

ANCHORAGE LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE

Email: Anchorage.lio@akleg.gov 907-269-0111/ phone, 907-269-0229/fax

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: Karel Hauser, RDN, WD, MS

REPRESENTING: Self - Karel Hauser

BILL#/ SUBJECT: Susitna Dam Project
COMMITTEE &

HEARING DATE: March 5, 2015

cut funding for the Susitna dam
project - Enough money has been spent on
this project already and we have a deficit
in the Budget to deal with this year -

The fish in the Susitna River system
would be destroyed with the building of
this dam. ^{As a registered election member, I believe,} we need sustainable food like
fish for mankind to survive with over
population and scarce food & water commodities
available -

Please do not fund the Susitna dam
project

Thank you for listening.

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WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: Bill Hauser - South Anchorage

REPRESENTING: Self

BILL#/ SUBJECT: Susitna Dam
COMMITTEE &

HEARING DATE: Mar 5 - 15

A case
of trading
one resource
for another.

The Susitna Wapana Dam will be a fish
killer & I am retired ~~Fishery~~^{Fishery} Biologist with 50 years
of education, training and experience ~~in~~ including
35 years in Alaska.

Operation of the dam will alter the seasonal
flow regime of the river as well as the water temperature.
Fish production downstream from the dam will be
affected in a drainage that is already in distress.
Spawning and rearing ^{habitats} of salmon and resident fishes.

Collateral effects include roads with culverts,
~~and~~ power line corridors, ~~and~~ fuel spills, and
other infrastructure. e.g., run-of-river turbines.

Other hydropower sources are available w/o creating
a dam & converting a river ecosystem into a lake

BTW - Chuitna, Coal Project is a ~~too~~ horrid
idea, too.

Legislative Testimony— House Finance 2015

Good afternoon thank you for the opportunity to testify. I am Chris Turletes, the Facilities and Campus Service Director for the University of Alaska Anchorage. I encourage the committee to restore the new Facilities funding to the University Budget (\$2.77M). This funding goes to base and is needed to keep these building maintained for their lifecycle. I also urge you to more robustly support the University's operating budget at least at the Governor's request. It's critical for us to take care of the Facilities we have.

Fund the operating costs for new buildings: the Engineering Building and the Alaska Airlines Center (AAC) have been in the planning, design and have received Capital funding over several sessions. They are built. Last year you funded for **part** of the building maintenance and operating requirements for the Alaska Airlines Center which we brought on line in August 2014; we still need the rest of the requirement (\$1.12M) to take appropriate care of that facility. This summer we bring the new Engineering building on line and need to have it's (\$1.65M) maintenance, repair and operating funds to pay for the gas, electricity, cleaning, snow removal, building maintenance, grounds maintenance and service contracts for fire systems, building support systems and elevators. This money is necessary to keep the buildings safe, maintained and operable for the University students, staff, faculty and community users once it opens, and for its lifecycle (this funding goes to base it's not one time funding).

Fund the M&R/Operating requirements: Not providing maintenance and operating funding for our campuses exasperates the reduced operating funds funding and increased expenses we are already facing.

It's a double whammy. In FY 16 I will have to lay off a significant part of my workforce and not fund required parts, supplies and materials and essential training for the remaining staff; thru draconian space management initiatives we may force the closure of facilities in order to save on utilities, operations and maintenance costs. This will impact students matriculating and getting to work.

This brings me back to when I came to the University about 12 years ago many of our building systems equipment that was not working, pumps and motors that had been cannibalized to fix equipment elsewhere on campus, elevators had been shut down because we could not afford to repair them....We had a lot of temporary fixes (duct tape and clamps) out in the field that keep things operating **but** made for a very fragile infrastructure prone to unexpected failure. Today we still have a large backlog of maintenance, **but** we are getting to the preventative and routine maintenance that is vital to get the full life out of building systems. Without the new building funding; a healthy operating funding and renewal and deferred maintenance funding we are adding to the backlog of deferred maintenance. We will go from a fairly reliable physical plant to a fragile one; where we will be reacting to failures instead of preventing them.

I know there is a lot of need out there and a need to balance the State's budget. I think the Governor's strategy is plenty stark but will get us to a sustainable budget in a few years. If this year's cuts are deeper than what the Governor budget represents we risk the loss of critical staff and resources and will close our eyes to the needs of the infrastructure around us. Please restore the new building operating funding and the operating budget to the Governor's budget level. Thanks for this opportunity to testify.



Engineering and Industry Building – Why \$1.62 Million is Necessary (FY16 request)

UAA's new engineering building, the Engineering and Industry Building, opens in summer 2015. The annual maintenance and operating cost for this facility is \$1.62 million, which was requested in the UA FY16 Operating Budget. The Governor's budget does not include this request. Since this request was submitted our electricity cost has increased by 30% and our Natural Gas cost has had volatile swings resulting in an annualized increase of about 2% above the campus estimate. Without full funding UAA will not be able to perform necessary systems maintenance or fully cover operating expenses of this new facility. This will immediately triggering a maintenance backlog and less than desirable operating service levels.

A common misconception is that new buildings require little or no maintenance during the first year of operation. New buildings require daily, monthly and quarterly services and periodic maintenance to be performed on the mechanical systems. Not performing these scheduled maintenance and service obligations could cause warranties to become void and will increase the cost of replacement or repair of major systems in the future.

As with all new buildings, the Engineering and Industry Building comes with new human capital requirements. Facilities staff must learn the Center's systems and equipment and will require training. Frequent assessment is needed to determine the proper levels of preventive maintenance services and schedules.

First year activities also include investigating warranty issues, coordination of response, and inspection of work conducted; tool and equipment needed to operate the facility; detailed specific system and equipment training and discovery.

The 81,500 sq. ft. the Engineering and Industry Building is a complex facility that will be used to train the next generation of Alaska's engineers. The facility includes: 21 state-of-the-art laboratories; 2 eLearning classrooms; about 40 offices; 4 breakout rooms; a seminar room with interactive remote communications capability; a high-bay project design and

assembly area, complete with a 10-ton crane; a strong floor for materials and structures testing; and X freezers for cold regions testing. This facility will account for approximately 3% of the Anchorage campus space.

MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS

The Engineering and Industry Building is a high tech, high efficiency, and high density building. Due to its laboratory nature it will be a heavy energy consumer. The combination of high use, varied activities, and laboratory nature, the facility will be expensive to operate.

The engineering and Industry Building requires 4 air handling units to supply 74,000 SCFM of air circulation. These air handlers have 172 filters that will have to be replaced several times each year. Heating is provided by 2 gas fired high efficiency boilers and 2 indirect fired high efficiency water heaters.

Mechanical cooling will be provided to the building via air handling units, supplied by direct expansion cooling coils. The condensing units will be located on the roof, in close proximity to the air handling units to minimize refrigerant piping runs. There are 4 air cooled scroll condensing units (162 tons capacity), 1 dedicated heat recovery chiller (19 tons capacity) and 1 packaged dry cooler (50 tons capacity).

A chilled water system will be provide for telecom and electrical room cooling, supplemental cooling for computer dense classrooms and for the laboratory process cooling loads.

The mechanical systems for the facility are supported by 29 pumps, 5 expansion tanks, 7 unit heaters, 8 cooling coils, 108 variable air volume boxes, 2 flat plate heat exchangers, 9 exhaust fans/roof top exhaust fans/transfer air fans, 12 louvres, 3 backflow preventers, all of which need some level of maintenance.

COST BREAKDOWN

Maintenance costs are calculated by multiplying the total project cost, \$78.3 million by 1.5 percent, for a total of \$1.17 million.

Projected operating costs (utilities, custodial, and grounds) are calculated based on the average of the current operation costs on campus, which is \$5.50 per square foot. The Engineering and Industry Building is 81,500 gross square feet, equaling \$448,000 in estimated operating expenses.

Our total Maintenance & Repair and Operating request for the Engineering and Industry Building is \$1.62 million.

Why \$2.72 Million is Necessary (\$1.6 Funded in FY15 and balance \$1.12M requested for FY16)

UAA's new sports arena, the Alaska Airlines Center, opens in August 2014. The annual maintenance and operating cost for this facility is \$2.72 million, which was requested in the UA FY 15 Operating Budget. The Governor's budget reduced that amount to \$1.6M. The FY16 request seeks the remainder of the funding: \$1.12 million. Without full funding UAA will not be able to perform necessary systems maintenance or fully cover operating expenses of this new exciting facility. This will immediately triggering a maintenance backlog and less than desirable operating service levels.

At 197,000 sq. ft., the Alaska Airlines Center is a large, complex facility that will be used by both the internal campus community and the external Alaska community. The facility includes: a 5,000 seat performance gymnasium, 500 seat auxiliary gym, Gymnastics practice gym, 19 locker rooms, 3 fully equipped concession areas, over 62 offices, 2 fitness areas (for athletes and students), training rooms, 4 elevators (including the largest freight elevator in the state), and a therapy pool with an under-water treadmill for rehabilitation of injured athletes, and a 100 seat restaurant. This facility will account for approximately 9% of the Anchorage campus space.

Although the Center is designed and constructed to perform for many years to come, the unparalleled size of this facility and unique complexity make the maintenance and operation a factor that cannot be overlooked or under-funded. The requested \$2.72 million in operating funds is the amount required for UAA to adequately meet minimum maintenance and operations standards. We received the FY15 allocation of \$1.6M and we need the balance of \$1.12M in FY16.

MAINTENANCE

The Alaska Airlines Center requires 10 air handling units to supply 232,400 SCFM of air circulation. These air handlers will require 371 filters, many of which will need to be replaced several times each year.

Heating is provided by 4 high efficiency boilers and 3 high efficiency water heaters.

Cooling for the Center will be accomplished by pumping ground water from an on-site well through a 528 GPM heat exchanger and re-injecting the water back into the aquifer. This is a sustainable, closed-loop system that does not require discharging water into sewer or storm drain systems, or creeks.

The heating and cooling systems for the facility are supported by: 28 pumps, 10 expansion tanks, 36 unit heaters, 9 cooling coils, 56 heating coils, and 58 variable air volume boxes all of which need some level of attention.

This is a high volume uses space with a lot of public use and we expect upkeep maintenance to be higher than our campus average.

Maintenance costs are calculated by multiplying the total project cost, \$109 million by 1.5 percent, for a total of \$1.63 million.

OPERATIONS

In addition to utilities (natural gas, electric, and water and sewer) and custodial (janitorial and trash service), the operation of the Alaska Airlines Center includes extensive grounds keeping requirements. Approximately 11 additional acres of paving must be maintained. This includes snow plowing, lighting, sanding, sweeping, sealing, striping, trash collection, and asphalt and curb repair.

30,000 sq. ft. of hardwood, performance floors and 13,000 sq. ft. of glazing requires regular cleaning and maintenance. A portion of this glazing is 73 ft. above the ground.

Projected operations costs are calculated based on the average of the current operation costs on campus, which is \$5.50 per square foot. The Alaska Airlines Center is 197,000 gross square feet, equaling \$1.09 million in estimated operating expenses. As stated above this is already understated.

Our FY16 request for the Alaska Airlines Center is for the balance of the stewardship funds not previously allocated: \$1.12 million.

CURRENT COSTS

During the first 5 months of activity the facilities operation and maintenance expenses of the Alaska Airlines Center have averaged approximately \$135,000/month. Current programmatic activities are not fully utilizing the building – which is expected to change in the second year - and we have experienced a mild winter. We anticipate a double digit rare increases in utilities and increases in maintenance costs.

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WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: Lisa Danielson

REPRESENTING: Parents as Teachers

BILL#/ SUBJECT: HB 72
COMMITTEE &

HEARING DATE: 3/5/15

I cannot stress enough the importance of investing in Early Childhood and particularly in the Home Visit model "Parents as Teachers"

As a young mother 30 years ago I had the opportunity to participate in a home visit model that was offered in my community. From this opportunity I learned many new approaches to raising my two young sons. I learned more about how to parent and about their growth + developmental stages. I also learned about how their brain develops as I worked with them and provided activities that helped them learn. This was such an inspiration to me that I pursued my education in early childhood and have worked and supported families in this field for the past 25 + years.

I have also seen the benefits to the many families that I have had the honor of supporting. Families have been linked to valuable resources that have helped both their family growth as well as their children's growth.

Services that include safe housing, enrollment & diagnosis for Infant Learning programs, WIC, English as a second language families and

many other program that support our families,

Please consider investing in early childhood
and the future of our children

Good afternoon Chairman and committee members.

My name is Pat falon and I am an Alaskan resident

I am asking you strongly not to cut any positions from the Department of Labor, particularly positions that are funded 75% by federal funds, makes no sense and is short sighted. Governor Walker has already identified the DOL for 12% cuts in unrestricted general funds.

I am also asking that you don't eliminate the funding for vocational training to Alaskans. Alaska has a large issue with out of state hire. Alaskans continually need training and education in the vocational field. Our new governor is very familiar with vocational training and apprenticeship programs.

With the new construction projects and the continuing projects, Alaskans need to have the training to do the work. Working Alaskans support our economy around the state from prudoe bay to south east Alaska. Working Alaskans money stays in the state and does not go out of state like the nonresident paychecks do.

Thank you so much for your time and attention.

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WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME:

Eileen Floyd

REPRESENTING:

Best Beginnings

BILL#/ SUBJECT:

COMMITTEE &

Operating + Mental Health Budget.

HEARING DATE:

3/5/15

I am asking you to restore the funding to Best Beginnings, Parents as Teachers and Pre-K programs as we all know tomorrow's success begins today. There couldn't be a truer statement when it comes to early learning. The science is clear. The first 5 years are critical.

These programs are making a difference in our state. Invest wisely, put our money where it works, invest in early learning.

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WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: Paul A. Shadura II

REPRESENTING: myself

BILL#/ SUBJECT: House Operating Budget
COMMITTEE &

HEARING DATE: 03.05.15

Chairman Neuman, chairman Thompson, My name is Paul A. Shadura II. I reside on the Kenai Peninsula. I am representing myself as a third generation commercial fisherman. I am deeply concerned today that our future health and well being of our renewable resources are in jeopardy. We all know of the dire dire financial constraints we are in. We should remember that the historical baseline economy of this great state ^{and is} based on our abundant renewable resources. It would be a tragedy if we ignore the future of our salmon resources. Current cuts to the Chinook initiative effort coupled with other vital King salmon assessment programs place our future generations well being at great risk. The states majority population reside here within our south central communities. Without constant vigilance, utilizing professional managers, using the best scientific practices, without a long term financial commitment a drastic reduction or even no harvest opportunity will be available for our subsistence people, our sport fishers or commercial fishing stakeholders. Please don't use the blunt knife, consider the long term investment & benefits for our future Alaskans.



Medicaid Expansion Testimony March 5, 2015

Southcentral Foundation whole-heartedly supports Medicaid expansion in Alaska. Expanding Medicaid will improve access for all Alaskans when it comes to preventive and primary care, substance abuse treatment, behavioral health counseling, and ultimately, will save lives.

SCF is an Alaska Native-owned, nonprofit health care organization that serves 65,000 Alaska Native and American Indian people living in Anchorage, the Mat-Su region and 55 villages that make up the Anchorage Service Unit.

Our vision is a Native Community that enjoys physical, mental, emotional and spiritual wellness. Our mission is to work together with the Native Community to achieve wellness through health and related services.

Since taking over health care delivery from the Indian Health Service, the Native Community across Alaska has had more access to health care services, thanks largely to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, SCF's partner in owning and managing the Alaska Native Medical Center here in Anchorage.

Improving access to care allows more Alaska Native people to be seen more often in Tribal facilities, shifting costs from state to federal Medicaid payments.

Alaska Native people from across the state come to Anchorage for care at ANMC. We've significantly increased capacity in terms of space and specialty services, allowing more Alaska Native and American Indian people to receive care at ANMC.

- Wait times for most services have dropped dramatically
- New specialty providers were recruited
- And further expansion is underway in the emergency department, critical care and specialty clinics

As of January, fiscal-year-to-date ANMC utilization rates are higher than last year, including:

- Operating Room Procedures up 4.7 percent
- Endoscopy Procedures up 33.2 percent and
- Specialty Clinic Encounters up 14.2 percent

SCF's Nuka System of Care has resulted in substantial improvements in the Anchorage Service Unit, including

- A 50 percent drop in Urgent Care and ER utilization
- A 53 percent drop in hospital admissions and
- A 65 percent drop in specialist utilization, to name a few

On behalf of Southcentral Foundation, our Alaska Native leadership and customer-owners, I close by asking you to support Medicaid expansion in Alaska.

Joshua Franks, Manager of Development
Resource & Development
Southcentral Foundation
(907) 729-4955

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WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: Patrick Reinhal

REPRESENTING: Self

BILL#/ SUBJECT: Operating POWSET
COMMITTEE &

HEARING DATE: 3-5-15

- I support Medicaid Expansion - It saves the state \$.
- I support Human Services Matching grant funds,
- Please fully fund Alaska Legal Service
They are only ones serving poor elderly &
disabled
- Keep funding MEDICAID WAIVERS

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Email: Anchorage.lio@akleg.gov 907-269-0111/ phone, 907-269-0229/fax

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: Faamafu F Kimoto
REPRESENTING: PAI (Parents As Teachers)

BILL#/ SUBJECT: _____
COMMITTEE & _____

HEARING DATE: 03/05/2015

Here I am a parent of a 2yrs old in this program. Parents as Teachers is a very important program to my son MJ. He is only 2yrs but he knows his letters, numbers, colours and some shapes. He can read a book by flipping the pages and say it out with his own words. He has interest in school in a young age and it helps him to ready for Kindergarten.

So please it's not too late restore the cut on Parents As Teachers. I am supporting this program 100% because of its benefits to our children.

Thank You and Have a Bless Day.

Email: faamafukimoto10@gmail.com
Address: 5417 E 4th Ave
Anchorage AK 99508.

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Email: Anchorage.lio@akleg.gov 907-269-0111/ phone, 907-269-0229/fax

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: Jane Forrest

REPRESENTING: Parents as Teachers

BILL#/ SUBJECT: HB 72
COMMITTEE &

HEARING DATE: 3-5-15

The best time to start building solid language skills is in the first 3 years of life. This is science supported. Parents as Teachers strongly supports early literacy and teaches parents how they can enhance their child's vocabulary. With greater vocabulary a child is better able to express thoughts and emotions and more able to handle adversity. Children with larger vocabularies perform better in school — again this is supported by science. Better performance in school enhances self esteem and the desire to achieve more. Parents as Teachers makes positive change in families for a small price. As we invest in our children, we invest in our country's future.

HB 12

Good afternoon! I'm Clare Doig of Anchorage, a lifelong Alaskan and forester and currently Board President of The Working Forest Group. I am here to testify on the devastating impacts to our state forests if the Division of Forestry Timber Sale Program is eliminated.

The Working Forest Group's mission is to educate Alaskans by promoting and implementing active forest management, and the State of Alaska's Timber Sale Program is the backbone of our State's working forest.

This program not only provides revenues to the State, but also jobs and employment opportunities, it supplies energy for commercial and residential use, protects our public and communities against wildfire risk, and provides access for multiple use activities and subsistence lifestyles. At the same time, the Division of Forestry is overseeing and enforcing the Forest Resources and Practices Act.

If this program is eliminated the following will happen:

- Further threaten the existence of the Viking Lumber sawmill in Klawock – a major Prince of Wales Island employer!
- Further restrict the already constrained availability of timber sales and raw materials for the many small sawmills in Southeast Alaska and elsewhere in the state.
- Threaten the availability of forest residue biomass utilized by schools in Craig, Tok, and Delta Junction that rely on State of Alaska timber sales.
- Further threaten the already dwindling industrial infrastructure for the timber industry in the region – we are currently at a tipping point!
- Again, I can only see the elimination of the Timber Sale Program as a detriment to the State of Alaska and our State's entire Working Forest concept.
- I leave you with the following question:

"How do you protect the 400 private sector jobs, the timber industry, and any possibility of future affordable wood energy, e.g. wood biomass for electrical generation or space heat with this proposed legislation?"

Thank you for your time and service to the State of Alaska.

My name is Monica Wright. I've lived in Alaska for the past 20 years. I'm a wife, a mother of two boys, a former advertising executive, and in May of this year, I'm going to be a doctor.


Ten years ago, I was working with my client at Providence Alaska Medical Center and I asked her if any of their doctors came from Alaska. She told me about the Alaska WWAMI program. That evening, I researched the program online and learned that I could pursue my life-long dream of becoming a family doctor. Two weeks later, I signed up for my first chemistry class at UAA. With two kids in diapers and working full time, I took five years to complete my pre-med requirements. And while most students apply to a dozen or more medical schools, I only applied to the Alaska WWAMI program. At the time, moving out of state was not an option for me and my family. I was honored to be accepted to the University of Washington School of Medicine.

I am an Alaska track student, which means I've completed 3 of my 4 years of schooling mostly here in Anchorage. And starting this fall, WWAMI students will be able to complete all of their training in Alaska. And for every 20 students trained, an average of 17 return to our state to practice medicine. This program is key to addressing the shortage of physicians in Alaska and the ever-expanding healthcare needs of our communities. After I complete residency, my long-term goal is to build a family practice in an underserved community in Alaska.

I know I speak for many of my WWAMI classmates when I say I wouldn't be graduating from medical school if it weren't for this program. And I've spoken to many, many pre-med UAA students over the past four years, who are right now working hard toward their goal of becoming a future Alaska doctor.

Please consider removing the intent language proposing to eliminate the WWAMI program.

Thank you.


Monica Wright MSIV WWAMI

3/5/15
Date

Good afternoon. My name is Jane Shelby, I am the Director of the Alaska WWAMI Medical Education Program at UAA. I'd like to share with you some of the positive impacts that the WWAMI program provides to Alaska.

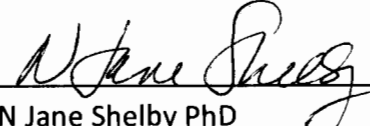
The WWAMI program is Alaska residents' single guaranteed point of access to public medical education and is a major contributor to Alaska's physician workforce.

- Alaska has a shortage of physicians, especially primary care—61% of Alaska WWAMI graduates choose primary care.
- Of the 202 actively practicing licensed WWAMI graduates in Alaska in 2015, 58% show a long-term return rate (6-45 yrs).
- WWAMI graduates represent over 14% of the total number of licensed Alaska physicians today, a number that will grow rapidly in the next few years, if the current program size is retained at 20 students per class year Without WWAMI graduate generated physician recruitment, Alaska is at the mercy of who can be recruited to Alaska and for what level of compensation-physician recruitment from the Outside costs much more than educating Alaska WWAMI students
- WWAMI is extremely cost effective - Alaska spends \$4.62 per capita on medical education- States like North Dakota and Texas spend more than \$20.00 per capita

We appreciate the funding for the WWAMI program in the budget this year, however we are very concerned with the intent language that proposes a gradual elimination of the program. Elimination of the WWAMI program will deal a severe blow to the Alaska physician workforce, and deny Alaska students the opportunity to train to become Alaska physicians,

Please consider removing this language.

Thank you.


N Jane Shelby PhD

3.5.2015
Date

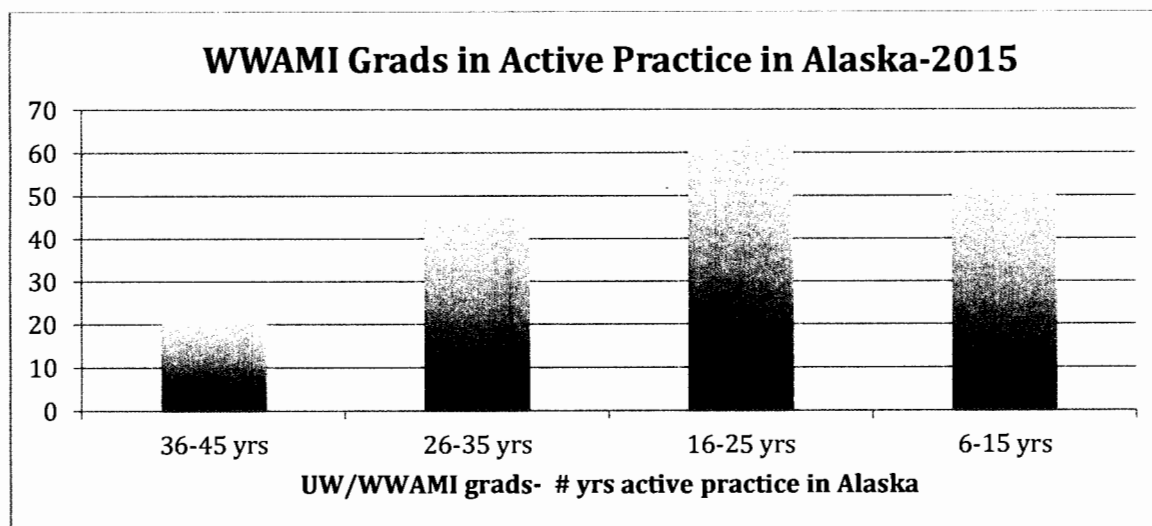
WWAMI Graduates in Active Practice in Alaska-2015

The Alaska Medical Association provided data on the University of Washington School of Medicine/WWAMI graduates who have current licenses in Alaska. There are currently 289 WWAMI graduates licensed in Alaska, and of those, **202 are actively practicing medicine in Alaska***. Further analysis demonstrated a long-term presence in Alaska for the majority of licensed WWAMI graduates.

Graduated prior to 2009: 182 currently practicing (90% of 202)

Graduated prior to 1999: 130 currently practicing (66% of 202)

Of the active practicing UW/WWAMI graduates, there are 21 WWAMI graduates who have practiced for 36-45 years in Alaska; 45 graduates who have practiced for 26-35 years in Alaska; 64 graduates who have practiced for 16-25 years in Alaska; and 52 who have practiced for 6-15 years in Alaska; and finally there are 16 more recent graduates with active licenses for 1-5 years (most graduates after 2011 are still in residency training).



UW/WWAMI graduates are by far the largest cohort of practicing physicians in Alaska, with over 14% of the total number of Alaska physicians (the next largest group is from the University of Minnesota at 3.1%). The 2006 Alaska Physician Task Force projected a need for 100 new physicians each year in Alaska to cover healthcare need growth and retirement of current physicians. UW/WWAMI graduates are meeting this need with long-term service to Alaska.

*From 1971 to 2011 there are 348 WWAMI graduates from Alaska- 202 actively licensed practicing UW/WWAMI physicians in 2015 – **58% long-term return rate** (compare to national average of 39%)

Alaska WWAMI Medical Education 2015

Alaska's Medical School



WWAMI Facts

- WWAMI has been AK's medical school for over 44 years.
- More than 414 Alaska residents have earned medical degrees through WWAMI (97% completion rate).
- The average return rate of AK students graduating from WWAMI is 47%; this number increases to nearly 84% return-on-investment, when including all non-AK WWAMI graduates practicing in the state.
- Over 170 AK Physicians have clinical faculty appointments at UW.
- It takes a minimum of 7 years from entry to practice to become a physician (4 years in medical school, 3 years in residency).
- Alaska has a shortage of physicians: primary care, psychiatry, emergency medicine
- AK WWAMI graduates choose primary care residencies (61%)
- More than 71% of state funds committed each year to the WWAMI program are spent in Alaska
- AK WWAMI students who do not return to AK to practice must 'payback' the state's subsidy
- AK's aging population and rural/frontier nature combine to produce a large medically underserved population.

Program Summary

In 1971, Alaska entered into a cooperative program with the University of Washington School of Medicine (UWSOM) and the states of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming subsequently joined, resulting in "WWAMI", the acronym for the partner states. WWAMI's goal is to make medical education accessible to students in northwestern states that do not have independent medical schools, and to help meet physician workforce needs for each of the states.

Alaska WWAMI Program Goals:

1. Access to public medical education for Alaska residents (UWSOM- top 10 US medical school)
2. Alaska physician workforce: encourage graduates to choose careers in primary care medicine and locate their practices in underserved or rural areas in Alaska
3. Support and encourage talented students, especially minority students, to enter the field of medicine

How Does the Program Work?

The program operates through a decentralized education process. In Alaska, 20 new medical students enter the program each year and complete their 1st year of studies on the UAA campus. Until 2015, students joined WWAMI participants from other states in Seattle for the 2nd year of classroom studies, this is now changing.

New Curriculum and new opportunity for Alaska

A new curriculum commences in fall semester, 2015, where Alaska WWAMI students will spend the equivalent of the 1st and 2nd year of medical school at UAA, for the 18 month Foundations Phase. Alaska WWAMI students will no longer relocate to Seattle for classes.

Clinical training (years 3 and 4) can be completed in Alaska, and across the WWAMI region. Both Anchorage and Juneau offer the full complement of third-year clinical training, and single-specialty clinical rotations for both the third and fourth years are available across Alaska (243 student rotations in 2014-open to all WWAMI students). This provision of clinical training in Alaska engages over 170 Alaska physicians in helping educate the next generation and helps recruit WWAMI students to Alaska communities.

State Support

The state of Alaska provides a subsidy for each student enrolled in the program. For FY14 the state provided \$2.9 M to support 59 students in years 2-4 of the WWAMI program at an average subsidy per student of \$49,000 annually, while students pay on average an additional \$30,000 in tuition per year. Also, the state of Alaska supports the 1st year program at UAA. Collectively, over 71% of state funds committed each year to the WWAMI program is spent in Alaska, supporting classroom teaching at UAA and clinical teaching of WWAMI students in 43 clerkships located throughout the state.

Alaska Physician Workforce

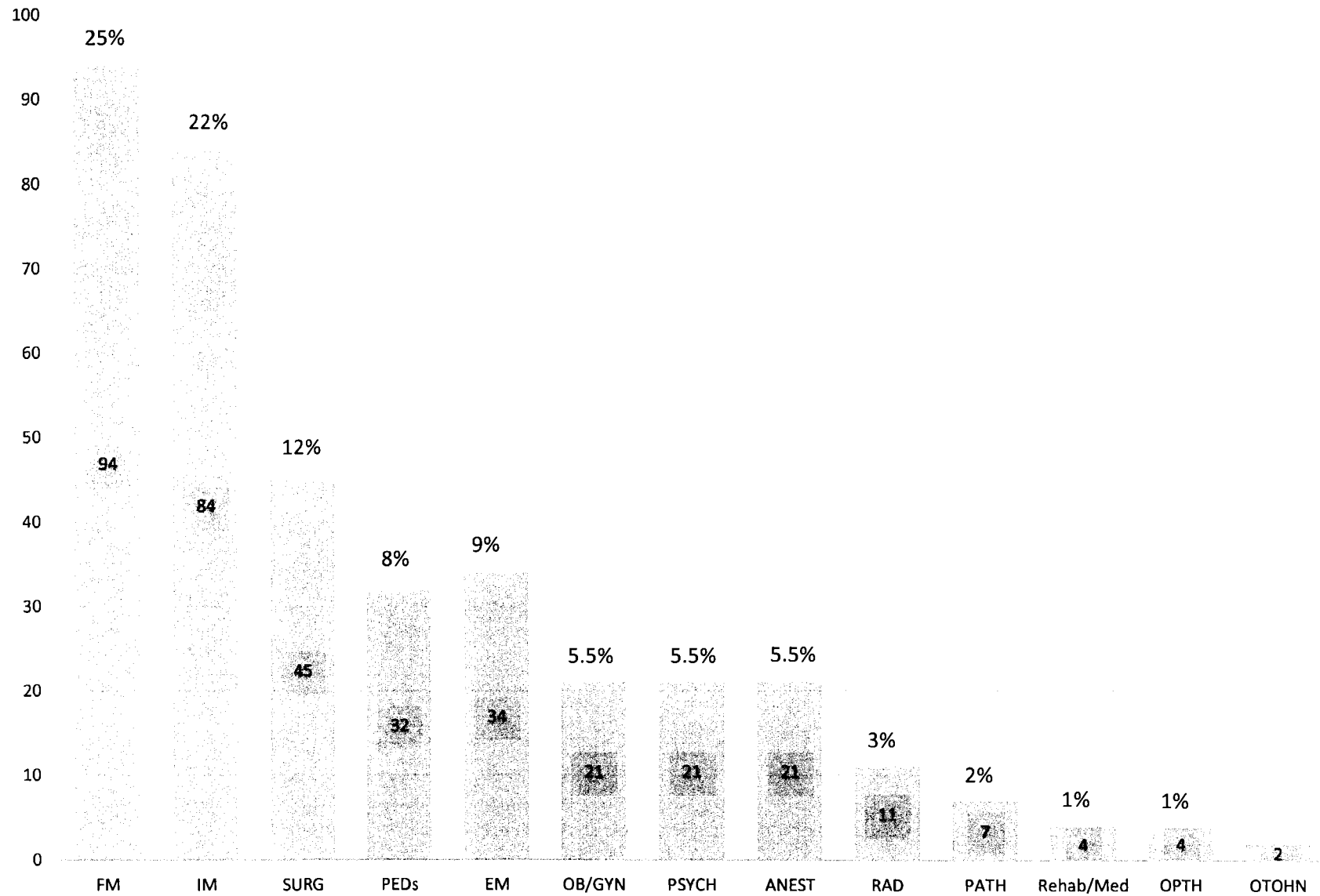
Alaska has a shortage of physicians, especially primary care doctors. Alaska WWAMI continues to address this need, with an 84% return on investment (translating to approximately 17 WWAMI graduates returning to Alaska to practice for every 20 students Alaska trains). The majority of Alaska WWAMI students choose to practice in primary care (61%).

The partnership between the University of Washington School of Medicine and Alaska continues to be a productive and cost-effective approach for meeting the needs of the physician workforce in Alaska.



Practice Specialty - Alaska WWAMI Graduates (e1971-e2010)

Total Graduates = 380



How Does WWAMI Benefit Alaska?

Saving the State Money While Providing a Top Tier Education. Training the future physician workforce is costly. It can cost over \$100 million to start a new medical school. WWAMI allows Alaskans to have a high quality regional medical school without the high cost of an independent medical school.

The per capita cost for public medical education in Alaska is **\$4.62**. This is far less than other states with comparable populations, such as North Dakota and South Dakota, where the per capita costs are over \$20.00 per student. In Texas, the state spends \$22.74 per capita for medical student education, comparable to most other states.

Nearly every other state in the country supports public medical education through their respective university systems, and at a much higher cost than Alaska's budget for the WWAMI program. The average annual state support per year in Alaska is **\$49,000** per student, compared to the national average state support of \$102,000 per student.

Strong Return on Investment for the State. The program is not a drain on public resources, it is a financial plus. Of the \$3.4 million spent each year on the program, 71% is spent in the state. These funds pay for the 1st year classroom instruction, and for management of 43 clerkships and 20 preceptorships, where over 170 physicians in Alaska participate as faculty teaching WWAMI medical students. An economic impact study of the WWAMI program in Montana (2011), found that for every dollar allocated to the program by the state, **\$5.14 dollars** was generated in the statewide economy.

WWAMI graduates return to Alaska to practice medicine at an astounding rate of **84%!** This includes a 47% rate of Alaska WWAMI graduate return, and additional number of WWAMI graduates from other states who move to Alaska. Of the Alaska WWAMI graduates who do not return, there is a requirement to 'payback' the state's investment, thus further reducing risk to the state.

The WWAMI program not only creates physicians, who return to Alaska to practice, but it creates jobs- jobs for faculty and staff to educate medical students, and upon returning to Alaska, the new physicians further contribute to the growth of the healthcare industry in Alaska. The economic impact of one primary care physician has been estimated at over \$1 million/year, with creation of an average of 5 fulltime staff positions, with both direct and multiplier factors fueling economic stimulus.

Addressing Physician Workforce Needs for Alaska. Alaska has a physician shortage, and relying on recruitment (competing with the entire nation which has a shortage of primary care physicians) or using temporary locum tenens to staff clinics is not the answer. **Alaska must GROW IT'S OWN- educate Alaskans to be the next generation of Alaskan physicians!**

ANCHORAGE LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE

Email: Anchorage.lio@akleg.gov 907-269-0111/ phone, 907-269-0229/fax

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: MARC TONE

REPRESENTING: Alaska Legal Services (Board Member)

BILL#/ SUBJECT: House Finance Budget Committee
COMMITTEE &

HEARING DATE: 3/5/15

I speak as a Board Member of Alaska Legal Services.
It is a well run organization that serves a useful
purpose.

We live in an increasingly bureaucratic world.
Legal services offers the under represented to navigate
this bureaucracy and in basic areas like divorce, custody,
landlord/tenant & other areas. Not only
legal services increase pressure on other government
agencies like the Court system.

Please Consider this is your budget division
Thank you for your time
MARC TONE

RECEIVED

SEP 21 2011

Office of the Governor
Anchorage

CHARLES MEKE

P.O. #243053

Anch, AK 99524

907-229-5815

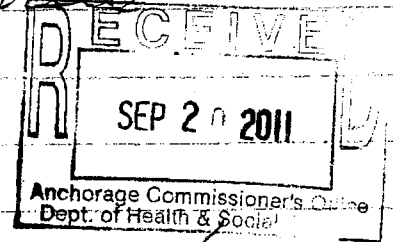
Commissioner

Dept. of Health & Social Services

State of Alaska

William J. Streun

Dear Sir



This health insurance exchange, a mandated individual alaskan health coverage plan.

In the sense of the word "Exchange" is an equal word meaning that something is given for something else of same value creating no taxable gain. But because "equal" is a "common" word, we use "Priority Exchange", being a prior event (the copyright that I own) being a prior event as well. Equal is common stock with the supervisors and that is why we don't use that phrase, and remembering that we are in the international credit credit jurisdiction, nothing is equal, it is all "preferred" and "priority". The only "sense of equal" that can be equated with "exchange" is that it creates no taxable gain.

Exchanges are not taxable and (2) because of that no return needs to be made to an unknown principal only to the individual (through network marketing) that is why we use "Bills of Exchange", because we are exchanging our exemption to be placed with one fiduciary instead of the other fiduciary that we are drawing against, that being the Federal Reserve Co. at 2% p annum per denomination plus compounded interest.

Exchange is a circle, one thing goes one way and another thing goes the other way.

"Transfer", is a taxable word because it is a one-way line in a similar operation like a semi-circle; a pipe line. an exchange is the complete circle.

A transfer is a Taxable event because there is nothing returning to the account from which the transfer left.

Is it not an 'exchange' and the vendor or vendors are insurance companies, the State intends to Tax? (you do know the insurance industry is allowed double book's

The Governor has repeatedly stressed the need for the state to push back against the federal government and revenue reduction because of declining oil production, by lowering oil taxes. Parnell said he has yet to see his critics come up with any such alternatives.

Well here it is, let's push back by way of priority 1. precedence 2. prior right, a group of like people in Alaska, increasing the revenue, exchange 1. to trade; barter 2. to interchange,

Priority exchange which I own, my copyrighted math, and because of that I have retrieved the U.S. Treasury signet "The original" (another priority exchange)

It is true that the reforms are unpopular, vows to fight the "federal power grab" by Governor Tim Pawlenty of Minnesota and Congressman Paul Ryan from Wisconsin. Mr Ryan, insists that "We'll try every angle, Why not and ad hoc appeal?"

Mr Ryan; I quote "This is not just about health care; its really about the role and goal of government in the 21st century."

Mr Streun these limitation that I am anticipating, within the request for proposal, seeking consultants for this so called exchange, in ^{C.M.} the retrospective of my past and the State of Alaska.

Sir; I am not introverted, I simply own it. I have legal standing.

Sincerely
Charles Edison-McRee
without prejudice UCC2-308

9/19/2011

cc.

Governor Sean Parnell
A.F.N. President Julie Kitka



Anchorage Youth Court

Justice for Youth by Youth

Serving Anchorage, Chugiak, Eagle River and Girdwood
Since 1989

March 5, 2015,

Re: House Bill 72

Dear Co-Chairs Neuman and Thompson and members of the Finance Committee for the Alaska House of Representatives,

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the proposed elimination of funding to youth Courts across Alaska. I write to you today wearing dual hats. As the co-chair of the Anchorage Youth Court (AYC) Board of Directors, I write to make you aware of the monetary benefits of AYC and other Youth Courts and what they can do to help Alaska's budget woes. As a mom to a member of youth court I write to make you aware of the community minded benefits of youth courts not only to their members, but to the youth that go before them.

Sadly, Youth Court is one of those mysteries that people don't know anything about until they become involved with it in some way. However, once you become familiar with youth courts you can't help but see the many ways in which they benefit the State of Alaska and their local communities. In fact, their benefits are ones that just last year were recognized by the Alaska Legislature.

Last year with the passage of SB 64, the State of Alaska made a commitment to work towards implementing restorative justice methods to our state. It was a popular bill with huge legislative support because of the promises to help reform our adult criminal justice system and in turn help the state budget by helping offenders say out of prison, which has a long-term effect of saving the State money. One of the benefits of AYC and other youth courts across the State is they are a proven restorative justice program. Another benefit of youth court is lower juvenile offense rates. In fact, youth court participants have a re-offense rate less than half that of other youth. (McDowell study, 9/14) Additionally, a recent study from the McDowell group shows that if youth courts divert only four youth each year from ever having a criminal record this results in an annual benefit of \$580,000. This is just one of many ways in which youth courts can save the State of Alaska money in the long run and saving money is one of the reasons why SB 64 was so well liked.

Earlier I mentioned that I am also a mom to a youth court participant. My son has been actively involved in the Anchorage Youth Court Program for several years as a bailiff, an attorney and even a judge. Over the years I have seen the many ways in which AYC has helped to shape him and the other members who participate. Youth Court has taught him and many others about the legal system and how to be an advocate for themselves and others. Participation in youth court promotes self-confidence, public speaking and compassion. It teaches the values of community service and most importantly it helps the young adults going through a rough time in their life know that they are not alone. They



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www.anchorageyouthcourt.org ~ Tax I.D. No. 92-012-9615



quickly learn they have peers who will not look down on them because they made a bad decision. They have peers who care about them, who will advocate for them as their defense counsel, and who will mentor them so they can go on to be productive citizens. In fact many Youth Court members go on to give back to their communities because of their experiences.

Restorative justice is important to our community! It was so important the Legislature took a good look at our adult system and worked to find ways to incorporate restorative justice into our laws. Youth Courts should no longer be a hidden gem or remain a mystery to those that may never have heard about it. Restorative justice for our youthful offenders is just as important, if not more so than what was just passed last year for our adult offenders and I would encourage the committee to keep the funding for Anchorage Youth Court and all the youth courts across our state so the programs can continue to keep giving back and in the long run save the State money.

Sincerely,

Tiffany Thomas
Co-Chair, Board of Directors
Anchorage Youth Court

ANCHORAGE LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE

Email: Anchorage.lio@akleg.gov 907-269-0111/ phone, 907-269-0229/fax

WRITTEN TESTIMONYNAME: Larry DanielsREPRESENTING: Girdwood 2020 - Seward Highway Safety Co - chairBILL#/ SUBJECT: HB 72 - Operating Budget
COMMITTEE &HEARING DATE: 3/5/15Reduction of State Troopers on Seward Highway; Closing (SH)
Girdwood Trooper Office- Girdwood is One hour from Anchorage & Two hours from
Soldotna where troopers will be stationed.- The traffic on the SH will Not be going down - it
is very likely to increase.- Girdwood & the Rest of the Peninsula depend on this road
to transport goods & services & our friends and families safely
& efficiently.- Motor Fuel Tax - with the price of fuel decreasing - take the
opportunity to increase state fuel Tax to help fund operations of
our Highways.- Life Safety of the Residents of Girdwood - trooper Reduction
will cause increase in crime.- Seward Highway is a dangerous Roadway - don't
increase its danger by Removing the enforcement presence.- Road Maintenance Budget must also Remain effective.- Budget decrease must keep in mind it can cause other
economic sectors to decline.