



Alaska Section

AMERICAN WATER RESOURCES ASSOCIATION

**2011 ANNUAL CONFERENCE**  
**APRIL 4<sup>TH</sup> – 6<sup>TH</sup>**  
**CHENA HOT SPRINGS, ALASKA**



**AMERICAN WATER RESOURCES  
ASSOCIATION**

*COMMUNITY, CONVERSATION, CONNECTIONS*



# Sources of Drinking Water in Alaskan Villages

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# Presentation Outline

1. Specifics about Alaska and significance of our analysis
2. Criteria for analysis – Database and AWRVI
3. Statewide data – maps and graphs of types of sources
4. Examples of village municipal water systems in Alaska
5. Vulnerabilities of water supply and delivery systems
6. Statewide correlations of source types and environmental characteristics
7. Agencies and Organizations involved
8. Resilience or Vulnerability?
9. Future work: Socioeconomic analysis and Kotzebue case study





# Importance of our analysis



Postmodern Eskimo. com



# Criteria for Analysis and Vulnerabilities Assessment

- Geophysical characteristics
- Social characteristics
- Economic characteristics
- Drinking water source and system characteristics



# Community Database Online provided by Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs

## Community Database Online

### AWRVI

- Vulnerability/Resilience Evaluation
- AWRVI assesses watersheds at local scales where land use is more important than climate



# Arctic Water Resources Vulnerability Index

## Why Use AWRVI?

- Fresh water is one of our most critical resources.
- Being able to see the "big picture" of the water that communities rely on is an important asset in the decision-making process.
- Cumulative impacts in a watershed can be assessed through this decision-support and community-building tool.
- It provides a framework to map and assess water resources, use-values and potential vulnerabilities under certain conditions.
- It is designed to be used specifically in the Arctic's varied and unique environment.

## Who Developed AWRVI?

- Researchers from the Resilience and Adaptive Management Group, the Water and Environmental Research Center, the Institute of Northern Engineering, and the International Arctic Research Center, University of Alaska.
- The Center for the Study of Complex Systems, University of New Hampshire.
- Alaska Science Center, The U.S. Geological Survey.
- The developers came from diverse cultural backgrounds, including small, resource-dependent communities.

## How Do I Access AWRVI?

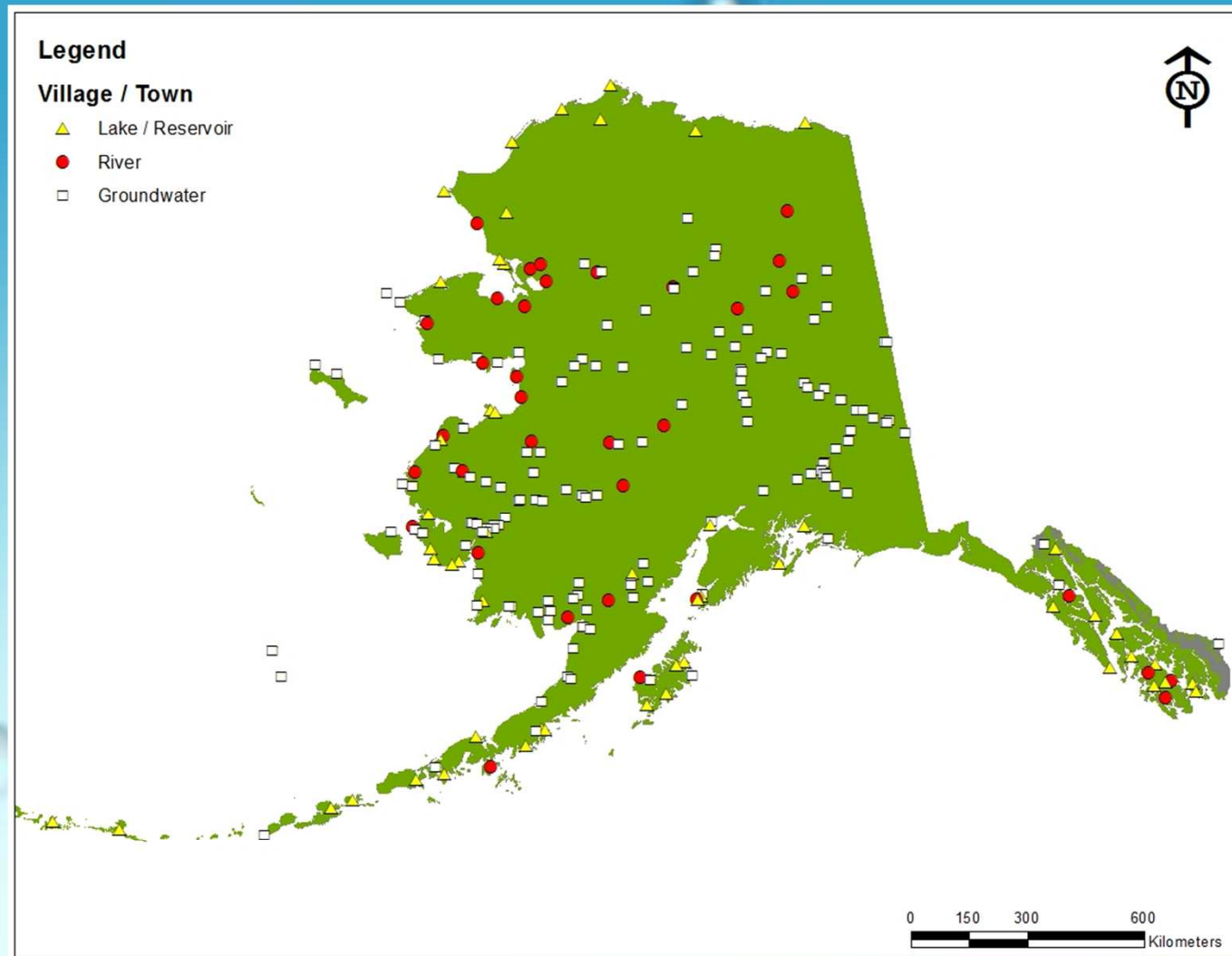
- AWRVI is available at <http://ram.uaa.alaska.edu/AWRVI>
- To request a hardcopy of the details of AWRVI, please contact:  
The Resilience and Adaptive Management Group,  
University of Alaska Anchorage  
3211 Providence Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99508  
Phone: 907-786-1136  
Fax: 907-786-1314

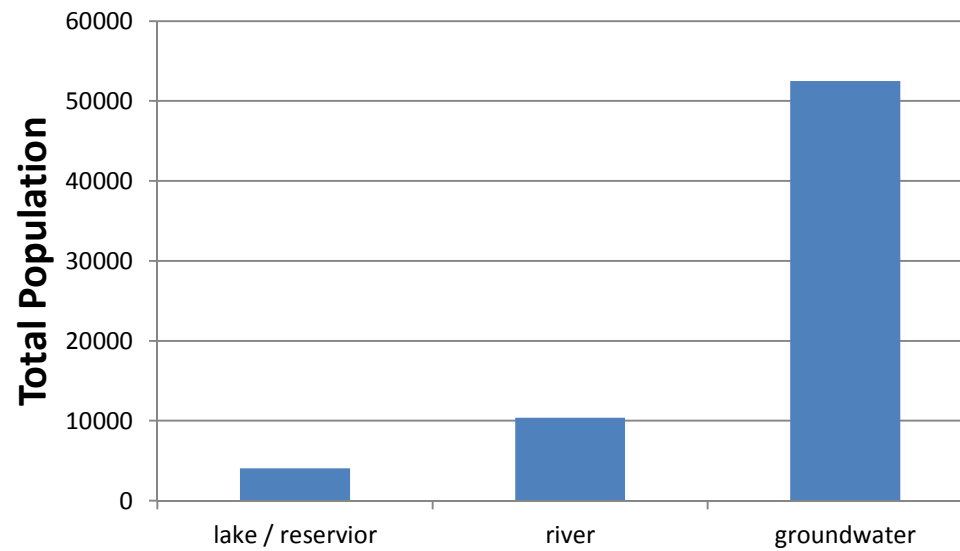
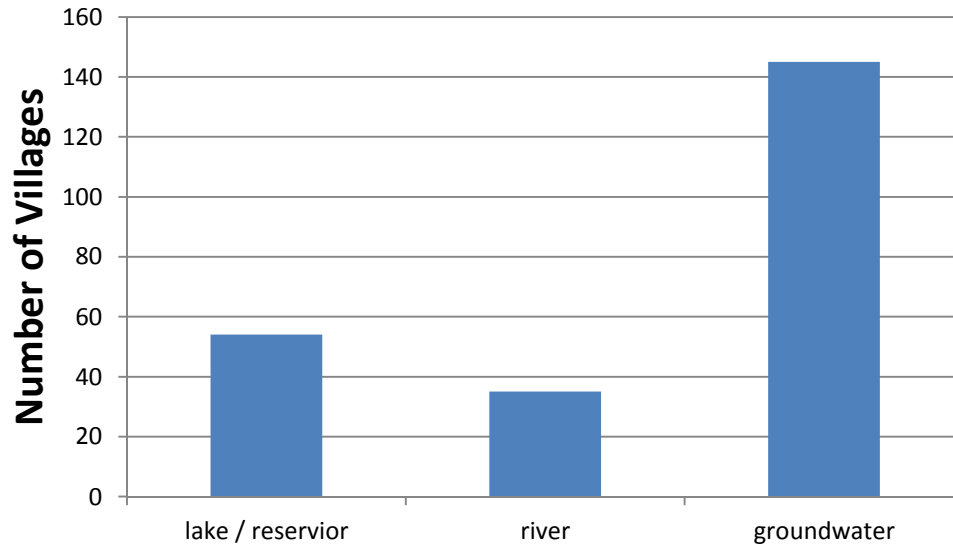
## Summary of AWRVI indicators:

Sub-index	Component	Indicator
AWRVI Physical	Natural supply	Precipitation
		Surface water storage
		River runoff
	Municipal supply	Reservoir and well yield
		Treatment technology
		Hydraulic gradient
		Water source diversity
	Quality	Water quality
	Permafrost status	Upstream development
		Permafrost distribution
Subsistence habitat	Aquatic subsistence habitat	
	Terrestrial subsistence habitat	
AWRVI Social	Knowledge	Traditional knowledge
		Education
		Residency
	Financial	Community wealth
		Information capacity
	Sensitivity to change	Land tenure
Community values		
Social network diversity		
	Perception of change	



# Distribution of major source types for village water supply





# LAKE water

**Atqasuk:**

233

Arctic

Continuous

-56 F – 78 F

5 "

\$ 14,732

Inupiat

Subsistence



# Technology used

## Standard setup for lake intakes

Submersible pump (Toolik)



Submersible pump below floating deck



# RIVER water

**Eek:**

296

Marine

Continuous

6 F – 57 F

22"

\$11,756

Yup'ik

Subsistence



Courtesy of Dan White



# WELL water

Deering:

133

Transitional

Discontinuous

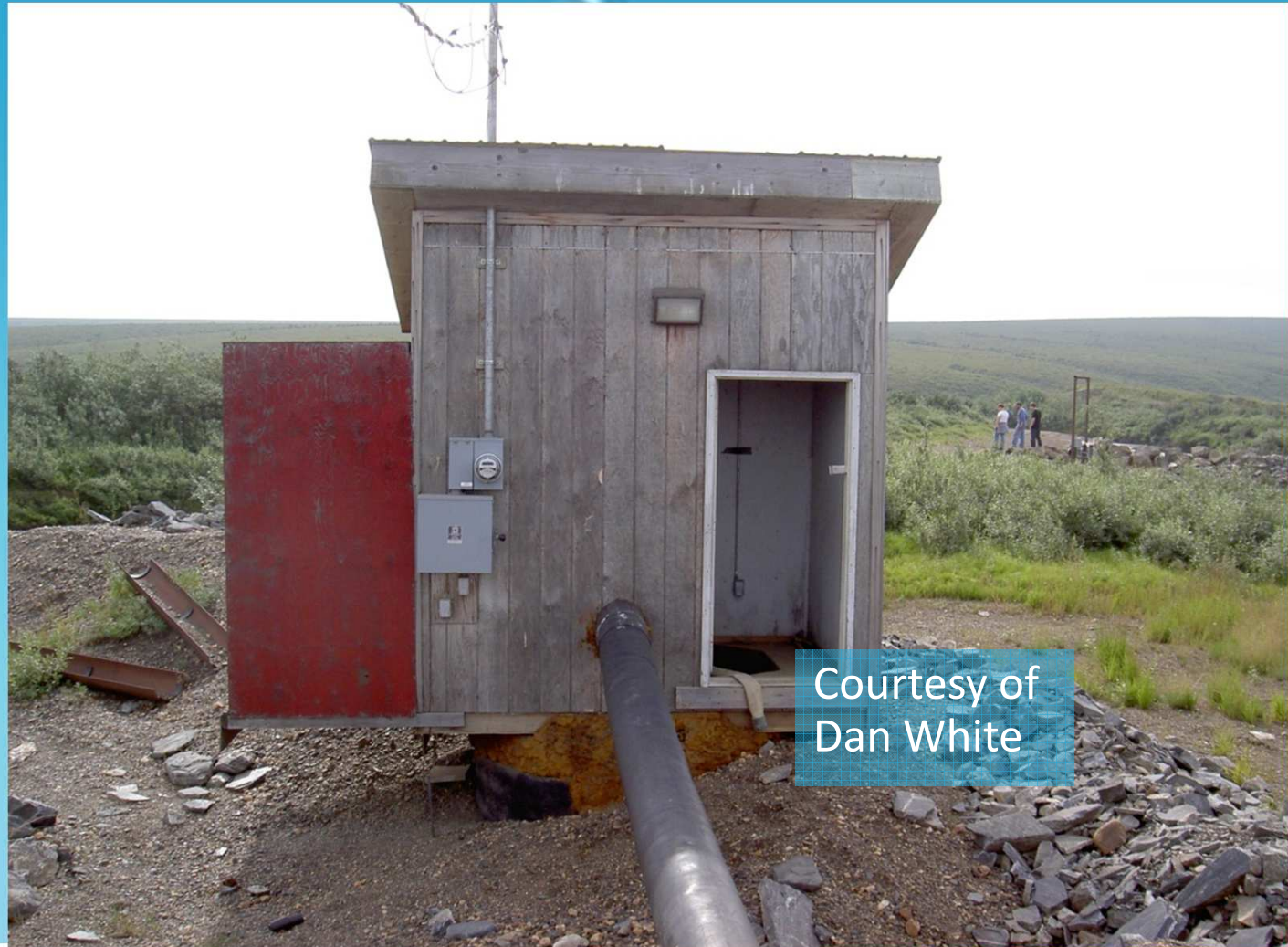
- 60 F – 85 F

9 "

\$14,565

Inupiat

Subsistence



# WELL water

Deering:



Courtesy of Dan White



# WELL water

Deering:



Courtesy of Dan White





# Potential Vulnerabilities

## LAKE/RESERVOIR, RIVER, GROUNDWATER

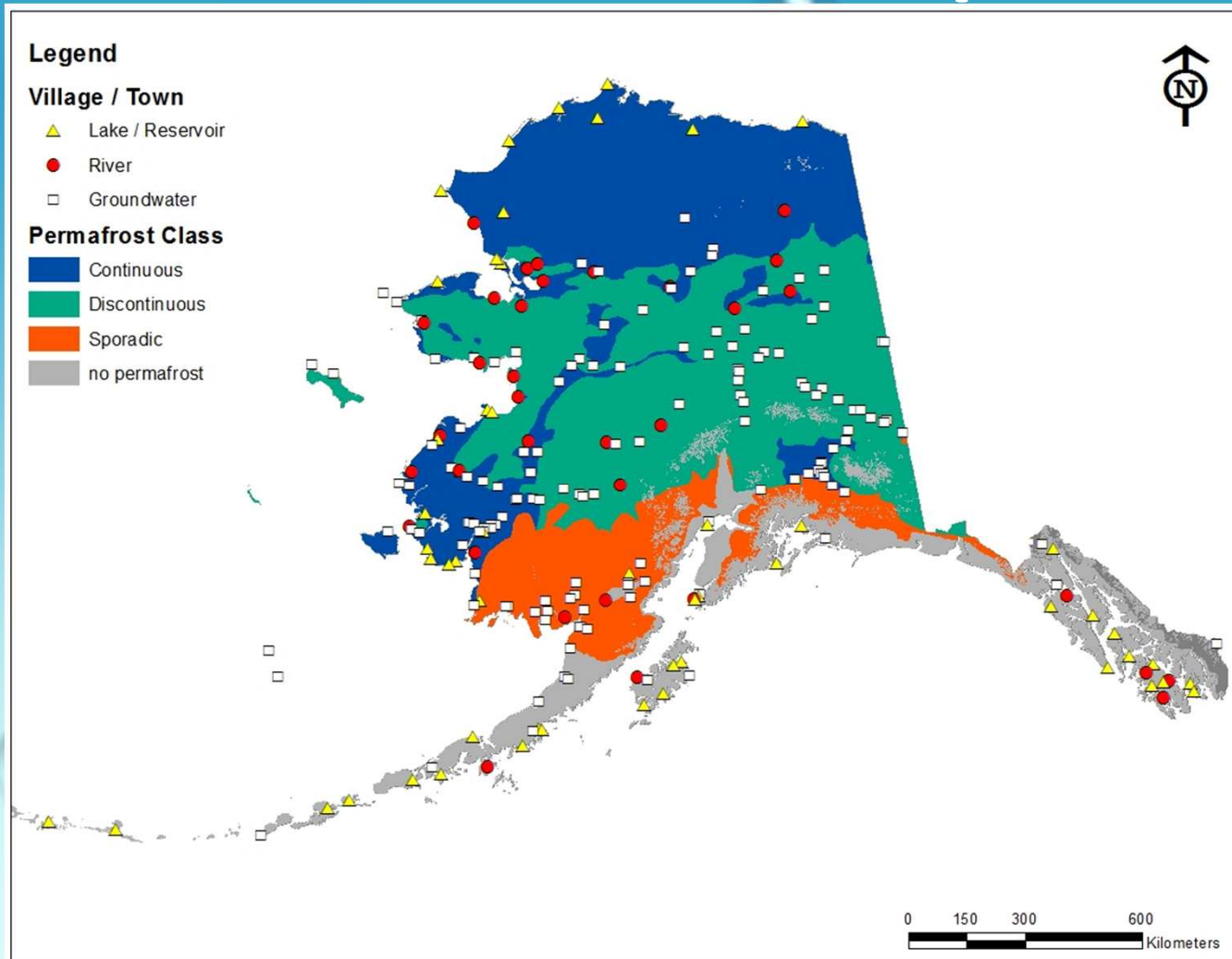
- Contamination
- Pollution (direct and watershed runoff)
- Dissolved Organic Carbon
- Climate related
- Permafrost thaw related changes in groundwater flow
- Drying and drainage
- Salt water intrusion
- Eutrophication
- Winter availability



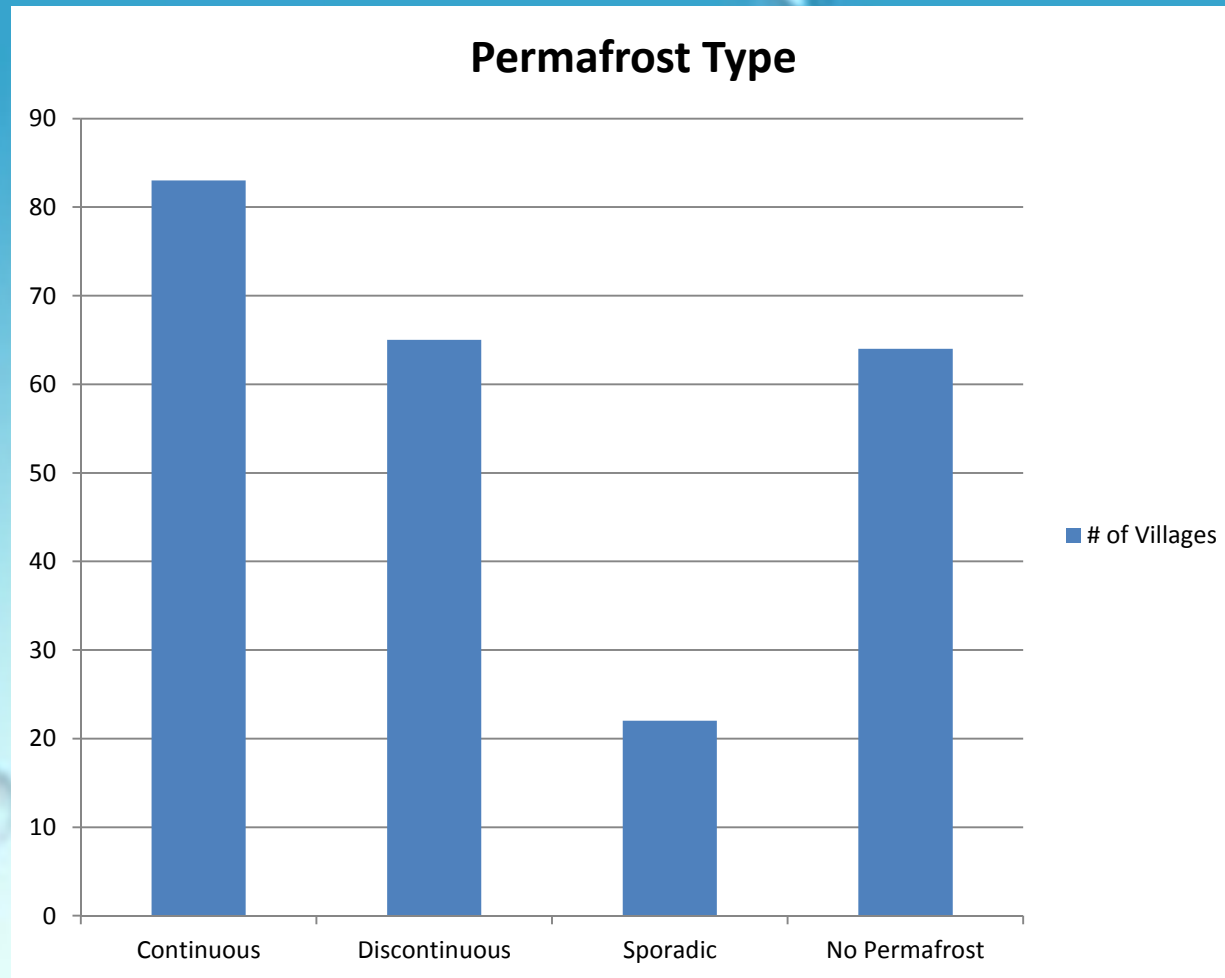
# Maps showing correlations between environmental characteristics and the drinking water source type



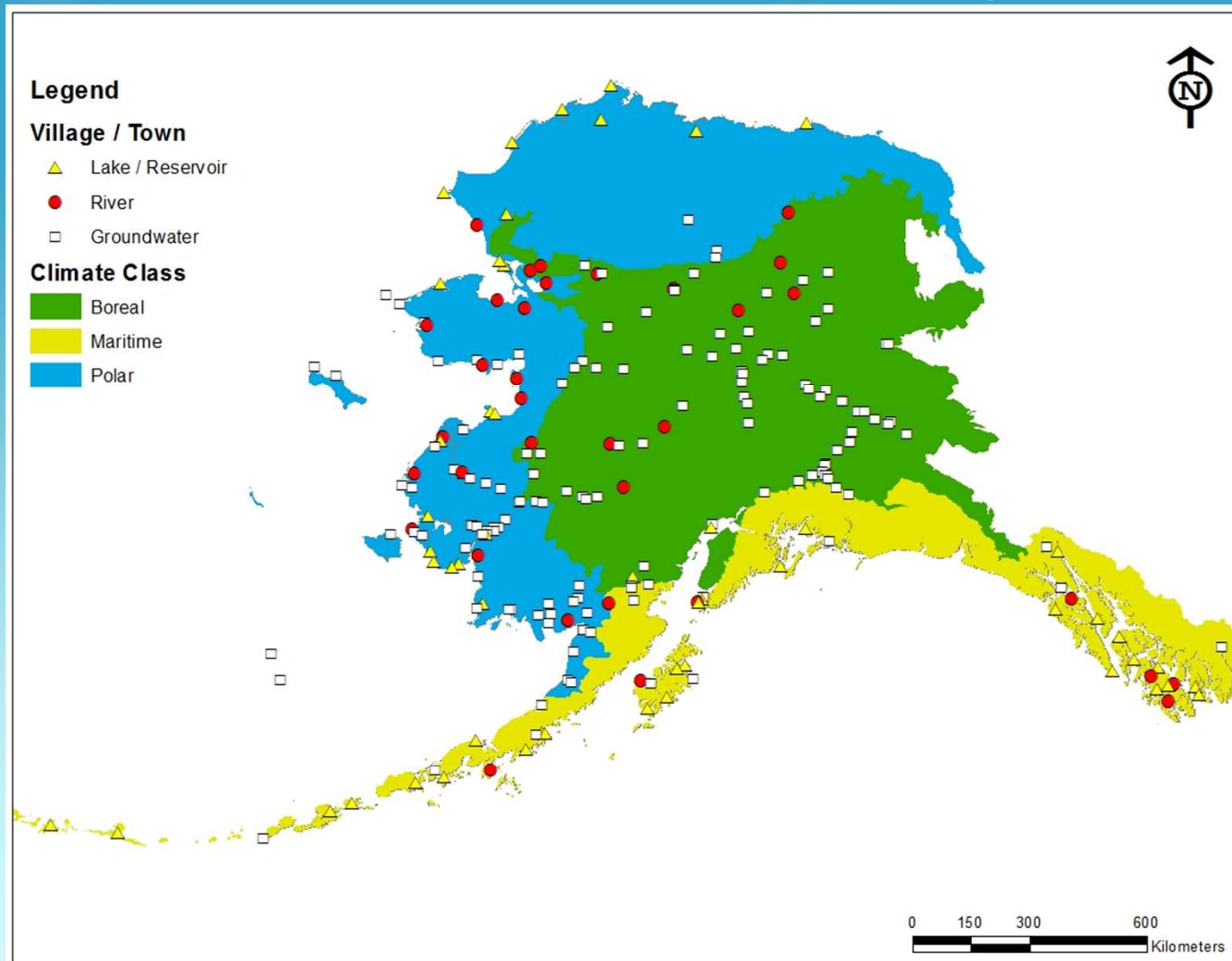
# Permafrost map



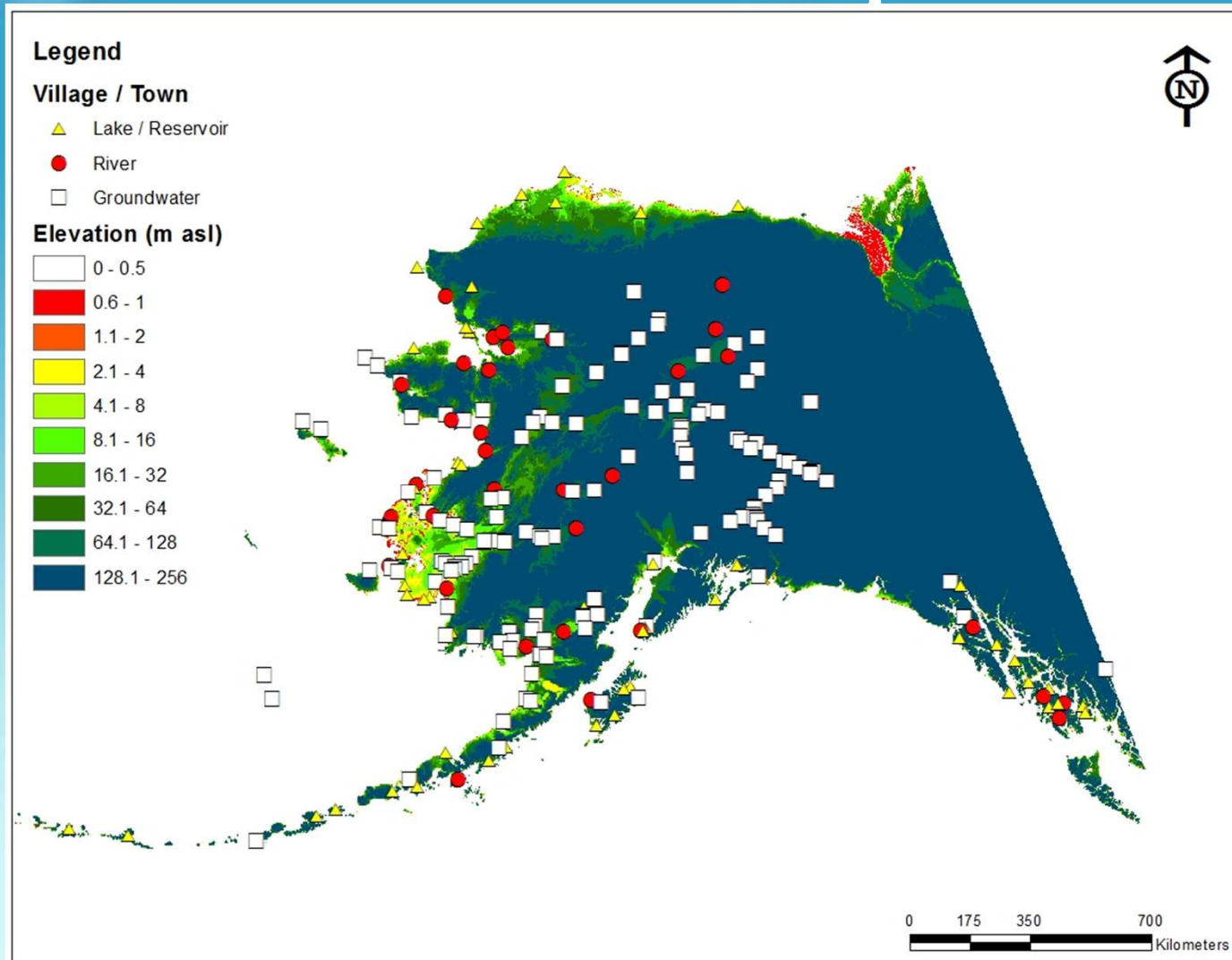
# Permafrost graph



# Climatic zones map

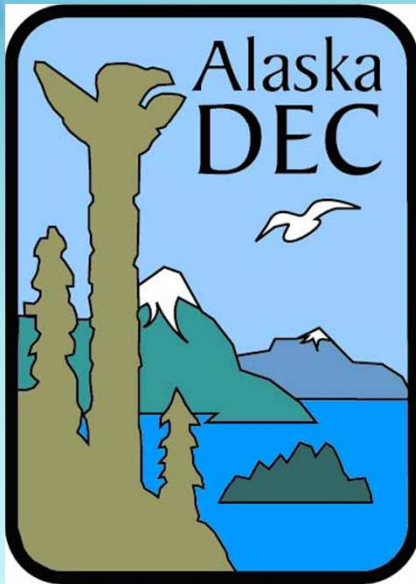


# Elevation map



# Agencies and Organizations Involved



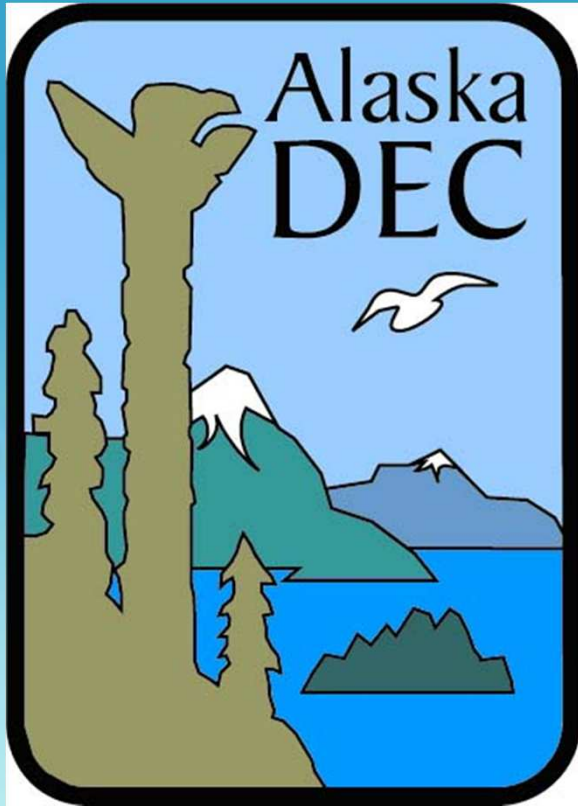






Health Data  
Climate Change related  
observations  
ARUC program  
Assisted Billing  
System Construction  
Funding  
Training





# Village Safe Water Program

Division of Environmental Health: Drinking Water Program



Help and services to the  
villages

Workshops

Maintenance

Circuit raiders



Laws and Regulations,  
Water quality standards  
Requirements –  
sampling... violations...



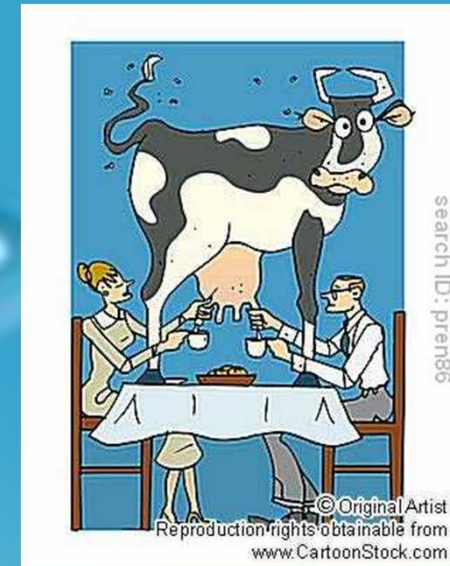


# Deeper understanding...

## CULTURE



# Deeper understanding.. CULTURE



# Deeper understanding...



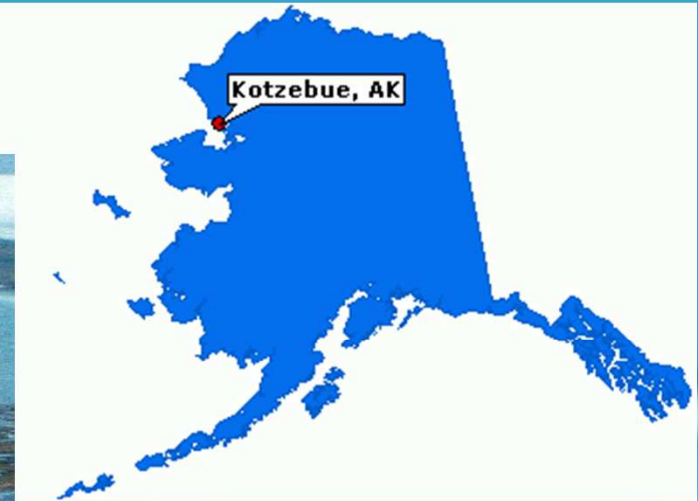


# Deeper understanding...

**ECONOMIC SITUATION, FEASIBILITY**  
**ENERGY IS A BIG ISSUE**



# Future Work:



# Acknowledgements:

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Lillian Alessa, UAA-RAM  
Andrew Kliskey, UAA-RAM

UNDERSTANDING  
COMMUNICATION  
COOPERATION  
EFFICIENCY

NSF-IPY: Municipal Water Systems &  
Resilience of Arctic Communities



Thank you for your attention!

