PACKET
Haines Comprehensive Plan
July 21 2011 - Planning Commission Work Session

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Haines Comprehensive Plan
Planning Commission Work Session

Thursday, July 21, 2011

6:00 pm - 8:30 pm

Assembly Chambers

Agenda

6:00 pm	Call To Order - Planning Commission Chair
6:00 – 6:15 pm	Schedule: Review Comp Plan Contents, Schedule
6:15 -7:30 pm	Discuss 1st draft Utilities Chapter • Drinking Water • Sewer and Stormwater • Solid Waste (not done) • Communications (not done) • Power For each topic, what are key utility issues, needs for community development? Objectives and actions: Is anything missing? What are top priorities to accomplish and why?
7:30 -7:45	Break
7:45 – 8:30 pm	Discuss 1st draft Haines Borough Government Chapter

August 25 – Can we meet earlier this week rather than Thursday?

- 10.0 Utilities – Solid Waste & Communications
- 12.0 Public Services
- 11.0 Public Safety
- 3. 0 The Region & Borough

September 29

- 9.0 Transportation
- 6.0 Economic Development

HAINES 2025 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
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13.0 Remote Communities: Excursion Inlet, Other?

UTILITIES/SERVICES
Written comments from Town Meeting

Public Services

- Expand water and sewer and utility services
- Move to a more natural system of sewer conversion. (I just read about a fellow who built a system for boats that could be used elsewhere. The sewage was ground up and then sent through the engines exhaust to totally purify it. It did require electricity so a more economical source of power would be needed.
- Borough Power company. Local power production other than AP&T.
- Need to pave roads off of Piedad; Sunshine, Moose Lane and Anway.
- Beach Road needs attention.
- Get our sewer system up to current standards.
- Clean up our land fill and support recycling and pre-cycling.

Utilities

- Roads - For a first time visitor, the ride from the ferry to town is lovely. Once in town its deplorable. Imagine every day, people being distracted by the unkempt roads, they cannot concentrate on the extraordinary scenery surrounding them.
- Also, is there any way these wonderful topics and space for ideas and comments can be posted for an extended period of time. Either in Haines or on a website? I am so wishing the people who couldn't be here tonight can have a say. I also need more time than the two hours tonight.
- Not once tonight did I hear mentioned anything about energy sources and how we can utilize our creative know how and technology to combine our resources for a cutting edge sustainable community. Form water, power and growing our food. Its all possible, we can do it, I know so many people willing to put time and resources and sweat into making it work. I wanted to see this subject on the survey, yet it was non-existent.
- Build the hydro bio-diesel plant
- Why is sewage treatment plan in the middle of a wetland and overflow goes into Sawmill Creek?
- Produce power through the Borough. Local power production will cost less.

10.0 Utilities

GOAL

Continue to provide or support adequate and cost effective infrastructure and services to enable residential living, economic opportunity and add to the quality of life.

Introduction

Utilities – water, wastewater (sewer and stormwater), solid waste (garbage), power and communications - are the infrastructure upon which Haines runs. Utilities need repair and replacement as they grow older and maintenance and improvement of utilities and roads is a basic responsibility that has consistently been a top community priority.

Utility services in Haines are offered by a combination of Haines Borough and private companies[1]. Water and sewer service in town is provided by the Haines Borough. Community Waste Solutions & Haines Sanitation Inc., a private company, offers solid waste collection and disposal service. Haines Friends of Recycling, a non-profit organization, offers recycling services. Electricity is available throughout the road system from Haines Light and Power, a subsidiary of Alaska Power and Telephone (AP&T). AP&T also offers land line communication services (phone and internet) and cell service and internet is also available from _____ and _____, all to about __ mile. Property owners living beyond the water and sewer system typically have individual septic systems or outhouses; wells, rainwater catchment or stream diversions; and burn or haul their trash. Out Haines Highway in Chilkat Valley the Covenant Life community has a _____ and _____ systems

This chapter reviews the current status of each utility and assesses operational and capital improvement needs to provide a well functioning service for the next 20 years.

[1] The purpose of publically owned utilities is to provide service for the public. However, they typically are 'enterprise funds' required to raise funds through fees for service, rates or improvements are sometimes subsidized to ensure affordability particularly for capital projects. Publicly-owned utilities are often eligible for low-interest government loans and grants or public bonds can be issued to help fund improvements. Private utilities are run for profit. They are typically not eligible for public bonding or low interest government loans and grants. Recently however, the federal government emphasis on greener and less oil-based infrastructure and technology, as well an emphasis on connecting rural American to high speed internet, has meant that competitive loans and grants are available for some private providers as well. Some argue that being run for profit emphasizes efficiency, though perhaps at times at the expense of equity, which is more a public sector concern.

Drinking Water

Haines's primary public drinking water source is Lilly Lake; three other secondary sources are a small groundwater spring-fed system at in the Piedad area, a dam on what with a distribution main to the Lutak Dock and AMHS terminal (?), and a groundwater aquifer tapped by wells on the west side of town that supplies the Crystal Cathedral system (acquired by the Borough in 2010). The Crystal Cathedral water distribution system is not yet tied into the main water distribution system. Source areas for drinking water are identified on Figure X and include the Lilly Lake and Piedad Spring watersheds and well source area for the Crystal Cathedral aquifer. There are also two traditional water sources located along the Haines Highway to the north, and Mud Bay Road to the south. These sources have basic improvements for water collection and are located in State DOT&PF right-of-ways.

Drinking water is chiefly gravity distributed and delivered through town's water and sewer service area (Figure X-X) to metered and non-metered users by a series of water storage tanks and underground pipes. Borough water mains extend throughout the townsite and beyond southward to several areas:

- along Beach Road for one-half mile;
- along Small Tract Road for 1000 yards; and
- along Mud Bay Road for several hundred yards.

The Borough has a pump station at Barnett Street and Young Street and water storage tanks at Barnett Street (100,000 gallons), Young Street (280,000 gallons), Skyline Drive (50,000 gallons), Tower Road (320,000 gallons) and FAA Road (630,000 gallons).

Lilly Lake drinking water is a surface water source and required to filtrate and disinfect before use. The water treatment plant was built in 1973-74 and is located on Tower Road. It uses chlorination and flocculation processes for disinfection and to meet other water quality requirements. The capacity for water treatment limits total water flow to 400 gpm. During emergencies if water treatment is bypassed up to 950 gpm can be delivered. There is also a chlorine disinfection facility at Piedad Road to treat Piedad Spring water. Checking: The State limit for Total Dissolved Solids is 500___ and when tested in xxxx Crystal Cathedral water was just over at 520xxx.

Overtime significant improvements have been made to the Haines water system including installation of 10,000 lineal feet of new water main in the downtown business district and, in 2004, detection and repair of a major leak on 4th Avenue that resulted in dramatic decrease in the community's water use.

Projects that will be completed in 2011 are replacement of the Barnett Drive Pump Station to meet increasing demand for water from Skyline Drive development; replacement of older asbestos/cement (AC) piping on View Street, 4th Avenue and Lynnview Drive; and installation of a back-up generator and other equipment upgrades at the water treatment plant. In FY 12 the

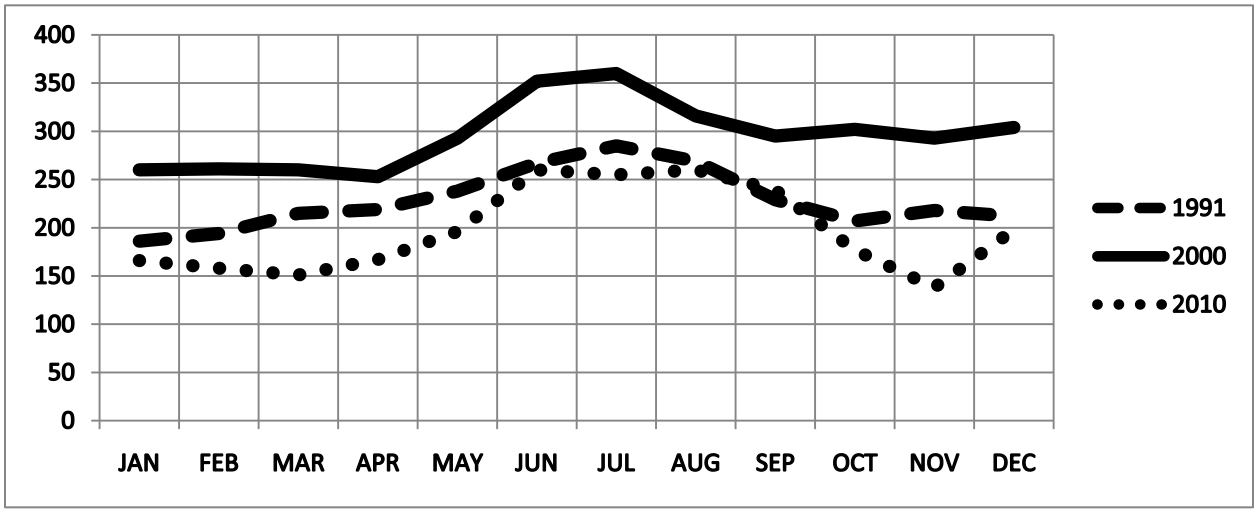
state is providing funding for an engineering study to tie the Crystal Cathedral water distribution system into the Borough system. Outstanding water system needs are:

- Water meters upgrades because many are old and also to allow radio-read capability which will automate meter reading and billing saving labor time and costs.
- Continued water treatment plant upgrades to address building maintenance (e.g. roof leaks) and keep older equipment working and up to date (plant was built in 1973-74).
- Replace aging wood stave Barnett Drive water tank
- Provide new tank at Piedad Road to store water from the springs during low flow periods (i.e. late at night) for use during higher demand periods during the day and enhance fire fighting capacity.
- Replace asbestos/cement (AC) piping in Piedad Road, Muncaster Road and Mud Bay Road because it is old and water line breaks are becoming more frequent.
- Upgrade Piedad Road water chlorination system to add a flow-paced chlorinator.
- Replace Piedad Spring Water Transmission Line
- Relocate Young Road waterline off of private property and onto public right of way.
- As water demand in Haines increases, providing additional filtration equipment at the water treatment plant could increase the capacity of the water treatment plant. If the capacity of the treatment plant is increased from 350 gpm to 500 gpm, the production will increase from 500,000 gpd to 720,000 gpd. Drawing 500 gpm from Lilly Lake is still less than the projected sustained yield for the lake of 550 gpm and it would only be necessary during periods of peak day high water demand. These improvements are not projected to be needed in the next 20 years.

Water Demand

There are 534 residential customers and 168 commercial users of water in Haines Borough (June 2011). Water usage in Haines peaked in the late 1990's. Since then a series of improvements to repair system leaks have reduced water usage. Between 2005 and 2010, the average monthly water demand was 242,000 gallons/day. The highest summer monthly peak was 362,000 gallons per day in July 2008 and the lowest winter monthly use was 161,000 gallons/day in December of 2009. Average summer (Jun-Sept) monthly water use during this five-year period was 286,000 gallons/day and in winter (Oct-May) was 220,000 gpd. Higher summer flows are most likely due to the increased water demand from summer travelers, additional water use in Haines for watering yards, washing cars and from supplying cruise ships with water. In 2010 water sales to cruise ships totaled just over 3 million gallons and generated $12,260 in revenue for the borough.

Chart X- Average Water Use in Haines (1991-2010)



The 2010 census lists an average of 2.2 persons per household in Haines Borough. The 534 residential customers would thus equal 1,175 persons yielding and an average monthly water use per day of 168 gallons per person. Water demand for typical municipal systems ranges from about 150 to 210 gallons per capita per day (Carson Dorn, 2004). A 2002 estimate showed average US water consumption at 152 gallons per person (United Nations Development Program - Human Development Report 2006). Haines municipal water use is therefore now on par with national averages. Before the 2004 leak was fixed the estimated average daily water usage per resident was 294 gallons per person per day (Carson Dorn, 2004).

Water Supply

Lilly Lake has about 32 acres of water storage supplying an estimated 550 gallons per minute (gpm) capacity or a total daily volume of 792,000 gallons (Joseph Mulligan and Associates, based on a mass balance calculation). This volume is able to meet the demand in the winter and is supplemented during peak demand in the summer by water from Piedad Spring, which is estimated to regularly produce 70 gpm**.** Crystal Cathedral can supply another xxx gpm to the system when it is connected.

The intake for Lilly Lake is located about 50' from shore in about 16' of water. During high summer demand periods it has been reported that the lake level has dropped as much as 3 feet. It is important to monitor water levels in Lilly Lake during the summer to ensure no critical water shortages occur.

Future Water Demand

The State of Alaska projected population growth for the State, including Haines Borough, from 2007 to 2030. The projection for Haines Borough showed a decline under the high, medium, and low scenarios. However, the State's projected 2010 population for Haines Borough was 2,027 (low), 2095 (medium), and 2,170 (high). Instead, the Haines Borough population in 2010 is 2,508. The current Haines Borough population in 2010 is thus 24% higher than the low projection for 2010 and 16% higher than the high projection.

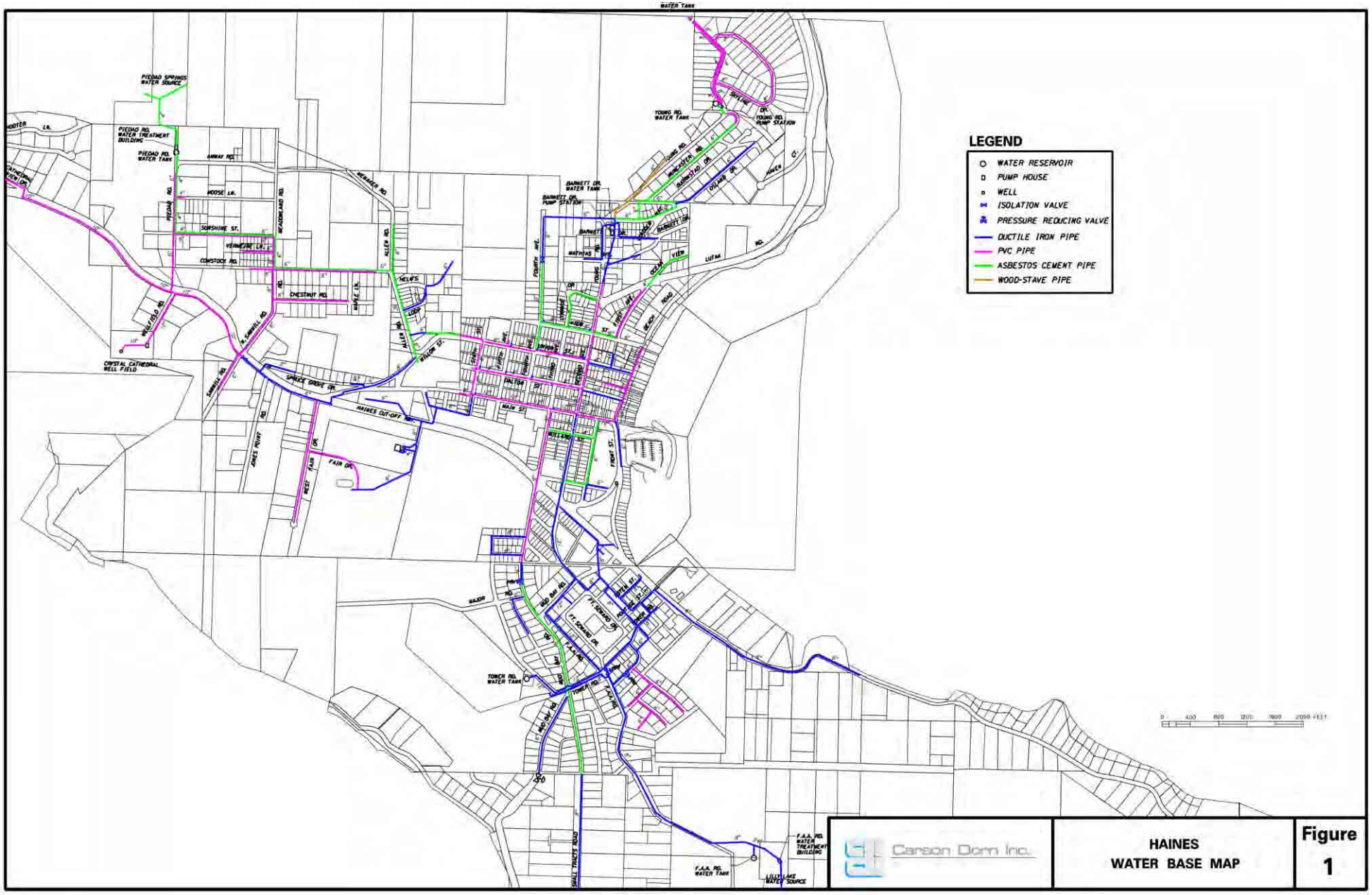
It therefore makes more sense to apply an historical population growth rate. The average annual growth rate from 1990 to 2010 was 0.85% (just under 1%). Applying this annual rate to Haines Borough's 2010 population of 2,508 yields a population projection for the year 2030 of 2,971 persons. If we assume the same rate of growth for water users, and there are an estimated 1,175 today using the water system, this would project 1,392 users in 2030 or (at 168 gallons per person demand per day) a daily average water demand of 233,856 gallons. Assuming a peak demand of 1.5 times the average would result in a water demand of 350,784 gallons per day.

Future extension of water mains further into the Borough is most feasible south into the Small Tract Road-Mud Bay Road area where growing population density and old septic systems may warrant a project. NOTE: I need to work with Steve and Borough GIS to determine build-out density and number of dwelling units that is possible in these areas in future (and water/sewer hook-ups). Then, this number will be added into determine whether water system has capacity to handle increased demand in future. My guess is that like the 2004 study, it does have the capacity except for peak demand days in summer - but with Piedad and Crystal Springs is should be adequate.

Watershed Protection

In 2010, a Drinking Water Source Water Protection Plan was prepared for Haines by Alaska Rural Water Association, with the assistance of a local committee. The ratings of susceptibility to contamination for Haines' drinking water sources are Lilly Lake (very high), Piedad Springs (medium), and Crystal Cathedral system (medium). Most surface water sources are rated high or very high. Current zoning in the Crystal Cathedral well site is both heavy industrial and rural mixed use, Piedad Springs zoning is rural mixed use and rural residential, and Lilly Lake is zoned Recreational and is within the Chilkat State Park. Several recommendations are developed in this plan to protect drinking water sources from contamination; many have become objectives and actions in this chapter. Activity that could negatively impact water quality within community drinking source areas should be monitored and regulated.

Borough residents outside of the water distribution system have their own water wells, flume collectors from streams, rain entrapment (cistern) systems, or haul water.


LEGEND
WATER RESERVOIR
PUMP HOUSE
WELL
ISOLATION VALVE
PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE
DUCTILE IRON PIPE
PVC PIPE
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPE
WOOD-STAVE PIPE
Carson Dorn Inc.
HAINES
WATER BASE MAP
Figure
1

Wastewater (Sewer and Stormwater)

Like the water system underground pipes to gather wastewater in Haines were first installed in the early 1950's with expansion over time. In 1995, the downtown area was completely upgraded with new sewers and manholes. The current system (Figure x-x) serves most of the townsite and is not as extensive as the water system. Major improvements since the 1990's include installation of nearly 7,000 lineal feet of new sewer mains in the downtown business district, a new buried outfall line was constructed from the wastewater treatment plant to the marine outfall line on Beach Road, and the damaged marine outfall diffuser was replaced in xxxx. In xxxx, the wastewater treatment plant received new waste sludge blowers, rotary drum influent screens, a belt filter press for dewatering sludge, and new influent pumps in xxxx. Recently, the Beach Road pump station force main was extended which fixed a sewage overflow problem and provided additional capacity in the sewer line along the Haines Cut-Off Highway for future flows from the Mud Bay Road area. Wastewater projects on the capital improvement list are:

- Highland Estates sewer system installation to serve ask Steve how many DU here at build-out.
- Extend wastewater collection to the Port Chilkoot Dock to allow acceptance of wastewater from cruise ships Still an issue?
- Mud Bay? Small Tracts? Other new subd at higher densities or where flow could jeopardize downstream residents?
- Other

The Haines Borough wastewater treatment plant is located on West Fair Drive off Haines Highway near the fairgrounds. It uses an activated sludge process to provide primary treatment. The plant has a permitted capacity of 1.9 million gallons/day (MGD) as a monthly average and a daily maximum of 2.9 MGD. Scott or Carson Dorn- please review this sentence and help fix: Actual plant capacity is based on the components and the limiting factor is the diameter of the mail outfall pipe. ??What about the primary clarifier with an average capacity of about 615,000 gallons/day with a peak flow of about 925,000 gallons/day??.

The peak loading on the wastewater treatment plant occurred in November 1999, and was 1.32 MGD, about 45% of the permitted peak day flow. Monthly average wastewater treatment flows for the years 1994 through 2002 show monthly averages have all been less than 0.7 MGD or less than 37% of the permitted monthly average flow. It general it appears the current plant flows are not approaching the permitted plant flows. During peak flow wastewater can be diverted into empty storage chambers and then processed when the peak flow has passed. Need updated volumes.

Additional wastewater lines were recently acquired from Crystal Cathedral Water and Sewer Systems to serve the western portions of the urban area and already connect to the Borough's

sewer system. Treated effluent is discharged just south of the small boat harbor in an outfall that extends to –80 feet below MLLW.

The Haines wastewater treatment plant has been granted a wavier of the requirements for secondary treatment of wastewater by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) under Section 301 (h) of the Clean Water Act. This means that instead of operating a secondary type wastewater treatment plant using biological processes to treat municipal wastewater with the associated higher power and labor costs (and resulting higher quality effluent), Haines has been authorized to operate a primary wastewater treatment plant that uses a gravity settling chamber (clarifier) for removal of solids (total suspended solids, TSS) and organic matter (biological oxygen demand, BOD).

Secondary treatment of wastewater usually results in an effluent with less than 30 mg/l of TSS and BOD. The permitted effluent levels for the Haines primary plant are 260 mg/l for BOD during May through September and 140 mg/l for BOD the remainder of the year. The permitted level for TSS is 140 mg/l for the entire year. In addition, 30% of the influent BOD and TSS must be removed regardless of the effluent concentration. The main advantage of primary treatment plants is that they are typically much less costly to operate and generate fewer solids for disposal. In addition to Haines, Anchorage, Skagway, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka and Wrangell have also been granted waivers of the requirements of secondary treatment.

In June 2010 an EPA inspection noted five deficiencies (the three regarding parts were already known with replacement parts ordered) including a broken clarifier part (now fixed), 1 non-functioning rotary screen (now replaced), a broken flow chart recorder (now fixed), and two changes that were needed to the plant's QA/QC plan and procedures (changes have been made). Occasional violations of wastewater effluent limits are not unusual due the dynamic nature of wastewater influent characteristics. State and Federal regulators are aware of the variability in the effluent of wastewater treatment plants and typically are not concerned with an occasional violation. It is only when there is a consistent pattern of repeat violations that enforcement action is taken.

In the early 2000's, the Borough Assembly studied and was considering upgrade of the wastewater treatment plant to a system using biological degradation instead of chemical or other mechanical treatments. This full biological tertiary treatment system would eliminate the need for regulatory waivers and its solar aquatics system could potentially have created a large greenhouse. At the time it was felt that it might offer direct and indirect potential revenue sources to offset the cost of operation as well as benefiting the environment. However, it became clear that two additional full employees would have been needed to run the plant and sewer rates would need to approximately double to meet the costs, so the idea was not pursued further.

The Haines Wastewater Plant operator periodically studies the costs to upgrade to a higher level of treatment and look for grant opportunities. The last review estimated $12 to $30 million to build a higher level facility (citation).

The system services approximately 1,500 persons (latest data needed; need to ID pp flow estm) and can accommodate approximately 3,000 based on what, need to update. Future expansion of the sewer system into the Highland Estates, Mud Bay Road, and Small Tracts Road area will increase loading on the wastewater treatment plant. Projected water flows for the year 2024 are projected to be about 82,000 gpd. Does this include expansions? Even if it is assumed all water usage contributes to the wastewater flows the wastewater treatment plant has sufficient capacity to handle the increase in flow.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Recommendations

Monitoring of plant influent and effluent should be continued as required by the wastewater discharge permit. Particular attention should be paid to the percent removals of BOD and TSS as these are the two parameters that will show if the capacity of the clarifier is being reached.

To date the plant appears to have plenty of capacity to handle the existing flows and is meeting all effluent limits.

Residents outside the townsite provide their own sewage and waste water disposal systems using outhouses, septic tanks with drainfields, composting toilets and on-surface wasting. The ADEC has regulations and some monitoring capabilities in this area of concern for public health, though funding cutbacks have effected enforcement.

Stormwater Still working on this section

Several storm drain systems exist within the townsite, including the Second Avenue to Main Street system that drains into Portage Cove on the east side, and a major culvert located at the State DOT&PF maintenance yard on the west. The Fort Seward system also drains into Portage Cove, and the Mission Field system drains into a major ditch and culvert system, which empties into Portage Cove. The remainder of the community is drained by natural streams, drainage ditches and culverts. During spring snow melt and heavy fall season rains, the water table rises and areas of standing water occur because existing culverts are inadequate to handle the higher flows – especially when icing and silting of the culverts occurs. This has especially been an issue in _____.

ASK TAKSHANKUK ABOUT THIS Clearing of Sawmill Creek, the major drainage outflow to the Chilkat River tidelands, has improved high water problems, but continued analysis is required on the west side of Haines as undersized culverts and inadequate drainage routes hamper high water runoff.

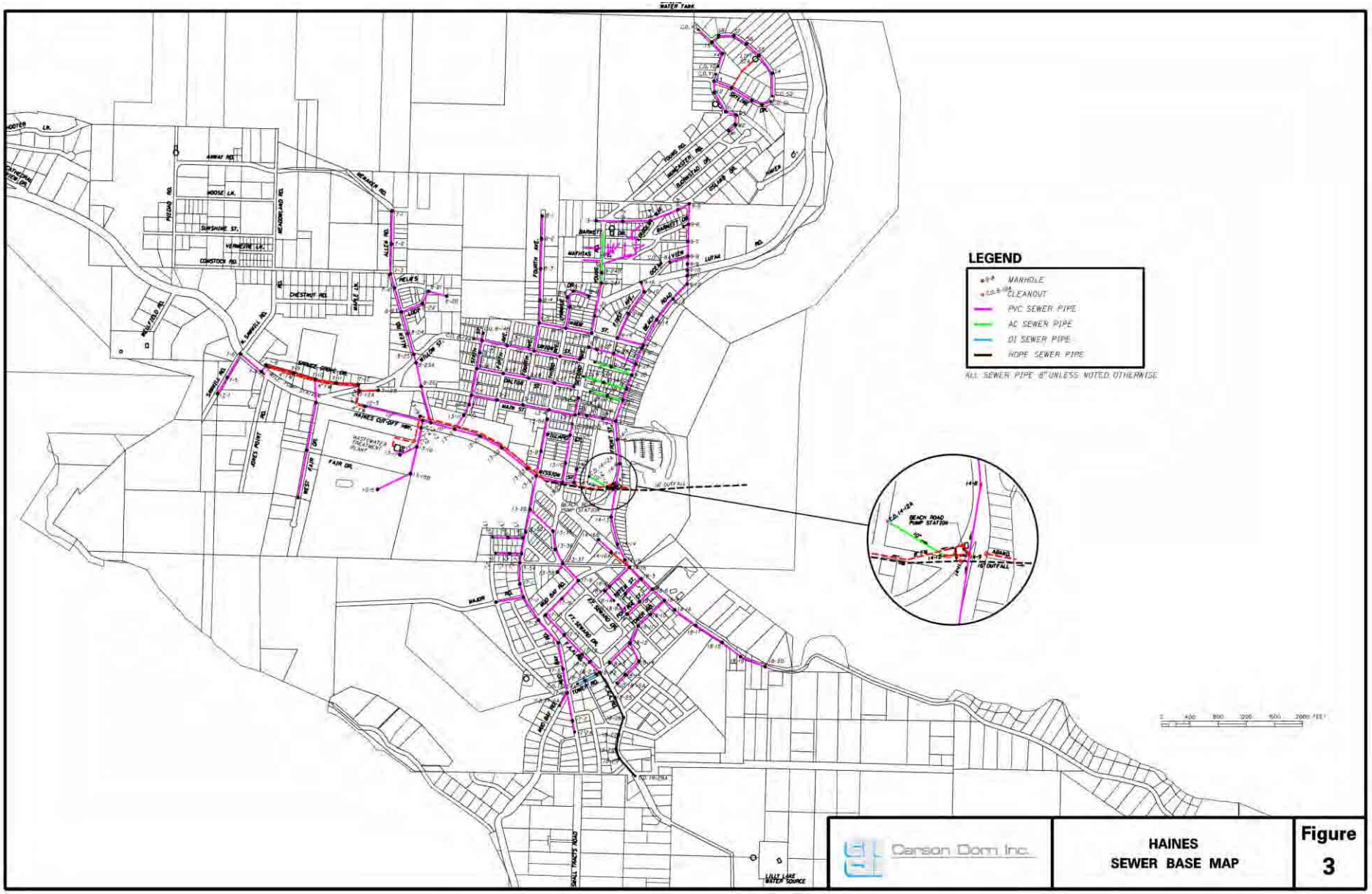
The Borough ASK EILEEN OR STEVE ABOUT THIS Flood and Hazard map identifies problem and hazard areas, storm drain systems, ditches, culverts and major drainage routes in the townsite. The Sawmill Creek Habitat Quality and Land Use map, prepared by the Alaska Department of

Fish and Game in 1998, clearly illustrates problem areas and habitat condition within the watershed.

1. Is there a map of the stormwater collection system in Haines ? Yes.
2. Is stormwater and sewage comingled, or separated? Separate.

However, infiltration of storm water into the sewer system from manhole covers is still a problem.

3. Have the outfall locations for stormwater flow system ever been mapped? Yes.
4. Do any go through oil/water separators; if so where and whose job is it to maintain them? One oil/water separator was installed in May 2011 at the PC Dock. It will be the job of Public Works Department to maintain.


LEGEND
MANHOLE
CLEANOUT
PVC SEWER PIPE
AC SEWER PIPE
DI SEWER PIPE
HDPE SEWER PIPE
ALL SEWER PIPE 8" UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
BEACH ROAD PUMP STATION
HAINES CUT-OFF HWY.
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
LILLY LAKE WATER SOURCE
Carson Dorn Inc.
HAINES
SEWER BASE MAP
Figure
3

Solid Waste

Need to write.

Prior to the expiration of the term of contract in early spring 2010 the Haines Borough permitted Haines Sanitation (Community Waste Solutions) to be sole garbage collector and operator of land fill.

recycling

Communications

Need to write

Electrical Power

Electric power in Haines Borough is supplied by Alaska Power and Telephone Company (AP&T), Inside Passage Electric Cooperative (IPEC), and Southern Energy. In addition, some homeowners have personal use wood, solar, wind or diesel electrical generation systems.

AP&T provides electricity through a transmission system out to Mile 10 Haines Highway, throughout the Chilkat Peninsula along the road system, and along Lutak Inlet to the last house by the turnoff to Chilkoot Lake. AP&T has four hydro-power projects in Upper Lynn Canal that supply approximately 8.1 megawatts (MW) of energy to Haines and Skagway via a 15-mile underwater intertie between the communities. Three facilities are located in the Municipality of Skagway and include Goat Lake Hydro (4 MW), Dewey Lakes Hydro (run of river - 0.9 MW), and Kasidaya Creek Hydro (run of river - 3MW). One facility is in Haines Borough, Lutak Hydro (run of river - 0.25 MW). At times AP&T also purchases excess hydro-based power from Southern Energy's 10 Mile hydro facility. AP&T's back-up diesel generators are located on Dalton Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues.

AP&T purchased Haines Light and Power Company in 1996. In September 1998, a 15-mile 35kV 3-phase submarine cable was laid in Taiya Inlet, a fjord with depths up to 1,500 feet, connecting Haines and Skagway. The submarine cable allowed diesel-powered generators at both the Haines and Skagway plants to be quiet for the first time in nearly 80 years. The intertie also created a number of potential business opportunities in fiber optics, cable, long distance telephone service.

AP&T is an investor-owned company that provides power and communications in Southeast and Interior Alaska. Efforts over the last decade have enabled AP&T to reduce its energy production carbon footprint from one based on 99% fossil fuel to 70% renewable hydro production. Work continues today to further reduce reliance on diesel energy generation.

IPEC provides electrical service in Haines Borough beyond 10-Mile Haines Highway to the Canadian border, along Mosquito Lake Road, across the Porcupine Bridge to Covenant Life, and also to the village of Klukwan. IPEC provides power by purchasing it from Southern Energy and from AP&T; however, IPEC is currently in the process of purchasing Southern Energy's hydroelectric facility ($1.26 million) which is a run of river facility that can generate 0.6 MW.

IPEC is a non-profit, independent electric utility owned by the 1,286 members it serves including Chilkat Valley (238 services), Klukwan (60 services), Hoonah (459 services), Kake (290 services) and Angoon (239 services). IPEC is governed by a Board of Directors elected from its membership who set policies and procedures that are implemented by cooperative staff. IPEC is working hard to meet its goal to become *diesel independent* by 2015.

Table 10-1 Number of Customers in Haines Borough, early summer 2011					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Government Facilities**	**Community Facilities**	**Wholesale**
AP&T	1,065	342	22	27	1
IPEC	204	34			
Sources: personal communication s with D. Gonce AP&T; P. Bibb, IPEC awaiting AP&T to proof					

The current peak demand for electricity in Haines (AP&T only) occurred in February 2011 at approximately 2.7 MW; the current low demand is about 1200 kW which occurred in last summer of 20xx. Peak demand in Haines typically occurs in the winter when the weather is cold and it is dark outside. By contrast, peak demand in Skagway typically occurs in the summer as the tourist-oriented businesses are all open and population more than doubles. This is one reason why shared electrical generation and use is complementary between these communities. These patterns of energy consumption can be seen on Table 10.2.

The biggest users of electric power in Haines are the Haines School District, and Howser and Olerud's supermarkets (freezer use). The biggest commercial users in Skagway are the Skagway Ore Terminal, White Pass and Yukon Route railroad, the Skagway School, and the U.S. Customs Border station.

Table 10-2 Electrical Consumers Upper Lynn Canal (AP&T)				
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Government**	**Wholesale**
Customers				
Skagway	52.6%	40.0%	7.4%	
Haines	73.1%	23.5%	3.4%	0.1%
Summer load use (kwh) (June 2011)				
Skagway	18.9%	68.5%	12.7%	
Haines	41.7%	41.2%	16.9%	0.2%
Winter load use (kwh) (January 2011)				
Skagway	35.8%	40.1%	24.1%	
Haines	42.8%	30.4%	16.4%	10.4%
Source:D. Gonce, AP&T				

Electric capacity, demand and rates are interrelated. In general, the higher the demand on the system (as long as it is not in excess of what the system can provide) the better it is for electric rates to consumers because repayment of both capital costs and operational costs is being spread out over more users. Also, excess capacity is reduced which is cheaper and more efficient than not using it and letting it be wasted.

Power Rates in Haines Borough, early summer 2011 (exclusive of monthly charges)					
	Residential (per kwh)	**Small Commercial** (1st 500 kwh)	**Large Commercial** • IPEC- 1st 500 kwh • AP&T (A2) - use >7500kwh/mon for 3 mon	**Large Commercial** • IPEC - interruptible 1st 60,000 kwh • AP&T (A3)- use >7500 kwh/mon for 3 mon &>250,000 kwh for past 12 mon	**Large community facility** (1st 1500 kwh)
AP&T (Hns/ Skg)	$0.2281 (less PCE of $0.0693 =$0.1588)	$0.2281	$0.2258 w demand charge of $6.92/kwh	$0.2182	
Base charge					
IPEC (SE AK)	$0.5826 (less PCE of $0.3810 = $0.2016)	$0.6040	$0.5363 w demand charge of $12.30/kwh	$0.3839	$0.5363 (less PCE of $0.3810)
Base charge	$10	$15	$50	$160	$50
AEL&P (Juneau, to compare)	Nov-May: $0.1156 Jun-Oct: $0.0950	Nov-May: $0.1120 Jun-Oct: $0.0890	Nov-May: $0.0592 w demand charge of $13.84/kwh Jnu-Oct: $0.0554 w demand charge of $8.82/kwh		
Base charge	$8.88	$18.80	$13.84/$8.82		
Sources: AEL&P and IPEC Rate Sheets, p. communication w AP&T Carol Goodman					

Concerns, Needs and Issues

Energy Conservation

Being energy efficient means doing the same amount of work while using less energy. For example, an energy efficient washing machine provides the same service, laundry, but at a lower rate of energy consumption. Similarly, a well-insulated house is more energy efficient because less heat escapes and therefore less heat needs to be used to maintain a comfortable living environment. Energy efficiency is simply about getting more service out of the same amount of energy.

Conservation and efficiency increases are the easiest way to reduce energy use and cost. Continued uncertainty surrounding oil prices and supply make decreasing the community's energy use and dependence on fossil fuels especially important. By conserving energy, using sustainable transportation, constructing buildings that use less energy, recycling and eating more local foods Haines will become a more self-sufficient community. In addition, money will

be kept in the local economy and energy costs for local government, businesses and residents can be reduced.

Haines benefits from clean hydropower for electricity generation that has limited greenhouse gas emissions. The challenge is to use this clean energy wisely in order to stretch the hydroelectric capacity as far as possible and limit the need to use back-up diesel generators. Diesel generators, used in times of low water and for emergencies, cost more, and emit greater greenhouse gas. Haines's electricity is particularly limited in the winter limited, and as places switch to electricity (from oil) and as electrical demand increases over time, it becomes even more important to reduce energy use in our homes, offices, schools and where we recreate through increased energy conservation and efficiency.

Several studies demonstrate that the implementation of strategies to conserve energy use, such as increasing public transit, weatherizing homes, and increasing energy efficiency by improving heating systems and installing energy efficiency appliances, have a positive impact on local economies. Making appliances and buildings more energy efficient has saved California businesses and residents an estimated $56 billon over the past 30 years and the California Energy Commission projects an additional $23 billion will be saved by 2013 (California Green Innovation Index, 2008). Expanded public transit and updated land use policies have resulted in 20% fewer miles traveled a day in the Portland metro region, saving the area $2.6 billion a year (Portland's Green Dividend, 2007).

Local government can lead the way in providing examples of energy conservation and energy efficiency.

Future Energy

AP&T's total generating capacity for Upper Lynn Canal is just over 8 MW. The current demand peaks at about 5 MW. Haines is seemingly well-positioned now to support its electrical demand; however, Goat Lake is the only hydro facility that operate in the winter because the other run-of-river projects freeze up. This limits electric generating capacity to 4MW in the winter. In a low rainfall year, or if energy demand increases, this leaves Upper Lynn Canal vulnerable to higher priced and more greenhouse gas emitting diesel fuel. With the high price of metals it looks fairly certain that new mines in the Yukon will be opening or increasing production and shipping ore through Skagway increasing energy demand year round. Also, connecting cruise ships to shore based hydroelectric power is desirable to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions (this is a greater issue for Skagway than Haines). While better energy conservation and efficiency is critical, over time another source of renewable energy-particularly one that can produce year round – will be needed for future residential, commercial and industrial use in Haines and the Upper Lynn Canal region.

To address future demand AP&T is currently studying Connelly Lake, Schubee Lake, and West Creek as possible hydropower sources for the Upper Lynn Canal. It is also supporting an electrical intertie not only within Southeast Alaska, but also to Whitehorse.

Connelly Lake in the Municipality of Skagway has been studied since the 1970's and consistently identified as one of the region's best available future sources of hydro energy. Connelly Lake is located up the Chilkoot River approximately 15 miles northeast of Haines, at 2280 feet elevation. AP&T has a preliminary permit with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to develop and submit a license application. The project is defined to date as a 100 foot wide and 50 foot high rockfill dam, creating a 4700 acre-feet lake storage, an approximately 6000 foot penstock, and a powerhouse with capacity to generate 10-12 MW of year-round electrical power. There would be a 14-15 mile long 34.5 kV transmission line to connect to an existing power line. For FY 12 AP&T received $468,000 from the Legislature through Alaska Energy Authority to begin work on project design and permitting. Given the significant amount of past work, this project is about five years closer to completion than any other proposal. In response to past studies, the National Marine Fishery Service has commented that anadromous fish streams and essential fish habitat would be impacted and that protection measures will be needed. AP&T believes this project can be developed in a way that results in the responsible development.

AP&T is also investigating Schubee Lake on the east side of Taiya Inlet as a potential hydroelectric source. Citizens of Haines first suggested this as an alternative and subsequent aerial investigation showed that this glacial fed lake was significantly larger than when mapped a decade ago. AP&T received $86,000 in FY 12 to conduct water flow studies and determine whether this is a feasible source and the approximate energy, it could generate. The goals is to determine the lake depth and storage capacity is and whether it is a sustainable resource as the glacier that feeds it continues shrink. Schubee Lake is located on USFS lands and would be subject to FERC licensing, it appears to have a higher relative cost with less energy output than Connelly does and would require a submarine cable. AP&T would study Schubee in two phases. If Schubee is feasible, water from it could be diverted to AP&T's Kasidaya power station.

West Creek near Dyea in Skagway is also under consideration as a future hydropower source. Walker Lake, about 3 miles west of Covenant Life community in Chilkat Valley, is another potential future hydroelectric source.

GeoHazards

A warming climate is driving rapid retreat rates for many glaciers in Southeast Alaska. In 2007 a geohazard survey of glacial lakes in the Municipality of Skagway looked at Goat Lake. It is not clear whether debris covers ice or bedrock at the southern end of Goat Lake basin. Further work is warranted to determine whether Goat Lake is, or is not, at risk for catastrophic flood release that could impact the hydro facility as well as property and life. In November 2005, a strong winter storm with high winds and record rainfall caused widespread coastal flooding, landslides, and wind damage in Southeast Alaska from Haines in the north to Sitka in the south. In Haines, about $39,000 damage to the Lutak Hydro plant occurred. All flood damage was repaired.

OBJECTIVES & ACTIONS

Drinking Water

1. Provide a sufficient supply of high quality water to serve domestic, commercial, industrial and fire protection needs.

2. Monitor and protect the community's drinking water quality. Relocate potential contamination sources as opportunities arise. Develop a wellhead protection program for Crystal Cathedral.

3. ?? Base utility rates on an equitable and true assessment of the costs to operate, maintain, and contribute to an equipment replacement fund.

4. Plan and budget for routine and unexpected equipment needs.

    Action: Maintain an adequately funded equipment reserve account for both planned and unexpected equipment needs. *(HB)*

Following are from the 2010 Source Water Protection Plan (listed in order of priority) I am checking with Scott on status and his thoughts.

1. Identify locations of onsite septic systems and distribute information on proper maintenance.

2. Provide education on uses of chemicals and fertilizers, as well as site drainage to landowners within Crystal Cathedral wellhead area.

3. Amend zoning code to add provide for well buffers in Crystal Cathedral area.

4. Encourage voluntary close out of unused or abandoned wells in Crystal Cathedral area.

5. At roadside seeps at Mud Bay and 6 mile roads, identify and contact up gradient landowners to assure water quality is protected from future activities. Work with state agencies and AMHT. Install signage at seeps similar to State Parks signage cautioning public on safety of water.

6. Provide public education on protecting water source and conservation by preparing a pamphlet to distribute with utility billings, school outreach, news articles etc.

7. Address contamination threat from Piedad intake to chlorination by replacing existing hand-dug line from 1950's.

8. Potential for insufficient revenues to provide drinking water. Perform Rate Study of utility fees and adjust fees as needed based on results.

9. Ensure ample spare parts for critical components at water treatment facility.

10. Schedule and install back-up generators at all water treatment facilities.

11. On borough infrastructure, install backflow devices as risk warrants and as feasible, for private customers.

12. Rezone or implement land use controls to protect Piedad water source.

13. Determine if additional watershed protections are needed at Lilly Lake.

14. Provide education in proper construction, maintenance and spill containment from fuel storage tanks. Distribute pamphlets to public, PSAs and articles, provide assistance in identifying grants.

15. Begin schedule to replace or repair above ground fuel storage tanks with spill containment at borough facilities.

16. Review borough-city codes for requiring spill containment on new or remodel construction, especially in avalanche areas.

Sewer and Stormwater

17. Identify locations of onsite septic systems and distribute information on proper maintenance.

18. Plan and budget now to
- Shorterm improvements to wastewater system:
- Longterm improvement to wastewater system:

19. Maintain and operate the wastewater treatment plant in a manner that complies with current federal and state regulations.

20. Install the best and most-environmentally sound technology the community can afford.

21. Maintain the storm water collection and disposal system so that is does not pollute marine waters, soils, or groundwater. Install oil water separators where needed in the storm water collection and drainage system to protect water quality where drainage is to the drinking water wellhead areas or fish bearing streams.

22. Monitor storm water collection and drainage systems in the outlying areas as needed to ensure there is no soil, groundwater, or marine water pollution and to allow fish passage.

Solid Waste

23. Continue to provide safe and environmentally sound solid and hazardous waste disposal that does not adversely impact air, land and water quality.

24. Develop a municipal bio-fuel generation program??? Is there the volume of waste food oil to support..?

25. Support and expand the community recycling program. Need to talk to friends of…

26. Prevent bears from gaining access to and becoming conditioned to the consumption of human generated food and garbage by providing public education, proper management of garbage, and protection of the natural habitat and food sources upon which bears depend.

Communications

27. Support access to high speed internet service throughout the Borough.

Electric Energy

28. Encourage the provision of an adequate supply of hydroelectric energy and other renewable energy sources to to support residents, institutions, businesses and industrial users n Haines Borough and the region.

    Action: Issue letters of support and lobby funders for renewable energy projects in Haines Borough (HB, all).

    Action: Promote development of a Southeast Alaska electrical intertie grid, including a connection from Upper Lynn Canal (Haines and Skagway) to the Canadian electrical and Southcentral Alaska electric grid systems (HB, all).

    Action: Produce enough local power from renewable sources to tie cruise ships into shore power while in port. (AP&T)

Action: Work to keep power rates stable and as low as possible. (AP&T, IPEC)

Action: Support development of small scale and renewable power sources in the Haines Borough. Update the land use code as needed to ensure compatibility with neighboring properties. *(CBW)*

29. Encourage cost effective energy efficient building use, construction and remodeling practices. Haines Borough and School District should lead the way in energy efficient building use, construction and remodel.

    Action: Support efforts to conserve energy such as replacement of street lights with LED or lower energy consumption lights, and more. *(HB, DOT&PF, private sector)*

    Action: Develop incentives for residents and businesses to invest in energy conservation and energy efficient technologies. For example:

    - Offer one-time discount on power bill for purchase and installation of pre-determined list of energy savings devices. (AP&T, IPEC)
    - Exempt local sales for purchase of pre-identified list of energy saving and renewable energy technology. (HB)
    - Provide property tax credit to residences or businesses that convert from fossil fuel based energy to local renewable energy. (HB)
    - Exempt the value added by the addition of renewable energy technology from property tax. (HB)

    Are there energy auditors in town that can conduct audits so residents qualify for AHFC refunds and federal tax breaks?

    Action: Develop brochure to educate and encourage more efficient energy consumption by residential and commercial users. *(Chamber, HB, Schools,* AP&T, IPEC*)*

    Action: Conduct an energy audit of borough facilities to identify places and practices of inefficient energy use. (HB)

5.0 Haines Borough Government

GOAL

Continue to:

A) Maintain a balanced municipal budget;

B) Conduct government policy and budget processes in an open manner that welcomes public participation; and

C) Set up systems to evaluate competing funding demands, set community top priorities, and implement.

Haines Municipal Government

Today, the Haines Borough encompasses an area of approximately 2,620 square miles, or almost 1.7 million acres. It is bounded on the North and East by Canada and the Municipality of Skagway (a 1st class Borough), to the South by the City and Borough of Juneau and Icy Straits, and to the West by Glacier Bay National Park.

However, one hundred years of local government history preceded forming today's Haines Borough. The 1st class City of Haines was incorporated in 1910. In 1970, the City of Port Chilkoot (formed in 1956) merged with Haines into one municipality. The area surrounding the City incorporated as the 3rd class Haines Borough in 1968. In 1975, the Borough annexed an additional 420 square miles to add the commercial fish processing facility at Excursion Inlet, thereby increasing the Borough's income base. After narrowly rejecting the idea in 1998, 56% of area citizens voted in 2002 to consolidate the City of Haines and Haines Borough to form the home rule Haines Borough. The home rule Haines Borough possesses all powers and privileges of a home rule borough under the laws of the State of Alaska and the Haines Borough Charter.

When the former City of Haines and the Haines Borough each incorporated neither was eligible to select much land as part of its municipal entitlement compared to other parts of the State because there is little State land in Southeast Alaska. In 2010, the State Legislature helped remedy this when House Bill 273 passed transferring an additional 3,167 acres to Haines, bringing the total borough land to XXXX acres (Steve, please supply number from GIS).

Borough Organization, Powers and Facilities

The Haines Borough Assembly has six members that are elected at-large by all citizens. The seven member planning commission are all appointed at large as well by the Assembly. It employs a strong manager form a government, with a professional manager taking care of the day-to-day running of government. There is also a seven-member elected School Board with an additional student representative.

Haines Borough provides the following public services on an areawide basis (including but not limited to):

1. Education;
2. Tax assessment and collection;
3. Planning, platting, and land use regulation;
4. Control of hazardous substances;
5. Emergency medical services and other medical services;
6. Emergency dispatch services;
7. Ports and harbors;
8. Funding capital improvement projects;
9. Public parks and recreational facilities;
10. Public libraries;
11. Museums;
12. Cemeteries;
13. Economic development (including tourism promotion);
14. Disaster planning and emergency response; and
15. Solid waste management.

Haines Borough exercises the following powers on a service area basis within the Townsite Service Area (former City of Haines).

1. Police protection;
2. Fire protection, prevention, and safety;
3. Animal control;
4. Water and sewer utilities;
5. Street and road maintenance;
6. Public works;
7. Funding for capital improvement projects; and
8. Economic development and tourism promotion.

Several mayor-appointed advisory committees serve the community such as the Boat Harbor Advisory Committee, Chilkat Center Advisory Board, Fire Service Area Boards, Library Board of Trustees, Museum Board of Trustees, Road Maintenance Service Area Boards, Public Safety Commission, and Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (trying to reactivate at this time).

The Haines Borough owns the facilities and land listed on Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Haines Borough Facilities			
Map #	Borough Facility	Year Built	Comments/Notes
School Facilities			
	Townsite K-12 School Facility		
	Track		
	Vocational Education Facility		
	Covered Basketball Court		
	School Equipment Shed		
	Mosquito Lake School Facility		
Administrative Facilities			
	Administration Building		
	Public Safety Building		
	Klehini Valley Fire Department Facility		
	Visitor's Information Center		
	Third Avenue Gym Complex		
Cultural Facilities			
	Haines Borough Public Library		
	Sheldon Museum and Cultural Center		
	Chilkat Center for the Performing Arts		
	Human Resource Building		
	Haines Senior Citizen's Center		
Port and Harbor Facilities			
	Portage Cove Small Boat Harbor		
	Portage Cove Cruise Ship Dock		
	Letnikof Cove Float Facility		
	Letnikof Cove Launch Ramp		
	Lutak Dock		
	Lutak Dock Compressor Building		
	Swanson Harbor Facility		
Water Facilities			
	Water Treatment Plant		
	Piedad Water Treatment Facility		
	Lily Lake Water Transmission Line		
	Barnett Street Pump Station		
	Young Road Pump Station		
	Water Tanks/Reservoirs (Young Road Water Tank, Skyline Water Tank, FAA Water Tank, Tower Road Water Tank, Barnett Water Tank		
Sewer and Wastewater Facilities			
	Sewer Treatment Plant		
	Beach Road Pump Station		
	Dubber's Pump Station		
Public Park, Toilet and Recreation Facilities			

Table 5-1 Haines Borough Facilities			
Map #	Borough Facility	Year Built	Comments/Notes
	Swimming Pool		
	Lookout Park		
	Tlingit Park		
	Oslund Park and Ball Fields		
	Oslund Park Skateboard Facility		
	Emerson Field		
	Toilets (Oslund Park Toilets, Tom Bolen Mobile Toilets 2009, PC Small Boat Harbor Toilets, Tlingit Park Toilets, Visitor Center Toilets 1994, Parade Ground Toilets, Tanani Point Toilets 2009, Lutak Dock Toilet		
Maintenance Facilities			
	Facilities Maintenance Shop		
	Public Works Maintenance Shop		
Bridges, Roads and Trails			
	Tsirku River Snowmachine Bridge (owned by State Parks, maintained by borough).		
	Klehini River Bridge (post State rehabilitation, 2011)		
Roads			
	Chilkat Lake Road		
	(Need to prepare Road Inventory)		
Trails			
	Ripinski Trail Skyline Trailhead		
Other			
	Chilkat Lake Road Communications Tower		
	Jones Point Cemetery		
	Red & White Port Chilkoot Fire Hall		

Table 5-2 Large Maintenance and Capital Projects for Next Decade
1.
2.
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35.
36.

Municipal Budget Overview and Trends

This section is still being developed. I will be meeting with Jila before the July 21 meeting to continue to work on it and may have an update for the meeting.

Ideally, I'd like to present data and trends on:

- Local, State and Federal sources of revenue (Trends, Issues)
- Operating Budget: Revenues and Expense (FY 11 & Trends)
- Capital Budget (FY 11 & Trends)
- Enterprise Funds (FY & Trends)
- Savings Accounts/Fund Balances (FY 11 & Trends)

The Haines Borough has six types of revenue funds:

1. General Funds are all revenue collected that is unrestricted and available for any purpose. Sources include sales tax, property tax, and some state and federal government revenue. This includes the:

- Areawide General Fund (from areawide property and sales tax),
- Townsite Service Area General Fund (from property and sales taxes collected within the Townsite),
- Fisheries Business Tax (shared by State based on amount of fish processing and raw fish sales within Borough),
- Payment in Lieu of Taxes - (federal funding based on a formula that includes the number of federally-owned acres, population and other factors)

2. Special Revenue Funds are money that is collected for a specific purpose (other than capital projects) and includes the:

- Land Development Fund (from municipal land that is sold or leased and to be spent on),
- Medical Service Fund (collected from _____and to be spent on _____),
- Forest Receipts Title III (from federal government based on number of Tongass acres in borough, must be spent on schools, and this funding is scheduled to lapse in 20xx),
- Economic Development Tourism Fund (from _____ and must be spent on _____),
- Fire Service District fund (from _____ and must be spent on _____)
- Passenger Vessel Tax (shared by State at $5 per passenger onboard a qualifying commercial passenger vessel providing overnight accommodations, shared with each of the first five qualifying ports of call within the state. Must be spent on_____.)

3. Capital Project Funds are money to be used for the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and includes Areawide CIP (from sales tax) and CIP Special Projects (from various sources).

4. Debt Service Funds are for the payment of long-term debt and includes repayment of Library Construction Bonds and School Construction Bonds.

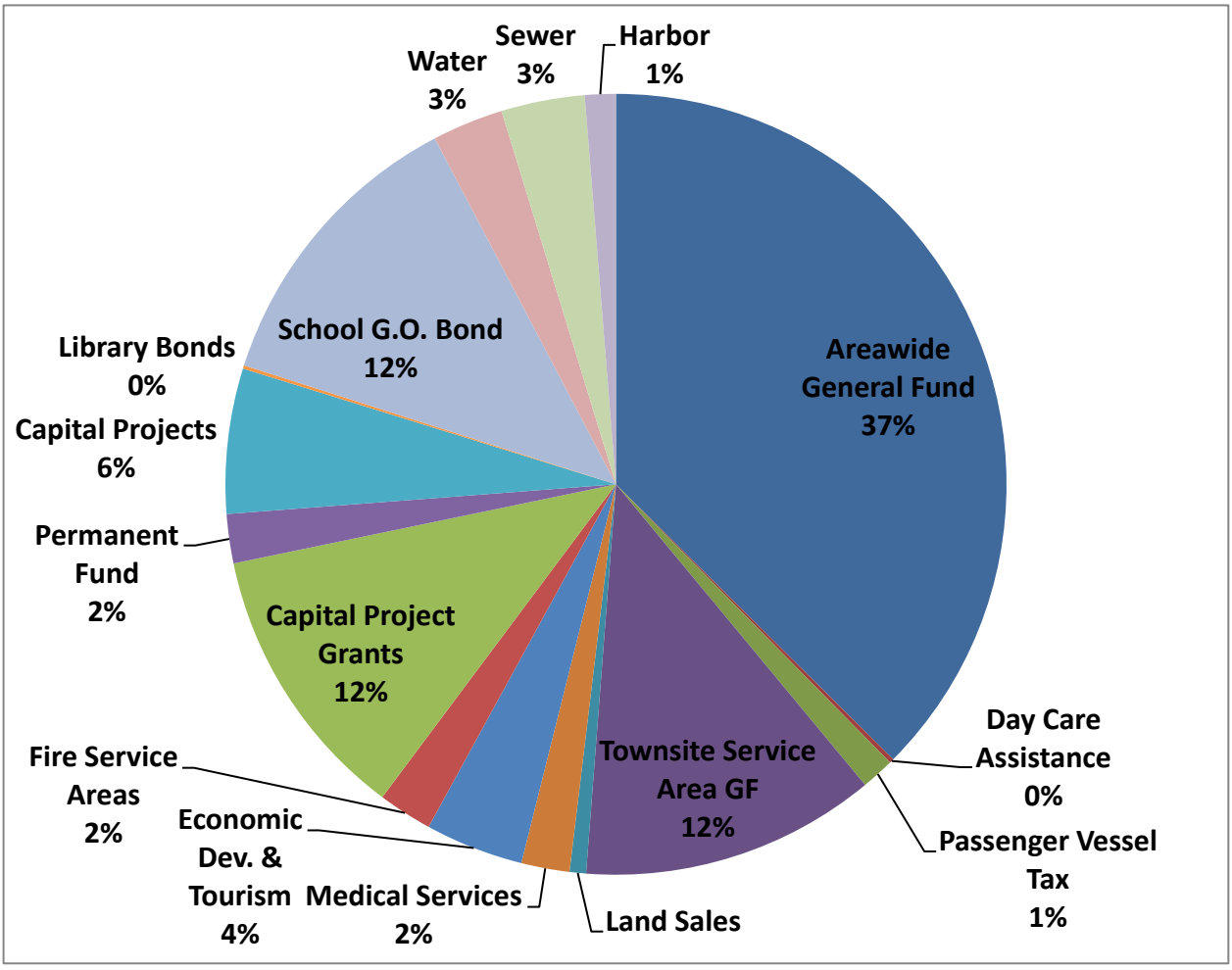
5. Enterprise Funds are activities for which a fee is charged to users for service and includes the Water Revenue Fund, Sewer Revenue Fund, and Boat Harbor Fund. These activities are operated in a manner similar to private business and fees are supposed to equal annual maintenance and capital expenses.

6. The *Haines Borough Permanent Fund is* legally restricted so that only earnings, and not principal, may be spent.

FY 11 Revenue and Expenditures

In FY 11, the total revenue from all sources of funds was $10.3 million, with the largest source the Areawide General Fund (chart 1).

Chart One- FY 11 Revenue Sources

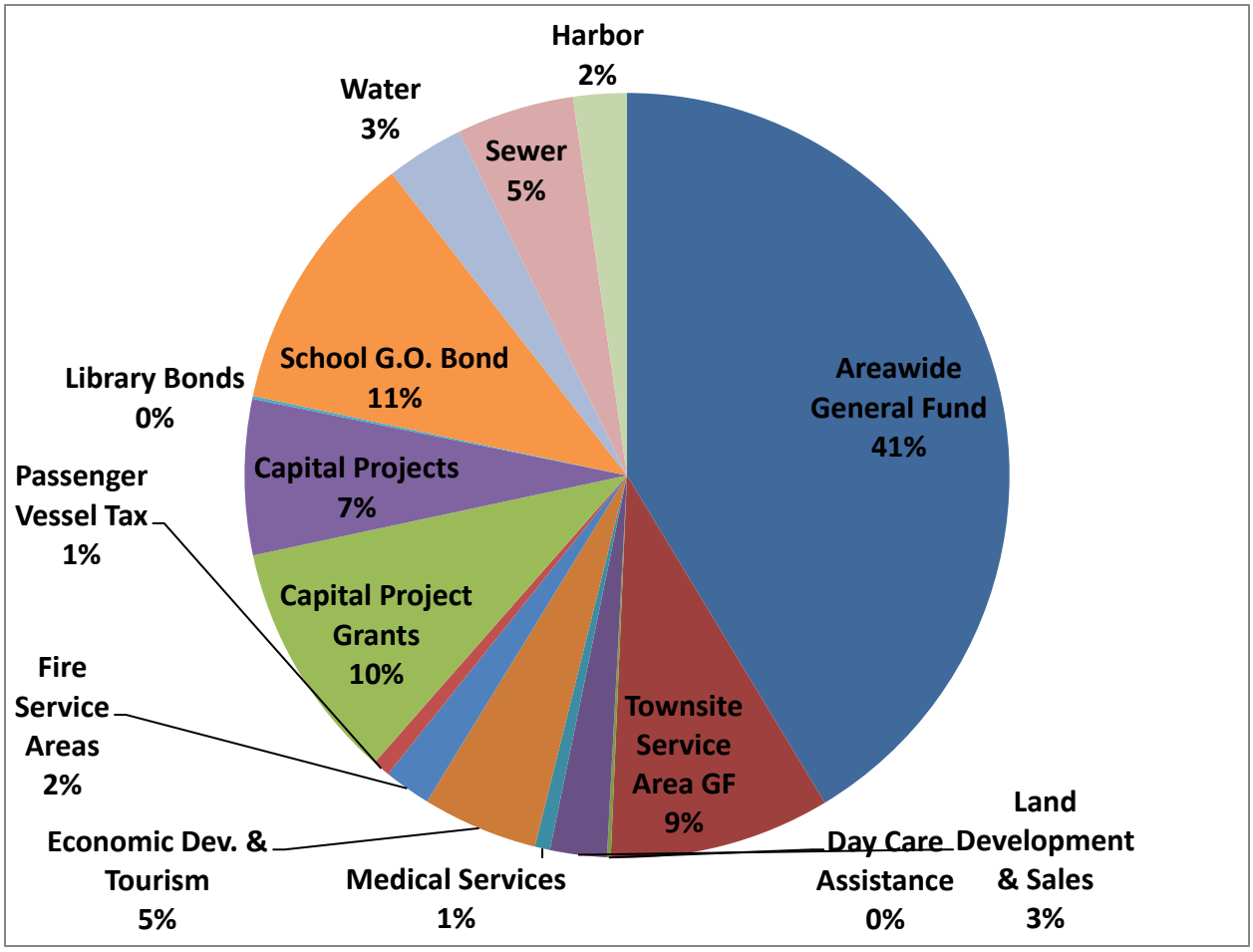


REMAINING PART OF THIS CHAPTER IS NOT COMPLETE AND UNDER DEVELOPMENT NEED TO MEET & DISCUSS WITH JILA

FY 11 expenditures totaled $11.7 million and thus exceeded revenue by $1 million. However, virtually every Haines Borough fund has a fund balance. At the start of FY 11 (June 20, 2010) the funds collectively had a projected fund balance of _____million, and the Borough had ___ in unrestricted fund balances. Thus, each fund was able to transfer revenue in and easily end FY 11 in the black.

FY 11 Expenditures (Chart 2)

Chart 2- FY 11 Expenditures



Fiscal Trends

Value of 2010 property tax roll (FY 11 revenue) is 12% higher than 2009.

*

*

*

REVENUES	FF 10	FY 05	FY 00	FY 95	FY 90
OPERATING BUDGET					
Local					
1					
2					
3					
State					
1					
2					
3					
Federal					
1					
2					
3					
TOTAL					
CAPITAL BUDGET					
ENTERPRISE FUNDS					
Water					
Sewer					

EXPENSES	FF 10	FY 05	FY 00	FY 95	FY 90
OPERATING BUDGET					
Local					
1					
2					
3					
State					
1					

2					
3					
Federal					
1					
2					
3					
TOTAL					
CAPITAL BUDGET					
ENTERPRISE FUNDS					
Water					
Sewer					

Written Comments from Town Meeting on Haines Borough Government

- Open Manner - Not from what I've seen.
- Some assembly meeting policies discourage open meetings - please change these.
- Have meetings in bigger space when needed.
- Rebuild trust in Borough government and transparency
- Is it usual for members of a community to obtain such a large % of their income from their government? Since the government is supported, in large part, by property taxes, this doesn't make much sense.

FROM Community Opinion Survey Need to wok into chapter

Nearly half of residents (45 percent) said that they felt very informed about local public issues, with a similar percentage (47 percent) feeling somewhat informed and just 8 percent feeling not informed.

In general, do you feel very informed, somewhat informed, or not informed on local public issues?

Base=208	% of Total
Very informed	45%
Somewhat informed	47
Not informed	8
Don't know/refused	-

Those who said they felt either somewhat or not informed were asked which information sources would be best for them to learn more about local public issues. The number one response was newspaper at 43 percent, followed by radio at 24 percent and Borough website at 15 percent. All other sources were selected by less than 10 percent of respondents.

Which two of the following information sources, if any, would be for you to learn more about local public issues?
Base: Feels somewhat or not informed on local public issues

Base=114	% of Base
Newspaper	43%
Radio	24
Borough website	15
Town meetings	8
Community blogs	5
Facebook	5
Cable TV scanner	3
Twitter	1
None of the above	1
Don't know/refused	1

When asked how many hours they spent per month attending public meetings, 69 percent of respondents said they spent zero hours, while 19 percent spent between one and three hours. The average number of hours reported was 1.2. Averages were similar among subgroups.

About how many hours per month do you spend attending public meetings such as school board, assembly, and planning commission meetings?

Base=210	% of Total
0 hours	69%
1-3 hours	19
4-7 hours	7
8-10 hours	4
11+ hours	1
Average # of hours	1.2 hours
Don't know/refused	<1

Objectives and Strategies

1. Conduct annual budget and capital improvement processes in a transparent manner that encourages participation by interested organizations and residents. Once established, adhere to plan and systematically implement.

    Action: Provide public notice to all Borough residents in a timely manner.

    Action: Continue to keep Borough website up-to-date with Assembly, Planning Commission and other commission meeting notices, agendas and minutes. *(HB)*

    Action: After the new Assembly is elected each year schedule a half to one-day Assembly retreat to discuss issues and annual priorities. (HB)

2. Collaborate with Chilkoot Indian Association, the federally recognized tribal government in Haines.

    Action: Periodically have joint meetings on planning and project development needs and priorities. Seek opportunities to team on project funding as municipal and tribal government have access to different funding. *(CIA, HB)*

3. Work with federal and state agencies to advance the interests of the Haines Borough and its citizens.

4. Assist local organizations in obtaining funding for community services and facilities.

    Action: Keep websites up-to-date with latest documents, information, statistics and data for easy access for grant writing and funding opportunities. *(HB)*