DIVISION OF SANITATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION
Sanitation Facilities Construction

Oklahoma City Area Indian Health Service - Office of Environmental Health and Engineering

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IHS Mission

Mission is to provide a comprehensive health services delivery system for 1.5 million American Indians and Alaska Natives with opportunity for maximum Tribal involvement in developing and managing programs to meet their health needs.
IHS Goal

The goal of the IHS is to raise the health status of American Indians and Alaska Natives to the highest possible level.
OUR EXPECTED OUTCOME

- REDUCTION OF DISEASE
  - PREVENTATIVE MEDICENCE

Installing R-Bar Sasakwa Tank Foundation
Gastroenteric and Infant Mortality Rates Compared with Percent of Homes with Sanitation Facilities for American Indians and Alaska Natives

% Homes with Sanitation Facilities

Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000 Live Births

Gastroenteric Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population (Age-Adjusted)

Calendar Year
The Sanitation Facilities
Construction Program
Support the IHS Mission By:

The IHS Sanitation Facilities Construction Program provides technical and financial assistance to Indian tribes and Alaska Native communities for the cooperative development and continuing operation of safe water, wastewater, and solid waste systems, and related support facilities.
How

- Providing clean drinking water
- Treating and properly disposing of wastewater
- Proper disposal of solid waste
Sanitation Project Partnerships

- Tribes
- Utilities/Water & Sewer Districts
- Individual Participants
- EPA
  - Clean Water Act (CWA)
  - Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)
- Rural Utility Service
- State & Local Governments
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD)
- Tribally Designated Housing Authorities (TDHE)
In partnership with the tribes, the SFC Program provides the following services:

1. Maintain sanitation deficiencies inventory.
2. Environmental Engineering services.
3. Project development.
4. Funding for projects.
5. Professional design and construction services.
6. O&M training and technical consultation.
7. Advocate for Indian people on environmental health issues.
8. Emergency response services.
Types of SFC Funds

- **Program**
  - Environmental Health Support

- **Project**
  - Regular, Housing Support, Special, Emergency, ARRA
Types of SFC Project Funds

- Housing support – new and like-new homes
- Regular – existing homes
- Special
- Emergency
- ARRA
- Contributions
  - Project funds from EPA, RUS, DHUD, Etc
Challenge - SFC

- Identified needs for existing homes is over $94,000,000 (Sanitation Deficiency System) for specific projects for water, wastewater and solid waste facilities.

- Estimated new and like-new homes needs (Housing Priority System) for FY 2011 is over $14,000,000
WHO

- NATIVE AMERICAN HOMEOWNERS
- TRIBAL CEREMONIAL GROUNDS ($10K MAXIMUM)
- EXISTING HEAD START SCHOOLS ($10K MAXIMUM)
SELF GOVERNANCE TRIBES

- Absentee Shawnee Tribe
- Cherokee Nation
- Chickasaw Nation
- Choctaw Nation
- Citizen Potawatomi Nation
- Modoc Tribe
- Wyandotte Nation
DIRECT SERVICE TRIBES

- Clinton Field Office – 1 Tribe
- Holton Field Office – 4 Tribes
- Lawton Field Office – 8 Tribes (incl. TX)
- Miami Field Office – 7 Tribes
- Okmulgee Field Office – 1 Tribe
- Pawnee Field Office – 6 Tribes
- Shawnee Field Office – 3 Tribes
WHERE

Service areas includes:
- ALL OF OKLAHOMA
- 4 COUNTIES IN NE KANSAS
- RICHARDSON COUNTY IN SE NEBRASKA
- MAVERICK COUNTY, TEXAS
TYPES OF FACILITIES

- INDIVIUAL FACILITIES
  - ON-SITE - SEPTIC TANK
  - DRAINFIELD AND OTHERS
  - CONNECTION TO COMMUNITY SEWER SYSTEMS
  - DRILL WATER WELLS
  - CONNECTION TO COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM
  - INTERIOR PLUMBING ON EXISTING HOMES
TYPES OF FACILITIES

- COMMUNITY SANITATION FACILITIES SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

- MUST SERVE INDIAN HOMES
  - PRO-RATA SHARE
    - INDIAN HOMES
    - NON-INDIANS, TRIBAL OFFICES, BUSINESSES, CASINOS ETC.

Pump Station Wet Well Kickapoo Res. Kansas
HOMEOWNER CRITERIA

- HOME MUST BE ON INDIAN OWNED LAND
  - MAY BE A LEASE (5 YEAR MINIMUM ON INDIAN OWNED LAND)
- HOME MUST BE PRIMARY RESIDENCE
- HOMEOWNER MUST BE A MEMBER OF A FEDRALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBE (CBID CARD HOLDER)
- MUST BE SPONSORED/APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT
HOME TYPES

- THE HOME MUST FALL UNDER ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:
  - NEW
  - LIKE NEW CONDITION
  - HIP (HOME IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM)
  - EXISTING HOME

WATER SERVICE LINE AT NEW HOME SITE
SFC FY 2010 Funding Allocation

- Oklahoma City Area
  - Housing: $5,274,000.00
  - Regular: $7,161,601.00
  - EPA CWA: $1,898,013.00
  - EPA DWISA: $204,000.00
  - ARRA: $8,137,000.00
  - EPA ARRA: $2,428,110.00

- We are the third highest in allocation out of 12 Areas.
FUNDING

- TWO TYPES OF FUNDING
  - HOUSING FUNDS
    - SERVE NEW, LIKE NEW, HIP HOMES
    - CANNOT BE USED FOR PLUMBING
    - GET APPROXIMATELY $5 MILLION PER YEAR
FUNDING

– REGULAR FUNDING

- SERVE EXISTING HOMES (HIP HOMES, LIKE NEW HOMES) AND COMMUNITY WATER, WASTEWATER, SOLID WASTE PROJECTS
- CAN BE USED FOR INTERIOR PLUMBING
- SCORED IN THE SANITATION DEFICIENCY SYSTEM (SDS)
- TOP SCORING PROJECTS ARE FUNDED
- APPROXIMATELY $7 MILLION PER YEAR
Sanitation Deficiency System

- Scoring Factors
  - Health Impact
  - Existing Deficiency Level
  - Previous Service
  - Capital Cost
  - O&M Capability
  - Contributions
  - Local Tribe Priority
SDS

- The data are updated annually (real-time):
  - Required by law
  - New laws or regulations (example: arsenic)
  - To add new deficiencies
  - To delete funded projects
  - Population Growth
  - Construction Inflation
  - New homes not served
Tribal Consultation

- The IHCIA requires the IHS to consult with a tribe prior to reporting the SDS for that tribe.
- **Formal with documentation**
- Tribal consultation is required to both identify all eligible needs & obtain tribal priority scores.
- A tribe’s 1\textsuperscript{st} priority receives 16 points, 2\textsuperscript{nd} priority-12 points, 3\textsuperscript{rd}-8 points, 4\textsuperscript{th}-4 points & all others zero points for the tribal priority score.
WE TRY TO SERVE THESE HOMES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

- MEDICAL REASONS/REFERAL
- EMERGENCY WHERE THE HOMEOWNER HAS A DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONSENT ORDER AGAINST THEM
NON-ELIGIBLE HOMES

- WE ARE NOT ALLOWED BY LAW TO SERVE HUD/NAHASDA HOMES.
- SUMMER/VACATION HOMES
- HOMES NOT ON INDIAN OWNED LAND

WATER LINE EXTENSION LAWTON
Aerobic Tank Installation
SDS – Water/Sewer Line Extensions

- Water/sewer line extensions that serve Indian and non-Indian owned homes.
- These projects no longer have to be pro-rata share projects.
- The mainline may serve both, without a proportionate share of cost from non-IHS sources.
SDS Example

- 10 homes
- 7 Indian owned and 3 non-Indian owned
- Extension to RWD is 5,000 ft of 4” water line.
- Cost is $30,000
Example, continued

- SDS unit cost is $4,285 ($30,000/7 Indian homes)
- Scoring based on this.
- Non-Indians would be responsible for their own tap & meter fees and for their own water service line costs.
- 30% of the mainline cost would not have to come from non-IHS sources.
SDS Pro-rata Share Projects for Capital Improvements

- What about projects to improve or replace storage facilities, treatment facilities, pumping plants?
- Facilities will benefit both Indians and non-Indians served by the Town or Water District.
SDS – Prorata Share Projects for Capital Improvements

- IHS funds only the pro-rata share of the eligible Indian owned homes served by the Town/RWD.

- Remaining funding must come from other sources.
RWD has an ODEQ consent order and will replace the water treatment plant.

New plant costs $200,000.

100 homes total, no commercial uses.

40 Indian occupied homes.

30 homes are existing Indian owned homes.

10 homes were built with NAHASDA funds and are managed by the Tribal Housing Authority.
SDS – Capital Improvements
Example, continued

- IHS pro-rata share is $60,000.
- 30 homes are IHS eligible. The 10 NAHASDA homes are not eligible for IHS funding.
- $140,000 of the funding must come from other sources.
- Unit cost for IHS is $60,000/30 homes
- Unit cost is $2,000
Water Main Installation
Okmulgee Field Office 2010

- Dustin – McIntosh RWD#12 – New Well, Booster Station, 5 miles of 6”
- Okfuskee RWD #2 – 4,900 lf 4”
- Ottawa Co RWD #5 – 2,600 lf 4”, 6300 8”
- City of Eufaula – 700 lf 2”
- McIntosh RWD #13 – 1,650 lf 2”
- Okmulgee Co RWD #2 – 4,900 lf 4”
- Muskogee RWD #10 - 15,800 lf 4”, - 3,000 lf 2”
Cherokee ARRA 2009

- Adair Co. RWD#2 200,000 Gallon Storage Tank
- Adair Co. RWD#3 Back-up Generators
- TPWA Water Plant
- Cherokee Co. RWD#8 28,000 lf 6” 3,100 lf 4” and 52,200 lf 2” PVC
- Cherokee Co. RWD#3 Vance Springs WTP, Sparrowhawk and Gourd lane waterline.
- Delaware Co. RWD#1 Bradley waterline.
- Warner WTP Improvements
- Muskogee RWD#7 Improvements
- Delaware WTP Upgrade
- Fairland WWTP Upgrade
Projects - Emergency projects
Clarifier Renovation
Indian Homes Compared to All U.S. Homes

Homes Without Potable Water in the House (either haul water or piped water from unsafe source)

- U.S. All Homes: 1 Percent
- All Indian/AK Homes: 12 Percent
- Navajo Reservation: 25 Percent
- Alaska Native Homes: 38 Percent
Tribal Drinking Water Systems Compared to All Drinking Water Systems in the U.S.

- Cost of Per-Household Need for Improvements to Water Systems over Next 20 Years
  - U.S. Large Cities $970/house
  - U.S. Medium Size Cities $1,200/house
  - U.S. Small Cities/Towns $3,300/house
  - All Indian Communities $6,200/house
  - Alaska Native Comm. $43,500/house
Future

- Improve the health and well being of American Indian families.
- Provide water and wastewater facilities to an estimated 2,200 American Indian families this year.
- Increasing needs for water, wastewater and solid waste facilities construction.
- Increasing needs for water and wastewater improvements as EPA regulations increase.
- Specifically identify the water, wastewater and solid waste needs.
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