERVICE	\$850,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	MONTANA CREEK SHOP	MONTANA CRK	26-28 CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$56,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	BIRCH LAKE SHOP	BIRCH LAKE	29-34 UPGRADE VEHICLE EXHAUST	\$11,087
DOT&PF	North	LS	BIRCH LAKE SHOP	BIRCH LAKE	29-34 CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$41,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	BIRCH LAKE SHOP	BIRCH LAKE	29-34 NEW LEACH FIELD & TANK	\$12,196
DOT&PF	North	LS	CANTWELL SHOP	CANTWELL	29-34 CODE COMPL-NEW OIL SEPARATOR	\$45,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	CANTWELL STATION	CANTWELL	29-34 UPGRADE VEHICLE EXHAUST	\$16,631
DOT&PF	North	LS	FAIRBANKS PARKING STRUCTURE	FAIRBANKS	29-34 REPAIR CO REMOVAL SYSTEM	\$38,807
DOT&PF	North	LS	FAIRBANKS PARKING STRUCTURE	FAIRBANKS	29-34 ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN	\$13,305
DOT&PF	North	LS	FAIRBANKS REG OFF BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34 ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN	\$25,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	FAIRBANKS REG OFF BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34 ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN	\$27,718
DOT&PF	North	LS	PEGER COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29-34 REMOVE OLD ASPHALT PLANT & CONT	\$50,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	PEGER COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29-34 HAZ MAT CLEANUP	\$500,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	PEGER COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29-34 ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN	\$27,718
DOT&PF	North	LS	PEGER COMPLEX/LG WARM STOR	FAIRBANKS	29-34 NEW OIL SEPARATOR/TANK	\$11,087
DOT&PF	North	LS	PEGER COMPLEX/LG WARM STOR	FAIRBANKS	29-34 UPGRADE VEHICLE EXHAUST	\$16,631
DOT&PF	North	LS	PEGER COMPLEX/MAINT BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34 HVAC & UPGRADE TO MEET CODE	\$240,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	PEGER COMPLEX/SEF	FAIRBANKS	29-34 REBUILD BATTERY ROOM TO CODE	\$15,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	PEGER COMPLEX/SEF	FAIRBANKS	29-34 REMODEL ACID TANK ROOM	\$12,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	PEGER COMPLEX/SEF	FAIRBANKS	29-34 NEW EXHAUST IN LT DUTY SHOP	\$12,196
DOT&PF	North	LS	PEGER COMPLEX/SUPPLY	FAIRBANKS	29-34 HVAC SYSTEM	\$300,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	SEF REPAIR SHOP	FAIRBANKS	29-34 TANK LEAK ASSESSMENT & CLEANUP	\$80,000
DOT&PF	SE	LS	STATE OFFICE BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4 10, 11 PER UBC	\$900,000
DOT&PF	SE	LS	STATE OFFICE BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4 ADD SEISMIC RETROFITS TO SIX ELEVATORS	\$90,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	DELTA STATION	DELTA	35-36 OIL/WATER SEPARATOR SYSTEM	\$5,000
DOT&PF	North	LS	DELTA STATION	DELTA	35-36 FUEL TANK LEAK-ASSESSMENT AND CLEANUP	\$10,000
LAA	FI	LS	Capitol Building	Juneau	3-4 Asbestos Abatement	\$321,528
FY 1999 Total						\$37,449,831
FY 2000						
DHSS	DPH	FI	GRIFFIN BUILDING	KODIAK	6 REPLACE IN LIEU OF REPAIR*	\$1,200,000
DHSS	DFYS	FI	NOME YOUTH FACILITY	NOME	38 REPAIR ROOF	\$50,000
DHSS	DFYS	FI	BETHEL YOUTH FACILITY	BETHEL	39 ROOF REPAIRS	\$10,000
DHSS	DFYS	FI	BETHEL YOUTH FACILITY	BETHEL	39 REPLACE EXTERIOR SIDING	\$35,000
DHSS	DAS	FI	VARIOUS	STATEWIDE	99 ROOF AND BUILDING CONDITION AUDITS	\$100,000
DHSS	DMHDD	LS	ALASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE	ANCHORAGE	10-25 FIRE CODE COMPLIANCE	\$500,000
DHSS	DFYS	FI	MCLAUGHLIN YOUTH CENTER	ANCHORAGE	10-25 EXTERIOR PAINTING BUILDINGS B, C, GYM	\$60,000
DHSS	DFYS	FI	MCLAUGHLIN YOUTH CENTER	ANCHORAGE	10-25 REPLACE 3 COTTAGES IN LIEU OF REPAIR*	\$3,865,000
DHSS	DMHDD	FI	FAHRENKAMP CENTER	FAIRBANKS	29-34 FAHRENKAMP ROOF REPAIR	\$35,000
DHSS	DMHDD	FI	FAHRENKAMP CENTER	FAIRBANKS	29-34 FAHRENKAMP EXTERIOR PAINTING/REPAIR	\$70,000
DHSS	DPH	FI	JUNEAU HEALTH CENTER	JUNEAU	3-4 ROOF REPAIRS	\$30,000
DNR	P	LS/AF/FI	LATRINES - CHILKAT SP	HAINES	5 REPLACE LEAKY VAULTS (5)	\$138,590
DNR	P	LS/AF	MOBILE SHOP	HAINES	5 UPGRADE PLUMBING AND HEATING	\$16,631
DNR	P	LS/AF/FI	LIBERTY FALLS LATRINE	COPPER BASIN	35 REPLACE	\$25,000
DNR	P	LS/AF/FI	PORCUPINE CREEK 4 PIT LATRINES	COPPER BASIN	35 REPLACE WITH 1 DV	\$25,000
DNR	P	LS/AF/FI	GENERATOR HOUSE	CHEENA REC	36 FIRE PROOF INTERIOR WALLS	\$2,772
DNR	P	LS/AF/FI	LITTLE NELCHINA 2 PIT LATRINES	COPPER BASIN	36 REPLACE WITH 2 DV	\$50,000
DNR	P	LS/AF/FI	LITTLE TONSINA PIT LATRINE	COPPER BASIN	36 REPLACE	\$25,000
DNR	P	LS/AF/FI	AGULUKPAK RIVER CABIN	DILLINGHAM	39 SIDING, WINDOWS & WALLS	\$13,859
DNR	P	LS/AF/FI	WTSP STORAGE GARAGES	DILLINGHAM	39 REPLACE WITH NEW SHED	\$20,000
DNR	P	LS/AF/FI	EAGLE RIV MAINTENANCE FACILITY	EAGLE RIVER	10-25 PAINT DOORS, TOILET, INSULATION, HEATERS EXTERIOR WINDOW REPLACEMENT & WALL REPAIRS	\$45,000
DOA	ALP	FI	PIONEER HOME	KETCHIKAN	1 REPAIRS	\$203,000
DOA	ALP	FI/MISC	PIONEER HOME	KETCHIKAN	1 MAJOR SYSTEMS REPLACEMENT	\$189,702
DOA	ALP	FI/MISC	PIONEER HOME	KETCHIKAN	1 MAJOR SYSTEMS REPAIRS	\$44,349
DOA	ALP	FI	PIONEER HOME	SITKA	2 EXTERIOR ENVELOPE REPAIR	\$232,831
DOA	ALP	FI/MISC	PIONEER HOME	SITKA	2 MISC. MAJOR SYSTEMS UPGRADE	\$372,418
DOA	SS	FI	SENIOR CENTER	KOTZEBUE	37 EXTERIOR SIDING & BUILDING INSULATION	\$100,000
DOA	ALP	FI	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	10-25 NURSING WING PLANTER LEAK REPAIRS	\$83,708