

Session 3 Sanitation Facilities Construction

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- ➔ Sanitation Facilities Construction in Alaska
 - Alaska, Third World sanitation in rural Alaska.
- ➔ What can we do?
 - Improvements by working with the community and provide basic needs
 - Closed Haul
 - Goal: Have above water and sewer service lines
- ➔ Currently
 - Indian country is behind in sanitation facilities while as Alaska is a generation behind
 - 24% of all rural Native homes do not have adequate sanitation facilities
 - 800 million+ unmet need in Alaska
- ➔ Health Impact of Improved Sanitation
 - Homes with sanitation facilities the death rate and infection goes down
 - Impact of Improved Sanitation
 - 67 reduction in diarrheal morbidity
 - 58 fewer
 - Hospitalization rates for infants in villages with 10% of homes with water service
 - Skin infection rates go down dramatically
 - 1 out of 3 infants hospitalized for lower respiratory infections in Alaska
- ➔ Future
 - Looking for opportunities
 - Create a compelling need through different facets of the media
 - Looking forward to create a direct link to create data and communication
 - Climate Change: Issues and needs in Alaska
 - Need Address serious issues
 - Such as degradation of permafrost
 - Erosion of coast line
 - Most of the people affected are rural Alaskans
 - Melting Permafrost could eliminate impermeable barriers
 - Community water source disappeared in Kwigillingok
 - Quality of water affects sanitation facilities and sanitation
 - The amount of water which is used per person
 - Culture of water use had to change in order for water usage to go up
- ➔ Water/sewer management to provide good water every day to rural Alaska

Session 3 Sanitation Facilities Construction

- S-1790 Section 311

- ➔ Planning, Design, construction or operation of health care or sanitation facilities
 - Other federal agencies authorized to transfer funds to IHS
 - IHS authorized to accept fund from federal state or other entities

Ron Ferguson, Director, Division of Sanitation Facilities

➔ Program Authorities

- PL 86-121 (42 USC 2004a) Sec 7 provided
 - To construction improve extend or otherwise provide and maintain by contract or otherwise essential sanitation facilities
 - To acquire lands or rights or interest therein
 - To make arrangements and agreements
 - To transfer facilities
 - Project consultation and participation
- PL 84-437 Section 302 (25 USC 1632) 1988 amendments:
 - Set policy of the US provide sanitation facilities to Indian communities and homes as soon as possible
- PL 103-399 (25 USC 3901)

➔ The Need

- Existing homes
 - From SDS
 - An inventory of existing needs
 - Funding is at about 5-6 of need
- Funding SFC Funding
 - Has gone up due to seeking the money and “The Recovery Act”
 - Geography has a part in costs such as Alaska
 - 1.5 Billion dollars for cost
 - Water makes up the majority of the costs consuming 837 million

➔ Summary

- Current feasible need for existing homes in 1.47 billion up from 1.2 billion in 08
 - Trend has been upwards
 - Typically a 70 million increase
 - ARRA impact has accelerated
 - This Leads to SDS increasing
 - Increase is attributable to the following
 - Pop growth
 - Construction inflation
 - New environmental laws
 - New homes
 - Program Progress

Session 3 Sanitation Facilities Construction

- 20 of AI AM homes had potable water in the home
- Currently 88% have potable water in the home or 12 without as compared to less than 1% of the general US population
- Alaska Data can be used nationwide* that show the haves and have not's
- ➔ Tracking Need and Progress
 - Prior to the 1988 amendments of the IHCIA the data systems:
 - Unmet needs
 - PDS – the project data system
 - After the 88 Amendments
 - SDS tracks need
 - Used by many Federal Agencies
 - Allocation tool for SFC
 - Used for allocation of EPA
 - Partially used for EPS
 - USDA also looks at the data
 - HUD has also expressed...
- ➔ STARS – Sanitation Tracking and reporting System
 - CDP
 - SDS
 - OMDS
 - PDS
 - DPS
 - HITS
 - Connected PDS to UFMS
 - Enhanced Milestones in PDS with progress indices
 - STARS final reports
 - Pull final reports
 - Add cost tables
 - Text on project experiences
 - Enhance HITS
 - Add ability to communicate with MS project
- ➔ Community Deficiency Profile (CDP)
 - Accounting of all tribal homes
 - Data is well trusted
 - Doing a much better job of tracking the needs of AI
- ➔ HITS
 - Tracking the Residents
 - Homes
 - Needs
- ➔ Mapping

Session 3 Sanitation Facilities Construction

- Website
- Funding has gone up due to the Amendments during the early 90's
- Showing the need with where the money comes from
 - Appropriation and Contribution are based entirely upon:
 - Acc Data
 - Acc Needs
 - Acc Progress
 - Getting the Job done in a timely manner

Questions

- Eligibility & Needs
 - Comes from regular funds from IHS to serve
 - Challenges to plumbing for example the Navajo reservation is some people need a referral from a doctor
 - Early planning/Master Planning, to build a successful project
- Partners
 - Find Funders EARLY
 - Not just I.H.S.
 - Ex. EPA, Tribal budgets
 - Some of the ways to pay for it is through loans
- Multiple
 - Work closely with the local area office to get rural development funds for rural area's