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Note about cover and title:

Sustainability is one of the Denali Commission's five core values and was selected as the theme of this year's annual report. In Fiscal Year 2001, the Denali Commission made great progress in further supporting its commitment to ensuring that all infrastructure development is sustainable for future generations.

The cover photograph is an Alaskan Native whaling festival in Point Hope, Alaska shortly before statehood (circa 1955.) It reflects the enduring patriotism, values and traditions of all Alaskans. We send our deepest sympathy and support to all of the victims of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

S U S T A I N A B I L I T Y

Vision

Alaska will have a healthy, well-trained labor force working in a diversified and sustainable economy that is supported by a fully developed and well-maintained infrastructure.

Mission

The Denali Commission will partner with local, tribal, state, and federal governments and collaborate with all Alaskans to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government services, to develop a well-trained labor force employed in a diversified and sustainable economy, and to build and ensure the operation and maintenance of Alaska's basic infrastructure.

Values

Catalyst For Positive Change

The Commission will be an organization through which agencies of government, including tribal governments, may collaborate, guided by the people of Alaska, to aggressively do the right things in the right ways.

Respect For People and Cultures

The Commission will be guided by the people of Alaska in seeking to preserve the principles of self-determination, respect for diversity, and consideration of the rights of individuals.

Inclusiveness

The Commission will provide the opportunity for all interested parties to participate in decision making and carefully reflect their input in the design, selection, and implementation of programs and projects.

Sustainability

The Commission will promote programs and projects that meet the current needs of communities and provide for the anticipated needs of future generations.

Accountability

The Commission will set measurable standards of effectiveness and efficiency for both internal and external activities.

Guiding Principles

- The Denali Commission will give priority to funding needs that are most clearly a federal responsibility.
- Denali Commission funds may supplement existing funding, but will not replace existing local, state, federal government, or private funding.
- Denali Commission funds will not be used to create unfair competition with private enterprise.
- Projects must be sustainable.

- The Denali Commission will generally not select individual projects for funding nor manage individual projects, but will work through existing state, federal, or other appropriate organizations to accomplish its mission.
- Projects in economically distressed communities will have priority for Denali Commission assistance.
- Projects should be compatible with local cultures and values.
- Projects that provide substantial health and safety benefit, and/or enhance traditional community values, will generally receive priority over those that provide narrower benefits.
- Projects should have broad public involvement and support. Evidence of support might include endorsement by affected local government councils (municipal, tribal, IRA, etc.), participation by local governments in planning and overseeing work, and local cost sharing on an "ability to pay" basis.
- Priority will generally be given to projects with substantial cost sharing.
- Priority will generally be given to projects with a demonstrated commitment to local hire.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

Dear Mr. President:

We are pleased to submit our report on the Fiscal Year 2001 activities of the Denali Commission for your review and submittal to Congress.

The report details our successes and lessons learned in pursuit of our mission to provide distressed, rural Alaskan communities with critical infrastructure such as power generation and transmission facilities, health care facilities, bulk fuel storage tanks and related facilities. Our innovative approach of coordinated problem solving and local decision-making, coupled with implementation of strict new "best business practices" and new standards for life-cycle operations and maintenance, have spurred ten federal agencies, ten state agencies, numerous non-profit groups and foundations, Alaska Native leadership, and the State legislature to collaborate in support of our joint achievements.

The Denali Commission approach implements your Administration's national budget goals in the most remote part of the nation under some of the most challenging environmental and logistical conditions on earth. The Commission leverages federal appropriations with state, non-profit, and non-government sources. Currently, the Commission has over 150 cost-shared projects underway, and has obligated \$97 million leveraged into \$220 million worth of physical work on the ground. To ensure cost effectiveness, the Denali Commission operates well below the 5% Statutory limit for administrative set in the Denali Commission Act of 1998 by utilizing staff donated by our many partners.

The harsh Arctic climate and extreme isolation of rural Alaska make it one of the most difficult places to serve; but these same conditions also mean that these services have a tremendous impact. In many of these communities, electric power is unreliable and can cost up to 60 cents per kilowatt-hour.

With state subsidies, the average electricity cost is about 40 cents per kilowatt-hour, which is roughly four times what the California energy crisis rate was at 11 cents. 27% of Alaska's rural communities lack indoor plumbing for the majority of their homes, and more than 180 communities suffer from inadequate sanitation, inadequate waste disposal, or unsafe drinking water. Consequently, the hepatitis infection rate in rural Alaska far exceeds the national average. Medical services in these communities are often very basic or simply unavailable, and weather dependent emergency medical evacuation can take up to 36 hours.

With such extensive challenges, the Commission focused on specific areas of need based on relative urgency and availability of funding. The theme of rural energy, as a prerequisite to all other community and economic development, was selected as the top priority for infrastructure funds in Fiscal Year 1999. Rural primary health care facilities were identified as the second infrastructure theme

for the Commission beginning in Fiscal Year 2000. These two themes will continue to be areas of primary focus for infrastructure funds through Fiscal Year 2003. The Commission, consistent with Congressional intent, may add one or more themes in the future, guided by an agency partner and community-based planning efforts.

When the Denali Commission provides funding for a bulk fuel storage tank upgrade or a primary health care clinic, it does more than just provide a facility. Before any project gains Commission support, the community must include a comprehensive business plan that ensures long-term operations and maintenance and a corresponding program to train local Alaskans for jobs associated with the project. This provides a source of employment in communities where unemployment rates often exceed fifty percent; it ensures the life of the facility; and most importantly, it decreases the community's dependence on federal assistance.

The Denali Commission made progress during the three short years since its inception, but there are still significant gaps in the most basic infrastructure and community services. The Denali Commission provides a unique opportunity to harness the resources of federal and state agencies, local and tribal governments, and private sector partners to make a difference in these rural communities and to put them on the path to a sustainable future. We believe that given continued support, we can and will reach this goal.

Thank you for your support and interest in the Denali Commission.



Jeff Staser
Federal Co-Chair



Fran Ulmer
State Co-Chair





ALASKA'S CHALLENGES

Above: Mary from Kotlik gets a ride on an ATV.

“Government should be competent and accountable to the people. The structure of this Commission is intended to promote these outcomes, and our results will be measured by the public we jointly serve. If we succeed, our infrastructure projects will support sustainable economic self-sufficiency. We, and our partners, will succeed to the degree that we continue to listen to the people of Alaska, and hold ourselves accountable to them.”

Jeff Staser, Denali Commission Federal Co-Chair

“The Denali Commission not only provides needed funds for infrastructure development, it has also facilitated meaningful partnerships among local, state, federal and native organizations.”

Fran Ulmer, Denali Commission State Co-Chair

As the 49th State, Alaska has enjoyed the rights and responsibilities of statehood for only 42 years. Alaska did not have the opportunity to develop its infrastructure at the same time as the rest of the Union.

When America was building the Erie Canal and laying its first 30,000 miles of railroad tracks, Alaska wasn't even a state – it was still owned by the Russians. In 1933, the nation recognized the need for access to affordable and reliable electricity, yet today most Alaskan communities do not have access to a power grid or affordable energy. President Eisenhower's National Highway System still excludes over two-thirds of Alaska's communities.

Alaska is striving to reach the same level of infrastructure development as the other states so Alaskan communities can achieve a similar level of sustainability and economic self-sufficiency.

When designing and constructing such infrastructure facilities in Alaska, there are many challenges unique to the state that should be taken into consideration.

Construction in rural Alaska's 399 communities is a tremendous challenge. It is slower, more involved and costly than in any part of the country. Construction practices routinely used

throughout the United States have to be rethought and altered at significant expense to work in Alaska's harsh climate.

- Special engineering for foundations and utilities is required if the contractor is working in the frozen soils of the central and northern regions of the state.
- Many of the communities do not have adequate infrastructure to accommodate the contractor's workforce. The contractors may have to provide for their own feeding, lodging, and sanitation; and often have to bring in outside workers due to a lack of trained local labor.

The extreme Alaskan climate also poses challenges to operation and maintenance of a facility.

- The temperature in Alaska can plunge to -70 degrees (F) during dark winters, which causes oils to turn to gel, and plastics to shatter easily.
- Since many of the rural Alaskan communities receive their goods by barge, their receipt of construction materials is limited to when the river is flowing and not iced over.

If the equipment and materials break down after they have arrived, the entire project can

come to a halt as a replacement part is barged or flown up from Seattle or Anchorage.

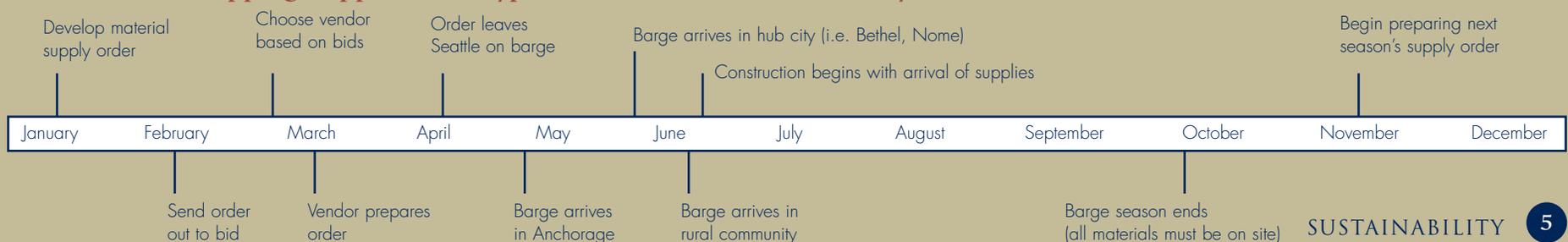
Depending on how far north the project is situated, the window of opportunity to reliably navigate the river and bring in barged goods can be as little as 30 days. Typically, most communities have a four month barging window.

Then there are the challenges inherent in the grandness of the state.

- The rural Alaskan communities are scattered across an area one-fifth the size of the contiguous 48 states.
- Alaska has more than 3,000 rivers, three million lakes, and 29,000 square miles of glaciers, North America's tallest peak, and 10% of the world's active volcanoes.
- Major earthquake fault lines in many populated areas demand the highest standards of construction.

Despite a population density of about one person per square mile (one seventy-fifth of the U.S. average), the challenge of living on the "Last Frontier" fosters a strong sense of community among people who work together to overcome adversity.

Timetable for Shipping Supplies to a Typical Isolated Rural Community





CREATION OF THE COMMISSION

Above: Jeff Staser and Alice Pete (from Stebbins) in Unalakleet.



"I am encouraged by the work the Commission has done so far to modernize the basic infrastructure of rural Alaska. As a catalyst, the Commission concept has proven highly effective. Federal funds provided to date have been leveraged with other funding sources, including non-profit foundations, while keeping overhead costs low.

Local communities have risen to the challenge of adopting tough new sustainability standards. Agencies of government at all levels are cooperating to deliver cost-effective and sustainable projects while respecting community based planning. The teamwork has been excellent. It is my hope that Congress will continue to support this important effort."

Senator Ted Stevens, United States Senate

Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska authored the Denali Commission Act of 1998, which was signed into law on October 21, 1998, becoming Title III of Division C of Public Law 105-277, and was codified as 42 USC 3121. The Act is an innovative federal-state partnership designed to provide critical utilities, infrastructure, and support for economic development in Alaska by delivering federal services in the most cost-effective manner possible. With the creation of the Denali Commission, Congress acknowledged the need for increased inter-agency cooperation with a focus on America's most remote communities. The goal is to lower the cost of living and raise the standard of living throughout Alaska by ensuring all Alaskans have the means to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

The Act specified that the Denali Commission should have the following purposes:

- To deliver services of the Federal Government in the most cost-effective manner possible by reducing administrative and overhead costs.

- To promote rural development, provide power generation and transmission facilities, modern communication systems, water and sewer systems, and other infrastructure needs.
- To provide job training and other economic development services in particularly distressed communities (many of which have a rate of unemployment that exceeds 50 percent).

The Denali Commission Act was later amended on May 21, 1999, under Title I, §105 of Public Law 106-31. This amendment prohibited the Denali Commission from using more than five percent of its funding for administrative expenses. The Denali Commission is working well below this statutory limit and is keeping its administrative costs at three percent.

The Denali Commission Act was further amended on November 29, 1999, by Title VII of Appendix D, §701 of Public Law 106-113. This amendment was a vote of confidence from Congress in that it expanded the Denali Commission's purview to include health care facilities.

The Denali Commission was specifically directed to plan, construct, and equip health, nutrition, and child care projects, including hospitals, health care clinics, and mental health facilities.

The Denali Commission is administered by the Federal Co-Chair. The State Co-Chair is the Governor of Alaska. Five Commissioners are appointed by the Secretary of Commerce from Alaskan statewide organizations that represent Alaskan Natives, organized labor, the University system, construction contractors and municipal managers. The Commission's staff consists of professionals detailed to the Commission from various state and federal agencies and other organizations. Supporting administrative personnel are paid directly by the Commission.

Denali Commission Timeline

September 1998
Senator Ted Stevens introduces Denali Commission Legislation

April 1999
Denali Commission's First Meeting - Energy Infrastructure Theme selected

Year 2000

- Denali Commission becomes part of President Clinton's FY 00 Budget
- Denali Commission begins receiving Trans Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund Interest for Bulk Fuel Tank Construction (approximately \$10M/year)
- Health Care Infrastructure Needs Assessment identifies \$253M in statewide need

June 2000 - Present
Over 20 Rural Health Care Construction Projects completed or underway



1998

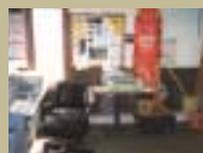
October 21, 1998
Denali Commission Act becomes law



1999

2000

January 2000
Denali Commission selects Health Care Infrastructure as second theme



2001

May 1999- Present
38 Energy Projects completed or under construction



2001

Year 2001
USDA Rural Utility Service funds Denali Commission with additional \$15M for Alaska Energy Infrastructure

THE COMMISSIONERS



Jeff Staser is the Federal Co-Chair of the Denali Commission. A fourth generation Alaskan, he worked on the staff of Senator Ted Stevens in Washington, D.C. as his Legislative Assistant for Natural Resources, Rural Utilities, Science and Technology and Economic Development for over four years. He is a graduate of West Point and holds three Masters Degrees, including a Masters of Arts, a Masters of Business Administration, and a Masters of Science from Stanford University in Construction Management. Prior to joining Senator Stevens, Mr. Staser was Assistant Director of Civil Works for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Mr. Staser serves as President of the Federal Executive Association and is active in other local and national economic development organizations.



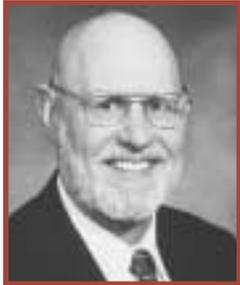
Fran Ulmer is the State Co-Chair of the Denali Commission and is serving her second term as Alaska's Lieutenant Governor. She has also served as Mayor of Juneau and in the State of Alaska House of Representatives for eight years. She is active in a wide variety of issue and program areas, including overseeing the Division of Elections, telecommunications, economic development, workforce development, fisheries and the Governor's Children's Cabinet. Lieutenant Governor Ulmer serves on numerous other boards and commissions including the Alaska Science and Technology Foundation, Alaska Land Managers Forum, Alaska Human Resources Investment Council, Federal Elections Commission Advisory Panel, North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission and the Federal Communications Commission's State and Local Government Advisory Committee.



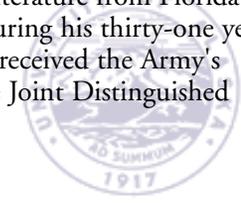
Julie E. Kitka currently serves as President of the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) at the pleasure of a thirty-seven member Board of Directors representing the thirteen regional Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act corporations, the twelve regional non-profit tribal associations and the villages. She represents AFN before the U.S. Congress, federal agencies, the Alaska State Legislature and state agencies on Alaska Native issues of statewide importance. Ms. Kitka began working at AFN in late 1981 and has held numerous positions within the organization including Special Assistant-Human Resources, Congressional Lobbyist and Vice-President. She earned a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from Alaska Pacific University in Anchorage.



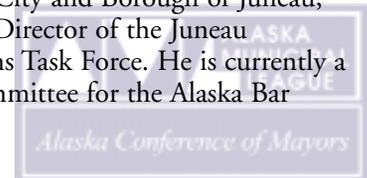
Mano Frey has served as Executive President of the Alaska State AFL-CIO since 1984. In August of 1977, Mr. Frey was appointed Pipeline Field Representative for Laborers Union Local #341 and delegate to the Anchorage Central Labor Council. In mid-1978, Mr. Frey transferred to 341's Anchorage office. In October of 1978, he was appointed to his first term as 341's President and was re-elected in 1980 to a second term. At that time, he was also elected as a Delegate of the Alaska State District Council of Laborers. In 1981, Mr. Frey was elected by the Executive Board to his first term as 341's Business Manager and has been re-elected for three-year terms in every subsequent election.



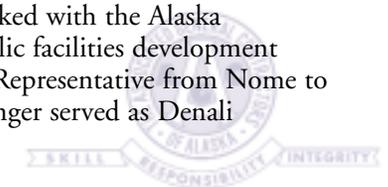
Mark R. Hamilton became the twelfth President of the University of Alaska on August 10, 1998. Prior to accepting the chief leadership position of the University, Hamilton was a U.S. Army Major General in charge of recruiting. Hamilton received his Bachelor of Science degree from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and his Masters Degree in English Literature from Florida State University. He is also a graduate of the Armed Forces Staff College and of the U.S. Army War College. During his thirty-one years of active duty, Hamilton was assigned to various locations around the globe, including two tours in Alaska. He received the Army's highest peacetime award, the Distinguished Service Medal; and the Armed Forces' highest peacetime award, the Joint Distinguished Service Medal.



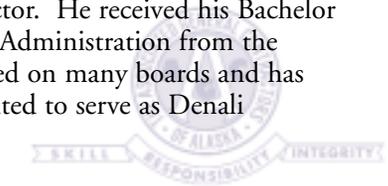
Kevin Ritchie is Executive Director of the Alaska Municipal League/Alaska Conference of Mayors, a coalition of 141 cities and boroughs representing approximately 97% of the population of Alaska. He is also an adjunct instructor in the Masters of Public Administration Program at the University of Alaska Southeast. His background includes: Manager of the City and Borough of Juneau; Director of the Division of Personnel/Equal Employment Opportunity for the State of Alaska; Executive Director of the Juneau Economic Development Council; and VISTA Volunteer for the Tacoma Urban League, Minority Concerns Task Force. He is currently a member of the Board of Directors of the National League of Cities, a member of the Area Discipline Committee for the Alaska Bar Association and a Past President and Charter Member of the Juneau Gastineau Rotary Club.



Heinrich Springer served as Executive Director of the Alaskan Association of General Contractors from his election in 1991 to his retirement in December of 1999. A civil engineer, Mr. Springer emigrated from Germany in 1959 and has been in Alaska since 1960. Mr. Springer was a Post Engineer with the U.S. Army at Fort Wainwright, Alaska, for three years and worked with the Alaska Department of Transportation for twenty-three years. He has thirty years of experience in all areas of public facilities development including research, design, planning, construction, operations and maintenance. Mr. Springer has been a Representative from Nome to the Alaska State Legislature and continues to be active in community development and politics. Mr. Springer served as Denali Commissioner from April 1999 to September 2001.



Richard Cattanach is Executive Director of the Associated General Contractors of Alaska. A Certified Public Accountant by training, Mr. Cattanach has been a university professor, a university administrator, a banker, and a contractor. He received his Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from the University of Wisconsin, a Masters of Science in Business Administration from the University of Denver, and a Doctor of Philosophy from Arizona State University. Mr. Cattanach has served on many boards and has received numerous awards for his work on behalf of the construction industry. Mr. Cattanach was appointed to serve as Denali Commissioner in September 2001.





ESTABLISHING PRIORITIES

Above: Kevin Ritchie; Jeff Staser; Henry Springer; Lonnie Tebbits, President Noorvik Native Community IRA Council; Mano Frey; and Nelson Angapak representing Alaska Federation of Natives in Noorvik.

“The Denali Commission continues to build on its success of providing support to rural Alaska in much needed infrastructure development. We are seeing positive results already.”

**Julie Kitka, Commissioner
Alaska Federation of Natives**

In accordance with the Denali Commission Act, the Commission determines its own operating principles and funding criteria. These are outlined in the annual Commission work plan that is available on the Denali Commission's web page at www.denali.gov.

Each annual Commission work plan is open to public comment by being published in the Federal Register; posted on the Denali Commission's web page at www.denali.gov; and posted on the State of Alaska web page at www.Alaska.gov. After extensive public review, the annual work plan incorporates revisions in response to the information, views, and comments received from all interested parties. The Federal Co-Chair then consults with appropriate federal officials in Alaska and the full Denali Commission before finalizing the document. The Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Federal Co-Chair, ultimately will approve, disapprove, or partially approve the work plan.

The Commission's fundamental operating principle is to provide the opportunity for Alaskans to take a more active role in federal decision-making on issues that pertain to them.

Commissioners draw upon community-based, regionally supported comprehensive plans, as well as input from individuals, organizations, and partners to guide funding decisions. This approach helps provide basic services in the most cost-effective manner by moving the problem-solving resources closer to the people best able to implement solutions.

To establish its priorities for projects and funding, the Commission designated rural energy as its first infrastructure theme in 1999, and rural health care facilities and services as its second infrastructure theme in 2000. See the Denali Commission Timeline, page seven.

To reflect this focus, the Commission formed an infrastructure subcommittee, a job training subcommittee, and an economic development subcommittee which use the following guiding principles to select their projects:

Guiding Principles for the Infrastructure Subcommittee:

- A project must be sustainable.
- A project should be consistent with a comprehensive community or regional plan.
- Any organization seeking funding assistance must have a demonstrated commitment to operation and maintenance of the facility for its design life. This commitment would normally include an institutional structure to levy and collect user fees if necessary, to account for and manage financial resources, and to have trained and certified personnel necessary to operate and maintain a facility.

Guiding Principles for the Job Training Subcommittee:

- Training should increase the skills and knowledge of local residents to become employed in jobs created by the Denali Commission's investment in public facilities in a community.
- In order to protect the federal investment, training should increase the local capacity to operate and maintain Denali Commission funded public infrastructure.

Guiding Principles for the Economic Development Subcommittee:

- Priority will be given to projects that enhance employment in high unemployment areas of the state (economically distressed), with emphasis on sustainable, long-term local jobs or career opportunities.
- Projects should be consistent with statewide and regional plans.
- The Denali Commission may fund demonstration projects that are not a part of a regional or statewide economic development plan if such projects have significant potential to contribute to economic development.



THE SUSTAINABILITY RESOLUTION

On September 20, 2001, the Denali Commission unanimously passed the following resolution which defines the requirements that communities and organizations must meet before infrastructure is constructed. This resolution is another step toward ensuring that all infrastructure projects constructed with Denali Commission funding will last for many generations to come.

Resolution No. 01-15: A Resolution Regarding Sustainability for Denali Commission Funded Infrastructure Projects

WHEREAS, the Commission is charged with developing infrastructure to serve rural Alaskan communities, with preference given to those that are economically distressed and with particular regard to health and safety needs; and

WHEREAS, the Commission recognizes that healthy and safe communities depend on sustainable infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, one of the Commission's GUIDING PRINCIPLES states that projects must be sustainable, and sustainability is one of the Commission's CORE VALUES; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Congress, through legislation drafted by Senator Ted Stevens, has directed the Commission to ensure that all infrastructure projects demonstrate sustainability as a prerequisite for Denali Commission funding; and

WHEREAS, both the U.S. Congress and the Alaska State Legislature have strongly advised the Denali Commission to avoid the creation of unfunded future liabilities for either the State or Federal government; and

WHEREAS, the cost of constructing, operating, maintaining, renewing, and replacing infrastructure in rural Alaska is considerably more expensive than infrastructure in urban Alaska or the 48 contiguous states; and

WHEREAS, most communities in rural Alaska are economically distressed with unemployment levels several times the national average, and with income levels a fraction of the national level; and

WHEREAS, the high cost of services in rural Alaska and the operation and maintenance of rural infrastructure is currently assisted by a number of programs including the Power Cost Equalization Program, Low Income Heating and Electric Assistance Program, Remote Maintenance Worker Program, Rural Utility Business Advisor Program, government subsidized loans, and other means; and

WHEREAS, operating efficiencies and cost reduction can be achieved through a variety of means including simplification and standardization, increasing the scale or regionalization of utility systems or other infrastructure system in order to achieve the required management capacity, and combining fuel orders to acquire economies of scale; and

WHEREAS, consistent application of sound business principles is a fundamental prerequisite to sustainable infrastructure or services; and

WHEREAS, life cycle cost of infrastructure increases dramatically when sustainability principles are not applied:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Denali Commission reconfirms its commitment to sustainability for Commission funded infrastructure projects as a CORE VALUE and as a GUIDING PRINCIPLE with the following understanding:

- Sustainability, by definition, includes **all** costs associated with management, operation and maintenance, renewal and replacement (after the design life has been achieved) necessary to maintain an acceptable level of service.
- The high cost of infrastructure in rural Alaska makes it infeasible for the total costs of all services in all communities to be borne by local users, however, **to the extent feasible**, user rates should include all costs necessary to achieve sustainability.
- All practical steps should be taken, including simplification of projects, standardization of infrastructure, combining of utilities, regionalization of utility management structures, bulk purchase of fuels, training and development of management personnel and other actions that reduce the cost of sustainable infrastructure.

- Before Denali Commission funding is applied to the construction of any infrastructure project there must be a sound business plan. The Denali Commission considers sound business planning as a key process in defining sustainability to ensure funded infrastructure projects will be operated and maintained and demonstrating how all costs, which are necessary to assure a sustainable project or level of service, will be covered.
- All parties to the Commission within their spheres of responsibility, as individual entities or in collaborative efforts, will seek to reduce the cost of sustainable rural utilities and support subsidies that are demonstrated as necessary to ensure that basic infrastructure and essential services are available in rural Alaska at an affordable cost.

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Denali Commission is comprised of seven members (or their duly appointed alternate), of whom six, constituting a quorum, were present at a meeting duly and regularly called, noticed, convened and held this 20th day of September, 2001, and that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted at said meeting by the affirmative vote of seven members (Jeff Staser voting proxy for Jim Sampson), and opposed by 0 members, and that said Resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way.

DATED this 20th day of September, 2001

Jeff Staser,
Federal Co-Chair

Fran Ulmer,
State Co-Chair



Above: Denali Commission's Al Ewing (center) with Moses Strauss (right), Vice-Chairman Qemirtalek Coast Corporation; and Tommy Phillips Sr. (left), President of Traditional Council of Kongiganak, signing the Kongiganak Energy Business Plan.

"Projects for their own sake that do not include the promise of sustainability, including training and maintenance, will serve on as ribbon cutting events in the near term, and monuments to failure in the long term."

**Mark Hamilton, Commissioner
University of Alaska**



HEALTH CARE

Ensuring Sustainability of All Health Facilities:

All Denali Commission Health Care facilities are evaluated through a Request For Proposal process that awards funding to projects that have long-term operations and maintenance in place.



Above: Health Center Groundbreaking Ceremony at Unalakleet.
Left: Completed Health Center Project in the village of Emmonak.

"This is a wonderful opportunity to help my fellow Americans in some of the most important and critical health issues facing us today."

Tommy G. Thompson
Secretary of Health and Human Services

The Denali Commission was granted statutory authority to address health care issues in Title VII of Appendix D, §701 of P. L. 106-113 that was signed into law on November 29, 1999. This amendment authorizes the Denali Commission to plan, construct, and equip health, nutrition, and child care projects, including hospitals, health care clinics, and mental health facilities including drug and alcohol treatment centers.

In 2000, the Commission identified rural primary care needs in more than 288 rural communities, and estimated the cost of needed rural primary care facilities to be \$253 million.

The Denali Commission is working to ensure all Alaskans receive safe and reliable health care:

- The Denali Commission supports the rural health care referral pattern of bringing health care programs closer to the rural residents.

A practical example of this is the primary care community clinic for Savoonga that provides Community Health Aide service to the immediate community. If a patient

requires a higher level of medical attention, then the patient is referred to a sub-regional clinic, which provides mid-level health care service generally performed by a physician's assistant or nurse practitioner.

- Sub-regional clinics are located at air transportation hubs allowing patients from the surrounding villages to access the next level of health care often within 8-12 hours (round trip), such as the Unalakleet Health Center Project.
- In order to receive Commission funding, the health care facility must commit that it will be open to all who seek medical attention.

Information on the funding and cost-share aspects of the current Denali Commission's health care projects:

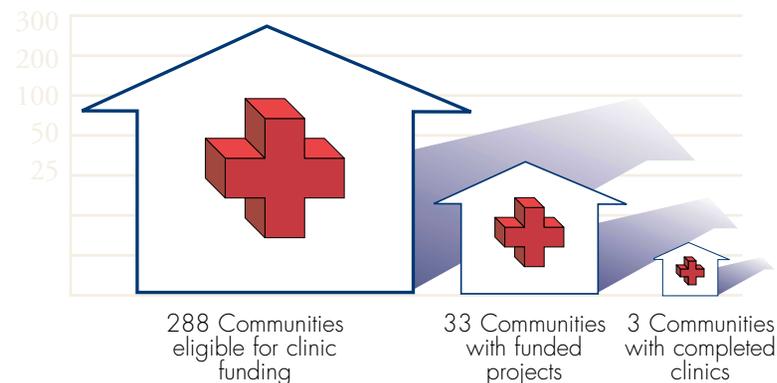
- The Denali Commission currently has a total of 33 funded health care projects.
- FY 2001 funding for health care was \$20 million, with \$10 million from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHSHS) and \$10 million in Denali Commission funding.

- The DHHS project cost share requirement ranges between 20 and 50% of the total project cost, and is based on the economic status of the community.
- Of the \$22 million in Commission health facilities funded projects (FY 1999-2001), a total of \$19.5 million in additional project funding has been leveraged. This brings the total on-the-ground funding to \$41.5 million.

The future goals of the Denali Commission Health Care Program:

- The Denali Commission seeks to provide funding and support for clinics to include dental services and mental health and substance abuse treatment space within the facility.
- The Denali Commission recognizes that there should be a balance between those communities with the greatest health care need and those that historically have well-maintained a community clinic. In future years, the Commission expects to fund clinic repair projects to support these organizations.

Primary Health Clinic Project Progress





E N E R G Y

Ensuring Sustainability of All Energy Projects:

In partnership with Alaska Energy Authority and Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, all communities receiving Denali Commission funding for energy-related projects must have the following:

1. Business Plan— detailing funding of ongoing operations and maintenance, and renewal and replacement.
2. Back-up Operator— in case the requirements of the business plan are not being met a back-up operator will take over operations.



Above: A completed bulk fuel tank farm project in Tuntutuliak.
Left: Non-code compliant fuel storage tanks in Grayling.

"The Denali Commission and the Alaska Energy Authority had two important firsts this year— we executed a business plan in Kongiganak which provides a roadmap to sustainability, and conducted a highly successful resident welding training program in Kotlik."

**Bob Poe, Executive Director
Alaska Industrial Export Authority
and Alaska Energy Authority**

The Denali Commission continued to place the majority of its infrastructure funding on rural energy projects in FY 2001. Several improvements to the program were made this year.

- The Commission provided a more detailed and workable definition of sustainability;
- The Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) tripled its construction capacity by contracting with the private sector;
- The first business plan incorporating full life-cycle costs including replacement costs and backup operators was negotiated and signed by AEA and the community of Kongiganak;
- The AEA project in Kotlik demonstrated a model resident welding training program and commitment to the new sustainability standards;
- Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC) joined as a partner for design and construction of sustainable bulk fuel tank farms and rural power system upgrades in 23 of its 52 member communities, with rate payers providing cost-sharing; and
- Two new sources of funds became available for energy projects.

This year 10 rural power system upgrades were completed as well as eight code-compliant, consolidated bulk fuel facilities.

In 2001, eight new bulk fuel tank farms were completed, ensuring safe storage of 1,295,511 gallons of fuel. These tank farms were constructed in the communities of:

- Kiana
- Old Harbor
- Allakaket
- Manokotak
- Chignik Lagoon
- Port Graham
- Kotlik
- Napaskiak

Kotlik is a good example of a project design for Alaskan site conditions. The new Kotlik tank farm upgrades the existing non-compliant system that was recently cited for violations by the US Coast Guard. The new \$3.8 million facility is state-of-the-art, fully code-compliant, and is scheduled to be built within a single construction season. This farm is representative of the type built in low-lying Delta areas, using a pile foundation structure, a steel containment deck elevated above the flood level, and site-built vertical tanks. Another significant feature of the project is a successful local training program funded through the Denali Training Fund. This program currently has six local residents working on the project as apprentice welders and receiving certifications.

The Commission established criteria to describe a sustainable utility, including provisions for adequate preventive and scheduled maintenance, a ten-year financial forecast and capital replacement and expansion plan, and a rate structure analysis designed to pay for these forecast costs. Provision is made for training and assistance, as well as a phase-in

period for the utility to come into full compliance with the clarified standards.

Sustainability standards were clarified and business plans necessary to achieve sustainability were established as a prerequisite to construction of all energy projects.

In addition, there is an agreement that a "back-up operator" will be appointed if the utility is unable to operate in accordance with the business plan. Now there are business plans under development for 20 consolidated bulk fuel tank farms and four rural power system upgrades around the state. The time required to develop business plans has slowed the shift into construction on some projects, but economic benefits and guarantees of sustainability should result from this approach.

Bulk Fuel Storage Need in Gallons



5,162,419 gallons completed



45,493,035 gallons needed

(ENERGY continued...)

The Alaska Energy Authority, as one of the Commission's original partners, continues work on the rural energy project theme. In seeking to quadruple the rate of construction to meet our goal of completing all tank farm projects by 2010, it became necessary to augment their capabilities.

The Commission identified Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC) as a new design and construction management partner this year. AVEC was funded to complete 14 bulk fuel tanks and 17 power system upgrades for a total of \$24 million including nearly \$3 million in AVEC matching funds. In addition, AVEC is contributing its overhead with a zero percent allowance for overhead expense. This new partnership, along with two new funding sources, enabled the Commission to more than double funding to energy projects in FY 2001.

In late FY 2000, Denali Commission began receiving interest funds from the federal Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability fund, which may only be used for bulk fuel projects.

The first projects authorized using Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability funding began in FY 2001. In FY 2001, the Denali Commission also joined with US Department of Agriculture Rural Utilities Service (RUS) to fund rural power system upgrades under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. These dedicated funds may only be used for communities that meet stringent criteria and experience extremely high costs for energy.

Before and After of Two Completed Bulk Fuel Storage Projects



before

Left: Non-compliant fuel tanks in Tuntutuliak.
Right: The completed bulk fuel tank farm in Tuntutuliak.



after



before

Left: Non-compliant fuel tanks in Atmataluk.
Right: The completed bulk fuel tank farm in Atmataluk.



after

Energy Infrastructure in a Typical Isolated Rural Alaska Community

Due to freezing, barges only deliver bulk fuel, equipment and materials to the community in the summer months.

Fuel is transported from the marine header to the bulk fuel storage facility through a pipeline.



Fuel is delivered from barges and stored in bulk fuel storage tanks.

Generators located in community powerplant produce electricity for all homes and community facilities. (Typically over \$0.40 per kwh.)



Waste heat is distributed to other facilities such as a water treatment plant, school, health clinic, etc.



Diesel and unleaded fuel are transported through a pipeline to the retailer.



Retailer sells diesel fuel and unleaded gasoline. (Typically over \$3.00 per gallon.)



Diesel fuel is purchased from retailer and transported by resident to the home where it is stored for use in independent residential heating units.

Diesel fuel is carried through a pipeline to the water treatment plant heating system to prevent freezing.





J O B T R A I N I N G

Ensuring Sustainability of All Public Facilities Through Training:

In order to have sustained facilities in rural Alaska, community training of local residents must be encouraged and supported.

- Construction Training ensures that local residents construct the projects they will ultimately be operating and maintaining.
- Operations Training, such as for bulk fuel tank and power plant operators, is vital due to the complex nature of these facilities.
- Maintenance Training for all public facilities ensures the design life of the project is met.



Above: Gerry McDonagh of the Denali Training Fund with a group of welder trainees in Kotlik.
Left: Mike Hunt, welder trainee in Kotlik.

"The Denali Training Fund is an important component of the Denali Commission's mission. Rural Alaskans are the untapped resource needed to achieve the mission and the Denali Training Fund has been an effective program in developing that resource."

**Mano Frey, Commission
Alaska State AFL-CIO**

Through the Commission's standing policy of providing ten percent of annual funding for training, significant strides have been made toward ensuring that every Alaskan has the opportunity to acquire the skills necessary to advance in today's high technology society. The Commission believes that through appropriate training funded by state and federal dollars, Alaskans will be able to use these newly acquired skills to build a strong and sustainable community. As a matter of policy, the Commission seeks to tie training to specific job opportunities, and seeks to support career development and not just jobs.

The Denali Training Fund was established in partnership with the State of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development in fiscal year 2000.

"Together, Denali Commission and State of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development have created one of the most effective and successful training programs in Alaska's history."

Ed Flanagan
 Department of Labor and Workforce Development, State of Alaska

Guidelines of Denali Training Fund:

- Financial Awards are generally under \$25,000.
- Awards are given to any non-profit, community, government agency, or for-profit entity.
- All Training must lead to a future job.
- Funds cannot be used to subsidize wages.

Successes of the Denali Training Fund in 2001:

- **An additional \$3 million was made available to new training projects.**
- **277 rural residents have been trained for construction operations and maintenance careers and over 400 are in training.**

The Denali Commission has also developed successful partnerships with several organizations that are instrumental in strengthening and reforming training for rural residents. These organizations now have the support to implement a complete system of training from elementary school curriculum to certificate and degree completion to ensure that a pool of qualified rural Alaskans will be established.

The following is a brief description of each of the Denali Commission's Training Partners and their role:

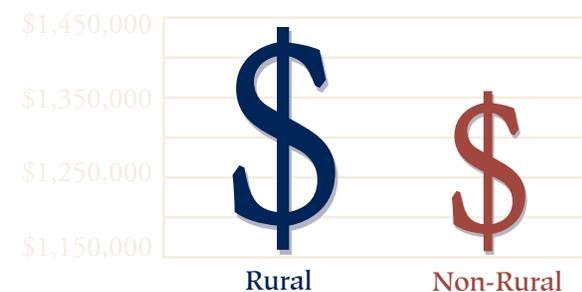
- Alaska Native Coalition on Employment and Training – Regional Coordination
- Alaska Vocational Technical Center – Building Maintenance Repairer and Bulk Fuel and Utility Operator Curricula
- Alaska Works Partnership – Apprenticeship Outreach
- Associated General Contractors – Construction Career Pathways

Another aspect of the Denali Commission's focus on training is the ongoing monitoring of all workers on Denali Commission construction projects. The Denali Commission goes far beyond general local hire statistics. It is able to report on the actual wages that went into a community, and the jobs that were filled by local residents and non-residents. The graph below shows the payroll earnings by residency on Denali Commission projects to date.

Number of Trainees Funded in FY01 by Type



Payroll Earnings by Residency of Individuals





OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Above: Savoonga residents on the steps of their new health clinic.

Ensuring Sustainability Through Economic Development and Other Vital Infrastructure:

In order to have sustained facilities in rural Alaska communities, a local economy and vital infrastructure must be enhanced. This is done through the following programs:

- Mini Grant Program, Alaska Growth Capital and the Airport Assistance Program provide needed capital and grants to rural communities to build infrastructure in order to grow local economies.
- Community Priorities Program encouraged self-determination by the selection of top community priorities for infrastructure development.

“The Associated General Contractors have long realized that sustainable infrastructure development requires much more than just construction. I am proud to be a part of the Denali Commission that also realizes this truth and is committed to not only construction of infrastructure, but a long-term sustainable plan that includes training, the local economy and other vital infrastructure.”

**Richard Cattanach, Commissioner
Associated General Contractors of Alaska**

While the Denali Commission has followed the themes of Energy and Rural Health in funding infrastructure projects, there have been a small number of projects funded as pilot or demonstration projects for the following reasons:

- To assess the needs and roles of other themes.
- To take into account special critical requirements.
- To encourage comprehensive community planning for infrastructure and other needs.
- To fill gaps in essential areas not addressed in our themes or other agency programs.

To assess the needs and roles of other themes:

- A Solid Waste Transfer Station demonstration project was funded in the City of Klawock. This transfer station will take the place of the existing, overflowed landfill serving Craig, Klawock, Naukati and Coffman Cove on southern Prince of Wales Island.
- The Commission invested \$500,000 again this year in a partnership co-funded by the USDA Forest Service in support of the State of Alaska, Department of Community and Economic Development's Mini-Grant Program.

To take into account special critical requirements:

- The Denali Commission reserved up to \$600,000 to use as matching funds for rural communities that want to enhance local self-determination by becoming their own public airport sponsor. Three financial assistance awards this year provided a partial local match to eight FAA grants in Kwigillingok, Egegik, Venetie and Arctic Village.
- In order to address the Economic Development mission prescribed in the Denali Commission Act, the Denali Commission joined forces with Alaska Growth Capital in 2000 by investing \$824,000 to promote economic development in rural communities, particularly distressed rural communities, where technical assistance and small business loans are needed but access to bank capital is limited.

In 2001, the Commission invested an additional \$1.5 million with Alaska Growth Capital. Between January 1 and August 31, 2001, AGC disbursed over \$1.6 million to businesses in three communities in rural Alaska, and is completing the financing process for an additional \$600,000.

To encourage comprehensive community planning for infrastructure and other needs:

- The Denali Commission has targeted \$4.5 million for the Community Priorities Program to provide supplemental funding for community fixed infrastructure projects other than energy projects or health clinics. This program is administered by the Department of Community and Economic Development, Division of Community and Business Development.

To qualify, a project must be identified as a priority in a community plan; have documented community support, and consensus between local governing bodies; and be "construction ready." Also, the applicant must have a commitment for at least one-third of the funding needed for the project from other sources and provide a 10% local cash match.





GOVERNMENT COORDINATION

Above: Fishing boats on the coast of the village of Savoonga.

Ensuring Sustainability Through Government Coordination:

Better coordinated government services translate to efficient delivery of vital government services. More efficient government reduces the cost of services, thus making sustainability more achievable.

“I believe the most enduring contribution of the Denali Commission may well be the new spirit of cooperation and coordination between federal agencies, state agencies, and municipal and tribal governments.”

**Kevin Ritchie, Commissioner
Alaska Municipal League**

The first mandated purpose of the Denali Commission is "to deliver services of the Federal Government in the most cost-effective manner possible." The Denali Commission recognizes that by working with other agencies, the Commission can eliminate duplication, share resources, and bring a best practices approach to doing the public's business. The Denali Commission is developing several initiatives detailed below that streamline delivery of government services.

Non-Profit Relationship Building Initiative

The Denali Commission is working to develop strong relationships with the Alaska Native regional non-profits and regional health corporations. The Commission constantly seeks ways to work together to maximize the results of our combined efforts. For example, the Denali Commission, USDA-Rural Development (USDA-RD), and the State of Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) collaborated with the CEO/Presidents of several Alaska Native regional non-profits.

To reinforce the concept of a community producing one comprehensive community plan, the Commission requested the

assistance of the regional non-profits in scheduling a meeting with one of their communities which included the city, tribe, and local village corporation.

Every community visited by the Commission and our partners showed clear evidence that local planning is taking place and that communities are working together.

Regional Funding Summits

Under the leadership of USDA-RD, nine regional funding summits were held around the state in partnership with the Denali Commission and the State of Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development. Summits were held in Juneau, Bethel, Klawock, Dillingham, Glennallen, Delta, Kodiak, Nome and St. Mary's. The summits brought state and federal agency staff to geographic hub locations to meet with regional and local leadership in identifying and working on infrastructure priorities.

Starting in June 2001, the Denali Commission began an assessment process to follow-up with state and federal agencies that had committed to work with the communities and their

infrastructure-funding requests presented at the funding summit, and found the results in the chart below.

A review meeting of the Denali Commission MOU signatories, agency staff, and regional organizations was held in August. This meeting also marked the passing of the summit leadership to the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development.

Denali Commission MOU

The Denali Commission federal/state MOU is approaching its first year of implementation, and has resulted in many successful collaborations.

- Nine funding summits within the last year promoting the need for local planning and agency coordination for infrastructure projects using community-developed comprehensive plans.
- Jobs Summits held in conjunction with funding summits to encourage agencies and communities to plan for infrastructure projects through training.
- Continued enhancement of the Rural Alaska Project Identification System (RAPIDS) and Community Profiles databases.

Assessing Progress of State and Federal Agencies that participated in Regional Funding Summits

- 21% of the projects were completely funded
- 39% of the projects were partially funded
- 25% of the projects were not funded yet but progress had been made
- 15% of the projects had not made progress or were no longer a community priority





THE DENALI COMMISSION STAFF *(Pictured from left to right, back row first)*

Michelle Anderson, Governor's Representative

Funding Agency: State of Alaska Governor's Office

Michelle Anderson serves as liaison between the Denali Commission and state government in Alaska. Ms. Anderson holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from the University of Alaska Anchorage. Prior to joining the Commission, Ms. Anderson was Director of the Alaska State Community Service Commission. She serves as Vice-chair on the Council of Advisors for the Alaska Native Studies program at the University of Alaska, Anchorage.

Yvette Wilkins, Management, Financial Analyst

Funding Agency: Denali Commission

As Deputy Operations Director, Yvette Wilkins manages financial reporting for the Commission and assists with both administrative and program level projects. Ms. Wilkins holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration from Wayland University and brings to the Commission extensive experience in contracting, procurement and program management from the Air Force.

Joel Neimeyer, Project Manager

Funding Agency: Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium

Joel Neimeyer is a commissioned officer with the U.S. Public Health Service on detail to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium. Commander Neimeyer oversees rural health care programs sponsored by the Commission. He is a licensed professional engineer with experience in environmental engineering, sanitation and infrastructure development. He obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Texas, Austin.

Charlie Walls, Energy Program Consultant

Funding Agency: Denali Commission Contractor

Charlie Walls is an advisor to the energy program, coordinating work with the Commission's partners and assisting in the development of energy policies and strategies. Mr. Walls brings over thirty years of Alaska experience in the electric utility industry. Most recently, he served as the President/CEO of Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc. which provides electric service to 51 villages in western Alaska.

Krag Johnsen, Alaska State Legislature's Representative

Funding Agency: Alaska State Legislature

Krag Johnsen is the primary resource for training and telecommunications programs at the Denali Commission, and is responsible for coordination of state, federal and Denali Commission funding with the State Legislature. Mr. Johnsen obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from the University of Alaska, Anchorage. Prior to joining the Commission, he served on staff for the Alaska State Senate Finance Committee, State Senator Drue Pearce and U.S. Senator Ted Stevens.

Kathy Prentki, Project Manager

Funding Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Kathy Prentki oversees the energy program jointly with Charlie Walls, and also manages other unclassified infrastructure projects. She is a registered professional engineer with over 20 years of construction management and contracting experience with the Alaska District, Corps of Engineers. Ms. Prentki has a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, as well as a Bachelor of Science degree in Sociology from the University of Alaska-Fairbanks.

Naomi Kelts, Public Affairs/Outreach Specialist

Funding Agency: Denali Commission

Naomi Kelts manages the Denali Commission Outreach Program. Ms. Kelts guides the development of tools and outreach-oriented projects aimed at increasing public awareness of the Commission and improving the accessibility of its resources. Prior to joining the Commission, Ms. Kelts worked as a legislative analyst with the Association of National Advertisers, Inc. in

Washington, D.C. She earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Pre-Veterinary studies from Cornell University in Ithaca, NY.

Michelle O'Leary, Management, Financial Analyst

Funding Agency: Denali Commission

Michelle O'Leary collects and analyzes project and financial data, providing key performance indicators to the Commissioners. She also tracks financial reporting for all program-funded projects. Ms. O'Leary is working towards her Bachelor's degree in Organizational Management. Prior to her work with the Commission, Ms. O'Leary worked for a private employment agency and also served in the U.S. Army.

Corrine Eilo, Operations Director, Chief Financial Officer

Funding Agency: Denali Commission

Corrine Eilo is responsible for meeting all administrative needs and financial reporting requirements for the Commission. Ms. Eilo received her Bachelor of Science degree in Business from Southern Oregon College and her Masters degree in Business Administration from the University of Alaska, Anchorage. Prior to joining the Commission, Ms. Eilo spent six years with the Environmental Protection Agency and three years as the Executive Director of Green Star, Inc.

Al Ewing, Chief of Staff

Funding Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

As Chief of Staff, Al Ewing directs all program related activities of the Denali Commission. Mr. Ewing received his Bachelor of Science degree in Forest Industry Management from Oregon State University. He has thirty years of government service in Washington, D.C., Washington, Oregon and Alaska. Prior to joining the Commission, Mr. Ewing served as Director of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Washington for three years and in Alaska for eleven years, and for two years was Deputy Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation in Juneau.

Josephine Hardy, Denali Commission Intern

Ms. Hardy, born in Nome, Alaska, holds an undergraduate degree in Political Science and

French. She recently obtained a graduate degree in Tribal Administration and Nonprofit Management from Portland State University. Ms. Hardy served as staff with the Alaska State Legislature from 1996-1999 and has worked for Sitnasuak Native Corporation. As a part of her graduate studies, Ms. Hardy was an intern research analyst for the Denali Commission, and is currently the Village Planning Development Specialist at Kawerak, Inc. in Nome.

Paul McIntosh, Project Manager

Funding Agency: USDA Forest Service

Paul McIntosh manages the Denali Commission's Mini-grant program, the Community Priority Program and the Community Toolbox program. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Forestry from the University of Illinois, and a Masters of Science degree in Forestry from the University of Washington. He is a 30-year employee of the Forest Service, most recently as Rural Community Assistance Coordinator on the Tongass National Forest. He currently serves on the University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Statewide Advisory Council.

(Not Pictured)

Jennifer Barnes, Administrative Assistant

Funding Agency: Denali Commission

Jennifer Barnes provides administrative support to the Commission staff. Prior to joining the Commission, Ms. Barnes worked at Rabbit Creek Elementary School in Anchorage. She received her Associate of Arts degree from Auburn University and is working towards her Bachelor's degree in Business Management at the University of Alaska, Anchorage.

Amy Bannon, Washington, D.C.

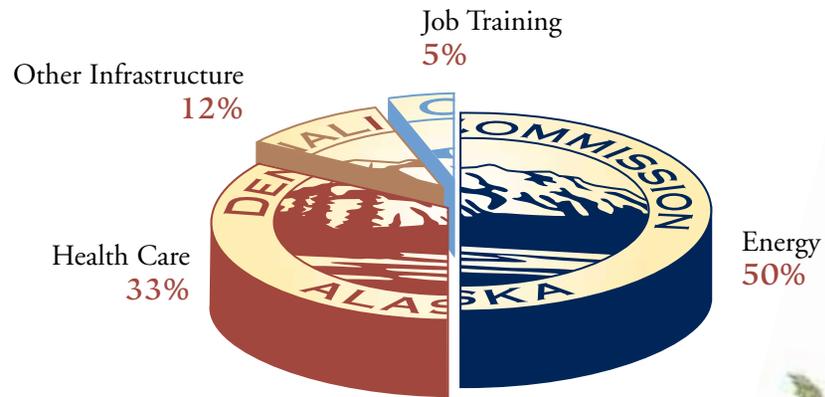
Funding Agency: Denali Commission Contractor

Amy Bannon is the Washington, D.C. representative for the Denali Commission. Ms. Bannon arranges for Commission representation with federal agencies, other Regional Commissions, the Congressional Delegation and the Governor's office. Ms. Bannon holds a Masters degree in English from St. Andrews University in St. Andrews, Scotland and previously worked as a legislative assistant to U.S. Senator Frank Murkowski.

2001 DENALI COMMISSION PROJECT MAP

During Fiscal Year 2001, the Denali Commission continued to focus on rural energy needs, as well as rural health care needs. The Commission made investments in these areas across the state, in addition to investments in job training, economic development and other infrastructure. This map shows the locations of projects funded during FY 2001. Statewide projects are listed in the 2001 Funded Projects list on pages 31-33.

Denali Commission 2001 Project Funding



● St. Paul
● St. George

● Akutan



Map Legend

- Rural Energy Projects
- Rural Health Care Projects
- Other Infrastructure Projects

2001 FUNDED PROJECTS

2001 Funded Health Care Projects

Community	Award Partner(s)	Project Description	Commission Funding	Total Project Funding
Akutan	ANTHC	Clinic Replacement	\$277,258.00	\$601,431.00
Alatna	ANTHC	Clinic as part of multi-purpose facility	\$291,000.00	\$1,696,000.00
Angoon	Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC)	Health Center (100% Design)	\$200,000.00	\$237,000.00
Barrow	Arctic Slope Native Association	Life-safety code repair & upgrade of Greist Center	\$852,000.00	\$852,000.00
Beaver	ANTHC	Community Health Center	\$158,463.00	\$158,463.00
Copper River	Copper River Native Association	Primary Care Clinic (Conceptual Design)	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Egegik	ANTHC	Clinic replacement	\$246,543.00	\$509,491.00
Eyak	Native Village of Eyak	Community Wellness and Primary Care Center - ADA Upgrade	\$128,600.00	\$511,331.00
Fairbanks	Interior Neighborhood Health Corporation	Primary Care Clinic (100% Design)	\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00
Galena	City of Galena	Expansion of Health Center	\$1,995,000.00	\$3,795,000.00
Haines	Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC)	Health Center Renovation	\$390,000.00	\$500,000.00
Hooper Bay	Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation	Sub-regional clinic (Conceptual Design)	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Illiamna Lake Villages	Southcentral Foundation	Sub-regional health clinic (Conceptual Design)	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Kiana	ANTHC	Clinic replacement	\$716,100.00	\$1,116,100.00
King Cove	Eastern Aleutian Tribes	Primary Care Facility	\$1,585,000.00	\$4,085,000.00
Metlakatla	Metlakatla Indian Community	Metlakatla Health Center	\$1,299,775.00	\$1,299,775.00
Nanwalek	ANTHC	Renovation of health clinic	\$250,443.00	\$350,443.00
Nightmute	ANTHC	Primary Health Care Facility replacement	\$317,889.00	\$960,405.00
Nunam Iqua	ANTHC	New clinic	\$804,430.00	\$999,315.00
Pelican	ANTHC	Clinic renovation	\$10,832.00	\$13,479.00
Seward	Chugachmiut	Construction & renovation of regional dental clinic & multi-purpose health care provider training room	\$304,750.00	\$331,000.00
Shageluk	ANTHC	Primary Health Care Facility – new clinic	\$670,400.00	\$855,443.00
St. George	ANTHC	St. George Traditional Council clinic equipment	\$57,450.00	\$528,268.00
St. Paul	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	Design of St. Paul Health Center	\$1,200,225.00	\$1,200,225.00
Talkeetna	Sunshine Community Health Center	Health Center (Conceptual Design)	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Tazlina	ANTHC	Health Clinic – renovation to provide first time service	\$102,300.00	\$255,300.00
Toksook Bay	Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation	Sub-regional clinic (Conceptual Design)	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Unalakleet	Norton Sound Health Corporation	Sub-Regional Primary Care Clinic	\$3,150,000.00	\$8,200,000.00
Statewide	ANTHC	Primary Care Facilities	\$3,991,825.19	\$3,991,825.19
Statewide	State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services	Phase II- Rural Primary Care Needs Assessment	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00
Statewide	State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services	Code Blue - EMS needs	\$501,710.00	\$7,215,154.00
Statewide	Alaska Primary Care Association	AK Rural Primary Care Program - Technical Assistance	\$42,600.00	\$42,600.00

2001 Funded Energy Projects

Community	Award Partner(s)	Project Description	Commission Funding	Total Project Funding
Allakaket	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk fuel project completion	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00
Ambler	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Convert distribution system to overhead wiring	\$200,000.00	\$400,000.00
Ambler	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Fuel line to airport	\$279,000.00	\$310,000.00
Anvik	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Fuel line/tank farm upgrade	\$472,500.00	\$525,000.00
Brevig Mission	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Tank farm consolidation	\$2,240,000.00	\$2,320,000.00
Brevig Mission	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Power Plant Upgrade and Move	\$1,560,000.00	\$1,560,000.00
Elim	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Tank farm consolidation	\$1,736,000.00	\$1,816,000.00
Elim	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Power Plant Upgrade and Move	\$1,784,000.00	\$1,784,000.00
Huslia	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Convert distribution system to overhead wiring	\$200,000.00	\$400,000.00
Huslia	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Gasoline fuel line/tank farm liner	\$225,000.00	\$250,000.00
Kasigluk	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Back-up Power	\$450,000.00	\$850,000.00
Kiana	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Efficiency Upgrades	\$150,000.00	\$200,000.00
Kiana	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Convert distribution system to overhead wiring	\$200,000.00	\$400,000.00
Kivalina	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Convert distribution system to overhead wiring	\$200,000.00	\$400,000.00
Kongiganak	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel	\$3,100,000.00	\$3,633,340.00
Kotlik	Alaska Energy Authority	RPSU	\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00
Kotlik	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk fuel project completion	\$394,685.50	\$394,685.50
Koyuk	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Tank farm consolidation	\$2,398,400.00	\$2,496,000.00
Koyuk	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Power Plant Move	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00
Lower Kalskag	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Convert distribution system to overhead wiring	\$200,000.00	\$400,000.00
Nikolai	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel	\$500,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
Noorvik	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Tank farm phase 2	\$990,000.00	\$1,100,000.00
Old Harbor	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Pipeline and tank farm consolidation	\$1,250,000.00	\$1,300,000.00
Pilot Station	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Efficiency Upgrades	\$150,000.00	\$200,000.00
Quinhagak	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Efficiency Upgrades	\$150,000.00	\$200,000.00
Savoonga	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Efficiency Upgrades	\$150,000.00	\$200,000.00
Shishmaref	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Efficiency Upgrades	\$150,000.00	\$200,000.00
Shungnak	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Convert distribution system to overhead wiring	\$200,000.00	\$400,000.00
Shungnak	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Fuel line to airport	\$139,500.00	\$155,000.00
Toksook Bay	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Efficiency Upgrades	\$150,000.00	\$200,000.00
Toksook Bay	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Bulk Fuel Construction	\$2,400,000.00	\$2,610,338.00
Tuluksak	Alaska Energy Authority	RPSU	\$800,000.00	\$1,468,500.00
Tununak	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Tank farm consolidation	\$1,780,000.00	\$1,850,000.00
Upper Kalskag	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Convert distribution system to overhead wiring	\$200,000.00	\$400,000.00
Statewide	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Planning & Design Work	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
Statewide	Alaska Energy Authority	RFP's for energy cost reduction	\$4,052,846.00	\$4,052,846.00
Statewide	Alaska Energy Authority	Consulting services to 40 communities	\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00
Statewide	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Repairs & Replacement	\$220,000.00	\$220,000.00
Statewide	Alaska Native Health Consortium	Utility Management Demonstration Projects	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00
Statewide	Utility Services of Alaska	Utility Management Demonstration Projects	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00

2001 Funded Job Training Projects

Community	Award Partner(s)	Project Description	Commission Funding	Total Project Funding
Statewide	State of Alaska Department of Labor	Denali Training Fund	\$2,993,400.00	\$2,993,400.00

2001 Funded Other Infrastructure Projects

Community	Award Partner(s)	Project Description	Commission Funding	Total Project Funding
Klawock	Klawock	Demonstration Solid Waste Project	\$728,900.00	\$881,900.00
Statewide	State of Alaska Dept. of Community and Economic Development	Community Priority Program	\$4,500,000.00	\$6,750,000.00
Egegik	Egegik	Airport Improvement Project	\$35,269.51	\$5,655,330.51
Venetie	Venetie	Airport Improvement Project	\$109,930.74	\$5,433,681.49
Statewide	Federal Aviation Administration	Airport Improvements - unallocated	\$72,097.75	\$72,097.75
Statewide	State of Alaska, Dept. of Community and Economic Development	Mini-Grant Program	\$500,000.00	\$644,000.00
Statewide	Alaska Growth Capital	BIDCO Loan Program	\$1,500,000.00	\$3,500,000.00

Denali Commission Leverage of Funds

Matching Funds
40%
(\$41,075,044.75)



Denali Commission Funds
60%
(\$62,356,122.69)





The Denali Commission would like to hear your opinions on our progress to date and your ideas for future investments in rural Alaska.

Please email your comments to suggestionbox@denali.gov, or contact the Commission:

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The Denali Commission

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Jeffrey Staser

State Co-Chair:
Lieutenant Governor Fran Ulmer

Commissioners:
Mano Frey, Executive President
Alaska AFL-CIO

Mark Hamilton, President
University of Alaska

Julie Kitka, President
Alaska Federation of Natives

Kevin Ritchie, Executive Director
Alaska Municipal League

Richard Cattanach, Executive Director
Associated General Contractors of Alaska

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