City of Saxman
Building and Ordinance Committee Meeting
September 03, 2025
5:15 PM

AGENDA

Call to Order

Roll Call

Public Comment

Consideration of the Agenda

Consent Agenda

1. **May 07,2025 Building and Ordinance Meeting Minutes**

   Background: Council to review and approve the meeting minutes.

Old Business

2. **Tidelands**

   Background: Council to review and approve Tideland regulations

3. **Saxman Community Center**

   Background: Council to review and approve the Saxman Community Center Renal Packet

4. **Plastic Bag Ban**

   Background: Council to review and approve plastic bag regulations.

5. **ANTHC Sewer Study**

   Background: Council to review and approve the ANTHC Sewer Study

6. **School House**

   Background: Council to review and release the schoolhouse building to the Organized Village of Saxman.

7. **Wolf Street Property**

   Background: Council to review and approve the purchase of 301 Wolf Street

Old Business

8. **Commercial Dish Washer**

   Background: Council to review and approve a commercial dish washer.

9. **Wastewater discharge permit AKR100000 - Construction General Permit (CGP)**

   Background: Council to review and approve Wastewater discharge permit AKR100000 - Construction General Permit (CGP)

Council Comments

Adjournment

City of Saxman
Building and Ordinance Committee Meeting
May 07, 2025
4:30 PM

MINUTES

Call to Order

Roll Call

PRESENT

Mayor, Frank H. Seludo

Vice-Mayor, William " Billy Joe" Thomas

Councilman, Woodrow Watson JR.

Councilman Norman Natkong Sr.

Councilman, Richard Makua

Councilwoman, Gabriella Blair

NOT PRESENT

Councilman, Denny Blair

ALSO PRESENT

Ginger R. McCormick, City Clerk

Finance Clerk, Monika Havens

Public Comment

None at this time

Consideration of the Agenda

Motion to use the agenda as a guide

M/S/C Woodrow Watson, Rick Makua

All in favor

None Opposed

Motion Passes

Old Business

1. **Tideland Leases**

Background: governs leases for tidelands and submerged lands which have been, or which will hereafter be conveyed by the state of Alaska to pursuant to AS 38.05.830.

Mayor Seludo to table the Tideland Leases to the next Building and Ordinance Meeting

All in favor

None Opposed

Motion Passes

2. **Building Rental Rates**

Background: Council to review and approve building rental rates

Motion to table the building rental rates until the next Building and Ordinance meeting

M/S/C Gabriella Blair, Woodrow Watson

All in favor

None Opposed

Motion Passes

3. **Salvation Army**

Background: Council to review and approve the purchase of the Salvation Army Building.

Motion to table Salvation Army until the next Building and Ordinance meeting in June

M/S/C William Billy Joe Thomas, Denny Blair

All in Favor

None Opposed

Motion Passes

New Business

4. **Single-Use Bag Ban**

Background: This ban, implemented through The City of Saxman, requires stores to charge at least 5 cents per bag for paper, compostable, or reusable bags and eliminate the single-use plastic bags. Council will review and approve the single-use ban for 2026.

Motion to recomend single use bag ban to the regular monthly meeting

M/S/C William Billy Joe Thomas, Gabriella Blair

All in Favor

None Opposed

Motion Passes

5. **February 12, 2025, Meeting Minutes**

Background: Council to review and approve February 12, 2025 meeting minutes.

6. Background
7. **April 8, 2025, Meeting Minutes**

   Background: Council to review and approve April 8, 2025 Meeting Minutes

   Motion to accept the Meeting Minutes as a block

   M/S/C William Billy Joe Thomas, Denny Blair

   All in Favor

   None Opposed

   Motion Passes

Council Comments

Adjournment

Motion to adjourn

M/S/C Gabriella Blair, Denny Blair

All in Favor

None Opposed

Motion Passes

X _____

Frank H. Seludo
Mayor

X _____

Ginger R. McCormick
City Clerk

Chapter 11.55
TIDELAND LEASES

Sections:

11.55.010
Scope.

This chapter governs leases for tidelands and submerged lands which have been or which will hereafter be conveyed by the State of Alaska to the borough pursuant to AS 38.05.830. Leases under this chapter are governed by this chapter and are exempt from Chapters 11.40 and 11.45 KGBC. Tidelands include land that is periodically covered by tidal waters between the elevations of mean high water and mean low water. Submerged land includes land covered by tidal waters and extending seaward from the line of mean low water. This chapter shall not apply to public improvements or public utilities placed by the borough on tidelands or submerged lands. This chapter shall not apply to leases which have been assigned by the State of Alaska to the borough except that the borough assembly may apply some or all of the requirements of this chapter to the re-leasing of these assigned leases after their termination. The borough shall not grant anyone a right to occupy or use tidelands or submerged lands for a period of more than 60 days without a lease. [Ord. No. 1441A, §1, 7-16-07. Code 1974 §40.19.010.]

11.55.020
Set rate leases.

(a) The assembly may classify certain borough-owned tidelands or submerged lands as eligible for set rate lease. Property which has been classified as eligible for set rate lease may be leased to third parties on a first-come, first-serve basis for terms of up to five years without separate assembly approval. Such leases shall be at rates which are not less than the rates approved for lease of the designated space.

(b) Property eligible for lease under a set rate lease shall be designated by resolution.

(c) Lease rates applicable to set rate lease properties shall be established by resolution. If property is currently under a written lease when the resolution setting out the lease rates as it pertains to the subject property is amended, such lease shall continue to be governed by the rate in the written lease until the lease comes up for renewal or adjustment by its terms. [Ord. No. 1441A, §1, 7-16-07. Code 1974 §40.19.020.]

11.55.030 Applications.

A person seeking a lease for tidelands or submerged lands shall file an application with the borough manager's office. A person seeking a lease for temporary occupation of less than 60 days shall file an application with the borough manager's office.

(a) *Development Plan.* The borough manager shall require the applicant to submit a development plan that includes and is consistent with plans required by other agencies involved in the development process. The development plan shall include:

(1) A description of the proposed use for the tidelands, submerged land, and adjacent uplands;

(2) A description of the improvements that will be placed on the tidelands, submerged land, and adjacent uplands;

(3) The dates by which construction will begin and will be completed;

(4) The estimated cost of the improvements that will be placed on the tidelands, submerged lands, and adjacent uplands;

(5) A description of the effects that the proposed use of the tidelands, submerged lands, and adjacent uplands will have on public streets, public facilities, public services, public utilities, traffic, and parking. The description shall include a plan for mitigating adverse effects on streets, public facilities, public services, public utilities, traffic congestion, and parking, and a plan for paying the costs thereof;

(6) A proposed rent and security deposit if applicable; and

(7) The names and addresses of the owners, officers, and proposed managers.

The development plan shall describe how the applicant will fulfill the terms of any permits or approvals required by the Ketchikan Gateway Borough. The applicant shall provide such additional information, including designs and specifications, as the borough manager may request. After notifying the applicant, the borough manager may, at the applicant's additional cost, obtain such surveys, title reports, appraisals, feasibility studies, traffic studies, environmental analyses, navigational studies, public utility and facilities studies, community impact studies, and other studies as the borough manager determines to be useful in evaluating the application. The borough manager may require the applicant to amend its development plan.

(b) *Notice of Publication.* The borough manager will cause a notice of tidelands lease application to be published for three consecutive weeks before final action to approve or reject the lease. If publication is in a newspaper, the publication shall be once each week, with the final publication at least one week prior to the final action on the application. The notice shall identify the applicant, the location of the proposed lease, the proposed rent, and the proposed use. The notice shall state that any other persons interested in a lease for the area should file an application with the borough manager by a date identified in the notice. The notice shall also state that anyone wishing to protest the lease must file a written protest with the borough manager not later than a date identified in the notice. Such protest shall be in writing and shall state all reasons for the protest. Failure to timely protest as required by this subsection shall constitute a waiver of any right to lease or use the location and shall waive any right to contest the awarding of the lease. The borough manager shall mail notice to the owners, as shown on the borough tax rolls, of upland property within a radius of at least 1,200 feet of the shore-side boundary of the tidelands or submerged lands to be leased. Such notice will not be sent to the applicant if the applicant is the owner of some of the upland property. No sooner than one week after the date set for receipt of competing applications or protests, the borough manager shall submit to the assembly a report and

recommendation on each application timely received by the borough. No lease shall be approved by the assembly until the borough manager's report has been submitted to the assembly. [Ord. No. 2047, §1, 10-7-24; Ord. No. 1827, §13, 4-3-17; Ord. No. 1686, §3, 12-2-13; Ord. No. 1441A, §1, 7-16-07. Code 1974 §40.19.030.]

11.55.040 Lease terms.

All leases issued under this chapter shall contain the following minimum terms and conditions:

(a) *Rent.* Unless the assembly specifies that the lease is based on considerations other than value, or is being assigned to a government agency or nonprofit corporation, the annual rent shall be two-and-one-half percent of the real property value as defined in KGBC 11.40.020 of the tideland before any improvements were installed, constructed, or developed. Such rate shall be subject to adjustment during the term of the lease at intervals of not less than five years in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.

The assembly may authorize a reduction from this benchmark rate for leases issued to federal, State, or local government agencies and nonprofit organizations when the assembly finds that benefits to the public from, and the public interest served by, the use of the leased area justifies the reduction in the lease rate.

(b) *Term.* The term of the lease including any renewable options shall not exceed 55 years. In determining the term, the assembly shall consider:

(1) The desirability of the proposed use to the borough;

(2) The proposed investment in improvements;

(3) The durability of such improvements; and

(4) The time needed to amortize the proposed investment.

The assembly shall be the sole judge of the weight, if any, to be given to any of the above considerations. The assembly's conclusions shall be final. For purposes of this chapter the term of any lease shall be calculated by including all renewal periods provided by the lease. Any lease with a term exceeding five years shall allow the borough to adjust the rent based upon two-and-one-half percent of the current real property value as defined in KGBC 11.40.020 of the tideland before any improvements were installed, constructed, or developed no less frequently than every five years. The lease shall provide for early termination if the lessee violates the terms of the lease and fails to cure the violation within such time as may be provided for in the lease.

(c) *Patent Conditions.* The lease shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the patent or deed from the State of Alaska, and subject to any littoral rights and any rights of the public under the Public Trust Doctrine.

(d) *Insurance and Indemnification.* The lessee shall provide and maintain comprehensive general liability insurance with the borough as an also insured in an amount to be determined by the borough manager. The lessee shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the borough, its agents, insurers, officers, and employees from all claims, damages, fines, forfeitures, losses, injuries, or deaths arising from or related to the lease or the use of the tidelands or submerged lands. In particular, the lessee shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the borough, its agents, insurers, officers, and employees from any such claims, damages, losses, or injuries relating to navigational rights, littoral rights, or rights to access or use tidelands or submerged lands.

(e) *No Warranties of Title or Condition.* The lease shall state that the borough makes no warranties or representations as to its title or as to the suitability or condition of the leased premises for its intended use or any other use.

(f) *Development Plan.* The lease shall restrict the use of the tidelands and submerged lands to those uses described in the development plan and shall obligate the lessee to fulfill its obligations under the development plan in a timely manner. Changes in the development plan must include a complete development plan as prescribed in KGBC 11.55.030(a), approved by the borough manager or designee, and must be consistent with the current zoning of the upland zoning district.

(g) *Removal or Reversion of Improvements Upon Termination.* The lease shall provide that within a negotiated period of time from the date the lease terminates all improvements, fill, or other alterations to the tidelands and submerged lands will be removed in a legally approved manner by the lessee at lessee's cost. At the termination of the lease the tidelands and submerged lands will be restored to their condition prior to the lease. Alternatively, the lessee, with the concurrence of the borough, may provide for the improvements to revert to and become the sole property of the borough at no cost to the borough.

(h) *Lessee to Obtain All Other Permits and Approvals.* The lease shall require the lessee to obtain at its expense all other permits and approvals required by law. The borough manager may require that the lessee obtain all such permits and approvals prior to the effective date of the tidelands or submerged lands lease and may set a deadline for obtaining such permits and approvals.

(i) *Assignment and Subleases.* The rights of lessees may not be assigned unless the assignee agrees to all terms and conditions of the lease. No lessee may sublease any tidelands or submerged lands without the approval of the borough manager. Subleases shall be in writing and shall be subject to all terms and conditions of the tidelands lease. Assignment of existing leases issued by the State of Alaska prior to transfer shall be subject to approval of the assembly according to the terms of the existing lease regarding assignment or transfer of those leases. An assignment of security interest in a tideland lease for the purpose of financing improvements to the tidelands is subject to approval of the borough manager, but is not subject to assembly approval.

(j) *Payment of Tax.* The payment of property tax shall be as a leasehold tax. Lessee shall pay all such taxes subject to such rights of appeal as are provided by law.

(k) *Other Terms and Conditions.* The lease shall contain such other terms and conditions as the borough manager may determine. The terms and conditions described in this section do not prohibit the assembly or the manager from imposing greater restrictions or obligations on any lessee.

(l) *Upland Property Owner Preference.* Upland property owners shall be granted a preference for leasing submerged lands adjacent to their property for any private development of the tidelands.

The assembly will approve or reject the negotiated lease. No rights to new leases or new use of tidelands or submerged lands may arise until the assembly approves a final written lease. Nothing in this chapter requires the assembly to accept any lease. [Ord. No. 1729, §1, 7-21-14; Ord. No. 1686, §4, 12-2-13; Ord. No. 1441A, §1, 7-16-07. Code 1974 §40.19.040.]

The Ketchikan Gateway Borough Code is current through Ordinance 2078, passed July 21, 2025.

Disclaimer: The borough clerk's office has the official version of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough Code. Users should contact the borough clerk's office for ordinances passed subsequent to the ordinance cited above.

Borough Website: www.kgbak.us

TITLE 13

LUMMI NATION CODE OF LAWS

TIDELANDS CODE

Enacted: Ordinance L-31 (1/8/70) (section 13.01.040)
Resolution S-13 (10/7/74) (all sections except as otherwise indicated)

Amended: Resolution 88-36 (4/5/88)
Resolution 94-128 (8/5/94)

TITLE 13
LUMMI NATION CODE OF LAWS
TIDELANDS CODE

Table of Contents

TITLE 13
LUMMI NATION CODE OF LAWS
TIDELANDS CODE

Chapter 13.01 Purpose and Scope

13.01.010 History

It is generally recognized that the Indians of the Reservation have, beyond the memory of man, used the tidelands within and adjacent to the reservation freely, continuously, and uninterruptedly for the purposes of fishing and the taking of shellfish, for the taking of driftwood, for firewood, for recreational purposes, and other purposes. Such uses are a result of the ownership of the tidelands and the rights established on any other tidelands by custom, tradition, practice and long and continuous use.

13.01.020 Necessity of Regulation

It is necessary for the preservation, protection and best use of the tidelands to adopt reasonable regulations on the use thereof.

13.01.030 Definition of "Tidelands"

"Tidelands" means any lands including beaches, seaward of the line of natural vegetation or the meander line, whichever be more landward along all saltwater bordering the reservation, including all such lands east of the Pt. Francis Treaty Rock line.

13.01.040 Tidelands Closed to Non-Members

The Lummi Tidelands are reserved for the exclusive use of the Lummi Indians by the Treaty of 1855. The Lummi Tidelands are closed to persons who are not members of the Lummi Nation, in the absence of a lease permitting non-member use of the tidelands, or use permits issued pursuant to this Title.

Chapter 13.02 Prohibited Acts

13.02.010 Barriers Prohibited--Permit Exception--Violations Deemed Trespass

It shall be a civil offense for any person to create, erect, maintain, or construct any building, obstruction, barrier, restraint of any nature whatsoever within the tidelands as defined in this ordinance, without having first obtained a written permit from the Council. No permits shall be given for the areas below the line of mean high tide except as provided herein. A permit for the construction within the area above the line of mean high tide shall be granted only at the discretion of the Council and only after it is clearly shown that such construction will not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance nor interfere with the rights of the Indians of the Reservation to freely and uninterruptedly use the tidelands for the purposes which have long been established and that such construction will have no damaging effect upon the marine life or cleanliness of water or air in and along such lands. The Council is authorized to adopt rules and regulations for the issuance of such permits and to prescribe reasonable fees to be charged therefore. Anyone who violates the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be in trespass of the property rights of the Tribe in and to the tidelands and shall be required to remove any obstructions or barriers, and to cease from further obstruction or interference, and shall be liable for all damages caused by any such acts. Council may take all appropriate legal action to enforce the provisions of this ordinance and to take such other lawful actions as may be appropriate.

13.02.020 Prohibited Uses

It shall be a civil offense for anyone to use the tidelands in such a manner that would tend to destroy the natural beauty or pollute such lands, interfere with the established use thereof by Indians of the Reservation, or which would tend to create a nuisance thereon. The following rules and regulations covering the use thereof are hereby adopted:

(a) No person shall deposit or willfully permit the deposit of any debris, rubbish, or refuse upon tidelands.

(b) No person shall deface or destroy the natural beauty of the rocks, cliffs, vegetation, and other objects of nature upon or within tidelands.

(c) No sands, rock, mineral, marine growth, driftwood, fish, wildlife, or souvenirs or other product of the tidelands shall be taken from such lands by anyone except pursuant to the terms and conditions of a written permit first obtained from the Council. No permit shall be issued unless it is shown that the removal will not be inconsistent with the conservation of the natural resources of the tidelands. The Council is authorized to adopt rules and regulations for the issuance of such permits and to prescribe reasonable fees to be charged therefore.

(d) No person shall set or permit any fire to be set upon the tidelands except pursuant to permits issued by the Council as areas permitting the setting of camp fires as provided herein.

(e) No person shall erect any tent or overnight shelter upon the tidelands or use the tidelands as an overnight camping area except pursuant to permits issued by the Council in those areas specifically designated and posted by the Council as overnight camping areas as provided herein.

(f) No person shall operate or park or permit the operation or parking of any motor vehicle upon the tidelands except in areas specifically designated and posted by the Council as permitting such operation or parking as provided herein.

(g) No person shall be permitted upon the tidelands in an intoxicated or disorderly condition, or shall engage while on the tidelands in any acts of indecency or immorality.

(h) No person shall violate any rules and regulations subsequently adopted for the use of the tidelands by the Council.

Chapter 13.03 Regulation of Tidelands

13.03.010 Council Authority to Regulate

The Council may regulate the use of tidelands in a manner consistent with the purposes of this ordinance.

13.03.020 Council Authority to Prepare Development Plans

The Council may prepare plans for development of tidelands, classify tidelands as to use and designate areas where specific activities may be permitted.

13.03.030 Council Authority to Grant Rights-of-Way

Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to diminish the right of the Council to lease or permit rights-of-way over and across tidelands except that any such lease or permit affecting tidelands shall be subject to all the provisions of the Ordinance.

13.03.040 Council Authority to Close Tidelands

The Council is authorized to close all or any portion of the tidelands if it finds that the rules and regulations herein provided, or the rules and regulations adopted by the Council pursuant to this Ordinance, cannot be adequately enforced or if necessary to preserve the tidelands.

13.03.050 Regulation of Construction of Bulkheads and Other Structures within Lummi Coastal Zone Management Area

The Council authorizes the Natural Resources Department, in consultation with the Planning and Water departments, to adopt regulations governing the construction of bulkheads and other structures on or adjacent to tribal tidelands which have the potential for impacting natural resources on the tidelands and adjacent properties. Regulations shall be designed to protect and restore Lummi Nation natural resources from the short-term, long-term and cumulative impacts of construction activities on Reservation shorelines.

(a) Regulatory authority includes the authority to require permits, fees, and technical studies to adequately determine risks.

(b) Any person or company who violates this section shall be subject to the penalties of Chapter 13.04 of this Ordinance.

13.03.060 Interim Fees and Rates for use of Tribal Tidelands

(a) All project proposals and required environmental assessments must be approved and conditions established by tribal I.D. team (interdisciplinary team of tribal technical staff) prior to a permit being issued.

(1) $200 per/day for low risk construction.

(2) $400 per/day for high risk construction.

(3) $2500-$5000 bond, returned after an inspection of the construction site determines that damages have not occurred or have been mitigated or remediated.

(b) Interim criteria for low risk construction:

(1) Access to the beach is not restrictive and would not require moving equipment and/or supplies a significant distance over the beach or intertidal zone.

(2) The slope of the beach is less than 5 degrees and the biological assessments demonstrate no potential for impacts to adjacent biological resources.

(3) The location of the bulkhead is not subject to severe wave energy which causes rapid beach erosion.

(4) There is little or no potential risk of adverse impacts to upland or aquatic biota or other natural resources.

(c) Interim criteria for high risk construction:

(1) Access to the beach is restricted and would require moving equipment and supplies a significant distance over the beach or intertidal zone.

(2) The slope of the beach is 5 degrees or greater and the biological assessment indicates a significant possibility for impacts to Biological resources.

(3) The location of the bulkhead would subject it to severe wave energy which causes rapid beach erosion.

(4) There is no potential risk of significant adverse impacts to upland or aquatic biota or other natural resources.

Chapter 13.04 Penalties

13.04.010 Civil Penalties--Confiscation

(a) Any person who violates this ordinance or any rule governing entry upon or use of the tidelands shall be deemed to have committed a civil offense. Any person found to have committed a trespass shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500.00) for a first offense and one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) for a second or subsequent offense.

(b) Any object involved in such violation shall be subject to confiscation and forfeiture following a hearing in the tribal court regardless of whether the person in possession of the object is the owner of it. In the event the person in possession is not the owner, the owner shall also be given notice of the hearing and provided an opportunity to raise any defense he may have. At the hearing the tribe shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the object was present on the tidelands without the permission of the Tribe or without compliance with this ordinance or the rules and regulations promulgated under this ordinance.

(c) A proceeding to enforce this title shall be commenced in the same manner as any civil action in tribal court. In the event that an object is found abandoned on the tidelands and ownership of the object cannot be determined, an action may be commenced against the object itself with notice of the action being published in a newspaper of general circulation in the reservation area.

13.04.020 Refusal to Leave Scene of Violation is Deemed Trespass

Any person who violates this ordinance or any rule or regulation of the Council with regard to tidelands may be requested to leave such lands and failure to leave or return without proper permission shall be deemed trespass.

13.04.030 Prohibited Entry is Deemed Trespass

Any person who enters upon any closed tidelands or who enters upon any tidelands without valid permission or permit shall be deemed to have committed trespass.

Title13pub08

Saxman Community Center
Rental Agreement
Phone (907) 225-4166 ext. 1

Organization Name: _____

Non-Profit, Tax-Exempt Number: _____

Name of Representative: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Daytime Phone: _____ Evening Phone: _____

Nature of Function: _____

Date Requested: _____ Alternative Date: _____

Time Requested (Including Set-Up and Clean Up: _____

Number of People Attending: _____

Equipment Requested:

_____

Is Is this rental request for Celebration of Life?: Y/N

Is this rental request for Is this event a cultural event (such as traditional, heritage, or community-based activities?: Y/N

All cultural events scheduled through the Community Center are subject to a thirty percent (30%) allocation of the rental fee, which will be directed to the Youth and Elder Cultural Fund.

Room(s) Requested
<u>Check All That Apply</u>

- ❖ Theater & Upstairs Lobby ☐
- ❖ Upstairs Lobby ☐
- ❖ Gymnasium ☐
- ❖ Lower Lobby ☐
- ❖ Kitchen ☐
- ❖ Celebration of Life (Theater & Upstairs Lobby ONLY) Kitchen use upon special request! ☐

Facility Use	Hourly Rate	Daily Rate (Over 4 Hours)
Entire Facility	N/A	$1,325.00
Gymnasium	$35.00	N/A
Gymnasium for Tournament/Event	N/A	$550.00
Upstairs Lobby (ONLY)	$25.00	N/A
Theater (includes upstairs lobby & stage)	$80.00	$300.00
Kitchen (includes downstairs lobby)	$35.00	$125.00
Kitchen (ONLY)	$35.00	$100.00

Deposit

$100.00 - Under 100 guests (for one area)

$150.00 - More than 100 guests (for one area)

For each additional area rented the deposit will increase by ***$75.00.***

$350.00 – Entire Facility

Set-Up & Take Down Fee

$180.00 – One Time Charge

*Applicants Must Attach a Description of Set-Up Style Requested

Any special requests must be approved by the City of Saxman Staff. Rentals are not guaranteed until approved. Deposits may not be paid until confirmation. If there are any questions or concerns, please contact the Deputy Clerk at (907) 225-4166 ext. 1

CITY OF Saxman

Route 2 Box 1 – Saxman
2841 South Tongass Highway
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Phone: (907) 225-4166 ext. 1
Fax: (907) 225-6450
Email: dclerksaxman@kpunet.net

Saxman Community Center Inspection Checklist

Staff must check list prior to returning the security deposit

Name: _____ Date: _____

First Floor Lobby	Yes	No
Has all the trash been collected?		
Are all of the tables and chairs put away?		
Is there any damage to property?		
Is the carpet clean and vacuumed?		
Were the doors shut and locked?		
Kitchen		
Has the trash been collected and taken out?		
Have all the counter tops been cleaned?		
Has the range and grill been cleaned?		
Have the pots and pans been cleaned and stored?		
Have the floors been swept and mopped?		
Restrooms		
Has all the trash been collected?		
Have the floors been swept?		
Have the counters and sinks been cleaned?		
Have the toilets and urinals been cleaned?		
Gym		
Has the basketball court been swept?		
Have all the basketballs and volleyballs been stored?		
Have all the Gym doors been locked?		
Lobbies		
Has all the trash been collected?		
Are all of the tables and chairs put away?		
Is the carpet clean and vacuumed?		
Were the doors and windows shut and locked?		
Theater		
Has all the trash been collected?		
Are all of the tables and chairs put away?		
Have the floors been swept?		
Were the doors and windows shut and locked?		
Has the walking track been swept and mopped?		
Were the doors and windows in the walking track shut and locked?		

Saxman Community Center

Rental Fee Calculation

Name: _____ Rental Date: _____
Tax Exempt Number (submit a copy of document): _____

This worksheet must be completed before a rental agreement can be signed by either party.

Facilities Requested:
_____ at $_____ per hour *or*
_____ at $_____ per daily rate.

Number of Hours _____ = $_____

_____ at $_____ per hour *or*
_____ at $_____ per daily rate.

Number of Hours _____ = $_____

Other Fees (If applicable):

- Rental Monitor (Staffing)
  - $15 x Number of Hours _____ = $_____ $_____
- Set-Up & Take Down
  - Flat Rate of $180 (One Time Charge) $_____
- Additional Equipment Rental Fees:

  _____ $_____

Subtotal $_____

Taxes (6.5%) $_____

Subtotal $_____

Deposit $_____

Deposit Rates:

$100.00 – Under 100 Guests
$150.00 – Over 100 Guests
$350.00 – Entire Facility

**Deposit must be paid in advance to rental date and will be held until after the rental.*
Refund of the deposit paid will be based off the checklist attached in the back of this packet.

Grand Total $_____

Additional Fees may be incurred for cancellations, changes in rental times, lost keys, and additional cleaning/repairs that may exceed the security deposit.

- Beer and wine are permitted at events. Hard liquor and spirits are strictly prohibited.
- Smoking is not permitted inside the building.
- Pets are not permitted inside the building unless authorized.
- Rice, confetti, birdseed, and glitter are not permitted. We also ask that you refrain from serving red juices or punch at your function.
- The renter will be responsible for any rules violated or acts committed by members/guests while in the building or on the grounds.
- The renter will be responsible for damages to the property or building during use. If damaged is incurred to the building, equipment or fixtures while renting the space, the renter will be invoiced for the full cost of the repair. We reserve the right to keep the security deposit and/or deny any future rentals when the renter chooses not to follow policy.
- For **renters that have the building fee's waived (Celebration of Life),** you will be responsible for all paper products for the kitchen and bathrooms along with any cleaning supplies. You will also be responsible for disposing of your own garbage (taking to the landfill).

The user shall be fully responsible for and shall indemnify and hold the City of Saxman harmless from any damage to objects or property belonging to the City of Saxman Community Center and for any personal injury incurred during or as a result of such use. The user is responsible for obtaining all permits and licenses necessary for the proposed activities. The user also agrees to abide by the above guidelines and by the scheduled hours of use. The City of Saxman Community Center will not assume responsibility for personal items brought into and left in the facility by the user, guest, or subcontractor.

By signed my name below, I signify the information presented above has been explained to me and I have received an agreement policy stating the guidelines and conditions the Saxman Community Center holds renters to, and those expectations of which I seek. I understand that to receive the security deposit back all items outlined the agreement policy and contract must be met; and if they are not, the entire deposit amount will be retained by the City of Saxman.

_____ _____

Renter Signature Date

_____ _____

City of Saxman Employee Signature Date

Rental Guidelines

Thank you for choosing Saxman Community Center for your upcoming rental. We will assist you in any way to make your event enjoyable for you and your guests. In order to ensure that you and future renters receive the best experience, we do ask that you abide by the following guidelines as a part of your rental agreement.

The Following Guidelines apply to *all* rentals:

- Rental Fees are due at the time of the reservation. Reservation must be reserved and paid by the included rate chart.

- Deposits will be held with no refund for the following violations:
  - Building not locked up or cleaned after the event.
  - A $50.00 fee will be charged for lost keys.

- Keys need to be returned the next business day before noon unless authorized by City of Saxman personnel.

- Set-Up and Take Down must be included in the rental cost (any tables and chairs moved). We are unable to open the building prior to or later than the hours agreed upon on the rental contract.

- The rental only includes the use of the room and the bathroom facilities. Guests are not permitted to use additional services of the building unless authorized.

- Catering or DJ equipment must be delivered on the day of the event and removed at the conclusion of the event. Please inform City of Saxman personnel in advance when equipment will be delivered to the Saxman Community Center. A small freezer and refrigerator space is available.

- The renter will be responsible for wiping tables, cleaning spills and trash on the floor, depositing trash in provided containers, and taking trash to the designated area.

- The rental group will be responsible for their guest parking requirements when the existing parking lot is not sufficient. The group is also responsible for arranging for additional parking.

Saxman Community Center Rental Packet

Revised and amended as of September 17, 2025.

Sponsors: Citizen Initiative

CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA
ORDINANCE NO. 2019-11

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA ADDING A BALLOT QUESTION ON THE NEXT REGULAR MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON OCTOBER 1, 2019 ON WHETHER TO ENACT A PROHIBITION ON RETAIL SELLERS FROM PROVIDING OR DISTRIBUTING DISPOSABLE PLASTIC BAGS, ENACTING A FEE, AND FINE SCHEDULE, AND IF APPROVED, SITKA GENERAL CODE WOULD BE AMENDED BY ADDING CHAPTER 9.28 "DISPOSABLE PLASTIC SHOPPING BAG PROHIBITION"

FAILED at the MUNICIPAL ELECTION on October 1, 2019

915 - YES

1322 - NO

1. **CLASSIFICATION**. This ordinance is of a permanent nature and is intended to become a part of the Sitka General Code.

2. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this ordinance or any application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this ordinance and application thereof to any person or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

3. PURPOSE. The purpose of this ordinance is to reduce the generation of waste from disposable plastic shopping bags and address the environmental problems associated with disposable bags.

This ordinance establishes a prohibition on providing or distributing disposable plastic shopping bags, enacts a fine schedule, and requires a fee on each alternative bag provided by a retail seller to a customer at a check-out stand or counter beginning on April 22, 2020.

4. ENACTMENT. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka that Sitka General Code Title 9 "Health and Sanitation" is amended by adding a new Chapter 9.28 entitled "Disposable Plastic Shopping Bag Prohibition" to read as follows: (new language underlined):

TITLE 9
HEALTH AND SANITATION

* * *

Chapter 9.28
DISPOSABLE PLASTIC SHOPPING BAG PROHIBITION

Sections:

9.28.040 Required signage for retail sellers.
9.28.050 Fine schedule.

* * *

9.28.010 Definitions.

A. "Alternative bag" means any bag that is designed to carry customer purchases from the retail seller premises that is neither a disposable plastic shopping bag nor a reusable bag, generally means a paper bag.

B. "Disposable plastic shopping bag" means a bag made exclusively or primarily of soft plastic or plastic-like material (including plastics marked or labeled as "biodegradable" or "compostable") that is designed to carry customer purchases from the retail seller's premises. Plastic film bags of any thickness are included in this definition of a disposable plastic shopping bag.

1. "Disposable plastic shopping bag" does not include:

a. Bags used by customers inside stores to:

i. Package bulk items, such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, candy or small hardware items;

ii. Contain or wrap ice, frozen foods, meat, or fish;

iii. Contain or wrap flowers, potted plants, or other items where dampness may be a problem;

iv. Contain unwrapped prepared foods or bakery goods; or

v. Protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items when placed in another bag.

b. Bags provided by pharmacists to contain prescription drugs.

c. Newspaper bags, door-hanger bags, laundry-dry cleaning bags, or bags sold in packages containing multiple bags for uses such as food storage, garbage, pet waste, or yard waste bags.

d. Bags provided by a retail marijuana store in accordance with the requirements of any future statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

C. "Retail seller " means commercial business located within the municipality, including but not limited to markets, grocery stores, convenience stores, pharmacies, drug stores, retail stores, restaurants or similar establishments that:

1. Sells goods or prepared food directly to final consumers such as household supplies, perishable items, or food merchandise, including meat, produce, dairy produce, or snack foods.

D. "Reusable Bag" means a bag that is:

1. Designed and manufactured to withstand repeated uses over a period of time;

2. Is made from a material that can be cleaned and disinfected regularly, preferably in a washing machine;

3. Has a minimum lifetime of 125 uses; and

4. Has the capability of carrying a minimum of 22 pounds.

9.28.020 Prohibition on providing or distributing disposable plastic shopping bags; fees for alternative bags.

A. On or after April 22, 2020, except as provided in sections 9.28.010 and 9.28.030 a retail seller shall not provide or distribute a disposable plastic shopping bag to a customer to carry away or protect goods purchased from, or serviced by, the retail seller.

B. On or after April 22, 2020, except as provided in sections 9.28.010 and 9.28.030, a retail seller may only provide or distribute an alternative bag to a customer to carry away [or protect] goods purchased from, or serviced by, the retail seller for a minimum fee of $0.10 per bag.

1. A retail seller shall not absorb or discount the required fees established by this subsection,

2. A retail seller shall state the fees as a separate item on the receipt provided to the customer, and

3. A retail seller may retain the full amount of the fee or give any portion of it to a Sitka nonprofit.

4. The fees in this section shall be waived for a transaction in which purchases are made with state or federal supplemental nutrition assistance programs, commonly known as food stamps, food coupons, or other type of allotment, issued under 7 U.S.C.2011-2036, or with food instruments, food vouchers, or other type of certificate issued under 42 U.S.C.1786 (special supplemental food program for women, infants and children), or other similar programs.

C. A retail seller may provide a reusable bag without limitation or fees.

9.28.030 Exceptions.
Inventories of disposable plastic shopping bags purchased before the date of enactment of this ordinance may continue to be used by retail sellers and provided to customers after April 22, 2020 until all such inventories of disposable plastic shopping bags are completely used in the

course of regular business operations. Retail sellers providing disposable plastic shopping bags under this exception after April 22, 2020, shall, if requested, provide documentation or other satisfactory evidence to the Municipal Administrator, or his or her designee, that such bags were purchased on or before the date of enactment of this ordinance.

Commented [P1]: We changed this (including changing the date to match Homer's ordinance)– if you must have a "who to provide to?"…our first choice would be "provide documentation to customers upon request that such…", our second choice would be "provide documentation to City staff upon request that such…"

9.28.040 Required signage for retail sellers.

Every retail sellers subject to the prohibition on providing or distributing disposable plastic shopping bags shall display a sign in a location outside or inside of the business, viewable by customers, alerting customers to the municipality's prohibition on distributing disposable plastic shopping bags and the requirement of a fee on alternative bags. The notice shall state "Retail sellers in Sitka are prohibited from providing or distributing disposable plastic shopping bags. Retailers may have paper bags available for purchase," legibly printed in letters at least one-half inch high.

9.28.050 Fine Schedule.

A. Any licensed retail seller found to have violated the provisions of this chapter shall be charged with a minor offense. The maximum penalty for violation of the provisions of this chapter is five hundred dollars.

In accordance with AS 29.25.070(a), citations for offenses in this chapter may be disposed of as provided in AS 12.25.175 through 12.25.230, without a court appearance, upon payment of the fine amounts stated herein plus the state surcharge required by AS 12.55.039 and 29.25.074. Fines must be paid to the city and borough. The Alaska Rules of Minor Offense Procedure in the Alaska Rules of Court apply to all offenses referenced herein. Citations charging these offenses must meet the requirements of Rule 3 of the Alaska Rules of Minor Offense Procedure. For the first offense, the fine shall be one hundred dollars. For the second offense, the fine shall be two hundred dollars. For the third offense and any subsequent offenses, the fine shall be five hundred dollars. If a person charged with one of these offenses appears in court and is found guilty, the penalty imposed for the offense may not exceed the fine amount for that offense stated herein. These fines may not be judicially reduced. For purposes of this section, prior offenses must be within the previous five years.

B. Each and every day during any portion of which a violation or failure to comply is committed, permitted, or continued, shall be treated as a separate offense, and subject the offender to separate charges and a fine as provided in subsection A of this section.

5. BALLOT PROPOSITION. The ballot proposition shall be stated as follows:

Proposition No. _____

Shall the Sitka General Code be amended to add Chapter 9.28, entitled "DISPOSABLE PLASTIC SHOPPING BAG PROHIBITION", which prohibits a retail seller from providing or distributing disposable plastic shopping bags, enacts a fee for alternative bags and establishes a fine schedule for violations?

Commented [P2]: Should this say, "…a fine schedule for violations."? Or "…a fine schedule for retail sellers who violate the code."?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Informational: The purpose of this ordinance is to reduce the generation of waste from disposable plastic shopping bags and address the environmental problems associated with disposable bags. An affirmative vote of this ballot proposition would prohibit retail sellers in the municipality from providing or distributing disposable plastic shopping bags to customers for carrying purchases from the retail seller's premises. The prohibition would begin starting April 22, 2020. If a retail seller provides or distributes an alternative bag (generally a paper bag) to a customer, the retail seller shall be required to charge a minimum fee of $0.10 per bag – which they may keep or donate to a Sitka nonprofit entity. Existing inventories of disposable plastic shopping bags may continue to be provided to customers after April 22, 2020 until that supply is exhausted, so long as retail sellers provide documentation that such bags were purchased on or before the date of enactment of this ordinance. A fine schedule for retail sellers who violate the code is also established.

Commented [P3]: See comment above in ballot measure…perhaps stating this here is good enough?

Retail sellers may still provide or distribute, at no charge, the plastic bags listed below because they are not defined as disposable plastic shopping bags. Disposable plastic shopping bags do not include: bags used by customers inside stores to package bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, candy or small hardware items; bags used to contain or wrap ice, frozen foods, meat, or fish; bags used to contain or wrap flowers, potted plants, or other items where dampness may be a problem; bags used to contain unwrapped prepared foods or bakery goods; bags used to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items when placed in another bag; bags provided by pharmacists to contain prescription drugs; bags used for newspapers, door-hanger bags, laundry-dry cleaning bags, or bags sold in packages containing multiple bags for uses such as food storage, garbage, pet waste, or yard waste bags; and bags provided by a retail marijuana store in accordance with the requirements of any future statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

6. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall become effective upon certification of the election results that show a majority of qualified voters approved the enactment. The prohibition and the imposition of fines becomes effective April 22, 2020.

_____
Gary L. Paxton, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Sara Peterson, MMC
Municipal Clerk

Introduced By: Chilson and Parker
Date: April 10, 2024
Public Hearing: April 24, 2024
Action: Enacted
Vote: 6 Yes, 0 No

CITY OF SOLDOTNA
ORDINANCE 2024-016

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SOLDOTNA MUNICIPAL CODE TITLE 8: CHAPTER 8.06 – DISPOSABLE PLASTIC SHOPPING BAGS

WHEREAS, the use of disposable plastic shopping bags in the City of Soldotna burdens the environment, endangers wildlife, and has been shown to be harmful to bodies of water and problematic for solid waste management; and

WHEREAS, disposable plastic shopping bags create problematic environmental issues and frequently escape from trash containers and landfills, creating a burden on residents and the city staff for clean-up; and

WHEREAS, environmental health and clean water is essential for quality of life and economic prosperity in the City of Soldotna; and

WHEREAS, to decrease the number of littered disposable plastic shopping bags in the City of Soldotna and surrounding area, it is necessary to restrict general use; and

WHEREAS, a recent study on microplastic content in water sources across Southcentral Alaska, conducted by the Alaska Environment Research and Policy Center and released January 2024, found microplastics in every body of water sampled; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of health, safety, and welfare of all residents to restrict the use of disposable plastic shopping bags in the city; and

WHEREAS, the City of Soldotna adopted Ordinance 2018-013 establishing SMC Chapter 8.06 in 2018 to restrict the use of disposable plastic shopping bags; and

WHEREAS, SMC established in Chapter 8.06 has had a positive impact on the use of disposable plastic shopping bags within the community.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SOLDOTNA, ALASKA:

Section 1. Soldotna Municipal Code Chapter 8.06 is hereby amended to read as follows ([DELETED TEXT IS CAPITALIZED AND IN BRACKETS]. Added text is underlined):

SMC 8.06.010 [-] Purpose.
The purpose of this chapter is to reduce the generation of waste from [SINGLE-USE PLASTIC DISPOSABLE SHOPPING BAGS] disposable plastic shopping bags[.] and promote a healthier local environment.

SMC 8.06.020 [-] Definitions.
Any word, term, or phrase not defined in this section shall have its ordinary and common meaning. The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

"Affected establishment" means any retail or commercial business facility located inside the City of Soldotna that sells goods or prepared food directly to consumers including but not limited to grocery stores, pharmacies, retail stores, and restaurants.

["SINGLE-USE PLASTIC DISPOSABLE SHOPPING BAG" MEANS A BAG MADE FROM ANY PLASTIC (INCLUDING PLASTICS MARKED OR LABELED AS "BIODEGRADABLE "OR "COMPOSTABLE") OR ANY MATERIAL NOT MARKED OR LABELED AS "BIODEGRADABLE" OR "COMPOSTABLE" THAT IS NEITHER INTENDED NOR SUITABLE FOR CONTINUOUS REUSE AND THAT IS LESS THAN 2.25 MILS THICK, DESIGNED TO CARRY CUSTOMER PURCHASES FROM THE SELLER'S PREMISES, EXCEPT FOR: BAGS USED BY CUSTOMERS INSIDE STORES TO PACKAGE BULK ITEMS SUCH AS FRUIT, VEGETABLES, NUTS, GRAINS, CANDY, OR SMALL HARDWARE ITEMS, SUCH AS NAILS AND BOLTS; BAGS USED TO CONTAIN DAMPNESS OR LEAKS FROM ITEMS SUCH AS FROZEN FOODS, MEAT, OR FISH, FLOWERS OR POTTED PLANTS; BAGS USED TO PROTECT PREPARED FOODS OR BAKERY GOODS; BAGS PROVIDED BY PHARMACISTS TO CONTAIN PRESCRIPTION DRUGS; NEWSPAPER BAGS, LAUNDRY, OR DRY CLEANING BAGS; OR BAGS SOLD FOR CONSUMER USE OFF THE SELLER'S PREMISES FOR SUCH PURPOSES AS THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE, PET WASTE, OR YARD WASTE.]

"Disposable plastic shopping bag" means a bag designed to carry goods from the vendor's premises made from any plastic (including plastics marked or labelled as "biodegradable or "compostable"), or any material not marked or labeled as "biodegradable" or "compostable" that is not a recyclable paper bag or a reusable bag.

"Reusable bag" means a bag that is designed and produced to withstand repeated use over time and is made from material that is machine washable or that can be cleaned and disinfected regularly.

SMC 8.06.030 [– SINGLE-USE PLASTIC DISPOSABLE SHOPPING BAG] Disposable plastic shopping bag prohibited.

A. No affected establishment may provide or make available to any customer a [SINGLE-USE PLASTIC DISPOSABLE] disposable plastic shopping bag for the purpose of carrying away goods [FROM THE POINT OF SALE].
B. No person may provide or make available [DISTRIBUTE SINGLE-USE PLASTIC DISPOSABLE] disposable plastic shopping bags at any city facility or any event held on city property.
C. Affected establishments and other vendors or persons may provide recyclable paper bags or reusable bags without limitation.
D. Additional exceptions - the prohibition established in this section does not apply to a plastic bag that is:
   1. Used by customers inside stores to contain a product that does not have other packaging such as fruit, nuts, vegetables, meat, candy, bakery goods, prepared foods, other food products or small hardware items such as nails and bolts;
   2. Used only to contain dampness or leaks from items such as frozen foods, meat, fish, ice, flowers or potted plants;
   3. Provided by a pharmacy to contain prescription drugs;
   4. Used only to contain a newspaper, laundry, or dry cleaning;
   5. Sold for consumer use off the vendor's premises for such purposes as the collection and disposal of garbage, pet waste, or yard waste.
E. [C] Any violation of this chapter shall be considered a minor offense punishable as provided in SMC 1.08.080.

Section 2. This ordinance shall become effective January 1, 2025.

ENACTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL THIS 24TH DAY OF APRIL, 2024.

Paul J. Whitney, Mayor

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, City Clerk

Yes: Carey, Chilson, Hutchings, Nelson, Parker, Wackler
No: None

Introduced By:	Parker, Murphy
Date:	March 28, 2018
Public Hearing:	April 11, 2018
Action:	Enacted
Vote:	4 Yes, 1 No

CITY OF SOLDOTNA
ORDINANCE 2018-013

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SOLDOTNA MUNICIPAL CODE TITLE 8 – HEALTH AND SAFETY TO ESTABLISH A NEW CHAPTER 8.06 – DISPOSABLE PLASTIC SHOPPING BAGS

WHEREAS, the use of single-use-carry-out disposable plastic shopping bags in the City of Soldotna (City) burdens the environment, endangers wildlife, and has been shown to be harmful to bodies of water and problematic for solid waste management; and

WHEREAS, to decrease the number of littered disposable plastic shopping bags in the City, it is necessary to restrict general use; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the health, safety and welfare of all residents to restrict the use of single-use disposable plastic shopping bags; and

WHEREAS, plastic carry out bags do not biodegrade, create problematic environmental issues and frequently escape from trash containers and landfills creating a burden on residents and the City for clean-up;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SOLDOTNA, ALASKA:

Section 1. Soldotna Municipal Code Title 8 is hereby amended by the addition of a new Chapter 8.06, Disposable Plastic Shopping Bags, to read as follows:

Chapter 8.06 – DISPOSABLE PLASTIC SHOPPING BAGS

Sections:

8.06.010 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to reduce the generation of waste from single-use plastic disposable shopping bags.

8.06.020 Definitions

Any word, term, or phrase not defined in this section shall have its ordinary and common meaning. The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

"Affected Establishment" means any retail or commercial business facility located inside the City of Soldotna that sells goods or prepared food directly to consumers including but not limited to grocery stores, pharmacies, retail stores, and restaurants.

"Single-Use Plastic Disposable Shopping Bag" means a bag made from any plastic (including plastics marked or labeled as "biodegradable "or "compostable") or any material not marked or labeled as "biodegradable "or "compostable" that is neither intended nor suitable for continuous reuse and that is less than 2.25 mils thick, designed to carry customer purchases from the seller's premises, except for: bags used by

customers inside stores to package bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, candy, or small hardware items, such as nails and bolts; bags used to contain dampness or leaks from items such as frozen foods, meat, or fish, flowers or potted plants; bags used to protect prepared foods or bakery goods; bags provided by pharmacists to contain prescription drugs; newspaper bags, laundry, or dry cleaning bags; or bags sold for consumer use off the seller's premises for such purposes as the collection and disposal of garbage, pet waste, or yard waste.

8.06.030 Single-Use Plastic Disposable Shopping Bag Prohibited

A. No affected establishment may provide to any customer a single-use plastic disposable shopping bag for the purpose of carrying away goods from the point of sale.

B. No person may distribute single-use plastic disposable shopping bags at any city facility or any event held on city property.

C. Any violation of this chapter shall be considered a minor offense punishable as provided in SMC 1.08.080.

Section 2. That SMC 1.05.080 Minor Offence Fine schedule is hereby amended to include the following offenses and fines:

Soldotna Municipal Code Reference	Offense	Fine
08.06.030	Distribution of single use, plastic disposable shopping bags.	$300

Section 3. This ordinance shall become effective November 1, 2018.

ENACTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL THIS 11TH DAY OF APRIL, 2018.

Nels Anderson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Michelle M. Saner, MMC, City Clerk

Yes: Cashman, Murphy, Parker, Cox
No: Whitney

SOLDOTNA
Soldotna City Council

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor Anderson and Members of the City Council

FROM: Lisa Parker, Council Member and Linda Murphy, Vice Mayor

DATE: March 28, 2018

SUBJECT: Ordinance 2018-013 - Amending Soldotna Municipal Code Title 8 – Health and Safety to Establish a New Chapter 8.06 – Disposable Plastic Shopping Bags

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Over the past few years Soldotna has significantly improved the aesthetics of our community, including improvements to signs, upgrades to city parks and the addition of more festivities for the enjoyment of residents and visitors alike.

Recently, the Gganiłchit Dena'ina Youth Council sent an invitation to come to the viewing of the documentary "Bag It", discussing the effect plastic has on our waterways, oceans, and bodies. Based on the request from the Youth Council and Soldotna residents, Vice Mayor Murphy and I request you support the introduction of Ordinance 2018-013 – Disposable Plastic Shopping Bags.

The proposed ordinance was adapted from the ordinance enacted by the City of Wasilla. Unlike many ordinances that are effective immediately, the proposed ordinance has an effective date of November 1, 2018 giving businesses the opportunity to make the transition.

While there are countless reasons for cutting down on the number of plastic bags, some primary reasons for elimination include:

1. They are unsightly – how often do we see the bags blowing across the road, in a parking lot or floating down the Kenai River.
2. They are bad for wildlife – plastic bags can choke or poison birds, fish and animals. Particularly vulnerable are marine life, like our Cook Inlet Beluga Whales.
3. They take years to decompose.

The City Manager and I have had the opportunity to visit with some of the local businesses to discuss the ordinance. While there has been no outright opposition, businesses have requested the ordinance not take effect immediately, giving them and their staff time to inform shoppers of the upcoming change. Additionally, we've discussed working with the Soldotna Chamber of Commerce to deliver the message.

Informational:

City of Hopper Bay currently has a plastic bag ban in effect.

City of Bethel in 2012 enacted a law that requires all plastic bags be biodegradable. The biodegradable capabilities vary from each biodegradable bag type and some do not biodegrade in the Alaska climate.

City of Homer enacted a law banning plastic bags in August of 2012, with an effective date of January 1, 2013. In February of 2013 a citizen's referendum was filed and in October of 2013 the voters of the City of Homer repealed the plastic bag ban.

City of Wasilla enacted a law banning plastic bags in January of 2018, with an effective date of July 1, 2018.


PLASTIC BAGS ONLY
PLASTIC BAGS ONLY
PLASTIC BAGS ONLY
PLASTIC BAGS ONLY


DODGE RAM

International Union for Conservation of Nature
ISSUES BRIEF
www.iucn.org
MAY 2024

PLASTIC POLLUTION

- Over **460 million metric tons of plastic** are produced every year for use in a wide variety of applications.
- An estimated **20 million metric tons of plastic litter** end up in the environment every year. That amount is expected to increase significantly by 2040.
- Plastic pollution **affects all land, freshwater, and marine ecosystems**. It is a major driver of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation and contributes to climate change.
- As plastic pollution is a transboundary issue, a **global plastics treaty is needed** to ambitiously reduce plastic production, phase out harmful subsidies, eliminate products and chemicals of concern, and adopt strong national plans and rigorous reporting and compliance mechanisms.

What is the issue?

Plastic is a synthetic, organic polymer made from fossil fuels, such as gas and petroleum. Over **460 million metric tons of plastic are produced every year**, according to the United Nations Environment Programme. Plastic is used in almost all consumer and industrial activities, from construction and vehicles to electronics and agriculture.

Discarded improperly, plastic waste pollutes and harms the environment, becoming a widespread driver of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. It threatens human health, affects food and water safety, burdens economic activities, and contributes to climate change.

Macro-plastics (pieces larger than 0.5 mm) made up 88% of global plastic leakage to the environment in 2019, around 20 million metric tons, polluting all ecosystems. Much of the world's **plastic pollution is generated by single-use products** such as bottles, caps, cigarettes, shopping bags, cups, and straws.

Pollution sources are mainly land-based, coming from urban and stormwater runoff, littering, industrial activities, tyre abrasion, construction, and agriculture. In the marine environment, plastic pollution originates primarily from land runoff, but includes paint shed from shipping, discarded fishing gear, and more.

Due to solar radiation, wind, currents and other natural factors, **plastic breaks down into microplastic (smaller than 5 mm) and nanoplastic (smaller than 100 nm) particles**. 'Primary' microplastic particles are also shed by products such as synthetic textiles and tyres, through abrasion. Nanoplastics are able to cross cell membrane walls and enter living organisms.

Many nations lack the capacities and facilities to properly manage plastic products and waste, and

Millions of tons of plastic pollute land and water every year, causing impacts to the environment, ecosystems, and human health. (mbeo/Flickr)

the burden often falls on the local level. That impact is disproportionately felt by islands, developing countries, Indigenous peoples, local communities, women, and children. This problem is deepened by the global trade of plastic products and waste to locations where infrastructure is not sufficient for safe and environmentally sound management.

Why is this important?

Impacts on human health

Microplastics have been found in human blood and placentas and in food and drinks, including tap water, beer, and salt. Several chemicals used in the production of plastic materials are known to be carcinogenic and can cause developmental, reproductive, neurological, and immune disorders.

Impacts on economies

The build-up of plastic litter can have a negative impact on aspects of a country's economy and trade systems, with income declines in sectors such as small- and medium-enterprises, the informal sector, tourism,

fisheries, agriculture, and water safety. IUCN's research on these economic impacts demonstrates examples and possible solutions.

Impacts on species and ecosystems
All land, freshwater, and marine ecosystems are affected by plastic pollution. Natural ecosystems provide a broad range of services that are not only fundamental for conservation, but also key for economies and human well-being. For example, healthy mangroves provide coastal protection services, whereas wetlands are important for freshwater provision.

The most visible impacts of plastic debris are the ingestion, suffocation, and entanglement of species. Wildlife such as birds, whales, fish, and turtles mistake indigestible plastic waste for food and die of starvation as their stomachs become filled with it. It also causes internal and external injuries that reduce the ability to swim and fly. Domesticated farm animals are also affected by plastic pollution. Floating plastics transport invasive alien species, one of the leading causes of biodiversity loss and species extinction.

Plastic pollution can also seep carcinogenic chemicals (such as those contained in certain plastic products or fireproofing coatings) into the soil. These can run into groundwater or rivers, affecting exposed people and ecosystems.

Impacts on climate
Climate impacts begin with oil and gas extraction, the refining of these products into plastics, and then plastic pollution itself. Incinerated plastic waste releases greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere, including carbon dioxide, dioxins, and methane.

What can be done?

The removal of legacy plastics and prevention of pollution **requires that fewer plastic products be made, that the circularity of supply and value chains be increased, and that consumer behaviour be changed**. It also involves public and private investment and the development of infrastructure along the full lifecycle of plastics, including circular economy solutions like reuse, refill, etc.

Despite positive efforts from countries to tackle plastic pollution, such as bans on certain forms of single-use plastics, **a global plastics treaty is essential because plastic pollution is transboundary and a main driver of biodiversity loss**.

To best address the triple planetary crisis and ensure the proper implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF); the Paris Agreement; the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and initiatives under the broader chemicals, waste, and pollution agenda; a future plastics treaty needs a common approach and requires collective action on a global scale.

Biodiversity has come to play a prominent role in international law, including in multilateral environmental agreements. **A focus on the connections between plastic pollution, biodiversity loss, and the degradation of ecosystems at the global, regional, and national levels is important for effective action.** The protection and restoration of biodiversity, and nature *per se*, must be incorporated in the legally binding control measures and enforcement terms of a future treaty.

To address plastic pollution globally, IUCN supports:

- Ambitious reductions in plastic production, phasing out harmful subsidies, eliminating products and chemicals of concern, and agreeing on the adoption of strong national plans, reporting requirements, and compliance mechanisms.
- Measurable and ecologically sustainable objectives, targets, and actions.
- An inclusive, just, and gender-responsive process and effective and science-based nature-positive frameworks, including a global treaty.
- Convergence between commitments made by States at various international and regional treaties, including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and others.
- Improved product design created with full lifecycle approaches for a more circular economy, and support for nature-positive Extended Producer Responsibility Systems that go beyond waste management.
- Enhanced national legislation and capabilities to address plastic pollution, reporting, and compliance.
- Funding a strong financing mechanism, for capacity building, technological assistance and transfer, education, and to build on and share Indigenous and traditional knowledge.

Where can I get more information?

IUCN publications on plastic pollution

IUCN Brief and proposed text for inclusion of biodiversity protection in the Plastics Treaty

IUCN Resolution 019 *Stopping the global plastic pollution crisis in marine environments by 2030*

IUCN Resolution 069 *Eliminate plastic pollution in protected areas, with priority action on single-use plastic products*

Twitter: @IUCN_Plastics

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT:
THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PLASTIC POLLUTION IN ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Impacts on the fisheries and tourism sectors, and the benefits of reducing mismanaged waste

Full publication

July 2023

INTRODUCTION

In 2019, IUCN launched the Plastic Waste-Free Islands (PWFI) project, aiming to reduce plastic waste generation and leakage into the ocean in island nations in the Pacific and Caribbean regions. An economic assessment was conducted as part of the project in Antigua and Barbuda. The study examined the impacts of marine plastics on the fisheries and tourism sectors and the costs and benefits of implementing a national recycling system from a national and from a regional cooperation perspective.

Plastic waste is a global problem!

9% of plastics are recycled

22% is mismanaged

80% of marine plastics can be attributed to land-based sources

20% of marine plastic pollution originates from the fishery sector

Plastic pollution leads to contamination of the marine environment

Harms biodiversity and ecosystems

Reduces the provision of ecosystem services

Has negative impacts on the economy, such as for:

- **fisheries**
- **tourism sectors**

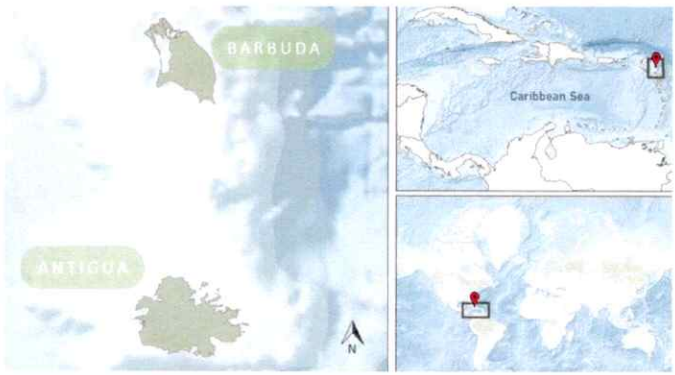
To address the issue, efficient policy responses and legal instruments are required at various levels. These can include waste reduction at the source, extended producer responsibility, consumer behaviour changes through bans and taxes, educational campaigns, and improvements in waste management infrastructure.

The Caribbean Region heavily relies on a healthy marine ecosystem for its economy, specifically tourism and fisheries, which faces significant challenges due to plastic pollution, driven by poor waste management systems and limited recycling. Governments in the region have started implementing measures such as bans on single-use plastics, but more analysis of policy responses is needed.

CASE STUDY INTRODUCTION

Antigua and Barbuda is a dual island country in the northeastern heart of the Caribbean archipelago, see Map 1 below.

Map 1

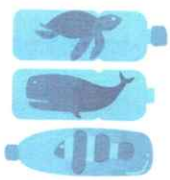


In this country > 3,200 tonnes of plastic waste were disposed, mainly single-use plastics.

Around 21% of all plastics disposed end up leaking into the marine environment annually.

The government has implemented measures to address the issue, including fees on imported cans and bottles and the prohibition of plastic shopping bags and styrofoam. However, challenges remain in waste management and recycling.

To combat plastic pollution, efforts are needed to:



- Encourage producer responsibility,
- support the recycling sector,
- and improve waste disposal practices.

IMPACT OF MARINE PLASTICS IN ANTIGUA & BARBUDA (2019)

The impact of marine plastics in Antigua and Barbuda in 2019 was assessed through data collection and analysis. Two different plastic accumulation scenarios were considered to estimate the stock and flow of marine plastics in the region, specifically on the shoreline and the Exclusive Economic Zone of Antigua and Barbuda. The study focused on the impact of marine plastics on the fisheries and tourism sectors.

For the fisheries sector, the impact on revenue caused by marine plastics was estimated. Factors such as repair costs, lost productive time, and reduced catches were considered. The estimated impact on fisheries revenue in 2019 was 9.2% of the total revenue, equivalent to 3,861,103 East Caribbean Dollars (XCD) or 1,428,980 US Dollars (USD).

The study also calculated the costs of completely cleaning up all plastics ending up on the coastline to prevent further accumulation of plastics and potentially impacting the tourism sector through a reduction in visitors in the future. The estimated costs for coastal clean-ups in 2019 ranged from XCD 12,868,519 (USD 4,762,590) to XCD 37,657,395 (USD 13,936,860) depending on the plastic accumulation scenario.

Overall, the impact of marine plastics in Antigua and Barbuda in 2019 amounted to XCD 16,729,622 (USD 6,191,569) to XCD 41,518,498 (USD 15,365,839) in direct costs (impact on fisheries and total estimated costs of coastal clean-up).

These findings highlight the significant economic implications of marine plastics on Antigua and Barbuda's key economic sectors, emphasizing the need for effective measures to mitigate plastic pollution and protect the environment and economy of the region.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

The recommendations for improving waste management in Antigua and Barbuda include, among others, strengthening the recycling system by:

- improving waste collection and
- segregation at the source.

Through the PWFI project, establishing a Regional Recycling Hub in the Caribbean has been proposed as a potential solution for Antigua and Barbuda and other Caribbean islands to improve waste management.

Currently, recycling in Antigua and Barbuda is limited, with only one waste recycling company operating in the country. There is no separation at the source of recyclable materials or organic waste prior to collection from households or commercial businesses.

This study considered the costs and benefits of a recycling system when Antigua and Barbuda implements it alone, as well as from a regional cooperation perspective with all countries bordering the Caribbean Sea also reducing plastic leakage into the sea.

OVERALL DIRECT COST MISMANAGED PLASTICS (2023-2040)

After estimating the impact of marine plastics in 2019, the study estimated the future impact of plastics continuing to leak into the marine environment, without measures to reduce this leakage.

The future and present values for the period 2023-2040 of the overall impact, direct cost to the fisheries sector, and clean-up costs are displayed in Table 1 and they depend on which plastic scenario is chosen; thus, four different values are presented.

Table 1

Future and present values of the overall direct costs to fisheries and coastal clean-ups (2023-2040) (discount rate: 6.35%)

Plastic Accumulation Scenarios	Scenario 1 (XCD)	Scenario 2 (XCD)
Future Value	389,568,230	938,245,714
Present Value	214,660,490	517,614,074

COST OF IMPLEMENTING THE RECYCLING SCHEME

To understand the costs and benefits of reducing mismanaged waste and plastic leakage into the Caribbean Sea, the study estimated the costs of improving the recycling system in Antigua and Barbuda, considering improved collection and sorting, and transport to existing large-scale recycling infrastructure.[1]

Currently, the operating cost of the general waste management system is estimated to amount to XCD 110.3 per tonne of waste. The estimated cost per tonne of recycling plastics is presented in Table 2.

Table 2

Estimated costs of recycling per tonne of plastics (2019)[2]

Types of cost		XCD per tonne	USD per tonne
Collecting cost	Labour cost	272.9	101.0
	Investment cost	13.3	4.9
	Fixed cost	7.9	2.9
Sorting cost		201.5	74.6
Shipping cost		68.8	25.5
Total		**564.4**	**208.9**

The following figure compares the Waste Management Budget (WMB) under the BaU scenario with the WMB under the recycling scenario, which is combined with the cost of recycling. The difference between the two waste management scenarios is equal to the additional cost of the proposed solution, i.e. the recycling system as shown in Figure 1.

Figure1

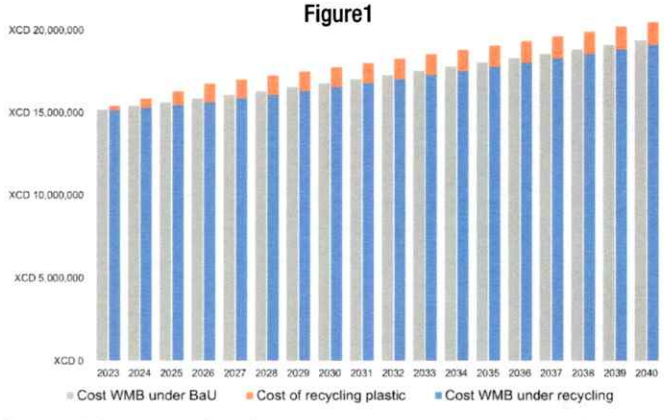


Figure 1 – Estimated costs of recycling, and the waste management budget under BaU scenario and the national recycling scenario (XCD/year)

The future value of the overall cost is estimated to be XCD 25,473,259 (USD 9,427,556). Applying the discount rate of 6.35% results in an estimated present value of XCD 13,495,094 (USD 4,994,483).

The impact in terms of the amount of plastics accumulating in Antigua and Barbuda's waters and coastline under the two recycling scenarios (national recycling and regional cooperation) is displayed below in Figure 2.

[1] The study considered transport to Miami as a proxy for costs, while an exact location for the Regional Hub is not yet decided.
[2] Source: Searious Business, 2021; PEW, 2020.

Figure 2

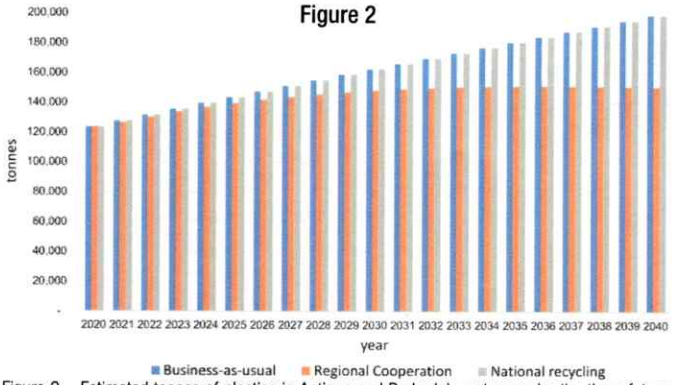


Figure 2 – Estimated tonnes of plastics in Antigua and Barbuda's waters under the three future plastic management scenarios

OVERALL RESULTS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL RECYCLING SCENARIOS

The next figures show the annual benefits of both recycling scenarios (national and regional cooperation) as well as the annual costs of implementing the proposed national recycling system. Figure 3 shows the results under the first plastic accumulation scenario, while Figure 4 shows the results under a second plastic accumulation scenario. Results are displayed both in discounted and non-discounted values. Table 3 shows the net future and present values of the regional cooperation and national recycling scenario.

Figure 3

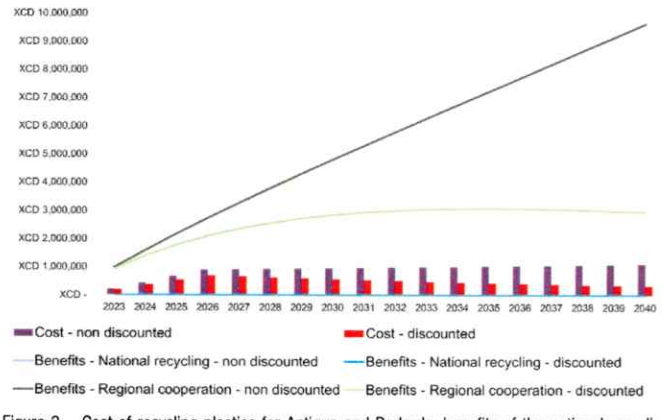


Figure 3 – Cost of recycling plastics for Antigua and Barbuda; benefits of the national recycling and regional cooperation scenario under plastic accumulation scenario 1 (future and present values, discount rate: 6.35%)

Figure 4

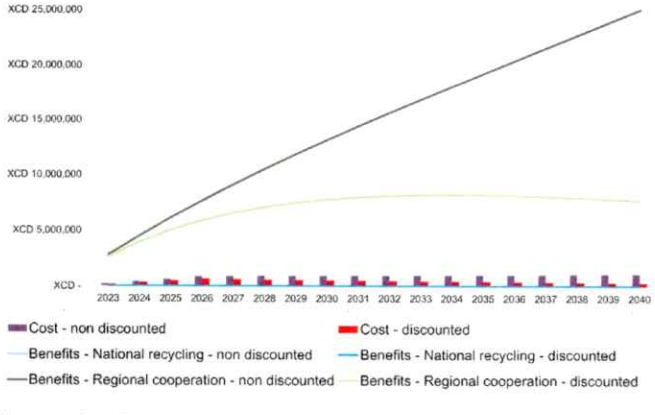


Figure 4 – Cost of recycling plastics for Antigua and Barbuda; benefits of the national recycling and regional cooperation scenario under plastic accumulation scenario 2 (future and present values, discount rate: 6.35%)

Table 3 shows that none of the national recycling scenarios are profitable based on the benefits and costs considered in this study, and without or with applying the discount rate used. However, under the regional cooperation scenario, for both plastic accumulation scenarios, the benefits of a regional reduction in MPW greatly overcome the costs of implementing recycling in Antigua and Barbuda.

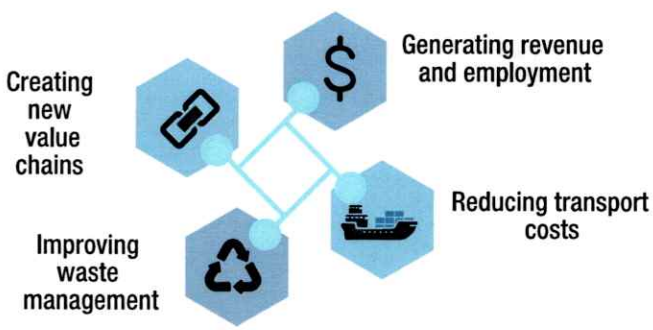
Table 3

Recycling Scenario	Plastic Accumulation Scenarios	Net Future Value		Net Present Value	
		XCD	USD	XCD	USD
National recycling	1	-16,466,210	-6,094,082	-8,667,780	-3,207,913
	2	-16,408,969	-6,072,898	-8,637,216	-3,196,601
Regional Cooperation	1	81,975,409	30,338,789	38,351,629	14,193,793
	2	247,607,709	91,638,679	118,490,732	43,852,973

Net future and present values of the national and regional cooperation scenario under both plastic accumulation scenarios (discount rate used: 6.35%)

The study highlighted the potential benefits of selling recycled plastics. To breakeven in net present value over the 18-year period considered, Antigua and Barbuda would need to resell the plastics at least at a constant price of XCD 436.14 (USD 161.41) per tonne under the least profitable scenario (national recycling under plastic accumulation scenario 1) and XCD 434.6 (USD 160.84) per tonne under the best case (national recycling under plastic accumulation scenario 2).

Additionally, there are other potential benefits of increased recycling of plastics in Antigua and Barbuda.



OTHER ASPECTS OF THE IMPACT OF MARINE PLASTIC POLLUTION AND INSTRUMENTS TO REDUCE IT

Marine plastic pollution not only has potential adverse effects on tourism and fisheries revenue, but it also can negatively impact employment in these sectors. The tourism sector employs a significant portion of the workforce in Antigua and Barbuda, whereas the fisheries sector serves as a crucial safety net for the population, particularly during periods of income loss.

Antigua and Barbuda has a high per capita fish consumption of around 50 kilograms, which is among the highest in the world. Marine plastics pose a threat to food security in Antigua and Barbuda, by diminishing fish stocks and contaminating fish with macro- and microplastics.

Although this study focuses on the direct cost of marine plastics on the fisheries and tourism sectors in Antigua and Barbuda, it's important to note that other factors such as natural disasters like Hurricane Irma in 2017 and the global travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic have had significant impacts on the tourism sector and the overall economy.

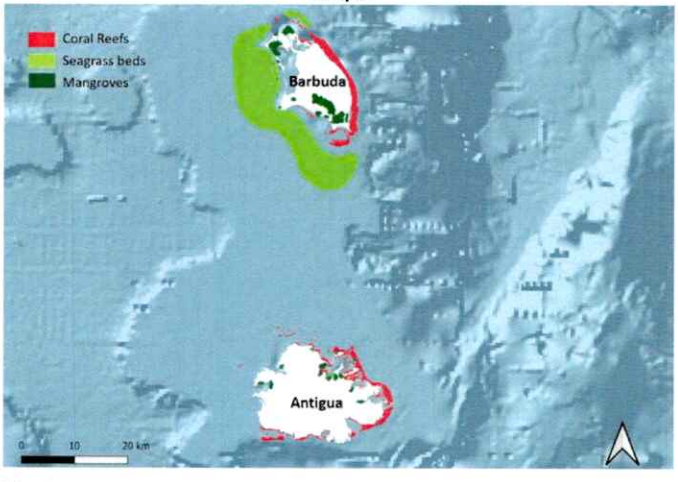
The tourism sector is also vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including sea level rise, increased storm frequency, and coastal erosion. Additionally, this study does not fully consider the future impacts of climate change on fisheries, such as shifting fish migration patterns, changes in reproduction, and altered habitats. It's worth mentioning that Caribbean fishery resources are already overexploited, with declining regional production and a high percentage of species considered overfished.

IMPACT ON MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

Marine ecosystems in Antigua and Barbuda, including coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds, are crucial for tourism, natural coastal defense, livelihoods in the fisheries sector, and various ecosystem services such as shoreline protection, breeding grounds, water purification, and carbon sequestration.

The conservation and restoration of these ecosystems are essential due to their significant contribution to the island's economy, employment, and vulnerable conservation status of certain species. Map 2 below displays the locations of these ecosystems.

Map 2



Marine plastics have detrimental effects on coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangrove forests, interfering with their ecological functions and causing population declines and increased disease.

These impacts are exacerbated by other stressors such as climate change, pollution, overfishing, and invasive species, leading to the degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems, affecting tourism, fish stocks, and marine biodiversity including seabirds and marine mammals.

IMPACT ON MARINE WILDLIFE

Antigua and Barbuda's waters are home to six marine mammal species, with three considered vulnerable; four species of sea turtles, two of which nest and forage in nearshore waters; and a diverse range of bird species, including migratory and resident species, with 33 seabird species listed as "least concerned" and two listed as "vulnerable" and one as endangered."

Marine plastics pose various dangers to marine fauna including:

- entanglement,
- ingestion,
- colonisation by invasive species and
- contact or coverage with plastics and exposure to harmful chemicals.

Seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals, sharks, rays, and sponges are among the species affected with:

- ingestion of plastics leading to potential mortality,
- entanglement causing suffocation or drowning, and
- plastic debris serving as vectors for the spread of pathogens and pollutants.

Plastic pollution should be considered in conjunction with other stressors when assessing its impact on the marine environment, as it may contribute to the decline of individuals, populations, or ecosystems, but not necessarily cause critical population decreases on its own. In addition to macroplastics, the presence of microplastics is a concern as small organisms can ingest them, bioaccumulate contaminants, and elicit toxicological effects, posing risks to marine animals throughout the food chain.

FINAL REMARKS

This study primarily focused on estimating direct costs for the fisheries and tourism sectors in Antigua and Barbuda, but it acknowledges that some costs and benefits were not included, such as the impact of ghost fishing, or the full costs of establishing a Regional Recycling Hub and the demand for recycled plastics under the current and future market.

The study emphasizes the need to consider the broader impacts of mismanaged plastics on blue natural capital assets, marine biodiversity, and the overall economy, recognizing the complexity of quantifying the impact on marine ecosystems. It suggests the implementation of a national recycling system and shows the positive impact of regional efforts to address the plastic waste problem while highlighting the importance of reducing plastic use, improving waste management infrastructure, and integrating local waste pickers into the system.

Further research is needed to gather data on mismanaged plastics, understand the real costs including microplastics, and develop comprehensive accounting frameworks like Ocean Accounting to assess the economic impacts of marine plastics and multiple stressors.

WCC-2020-Res-069-EN
Eliminate plastic pollution in protected areas, with priority action on single-use plastic products

APPRECIATING that protected areas serve an important role in protecting global biodiversity, mitigating carbon emissions and increasing resilience to climate change;

AWARE that wildlife resources also serve as important components of ecosystems, providing services that benefit humanity in the form of pollination, seed dissemination, disease control, pest control, food production, water purification and waste decomposition;

ACKNOWLEDGING that plastic products account for the majority of waste in protected areas, are often inappropriately disposed of on-site, and that discarded plastics take up to a thousand years to decompose;

RECOGNISING that inappropriate disposal of plastics has a significant impact on the environment and may affect wildlife;

FURTHER RECOGNISING the need for responsible management of plastics waste and scrap that prevents its leakage into the environment; and

NOTING that there are alternatives to single-use plastic products available for bringing drinks and other items into protected areas, and that 'pack-it-out' policies encourage responsible management of plastics brought into protected areas;

The IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020, at its session in Marseille, France:

URGES State Members to take priority action by 2025 to prevent pollution of protected areas by single-use plastic products, with the ultimate goal of eliminating all plastic pollution in protected areas.

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Draft
Saxman Sewer Condition Assessment

May 24th, 2024

Report Prepared by:

Stephl Engineering, LLC.
3900 Arctic Blvd., Suite 204
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
907-562-1468

CCTV Camera Truck in Operation

Typical CCTV Camera in Pipe

The overall condition of the pipe was given a numeric score based on based on observed defects of each component. This process expands on the National Association of Sewer Service Companies (NASSCO) Pipeline Assessment and Certification Program (PACP).

Likelihood of Failure (LOF)

A scale of 1 to 5 was assigned to the project pipes and sewer structures, with 1 being the lowest LOF and 5 being the highest LOF. Examples of each level of LOF are shown in Table 1.

Score	Simple Description	Detailed Description/Example Defect
1	Physically sound and in operating condition	• Asset meets service needs OR asset likely to perform without work in the near-term capital planning period. • No to Minor pipe deterioration observed
2	Acceptable Condition	• Asset meets service needs but may require increased preventative maintenance work in the capital planning period. • Minor pipe deterioration
3	Deterioration Evident	• Asset meets service needs but will require corrective maintenance work in the capital planning period. • Medium pipe deterioration
4	Progressing to Failure	• Asset barely meets service needs and corrective maintenance is needed to maintain asset. • Significant deterioration
5	Pipe Failed	• Asset does not meet service needs and is failing. • Defects impeding or stopping function of pipe

Table 1 - LOF Guidelines

Consequence of Failure (LOF)

In addition to LOF score a consequence of failure (COF) was assigned to each asset within the study area. The COF score is a method for a utility owner to compare and identify the risk associated with a particular asset and the consequence if it fails. A scale of 1 to 5 was utilized for this project, with 1 being the lowest COF and 5 being the highest COF. For this project, pipes located located within harder to repair areas were assigned a higher COF score. Sewer mains located in easier to repair areas will be assigned a lower COF.

CO 2 to MH 23, 1-2" bulge in pipe with mineralization

MH 22 to MH 21, offset at joint

MH 26 to MH 25, infiltration runner

MH 110 to MH 5A, belly

Sewer Structure Inspection Procedure

Sewer structures were inspected by Stephl Engineering staff. Sewer structure characteristics, including material of construction, pipe connection condition, general condition of components, component height, and any defects, were identified and recorded in written logs. These logs are accompanied by structure photographs in this report. Structures were inspected from the surface. Defects and the overall condition of the structures were scored on a likelihood of failure (between 1 and 5) on the same grading system as the pipe defects. The scoring system for LOF is shown in Table 1.

Summary of Sewer Structures

Maps in Appendix A show the layout of the applicable sections of the sewer system. A summary of the sewer structures, including maximum rim to invert distance, and material of construction is included in Appendix B. The sewer structures in Saxman showed much more infiltration taking place than the pipes inspected.

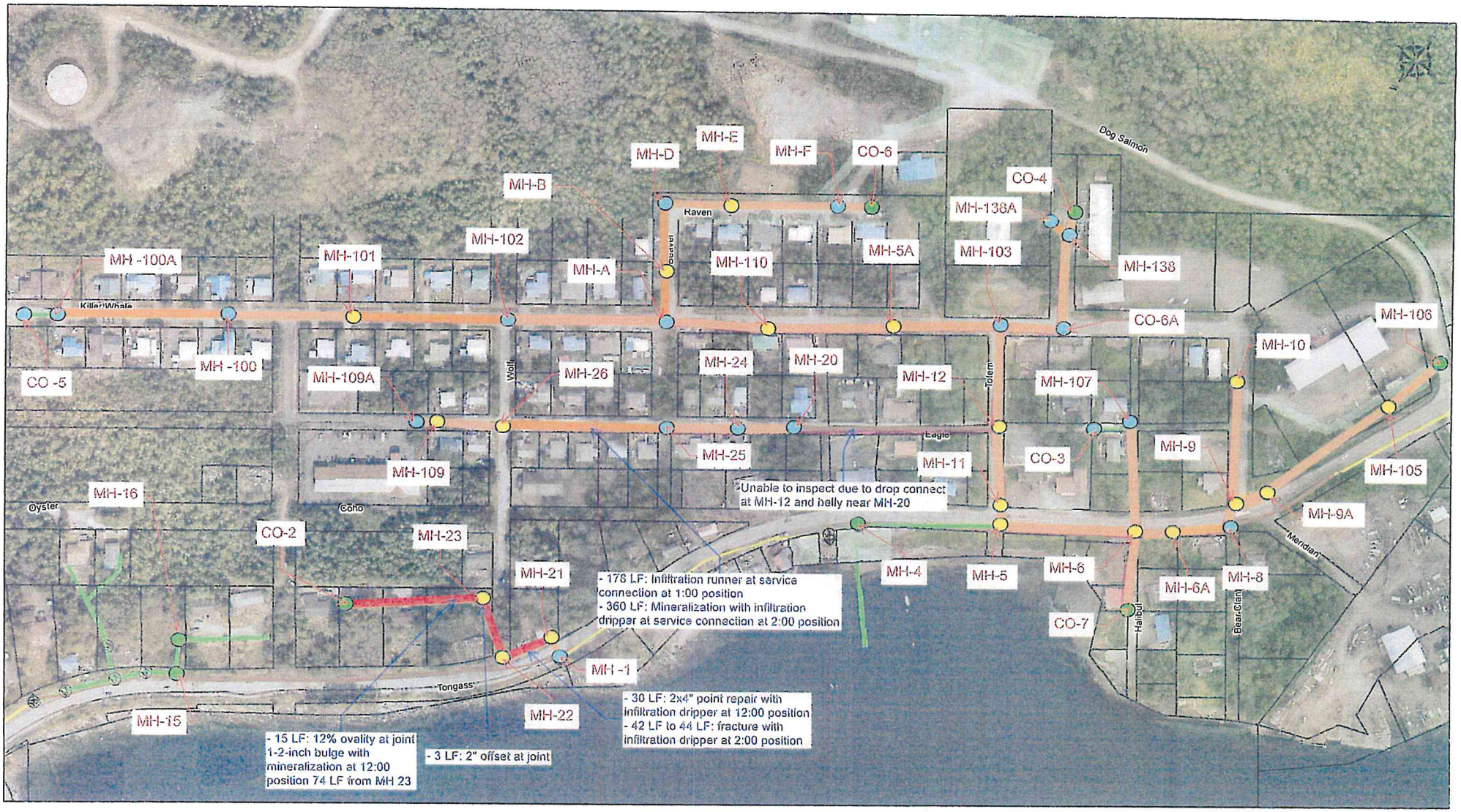
Thirty-seven sewer structures were inspected during this project. All structures were pre-cast concrete.

- Nineteen (19) structures had significant defects to pipe connections/base.
- Four (4) structures had damage to cone.
- Thirteen (13) structures had damage to chimneys.
- Seven (7) structures could not be inspected.

MH 101, cone damage

MH 105, exposed rebar

MH 110, infiltration



Ketchikan Gateway Borough
Public Works Department
Saxman Wastewater

Pipes inspected:
- Grade score 4-5
- Grade score 3
- Grade score 0-2

Structures inspected:
- Grade score 4-5
- Grade score 3
- Grade score 0-2

0 200 400 Feet
1 inch equals 200 feet
Drawing may be reduced
Verify scale bar for accuracy

Saxman Sewer Pipe Summary Table				LOF Score: *0=No defect, 1=Minor Defect, 2=Minor to moderate Defect, 3=Moderate defect, 4=Significant defect, 5=Most significant defect*									
	Avg. Height	Material		Condition of Components									
Upstream Structure No.	Downstream Structure No.	Location	Pipe Dia. (in.)	Material	Map Length (ft.)	CCTV Complete	Inspection Date	Inspection Length (ft)	Inspection Direction	Flow Depth (in.)	Likelihood of Failure	Consequence of failure	Additional Comments (See Pipe Logs for Detailed Pipe Summaries)
CO 2	MH 23	Wolf Ave.	8	HDPE Truss Pipe	306	No	March 2024	102	Upstream	<1	3	2	- 15 LF, 12% ovality at joint - 74 LF, 1-2" bulge with mineralization at 12:00 position - 67 LF, 1" bulge at 11:00 position - 102 LF, 2x4" hole with 1-2" of soil protruding from 10:00 to 12:00 position
CO 4	MH 138	Halibut St.	8	DI	60	No	March 2024	85	Upstream	<1	1	2	- 66 LF to 71 LF, 1-2" of debris - 85 LF, 6" of debris, survey abandoned
CO 6A	MH 103	Killer Whale Ave.	8	DI	150	No	March 2024	136	Upstream	3	2	2	- 136 LF, high water and grease deposits, survey abandoned
CO 6	MH F	Raven Ave.	8	DI	80	Yes	March 2024	79	Upstream	1	1	2	- None
CO 7	MH 6	Raven Ave.	8	PVC	163	No	March 2024	62	Upstream	1	1	3	- None
CO 138A	MH 138	Halibut St.	8	DI	49	Yes	March 2024	49	Upstream	0	2	2	- 7 LF to 11 LF, longitudinal crack in coating at 10:00 position - 34 LF to 36 LF, longitudinal crack in coating at 12:00 position - 43 LF to 44 LF, longitudinal crack in coating at 12:00 position
MH 5A	MH 103	Raven Ave.	8	DI	250	No	March 2024	62	Downstream	2	2	2	- 3 LF to 7 LF, longitudinal crack in coating at 2:00 position - 45 LF, grease deposit at service at 2:00 and 10:00 position obstructing 40% of pipe
MH 6A	MH 6	Tongass Ave.	8	DI	90	Yes	March 2024	90	Downstream	<1	1	3	- 87 LF to 90 LF, 1-2" of debris
MH 6	MH 5	Tongass Hwy.	8	DI	315	No	March 2024	295	Downstream	1	1	3	- 293 LF, 4" of debris, survey abandoned
MH 8	MH 6A	Tongass Hwy.	8	DI	120	Yes	March 2024	114	Upstream	<1	2	3	- 45 LF, longitudinal crack in coating from 8:00 to 9:00 position - 47 LF to 48 LF, longitudinal crack in coating at 5:00 position - 60 LF to 61 LF, 2-3" of debris - 105 LF, 2-3" of debris
MH 9	MH 8	Bear Clan St.	8	DI	60	No	March 2024	36	Upstream	1	1	3	- 36 LF, 2-3" of debris, survey abandoned
MH 10	MH 9	Bear Clan St.	8	DI	266	Yes	March 2024	224	Upstream	<1	1	3	- None
MH 11	MH 5	Totem St.	8	DI	45	Yes	March 2024	43	Downstream	1	1	3	- None
MH 12	MH 11	Totem St.	8	DI	180	Yes	March 2024	177	Upstream	1	1	3	- 146 LF to 149 LF, 1-2" of debris
MH 21	MH 1	Tongass Hwy.	6	DI	49	Yes	March 2024	47	Upstream	<1	2	3	- 36 LF to 39 LF, 1" deep belly
MH 22	MH 21	Tongass Hwy.	8	HDPE Truss Pipe	62	No	March 2024	44	Downstream	1	3	3	- 24 LF, 2-3" debris dam - 30 LF, 2x4" point repair with infiltration dripper at 12:00 position - 31 LF, 1-2" offset at joint from 1:00 to 5:00 position - 42 LF, 2" offset at joint from 7:00 to 2:00 position, survey abandoned - 42 LF to 44 LF, fracture with infiltration dripper at 2:00 position
MH 23	MH 22	Wolf Ave.	8	HDPE Truss Pipe	147	No	March 2024	3	Downstream	<1	3	3	- 3 LF, 2" offset at joint, survey abandoned
MH 24	MH 20	Eagle St.	8	DI	124	No	March 2024	31	Upstream	<1	2	2	- 31 LF, 4" of debris dam, survey abandoned
MH 25	MH 24	Eagle St.	8	DI	163	Yes	March 2024	163	Downstream	<1	2	2	- 62 LF, mineralization/grease at service with infiltration dripper at 1:00 position
MH 26	MH 25	Eagle St.	8	DI	380	Yes	March 2024	373	Downstream	1	2	2	- 40 LF, repair patch with surface corrosion from 7:00 to 9:00 position - 42 LF, repair patch with surface corrosion from 3:00 to 5:00 position 125 LF, staining/surface corrosion from 7:00 to 9:00 position 178 LF, infiltration runner at service connection at 1:00 position 291 LF, mineralization with infiltration dripper at service connection a 12:00 position 360 LF, mineralization with infiltration dripper at service connection a 2:00 position

5/24/2024

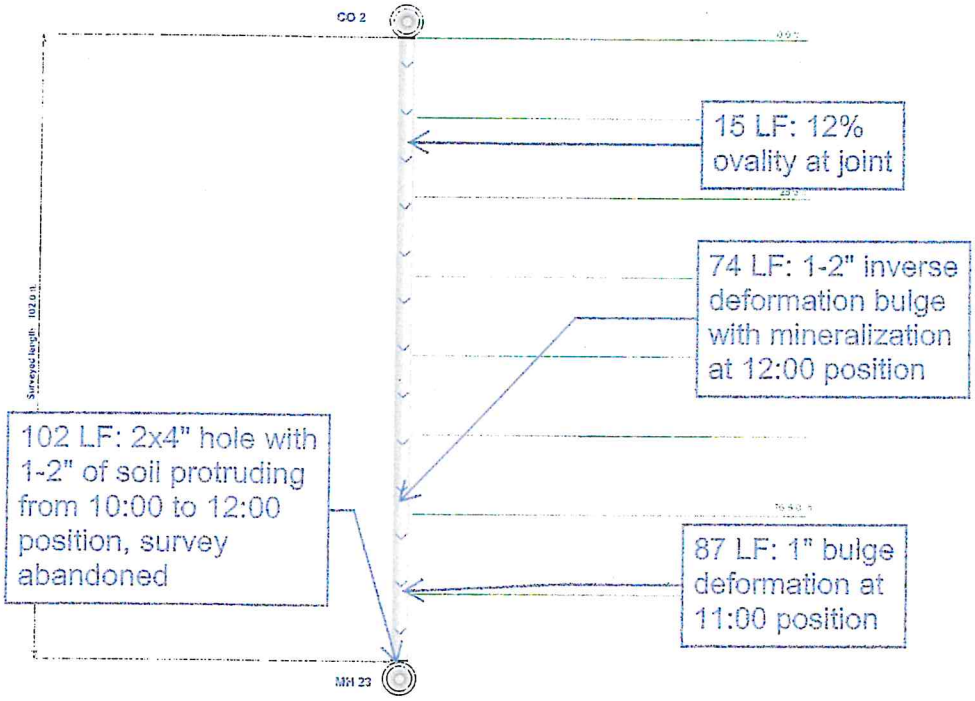
Frawner Corp.
8123 Hartzell Rd
Anchorage,Ak 99507
907-561-4044

Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	CO 2 to MH 23	Saxman	Wolf Ave.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
4/4/2002		8"	HDPE Truss Pipe		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Upstream	102.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level <1" from 0 LF to 102 LF

- Grade: 3

Frawner Corp.
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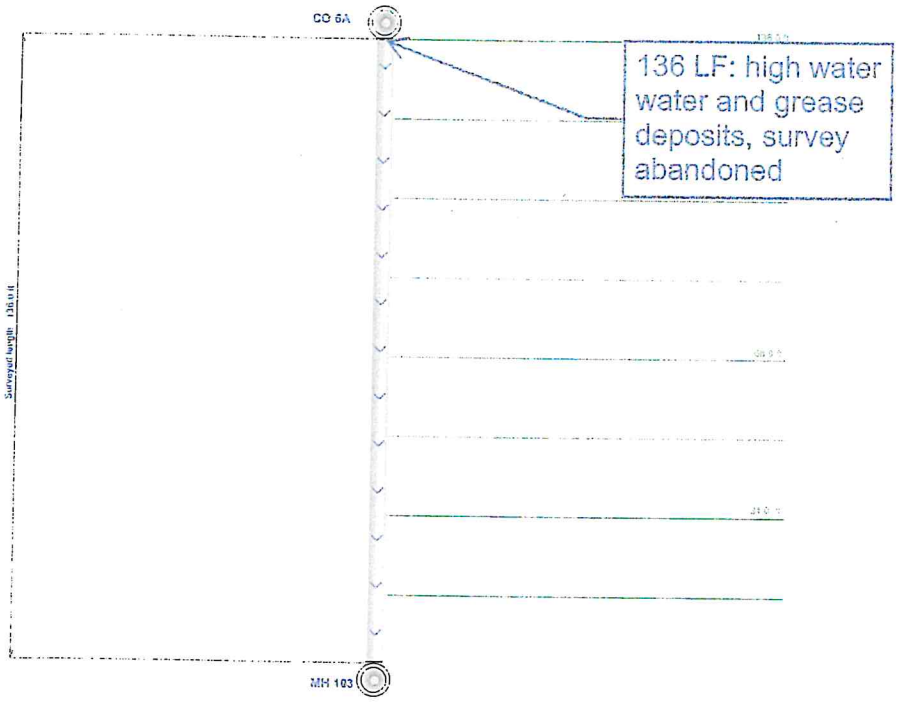
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	CO 6A to MH 103	Saxman	Killer Whale Ave.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
4/4/2002		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Upstream	136.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level <1" from 0 LF to 37 LF, 66 LF to 91 LF, 2-3" from 37 LF to 66 LF, 4-5" from 91 LF to 136 LF
- Grease deposits at 3:00 and 9:00 position from 42 LF to 66 LF, 91 LF to 136 LF

- Grade: 2

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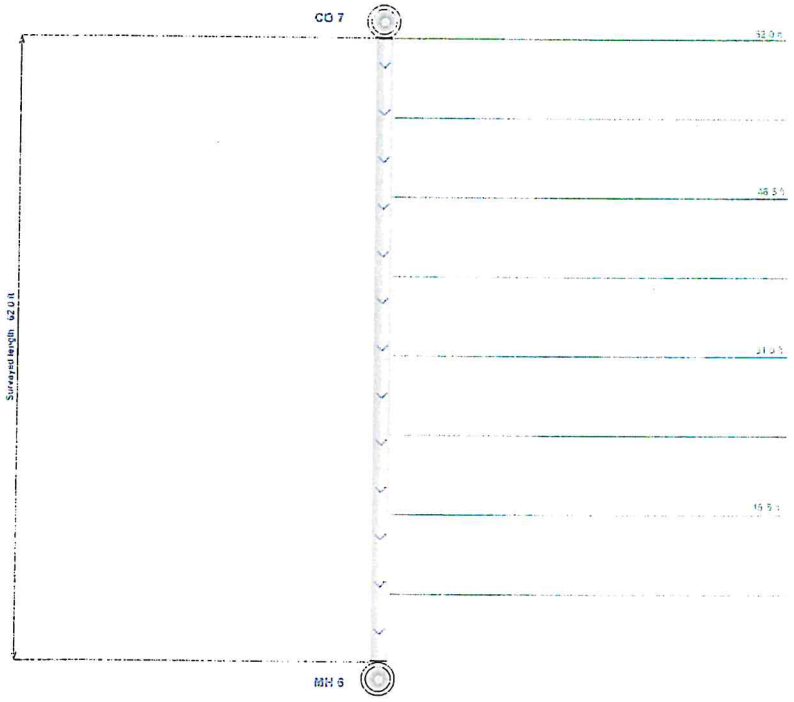
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	CO 7 to MH 6	Saxman	Raven Ave.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
4/3/2002		6"	PVC		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Upstream	62.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level 1" from 0 LF to 7 LF, <1" from 7 LF to 62 LF
- Grease deposits at 5:00 and 7:00 position from 0 LF to 9 LF

- Grade: 1

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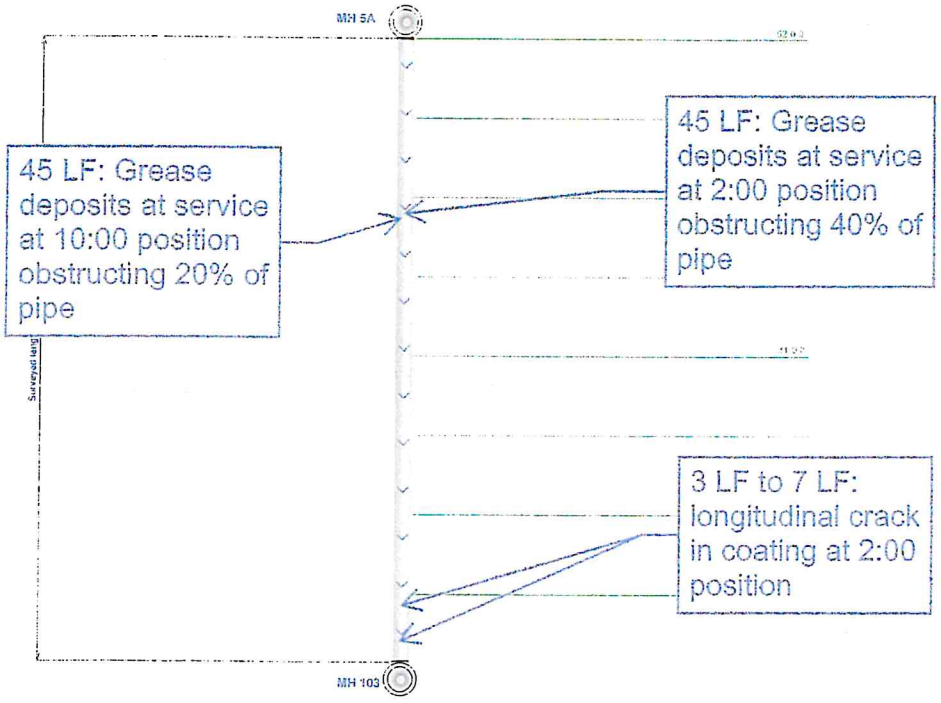
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 5A to MH 103	Saxman	Raven Ave.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
4/3/2002		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Downstream	62.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level 4" from 0 LF to 13 LF, 1-2" from 13 LF to 62 LF
- Grease deposits at 5:00 and 7:00 position from 17 LF to 62 LF

- Grade: 2

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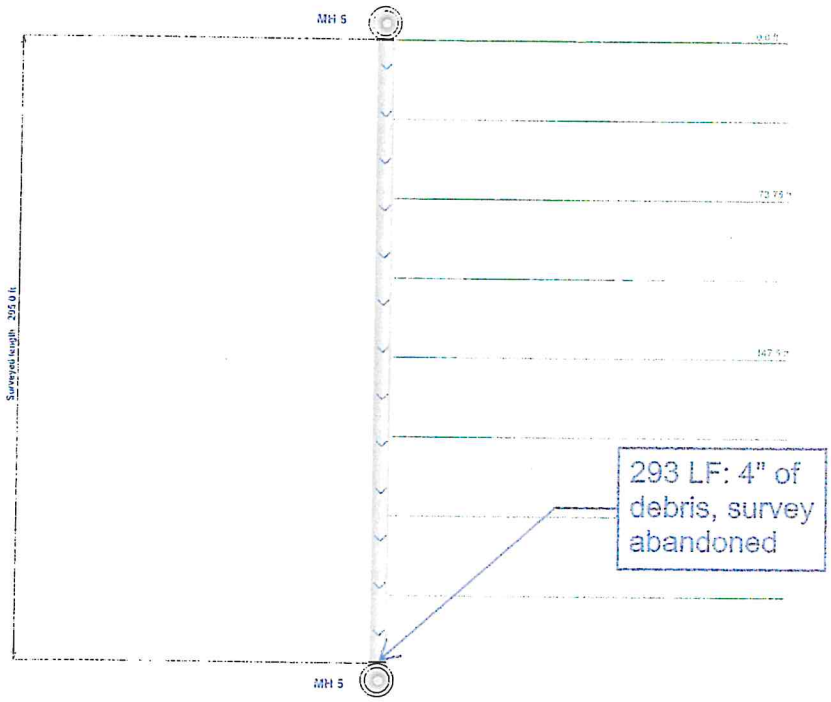
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 6 to MH 5	Saxman	Tongass Hwy.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
4/3/2002		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Downstream	295.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level <1" from 0 LF to 272 LF, 2-3" from 272 LF to 293 LF
- Grease deposits at 5:00 and 7:00 position from 150 LF to 169 LF, 237 LF to 241 LF, 272 LF to 295 LF

- Grade: 1

Frawner Corp.
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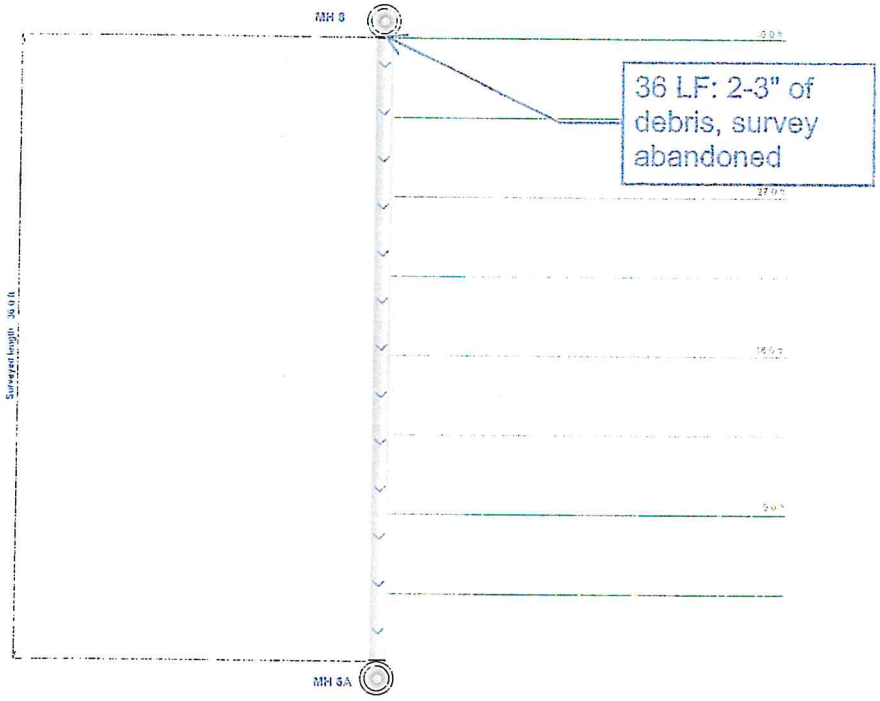
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 9 to MH 8	Saxman	Bear Clan St.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
4/4/2002		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Upstream	36.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level <1" from 0 LF to 28 LF, 3" from 28 LF to 36 LF
- Grease deposits at 3:00 and 9:00 position throughout pipe

- Grade: 1

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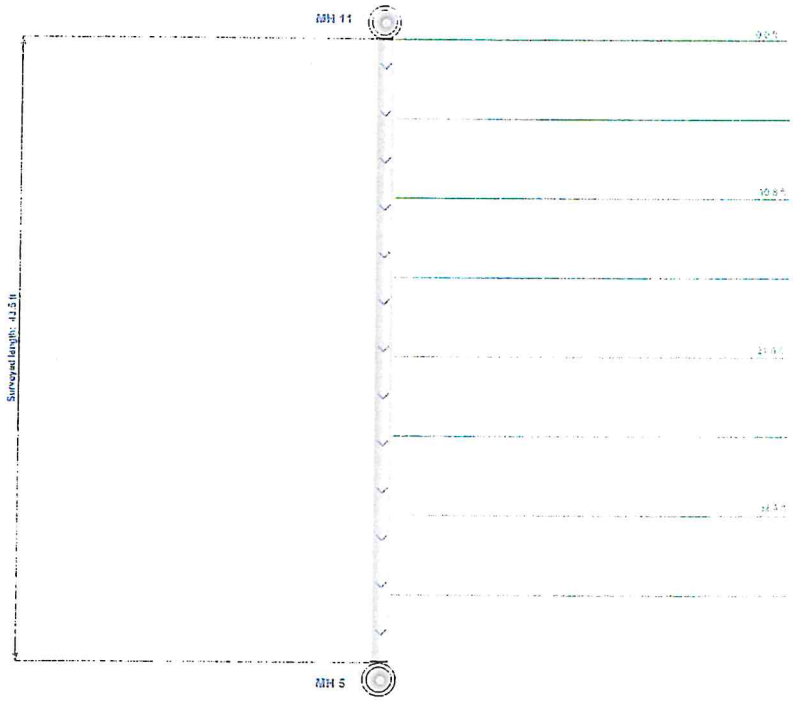
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 11 to MH 5	Saxman	Totem St.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
4/2/2002		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Downstream	43.5 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level 1" from 0 LF to 43 LF
- Grease deposits at 5:00 and 7:00 position throughout pipe

- Grade: 1

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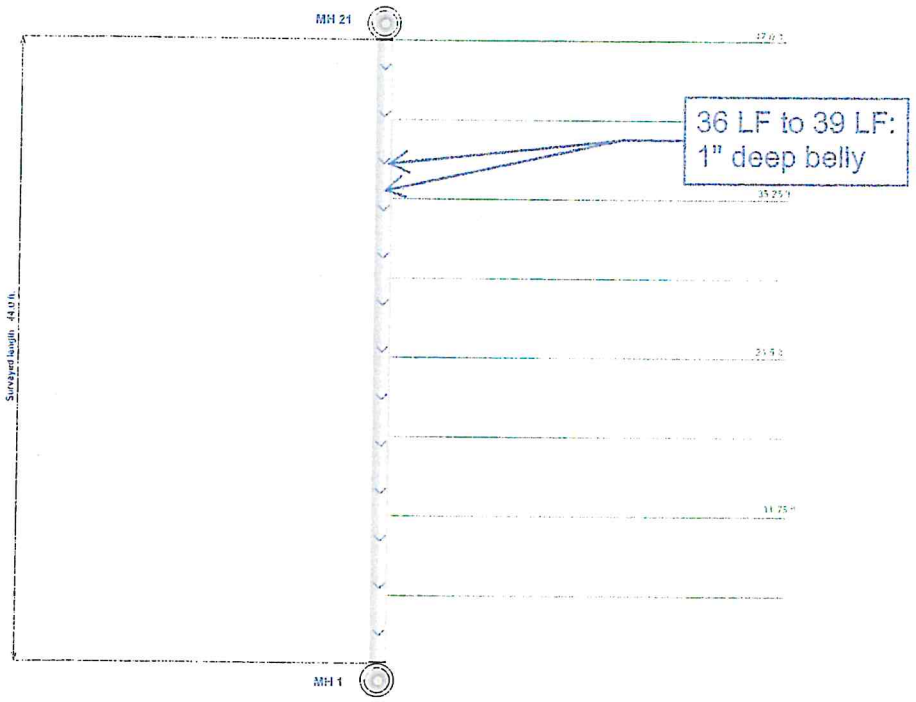
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 21 to MH 1	Saxman	Tongass Hwy.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
4/2/2002		6"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Upstream	47.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level <1" from 0 LF to 47 LF
- Debris <1" throughout pipe

-Grade: 2

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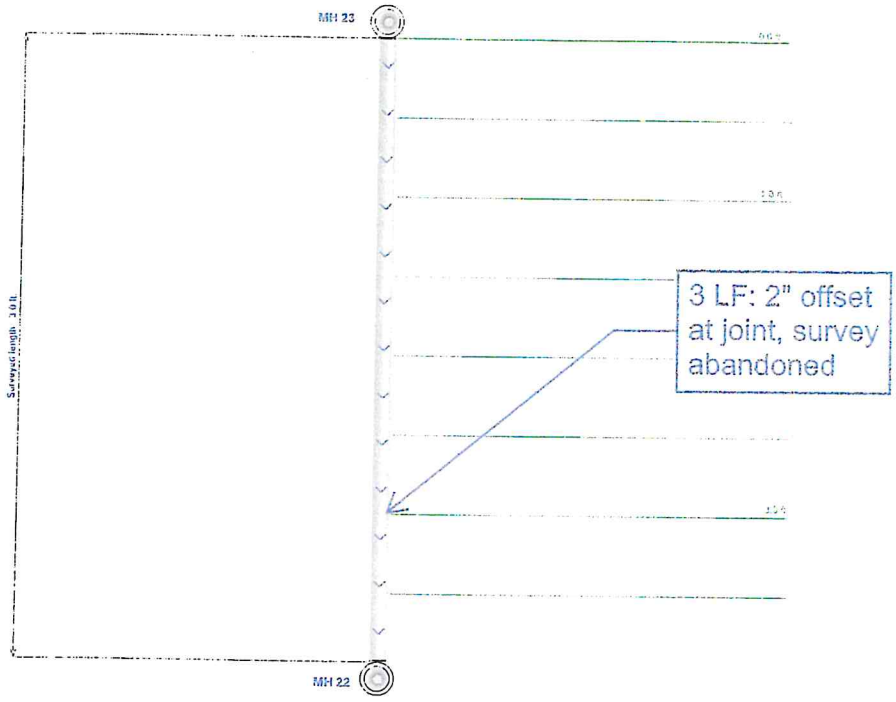
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 23 to MH 22	Saxman	Wolf Ave.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
4/4/2002		8"	DI/HDPE		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Downstream	3.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level <1" from 0 LF to 3 LF

- Grade: 3

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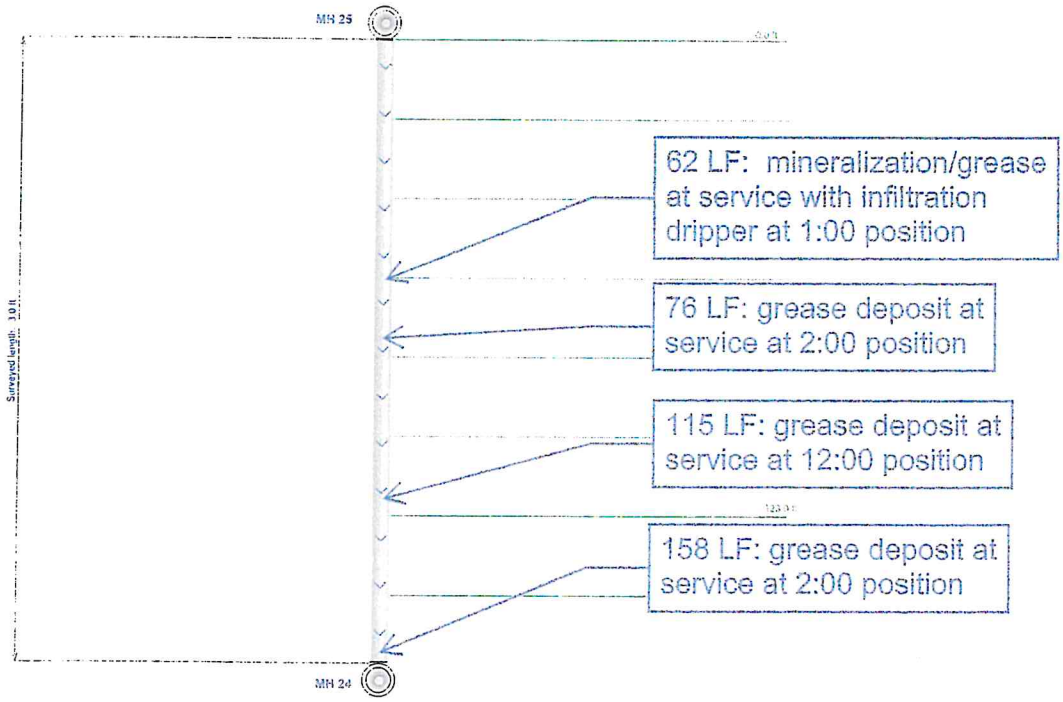
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 25 to MH 24	Saxman	Eagle St.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
4/2/2002		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Downstream	163.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level <1" from 0 LF to 160 LF, 4" from 160 LF to 163 LF
- Grease deposits at 5:00 and 7:00 position

- Grade: 2

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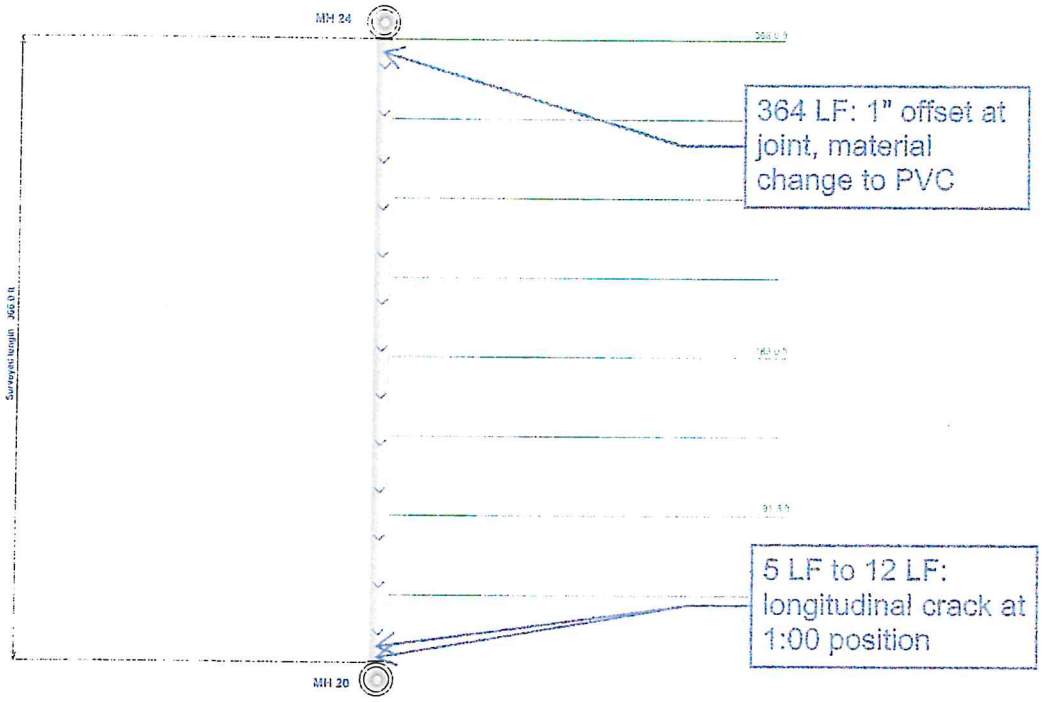
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 100A to MH 100	Saxman	Killer Whale Ave.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
4/3/2002		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Upstream	366.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level <1" from 0 LF to 96 LF, 103 LF to 366 LF, 2" from 96 LF to 103 LF

- Grade: 2

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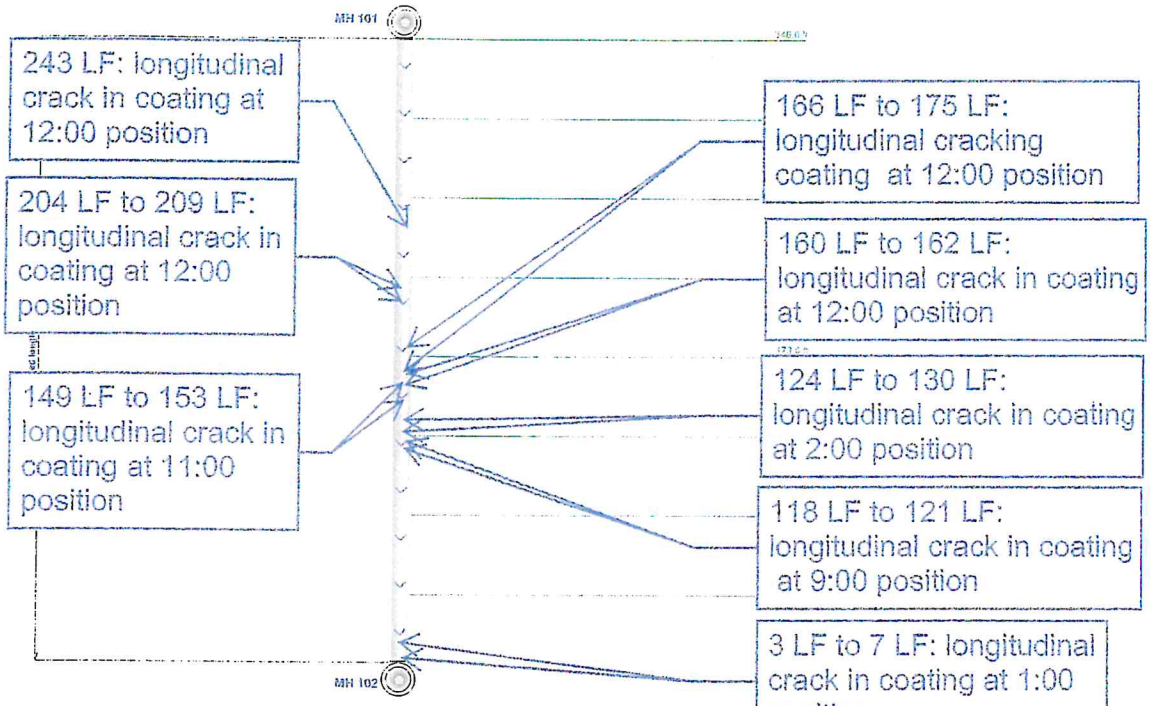
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 101 to MH 102	Saxman	Killer Whale Ave.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
4/3/2002		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Upstream	346.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level <1" from 0 LF to 346 LF
- Pipe wall spalling at various locations throughout pipe

- Grade: 2

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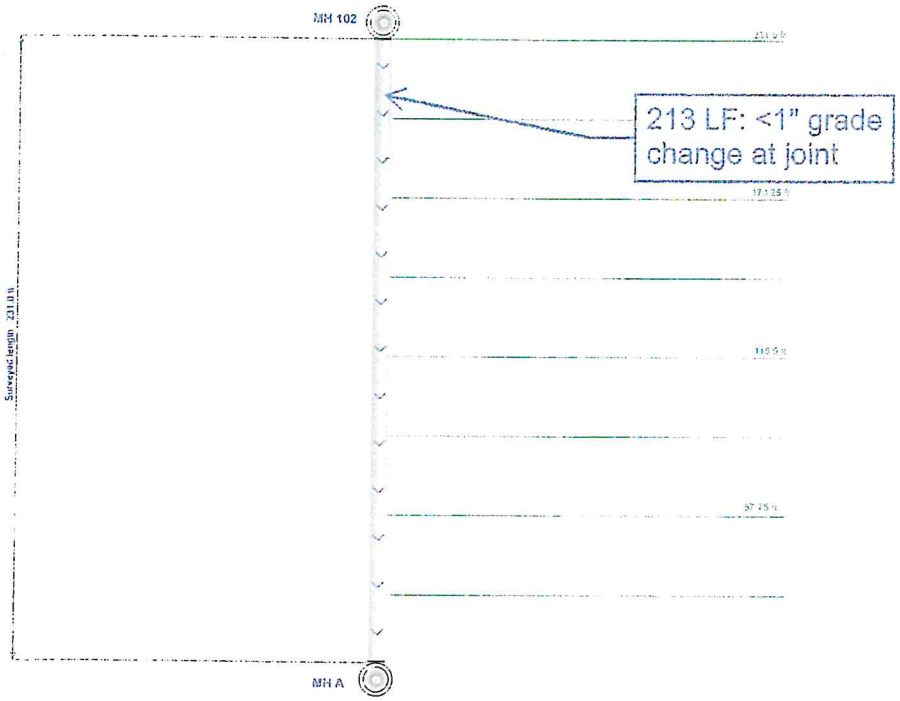
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 103 to MH 12	Saxman	Totem St.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
3/19/2024		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Upstream	231.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level <1" from 0 LF to 231 LF
- Grease at 5:00 and 7:00 position throughout pipe

- Grade: 1

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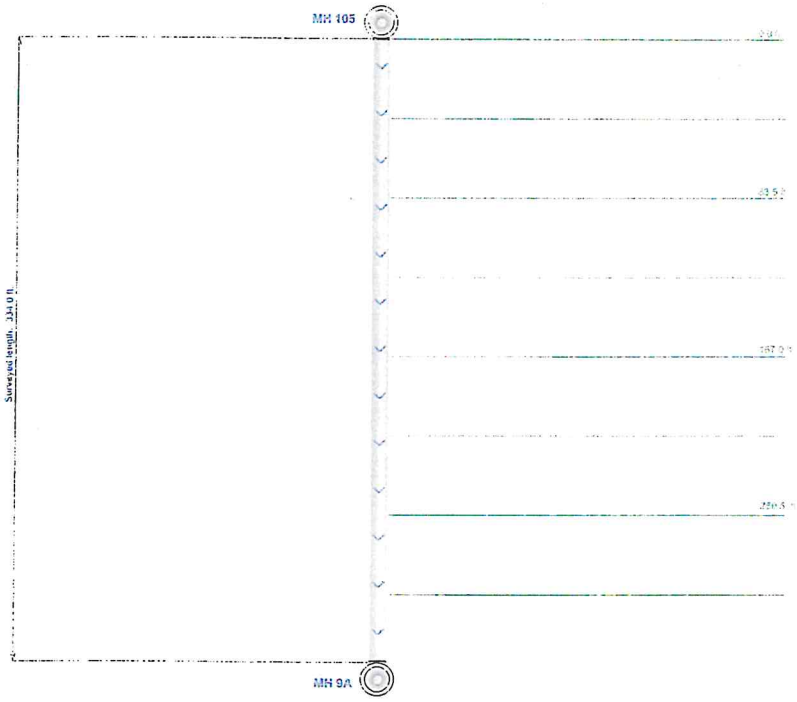
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 105 to MH 9A	Saxman	Tongass Hwy.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
3/19/2024		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Downstream	334.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level 1-2" from 0 LF to 106 LF, 119 LF to 334 LF, <1" from 106 LF to 119 LF,
- Grease deposits at 5:00 and 7:00 throughout pipe, significant build up from 328 LF to 334 LF
- Varying amounts of debris and grease joints throughout pipe

- Grade: 1

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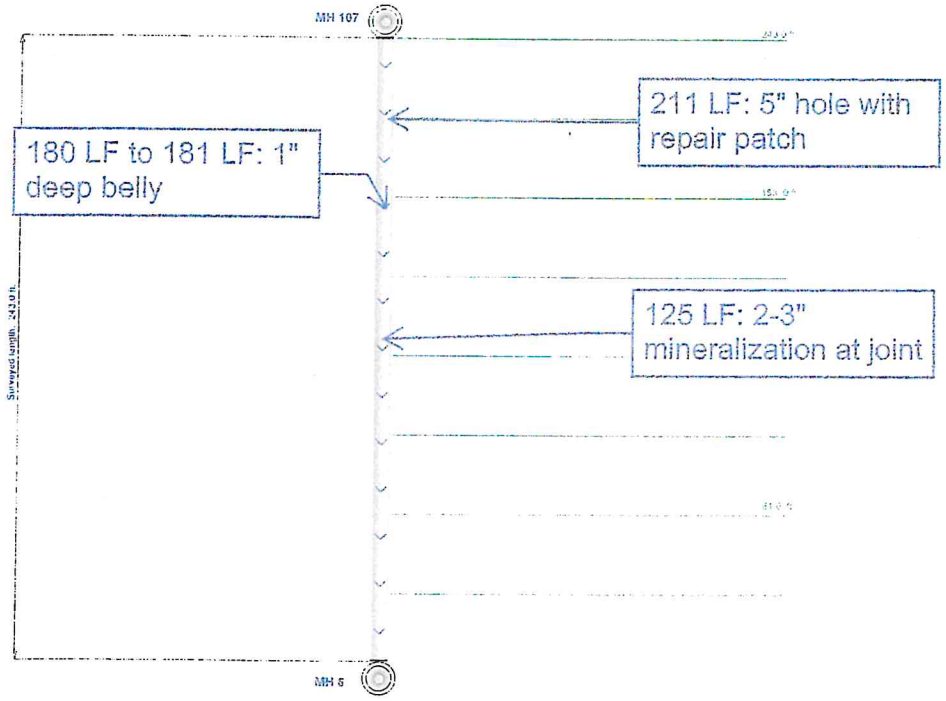
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 107 to MH 6	Saxman	Tongass Hwy.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
3/19/2024		6"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Upstream	243.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level 1" from 0 LF to 6 LF, <1" from 6 LF to 243 LF

- Grade: 2

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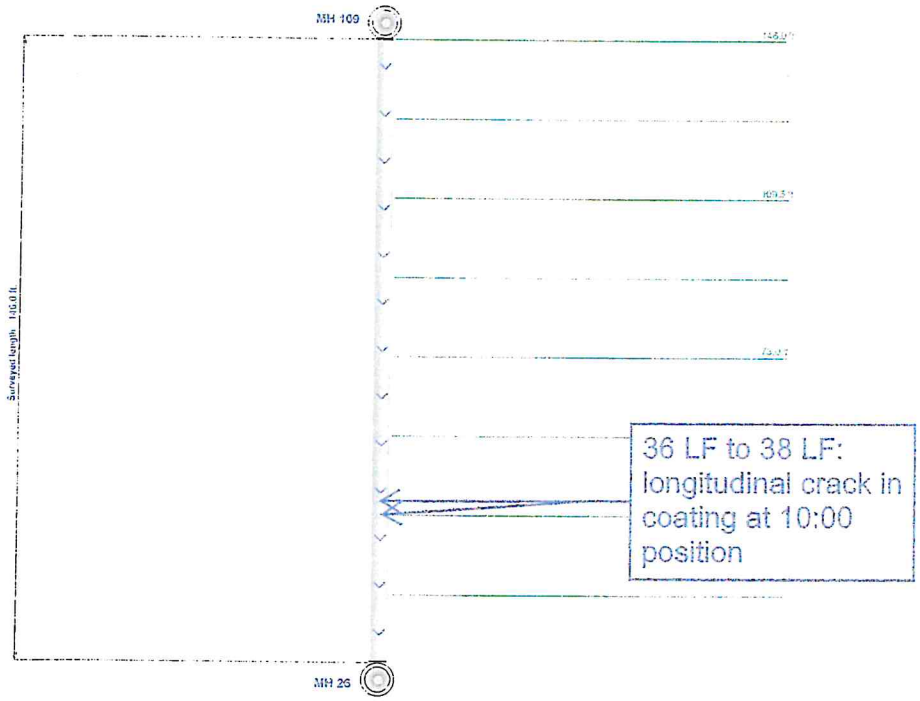
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 109 to MH 26	Saxman	Eagle St.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
3/19/2024		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Upstream	146.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level <1" from 0 LF to 146 LF
- 1-2" of grease at invert of pipe from 0 LF to 135 LF

- Grade: 2

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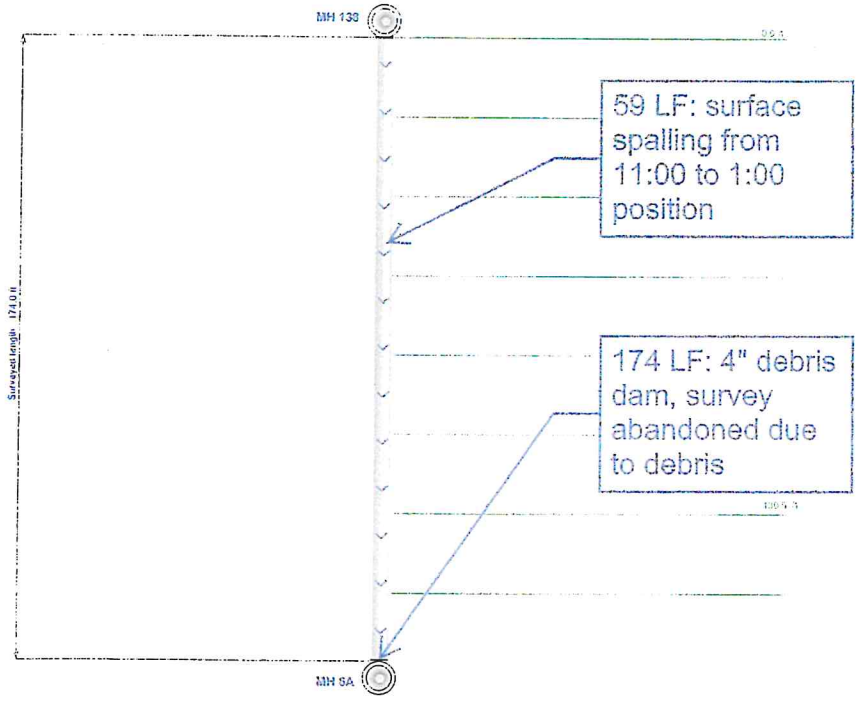
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH 138 to MH 6A	Saxman	Halibut St.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
3/19/2024		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Downstream	174.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level <1" from 0 LF to 174 LF
- 1" of debris from 0 LF to 6 LF

- Grade: 1

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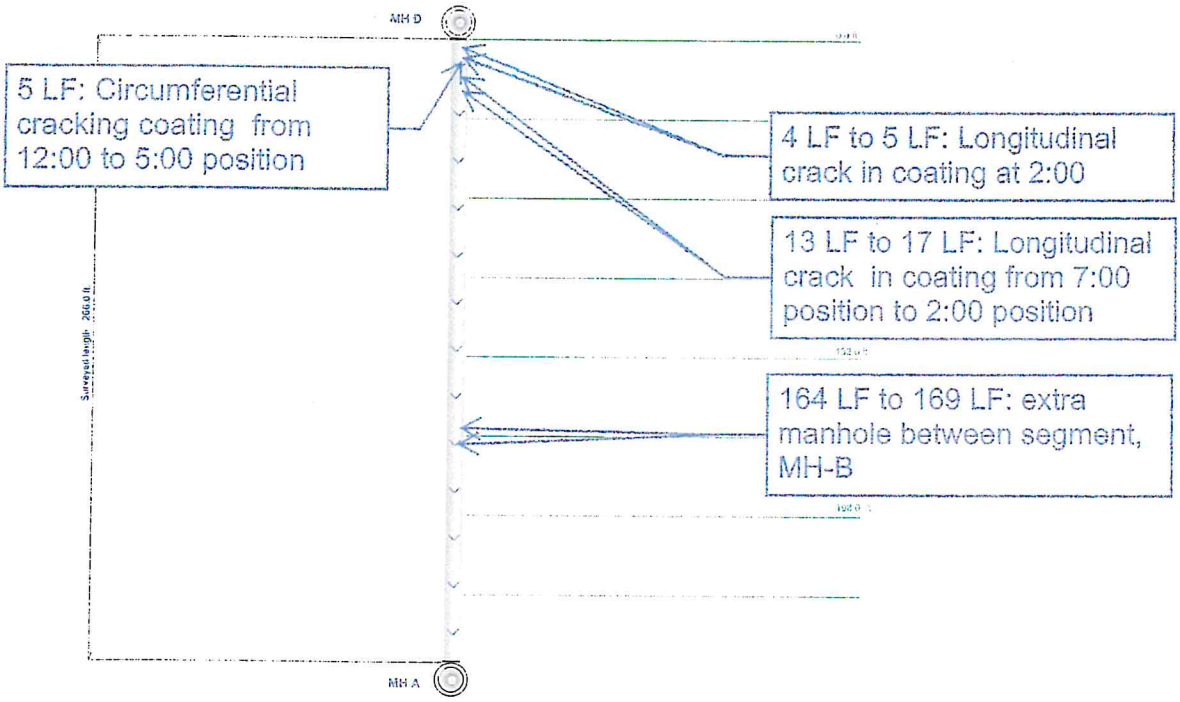
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH D to MH A	Saxman	Beaver Ave.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
3/19/2024		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Downstream	266.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level <1" from 0 LF to 160 LF, 169 LF to 262 LF, 3-4" from 160 LF to 164 LF, 2-3" from 262 LF to 266 LF
- 3-4" of debris at 163 LF
- grease deposits at 5:00 and 7:00 position throughout pipe

- Grade: 2

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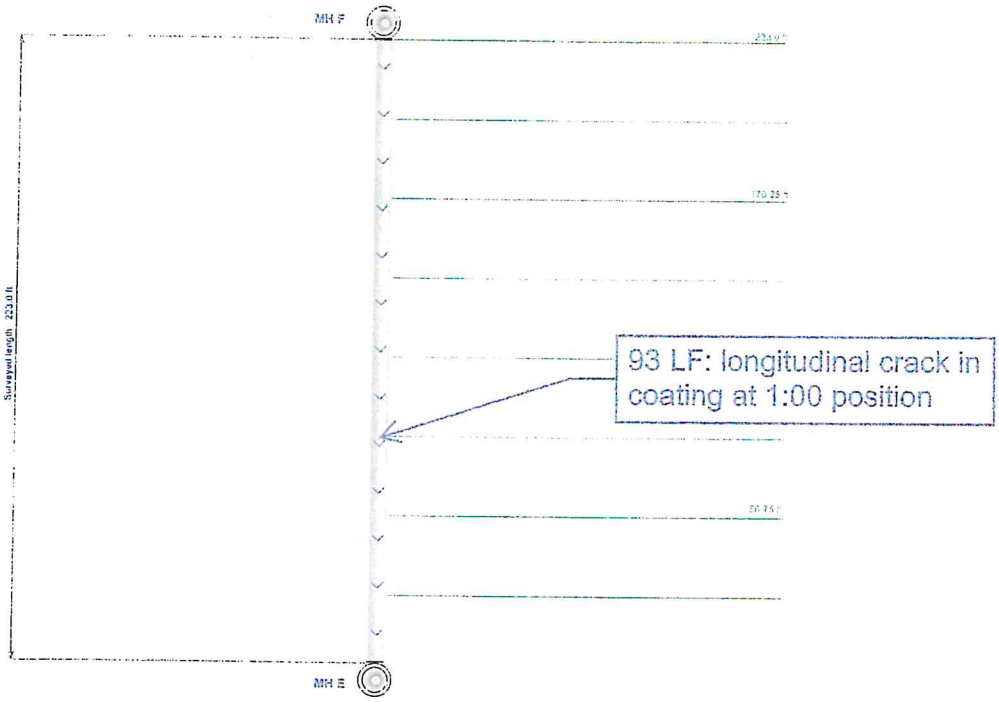
Main Inspection with Pipe-Run Graph

Project Name:	Pipeline segment ref:	City:	Street:
Saxman Sewer	MH F to MH E	Saxman	Raven Ave.

Start date/time:	Width:	Height:	Material:	Location code:	Weather:
3/19/2024		8"	DI		

Direction:	Length surveyed:	Surveyed by:	Additional info:
Upstream	223.0 LF	JZ	



Notes:
- Water level 1" from 0 LF to 30 LF, 39 LF to 65 LF, 119 LF to 130 LF, 187 LF to 196 LF, <1" from 30 LF to 39 LF, 65 LF to 119 LF, 130 LF to 187 LF, 196 LF to 223 LF
- 2-3" of debris from 42 LF to 53 LF
- Varying levels of grease deposits at 5:00 and 7:00 position throughout pipe

- Grade: 2

Saxman Sewer Structure Summary Table			LOF Grades: *0=No Defect, 1=Minor Defect, 2=Minor to Moderate Defect, 3=Moderate Defect, 4=Significant Defect, 5=Most Significant Defect*													
Structure No.	Max Rim-Invert (in.)	Material Type	Condition of Components													Sewer Drain Structure Observations
			LOF	COF	Cover	Frame	Chimney	Cone	Reducing Slab	Barrel	Base	Steps	Shelf	Connections (Influent)	Connections (Effluent)	
MH 1	62	Pre-cast Concrete	2	3	2	2	N/A	2	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	1	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid
MH 5	69	Pre-cast Concrete	3	3	2	2	1	2	N/A	2	3	2	3	2	2	- Surface corrosion on frame lid - Infiltration at base and cone joint around pipe 2 connection
MH 5A	99	Pre-cast Concrete	3	2	2	2	3	2	N/A	3	3	2	2	2	2	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Significant infiltration at barrel section and cone joint
MH 6	84	Pre-cast Concrete	3	3	2	2	3	N/A	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Infiltration at barrel section and base joint - Infiltration with roots at pipe 2 connection
MH 6A	78	Pre-cast Concrete	3	3	2	2	2	2	N/A	2	3	2	2	3	3	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Infiltration around all pipe connections, and at barrel and base joint
MH 7	34	Pre-cast Concrete	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A	1	3	2	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Frame 3-4" offset
MH 8	79	Pre-cast Concrete	2	3	2	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	3	2	2	3	2	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Infiltration from pick holes in barrel section - Evidence of infiltration at connection 1
MH 9	69	Pre-cast Concrete	3	3	2	2	3	N/A	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Infiltration at barrel section joints with attached deposits
MH 9A	71	Pre-cast Concrete	3	3	2	3	N/A	2	N/A	2	2	2	2	3	3	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Infiltration at barrel section and base joint - Rim of frame broken at NE end
MH 10	73	Pre-cast Concrete	3	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	2	3	2	3	2	2	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Infiltration at barrel section and base joint
MH 11	62	Pre-cast Concrete	3	3	2	2	3	2	N/A	3	3	2	2	2	2	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Infiltration at barrel section and base joint - Crack in chimney at N. end
MH 12	90	Pre-cast Concrete	3	2	2	2	3	1	N/A	1	2	2	2	3	2	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Exposed rebar around pipe 4 connection
MH 20	78	Pre-cast Concrete	2	2	2	2	3	1	N/A	1	2	2	2	2	2	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Chimney crumbling
MH 21	36	Pre-cast Concrete	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	N/A	2	N/A	2	2	2	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Infiltration and roots through cover and all throughout manhole
MH 22	69	Pre-cast Concrete	3	3	2	2	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	3	2	2	3	2	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid
MH 23	103	Pre-cast Concrete	3	2	2	2	N/A	3	N/A	3	3	2	2	2	2	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Infiltration at barrel section and base joint

Saxman Sewer Structure Summary Table			LOF Grades: *0=No Defect, 1=Minor Defect, 2=Minor to Moderate Defect, 3=Moderate Defect, 4=Significant Defect, 5=Most Significant Defect*													
Structure No.	Max Rim-Invert (in.)	Material Type	Condition of Components													Sewer Drain Structure Observations
			LOF	COF	Cover	Frame	Chimney	Cone	Reducing Slab	Barrel	Base	Steps	Shelf	Connections (Influent)	Connections (Effluent)	
CO 6A	N/A	Clean out	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	- Surface corrosion on frame and lid - Concrete cracking around pipe 1 connection - Needs to be cleaned and plug installed in pipe

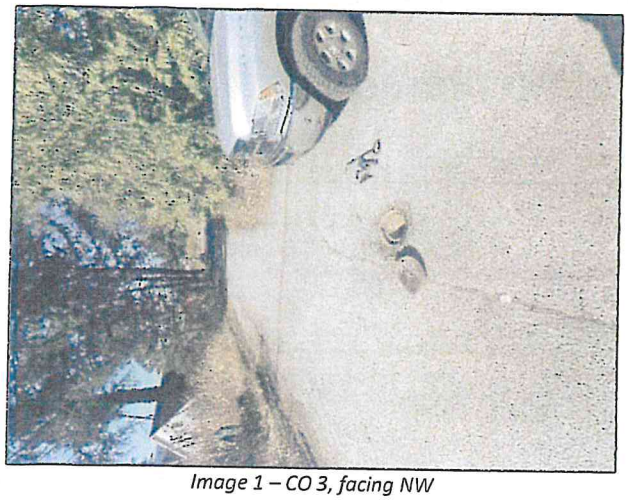


Image 1 – CO 3, facing NW

Image 2 – Frame

Image 1 – CO 5, facing SE

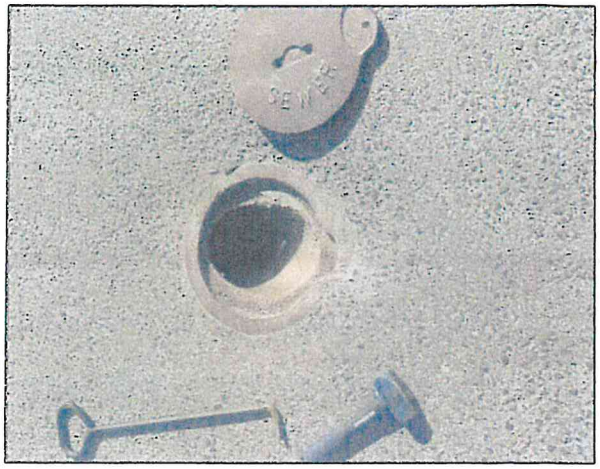


Image 2 – Frame

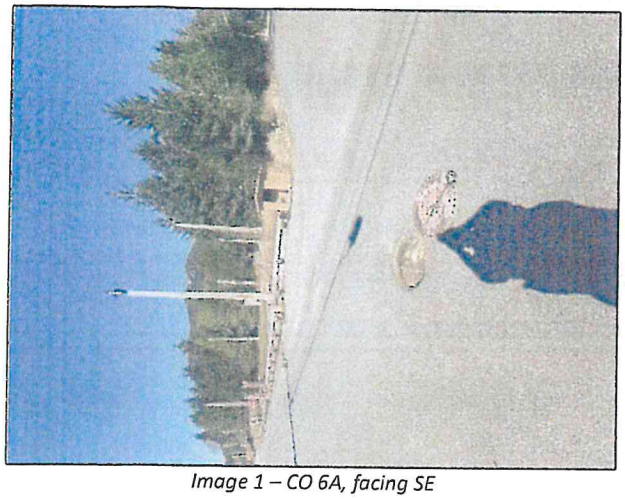


Image 1 – CO 6A, facing SE

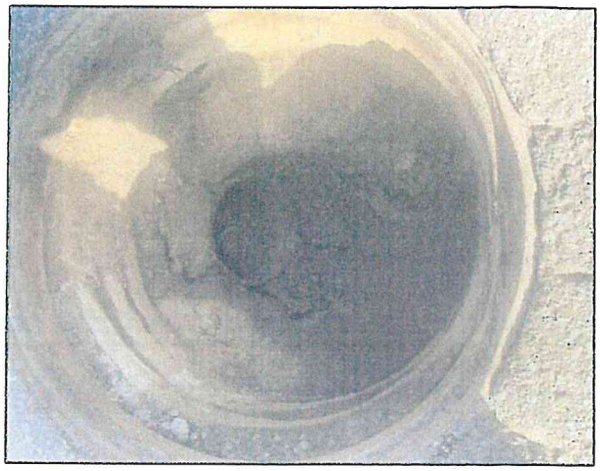


Image 2 – Frame

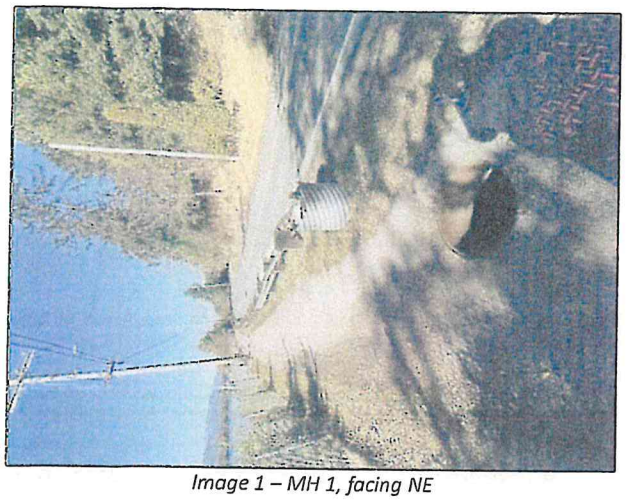


Image 1 – MH 1, facing NE

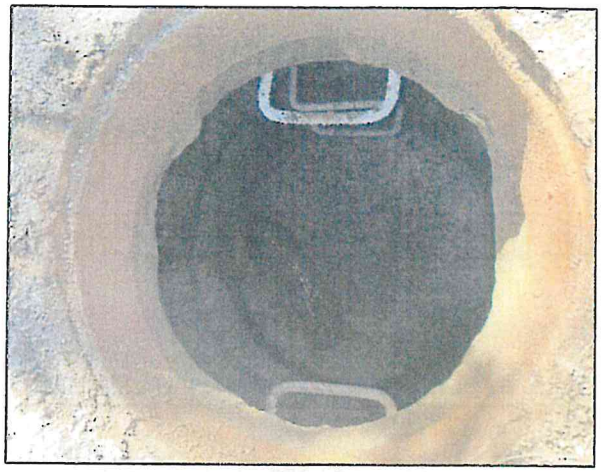


Image 2 – Frame

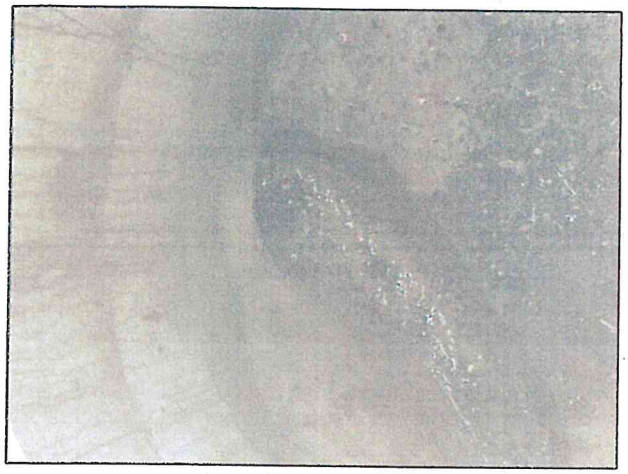


Image 3 – Connection 2

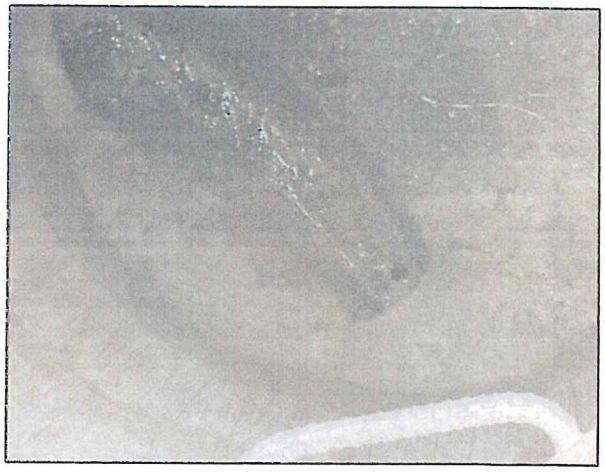


Image 4 – Connection 1

Image 1 – MH 6, facing SE

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 2

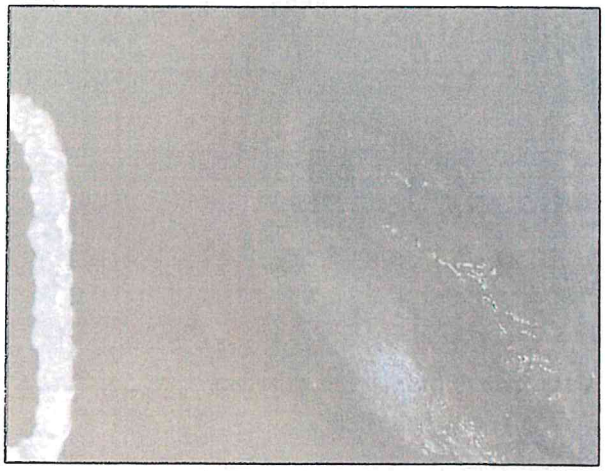


Image 4 – Connection 3

Image 5 – Connection 1

Image 6 – Connection 4

Image 1 – MH 5, facing NE

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 2

Image 4 – Connection 1

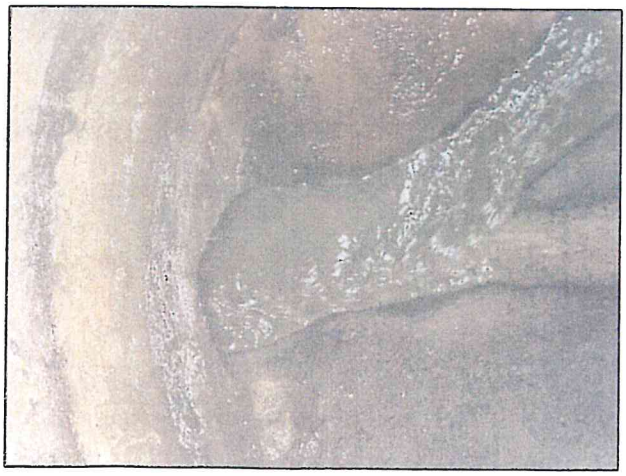


Image 5 – Connection 3

Image 1 – MH 5A, facing NE

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 1

Image 4 – Connection 2

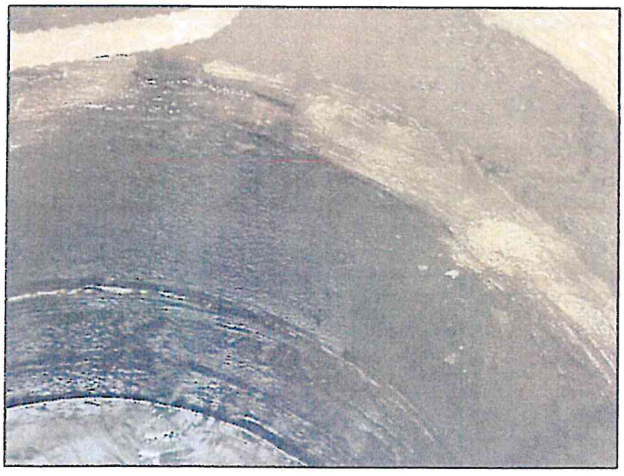


Image 5 – Barrel section infiltration

Image 1 – MH 6A, facing NE

Image 2 – Frame

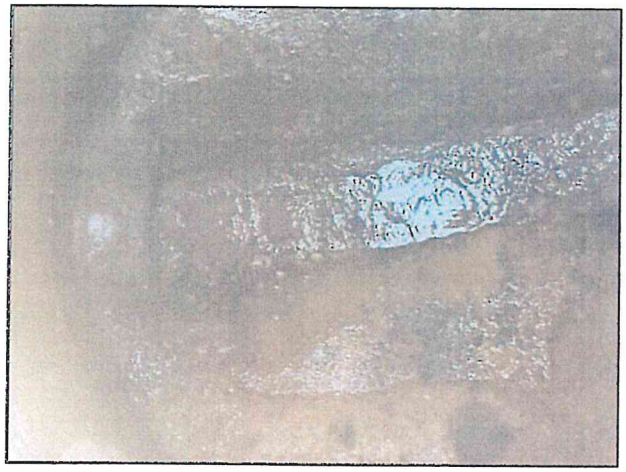


Image 3 – Connection 2

Image 4 – Connection 1

Image 1 – MH E, facing SW

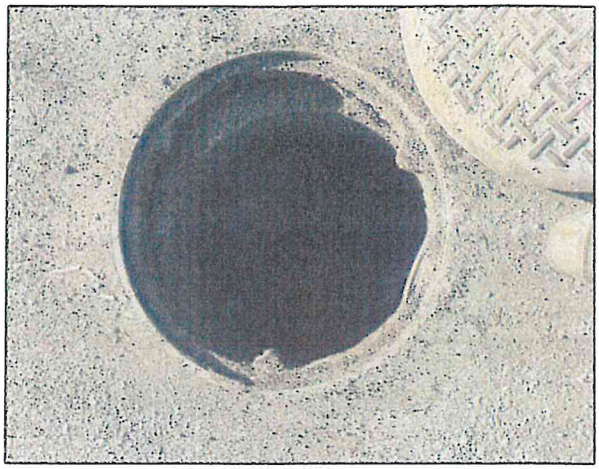


Image 2 – Frame

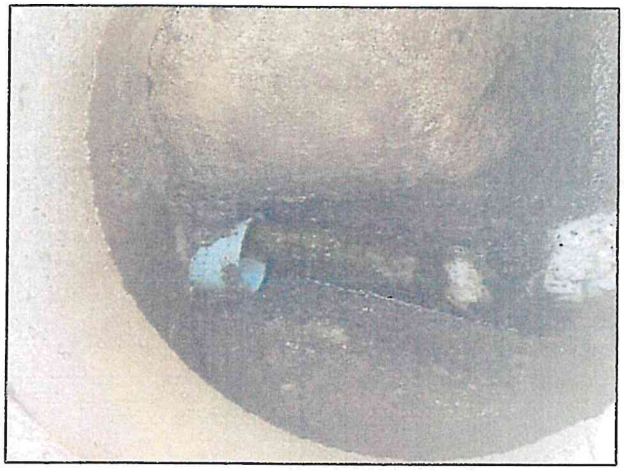


Image 3 – Connection 1

Image 4 – Connection 3

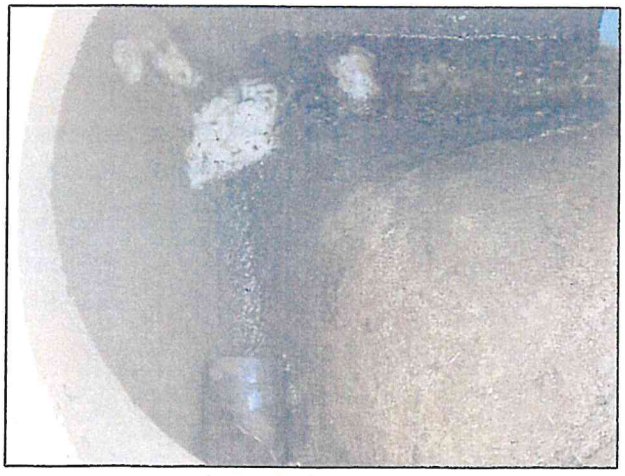


Image 5 – Connection 2

Image 1 – MH 8, facing E

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 1

Image 4 – Connection 2

Image 1 – MH 9, facing SW

Image 2 – Frame

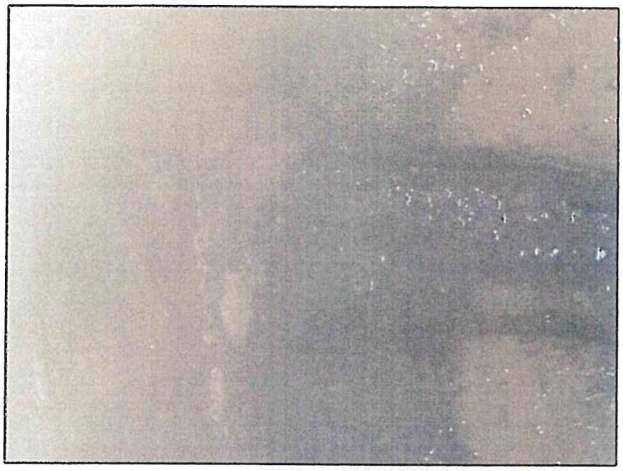


Image 3 – Connection 3

Image 4 – Connection 1

Image 5 – Connection 2

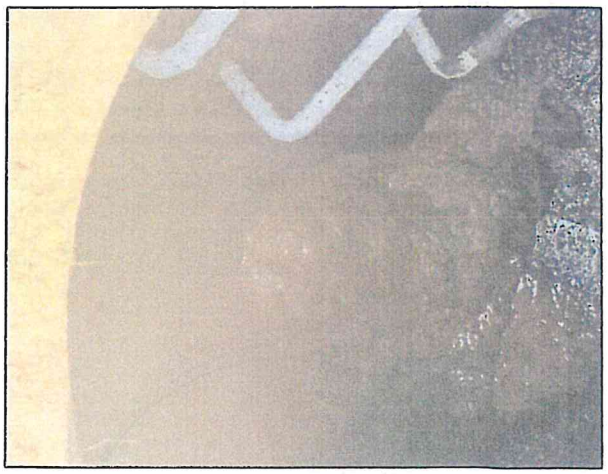


Image 6 – Infiltration deposits

Image 1 – MH 9A, facing NW

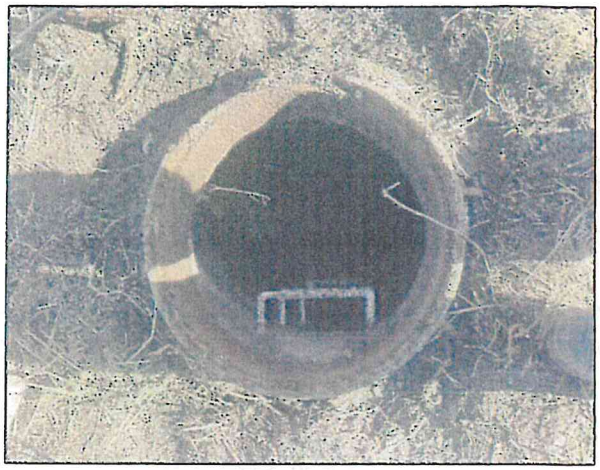


Image 2 – Frame

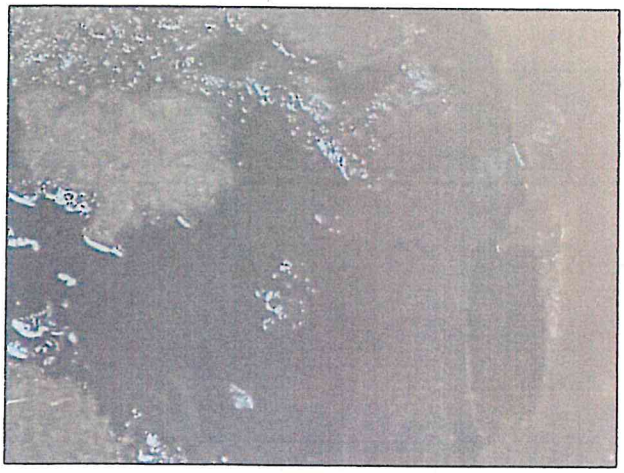


Image 3 – Connection 1

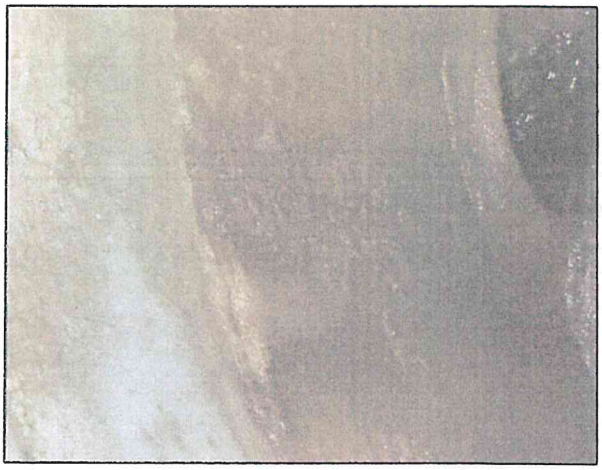


Image 4 – Connection 2, joint infiltration

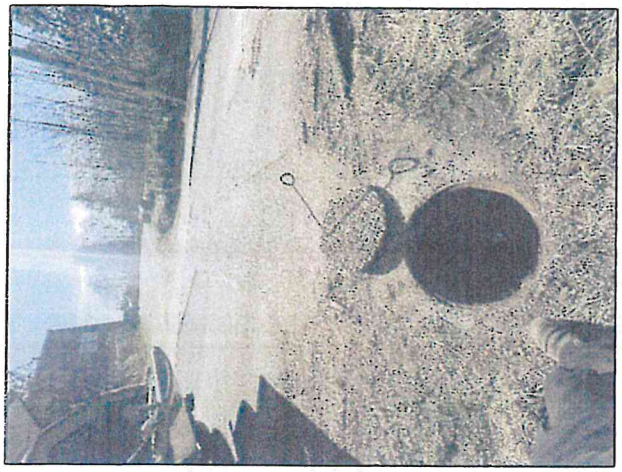


Image 1 – MH 10, facing SE

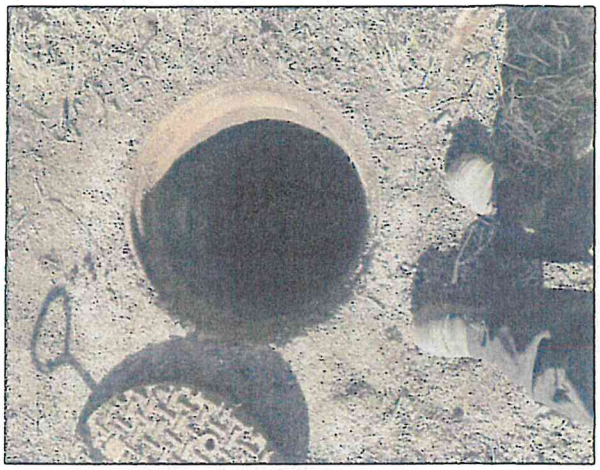


Image 2 – Frame

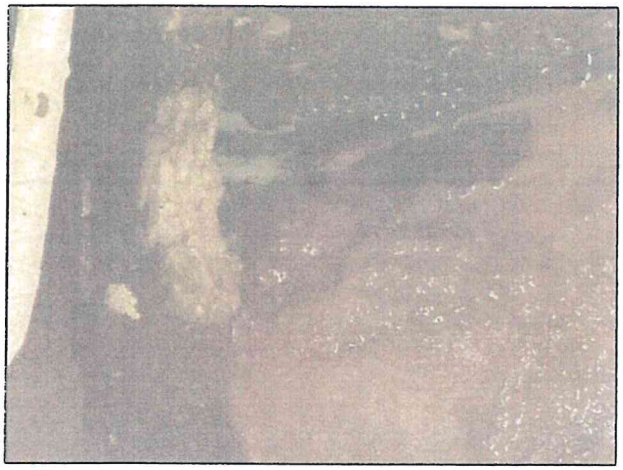


Image 3 – Connection 1

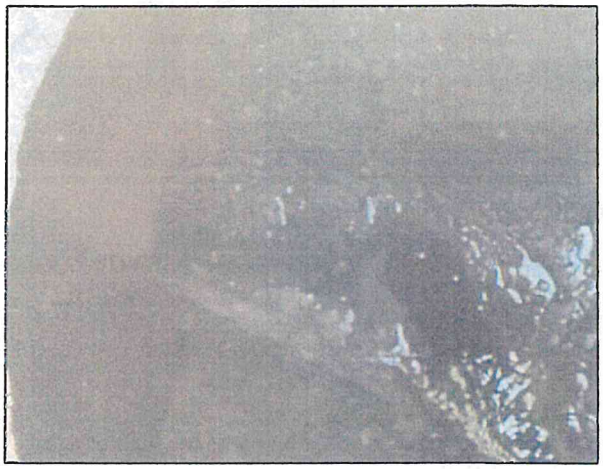


Image 4 – Connection 2

Image 1 – MH 11, facing SE

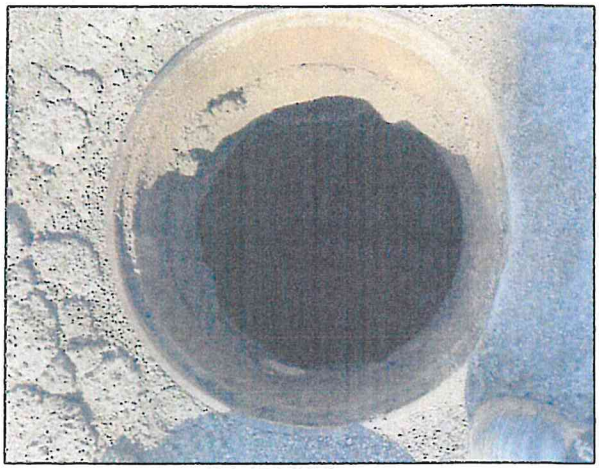


Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 4

Image 4 – Connection 3

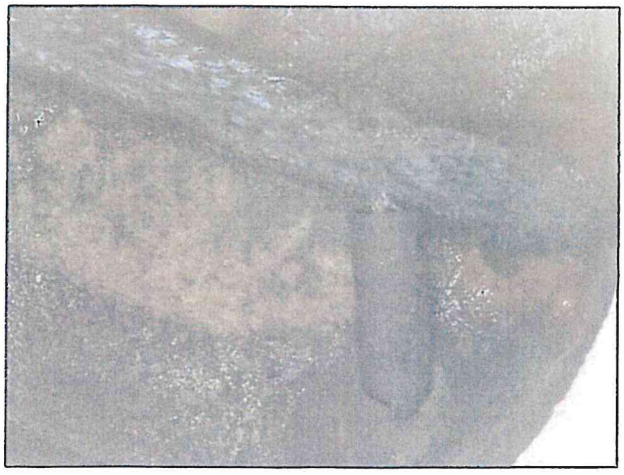


Image 5 – Connection 1 and 2

Image 1 – MH 12, facing North

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 1 and 3

Image 4 – Connection 2

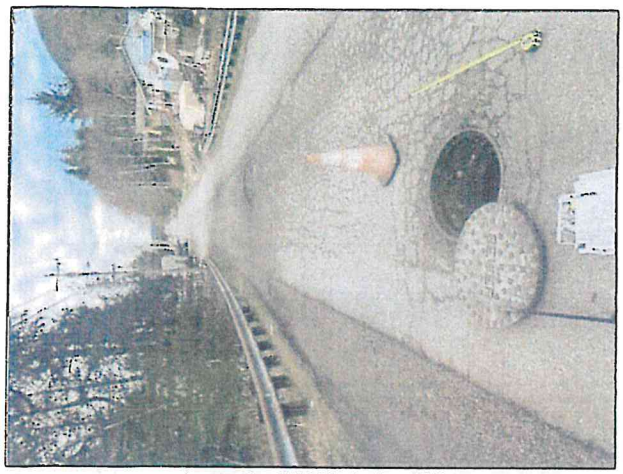


Image 1 – MH 20, facing NW

Image 2 – Frame

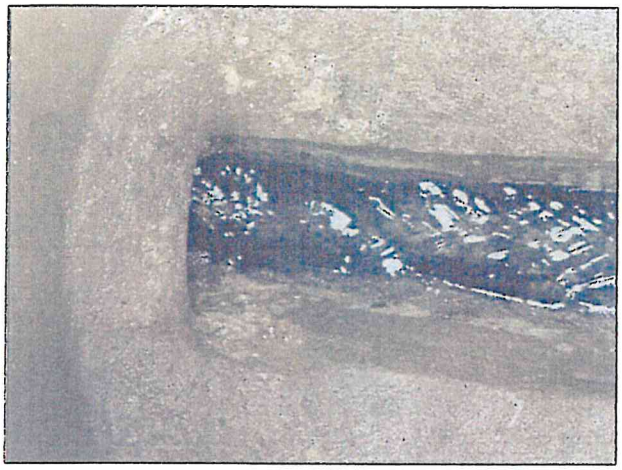


Image 3 – Connection 1

Image 4 – Connection 2

Image 1 – MH 21, facing NW

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 1

Image 4 – Connection 2

Image 1 – MH 22, facing S

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 2

Image 4 – Connection 1 and 3

Image 1 – MH 23, facing NW

Image 2 – Frame

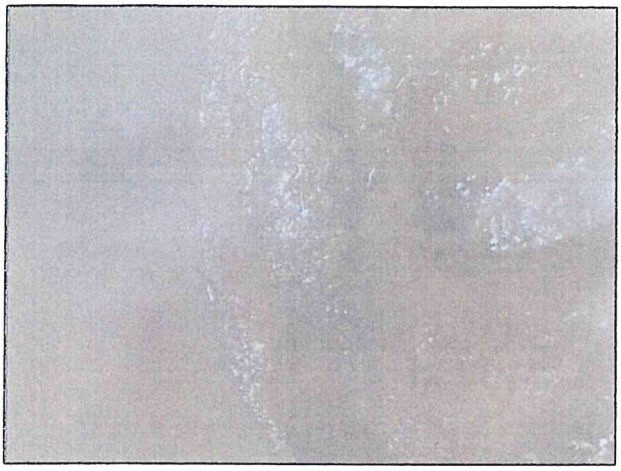


Image 3 – Connection 2

Image 4 – Connection 1

Image 1 – MH 24, facing NW

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 1

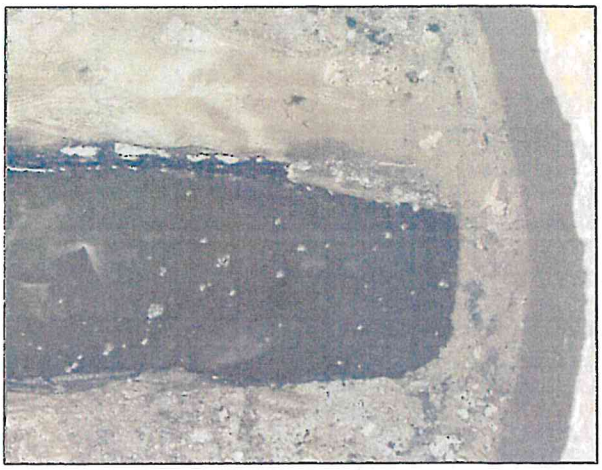


Image 4 – Connection 2

Image 1 – MH 25, facing SE

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 1 and 2

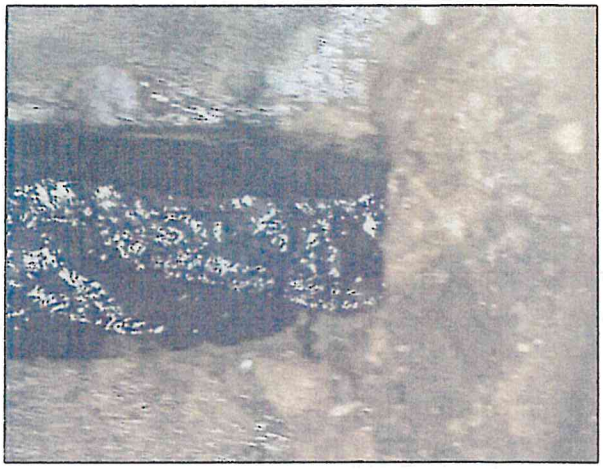


Image 4 – Connection 1 and 2

Image 1 – MH 26, facing NW

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 2

Image 4 – Connection 1

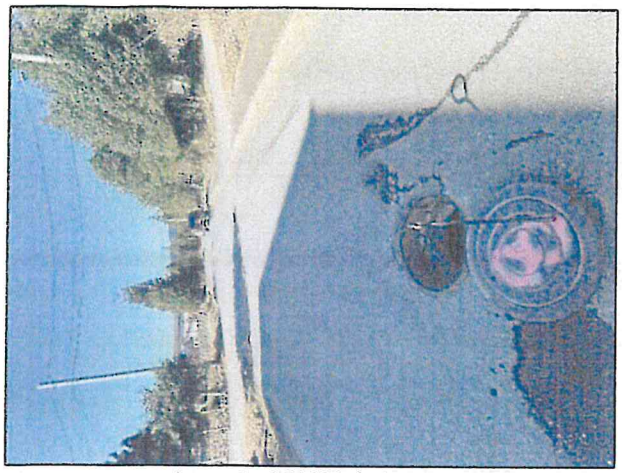


Image 1 – MH 100, facing NW

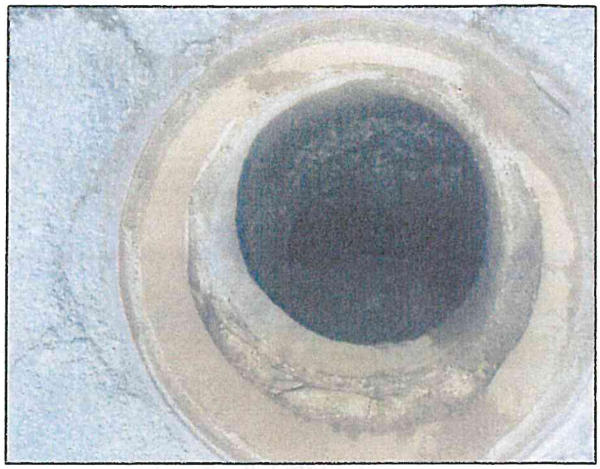


Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 1

Image 4 – Connection 3

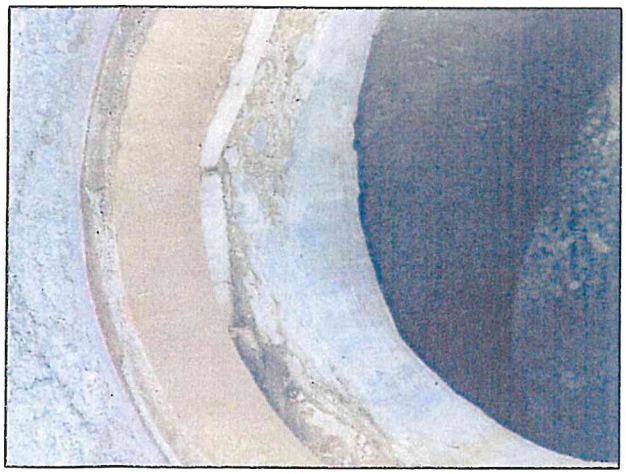


Image 5 – Chimney

Image 1 – MH 7, facing NW

Image 2 – Frame

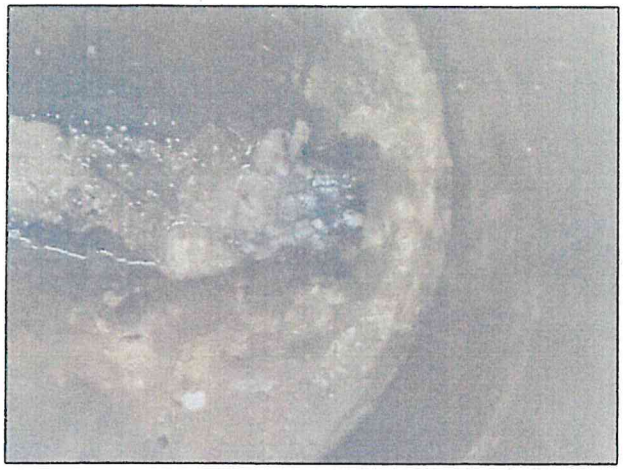


Image 3 – Connection 2

Image 4 – Connection 1

Image 5 – Connection Chimney and cone

Image 6 – Cone and barrel section infilaration

Image 1 – MH 102, facing NW

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 1

Image 4 – Connection 2

Image 5 – Base infiltration

Image 1 – MH 103, facing W

Image 2 – Shelf and connections

Image 3 – Connection 2

Image 4 – Connection 3

Image 5 – Connection 1

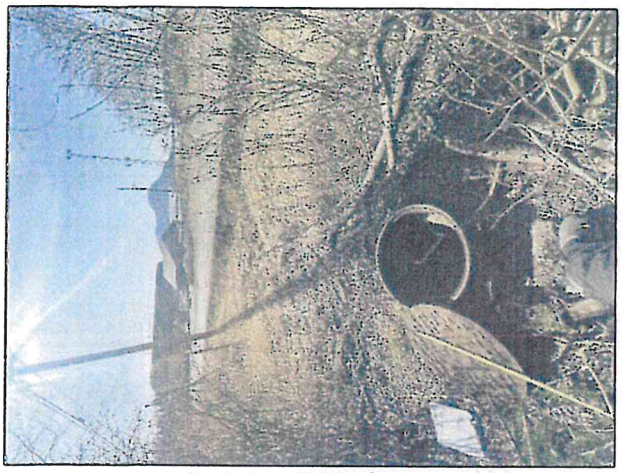


Image 1 – MH 105, facing S

Image 2 – Frame

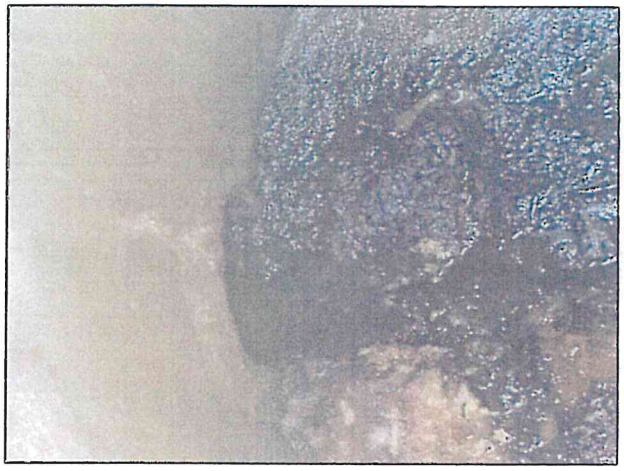


Image 3 – Connection 4

Image 4 – Connection 1,2 and 3

Image 1 – MH 7, facing NW

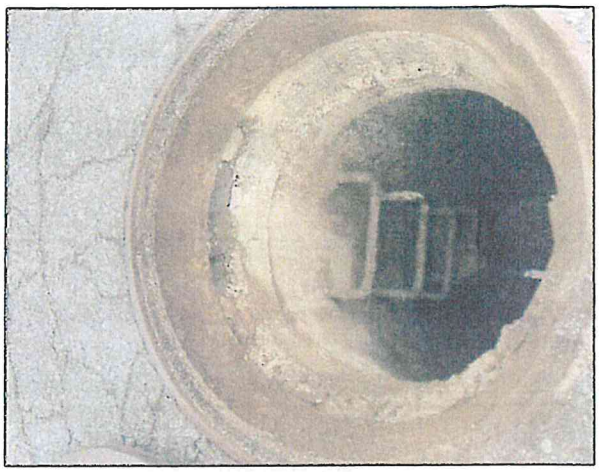


Image 2 – Frame

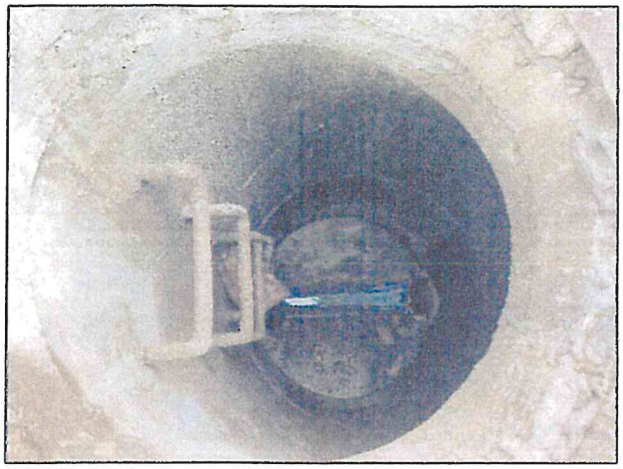


Image 3 – Connection 1 and 2

Image 1 – MH 109A, facing W

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 1,2 and 3

Image 1 – MH 102, facing NW

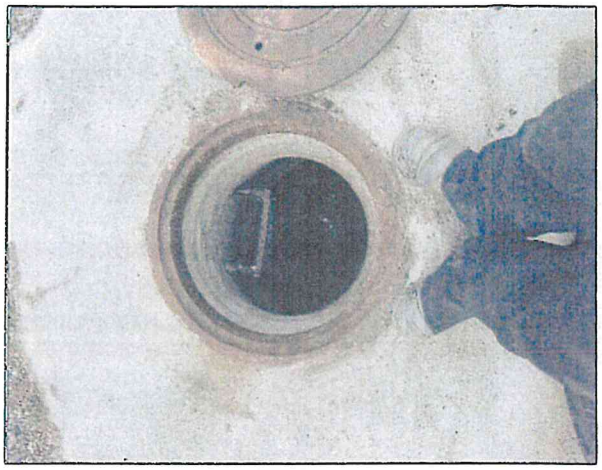


Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 1

Image 4 – Connection 2

Image 5 – Base infiltration

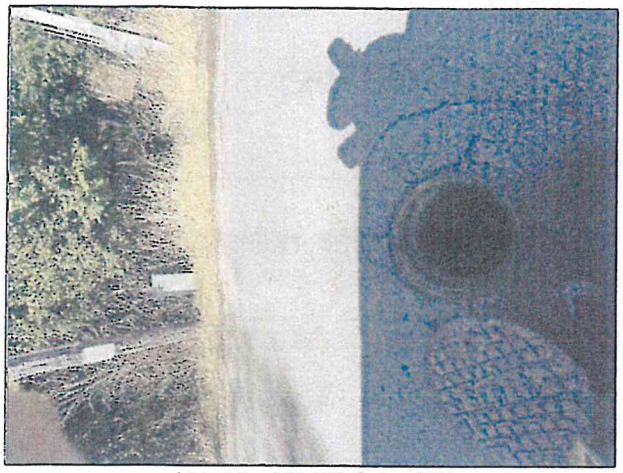


Image 1 – MH 138, facing NW

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 3

Image 4 – Connection 1

Image 5 – Connection 2

Image 1 – MH 138A, facing SW

Image 2 – Frame

Image 1 – MH A, facing SE

Image 2 – Frame

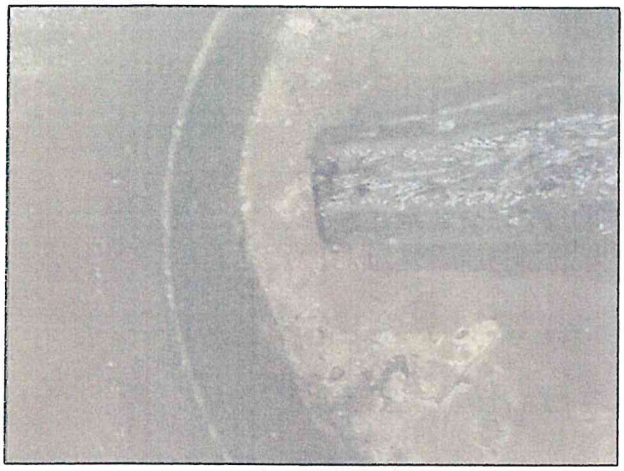


Image 3 – Connection 1

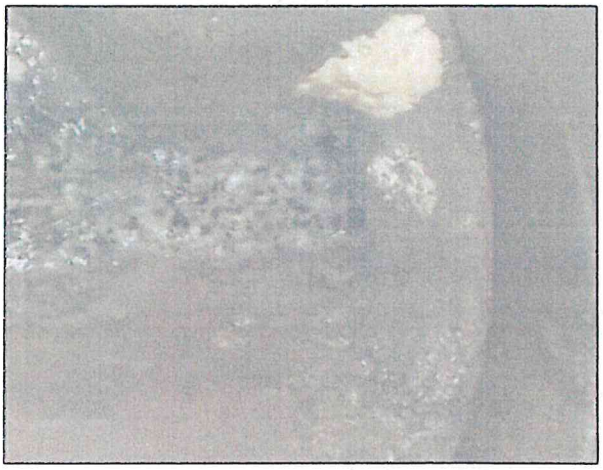


Image 4 – Connection 2

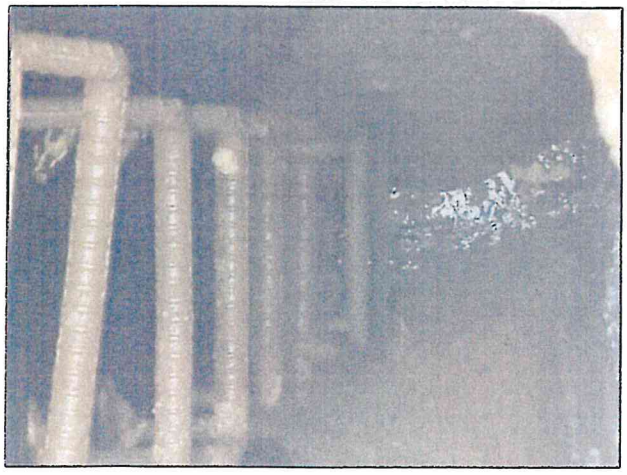


Image 5 – Connection 3

Image 1 – MH B, facing NW

Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 2

Image 4 – Connection 1

Image 1 – MH D, facing SE

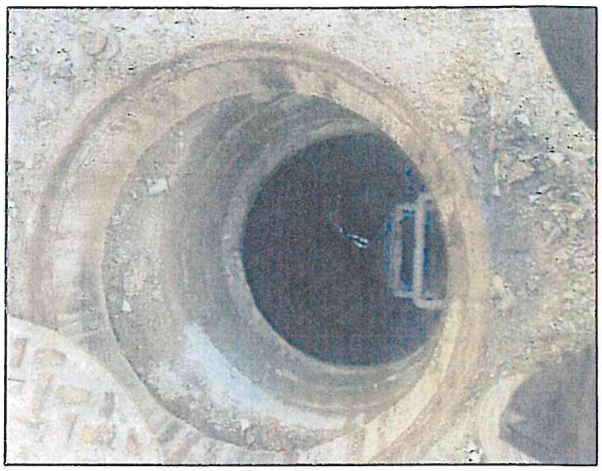


Image 2 – Frame

Image 3 – Connection 1

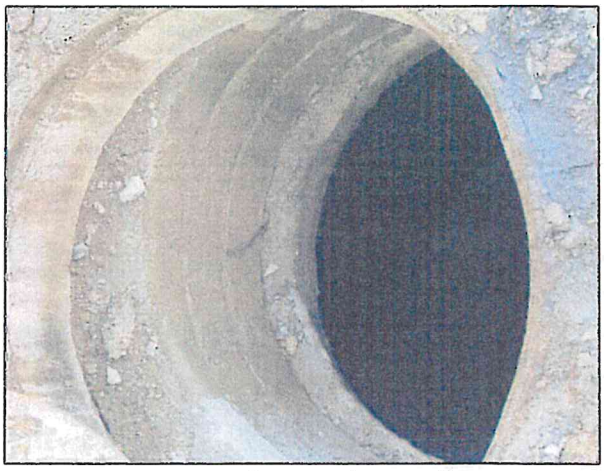


Image 4 – Chimney and Frame offset

Image 1 – MH E, facing NW

Image 2 – Shelf and connections

Image 3 – Connection 1

Image 4 – Connection 2

Image 1 – MH F, facing SW

Image 2 – Shelf and connections

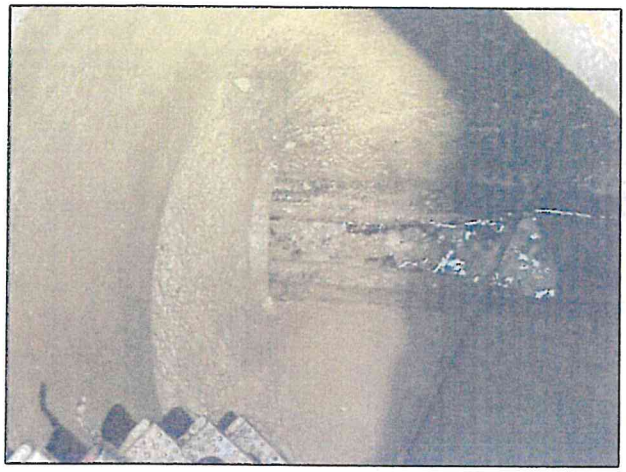


Image 3 – Connection 3

Image 4 – Connection 1 and 2

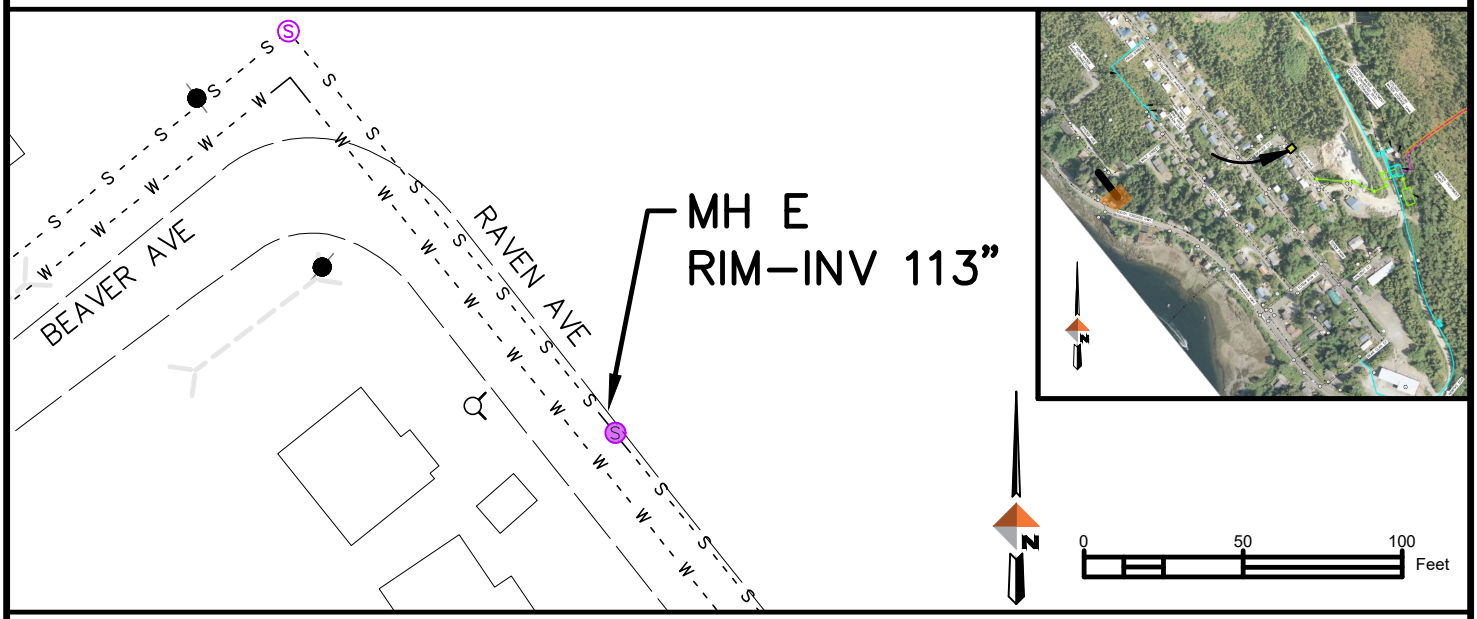
MH E

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- CHIMNEY IS MISSING BRICKS AND BREAKING APART
- ROOTS ARE PRESENT AT BASE AND SHELF JOINT
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AT PIPE CONNECTIONS

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REMOVE ROOT SOURCE (TREES & SHRUBS)
- REPLACE MANHOLE
- REPAIR ASPHALT



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	1 EACH	$45,500
EXCAVATION	53 CY	$3,200
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	2 EACH	$6,000
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	25 TON	$12,500
SELECTIVE TREE REMOVAL	1 EACH	$300
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$3,900
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$13,100
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$8,800
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$17,500
TOTAL		$140,000

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	▢
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM

MH E REPLACEMENT
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

CIP 2

MH 6A

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AROUND ALL PIPE CONNECTIONS AND AT THE BARREL AND BASE JOINT

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANHOLE IN COORDINATION WITH CIP 5B (SEWER MAIN REPLACEMENT)

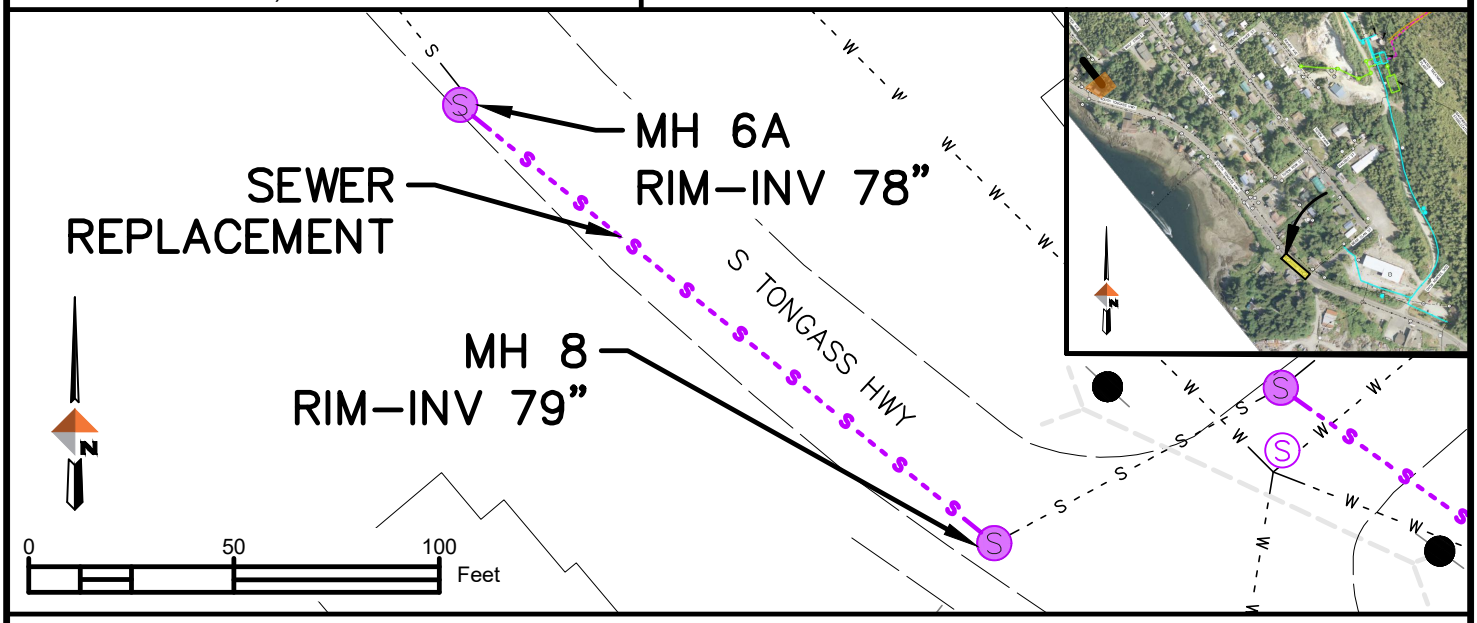
MH 8

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES INTO MH 8 FROM PICK HOLES IN BARREL SECTION
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AROUND PIPE 1, THE 8" DI INFLUENT PIPE

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANHOLE IN COORDINATION WITH CIP 5B (SEWER MAIN REPLACEMENT)



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	2 EACH	$91,000
SEWER MAIN CONNECTIONS	2 EACH	$6,000
EXCAVATION	42 CY	$2,500
TOP SOIL AND SEEDING	12 SY	$900
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	20 TON	$10,300
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$21,000
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$21,000
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$14,100
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$28,100
TOTAL		$225,100

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	S
EXISTING CLEANOUT	
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	S
EXISTING WATER MAIN	W
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	S
PROPOSED MANHOLE	S
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	

DOWL

ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM

MH 6A AND MH 8 REPLACEMENTS
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

CIP 3 111

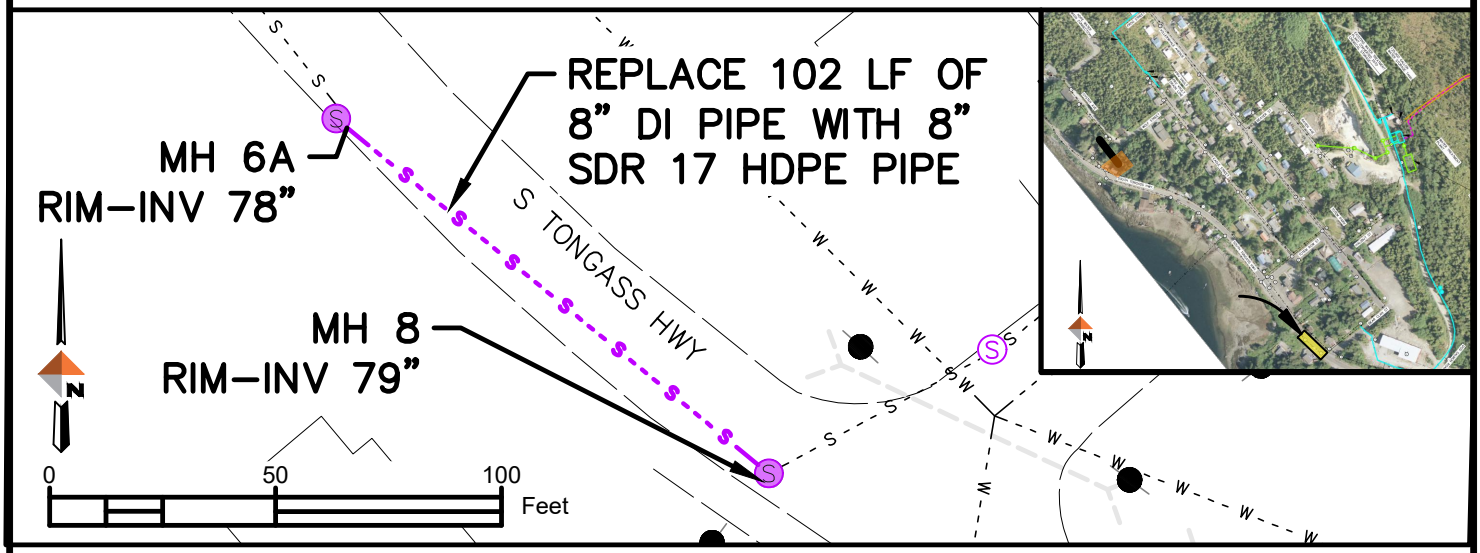
J:\63\63922-01\65CAD\SA-CS-EH-63922-01.dwg PLOT DATE 2025-6-27 17:09 SAVED DATE 2025-06-27 17:08 USER: eliptrop

MH 8 TO MH 6A
OBSERVATIONS

- 45 LF: LONGITUDINAL CRACK IN COATING FROM 8:00 TO 9:00 POSITION
- 47 LF TO 48 LF: LONGITUDINAL CRACK IN COATING AT 5:00 POSITION
- 60 LF TO 61 LF: 2 to 3" OF DEBRIS
- 105 LF: 2" to 3" OF DEBRIS

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- IN COORDINATION WITH CIP 5A (MH 6A & MH 8 REPLACEMENT), REPLACE EXISTING SEWER MAIN BETWEEN MH 8 AND MH 6A WITH 102 LF OF 8" SDR 17 HDPE PIPE AT A DEPTH OF 79". PROVIDE TEMPORARY SERVICE TO IMPACTED BUILDING. REPAIR ROAD SURFACE AND DISTURBED GROUND.



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
8" SDR 17 HDPE PIPE	102 LF	$30,600
TEMPORARY SEWER SERVICE	1 EACH	$5,000
SEWER SERVICE CONNECTIONS	1 EACH	$9,600
TOP SOIL AND SEEDING	45 SY	$3,400
EXCAVATION	164 CY	$9,800
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	2 EACH	$6,000
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	75 TON	$38,100
UTILITY CONFLICT	2 EACH	$200,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$46,900
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$46,900
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$31,300
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$62,500
TOTAL		$500,100

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	▢
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

MH 8 TO MH 6A SEWER MAIN REPLACEMENT
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

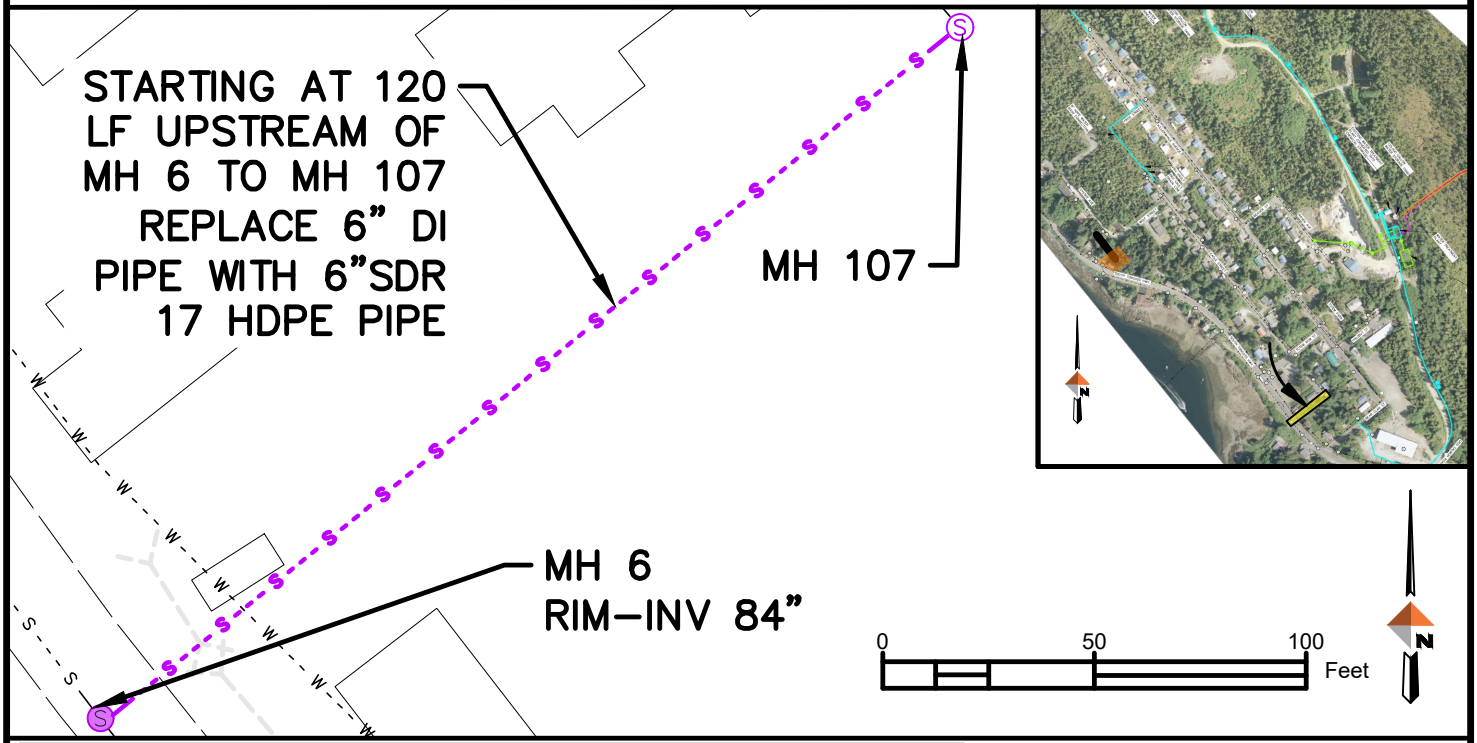
CIP 3 112

MH 107 TO MH 6
OBSERVATIONS

- 125 LF: 2“ to 3” MINERALIZATION AT JOINT
- 180 LF to 181 LF: 1” DEEP BELLY
- 211 LF: 5” HOLE WITH REPAIR PATCH

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE SEWER MAIN STARTING 120 LF UPSTREAM OF MH 6 TO MH 107 WITH 6" SDR 17 HDPE PIPE AT A DEPTH OF 84”. PROVIDE TEMP SERVICE TO IMPACTED BUILDINGS. RESTORE DISTURBED GROUND.



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
6" SDR 17 HDPE PIPE	140 LF	$38,500
TEMPORARY SEWER SERVICE	2 EACH	$10,000
SEWER SERVICE CONNECTIONS	2 EACH	$19,200
EXCAVATION	254 CY	$15,200
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	2 EACH	$6,000
TOP SOIL AND SEEDING	220 SY	$16,600
UTILITY CONFLICT	1 EACH	$100,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$32,300
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$32,300
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$21,500
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$43,100
TOTAL		$344,700

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	▢
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

MH 107 TO MH 6 SEWER MAIN REPLACEMENT
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

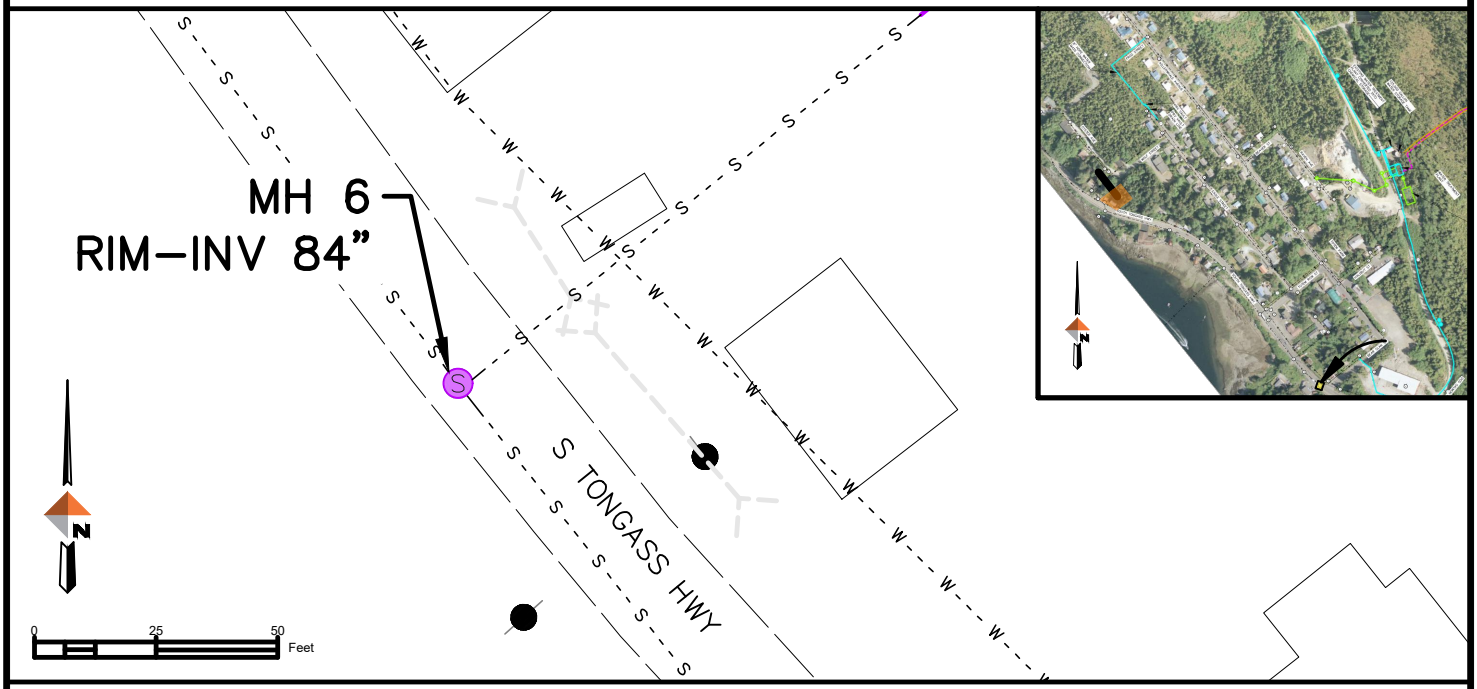
MH 6

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AROUND ALL PIPE CONNECTIONS AND AT THE BARREL AND BASE JOINT

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANHOLE



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	1 EACH	$45,500
EXCAVATION	25 CY	$1,500
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	3 EACH	$9,000
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	15 TON	$7,600
SELECTIVE TREE REMOVAL	1 EACH	$300
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$12,600
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$12,600
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$8,400
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$16,800
TOTAL		$134,300

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	▢
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM

MH 6 REPLACEMENT
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

CIP 5

MH 11

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- CRACK IN THE CHIMNEY AT THE NORTH END
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES BETWEEN THE BARREL AND BASE SECTIONS

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANHOLE
- REPAIR ASPHALT

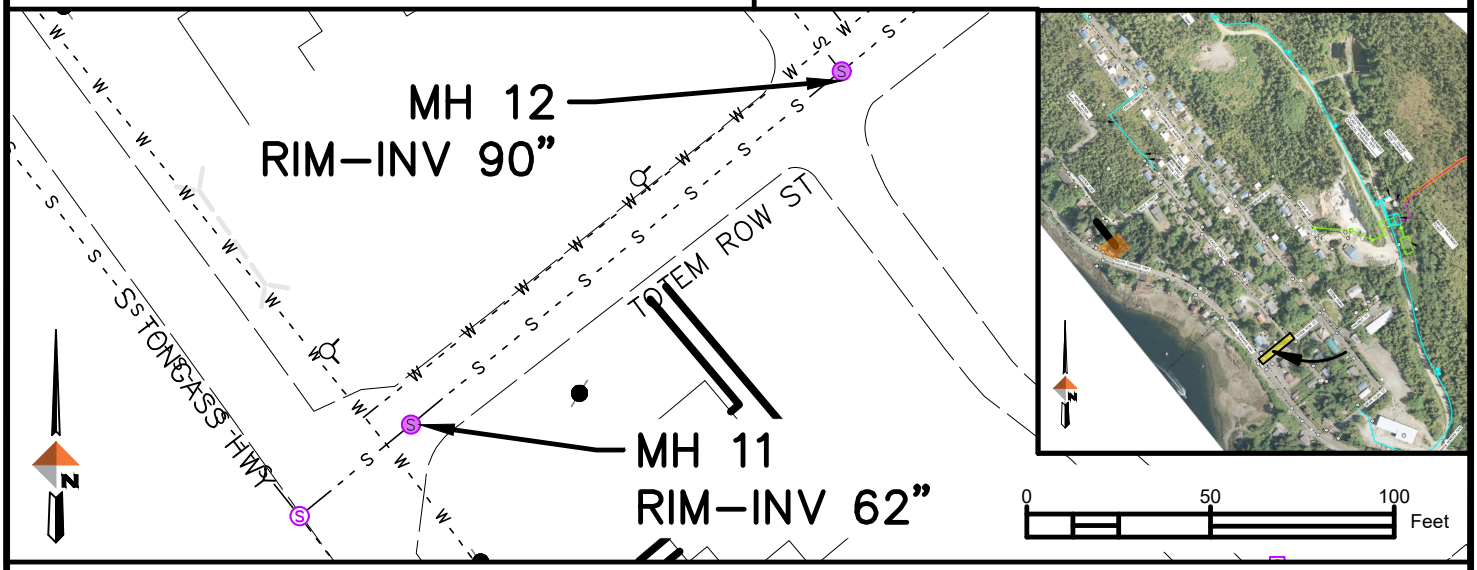
MH 12

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- EXPOSED REBAR AROUND PIPE 4 CONNECTION.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE THE FRAME AND LID
- PATCH EXPOSED REBAR WITH GROUT



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	1 EACH	$45,500
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	4 EACH	$12,000
REMOVE AND REPLACE FRAME & LID	1 EACH	$3,300
PATCH EXPOSED REBAR	1 EACH	$1,500
EXCAVATION	26 CY	$1,600
TOP SOIL AND SEEDING	3 SY	$200
ASPHALT BASE AND SURFACE REPAIR	15 TON	$7,600
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$13,600
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$13,600
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$9,100
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$18,100
TOTAL		$145,100

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	▣
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM

MH 11 AND MH 12 REPLACEMENTS
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

CIP

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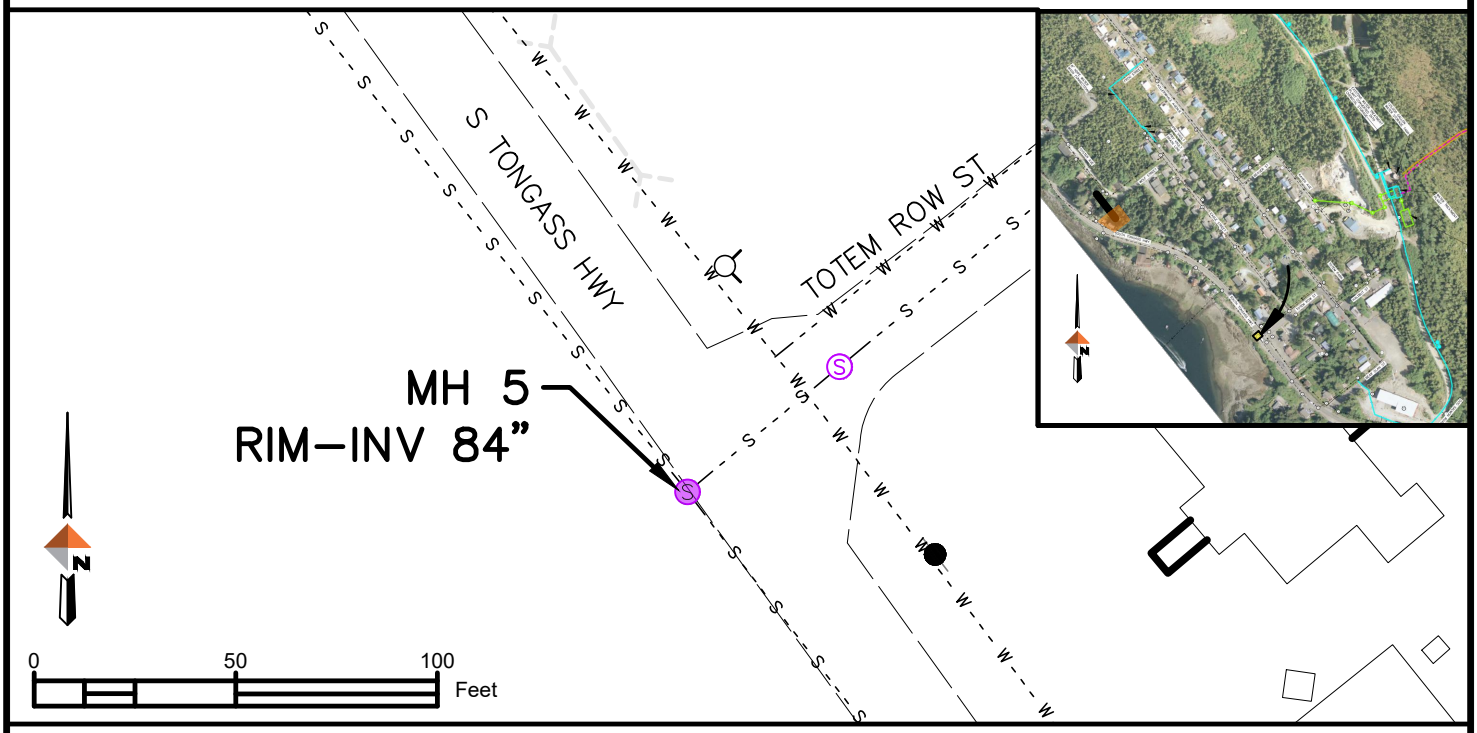
MH 5

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES BETWEEN THE CONE AND BASE
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AROUND PIPE 2, AN 8” DI INFLUENT PIPE

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANHOLE
- REPAIR ASPHALT



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	1 EACH	$45,500
EXCAVATION	15 CY	$900
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	3 EACH	$9,000
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	11 TON	$5,600
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$12,100
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$12,100
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$8,100
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$16,200
TOTAL		$129,500

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	▢
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM

MH 5 REPLACEMENT
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

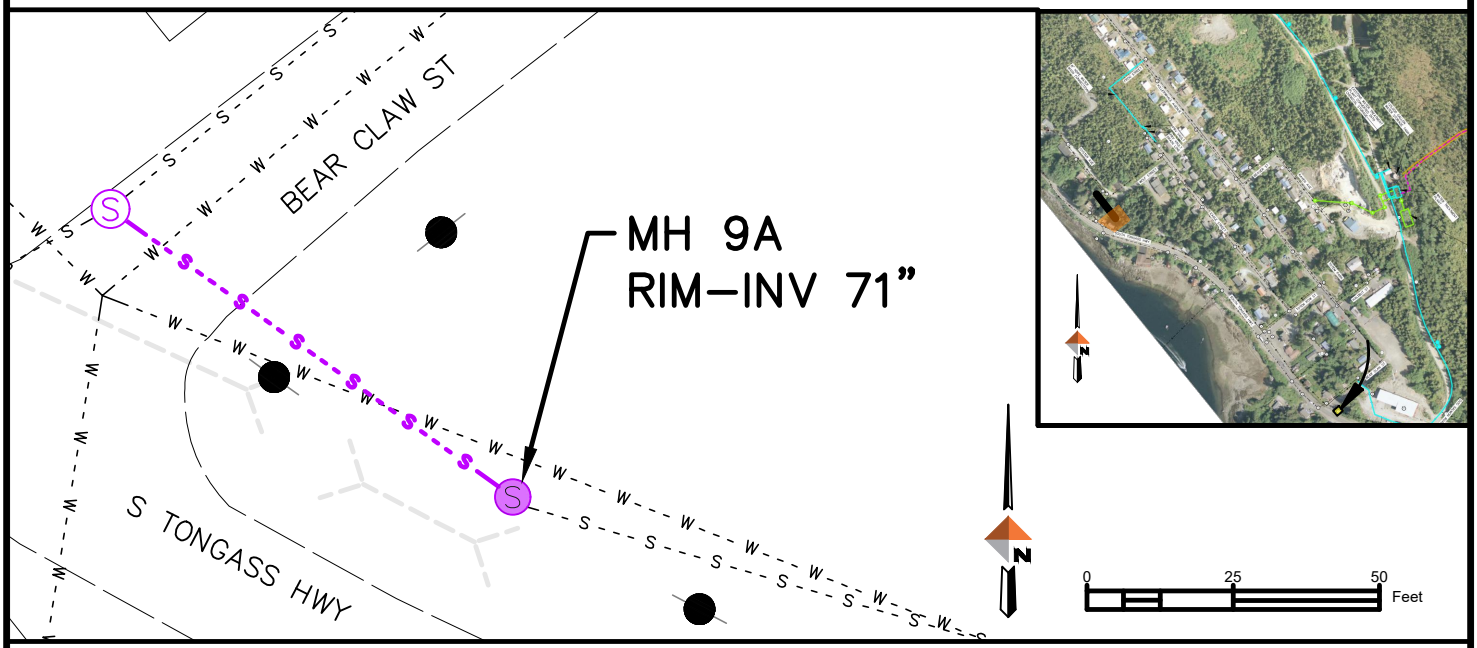
MH 9A

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- RIM OF FRAME IS BROKEN AT THE NORTHEAST END
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES BETWEEN THE BARREL AND BASE JOINT

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANOLE



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	1 EACH	$45,500
EXCAVATION	16 CY	$1,000
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	2 EACH	$6,000
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	3 TON	$1,500
TOP SOIL AND SEEDING	15 SY	$1,200
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$11,300
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$11,300
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$7,500
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$15,000
TOTAL		$120,300

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	▢
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

MH 9A REPLACEMENT
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

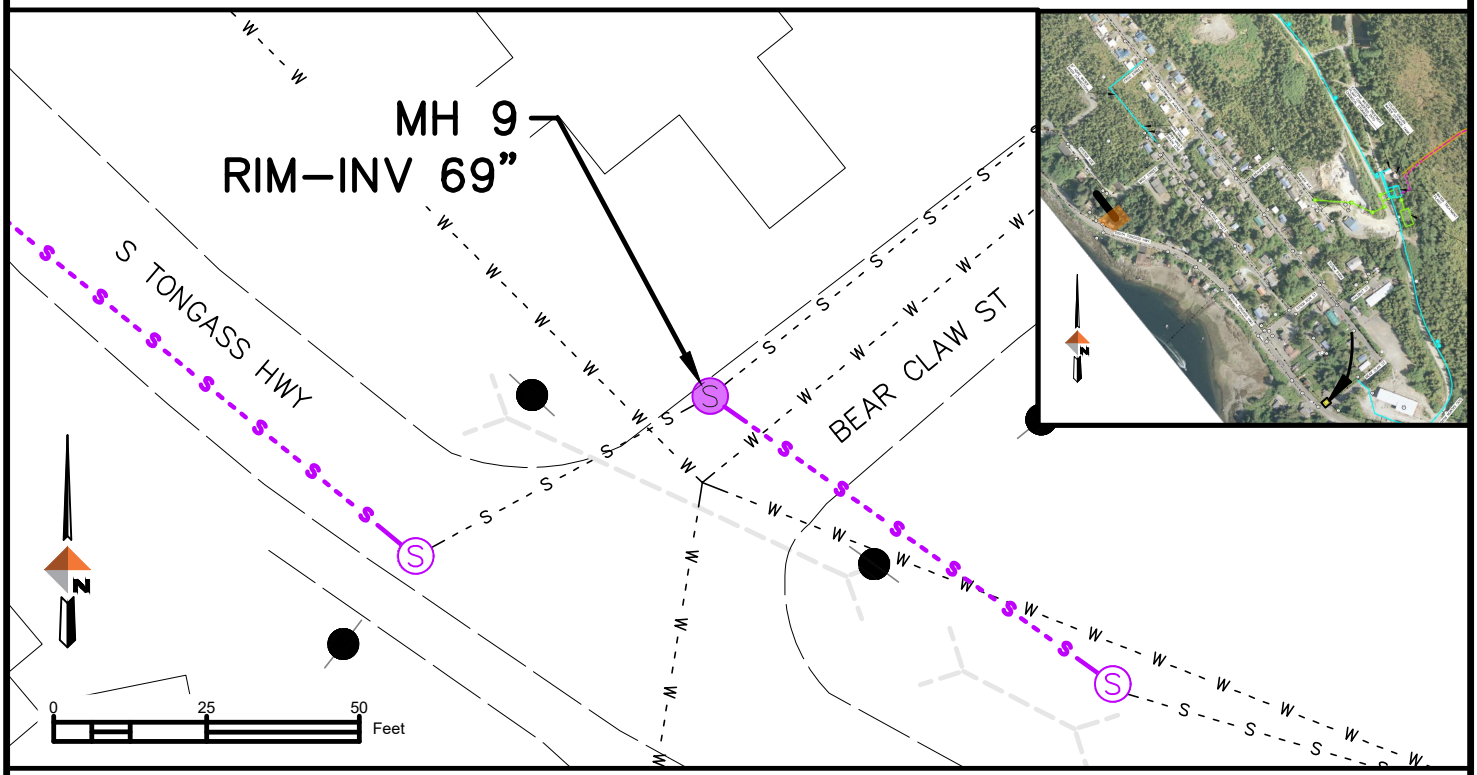
MH 9

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AT THE BARREL SECTION JOINTS, FORMING DEPOSITS

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANHOLE



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	1 EACH	$45,500
EXCAVATION	15 CY	$900
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	3 EACH	$9,000
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	6 TON	$2,800
TOP SOIL AND SEEDING	10 SY	$700
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$11,800
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$11,800
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$7,900
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$15,800
TOTAL		$126,200

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	⊙
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— · - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM

MH 9 REPLACEMENT
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

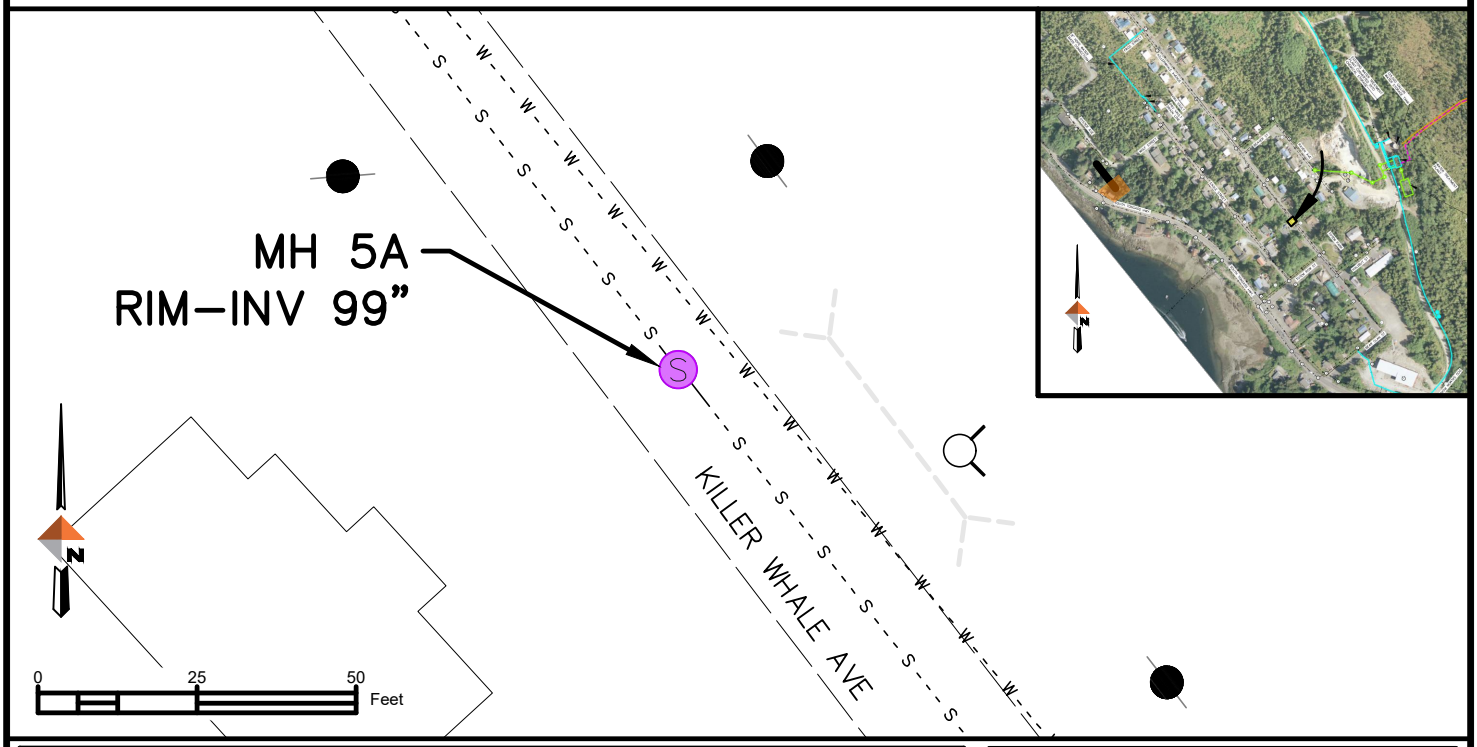
MH 5A

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES BETWEEN THE CONE AND BASE
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AROUND PIPE 2, AN 8” DI INFLUENT PIPE

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANHOLE
- REPAIR ASPHALT



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	1 EACH	$45,500
EXCAVATION	38 CY	$2,300
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	2 EACH	$6,000
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	20 TON	$10,000
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$12,600
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$12,600
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$8,400
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$16,800
TOTAL		$134,200

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	⊙
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM

MH 5A REPLACEMENT
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

MH 26

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- DETERIORATING BRICK CHIMNEY
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AROUND PIPE 2, AN 8” PVC INFLUENT PIPE

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANHOLE

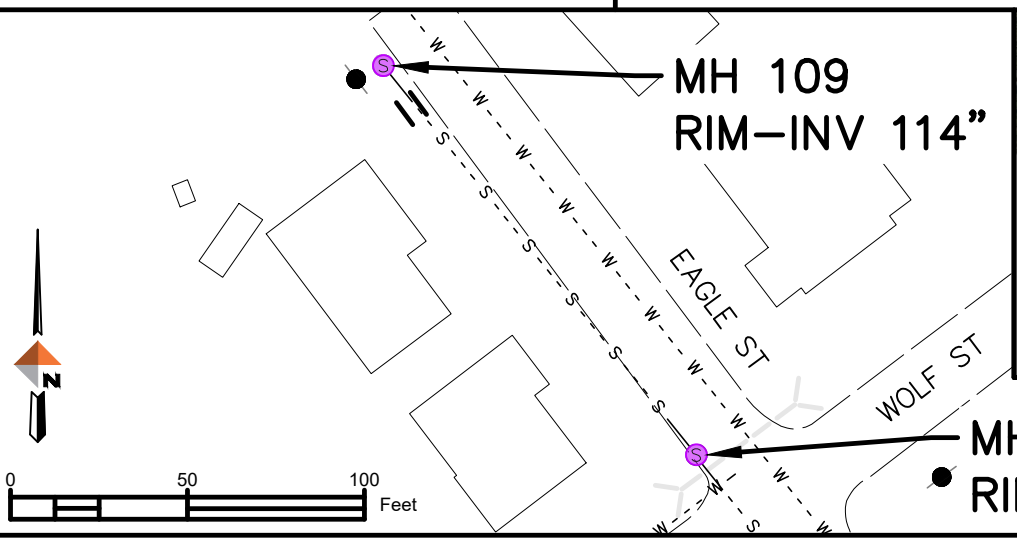
MH 109

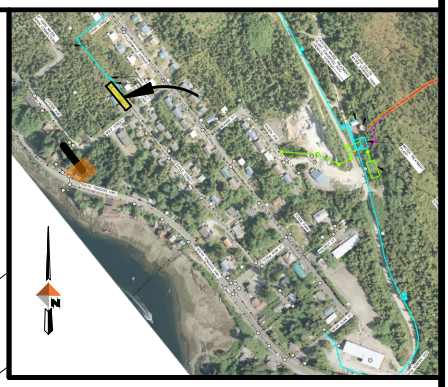
OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- THE CHIMNEY IS CRUMBLING WITH MULTIPLE CRACKS
- DEBRIS ON SHELF

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE THE CHIMNEY, FRAME, AND LID
- REMOVE DEBRIS FROM SHELF





CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	1 EACH	$45,500
REPLACE MANHOLE CHIMNEY	1 EACH	$3,300
REMOVE AND REPLACE FRAME AND LID	1 EACH	$3,700
SEWER MAIN CONNECTIONS	2 EACH	$6,000
EXCAVATION	21 CY	$1,200
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	13 TON	$6,700
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$13,000
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$13,000
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$8,600
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$17,300
TOTAL		$138,300

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	⊡
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM

MH 26 AND MH 109 REPLACEMENTS
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT	1163.63922.01
DATE	06/27/2025

CIP 1 120

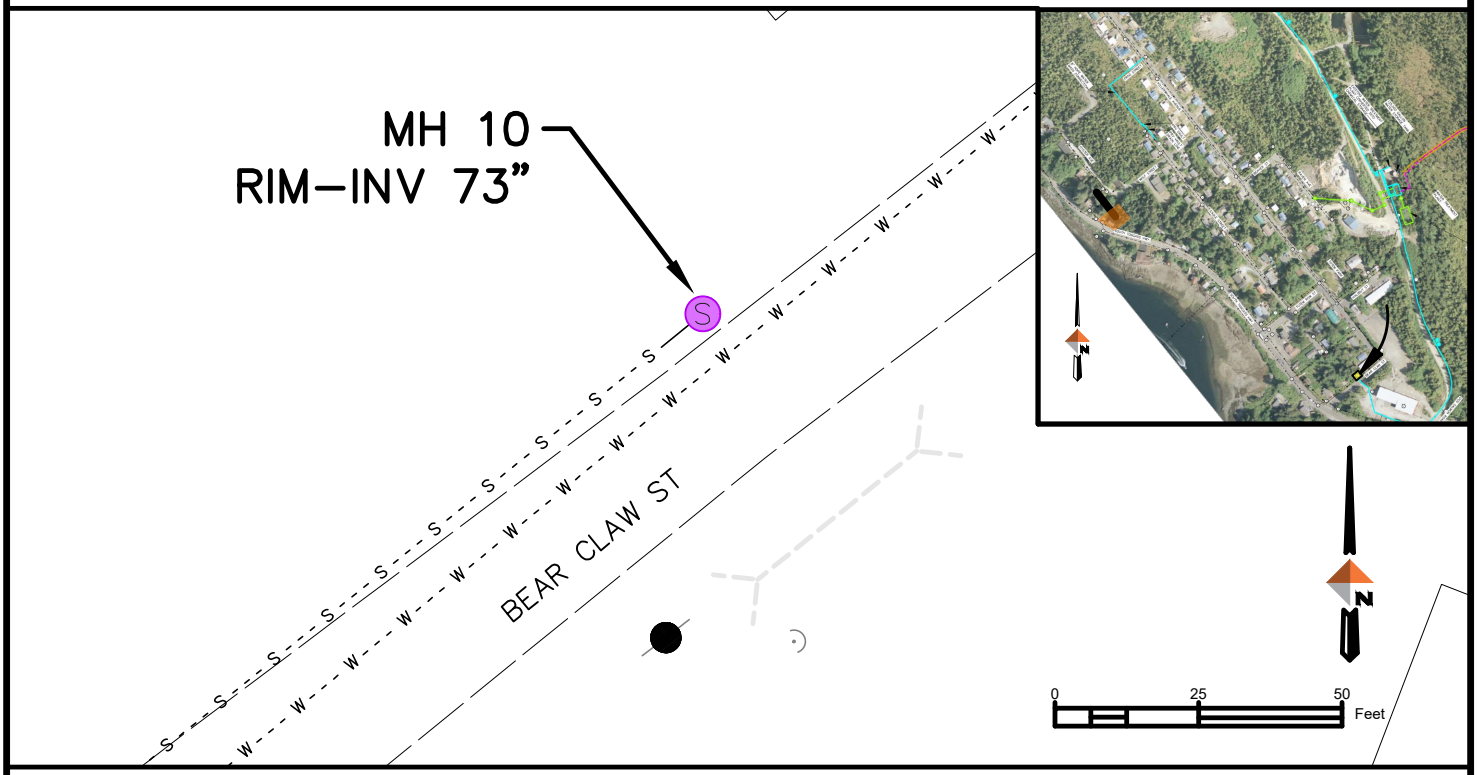
MH 10

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AT THE BARREL AND BASE JOINT

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANHOLE



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	1 EACH	$45,500
EXCAVATION	17 CY	$1,000
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	2 EACH	$6,000
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	6 TON	$3,000
TOP SOIL AND SEEDING	11 SY	$800
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$11,500
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$11,500
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$7,600
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$15,300
TOTAL		$122,200

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	▢
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM

MH 10 REPLACEMENT
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT	1163.63922.01
DATE	06/27/2025

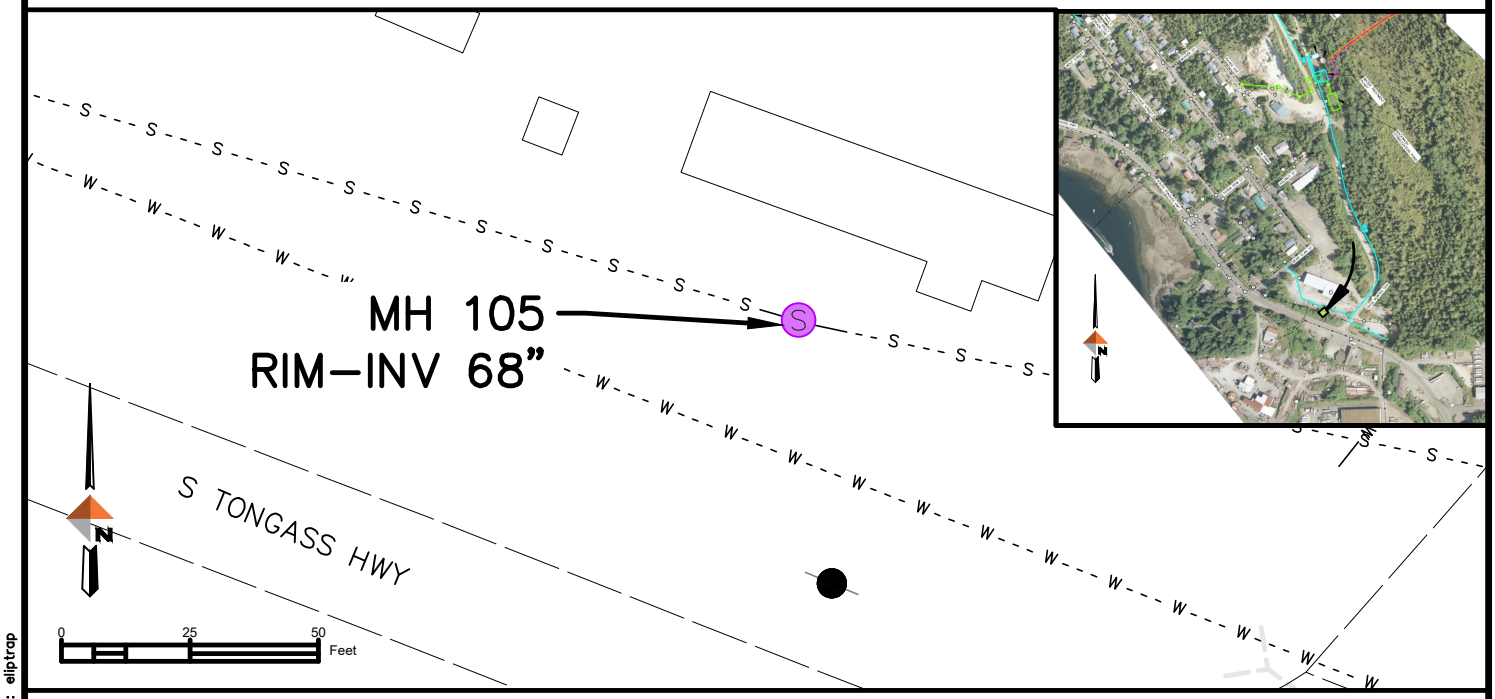
MH 105

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AT ALL PIPE CONNECTIONS
- EXPOSED REBAR NEAR THE PIPE 3 CONNECTION
- FRAME IS OFFSET 3” to 4”

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANHOLE



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	1 EACH	$45,500
EXCAVATION	15 CY	$900
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	4 EACH	$12,000
TOP SOIL AND SEEDING	19 SY	$1,500
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$12,000
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$12,000
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$8,000
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$16,000
TOTAL		$127,900

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	▣
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

MH 105 REPLACEMENT
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

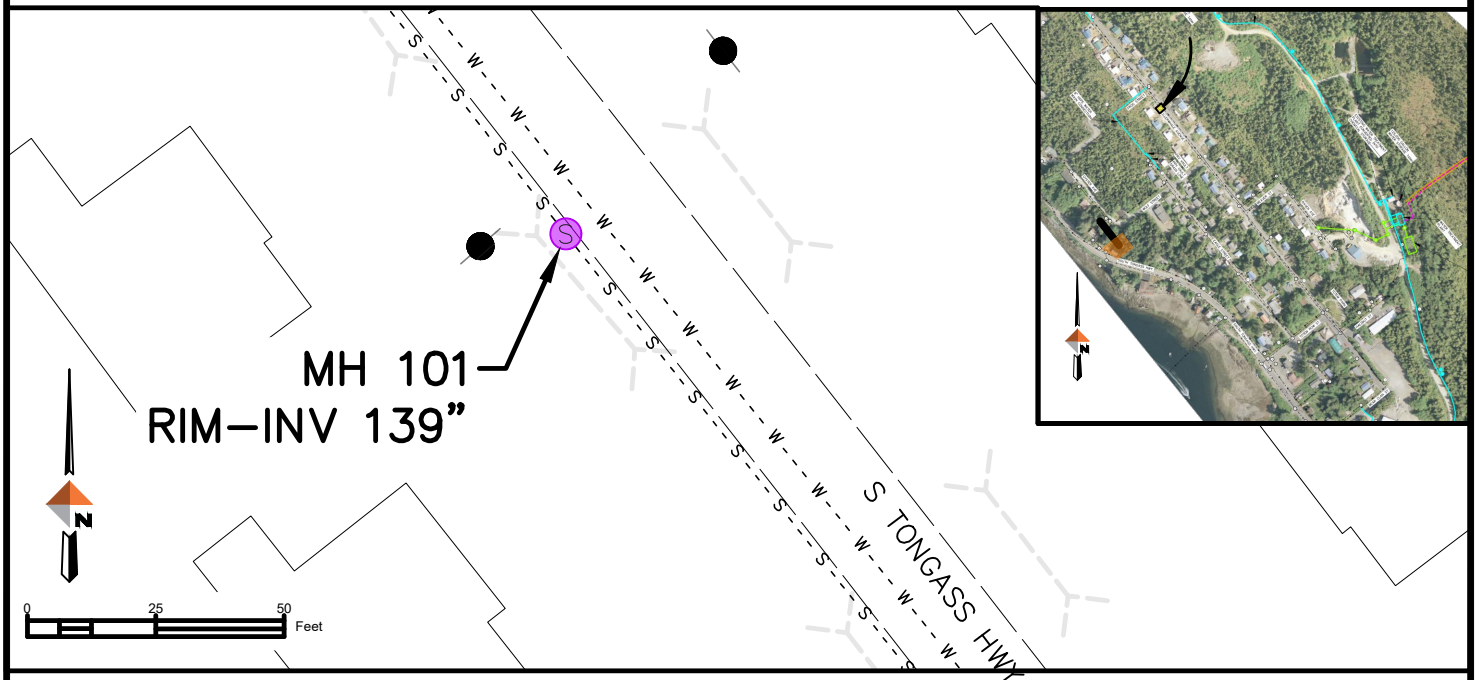
MH 101

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AT ALL PIPE CONNECTIONS
- EXPOSED REBAR NEAR THE PIPE 3 CONNECTION
- FRAME IS OFFSET 3” to 4”

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANHOLE



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE		
ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	1 EACH	$45,500
EXCAVATION	91.5 CY	$5,500
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	2 EACH	$6,000
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	35 TON	$17,900
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$14,200
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$14,200
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$9,500
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$19,000
TOTAL		$151,800

LEGEND	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	▢
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM

MH 101 REPLACEMENT
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

CIP 1 123

J:\63\63922-01\65CAD\SA-CS-EH-63922-01.dwg PLOT DATE 2025-6-27 17:10 SAVED DATE 2025-06-27 17:08 USER: eliptrap

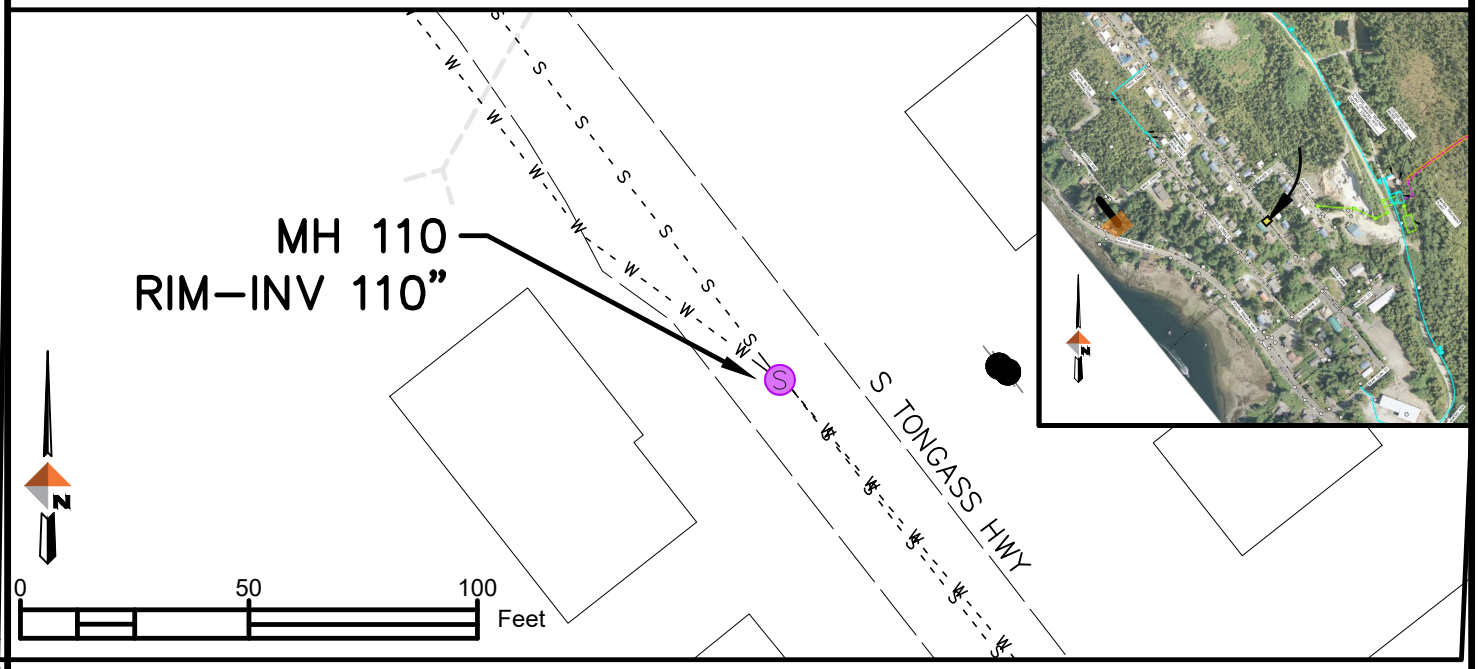
MH 110

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AT THE CONE AND BASE JOINT
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AT THE CONNECTION WITH PIPE 1, AN 8” PVC INFLUENT PIPE

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANHOLE



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	1 EACH	$45,500
EXCAVATION	40 CY	$2,400
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	2 EACH	$6,000
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	20 TON	$10,300
UTILITY CONFLICT	1 EACH	$100,000
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$27,600
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$27,600
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$18,400
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$36,800
TOTAL		$294,600

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	▢
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

MH 110 REPLACEMENT
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

CIP 1

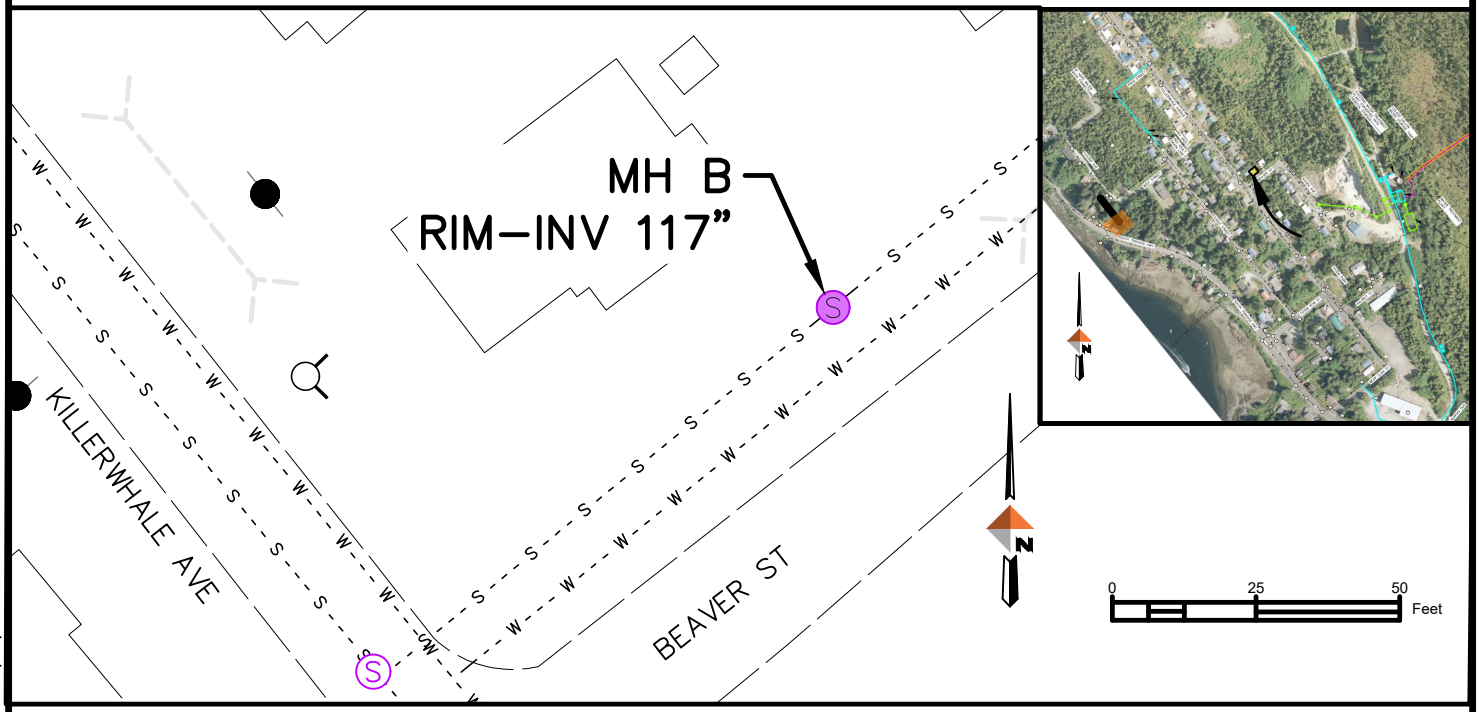
MH B

OBSERVATIONS

- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AT THE CONNECTION WITH PIPE 1, AN 8” DI INFLUENT PIPE

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

- REPLACE MANHOLE



CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE		
ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 INCH	1 EACH	$45,500
EXCAVATION	58 CY	$3,500
MANHOLE CONNECTIONS	2 EACH	$6,000
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	26 TON	$13,300
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$13,200
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$13,200
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$8,800
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$17,700
TOTAL		$141,200

LEGEND	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	⊙
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	- - - S - - -
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	—— ——

DOWL

ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM

MH B REPLACEMENT
SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

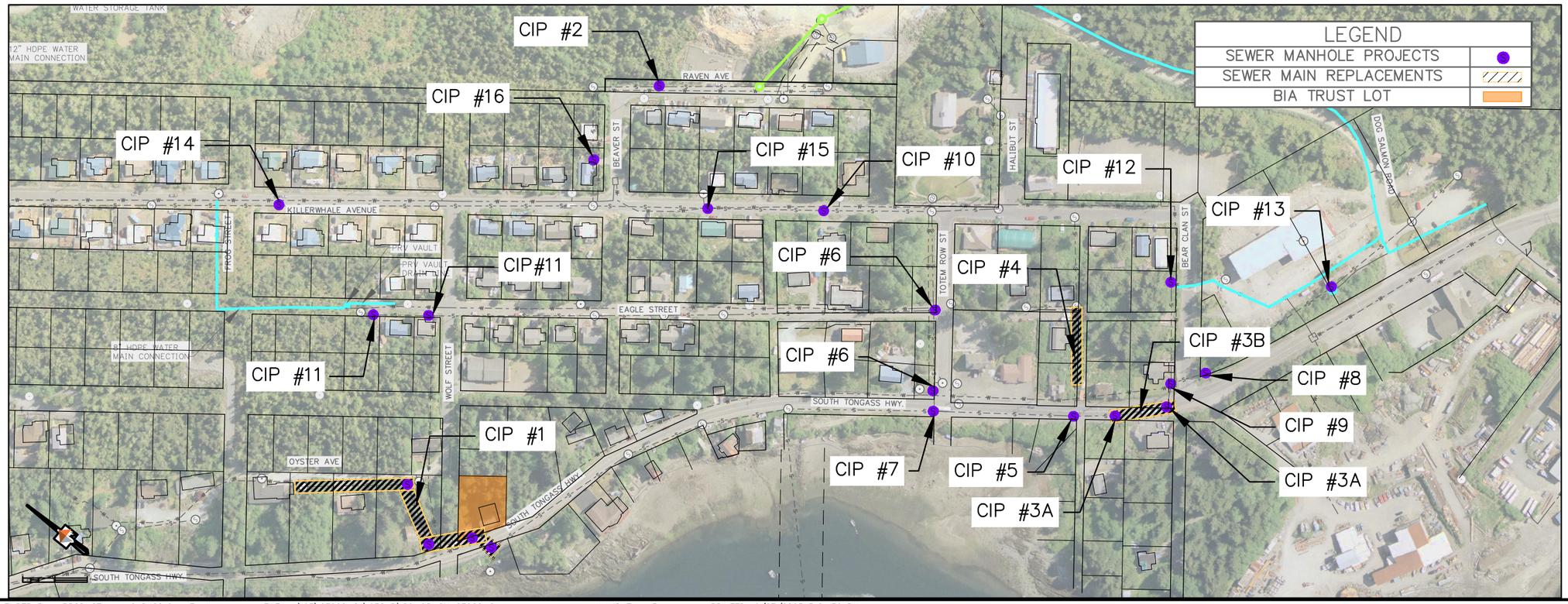
PROJECT 1163.63922.01
DATE 06/27/2025

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PRIORITY RANK	DESCRIPTION	COST ESTIMATE
CIP 1	•REPLACE FRAME & LID ON MH 1. •REMOVE EXISTING MH 22 AND CONSTRUCT A NEW MH 22 CLOSER TO THE ROAD •REPLACE MH 23. •REPLACE PIPE CO2 TO MH 23 & MH 22 TO MH 23 •CONSTRUCT NEW SEWER MAIN FROM MH 22 TO MH 1	$1,360,800
CIP 2	REPLACE MH E & REMOVE ROOT SOURCE	$140,000
CIP 3A	REPLACE MH 6A & MH 8	$225,100
CIP 3B	REPLACE PIPE FROM MH 6A TO MH 8	$500,100
CIP 4	REPLACE 140 LF OF PIPE BETWEEN MH 6 & MH 107	$344,700
CIP 5	REPLACE MH 6 & REMOVE ROOT SOURCE	$134,300
CIP 6	REPLACE MH 11. REPLACE FRAME & LID & PATCH EXPOSED REBAR ON MH 12	$145,100
CIP 7	REPLACE MH 5	$129,500

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PRIORITY RANK	DESCRIPTION	COST ESTIMATE
CIP 8	REPLACE MH 9A	$120,300
CIP 9	REPLACE MH 9	$126,200
CIP 10	REPLACE MH 5A	$134,200
CIP 11	REPLACE MH 26. REPLACE CHIMNEY, FRAME, & LID ON MH 109	$138,300
CIP 12	REPLACE MH 10	$122,200
CIP 13	REPLACE MH 105	$127,900
CIP 14	REPLACE MH 101	$151,800
CIP 15	REPLACE MH 110	$294,600
CIP 16	REPLACE MH B	$141,200
SITE SURVEY	SURVEY OF SEWER STRUCTURES, DOT ROW, EXISTING EASEMENTS, & BIA TRUST LOT	$30,000
WASTE DISPOSAL	TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL OF DEMOLITION DEBRIS	$17,000
	TOTAL	**$4,383,300**



Division of Environmental Health and Engineering
4500 Diplomacy Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
(907) 729-3600

DOWL

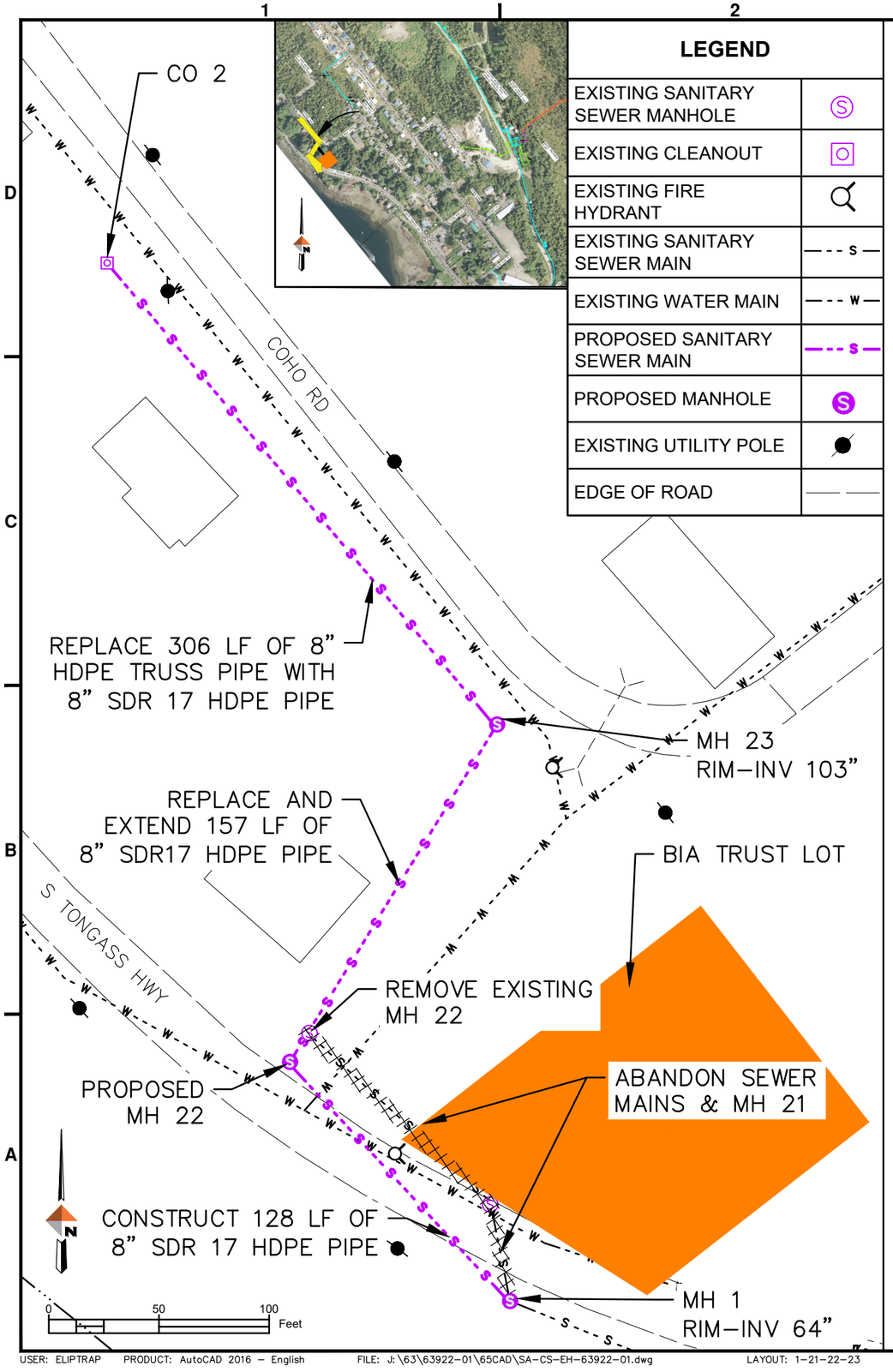
0 1"
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING, IF NOT ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
SAXMAN, AK

INIT	DESCRIPTION	DATE	MRK

PLAN SET: 06-27-2024
PROJ MGR: C. NELSON
PROJ ENG: B. MJOS
DRUMS ENG: L. MERRILL
DRAWN BY: E. LIPTRAP
SHEET TITLE
OVERVIEW MAP

SHEET 2 OF 19



LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING CLEANOUT	▢
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
EXISTING WATER MAIN	— - - W —
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MAIN	— - - S —
PROPOSED MANHOLE	Ⓢ
EXISTING UTILITY POLE	
EDGE OF ROAD	

SEWER OBSERVATIONS

CO 2 TO MH 23
- 15 LF: 12% OVALITY AT JOINT
- 74 LF: 1" to 2" BULGE MINERALIZATION AT 12:00 POSITION
- 87 LF: 1" BULGE AT 11:00 POSITION
- 102 LF: 2"X4" HOLE WITH 1" to 2" SOIL PROTRUDING FROM 10:00 to 12:00 POSITION

MH 23 TO MH 22
- 3 LF: 2" OFFSET AT JOINT

MH 22 TO MH 21
- 24 LF: 2" to 3" DEBRIS
- 30 LF: 2"x4" POINT REPAIR WITH INFILTRATION DRIPPER AT 12:00 POSITION
- 31 LF: 1 to 2" OFFSET AT JOINT FROM 1:00 TO 5:00 POSITION
- 42 LF: 2" OFFSET AT JOINT FROM 7:00 TO 2:00 POSITION
- 42 LF to 44 LF: FRACTURE WITH INFILTRATION DRIPPER AT 2:00 POSITION

MH 21 TO MH 1
- 36 LF to 39 LF: 1" DEEP BELLY

MANHOLE OBSERVATIONS

MH 23
- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- GROUNDWATER INFILTRATES AT THE BARREL AND BASE SECTION JOINT

MH 22
- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID

MH 21
- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID
- GROUNDWATER INFLOWS AND ROOTS GROW THROUGH COVER AND THROUGHOUT MANHOLE

MH 1
- SURFACE CORROSION ON THE FRAME AND LID

CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
8" SDR 17 HDPE PIPE	591 LF	$177,300
MANHOLE, TYPE I, 48 IN	2 EACH	$91,000
REPLACE MANHOLE FRAME AND LID	1 EACH	$3,300
EXCAVATION	1493 CY	$89,600
TOP SOIL AND SEEDING	927 SY	$70,500
SEWER-MANHOLE CONNECTION	6 EACH	$18,000
ASPHALT SURFACE AND BASE REPAIR	62 TON	$56,200
DOT UTILITY PERMIT	1 EACH	$10,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

CO 2 TO MH 23
- REPLACE EXISTING SEWER MAIN BETWEEN CO 2 AND MH 23 WITH 306 LF OF 8" SDR 17 HDPE PIPE AT A DEPTH OF 103". PROVIDE TEMPORARY SERVICE TO IMPACTED BUILDING. RESTORE DISTURBED GROUND

MH 23 TO MH 22
- REPLACE AND EXTEND THE EXISTING SEWER MAIN BETWEEN MH 23 AND THE NEW MH 22 WITH 157 LF OF 8" SDR17 HDPE PIPE AT A DEPTH OF 103". RESTORE DISTURBED GROUND

MH 22 TO MH 21
- ABANDON SEWER MAIN IN PLACE

MH 21 TO MH 1
- ABANDON SEWER MAIN IN PLACE

MH 21 TO MH 1
- CONSTRUCT A NEW SEWER MAIN WITH 128 LF OF 8" SDR 17 HDPE PIPE

MH 23
- REPLACE THE FRAME AND LID

MH 22
- REMOVE EXISTING MANHOLE. CONSTRUCT A NEW MANHOLE 10 LF CLOSER TO THE ROAD

MH 21
- ABANDON MANHOLE IN PLACE

MH 1
- REPLACE THE FRAME AND LID

CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE CONT.

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST ESTIMATE
UTILITY CONFLICT	3 EACH	$300,000
SEWER SERVICE CONNECTION	1 EACH	$9,600
TEMPORARY SEWER SERVICE CONNECTION	1 EACH	$5,000
MANHOLE BYPASS	1 EACH	$10,000
DEWATERING	1 EACH	$10,000
ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND PERMITTING	15%	$127,600
ESTIMATING CONTINGENCY	15%	$127,600
INFLATION CONTINGENCY	10%	$85,000
CONTRACTOR ADMINISTRATION	20%	$170,100
TOTAL		$1,360,800

Division of Environmental Health and Engineering
4500 Diplomacy Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
(907) 729-3600

DOWL

0 1"
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING, IF NOT ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

SAXMAN INFLOW & INFILTRATION
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
SAXMAN, AK

INIT	DESCRIPTION	DATE	MRK

PLAN SET: 12-13-2024
PROJ MGR: C. NELSON
PROJ ENG: B. MJOS
DRUMS ENG: L. MERRILL
DRAWN BY: E. LIPTRAP
SHEET TITLE

CIP 1

USER: ELIPTRAP PRODUCT: AutoCAD 2016 – English FILE: J:\63\63922-01\65CAD\SA-CS-EH-63922-01.dwg LAYOUT: 1-21-22-23 PRINTED: 6/27/2025 5:09:53 PM

CITY OF SAXMAN, ALASKA
RESOLUTION NO. 2025-09-03

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAXMAN TO DONATE THE SCHOOL HOUSE BUILDING AND LAND TO THE ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAXMAN TRIBE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPPORTING THE TRIBE'S DEVELOPMENT WITHIN ITS OWN TERRITORY AND TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

WHEREAS, the City of Saxman is committed to fostering respectful and collaborative relationships with the Organized Village of Saxman, a federally recognized Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the School House building, owned by the City of Saxman, is an important community asset with historical and cultural value; and

WHEREAS, the Organized Village of Saxman has expressed interest in utilizing the School House building to further tribal programs, community development, and cultural preservation; and

WHEREAS, the City of Saxman recognizes that returning the School House building to the Organized Village of Saxman Tribe will contribute to the Tribe's ability to thrive within its own territory; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to support the Tribe in its mission and strengthen government-to-government relations by donating the School House building to the Organized Village of Saxman Tribe;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Saxman hereby approves the donation of the School House building and associated land to the Organized Village of Saxman Tribe for the purpose of tribal development, cultural preservation, and community benefit.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if and when the Organized Village of Saxman Tribe no longer has use for the School House building and land, ownership shall revert to the City of Saxman for the same cost as the original transfer.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Mayor and City Administrator are authorized to execute any necessary documents to complete the transfer of ownership of the School House building and land to the Organized Village of Saxman Tribe in accordance with this resolution.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the City Council of the City of Saxman, Alaska, this ___ day of _____, 2025.

Mayor, Frank H. Seludo **ATTEST: City Clerk, Ginger R. McCormick**

Eurodib L21EKS Lamber High Temp Door Type Dishwasher w/ 30 Racks/hr Capacity, Built-in Booster, 208-240v/1ph

Write a Review! KaTom #: 027-L21EKS • MPN: L21EKS

IN STOCK: **Ships in 1 Business Day**

Less Than 5 in Stock, Order Soon!

New! Earn up to **$216.47** back with a KaTom MasterCard® Rewards Credit Card

White Glove Delivery

Contact your sales rep for availability

Looking for ENERGY STAR® Door-type Dishwashers?
See our selection of Eurodib ENERGY STAR® Door-type Dishwashers below

Eurodib L25EKS
Lamber High Temp Door Type Dishwasher w/ 60 Racks/hr...
$9,162.38

Eurodib L21EKS Description

The Eurodib L21EKS door-type dishwasher features a high-temperature design and a 6-kilowatt booster element. With this configuration, the unit uses hot water to sanitize dishes, so operators don't need cleaners and sanitizers for thorough, safe dish washing. It is made to configure with pass-through layouts and can be used for corner-style or linear-style dishrooms. It can be set to run for 2, 3, or 4 minutes with a maximum of 15 minutes for endless cycles. For staff member convenience, cycles begin as soon as the hood is closed.

Built to withstand heavy use, the Eurodib L21EKS is constructed of corrosion-resistant 304 stainless steel. For strength over time, this durable construction includes the upper and lower wash and rinse arms. A digital thermostat is provided for monitoring heat production. Additional features include a detergent pump, rinse aid dispenser, and electronic controls. It comes with baskets for holding dishes and small supplies during the wash cycle.

Product Details

- Washes 30 racks per hour
- Lift-up door type
- High-temperature model
- Includes: 2 dish baskets, 1 general basket, and 2 cutlery baskets
- 304 stainless steel construction
- 6-kW booster element
- Detergent pump
- Rinse aid dispenser
- Stainless steel upper and lower rotating wash and rinse arms
- Gravity drain
- Electronic control
- Digital thermometer
- Wah-cycle times: 2, 3, and 4 minutes
- Endless cycle: 15 minutes maximum

Dimensions & Utilities

- $24^1/_2$ in. W x $30^1/_8$ in. D x $57^1/_2$ in. H
- 34 A, 6.65 kW
- 208-240 V/60 Hz/1 ph

Perfect for busy restaurants, hotels, and cafeterias needing to quickly wash large volumes of dishes, trays, and cookware.

**Free shipping on Eurodib L21EKS within the 48 contiguous states.*

From The Manufacturer

Lamber Dishwasher, high temp, upright type, (30) racks/hour, 6kw booster element, detergent pump, rinse aid dispenser, gravity drain, electronic control, digital thermometer, (2) 20" x 20" baskets for dishes, (1) general basket, (2) cutlery baskets, stainless steel, 208-240v/60/1-ph, 34 amps, 6.65 kw, UL, cULus

**Image may not depict product color, inclusions or accessories.*

Resources

eurodib

1-year Parts & Labor

Eurodib L21EKS Specifications

Manufacturer	Eurodib
Cavity Height (in)	15
Control Location	Bottom
Depth (in)	29.7
Design	Standard
Door Type	Lift Up
Drain Type	Gravity
Heat	Electric
Height (in)	57.5
Hertz	60
Phase	1
Product	Dishwashers
Product Type	Dishwashing Equipment & Supplies
Racks per Hour	30
Rating	Good
Series	Lamber
Special Features	Built in Booster
Type	High Temp
Voltage	208/240
Warranty	1-year Parts & Labor
Width (in)	27.95
Weight	286.00

PDF Spec Sheet

PDF Warranty

Residential Users: The warranty will not be honored for residential or non-commercial use of any Commercial Equipment.

⚠ **Important Prop 65 information for California residents.**

Other Products From This Line

Eurodib F99EKDPS
Lamber High Temp Rack Undercounter Dishwasher - (30) Racks/hr, 208-240v/1ph
$4,582.00

Eurodib L25EKS
Lamber High Temp Door Type Dishwasher w/ 60 Racks/hr Capacity, Built-in Booster,...
$9,162.38

Eurodib L21EKS Comparable Products

Centerline by Hobart CDL-1
Low Temp Door Type Dishwasher w/ 51 Racks/hr Capacity, 120v
$5,751.00

Ecoline by Hobart EDL-1
Low Temp Door Type Dishwasher w/ 42 Racks/hr Capacity, 120v
$5,267.00

Ecoline by Hobart EDH-1
High Temp Door Type Dishwasher w/ 51 Racks/hr Capacity, Built-in...
$9,238.00

Hobart AM16-BAS-2
High Temp Door Type Dishwasher w/ 60 Racks/hr Capacity, Built-in...
$17,242.40

5070 MD-DT-HTB60P
High Temp Door Type Dishw w/ 60 Racks/hr Capacity, Bu
$5,355.81

Related Categories

Glass Washers

Dishwasher Racks

Flatware Soak System

Undercounter Dishwashers

Booster Heaters

THE STATE of ALASKA
GOVERNOR MIKE DUNLEAVY

Department of Environmental Conservation
DIVISION OF WATER
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program

PO Box 111800
Juneau, Alaska 99811-1800
Main: 907.269.6285
Fax: 907.334.2415

September 3, 2025

Subject: **Early notification** of wastewater discharge permit for AKR100000 – Construction General Permit (CGP)

Dear Local and Tribal Government Leaders

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) proposes to reissue an Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) individual permit AKR100000 for the Construction General Permit.

Background Information

Construction activities regulated under the CGP include road building or upgrades, building construction or remodeling, airport expansion, village sanitation projects, land clearing, grading, adding fill to a site, or other activities that disturb one or more acres of land.

Description of Discharge

The goal of the permit is to reduce or eliminate storm water pollution from construction activity by using appropriate control measures at the site. Control measures include methods used to prevent or reduce erosion and the resulting discharge of pollutants to area waters. Uncontrolled storm water may carry sediment, debris, leaked fuel and other harmful fluids to ditches, storm drains, or local water bodies. The CGP will regulate only the storm water related to construction. The construction activity may also require permits from other agencies.

General Permit Additional Information

Any operator that meets the eligibility requirements of the general permit will be authorized to discharge after filing a Notice of Intent (NOI) with DEC so long as all conditions of the permit are met. The public has an opportunity to comment and provide information for this general permit; however, public notice will not be issued for individual NOIs submitted by qualified facilities. The general permit will expire five years after the effective date.

Opportunities for Tribal and Local Government Participation in this Permitting Decision

DEC recognizes rural Alaska has unique needs and considerations with regard to wastewater discharges and strives to issue permits that reflect a full understanding of local conditions. This letter is intended as an **early notice** to assist you in determining whether your community may be affected and inform you of the opportunity to provide traditional, cultural, or other local information that DEC should consider as part of this permit reissuance. DEC would like to know how your area and resources may be affected by this permitting action.

Next Steps

After the permit is drafted, there will be a **10 day applicant review period** of the preliminary draft permit. Following the applicant review period, there will be a minimum of a **30 day public review and comment period**. I will provide a copy of the public notice for the permit by mail or e-mail at the start of the public comment period. After the public review and comment period, there will be a **5 day applicant review period** of the final draft permit before the permit is issued.

If requested, I can also provide notice of the preliminary draft and proposed final applicant review periods. Due to the short timeframes for those reviews, notices are sent by email or fax. Please provide an email address or fax number if you would like to receive notices for the preliminary draft and proposed final applicant review periods.

If you would like more information or would like to provide DEC with information about this permit, please do not hesitate to contact me at 907-465-5272 or via email: Gina.Shirey@alaska.gov; for technical questions about the permit, you may also directly contact the permit writer, Nick Waldo at (907) 907-465-5270 or via email Nick.Waldo@alaska.gov.

Sincerely,

Gina Shirey
Local and Tribal Government Coordinator

Enclosure: Tribal Involvement in the Permitting Process postcard

cc: Potentially Affected Local Governments
Potentially Affected Federally – Recognized Indian Tribes

Tribal Involvement in the Permitting Process postcard: