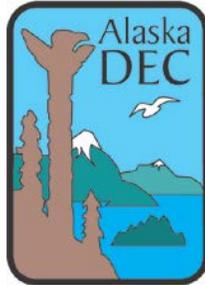


**REMOTE MAINTENANCE WORKER PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT**

State Fiscal Year 2015

**Prepared by the
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Operations Assistance Program**



March 2016

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DEC RMW Steve Evavold calibrates turbidimeters in Akutan

Executive Summary

- ☞ The Remote Maintenance Worker Program provides technical assistance and training to operators of rural water and wastewater systems in nearly 200 Alaskan communities.
- ☞ Twelve RMWs are employed by regional health corporations and funded through grants administered by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's (ADEC) Operations Assistance Program. ADEC employs three additional RMWs and an RMW Field Supervisor.
- ☞ In FY 15, the RMW program was funded by two 25/75 state/federal matching grants; the Environmental Protection Agency contributed \$1,689,260 and the US Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, provided \$425,000. The State of Alaska contributed \$729,754 in matching funds, for a total of \$2.82 million.
- ☞ In FY 15, the RMW program cost an average of \$13,281 per primary community served.
- ☞ In FY 15, fifteen RMWs accomplished the following:
 - ☞ Provided more than 2,000 hours of hands on training and technical assistance to 188 communities;
 - ☞ Completed 338 routine village trips;
 - ☞ Completed 61 emergency trips;
 - ☞ Fielded nearly 6,000 phone calls from communities requesting assistance.
- ☞ Ninety-six RMW served communities had properly certified operators at the close of FY 15, while 39 villages had backup operators certified at the correct level.
- ☞ No community served by the RMW program experienced catastrophic failure of their water or wastewater system.



BBAHC RMW, Paul Arne, works with the operator in South Naknek to repair a community septic tank.

THE REMOTE MAINTENANCE WORKER PROGRAM

The Remote Maintenance Worker (RMW) Program was initiated in 1981 to provide onsite training and technical assistance to operators of water and wastewater utilities in rural Alaskan communities. State and federal agencies had been expending considerable funds to design and construct safe sanitation facilities in rural Alaska, only to have systems fall into disrepair or fail due to lack of local technical skills, preventative maintenance and proper operations. By providing communities a knowledgeable resource, available to provide training and assistance at the local level, the RMW Program aimed to build local operational capacity and avert catastrophic failure of utility systems.

The State of Alaska, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), US Department of Agriculture - Rural Development (USDA-RD) and the Indian Health Service (IHS) have invested over two billion dollars in rural Alaskan villages to provide safe drinking water and sanitary sewage disposal. In the thirty-four years since its inception, the RMW Program has worked diligently to protect this investment. Today, the program includes 15 RMWs serving nearly 200 communities throughout the State. Six regional health corporations provide RMW service through grants administered by the State and three additional RMWs are employed directly by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC).

The Mission of the RMW Program is: *To develop the capacity of rural Alaskans to operate and maintain their local sanitation facilities in a manner that protects the health of rural residents and the village environment, while safeguarding State, federal, and the community's investments in water and sewer infrastructure.*

In support of this mission, RMWs provide relevant on-the-job and classroom training; provide routine on-site preventive maintenance assistance to local operators to ensure that sanitation facilities and system components do not fail prematurely; and respond to water and sewer emergencies to sustain utility delivery to village residents and prevent catastrophic infrastructure failures. Further, RMWs promote the importance of the utility operators to protecting public health, in an effort to elevate the status of the position as one deserving merit within the community. In coordination with the Rural Utility Business Advisor Program (RUBA), housed in the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED), RMWs strive to bring operators, administrators and community leaders together to address the overall capacity of the utilities, including technical, managerial and financial aspects.

Among the many accomplishments of the RMW Program are improved record keeping by utility operators; reduced level of non-compliance with State and Federal Drinking Water Regulations; increased level of operator certification; and an overall increase in capacity for communities to address the needs of their utilities, both on a daily basis and in emergency situations.

FISCAL YEAR 2015 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The RMW Program is funded by grants from the EPA and USDA-RD, each of which require a 25% State match. As a whole, the program received \$2.79 million in FY 15; \$1,689,260 in EPA funds, \$400,000 in USDA-RD funds and \$696,420 in State matching funds.

A total of \$1,854,470 in RMW grants were awarded to the following non-profit health corporations: Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC), Maniilaq Health Corporation (MHC), Norton Sound Health Corporation (NSH), Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation (SEARHC), Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC), and the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC). Additionally, the State continued to provide RMW service to the Aleutian, Pribilof and Kodiak Islands, Kenai Peninsula area, Southcentral, and Southeast Alaska.

A historical perspective of RMW grant funding is presented in Appendix A. On a state-wide basis, the average annual cost of the RMW Program per primary community served in FY 15 was approximately \$13,281.

FY 15 Technical Assistance Outputs

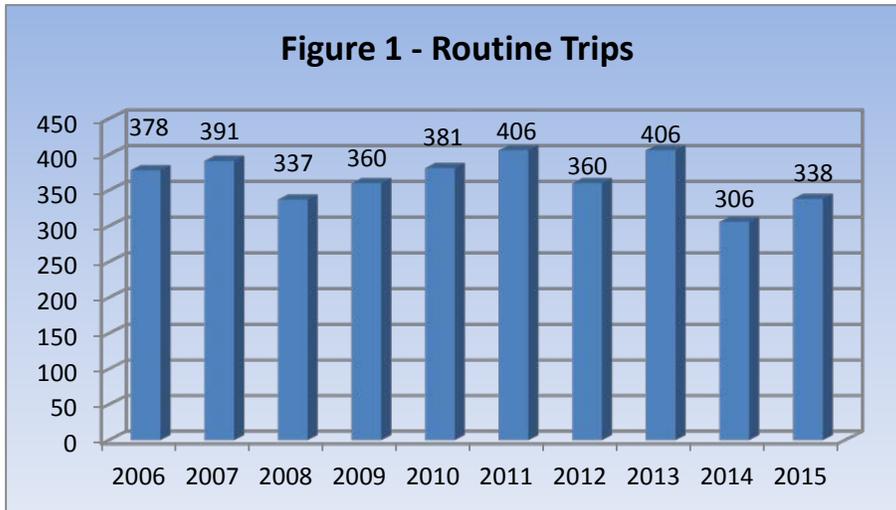
RMW sub-grants require RMWs to provide a basic level of service that emphasizes routine training trips, preventive maintenance, emergency response, and other capacity building technical assistance activities. Grant requirements aimed at building local capacity include developing, revising and implementing preventive maintenance plans; providing classroom instruction to village operators that will prepare them for certification exams; providing hands-on, on-the-job training; and participating in community level meetings that target overall utility management capacity improvements.

The following measurable outputs related to onsite and technical assistance were completed in FY 15:

Routine Trips

Within each region, RMWs are assigned to provide service to specific communities. The majority of communities served are considered “primary,” meaning that they receive regular and routine RMW assistance. Additionally, each region has a small number of “advisory” communities to which they provide service. Advisory communities are generally those that do not have community water or wastewater systems, utilize individual drinking water wells and on-site wastewater systems, and/or have very few residents. Other advisory communities may have the capacity to successfully operate their utilities without regular RMW assistance. RMWs are expected to visit each of their assigned primary communities at least once per year. Additionally, the grants require that each RMW make twice as many community trips as the number of communities they serve. This requirement is intended to allow flexibility for the RMWs to make trips to communities where their services are most needed. Unexpected emergencies, weather delays and scheduling conflicts are all common obstacles to completing routine trips.

In FY 15, the RMW Program expected to make between 350 and 400 routine trips. In total, the RMWs made 338 routine trips in FY 15. The reduced number of trips is most likely attributable to the extended vacancies in several regions.

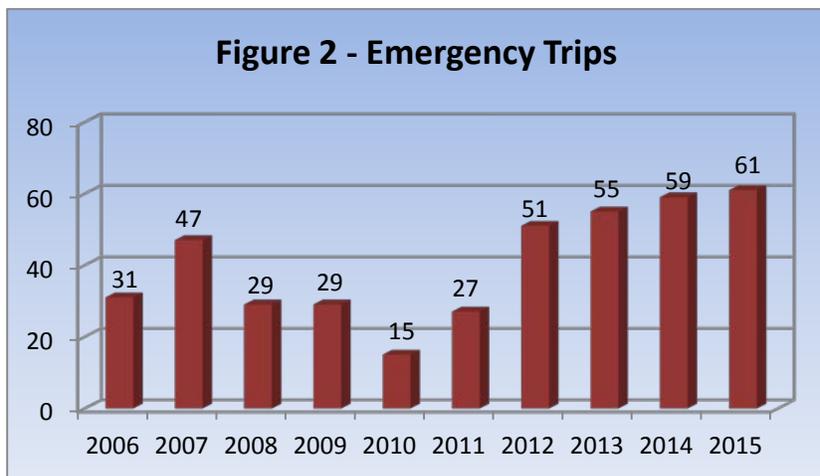


FY 15 Routine Trips
Projected: 350-400
Achieved: 338
10 Year Average: 366

Emergency Trips

Emergency trips are made to address situations which would otherwise result in failure of some or all of a village system. By focusing on proper operations and maintenance, RMWs strive to reduce the need for emergency trips. However, turnover of both operators and system managers, as well as high operational costs coupled with a lack of local economy, often hinder the best RMW efforts. Further, natural conditions are often the nexus of emergencies; common circumstances which warrant RMW emergency trips are spring flooding and winter freezes ups.

It is difficult to project the number of emergency trips that will be required during any given year; however, the ten year average between FY 06 and FY 15 was 40 per year. During FY 15, RMWs made 61 emergency trips. While this appears to be a significantly higher number than the ten year average, this represents only two more emergency trips than FY 14 and six more than FY 13. It is not immediately clear what has necessitated additional trips in recent years.

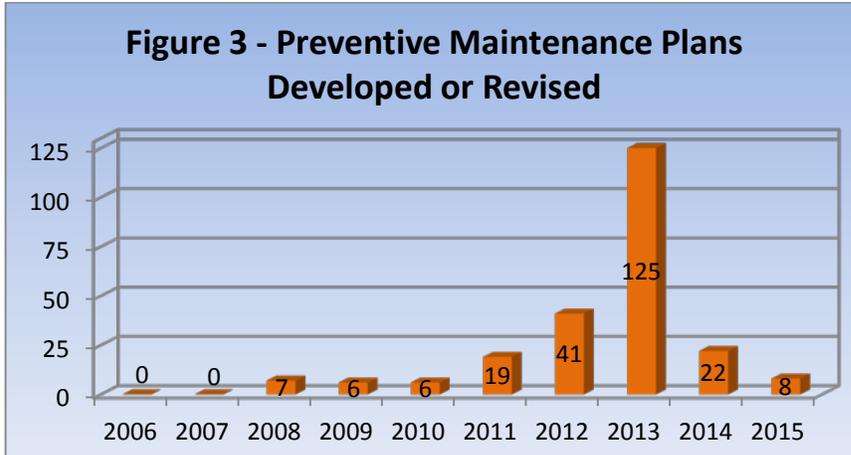


FY 15 Emergency Trips
Projected: <30
10 Year Average: 40
Necessary: 61

Preventive Maintenance Plans

Preventive maintenance (PM) plans are critical tools for ensuring proper maintenance of water and wastewater systems, which in turn protects public health, improves system reliability, and prolongs the lifespan of aging systems. RMWs assist operators in developing and revising PM plans, particularly following system modifications.

During FY 15, the RMW Program anticipated developing or revising 10 PM plans; collectively, the RMWs revised or updated 8 preventive maintenance plans. Renewed efforts to address PM will be established in FY 16 with new requirements associated with the Operations and Maintenance Best Practices.

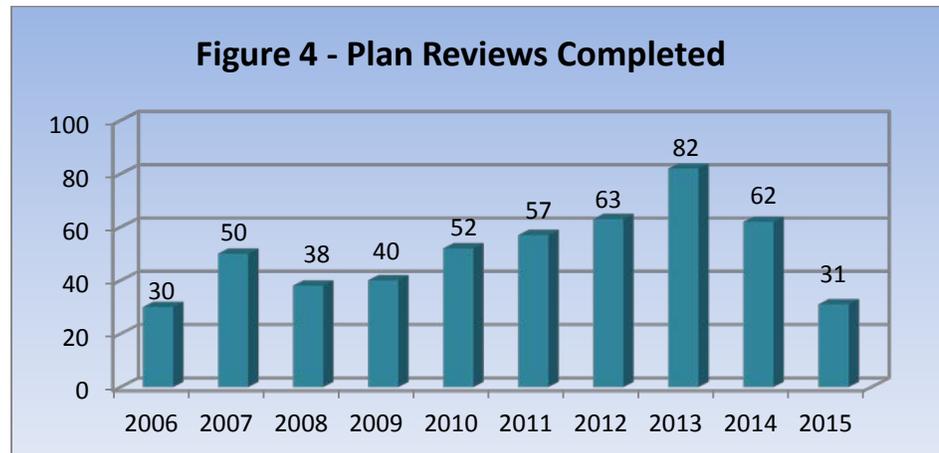


FY 15 PM Plans
Projected: 10
Achieved: 8
10 Year Average: 23

Plan Review

RMWs offer a unique perspective to the plan review process for utility system construction projects, combining their understanding of the communities and their hands-on experience with water and wastewater treatment in rural Alaska. Whenever possible, RMWs participate in plan reviews, primarily providing comments from the operations and maintenance perspective.

The RMW Program anticipated participating in 15 plan reviews in FY 15. RMWs completed 27 reviews, while the RMW Field Manager in Anchorage completed an additional 4. A total of 31 plan reviews were completed by the RMW Program in FY 15.



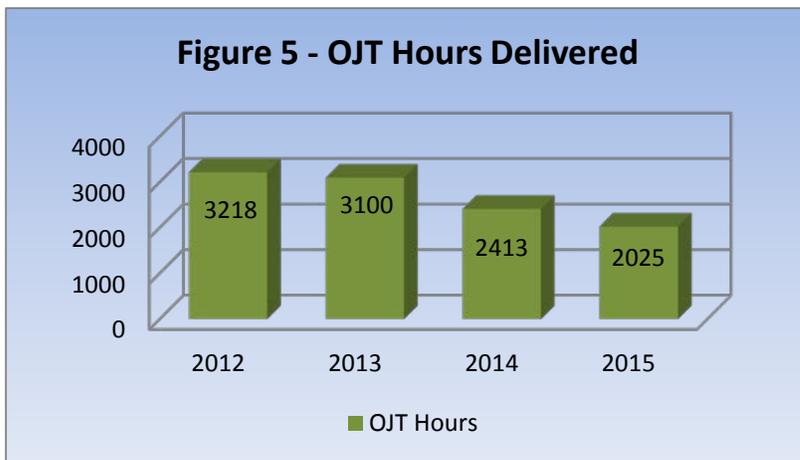
FY 15 Plan Reviews
Projected: 15
Achieved: 31
10 Year Average: 47

FY 15 Operator Training and Certification Outputs

Grantees are obligated to work directly with local operators and utility managers to address operator certification requirements. The following are measurable outputs completed by the RMWs during FY 15 related to operator training and certification:

On-the-Job (OJT) Training

During both routine and emergency visits, RMWs work directly with operators to impart knowledge necessary for proper operation and maintenance of their utilities. This one-on-one guidance within the context of the operator’s own plant is one of the most valuable aspects of the RMW Program. During FY 15, the RMW Program projected delivering 1,200 hours of OJT to operators. The RMWs greatly exceeded this projection by administering a total of 2024.8 hours of OJT in FY 15.



FY 15 OJT Hours

Projected: 1,200
Achieved: 2,025
4 Year Average: 2,183

Training Courses

RMWs are required to coordinate and deliver entry level training courses within their region to help operators prepare for taking certification exams. During FY 15, RMWs anticipated providing 10 training courses, but only offered 9 courses. The reduced number of training courses is partially due to vacancies in several regions.



FY 15 Trainings

Projected: 10
Achieved: 9
10 Year Average: 21

FY 15 Baseline and Program Outcomes

Building upon the baseline data established at the end of FY 14 (see Appendix B), the FY 15 RMW Grant Work Plan defined anticipated outcomes for the year. End-of-year data for FY 15 was summarized (see Appendix C) and the following is a comparison between the projected and the end-of-year outcomes.

System Failures

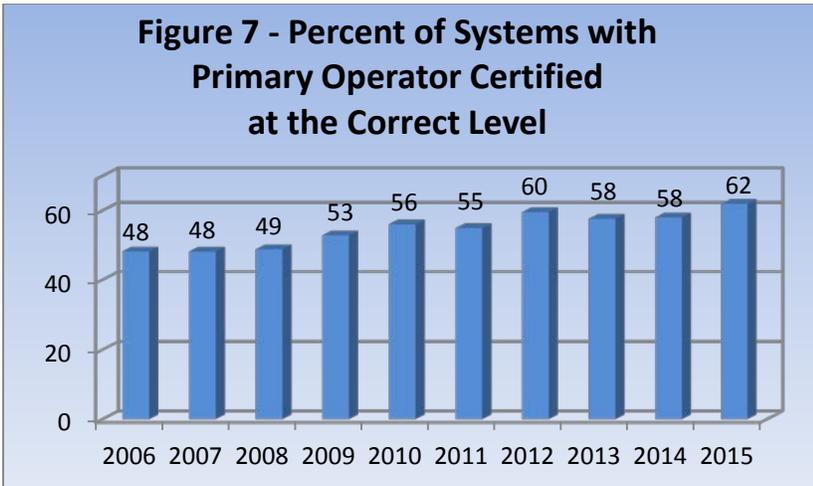
The RMW Program anticipated no catastrophic system failures in the RMW-served villages as a result of operations and maintenance (O&M) deficiencies. At the completion of FY 15, no such failures occurred. This is largely as a result of preventive maintenance training of operators by RMWs, constant communication between the RMWs and operators, and timely response by RMWs when assistance is requested.



Paul Arne, BBAHC RMW, assists with flushing a sewer manhole in Nondalton.

Operator Certification

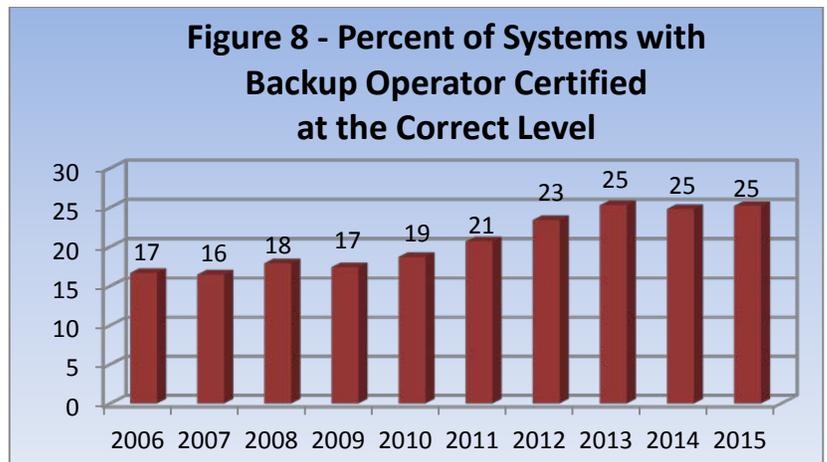
The RMW Program aimed to increase the number of RMW-served villages with a primary operator certified at the required water treatment level by 5% in FY 15. At the end of the year, the outcome was a 4.7% increase in properly certified primary operators. Ninety-six village systems have operators certified at the correct level of their plant as of the end of FY 15; an additional 34 systems have primary operators certified at some level.



FY 15 Primary Operator Certification

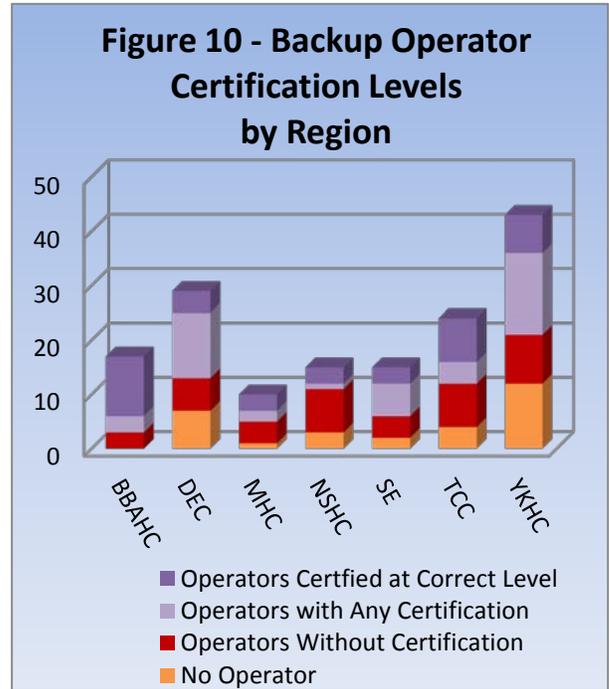
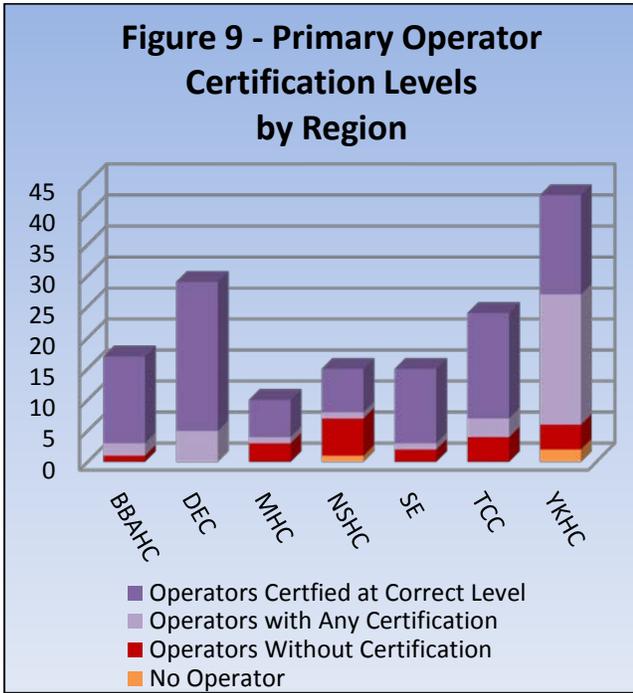
Baseline: 58.0% (91 of 157)
End-of-year Target: 63%
Outcome: 61.9% (96 of 155)

The RMW Program also aimed to increase the number of RMW-served communities with a backup operator certified at the required water treatment level by 3% in FY 15. At the end of the year, the outcome was an increase of 0.7%; 39 systems had backup operators certified at the correct level of the plant and another 43 systems had backup operators certified at some level. Although the goal of a 3% increase in properly certified backup operators was not reached, the number of backup operators with some level of certification increased by nearly half in FY 15, demonstrating significant progress.

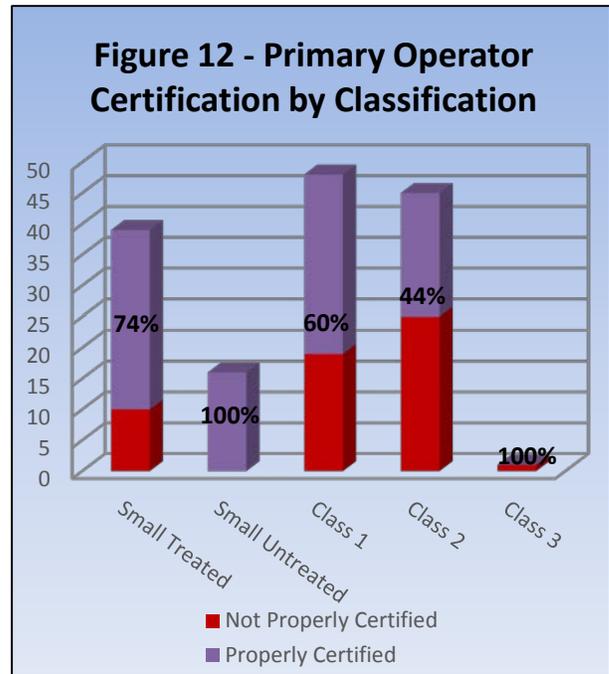
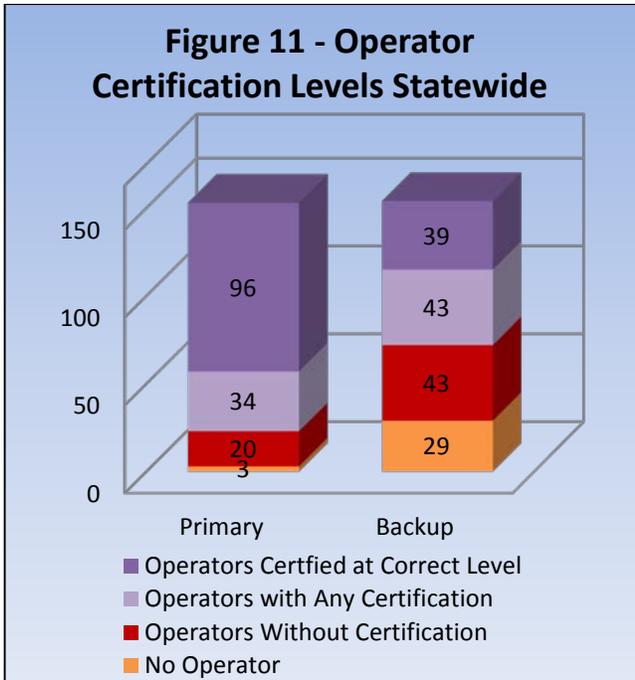


FY 15 Backup Operator Certification

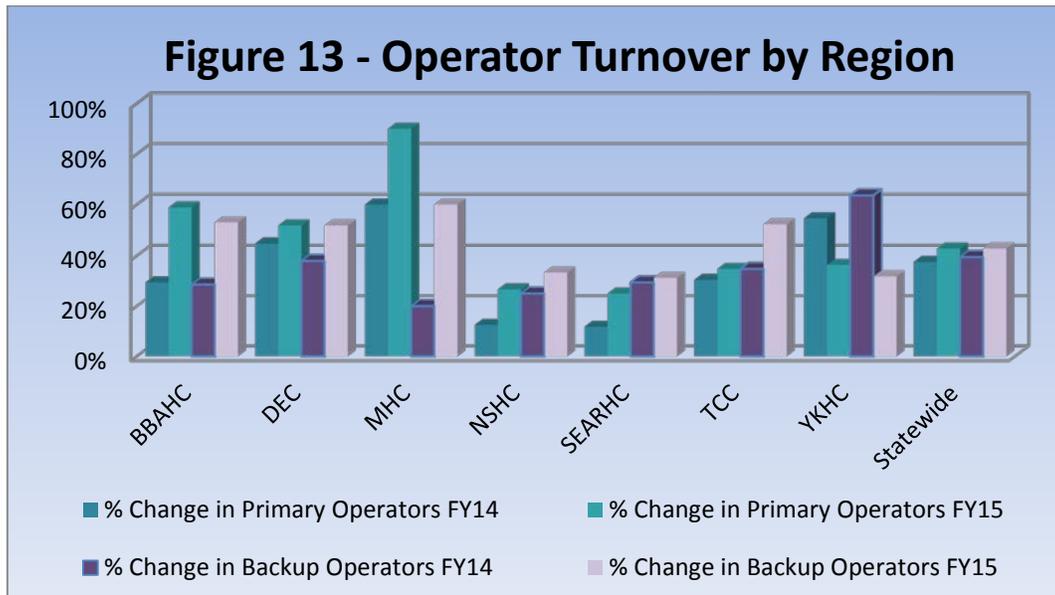
Baseline: 24.8% (39 of 157)
End-of-year Target: 27.8%
Outcome: 25.2% (39 of 155)



Operator certification requirements are directly related to the complexity of the water system. Many rural Alaskan communities rely on water sources that require complex treatment and, therefore, an operator with a high level of certification. More than half of the communities served by the RMW Program have water treatment systems that require an operator at a Level 1 or higher. In addition to successfully completing the required certification exams, operators must have some amount of post-secondary education in order to attain these certification levels. *Figure 12* demonstrates that as system classification increases, so does non-compliance with operator certification requirements



Operator turnover has been, and continues to be, a significant obstacle in the effort to increase operational capacity of rural utilities. During FY 15, 43% of RMW communities experienced at least one change in primary operators; 43% also experienced a change in backup operators. In many cases, these communities had several instances of turnover in both the primary and backup operator positions. Turnover varies from region to region, with some experiencing as much as a 90% turnover in primary operators and 60% turnover among backup operators. Statewide, turnover of primary operators increased by 4% from FY 14; turnover of backup operators increased by 5%.



In December 2014, six primary operators from RMW-served communities lost their certification due to lack of required Continuing Education Units (CEUs). In addition, seven backup operators also failed to achieve the necessary number of CEUs for renewal and three others earned the required CEUs but did not pay the renewal fee. In these cases, both the RMWs and the Operator Certification and Training (OpCert) Program had been in contact with the operators to encourage them to take appropriate measures for retaining certification. Other factors that impact operator certification may be beyond the control of the RMW program.

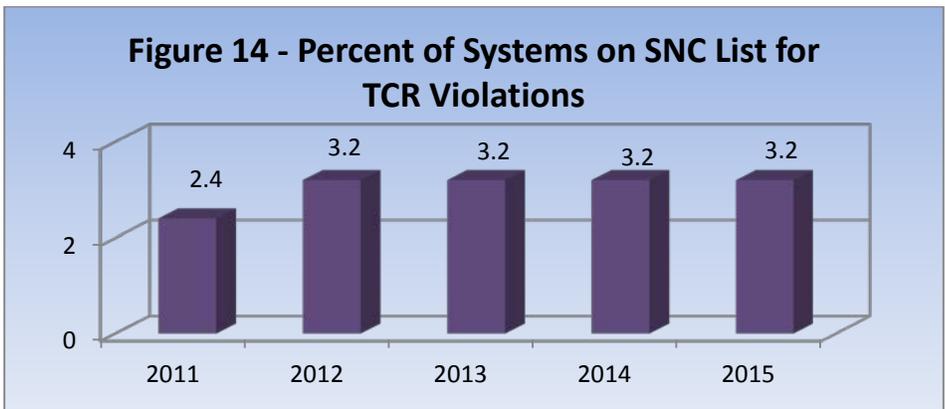


Steve Evavold, DEC RMW, assists with installation of a new isolation valve in Tatitlek.

Compliance

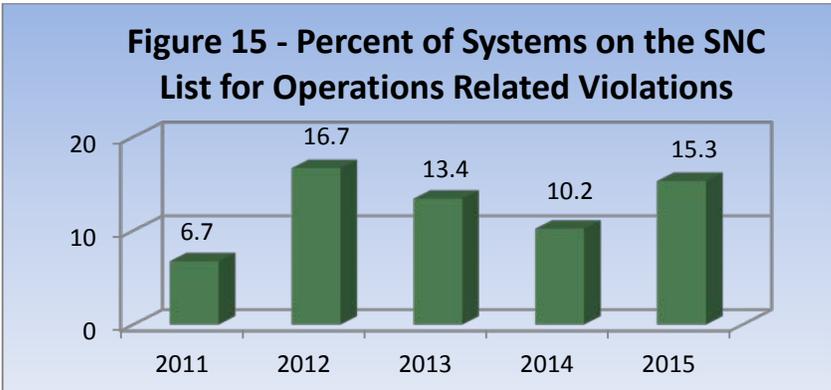
Remote Maintenance Workers spend considerable time working directly with operators to ensure that they possess the knowledge and skills required to safely operate and maintain their systems. In addition, RMWs dedicate significant time and effort to assisting water system personnel, from operators to administrators, in meeting regulatory monitoring and reporting requirements.

The RMW Program projected that less than one percent (1%) of RMW-served villages would be on the Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) list for violation of the Total Coliform Rule (TCR) at the end of FY 15. At the close of the year Clark’s Point, Koliginek, Nelson Lagoon, Platinum and St. George were on the SNC List for failure to monitor and report as required by the TCR. This represents 3.2% of RMW served communities. Platinum was on the list at the end of FY 14 as well.

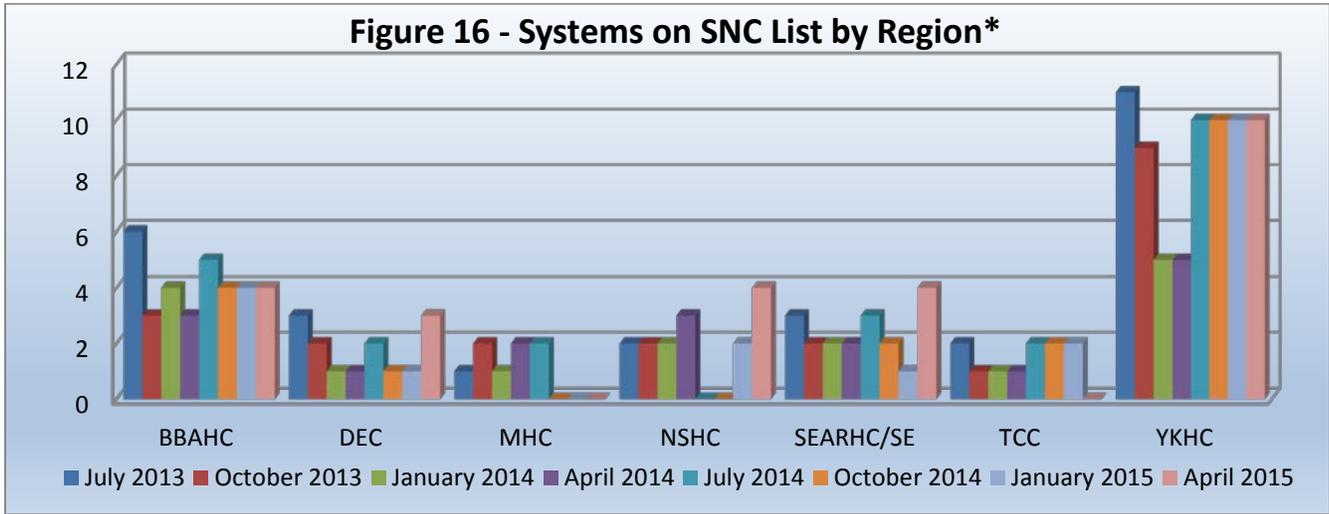


FY 15 TCR SNCs
Baseline: 3.2% (5 of 157)
End-of-year Target: < 1%
Outcome: 3.2 % (5 of 157)

The RMW Program projected that less than ten percent (10%) of RMW-served villages would be on the SNC list for any operation-related violations not related to the TCR. Thirteen systems, or 15.3% of RMW-served systems, were on the SNC List for violations including failure to conduct quarterly or annual chemical monitoring, maintain adequate chlorine residual, or report daily chlorine and turbidity monitoring results.



FY 15 Operation-Related SNCs
Baseline: 10.2% (16 of 157)
End-of-year Target: < 10%
Outcome: 15.3% (24 of 157)



* Includes only TCR or operations related violations

There are many factors that affect a community’s capacity to deliver water and wastewater services in rural Alaska which are beyond the control of the RMW program. These factors often create situations that make progress difficult to quantify. Oftentimes, maintaining the ground that has been gained since program inception or from one year to the next is considered a success. Turnover of community leaders, poor economic health of rural communities, competing forms of village government, and local institutional deficiencies, along with cultural and socioeconomic factors, can be formidable roadblocks to progress. Other factors that directly impact the success of the systems and the RMW program are the technical capacity deficit of operators faced with the increasing system complexity in response to new regulatory requirements, as well as increasing energy costs further decreasing the amount of local funds available for operations and maintenance.



Bruce Werba (blue shirt), YKHC RMW, meets with Alaska Rural Utility Collaborative (ARUC) Staff regarding a wastewater project in Upper Kalskag

The RMW Program has established goals that are realistic, yet challenging, to meet. While not all of the targets were met in FY 15, improvements were made in most areas and no significant deterioration in previous progress occurred. In light of the dynamic nature of the work, these results should be considered successful.

FISCAL YEAR 2015 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal Year 2015 was another successful year, although it was not without challenges. The DEC RMW staff experienced significant turnover, beginning with the departure of Rick Hancock in August, 2014. Rick had just completed his second year providing service to communities along the road system in South Central. This was quickly followed by retirement of Van Madding in October and Kent Knapp in late November. Collectively, Van and Kent had nearly thirty years of experience with the RMW Program, with Van serving as a Juneau-based RMW and Kent as the DEC RMW Supervisor. Beginning December 1, Floyd Murphy took on the position serving South Central communities. Floyd had previously served as an RMW for TCC, as well as in various technical assistance roles with ANTHC. His skills were immediately put to use and much appreciated.

With the vacancy in Southeast following Van's departure, the opportunity arose to revisit service in this region. The number of communities, and their need for technical assistance, no longer warranted two RMWs. SEARHC agreed to a revised grant agreement, in which they provided service to all communities in the region.

The process of recruiting a new RMW Supervisor proved to be a long and arduous process. After nearly six months and a nation-wide recruitment, Larry Powers was welcomed to the program. Larry's background is primarily focused on civil construction; he also has several years of design, construction and operations experience with both water and wastewater utilities. Larry relocated from Bozeman, Montana in early May 2015 and hit the ground running. He quickly became invaluable to the program.

One other significant change that occurred during the year was the departure, in January 2015, of Chuck Simon from his position of 20 years with Norton Sound Health Corporation. The position in Nome remained vacant for the rest of the fiscal year, during which time RMWs from the Anchorage office provided emergency response.

Additionally, FY 15 saw the roll out of the Best Practices scoring criteria which had been in development for more than a year. This scoring criteria replaced the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) scoring used by both the Indian Health Service (IHS) and the State of Alaska Capital Improvement Project (CIP) funding processes, which had not been revisited in ten or more years. Although based on common technical, financial and managerial (TFM) considerations, the existing criteria failed to recognize the importance of preventive maintenance. Additionally, most of the criteria were designed in such a way that points were awarded in an "all or nothing" fashion which failed to incentivize utilities to seek incremental improvements. A committee consisting of representatives from the RMW Program, RUBA and ANTHC developed revised criteria that employs a tiered approach to addressing crucial TFM indicators in order to incentivize incremental improvements within each category.

RMWs have been called upon to work closely with communities to ensure that Preventive Maintenance (PM) Plans are sufficiently robust, thorough and implemented. RMWs are responsible for collecting quarterly PM records from communities seeking full points for the Best Practices scoring, and verifying that the records are accurate. The transition to this revised scoring process has created new opportunities for coordination between the RMW and RUBA programs which we will continue to explore in FY 16.

In April 2015, all of the RMWs and supervisors met in Anchorage for a two day meeting to discuss program topics. The agenda and attendance list is located in Appendix E.

As always, each of the regions responded to unique and challenging situations in 2015. The following are just a few examples of RMW successes during the past fiscal year:

BBAHC

In October 2014, RMW Robert Blue received a request for assistance from Ekwok, a community of approximately 115 located along the Nushagak River, 43 miles northeast of Dillingham. The local operators had been working to determine the cause of a sewage back up into an individual home. Although the operators had pumped the home's septic tank, the problem was not resolved.

The operators were not experienced at dislodging sewer plugs or working in confined spaces. Senior RMW Paul Arne traveled to Ekwok in order to provide training to both the operators and RMW Robert Blue, who joined BBAHC earlier in 2014. After several rounds of flushing a nearby manhole using the village's pumper truck, the offending blockage broke free and regular flow in the sewer line was reestablished.

Sewer issues are certainly unpleasant to address, but more importantly, sewer manholes can be very dangerous, especially if steps are not taken for a safe entry. In this instance, achieving resolution without the need to send personnel into to manhole makes this a notable success. The RMWs were able to minimize exposure to the risks associated with raw sewage and confined spaces, while educating the operators on evaluation and control of these hazards. Also, the operators learned the power of water in large quantities and the importance of preventative maintenance in cleaning sewer manholes and flushing gravity sewer lines.



BBAHC RMW Robert Blue inserts a sewer snake into a manhole in Nondalton.



Jeff Luther, MHC RMW, providing classroom training to operators.

MHC

During a bad cold snap at the end of January 2015, the 1700 foot long intake line from the well house to the water treatment plant in Kiana froze. Attempting to thaw the intake line would be an arduous and expensive effort without guarantee of success. By isolating the supply line and the return line, the RMW and operator were able to see that the supply line on the raw water intake line was frozen but the return line was not. With a few minor modifications, the RMW and operator were able continue water production using the return line as the temporary intake line. Not only did this prevent the distribution system from freezing, but it prevented the need to manually thaw the supply line, saving a significant amount of time and money.

TCC

The boilers in the McGrath water treatment plant were old, unreliable, leaking, and very inefficient. The boilers are critical for adding heat to the circulating mains, to prevent them from freezing and leaving the community without piped water service. RMW Arlo Bante worked with the TCC energy coordinator, Village Safe Water, and the City of McGrath to find replacement boilers, get them to McGrath, and install them. Mr. Bante came up with a plumbing design that allowed boiler 1 to heat the mains, boiler 2 to heat either the mains or the building, and boiler 3 to heat the building. The new boilers are much more efficient than the old ones and will provide the city a much needed reduction in operating costs, as well as improved reliability for the add heat system.



TCC RMW Arlo Bante working on the new boilers in McGrath.

In late winter, the sewer main serving the washeteria and clinic in Ruby became clogged. After nearly a week of working to thaw the main it was determined that the main wasn't frozen, but clogged with gravel and sand. RMW Pat McAree found a cheap, flexible hose available in Fairbanks that could be used to vacuum out the main with the community's pumper truck. While it turned out the clog was too much to be vacuumed out, Pat did devise a plan to use the number one man hole and about 80 feet of sewer main as a holding tank that could be pumped out every day or two using the extra vacuum hose, until the clog could be removed. This temporary solution allowed both the washeteria and clinic, which had been closed for approximately three weeks due to the sewer issues, to reopen. More permanent repairs would have to wait until the summer.

YKHC

Allan Paulkan responded to multiple requests for service in Kipnuk over the winter due to freezes. The water storage tank line to the washeteria was frozen originally, and the operators were not making progress with heat tape. Allan responded and quickly got the circulation pump going and the heat trace working to thaw the line. Shortly after this trip, Allan responded again to heating system issues. When parts were available, Allan replaced the boiler and got the heating system functional.

Bruce Werba made a series of trips to Shageluk over the winter due to frozen lines and boiler repair needs. He worked closely with the community to develop a parts list to complete a small project to prevent freeze ups in future years. He will travel to Shageluk during the summer of 2016 to help make the system modifications.



Bruce Werba, YKHC RMW, helps to install a new boiler in Tuluksak

Billy Westlock responded to Alakanuk in early February 2015, to troubleshoot and fix a vacuum valve that was stuck open and causing a major leak. A week later, Billy responded again to an emergency request from Alakanuk after power brownouts fried the contacts for the sewage pumps. When they were unable to find the replacement parts they needed, Billy was able to remove all of the burned out contacts and rebuild a functional one. The sewer system was back online by the time Billy left.

In September 2014, Bob White made a trip to Emmonak to assist RMW Westlock remove a bad vacuum pump and install a new pump. With one pump down, there was a real risk that the community would be without sewer service if a second pump failed. In only 6 hours the operators and RMWs had the new vacuum pump installed and the community was no longer at risk of catastrophic failure.

A LOOK FORWARD AT FISCAL YEAR 2016

The ADEC RMW Program and Operator Certification (OpCert) Program together make up the ADEC Operations Assistance Programs (OAP). During FY 16, the RMW and OpCert Programs will continue to improve communication and coordination within OAP as both programs work to achieve common goals. In addition, the RMW Program will strive to implement program improvements to increase efficiency and effectiveness, as well as continue to improve partnering relationships with other organizations that also serve rural Alaskan communities, including VSW, RUBA, and ANTHC.



TCC RMW, Pat McAree, assists an operator in pulling a well pump.

Appendix A

RMW Grant Funding History

RMW GRANT FUNDING HISTORY**(X \$1,000)**

Fiscal Year	APIA	BBHAC	MHC	NSHC	SEARHC	TCC	YKHC	TOTAL
FY 82	--	--	--	--	--	--	150.0	150.0
FY 84	--	100.0	--	186.0	--	--	100.0	386.0
FY 85	--	100.0	--	182.0	--	180.1	100.0	562.1
FY 86	--	70.0	--	186.0	--	150.0	100.0	506.0
FY 87	--	78.36	--	126.2	--	128.9	47.7	381.2
FY 88	--	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	144.0	72.0	504.0
FY 89	--	100.0	77.0	78.0	72.0	186.0	72.0	585.0
FY 90	--	88.7	70.2	72.9	70.0	162.0	74.0	537.8
FY 91	--	88.7	70.2	72.9	70.0	162.0	134.2	598.0
FY 92	--	111.2	92.7	95.4	92.5	207.0	200.4	799.2
FY 93	--	109.2	91.0	93.7	90.8	203.3	196.8	784.8
FY 94	--	109.2	91.0	93.7	91.45	203.3	296.15	884.8
FY 95	--	102.7	85.5	88.1	86.0	191.1	278.4	831.8
FY 96	--	102.7	95.5	88.1	86.0	191.1	278.4	841.8
FY 97	--	102.6	95.6	88.2	85.9	191.1	278.4	841.8
FY 98	--	178.5	96.9	99.5	86.1	292.8	369.5	1,123.3
FY 99	--	178.5	96.9	99.5	86.1	292.8	369.5	1,123.3
FY 00	--	178.5	91.9	104.5	91.1	292.8	359.5	1,118.3
FY 01	--	178.5	86.9	104.5	91.1	297.8	364.5	1,123.3
FY 02	128.6	225.1	105.4	118.5	89.9	370.9	454.8	1,493.0
FY 03	136.4	238.9	96.6	135.0	97.8	370.9	453.9	1,529.5
FY 04	136.4	238.9	96.6	135.0	98.9	370.9	453.9	1,530.6
FY 05	138.9	218.6	96.6	137.7	99.8	377.4	461.1	1,530.0
FY 06	144.9	218.6	101.6	137.7	99.8	377.4	450.1	1,530.0
FY 07	154.2	229.9	106.3	146.7	105.7	401.7	485.2	1,629.7
FY 08	171.2	229.9	106.3	169.9	115.9	426.0	480.2	1,699.4
FY 09	174.3	229.9	114.8	177.2	119.8	446.0	509.0	1,771.0
FY 10	182.8	234.0	120.6	183.0	125.8	430.0	516.8	1,793.0
FY 11	204.3	257.2	137.5	209.0	143.4	436.0	455.0	1,842.4
FY 12	205.7	288.4	122.7	200.2	149.9	426.9	539.2	1,933.0
FY 13	201.7	281.4	134.8	179.5	176.2	427.5	547.2	1,948.3
FY 14	164.0	275.8	146.8	186.8	139.5	425.9	604.2	1,943.0
FY 15		288.3	152.4	192.9	139.8	454.1	627.1	1,854.6

Appendix B

FY 14 End of Year Summary

and

FY 15 Baseline Data

**RMW Program
FY 14 End of Year Outcomes and FY 15 Baseline Data**

RMW Service Area	Total # of Villages Served	# of Advisory Communities	# of Systems Subject to SNC Listing	# of Systems Required to Have Certified Ops	Primary Operator Certified at Correct Level	Backup Operator Certified at Correct Level	# of Systems on SNC List for T. Coli	# of Systems on SNC List for Ops-Related Vios	Total # of SNC Categories
A/PIA	12	2	11	11	8	3	1	1	5 (1- Nitrate, 1 - TCR, 1 - SWTR, 1-DBPR, 1 - VOC)
BBAHC	26	10	18	17	14	5	0	4	8 (2 - Nitrate, 1 - SWTR, 1 - Arsenic, 1 - DBPR, 1 - LCR, 1 - VOC, 2 - SOC, 1 - Rad)
Juneau	9	3	8	8	8	3	0	0	None
Kodiak/Kenai	9	0	8	8	4	1	1	1	4 (1 - TCR, 1 - GWR, 1 - LCR, 1 - DBPR)
Maniilaq	10	0	10	10	4	1	1	2	6 (1 - TCR, 1 - GWR, 1 - DBPR)
NSHC	16	1	16	16	9	6	0	1	2 (1 - Arsenic, 1 - Nitrate)
SEARHC	9	0	8	9	4	0	0	0	None
SouthCentral	15	5	11	10	7	1	0	0	None
TCC	32	5	23	24	17	9	0	1	1 (1 - GWR)
YKHC	51	5	44	44	16	10	2	6	29 (8 - Nitrate, 7 - SWTR, 2 - Arsenic, 2 - DBPR, 2 - LCR, 4 - VOC, 1 - IOC, 2 - TCR, 1 - GWR)
Totals	189	31	157	157	91	39	5	16	55
Percentages:					58.0%	24.8%	3.2%	10.2%	

Significant Non-Complier (SNC) information was taken from the April 2014 SNC List.

Attachment D identifies primary and advisory communities, as well as those subject to SNC Listing and Operator Certification Requirements.

Appendix C

FY 15 End of Year Summary

and

FY 16 Baseline Data

RMW Program
FY 15 End of Year Outcomes and FY 16 Baseline Data

RMW Service Area	Total # of Villages Served	# of Advisory Communities	# of Systems Subject to SNC Listing	# of Systems Required to Have Certified Ops	Primary Operator Certified at Correct Level	Backup Operator Certified at Correct Level	# of Systems on SNC List for T. Coli	# of Systems on SNC List for Ops-Related Vios	Total # of SNC Categories
BBAHC	26	10	18	17	14	11	2	4	11 (1 - TCR, 2 - SWTR, 2 - GWR, 1 - Rads, 1 - Nitrate, 1 - Stage 1, 1 - VOCs, 1 - SOCs, 1 - CCR)
DEC	44	8	38	29	24	4	1	3	9 (2 - SWTR, 2 - TCR, 1 - LCR, 3 - CCR, 1 - Rads)
Maniilaq	10	0	10	10	6	3	0	0	None
NSHC	16	1	16	16	7	3	0	4	9 (1 - Nitrate, 1 - Arsenic, 2 - Stage 1, 1 - Stage 2, 1 - Rads, 3 - CCR)
SEARHC	9	0	8	15	12	3	0	4	8 (2 - SWTR, 2 - LCR, 2 - Stage 1, 1 - Stage 2, 1 - VOC)
TCC	32	5	23	24	17	8	0	0	None
YKHC	51	5	44	44	16	7	2	9	36 (6 - Nitrate, 4 - SWTR, 2 - Arsenic, 4 - Stage 1, 2 - Stage 2, 4 - LCR, 3 - VOC, 2 - IOC, 2 - TCR, 6 - CCR, 1 - Rads)
Totals	188	29	157	155	96	39	5	24	73
Percentages:					61.9%	25.2%	3.2%	15.3%	

Significant Non-Complier (SNC) information was taken from the April 2015 SNC List.

Attachment D identifies primary and advisory communities, as well as those subject to SNC Listing and Operator Certification Requirements.

Appendix D

RMW Community Summary

Category	Community	RMW Region	RMW	Primary/ Advisory	PWS Type	WT Class	WD Class	WWC Class	WWT Class	Primary Operator	Backup Operator
Primary Communities which require a Certified Operator and are subject to SNC Listing	Chignik Bay	BBAHC	Blue	P	C	ST				WTP	ST
	Chignik Lagoon	BBAHC	Blue	P	C	1				WT1	ST
	Chignik Lake	BBAHC	Blue	P	C	SU				SU	SU
	Clark's Point	BBAHC	Arne	P	C	SU				WTP	no cert
	Egegik	BBAHC	Blue	P	C	1				WT1	WT1
	Igiugig	BBAHC	Arne	P	C	ST				No cert	WTP
	Kokhanok	BBAHC	Arne	P	C	ST				ST	WDP
	Koliganek	BBAHC	Blue	P	C	ST				SU	ST
	Manokotak	BBAHC	Blue	P	C	SU				SU	no cert
	Manokotak Heights	BBAHC	Blue	A	C	SU				SU	no cert
	New Stuyahok	BBAHC	Arne	P	C		2			WDP	WDP
	Newhalen	BBAHC	Arne	P	C	SU				SU	SU
	Nondalton	BBAHC	Arne	P	C	ST				ST	ST
	Perryville	BBAHC	Blue	P	C	ST				ST	ST
	South Naknek	BBAHC	Blue	P	C	SU				WTP	WTP
	Togiak	BBAHC	Blue	P	C		2	1	SP	WD3	WD1
	Twin Hills	BBAHC	Blue	P	C	SU				SU	SU
	Adak	DEC	Evavold	P	C	ST				ST	NONE
	Akhiok	DEC	Evavold	P	C	1				WT1	WDP
	Akutan	DEC	Evavold	P	C	ST				ST	no cert
	Atka	DEC	Evavold	P	C	1				WT1	NO CERT
	Karluk	DEC	Evavold	P	C	ST				ST	NO CERT
	Larsen Bay	DEC	Evavold	P	C	1				WT1	WT1
	Nanwalek	DEC	Evavold	P	C	1				WDP	NO CERT
	Old Harbor	DEC	Evavold	P	C	2				WT2	NO CERT
	Ouzinkie	DEC	Evavold	P	C	2				WT1	WDP
	Port Graham	DEC	Evavold	P	C	2				WT2	NO CERT
	Port Lions	DEC	Evavold	P	C	2	1	1		WT1	WTP
	Sand Point	DEC	Evavold	P	C	2	2	1	SP	WT2	NONE
	Anchor Point	DEC	Murphy	P	C	1				WT2	WTP
	Chenega Bay	DEC	Murphy	P	C	1				WT1	NONE
	Cold Bay	DEC	Murphy	P	C	ST				WTP	WTP
	False Pass	DEC	Murphy	P	C	1				WTP	WTP
	Gulkana	DEC	Murphy	P	C	2				WTP	WTP
	Nelson Lagoon	DEC	Murphy	P	C	1				WT1	NONE
	Nikolaevsk	DEC	Murphy	P	C	2				WT2	WTP
	Seldovia	DEC	Murphy	P	C	1	1	1		WT1	WT1
	Yakutat	DEC	Murphy	P	C		1	1	1	WD1	WDP
	St. George	DEC	Murphy	P	C	SU				WDP	NONE
	St. Paul	DEC	Murphy	P	C	1	1	1		WT1	NONE
	Tatitlek	DEC	Murphy	P	C	ST				WTP	WDP
	Tyonek	DEC	Murphy	P	C	1				WT1	NONE
	Voznesenka	DEC	Murphy	P	C	1				WT1	WTP
	Ambler	MHC	Luther	P	C	ST				ST	NO CERT
	Buckland	MHC	Luther	P	C	1				WT2	WT1
	Deering	MHC	Luther	P	C	ST				ST	WDP
	Kiana	MHC	Luther	P	C	1				NO CERT	NONE
	Kivalina	MHC	Luther	P	C	ST				WTP	ST
	Kobuk	MHC	Luther	P	C	1				No cert	NO CERT
	Noatak	MHC	Luther	P	C	1	2	1	SP	WT1	ST
Noorvik	MHC	Luther	P	C	1	2	1	SP	WT1	WDP	
Selawik	MHC	Luther	P	C	3	2	1	SP	ST	NO CERT	
Shungnak	MHC	Luther	P	C	1				NO CERT	NO CERT	
Brevig Mission	NSHC	Simon	P	C	ST				ST	ST	
Diomedede	NSHC	Simon	P	C	ST				NO CERTS	NONE	
Elim	NSHC	Simon	P	C	ST				NO CERTS	WTP	
Gambell	NSHC	Simon	P	C	1	2	1	SP	NO CERTS	NO CERTS	
Golovin	NSHC	Simon	P	C	2				WT1	NO CERTS	
Koyuk	NSHC	Simon	P	C	ST				NO CERTS	NONE	

Category	Community	RMW Region	RMW	Primary/ Advisory	PWS Type	WT Class	WD Class	WWC Class	WWT Class	Primary Operator	Backup Operator	
Primary Communities which require a Certified Operator and are subject to SNC Listing	Savoonga	NSHC	Simon	P	C	1	2			WT1	NO CERTS	
	Shaktoolik	NSHC	Simon	P	C	ST				WT1	NONE	
	Shishmaref	NSHC	Simon	P	C	2			SP	WT2	NO CERTS	
	St. Michael	NSHC	Simon	P	C	ST				WT1	NO CERTS	
	Stebbins	NSHC	Simon	P	C	1				NO CERTS	NO CERTS	
	Unalakleet	NSHC	Simon	P	C	2	2	1	SP	NONE	WT1	
	Wales	NSHC	Simon	P	C	ST				NO CERTS	NO CERTS	
	White Mountain	NSHC	Simon	P	C	ST				ST	NO CERTS	
	Coffman Cove	SEARHC	Downing	P	C	2					WT2	WTP
	Pelican	SEARHC	Downing	P	C	2					WT2	NO CERT
	Port Alexander	SEARHC	Downing	P	C	ST					WT1	NO CERT
	Port Protection	SEARHC	Downing	P	C	SU					SU	SU
	Thorne Bay	SEARHC	Downing	P	C	2	1	1	1		WT2	WT2
	Angoon	SEARHC	Downing	P	C	2	1	1			NO CERTS	None
	Hoonah	SEARHC	Downing	P	C	2	1	1	1		WT2	WT1
	Hydaburg	SEARHC	Downing	P	C	2	1	1			WT2	WTP
	Kake	SEARHC	Downing	P	C	2	1	1			WT1	NO CERT
	Kasaan	SEARHC	Downing	P	C	1					WT1	WT1
	Klawock	SEARHC	Downing	P	C	2	1	1	1		WT2	WT1
	Klukwan	SEARHC	Downing	P	C	2					wt2	WTP
	Saxman	SEARHC	Downing	P	C	2	1	1			WT2	NONE
	Allakaket	TCC	Bante	P	C	1					WT1	NONE
	Arctic Village	TCC	Kameroff	P	C	ST					WT1	WTP
	Beaver	TCC	McAree	P	C	1					WT1	WTP
	Chalkyitsik	TCC	Kameroff	P	C	2					WT2	no cert
	Circle	TCC	Kameroff	P	C	ST					SU	no cert
	Fort Yukon	TCC	Kameroff	P	C	2	2	1	SP		SU	no cert
	Galena	TCC	Bante	P	C	2	2			SP	WT2	WT2
	Galena 2	TCC	Bante	P	C	2					WT2	WT2
	Hughes	TCC	Kameroff	P	C	1					WT1	WT1
	Huslia	TCC	Kameroff	P	C	1					WT2	WT1
	Kaltag	TCC	McAree	P	C	1					NO CERT	WTP
	Koyukuk	TCC	McAree	P	C	1					NO CERT	WTP
	McGrath	TCC	Bante	P	C	2	2				WT2	NO CERTS
	Minto	TCC	McAree	P	C	ST					ST	NO CERT
	Nenana	TCC	Kameroff	P	C	1	2	1	2		WT2	WT1
	Northway	TCC	McAree	P	C	ST					ST	NONE
	Nulato	TCC	McAree	P	C	ST					ST	WT1
	Ruby	TCC	Bante	P	C	1					NO CERTS	NONE
	Stevens Village	TCC	Bante	P	C	ST					NO CERTS	NONE
	Takotna	TCC	Bante	P	C	ST					ST	ST
	Tanacross	TCC	McAree	P	C	SU					SU	NO CERTS
	Tanana	TCC	McAree	P	C	2					WT1	WT1
	Tetlin	TCC	McAree	P	C	SU					SU	NO CERTS
	Venetie	TCC	Bante	P	C	ST					ST	NO CERTS
	Akiachak	YKHC	White	P	C	2				SP	ST	WDP
	Akiak	YKHC	White	P	C	2					WT1	ST
	Alakanuk	YKHC	Westlock	P	C	2	2	1	SP		NO CERTS	NONE
	Anvik	YKHC	Werba	P	C	ST					NONE	NOCERTS
	Atmautluak	YKHC	White	P	C	1					ST	NO CERTS
Chefornak	YKHC	Paukan	P	C	SU					ST	NONE	
Crooked Creek	YKHC	Werba	P	C	1					ST	NONE	
Eek	YKHC	White	P	C	2					WT1	NONE	
Emmonak	YKHC	Westlock	P	C	2	2	1	SP		ST	NONE	
Hooper Bay	YKHC	Paukan	P	C	2	2	2	SP		wd2	NO CERTS	
Kasigluk	YKHC	White	P	C	2				SP	ST	ST	
Kipnuk	YKHC	Paukan	P	C	2					ST	ST	
Kongiganak	YKHC	Paukan	P	C	1					NO CERT	NO CERT	
Kotlik	YKHC	Westlock	P	C	2	2	1	SP		WT1	ST	

Category	Community	RMW Region	RMW	Primary/ Advisory	PWS Type	WT Class	WD Class	WWC Class	WWT Class	Primary Operator	Backup Operator
Primary Communities which require a Certified Operator and are subject to SNC Listing	Kwethluk	YKHC	White	P	C	2				WT1	NO CERT
	Kwigillingok	YKHC	Paukan	P	C	2				2	NONE
	Mekoryuk	YKHC	Paukan	P	C	1				ST	ST
	Mountain Village	YKHC	Westlock	P	C		2	1	SP	ST	ST
	Napakiak	YKHC	White	P	C	1				ST	ST
	Napaskiak	YKHC	White	P	C	1				ST	NONE
	Newtok	YKHC	Paukan	P	C	1				ST	NONE
	Nunam Iqua	YKHC	Westlock	P	C	2				WT1	WT1
	Nunapitchuk	YKHC	White	P	C	2				ST	ST
	Pitka's Point	YKHC	Westlock	P	C	ST				NO CERTS	ST
	Scammon Bay	YKHC	Westlock	P	C	2	2	1	SP	WT1	NO CERTS
	Tuluksak	YKHC	White	P	C	1				NO CERTS	ST
	Tuntutuliak	YKHC	White	P	C	1				NONE	NO CERTS
	Chevak	YKHC	Paukan	P	C	1	2	1	SP	WT1	WT1
	Chuathbaluk	YKHC	Werba	P	C	ST				ST	WDP
	Goodnews Bay	YKHC	White	P	C	1				WT1	ST
	Grayling	YKHC	Werba	P	C	ST				ST	NO CERTS
	Holy Cross	YKHC	Werba	P	C	ST				ST	ST
	Lower Kalskag	YKHC	Werba	P	C	ST				ST	ST
	Marshall	YKHC	Westlock	P	C	1	2			WT1	ST
	Nightmute	YKHC	Paukan	P	C	SU				ST	NONE
	Pilot Station	YKHC	Westlock	P	C	1	2	1	SP	WT1	NONE
	Platinum	YKHC	White	P	C	SU				ST	NONE
Quinhagak	YKHC	White	P	C	2	2		SP	WT1	WTP	
Russian Mission	YKHC	Westlock	P	C	SU				WTP	ST	
Shageluk	YKHC	Werba	P	C	ST				ST	NONE	
Sleetmute	YKHC	Werba	P	C	ST				ST	NO CERTS	
St. Mary's	YKHC	Paukan	P	C	1	2	1	SP	WT3	ST	
Toksook Bay	YKHC	Paukan	P	C	1	2	1	SP	WT2	WT1	
Requires a Certified Operator but not subject to SNC Listing	Metlakatla	SEARHC	Downing	P	NP	2	1	1	1	NO CERT	NO CERT

Category	Community	RMW Region	RMW	Primary/ Advisory	PWS Type	WT Class	WD Class	WWC Class	WWT Class	Primary Operator	Backup Operator
Advisory Communities which require a Certified Operators and are subject to SNC Listing	<i>Unalaska</i>	DEC	Evavold	A	C	2	3	2	1	WT3	WT2
	<i>King Cove</i>	DEC	Murphy	A	C	2	1	1		WT2	WT1
	<i>Whittier</i>	DEC	Murphy	A	C	SU				SU	WD2
	<i>Nome</i>	NSHC	Simon	A	C	1	3	2	1	WT1	WT1
	<i>Craig</i>	SEARHC	Downing	A	C	2	2	1	2	WT2	WT3
Communities that have only privately owned water systems.	<i>Mentasta Lake</i>	DEC	Murphy	A	NA						
	<i>Glennallen</i>	DEC	Murphy	A	NA						
	<i>Chitina</i>	DEC	Murphy	A	NA						
	<i>Copper Center</i>	DEC	Murphy	A	NA						
	<i>Teller</i>	NSHC	Simon	P	NA						
	<i>Gustavus</i>	SEARHC	Downing	A	NA						
	<i>Upper Kalskag</i>	YKHC	Werba	P	NA						

Appendix E

FY 15 RMW Meeting Agenda

**2015 RMW Meeting
Downtown Extended Stay
Anchorage, AK**

Tuesday, April 7

- 9:00 am Group catch up and updates:
 Introductions, Regional Updates, Budget Update, Questions, Concerns, Ideas, etc.
- 12:00 - 1:30 *Lunch*
- 1:30pm Climate Change and the LEO Network– Mike Brubaker
- 2:30pm Design Review and Collaboration – John Warren, Debra Addie & Lynn Marino

Wednesday, April 8

- 8:30am Review of Best Practices & Preventive Maintenance Plans
 Schedule for this spring
 Future years, updates, etc.
 Defining Preventive Maintenance Plan requirements
- 10:30 Break
- 10:45 Operator Training opportunities and ideas, correspondence courses
- 12:00 -1:30 *Lunch*
- 1:30pm ANTHC Energy Efficiency Program – Gavin Dixon
 Update on energy audits and onsite training, plans for this year
 AVTEC training
 Remote Monitoring
- 4:30 Adjourn

Appendix F

FY 16 RMW Directory

Remote Maintenance Worker Directory SFY 2016

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Operations Assistance Program

In Juneau:

410 Willoughby Ave.

P.O. Box 111800, Suite 303

Juneau, AK 99811-1800

FAX 465-5177

Carrie Bohan, OAP Manager

carrie.bohan@alaska.gov

465-5143

Ken Smith, Op. Cert. Supervisor

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465-5136

Martin Suzuki, Env. Specialist

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465-5140

Scot Fiscus, Env. Specialist

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465-5145

General Op. Cert. Email

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465-1139

In Anchorage:

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269-7605

Steve Evavold, RMW

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269-7609

Floyd Murphy, RMW

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269-3067

Aleutians / Kodiak / Kenai

DEC

Operations Assistance Program

555 Cordova St.

Anchorage, AK 99501

FAX 269-7509

Steve Evavold, RMW

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269-7609

Larry Powers, Supervisor

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269-7605

Villages in Service Area

Adak

Karluk

Ouzinkie

Akhiok

Larsen Bay

Port Graham

Atka

Nanwalek

Port Lions

Akutan

Nikolski

Sand Point

Chiniak

Old Harbor

Unalaska

Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation

Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation
P.O. Box 130
Dillingham, AK 99576

(888) 792-2242
FAX 842-3406

Robert Blue, RMW

842-3396

Paul Arne, RMW

parne@bbahc.org

842-3396

Greg Calvert, Supervisor

gcalvert@bbahc.org

842-3396

Villages in Service Area

Robert Blue

Chignik Bay
Chignik Lagoon
Chignik Lake
Egegik
Koliganek
Manokotak
Perryville

South Naknek
Togiak
Twin Hills
Ugashik
Levelock
Naknek
Portage Creek
Port Heiden

Paul Arne

Clark's Point
Igiugig
Kokhanok
New Stuyahok
Newhalen
Nondalton

Aleknagik
Ekwok
Iliamna
Ivanof Bay
Pilot Point

Maniilaq Health Corporation

Maniilaq Health Corporation
P.O. Box 43
Kotzebue, AK 99752

(800) 431-3321
FAX 442-7287

Jeff Luther, RMW

jmluther@anthc.org

442-7172 (land)
412-0596 (cell)

Chris Cox, Supervisor

Cocox@anthc.org

442-7352

Villages in Service Area

Ambler
Buckland
Deering

Kiana
Kivalina
Kobuk

Noatak
Noorvik
Selawik

Shungnak

Norton Sound Health Corporation

Norton Sound Health Corporation
P.O. Box 966
Nome, AK 99762

FAX 443-7498

Vacant, RMW

Kevin Zweifel, Supervisor

kevinz@nshcorp.org

443-3294

Villages in Service Area

Brevig Mission	Golovin	Shishmaref	Unalakleet
Diomede	Koyuk	St. Michael	Wales
Elim	Savoonga	Stebbins	White Mountain
Gambell	Shaktoolik	Teller	<i>Nome</i>

South Central / Pribilofs

DEC
Operations Assistance Programs
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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Floyd Murphy, RMW

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269-3067

Larry Powers, Supervisor

larry.powers@alaska.gov

269-7605

Villages in Service Area

Anchor Point	Nelson Lagoon	<i>Anderson</i>
Chenega Bay	St. George	<i>Chitina</i>
Cold Bay	St. Paul	<i>Copper Center</i>
False Pass	Seldovia	<i>Glennallen</i>
Gulkana	Tatitlek	<i>King Cove</i>
Mentasta Lake	Tyonek	<i>Ninilchik</i>
Nikolaevsk	Voznesenka	
	Whittier	

SouthEast Alaska Regional Health Consortium

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Villages in Service Area

Angoon	Kake	Metlakatla	<i>Elfin Cove</i>
Coffman Cove	Kasaan	Pelican	<i>Craig</i>
Hoonah	Klawock	Saxman	<i>Port Alexander</i>
Hydaburg	Klukwan	Thorne Bay	<i>Port Protection</i>
		Yakutat	

Tanana Chiefs Conference

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Kyle Wright, Supervisor

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Villages in Service Area

Arlo Bante

Allakaket
Alatna
Galena
McGrath
Nikolai
Rampart
Ruby
Stevens Village
Takotna
Venetie

Fred Kameroff

Arctic Village
Chalkyitsik
Circle
Fort Yukon
Hughes
Huslia
Nenana
Birch Creek
Healy Lake

Pat McAree

Beaver
Dot Lake
Kaltag
Koyukuk
Minto
Northway
Nulato
Tanacross
Tanana
Tetlin
Eagle Village
Manley

Updated 7.11.15

Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation

Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation

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545-0916 (cell)

Billy Westlock, RMW

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Villages in Service Area

Allan Paukan

Chefornak
Chevak
Hooper Bay
Kipnuk
Kongiganak
Kwigillingok
Newtok
Nightmute
Mekoryuk
St. Mary's
Toksook Bay
Tununak

Bob White

Akiachak
Akiak
Atmautluak
Eek
Kasigluk
Kwethluk
Napakiak
Napaskiak
Nunapitchuk
Quinhagak
Tuntutuliak
Platinum
Goodnews Bay
Tuluksak
Oscarville

Bruce Werba

Aniak
Anvik
Chuathbaluk
Crooked Creek
Grayling
Holy Cross
Lower Kalskag
Shageluk
Sleetmute
Lime Village
Kalskag
Red Devil
Stony River

Billy Westlock

Alakanuk
Emmonak
Kotlik
Marshall
Mtn. Village
Nunam Iqua
Pilot Station
Pitka's Point
Russian Mission
Scammon Bay