

Fairbanks Community Information Meeting
House Finance
3/24/19

written public testimony
HB 39

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Pamela A Miller

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House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV ^{our future vision - smart, sustainable}

Today is Exxon Valdez spill 30-year anniversary. ADN
Testimony: headlines say "Have Alaskans forgotten its most important lessons?" Yes, complacency equals capture by Alaskans to push for long sought protections like double-hulled tankers, OPA 90. And Exxon Valdez propelled Alaskans to raise oil taxes to a reasonable level.

Please reject Gov. Dimick's budget wholesale. Do not pit pre-K to 12 + university or career ^{training program} technical education against health care (mental, behavioral, medical), fiber, bridges, power cost equalization, Perry system, or send prisoners far from their families to private prisons or cut NPSOs, or The Arts, PBS - even 360N which is ^{signature for} ~~our legislation~~ ^{state}. I support ^{reimburse climate change program} progressive income tax (not regressive ~~land~~ tax). We should increase gasoline tax + oil spill per bbl tax. We should keep PFD as much as possible (though not supportive of "bad" payments).

My primary recommendation is to ELIMINATE OIL TAX (CREDITS) In 2018 it was 1.3 billion, 2019 projected to be 2.1 billion according to ADOR Spring 2019 Revenue forecast, + > \$1 billion every year since 2022.
→ The per barrel \$8 ^{royalty} tax credit (when < \$80/bbl) + other tax credits.

Yes, please cut mega projects like Road to Juneau, ASTAR in Arctic nat'l wildlife Refuge, + AIDEA's speculative Road to Ambler, a project which has

already cost State of AK appropriated funds of \$10's of millions of investment already.

In conclusion, please diversify the revenue sources. I support progressive income tax, goal of PFD @ "normal" rate but not "back pay," raise gas tax, spill response
OFA 70 tax,
and most important, **ELIMINATE** per barrel oil tax credits, and other^{oil} tax credits.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Lisa Baraff

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(excuse the rambling...)

Testimony: I am testifying today in strong opposition to Dunbar's proposed budget. First, I will point out the obvious that was clearly illustrated in an introductory bit about the history of AK revenue – we are in the position we are today for over reliance on a single source of income – oil. It is ironic to be writing this on the 30th Anniversary of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. That was a profound example of ecological (and ensuing economic) dangers from blind reliance on oil. Our economy is another. As we continue to be an extraction state, we need to receive more from the industries benefiting from this extraction. I understand that the amount we owe / or will soon owe to oil companies and credits is on par with our deficit. Roll back SBZ¹ and stop paying companies to profit here. Also, a progressive income tax would not only tax those of us who live here, but tax the countless workers that do not reside here, but work in the slope, or fish, or mine, or harvest resources. We need to diversify our economy.

One of the most precious and vital resources in our state are our people. This budget would undermine the health, education, safety and viability of our people and our communities. From cuts to the University to K-12 to forces, this budget proposal does not "cut off our nose to spite our face" – it decapitates the body that is this state, with a few limbs taken, too.

Taking the \$30,000 in oil revenue tax from the NSB and \$12 million from FNSB would devastate the NSB and deeply wound the –

FNSB, which would then need to increase property taxes to compensate.

Finally, cuts to the University have serious ripple effects to the private businesses and communities they support.

I moved to Fairbanks as a 40 year old graduate student at UAF in 2001 and have resided here since. While I enjoy my PFD - which, for the last 12 years, has been recycled back to the state to pay off my student loans, I would happily take a smaller PFD ~~if~~ ~~and~~ for a healthy, vital state that cares for the people who live here.

Thank you for your time. My apologies for a rambling statement; I wrote this while listening to others testify at the LHO meeting in Fairbanks.

- ~~In a state where~~ Our governor is willing to continue paying out over a billion dollars as tax credits to oil industry while proposing cutting 1.6 billion dollars from services that would cripple the state and its people. It is clear that he values industry (which is mostly multi-national, ~~not~~ Alaskan) over the people of Alaska. That is wrong for our state now and for the future.

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Jan Conitz

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[REDACTED] 99707

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Testimony: I am vehemently opposed to the proposed Dunleavy budget cut, and in particular, the concept that the Governor could decide on his own to eliminate - or cause the elimination due to de-funding - of whole programs including educational programs. These programs were put into place over our state's history by the will of the people, and our state constitution requires funding of public education. Elimination of or major cuts to any program should only be done in full consultation with the people of Alaska and you, our elected representatives. The state MUST find additional sources of revenue. There are several options for this which the Legislature has managed to completely avoid since the beginning of the current budget crisis. Perhaps you will finally be the Legislature to take the bull by the horns and get a grip on this - we NEED to raise revenues!

EDUCATION is our NUMBER ONE priority, and we need to not only maintain but INCREASE EDUCATION FUNDING at 3 levels:

- 1) Pre-kindergarten, because it is proven to improve educational outcomes for children, especially those from disadvantaged homes, thus IMPROVING LIVES and saving costs;

- 2) Traditional K-12 needs to be fully funded, including and especially schools in our remote and rural communities, fewer students per teacher, and activities such as music, art, and sports which stimulate children's minds and improves their lives; it is also critical for civic engagement, to educate the next generation;

- 3) University education, which is a major driver of our state's economy (over)

Children who grow up in Alaska and want to further their education and build their careers without leaving home need ~~a~~ worthy institutions of higher education where they can pursue their goals. My children did so; we were not wealthy by any means but they got a sound education and a good start on their careers. I want my grandchildren to have the same opportunity. Research funding and talent brought into our state through the University help advance our state, ~~increase our economy~~ build our economy, and raise our people to greater prominence especially in Arctic science and the advancement of Indigenous peoples.

Other programs that should NOT be cut:

- 1) The Perry system, reduction or elimination would simply kill our coastal villages;
- 2) Public media, which is part of a vital (and life-saving) network connecting our far-flung communities;
- 3) Medicaid. I have a relative who died of leukemia before age 60, and also struggled with mental health issues. Governor Walker had just brought the Medicaid extension to Alaska when my relative's cancer returned, and without Medicaid, this person may well have died ~~with~~ in a homeless camp without any medical care.

Thank you for your hard work, and for listening to the people of Alaska.

I am truly alarmed for the state of our great state and our democratic process, should this administration prevail in these damaging cuts and toxic philosophies.

We are counting on YOU to stand up for the people of Alaska.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - JILL RIDENOUR

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FAIRBANKS AK 99701.

Please be advised that this is your public testimony and it will become part of the public record – Should you wish to email this information-please use:

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Testimony: ~~THE~~ I AM THE HEAD START MANAGER FOR THE PRENATAL TO FIVE HEAD START PROGRAM. WE ARE BOTH FEDERALLY AND STATE FUNDED TO ~~PROVIDE~~ PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES TO 229 CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES IN 17 RURAL REMOTE VILLAGES WITH ONLY 5 ON THE ROAD SYSTEM. WE HIRE 36 FTE IN THESE VILLAGES, AND WITH PARENTAL PREFERENCE IN HIRING WE CURRENTLY EMPLOY 22 CURRENT OR FORMER PARENTS. EACH ONE OF THESE POSITIONS COMES WITH FULL BENEFITS. HEAD START CONTRIBUTES TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES THROUGH LEASING FACILITIES, PURCHASING GROCERIES + UTILITIES. WE SUPPORT THE AIRLINE INDUSTRIES WITH PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT. WE SUPPORT THE UNIVERSITY BY PAYING FOR OUR TEACHERS TO RECEIVE DEGREES IN EARLY CHILDHOOD.

THROUGH HEAD START, TCC SERVES 84% AK NATIVE CHILDREN, 53% OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY, 32% ARE SINGLE PARENTS, AND 24% HAVE ~~MAJOR~~ DEVELOPMENTAL DELAYS OR DIAGNOSED DISABILITIES. 5 OF OUR 6 CENTER BASED PROGRAMS PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL CARE FOR UP TO 7 HOURS A DAY, ALLOWING 38 PARENTS TO WORK, SUPPORTING THEIR FAMILIES AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.

~~FROM OUR BUDGET WE CURRENTLY HAVE A BUDGET OF \$1.730 PER CHILD FOR EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES TO 3,930 CHILDREN IN THE 17-18 PROGRAM YEARS. I SPEND EVERY DOLLAR AS THOUGH IT WERE COMING OUT OF MY PERSONAL FINANCES, AND TRY TO MAKE EVERY DOLLAR STRETCH AS FAR AS IT CAN. I KNOW EVERY HEAD START MANAGER ACROSS THIS STATE OPERATES THEIR BUDGET IN THE SAME WAY. I IMPLORE YOU TO TRUST US WITH THESE FUNDS. WE PROMISE YOU AN EXCELLENT RETURN ON YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE NEEDIEST, MOST VULNERABLE RESIDENTS IN OUR GREAT STATE. INVEST \$1,730 TODAY~~
THE \$1.730 PER CHILD FOR EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES TO 3,930 CHILDREN IN THE 17-18 PROGRAM YEARS. I SPEND EVERY DOLLAR AS THOUGH IT WERE COMING OUT OF MY PERSONAL FINANCES, AND TRY TO MAKE EVERY DOLLAR STRETCH AS FAR AS IT CAN. I KNOW EVERY HEAD START MANAGER ACROSS THIS STATE OPERATES THEIR BUDGET IN THE SAME WAY. I IMPLORE YOU TO TRUST US WITH THESE FUNDS. WE PROMISE YOU AN EXCELLENT RETURN ON YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE NEEDIEST, MOST VULNERABLE RESIDENTS IN OUR GREAT STATE. INVEST \$1,730 TODAY

OR PAY FAR GREATER COSTS ^{LATER ON} / THROUGH SPECIAL EDUCATION,
PHYSICAL HEALTH, MENTAL HEALTH OR THE ~~BE~~ JUVENILE OR
ADULT CORRECTIVE SYSTEMS.

I RECOMMEND CHECKING OUT THE HECKMAN EQUATION
WHERE PROFESSOR HECKMAN, NOBEL PRIZE WINNING ECONOMIST,
FINDS A 13% RETURN ON INVESTMENT FOR COMPREHENSIVE,
HIGH QUALITY, BIRTH TO FIVE EARLY EDUCATION.

THIS RESEARCH ANALYZES A WIDE VARIETY OF LIFE OUTCOMES
SUCH AS HEALTH, CRIME, INCOME, IQ, SCHOOLING AND THE
INCREASE IN A MOTHER'S INCOME AFTER RETURNING TO
WORK * DUE TO CHILDCARE.

HECKMANEQUATION.ORG.

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Andy Durny

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Fairbanks AK. 99707

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Testimony: I fully agree with the Governor that we must live within our means and reduce spending, but I totally disagree with how his budget proposes to do so.

It's hard to say we don't have the means when the budget calls for paying more than one billion dollars to out-of-state for-profit entities, and more than \$3,000 to every eligible person who lived here most of the previous year.

~~40%~~ The budget calls for reduced spending, but includes NO reductions to two of the largest expenditures – oil tax credits and the EPSD. Instead, ALL the proposed reductions are at the expense of local governments, education, health care and other programs that address quality of life and the unique characteristics of Alaska's people and places.

The budget says no taxes, but creates a heavy burden on municipalities to raise local taxes, while removing a major source of local tax revenue.

The budget hopes to "make Alaska open for business" but open to who? To more for-profit out of state corporate entities making a profit off Alaska's resources and people?

→ over

I believe that by prioritizing payment of oil tax credits and full PFDs (with "Back pay") and by refusing to consider any form of broad-base tax revenue, the proposed budget undermines what it means to be a responsible citizen and contributing member of society. This is evident in the many calls to "Give me my PFD and don't tax me" (i.e. "don't ask me to contribute anything.")

I don't want a tax, but I'm willing to pay it. I like getting an annual PFD, but I'm willing to ~~accept~~ accept less. What I don't want is to give our wealth away at the expense of programs and services that benefit us all, and that make Alaska a great place to live.

Lastly, the Governor has proposed putting some of these issues up for a vote by the people. In theory, this is a good idea. However, I'm concerned that our elections have been increasingly influenced by tens of millions of dollars from out-of-state entities seeking their own self-interest and providing misinformation to the voters. To the extent this takes place, our elections are not played on level playing field.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - SUE SPRINKLE

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Please be advised that this is your public testimony and it will become part of the public record – Should you wish to email this information-please use:

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Testimony: I want to thank you for coming today. I also want to commend you as a bipartisan coalition. Your combined efforts is more true to the way our community works together.

I am a small business owner who relies on other healthy business and organizations to work with and grow with. Fairbanks is a vibrant economy but over the last 2-3 years have been the hardest I've seen in over 20 years. My client base ~~is~~ is mostly state, university and non-profit organizations. These entities have been hammered over the last few years. So, as this current administration claims to support small business, I don't see how this proposed budget will do anything ~~to~~ but make it worse. Business relies on business to remain healthy. I find it disheartening to see this Governor submit the budget that he has. All for the promise of giving every person \$6700.

As a friend ^{to} ~~that~~ → That's the perfect amount to ~~be able to afford to~~ cover all the moving expenses to leave the state.

So, in closing:

- A) Tax me, fairly. But we need to pay our way. ^{capture the money leaving the state}
- B) Or cap the PFD and use the fund to help ~~the residents~~ ^{find our state}
- C) Raise the gasoline tax - I'm told we have the lowest taxes in the country.
- D) Get rid of SB21, it's unbelievable that we're "PAYING" them to take our oil.

P.S. I'm extremely disturbed that our Governor decided to hold "public" meetings to talk to us about his budget but admittance is allowed on after showing an ID. along with signing a TERMS and CONDITIONS agreement.

- I am against all the proposed amendments that the Governor has proposed.
- I believe SB21 was what helped push Alaska into the recession we are in.
- The Governor has proposed to take the Oil Pipeline property tax from Prudhoe to Uldig. That's theft! \$11 million from FNSB is devastating to the local funding of education and made worse due to our tax cap. FNSB/Fbx can never fill the gap without hitting the cap which would mean a cut in services.
- ~~Help~~ Fully fund the University of Alaska. PreK-12, The R.O.I. is incalculable.
- Save the Marine Highway system.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Laurie Walton

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Physical/Mailing Address - [REDACTED] Fairbanks 99712

Please be advised that this is your public testimony and it will become part of the public record – Should you wish to email this information-please use:

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Testimony: I am opposed to the Dunleavy budget. We can not solely depend on budget cuts and resource revenues to run our state. We need a diversified and more predictable revenue sources. I am in support of an income tax, a graduated PFD, dependent on income and oil taxes.

There is so much wrong with the Dunleavy Budget. I want to highlight just a few.

I am deeply opposed to the cuts to education-early childhood education, K-12 and UA

Rand corporation study found early childhood interventions generate a return to society from \$1.80 - \$17.00 for each dollar ~~sent~~ spent.

Programs with well trained teachers and smaller child to staff ratios offer better results - this is no surprise.

The \$271 million cuts to Medicaid will put some of our most fragile and vulnerable ~~individuals~~ citizens lives at risk.

These cuts are cruel and short sighted

We need an educated population to solve the many issues in Alaska's future. We have not even mentioned the devastating and growing impacts of Climate Change on communities.

I urged you to work together with all your legislative colleagues to reject this budget that will preserve and protect our state, our home.

I feel that our governor is in the pocket of the Koch Brothers - please stand up to this outrage.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Cheryl Markert
Email - [REDACTED]@gmail.com
Physical/Mailing Address -
[REDACTED]
Fairbairn AK 99709

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Testimony:

I'm here today in support of the Governor's Budget. We are at a tipping point in our state and have for many years been talking about the need to balance our budget. The time has come. The state must live within its means and we can no longer sustain this spending. While I realize this budget cuts will have a drastic impact on our economy & the citizens of Alaska we must make these hard choices now. We must rely on the public sector to pick up the slack and privatize the needs of Alaska.

Any tax or deduction of the PFD is essentially paying for government through the working class - this would have a negative impact on our economy.

Alaska is a state like no other - Please do not turn this state into another California.

Please do not write a blank check to education which spends the majority of its money on Administration & support staff when the children's education continues to deteriorate.

It also support the 3 constitutional
Candidates & want them brought to the
people for a vote.

The people clearly voted for a balanced
Budget, cuts in spending, No taxes,
& Restoration of the RFD. Even with
our voices heard our legislators are
voting without hearing our voices.

Please take these tough decisions
now - Alaska will be strong and we will
Recover

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Frank DierckleeEmail - [REDACTED] @alaska.net

Physical/Mailing Address -

[REDACTED] North Pole, AK 99705[REDACTED] North Pole, AK 99705

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Testimony: The State legislature must support the Governor in his effort to reduce the budget to a sustainable level. We do not need additional taxes. The state must live within its means. If the state needs more money, support development of our resources.

Every family must learn to live on a budget, the state must do the same.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Laurie Hueffer
Email - [REDACTED]@gmail.com
Physical/Mailing Address -
[REDACTED]
Fbks AK 99709

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Testimony:

I do not support Dunleavy's budget.

I do support funding education, healthcare & services.

I do support cutting permanent fund dividends, ~~and~~ and a possible progressive fund payment.

I do support cutting subsidies to industry.

I do support a means of taxation that brings the most income versus expense of administration.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Jay Huntington

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Physical/Mailing Address -

[REDACTED]

Fairbanks AK

99701

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Testimony: On behalf of the Council of
Aleutian Tribal governments - (ten
tribes in the Yukon Delta) I would
like to request the legislature
protect and maintain funding of the
following programs - K-12
education, PCE, and airport
maintenance as these are CRITICAL
services in Rural Alaska.

They are also advocating for
health programs and PUBLIC
safety across the state.

They prioritize these critical services
over the PFD

Thank you!

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Rosa M. Scanlon

Email - [REDACTED]@att.net

Physical/Mailing Address - [REDACTED]
Fairbanks, AK

99709

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Testimony: #1 I am willing to pay my way through a school tax, income tax, and lower PFD. (Any combination)

#2 On the PFD math - when we were last getting a "full" PFD, the cost of gasoline + fuel oil were both well over \$4 a gallon. We are now paying less than \$3 a gallon for both. That is a huge savings that more than offsets a lower PFD for the majority of residents. There is no minimal PFD requirement.

#3 Why is the Governor's budget "roadshow" meeting in Fairbanks on March 28 a "closed" meeting? It should be open to all, in a venue large enough for all, no strings attached."

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Arthur HUSSEY

Email - [REDACTED]@alaskanet

Physical/Mailing Address -

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Fairbanks, AK

99709

Fairbanks, AK 99709

Please be advised that this is your public testimony and it will become part of the public record - Should you wish to email this information-please use:

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Testimony: It is risky to equate the value of intrinsic government services with the price of oil. My major interest in this testimony is with UA, where I work. I must unequivocally state that all duties, tasks and employment positions are extensively vetted, reviewed and examined prior to implementation. I know, for I am a Research Analyst at UA. I can tell you that no task of any university employee is "just because it sounds like a good idea." They are rather defined and prescribed by many external agencies, some federal, some private. If we don't do them, we will not be eligible for certain funding. This will lead to further falls in enrollment and loss of research funding pursuits. Already, UA has absorbed \$ millions in cuts, ~~leading to~~ concomitant with falls in student enrollment.

All this said, if cuts to UA must be made, they need to be made gradually, and perhaps over four years, rather than all at once. The latter leads to significant disruptions. It's like light airplane pilots - when descending to land they do not suddenly ^{cut} engine power to slow down. Rather, they plan a descent and slowly reduce power. Cutting power suddenly leads to "short-circuiting" and potential engine failure. The same may be said of sudden reductions to UA funding.

Thank you for your consideration.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Abigail Steffen

Email - [REDACTED]

Physical/Mailing Address -

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House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV

Testimony:

I am currently a student @ UAF earning 2 degrees.

This budget has clarified the views and values of the current gov. Education and social services come second to oil and big companies.

As a student in Environmental studies, it is clear to me, and frankly is now common knowledge, that the fossil fuel industry is dying, and it is. By increasing funding to the oil industry, I am forced to question the motives behind such action. This budget is a reflection on the state's (and country's) addiction to fossil fuels. It must end. It will end, it's now a matter of how prepared we are as a state.

Cutting Education + social services while increasing funding to oil is wrong and an enormous step backwards.

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Rupe O'Hara-Jolley

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Testimony: My name is Rose O'Hara Jolley. Thank you for your time today. I am here in opposition to the governor's proposed budget. I am an adjunct professor at UAF, and I taught special ed kindergarten for over ten years. I do not believe this budget is a starting point but believe the legislature needs to start over. I do not support cuts to education, neither early childhood programs which we know work and ~~also~~ save the state money & help to create healthy co-workers. I do not support cuts to medical. Those most in need should not be told that their health does not matter. Cuts to Medicaid will disproportionately affect women & children. As a 36 year old person I want a state that is healthy & programs that support equality. Please don't change that. That is right for Alaska. Same or state. Thank you.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Michelle Charlton

Email - [REDACTED]@gmail.com

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[REDACTED]
Fairbanks AK 99709

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Testimony: As a board member of the Interior Alaska Center for non-violent living, I am here to testify against all the budget cuts that affect our services. We are commonly referred to as "the women and childrens shelter" but we have a wide variety of programs that provide services in this community. Specifically, the current budget cuts would reduce funds that helps us cover our utility bills, which keep our lights on and heat our buildings. We also have permanent supportive housing, since we are all learning more and more about the importance of "housing first" for our most vulnerable populations - and part of the proposed cuts would affect our current PSH units.

As much as we hear that is negative about SB 91 - our justice reform bill. This bill has many aspects that have shown dramatic improvements in reducing recidivism. We have a program here in Fairbanks helping people coming out of jail with housing and providing support to make good choices once being released. This is our Prisoner Re-entry program. The success of this program over the last couple years has been something close to 80% - meaning $\pm 80\%$ of the people that have utilized the services have not gone back to jail!

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

130

Name - Michelle Chalton

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Physical/Mailing Address -

[REDACTED]
Fairbanks, AK 99709

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Testimony: I am a board member for the Interior Center for Non-Violent Living. There are budget cuts in the current budget that affect our services.

- o Cuts to homeless services reduce amount of emergency shelter (I have heard that these cuts would especially hit our Men's: Women's Shelter - The Rescue Mission) Our services could be cut by 8 people we can help per Night.
- o Cuts to ~~prisoner~~ services that were implemented in SB91 that fund our Prisoner Re-entry program - these help provide support to prisoners when they get out of jail to reduce recidivism.
- o cuts to Prevention services that help ~~help~~ someone not become homeless by paying a part of someone's rent and help w/ utility bills.
- o reduce our capacity to provide Permanent Supportive housing to the most vulnerable clients that are served by our shelter men and women and who are otherwise going to become homeless without our PSH services.

(PSH)

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - RAYMOND E. WARD

Email -

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House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV

Testimony: I'M RAY WARD LIFE LONG ALASKAN.

BORN AND RAISED IN FAIRBANKS. RAISED

MY FAMILY HERE. I'M A GRANDFATHER AND

GREATORANDFATHER. MEMBER OF LOCAL

UNIONS, 942, 6070.

CONCERNS REGARDING BUDGET CUTS

- CUTBACKS FOR ED. K-12

- PROBLAMATIC FOR OUR FUTURE GENERATION

- WANT TO ASSURE THE SUCCESS OF

- MY 5 GRAND CHILDREN & 3 GREAT GRAND CHILDREN

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Alyssa Quintyne

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[REDACTED] District 1, Senate District 1

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Testimony: Good afternoon Representatives Wilson, LeBron, and Wool. My name is Alyssa Quintyne I'm a Community Organizer here in the Interior, I'm a University of Fairbanks Alumna, I'm a military family. I've been in Fairbanks since I was six so 2001, and I've seen this beautiful community grow, and what makes us grow and adapt and become resilient is when our government supports us. When we invest in public services and accommodations. When we work to transition to energies and industries that support healthy, ~~communities~~ sustainable communities. The Governor's proposed budget does exactly the opposite. The Administration has valued the privatization, profitization, corruption, ~~and~~ extraction, colonization, and exploitation of our state instead. And that is absolutely unacceptable. Alaskans deserve a budget that will support our public and private sectors, our healthcare, our education, our laborers, our future. Alaskans deserve a budget that is supported by Alaskans and not outside companies and interest. Alaskans deserve to fund our state with sustainable, efficient industries and not complete fossil fuel energies. This budget is not for our with us. Please oppose this proposed budget; no red lining and no compromising. We need a completely new proposed budget, a repeal of SB 21, and investments in labor transitions to safer and sustainable industries and energies that support healthy communities and a healthy democracy.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - KATH HANNEMAN

Email - [REDACTED]@GCI.NET

Physical/Mailing Address - [REDACTED]
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99710

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House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV

Testimony:

- 1) DON'T PRIORITIZE THE PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND ABOVE TRULY ESSENTIAL STATE SERVICES -
 - AT A \$3,000 PFD LEVEL, THE STATE RESIDENTS GIVE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NEARLY 0.5 BILLION DOLLARS. THIS COULD COVER ALL K-12 & UA PROPOSED BUDGET CUTS
 - SENDS THE WRONG MESSAGE TO GRADUATING STUDENTS FROM HIGH SCHOOL WHO ARE LOOKING TO COMMIT THE NEXT FOUR YEARS OF THEIR LIFE TO STATES THAT COMMIT TO SUPPORTING EDUCATION -
- WE ARE LOSING OUR FUTURE LEADERS -
- 2) DO NOT IMPLEMENT A TAX AND ASSOCIATED ADMINISTRATION COSTS WHILE CONTINUING THE PFD. THIS IS akin to A BUSINESS GIVING A BONUS WHILE ASKING FOR A WAGE REDUCTION TO BALANCE THE BOOKS.
- 3) ~~THE~~ MAKE SURE THE STATE IS LEFT WITH A STRONG ECONOMY ^{AND A BUDGET} THAT CAN SUPPORT THE RESIDENTS OF ALASKA HEALTH, SAFETY AND EDUCATION. A HEALTHY ECONOMY IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE PFD!

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Raymond O'Neill
Email - [REDACTED]@gmail.com
Physical/Mailing Address - [REDACTED]
ERLSON AFB, AK 99705

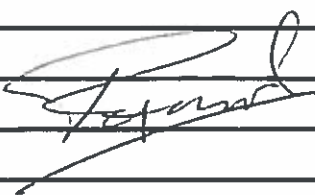
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House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV

Testimony: PLEASE AVOID OR MINIMIZE CUTS TO EDUCATION IN ALASKA. THE WEALTH OF OUR STATE CANNOT BE CONTINUE TO FAVOR OUT OF STATE RESOURCE EXTRACTION CORPORATIONS. BUDGETS THAT FAVOR OIL & GAS INDUSTRIES OVER EDUCATION AND PUBLIC SERVICES ARE NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE BUDGET IS THE PEOPLE'S WELFARE AND AS SUCH IS A MORAL OBLIGATION OF YOURS AS OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

DO THE RIGHT THINGS!



3/24/19

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Kerri Mullis

Email - [REDACTED]@rocketmail.com

Physical/Mailing Address - [REDACTED] FBKS 99709

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House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV

Testimony: Quote from Curt Freeman Avalon Development (a corporation in Alaska for 35 years. "80% of mining exploration dollars for Alaska comes from Canadian & Australian entities. Any income or sales tax they will ship products from Canada instead of purchasing local. Also - more taxes and the mining industry of large entities will go to areas similar w/o increased costs & constraints. (Africa, China & Latin America) The McDowell reports that miners make 2.5 x's of standard Alaskan wages? second only to oil industry. For every 1 miner there are 3 support employees while oil industry has 4 support employees."

I support Dunleavy budget & schools are 51st (reading & math) 4th grade - dismal - with all the money we throw at schools

CNBC (7/11/2017) stated Alaska's economy was 3rd worst. And 4th worst for business

What will we use as revenue when you tax the 2 largest industries out?

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - MARTIN OTT

Email - ott@alaska@gmail.com

Physical/Mailing Address -

PO Box 70191

Fairbanks AK 99767

Please be advised that this is your public testimony and it will become part of the public record – Should you wish to email this information-please use:

House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV

Testimony: Budget cuts are necessary. Use the PFD or fund earnings to make up any short fall. Do not institute an income tax which hurts working people and retirees. Everyone should share in the cost of government. It makes no sense to hire state employees to give out a PFD check and to hire more to take it back in the form of an income tax on 20% of the residents. 25% of the PFD leaves Alaska in the form of income taxes, military, and people moving out. The PFD also attracts the wrong people to Alaska. That is why our crime rate and welfare rate is so high.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Kenneth D. Tape

Email - [REDACTED]@alaska.edu

Physical/Mailing Address -

[REDACTED] Fbks AK 99709

[REDACTED] Fbks AK 99708

Please be advised that this is your public testimony and it will become part of the public record – Should you wish to email this information-please use:

House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV

Testimony:

I am against the Dunleavy budget.

I am in support of a progressive AFD suggested by Doug Goering in the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner. Under this model, those who need the AFD the most would receive it, those who need it less would receive less, and those in high-income brackets would receive none.

I support full reinstatement and increases in education ^VAT ALL LEVELS, including the University.
funding

We in Alaska do not aspire to become Alabama or Louisiana. We value an educated populace and adequately funded public services, public safety, ferry system, and other expenditures that make our state great.

Please resist the knuckle-draggers and think about advancing our society, not depleting it.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Valerie M Therrien

Email - [REDACTED]@gmail.com

Physical/Mailing Address - [REDACTED] Fairbanks, AK 99701

[REDACTED] Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Please be advised that this is your public testimony and it will become part of the public record – Should you wish to email this information-please use:

House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV

Testimony: This is my personal testimony. I have been a resident for 42+ years. I am willing to pay income taxes + a school tax also. I don't want a full dividend at the loss to the University, School District + The Pioneer Home. We don't need to let the individuals on the slope who don't pay a dime for our services. This supports an income tax.

We need to support last year's Budget, not the Governor's Budget. Cuts to Medicaid hurts the vulnerable residents worse. We also need to realize that any cuts to the Health + Social Services that our real property taxes would have to pay for is not a realistic solution. My grand children go to The public schools in Fairbanks. Any cuts to education will lead to problems in our youth.

We need new revenues. I am willing to pay my way.
TAX me,

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - STEVEN BAYER

Email - [REDACTED]@hotmail.com

Physical/Mailing Address - [REDACTED]

NORTH POLE, AK
99705

Please be advised that this is your public testimony and it will become part of the public record – Should you wish to email this information-please use:

House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV

Testimony: I am a lifelong Alaskan and a member of the 1243 carpenters union. I am testifying on behalf of myself and my family.

I am concerned about & disagree with the governor's proposed budget.

In my opinion the drastic cuts will harm Alaska's people, economy, and state as a whole for years into the future.

The harm caused will not be easily or immediately fixed when the day comes that oil prices/production increase, and state revenue with it.

A long term fiscal plan should not merely be shaping the state budget to match fluctuating revenues which are so dependant on oil taxes.

A long term fiscal plan should have some mechanism to allow state services to remain consistent from year to year, and decade to decade as revenue goes up and down.

The mechanism I support is an income tax

In the meantime I support using the PFD to make up the current budget shortfall while the income tax details are worked out.

I oppose the cuts to the university, K-12 funding, medicare, pioneers home, and many others.

I support an income tax, an education head tax, a reduced PFD, a seasonal sales tax, and a fuel tax. I would be willing to pay my share happily to preserve state services.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Michelle Churilton

Email - [REDACTED]@gmail.com

Physical/Mailing Address - [REDACTED]

Fairbanks AK 99709

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House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV

(Written)

Testimony: I am in strong opposition to the current budget proposed by Gov. Dunleavy. I moved here to go to UAF 22 years ago and stayed. My husband grew up in Fairbanks and also went to UAF. Our 17 year old daughter is currently full time @ UAF. We are investing ALL of our 4 year old dividend in a UA College Savings Plan. ^{the} UA system cannot sustain MORE cuts and MORE elimination of programs. I want to see our UA system grow and not decline due to more cuts to state funding.

I do not support the proposed dividend payout and feel that our legislature needs to seriously consider new income sources for our state. I support a statewide income or payroll tax over a sales tax. Our K-12 education system can also not handle any more cuts. I've seen our arts, music and Advanced Placement courses get hit very hard in my 20 years here and I am concerned as to what will still be available to my now 4 year old once he ^{is} old enough to benefit from those programs. Also, I do not support any reductions in our Medicaid program. Our daughter went through a very difficult time as more and more teenagers are experiencing - and she needed 20 months of residential treatment for ~~a~~ severe depression (she was suicidal) and eating disorders. Medicaid is what helped us give her the treatment she needed. Now she is thriving and ~~is~~ doing very well using the tools she learned through her treatment process.

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Mikaila Holt

Email - mikailaholt@gmail.com

Physical/Mailing Address -

P.O. Box 12295, 6950 N. Boulder Dr.
Fairbanks, Ak 99708

Please be advised that this is your public testimony and it will become part of the public record – Should you wish to email this information-please use:

House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV

Testimony: I support a progressive income tax!
I am very concerned about this budget proposal, especially the cuts to Health & Social Services. There are many beneficial preventative services that are not directly felt today. With the cuts to public health nursing over the past few years, there has been a decrease in immunization coverage - leaving us vulnerable to avoidable ~~introduction of~~ ^{exposure to} ~~preventable~~ ^{infectious} diseases - decreases in STI screening & treatment - which has ~~greatly~~ contributed to a few outbreaks of chlamydia, gonorrhea, & Syphilis - and TB continues to be endemic in our communities. When the public Health services are removed or reduced, there is not the capacity to respond to these emergencies that require ^{evidence based} coordinating efforts. A few years ago a request for proposals to get state funding to provide these services - and there was no interest.

In addition, I'm concerned about the brain drain that Alaska will experience - no one with options will choose to live here.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - MARVIN BERGESON, MD

Email - ~~Marvin.Bergeson~~@gmail.com

Physical/Mailing Address - ~~7621 GARDNER WAY~~ FDKS 99709

Please be advised that this is your public testimony and it will become part of the public record - Should you wish to email this information-please use:

House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV

Testimony: PEDIATRICIAN IN FAIRBANKS FOR 39 years.
Concerned about cuts to education
especially university, WAMI medical
school program, Preschool, Head Start
& services to Fetal Alcohol Affected children.
A Fetal Alcohol child will require 1-2
million dollars over the course of their
lifetime if not treated early in their
life. Children with severe dental issues
if not given good dental care will
not be able to get work as adults.
Do not eliminate services. Encourage
some sort of taxation including
reduction in PFD's.

Currently from past budget reductions, I
weekly am saying good bye to
teachers, professors, researchers and their
families moving out of state. What
will happen to employment if this budget
is approved?

Public Testimony – March 25, 2019

Thank you to the Finance Committee for taking the time to listen to our concerns about Alaska's state budget.

I do not want to use my time confirming that we Alaskans value education, the University, public radio, the ferry system, broadband support for public libraries and schools, support for the arts, and VSPO officers. Instead I would like to talk about the other part of the finance role: revenues.

It is unrealistic to think our necessary state services can continue to be supported by the boom or bust petroleum industry or the bear or bull stock market alone. We are a wealthy state in resources and per capita income. If we were living in a state where poverty is rampant, like Mississippi or Alabama, it is conceivable that we would need to decide whether we could afford the services that we Alaskans need and value. Because we have the capability to sustain these services, it is only reasonable that taxes be considered.

We have seen the example of the State of Kansas where a governor valued tax cuts above basic services, and we have seen that the courts and the legislature had finally to intervene to save their education system. The idea that taxes are to be avoided at all costs is a dangerous road to travel, and it is the citizens of Alaska and their elected legislators who can have a rational discussion of what taxes are appropriate to maintain the level of services that we need and want.

Governing is not the same as accounting. Achieving a balanced annual budget without consideration for what will happen to our economy, the K-12 through University system, the health care system, is not a mark of leadership. Yes, we need to balance expenditures and revenues, but to not even consider the possibility of an income tax, a gas pump tax, a school tax, a graduated PFD, or a negative tax credit tied to the PFD and the many other suggestions that have come from the voters is, as my grandmother used to say, cutting off our nose to spite our face. Finally, for our Interior delegation, the Governor's proposal to redirect the local pipeline property tax proceeds to the State, is an inexcusable exercise in accounting without leadership. The blow to our borough and the other boroughs affected will change the way we live and give our property owners an unnecessary burden in the name of the Governor's accounting practices.

Sue Sherif

[REDACTED] Fairbanks, AK 99712

[REDACTED] Fairbanks, AK 99708

Mike Spindler

[REDACTED]
Fairbanks, AK 99709

March 24, 2019

Testimony to House Finance Committee, Fairbanks Legislative Information Office

Thank you for being here to gather our input.

Please tax me. Yes, you heard it right. I am retired and on a fixed income. I have ~~bills to pay~~ ~~and have~~ to budget carefully. But I also care deeply about our state - I went to college, raised a family; worked my whole adult life here, and have now retired here. I helped build up our young state. If Governor Dunleavy gets his way with the budget, we will start to see the disintegration of much of everything that many of us have worked towards for our whole lives. I was here when the pipeline got built, and even worked alongside a portion of that project. I shook Governor Hammond's hand, and clearly understand ^{why} ~~what~~ he and others founded the permanent fund — and that was ~~mainly~~ to pay for important state government services when the oil money dwindles. Jay Hammond, and the others, did not intend the permanent fund dividend to be a handout for individuals *above all else*, as Governor Dunleavy now proposes. The PFD was meant to engage Alaskans into monitoring how the permanent fund was invested, saved, and spent.

Critical services that we should *not cut*, include the University of Alaska, K-12 education, health care, the marine highway, our roads and trails. I urge you to fully fund education, infrastructure, and health care. Please don't eliminate programs for the environment, natural resources, public broadcasting, the arts, and support for special needs people. Please don't let Alaska's safety net for the poor crumble. Instead of sending us on a path of extreme austerity that robs our children of a healthy and prosperous future in Alaska, lead us into investing *more* in our state. I want to help us afford these ~~important~~ services and investments by paying my fair share of a state tax. I *want* to be taxed and do not want a maximum PFD. Please figure out a way to reinstate a simple income tax like we had before the oil wealth — a percent of your federal return. Maybe include ~~some kind of~~ tax credit ^{or} sliding scale dividend so the poor don't get hit as hard. *I urge you to reconsider the extent of State Tax Credits to the companies. I think they're getting too much of a good deal, at the expense of other critical state government functions. Tax them more;*

^{and} [^] Again, Please tax me.

Oil Co. Tax Credit

Dear Members of the House Finance Committee,

My name is Aidan Earnest and I am a lifelong resident of Fairbanks, Alaska currently attending UAF for my undergraduate degree.

My senior year of high school we all had heard the rumors and gossip of how UAF wasn't doing that great and probably wouldn't survive very much longer. I'm ashamed to say that I initially believed them and didn't even think of staying here in Alaska. I decided I would go out of state, to a much more expensive school, that I believed would be a more accredited degree and devoid of the instability UAF seemed to be going through. That decision is one being made by hundreds, if not thousands of students in my same position, that is the ones that financially can make the decision to go out of state.

However, almost a semester into my freshman year out of state, I saw the error in my ways. I realized how much I missed Fairbanks, its people, and the opportunities that existed here. So I made the switch, committed to UAF, and almost five days after I had flown back, landed a great job that would give me a wealth of experience. The following year has given me opportunities and connections that I could not have received anywhere else and I'm not exaggerating. Alaska offers its residents opportunities and experiences that no other state can offer, and we need to capitalize on that.

Cutting our programs and departments even further than they have already been cut puts into jeopardy our way of life. We cannot sustain an Alaska that values its people if we continue to believe that the services provided by our state government either aren't needed or too costly to pay for. That puts a dollar amount of the worth of our teachers, students, rural communities, and small business that tells each and everyone one of them, sorry but you just aren't worth it to us.

As our elected officials, we both know who your duty is to. Alaska and its people. It is ultimately up to you who you make your decisions for, but in these upcoming days and months, Alaska's future is in your hands in a way that hasn't been since our statehood. If you choose to continue to cut the state budget as has been done for many years now, you will be condemning Alaska to an almost irreparable fiscal future that destroys our communities, completely defunds public education, and financially bankrupts Alaskan families.

That is why I urge each and every one of you to look at additional revenue sources. We cannot each year continue to cut just on the basis of not having enough money. Oil revenue is going to run dry. We need to start moving our state away from its dependence on an international commodity and more towards sustainable sources of income for our state. I whole heartedly support reducing the oil tax credits, reductions to the PFD, and an income tax. Fund Alaska so students and prospective residents see the value of coming here, starting a family, and committing themselves to our communities. Fund Alaska so current residents, families, and businesses have a place that they can afford to grow and build their lives. Every Alaskan has a place here and telling them they should either accept these cuts or leave is the greatest failure of any elected official. This is our home and it is worth fighting for.

I came back, help make our state a place worth living in and not one people flee from.

Sincerely,

Aidan Earnest

Fairbanks

March 24, 2019

Dear Members of the Alaska State House Committee on Finance,

I am a lifelong Fairbanksan and a UAF student. I am a public radio listener, a Planned Parenthood patient, an enthusiastic voter, a product of excellent public schools, a supporter of the arts, and a person living with a disability and chronic pain. I am a volunteer and an employee. I am a hard worker that holds multiple jobs while going to school full time, and I've been on Medicaid when I needed it. I have worked in tourism, as a civic educator, and as a political organizer all before I turned 20. My family from out of state visits me, contributing to our tourist revenue. I pay my taxes proudly, although my income isn't very high. I am an Alaskan, and I love our home with all my heart.

I am writing today to urge you to stand strong in the face of this administration's cowardice. I am disappointed in the lack of transparency, but even more so in the lack of appreciation for the things that make our state our home. Every dollar we spend is a decision, and to choose to let exploitative oil companies work for free while our elders are being threatened with losing their place to live is disgraceful. Choosing to gut education from pre-K to college cuts us to our core, and tells my generation and the people who come after me that we are not worth investing in, but oil is.

One area that is particularly important to me is healthcare. The proposed 40% cut to Medicaid and resulting loss of federal funding is unacceptable. Access to life-saving healthcare should never be determined by the ability to work or pay, and I believe in an Alaska where the healthcare that enables me to be an active citizen is accessible regardless of who I am or where I live. This budget will impact every single Alaskan, but it will especially harm low-income Alaskans. Balancing a budget on the backs of our state's most vulnerable people is not the Alaskan way, and I hope you will stand up for all of us in continuing to fund the programs and services that keep us healthy, safe, and employed.

So, let's talk about money. First of all, we must demand our fair share from the oil companies extracting in Alaska. Second, I would be *thrilled* to pay a progressive income tax. Finally, I believe our state budget should be examined by what it prioritizes and invests in, not solely by what it does to our deficit. Providing services like education, healthcare, and public safety isn't just one more expense to cut—it's an investment in people, and it will have a return. According to the State of Alaska, every \$1 invested in pre-K saves the state \$7 in the long run. Every \$1 invested in the University of Alaska system injects another \$3 into our economy. We know from Title X numbers that \$1 invested in family planning services to low income families saves \$7 down the road. These are just numbers, but they impact us deeply in real ways.

Please stand up for the things we hold dear: education, healthcare, the arts, Alaskan jobs, elder care, public transportation, affordable energy, public radio, and the many other ways that our government serves us as Alaskans. Thank you for your time and for your service.

Sincerely,

Kasey Casort

[REDACTED]
Fairbanks, AK 99709

[REDACTED]@gmail.com

To the Members of the House Finance Committee,

Thank you for making the time to ask for the input of your constituents in your decision-making on this year's budget and the PFD. As a young Alaskan deeply invested in the future of this state, **I urge you not to further cut education and our other public services. Please instead focus on identifying common-sense revenue diversification options that can sustainably fund our core services and safeguard them from the volatility of the oil industry.**

I'm 22 years old and graduated last year from Yale College after growing up in Fairbanks and receiving an excellent education at our local public schools. I moved back explicitly because I wanted to be a part of continuing to move our community forward. I would love to make my entire career in Alaska and be an entrepreneur and worker to build new and productive sectors in our economy. However, **I fear the budget proposed by Dunleavy and budget director Donna Arduin would thwart any effort to do so not just by depressing the Alaska economy with massive job losses, but also by doing major damage in the long-term to our population's ability to innovate.**

It is a false dichotomy to treat public spending and private economic activity as two oppositional sectors, when in fact education and public services are key investments into the conditions for economic growth. Young people like myself will be unable to start the value-creating economic ventures that can diversify our economy away from oil & gas dependence if we do not have an educated populace and workforce coming out of the UA system and our public schools. Without public safety, power cost equalization, and other funding for rural Alaska, there won't be conditions for rural development.

The budget deficit is real, but there are equitable solutions to it. We can find alternative revenue options, like a progressive income tax that makes nonresident workers pay their fair share, or reforms to oil tax code. It may be the case that we also have to use some of the Permanent Fund's earnings, as Governor Hammond intended, to help cover the rest of the gap. All of these options are more preferable than cutting to the bones of the public services that we need to move our economy meaningfully forward.

My generation of Alaskans is counting on you to do what you can to build sufficient consensus among lawmakers for a budget that provides our core services and diversifies our revenue sources. The future of our state depends on it.

Tristan Glowa

[REDACTED]
Fairbanks, AK 99709

907-750-8119

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Alaska House Finance Committee

March 24, 2019

Thank you, House Finance Committee Members, for coming to our town to hear our thoughts. Also thank you, Governor Dunleavy for getting us all involved in the question of how we are going to fund all the services we have so long enjoyed when the state is broke!

The Governor's proposed budget is extreme and as an economist, I believe quite threatening to the future of the state. Individuals can react quite quickly to income changes, while institutions and the government itself need more time.

In the short run, I recommend small(up to 3%) government expenditure reductions where needed; while using some if not all of the Permanent Fund dividend this year for operating the government. You might consider giving the managers of public funds some "cover" by suggesting where adjustment may be made. I suspect many of the bills you pass include "legislative intent"; why not the appropriations bill?

In the long run, folks, we better start diversifying our economy for our future. We also need to seriously study various methods of personal taxation. It takes capital to build anything and our state is no different. We have been a colony far too long!

Thank you.-----Hollis D. Hall

Fairbanks

I am Paul Reichardt, and I live in Goldstream Valley—just outside of Fairbanks.

First, I want to thank you for serving in state government at this challenging time. I am sure there are plenty of days when you think, "There must be something that's more fun than this." I could talk for a long time about my view of how we put ourselves in this budget mess and Governor Dunleavy's financial proposal, something that I don't think even qualifies as a "budget proposal." But I won't. I just want to very briefly tell you what I would like see in a budget passed by the Legislature.

As far as I'm concerned the State's biggest need is for healthy K-12 and university systems. Some years ago John Dewey said, "Democracy has to be born anew every generation, and education is its midwife." I think we are in danger of putting our midwife on life support. As an example, take the State organization I know best, the University of Alaska. After recent reductions in the State appropriation to the university, it has shed hundreds of jobs, has consolidated or eliminated a number of programs, raised tuition, and—guess what—it has fewer students. Taking another significant budget reduction, especially one apparently based on nothing more than picking an X% reduction, may well send one of the State's most important resources for maintaining a healthy statewide community into a death spiral. However, our needs and responsibilities don't stop with public education. For example, we also need to provide all Alaskans with adequate health care and a safe, healthy environment. I believe that meeting those needs requires expenditures not much different from those in the budget under which the State presently operates. How do we get there? Although I don't ascribe to the idea that the State is wasting lots of money, you may well be able to identify some savings from carefully considered budget reductions that do not cripple the programs that they support. However, for the most part we need increased income. I will start with, "Tax me," with my preference being a graduated, simply calculated State income tax. Second, I recommend that you clearly state that the free ride based on income from oil production is over and utilize an increased portion of Permanent Fund earnings to fund State government while still distributing PFD checks (seems to me that providing PFD checks of around \$500 should be possible even after addressing the legitimate budget needs of the State's programs). Finally, although I appreciate that structuring taxes on the petroleum industry is complicated and that continually changing the tax on petroleum production is problematic, comparison of Alaska's production tax to those levied by other states indicates that at current oil prices Big Oil is getting a sweetheart deal from Alaska. As we pay taxes and get reduced PFD checks, it seems reasonable to require the petroleum industry to put more skin in the game. In summary, I ask you to create a budget that will sustain a state in which people actually want to live primarily by implementing a State income tax, using a significantly increased portion of Permanent Fund earnings for funding State government, and requiring larger contributions from the petroleum industry.

Representative Grier Hopkins

[REDACTED]

Juneau, AK 99801

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My name is Betsy Sturm, and I have lived here in Fairbanks since 1981. This state has been a wonderful place for my husband and I to raise our two children. They both received an excellent education through the local schools. In addition, my husband, son, and I have obtained degrees at UAF. In fact, UAF is the reason we moved up here.

The draconian cuts that our governor has proposed would devastate our state and potentially destroy the Fairbanks economy.

Our state has been relying on oil revenue since 1980 to fund all the services necessary for a healthy community. But it is time to find other sources of revenue and pay our way. A state income tax is the way to go. Those workers that come from the lower 48 use our resources and yet pay nothing to help out the state. This will change that. We should all pay our fair share including all industries that are in Alaska. Also, cap the PFD. Let's not continue to fritter away our savings.

And finally, what sort of state is it where the governor for all Alaskans holds private meetings to sell the public budget, and wants people to sign a gag order as well in order to hear what he has to say?

Thank you.

[REDACTED]

Fairbanks, AK 99712

Representative Grier Hopkins

[REDACTED]

Juneau, AK 99801

STEVE MCGROARTY

FAIRBANKS, AK 99709
3/24/19

42

Good afternoon. My name is Steve McGroarty, I have been a resident since 1984.

Thank you for your service to your constituents and all residents of Alaska. Thanks for coming out today to listen to the public's concerns.

Alaska has ^{SLIGHT} a spending problem, ^{HUGE LACK OF} a revenue crisis, and a proposed budget disaster.

The Governor has stated that continuing to balance our annual budget by spending down our reserves is not sustainable. I agree with him.....on this one point.

He indicates that he does not want see higher taxes....but I see higher taxes everywhere I look in his proposed budget.

Ask the residents of our Pioneer's Homes if the proposed room costs don't feel like a tax.

Ask the residents of Southeast, Prince William Sound and the Aleutians if the higher costs they will see if the Alaska Marine Highway System is abandoned or privatized doesn't feel like a tax.

Ask your constituents of this borough if their increased property taxes; which will result if the Governor's request to take taxing authority for oil and gas facilities away from the borough is passed; isn't a tax.

It looks to me as though the majority of Alaskans that don't happen to reside in the Mat-Su Valley, are getting a tax increase.

Alaska is the only state in the nation that does not have a sales tax, income tax or both.

Our fuel tax could double and we would still be below the national average. I ask you to introduce a bill to gradually double our fuel tax, say over the next four years.

^{I ASK YOU TO REVIEW OUR OIL TAX STRUCTURE TO ENSURE WE ARE GETTING A FAIR SHARE.}
The tax that Alaska needs and the tax that I ask you individually to introduce, and work to affect, is ~~an~~ income tax. This is the fairest way to distribute the costs of needed state services.

I will give the Governor credit for one thing; he has awakened the average Alaskan to the need to become involved and stay involved in our State government. He may not get the outcome that he expects or desires, but he has given you the opportunity and public support to bring back the state income tax that was abandoned when we had more oil money that we knew how to spend.

I also ask you to oppose all three proposed constitutional amendments. These would strip authority from the Legislature and give it to outside special interests that have the money to influence Alaska's elections and the ideology that values money over the common good of our citizens. Thank you and please have the courage to stand up to the governor and institute an income tax,

^{THIS YEAR,}

The vast majority of Alaska's are testifying against the budget as proposed by the Governor and its effects. Although important, the focus, at this time, should be on what could be loosely defined as a coup against the people of Alaska.

Due to a series of unfortunate occurrences, the 2018 election gave us Governor Dunleavy. This was a planned effort by shadowy, and not so shadowy, out side groups. Governor Dunleavy was not elected as a Governor of the people of Alaska, but rather as a willing participant in an attempt to coopt Alaska, and its riches, for their own interests. The group, building on their failed efforts in Kansa and Oklahoma, are attempting to foist the same actions on Alaska. After the complete failure of their "plan" in other states, they are attempting to continue with the same failed experiment with Alaska. There is no reason to believe that the outcome would be any different here. The potential is there for it to be much worse, Kansas and Oklahoma have a greater population and larger tax base. That provided somewhat of a shock absorber, but still ended up in utter failure.

It now becomes the job of the legislature to stand up against these actions. I have little faith in the Senate, but I do feel the house has enough members who understand basic economics that might be able to foil some of the more egregious parts of these attempted actions by the Governor's "budget director" and the other hangers on surrounding this administration. It is a travesty that the best the state can hope for is to minimize some of the wounds.

In simple terms, a successful budget is a combination of strategic cuts, and revenue. Governor Hickel stated once that "There is no vision, no hope, no future, no agenda for Alaska, if your only philosophy, if your only cause is to cut the budget". This is as true today as it was then. Governor Walker will be remembered as the Governor who made the necessary cuts, however unpopular they were. There is simply a very minimal number of further cuts that Alaska can withstand without turning in to a wasteland. There will be significant long-term damage to the State of Alaska if portions of this failed experiment are propagated. If fully implemented, I am not at all certain that Alaska could recover. That belief is shared by most conventional economists.

The elimination of the oil tax credits, which run around 1.4 billion or so this year, would balance the budget along with a moderate amount of taxation. I am pleased to see a former banker on the House Finance Committee, he, more than anyone, should understand that revenue is an essential portion of a successful business, and by extension, Government. I suspect, know, that the Senate will not take up the issue of the credits. They will continue to attempt to gaslight Alaska by stating that they are already gone. They aren't. They are the same group that states that our oil taxes are in the 35% range, which is typical for most areas, they aren't. Once credits are factored in, the real rate is approximately 4.5%. We simply cannot survive as a State by giving away resources. The Governor has stated that no revenue will be considered. That is a recipe for failure.

There is no way to undo the outcome of the 2018 election. The best Alaska can hope for will be courageous legislators who will stand up for Alaska and stop as much of this potential disaster as they can. Going forward, do the legislators want to be remembered as a Vic Kohring or as a Wally Hickel? The choice is there's.

Representative Bart LeBon

Juneau, AK 99801

DAVID BATES
Fairbanks

Dear Legislators,

I will begin my comments by quoting representative Tiffany Zulkowsky of Bethel, and I hope you take her words to heart:

"I heard loud and clear your desire to protect funding of critical programs like Power Cost Equalization, the Village Public Safety Officer program, K-12 and University funding, Public Broadcasting, and Medicaid...to name a few."

Our state is young, and it's important—no, critical—that we support infrastructure, education, and the right of our citizens to have a bright future.

This cannot be done by following a political agenda that cuts positions in the prosecutor's office, while claiming to care about public safety.

Or claiming to support education while continually cutting our constitutionally recognized University system.

Or cutting k-12 education and forcing our students into overcrowded classrooms.

Or complaining that our students are falling behind national standards while denying them opportunity to meet those standards through pre-k programs such as Head Start.

Or believing that the private sector will provide the jobs we need, when Alaskans aren't being trained to fill them.

Or recognizing that we have an opioid addiction emergency, yet denying health care to thousands through cuts to Medicaid.

I urge you, our legislators, to stand up for Alaska and create a budget that does not send us spiraling into a recession. That isn't afraid to support education. That uses all the tools necessary, from revenue to oil credits to an appropriate use of the PFD to fund government that works for Alaskans, not Outside

Alaskans bringing their dark money inside our state.

Thank you,

Elyse Guttenberg

[REDACTED]

Fairbanks, Alaska 99708

[REDACTED]

Elyse Guttenberg

Comments to Special House Finance Committee, March 24, 2019, Fairbanks LIO

I, too, do not support the legislature passing Senate Bills 13, 23 and 24, which will pay out the statutory dividends for the past three years. Many of our current legislators just voted less than one year ago for SB 26 that reduced the full dividend payout to Alaskans.

Why did that happen last fiscal year?

To keep part of the earnings to cover general fund revenue short falls – for programs that provide needed health and social services, provide for K-12 education, increase the previously reduced UA budget, the Alaska Ferry system and public safety.

I can't believe the Legislature would move forward to support paying out about billions this year in permanent fund dividends or paying out the "extra" over the next two years. So many other Alaskans have called on you not to do that. How can we possibly justify this when we have already reduced our general fund state budget back to levels of a decade ago. And we are still here. We haven't moved out because we didn't get a huge check.

Going forward with Dunleavy's budget - THAT's not the sustainable budget I want for our communities that rely ^{on} so many programs - including taxes on the TAPS pipeline that's owned by private companies.

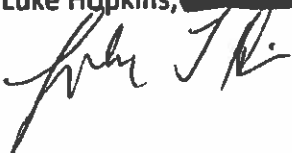
I want you to support programs with the needed funding for the economically disadvantaged, our young Alaskans, our seniors and elders – our economy.

And I can't believe we're still going to keep the tax credits the same in SB21! Where is the independent Legislative review of that expenditure? SB 21 has NOT produced the benefits we were told we would see. That needs an adjustment.

I'm also not against income tax that involves minimal paperwork, basing it on federal taxes.

And I am not opposed to a reduced PFD – I will still say thank you, Alaska - for \$400 or \$600, as I did when I got those checks in the past!

Luke Hopkins, [REDACTED], Fairbanks, AK 99708



Dear House Finance Committee Members,

Thank you for creating an opportunity to hear our testimony. And thank you to the legislature, who refused to divide power along party lines.

I am outraged by proposed Dunleavy budget, crafted by the outsider Donna Arduin. The ideology behind cutting services to meet an arbitrary goal of an enormous PFD dividend, while balancing the budget with cataclysmic cuts to crucial Alaskan institutions will be disastrous for our communities.

I am in favor of significantly reduced permanent fund to help balance our state budget. And I am also in favor of taxation. Mr. Ed Linkous in Saturday's Fairbanks Daily News Miner, suggested that a we have state income tax as a flat percentage of each taxpayer's federal income tax be instituted, combined with the PFD under one department, among other historic ideas. When the PFD is distributed, each person's account would be credited with that amount. Then the person's state income tax could be debited to the person's account. He called this a "negative tax credit." This would decrease the loss of PFD to Federal Income Taxes. Ideas like this are thoughtful, creative and keep Alaska thriving.

I have lived in Alaska for 29 years. I completed graduate work at UAF, have built a house here, was married here, owned a business here. My children are now in elementary and secondary school in Fairbanks. I have committed my adult life to Alaska - and to Fairbanks - and am heartbroken at the governor's proposals. I foresee a myriad of ills - a flood of university staff leaving town, stores closing, property values decreasing, public school class sizes increasing, opportunities decreasing. I fear the fabric of this town and this state will be irreparably damaged by short-sighted PFD greed, following the example of pandering lawmakers who will be remembered for ravaging our children's future.

For twenty years I have been my Colorado-based company's Alaska lead, heading up support for a team of companies that provides the National Science Foundation with support for Arctic field logistics. Our office warehouse employs eight Alaskans, bringing in an additional eight seasonal staff during the summer months. We work closely with researchers at the University of Alaska and other institutions. We will feel cuts to the UA system - fewer researchers, less proposals, less science. In the proposed budget, I can easily envision a scenario where are our office would close and any services will be provided from Colorado.

To reiterate, I accept taxes. The governor and legislatures will not buy my vote with PFD payouts. You, the Alaska legislature, must craft a new path forward - not one created and funded by out of state extremist notions. Instead I want my community, whole and functioning, with community services, neighbors, and a university that my children would be proud to attend.

Thank you for your consideration,



Marin Kuizenga

Fairbanks, Alaska 99708

While the budget presented by the Governor has startled many out of complacency, it is dangerous to consider it a starting point. Rather it should be put aside and former Governor Walker's budget should be considered the starting point.

It is appropriate to use earnings from the Permanent Fund to help us pay for state government – including schools, the University system, ferry and road service and expanded Medicaid.

Finally, it is time for Alaskans to help pay for state government in ways beyond foregoing permanent fund dividends. It is time to initiate studies and discussions about how to raise additional revenues from businesses and people. This should include evaluating our resource development, sales, and income taxes.

Kathryn Dodge

907-978-7718

@gmail.com

PETER VAN TILIN

FBKS

Alaska has just 1 chance to obtain value from a barrel of oil, and that is when that barrel makes it to market. If we do not receive value from the sale of that barrel of oil, we have permanently lost the value of that barrel of oil. The permanent fund was designed as the vessel to capture a portion of that value, and to wisely invest it so that it could provide revenue to Alaska into perpetuity. There will come a day when Alaska will be post-oil.

Alaska is currently suffering from a self imposed revenue shortfall. That shortfall is the direct result of 2014's Senate Bill 21, which replaced the previous oil and gas production tax structure called Alaska's Clear and Equitable Share. We were sold this change as it would encourage big oil to increase production.

In March of 2013, ANS averaged 564,350 bbls of oil, and at \$109/bbl, Alaska received \$4.16 billion in taxes. This March, ANS has averaged 512,740 bbls, and at today's price of \$68/bbl we will receive \$805 million. So, over the last five years production is down 9%, the price of oil is down 38%, and tax revenues are down 80%. At what price will we have to pay Big Oil to take our oil, \$60/\$50/\$40 bbl.

What accounts for this difference? SB 21. This difference currently is a \$2 billion difference!

ANS oil is the most profitable oil in the world, for oil companies, however for Alaska, not so much.

Last year, Conoco Phillips reported net income from Alaska was \$25/bbl, and net income in the lower 48 they reported to \$12/bbl. Why is Alaska oil 200% more profitable than lower 48 oil? Alaska is getting screwed, and we did it to ourselves.

In 2014, we tried to repeal SB 21, the yes votes got drowned out by the oil industry, an industry that looks out for it's own interests, not ours, to the tune of \$12 million dollars. Imagine that.

Alaska has a constitutional mandate to maximize the value of the state's resources, to the State of Alaska and its citizens, not big oil. Let's repeal SB 21 now.

To get to Dunleavy Budget Plan, I would characterize it as a recipe, not a plan. It starts with an ends to a means. If allowed to go thru, it would devastate education at all levels in Alaska, throw our elderly out in the streets, and gut the medical community. This action will have many follow on consequences, it will push Alaska from being in a self-created recession into a full blown depression. This will also devastate our private sector. The exodus this will create will throw property values down so far that it will make the real estate crash of 1986 look pale in comparison.

Many have complained about government and education professionals making too much money, having job guarantees, and having retirement plans. In what alternate universe America and Alaska are we living in where people being fairly compensated is a bad thing? I do not understand this race to the bottom that some people seem to embrace. Instead of saying that because I do not have a good job, good pay, good benefits, nor a good retirement, that you shouldn't have them either. It would be the equivalent of the blind demanding that everybody else should be blind too.

Let's repeal SB 21, reduce the dividend, and implement a simplified income tax.

I choose to see. Thank you.

Leah Berman Williams

Fbx 99709

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]@gmail.com


House District 5 - WOOD /

My name is Leah Berman Williams. I am a member of the Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly and the Interim Dean of the College of Natural Science and Mathematics at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, but my comments today are my own opinions. I am strongly opposed to the Governor's proposed budget, because the cuts he proposes will be incredibly harmful to the residents of Alaska and to the future of the state. I support increasing the state's revenues, by using some of the earnings from the permanent fund to pay for government services and by implementing an income tax. *Instead of paying out large dividends.*

Senate C
Click
Bishop

I encourage the legislature fully fund the University of Alaska. At UAF, students and faculty research a wide variety of problems that directly affect Alaska. Their research success is possible because of robust academic programs that are supported with general fund dollars. A few recent undergraduate and graduate student research projects include:

- Researching the conditions under which microbes eat sulfolane, to understand whether bioremediation of the sulfolane spill in North Pole is possible;
- Researching contaminants in the coal ash produced by many Alaskan coal-fired power plants, to determine possible environmental contamination concerns
- Using satellite data combined with local indigenous knowledge and community-based science to understand the changing shape of the Colville river and provide navigation information to residents;

- 
- Studying the effects that the changing climate is having on access to subsistence resources in Interior Alaska;
 - Determining that iq'mik use can lead to DNA damage and impairment in subsequent DNA repair.
 - Using drones and software to map tsunami hazards in Larsen Bay, Kodiak Island, leading to the production of a map that is currently being used for city planning and coastal management.

These are just a few of the projects that students, with faculty mentors, have completed over the past two years, and this research is not possible without strong support from the state to maintain our world-class academic and research programs. UAF was just named as one of the top 10 best small universities worldwide by Times Higher Education; the proposed cuts to university funding, coming after the past 5 years of cuts, puts ^{at risk} our ability to continue to provide high-quality education and research ~~at risk~~ ^{at risk} to serve Alaska.

Testimony before House Finance Committee Members

My Fellow Alaskans,

Thank you for creating an opportunity to hear our testimony. Things seem to have gone off the rails in Alaska, with Governor Dunleavy and Donna Auduin's proposed disastrous budget cuts, but also with his secretive style and "outside" appointments. Many of the people governing our wonderful and unique state hail most recently from places which do not face the challenges nor boast the community "can-do" spirit which has been characteristic of Alaska since its earliest days. They're autocrats, with an ideological ax to grind. That's not a good sign.

It's in that vein that I must say that it was a relief when several members of the legislature forced a coalition majority, refusing to wall off one party from any voice, and bludgeon the ruling party to vote as a bloc. Thank you!

That said, I am outraged, almost unhinged, by Dunleavy and Donna Auduin's proposed budget cuts. Their clearly ideological (that is, NOT practical by any means) move to cut services and traditions in order to meet an arbitrary goal of an enormous PFD dividend makes no sense, except as bribery. We need an economy for the whole people, not a spending spree for some (while others, panicking, squirrel away their PFD for food and medicine in the coming and inevitable recession). Balancing the budget with cataclysmic cuts to crucial Alaskan institutions, not to mention boroughs and villages, is mean-spirited and spells disaster for all. I suspect that Dunleavy, Arduin and their buddies are intentionally creating a financial and political disaster so that, as chaos ensues, they can sell off our public assets, including the ferry system and public lands to his rich friends and resource extraction corporations which will reciprocate his largesse in various legal but unethical ways. A little like the breakup of the Soviet Union in the 90's, when the plutocrats got the state's assets, penny on the dollar, and the nascent democracy cratered.

Please, cut my permanent fund dividend. The proposal for a \$630 payout with a status quo budget is the option I most favor. It allows us to attend to our communities and institutions, our infrastructure and our future.

I strongly favor taxes as well. A one-time education tax. Gasoline and diesel taxes are very low and deserve a higher levy. Also, I believe that the suggestion by Mr. Ed Linkous in Saturday's Daily News Miner (copy enclosed), that a state income tax as a flat percentage of each taxpayer's federal income tax be re-instituted. His innovative idea is to combine that with the PFD payout under one department. When the PFD is distributed, each person's account would be credited with that amount. Then the person's state income tax could be debited from their account. He called this a "negative tax credit." This would decrease the loss of PFD to Federal Income Taxes. Voila: the people who need the PFD the most would receive the most benefit under this brilliant proposal.

I have lived in Alaska for 22 years. I came to join friends, and to serve as a pastor here, and to explore the splendid, challenging wilderness. I pastored two congregations before marrying, co-raising children, and opening a music studio. My two kids are benefitting from exceptional teaching in two Fairbanks schools, not to mention the advantages of having a great University campus down the hill, for concerts, programs, lectures, and recreation.

I am glad to be a part of this state, but I fear for the future under this unhinged Governor, whose heart does not seem to be in the state at all, but only in his "Koch Brothers" version of dismembering the community the Alaska pioneers and natives have worked generations to create. It will be heartbreaking if Dunleavy and Auduin succeed in tearing it all apart in a year, or even four with this boneheaded and cruel proposal. My wife and I are worried by the specter of a flood of university staff leaving town, stores closing, property values tanking, public school class sizes ballooning, and opportunities disappearing. While Dunleavy is dangling promises of a bloated PFD in front of people struggling to make ends meet, I'm sure his strategy is a bait and switch, to decimate our sense of community and purpose, strong and smart enough to ride him and his ilk out of town on a rail. Stop him before he unleashes the wrecking ball!

Thank you for your hard work. Do not cut our budget and send the state into ruin.

Jeffrey A Merkel

[REDACTED] Fairbanks, AK. 99708

March 23, 2019

A way forward for Alaska's 2020 budget

Fairbanks Daily News Miner Community Perspective

I am not going to bore you by belaboring the fallacies of the governor's budget proposal. Most of us now know that the free lunch is over. Instead, I am going to try to zero in on practical solutions. Should we use the Alaska Permanent Fund dividend or should we increase taxes?

I believe the solution will be somewhere in the middle. My guess is that the Legislature will settle on a transfer of between \$1,000 and \$1,500 per person to the general fund, reducing the PFD an equal amount. That still leaves us just short of \$1 billion to make up. This is where we must get smart and creative, and I expect that it can be done in a more painless way.

I am proposing no new taxes, but I am resurrecting two old ones and adjusting the rate on a third.

The first is to resurrect the school tax. This was in effect when I first came to Alaska. Everyone paid it out of the first paycheck each year. It didn't make any difference whether you were a resident or not; if you got that first paycheck, you paid the tax. It could range between \$50 and \$100, but back then no one complained.

Second, I propose that the gas and diesel per gallon tax be increased substantially. Did you know that we only pay 8 cents a gallon in state tax when we fill up while almost every other state collects in excess of 35 cents per gallon when we fill up in their state? Think of all those big trucks, buses, motor homes and rental cars running over our roads practically tax-free. We should be collecting at least 40 cents per gallon. Without this, the only other way to extract tax from our 1 million tourists and other nonresidents is with a sales tax, and that, in my estimation, is generally too regressive and requires too large a bureaucratic infrastructure.

The third tax that I am proposing is to resurrect the state income tax. It was a flat percentage of each taxpayer's federal income tax. If I remember correctly, it was 10 percent of your federal tax liability, and if you had a job in Alaska you had to pay it on any earned income made in the state. Even nonresidents working in the state and flying out every month would be paying it. Corporations also paid it.

And here comes the best part. Combine the PFD and the state income tax departments. Establish accounts for every PFD recipient. When the PFD was distributed, each person's account would be credited with that amount. Then, after each person's state income tax was filed, that person's tax bill would be debited to the person's account (PFD - state income tax = refund or tax bill). This may require a restructuring of the PFD as a negative tax credit, but I am sure that it can be done.

One of the major advantages to this approach would be that significantly less of the PFD money would be taxable by the federal government. This is because the taxpayer would now get a negative tax credit similar to the IRS earned income tax credit or child tax credit rather than a PFD credit.

A second advantage would be that those people who need the negative tax credit the most — the elderly, students and young families who pay little income tax — would spend their new credit locally, thereby boosting the economy. At the same time, the income tax would generate at least half of the money needed to keep our government operating, educate our young people and help us plan for a prosperous future.

One of the great things about our old state income tax system was its simplicity, and to add it to our PFD department would be relatively easy. Some of you economists and researchers out there need to do what you do and give us better numbers so that we can evaluate these options. The IRS and others use these negative tax credits, so why can't Alaska?

A final note. We need to feel good about our state and what we have built, not lie down and give up on it. We have the great fortune to be living in one of the most beautiful places in the world, but it requires us to maintain unique and expensive infrastructure, to maintain public education, protect our vast resources, and meet the future needs of its residents. Let's join together and compromise.

Ed Linkous March 23, 2019

Thoughts on Dunleavy State Budget 2019

Joan Franz [REDACTED]@gmail.com>

Sun 3/24/2019 8:30 PM

To LIO Fairbanks <Lio.Fairbanks@akleg.gov>;

Cc Grier.Hopkins@akleg.gov <Grier.Hopkins@akleg.gov>; Tammie.Wilson@akleg.gov <Tammie.Wilson@akleg.gov>; Bart.LeBon@akleg.gov <Bart.LeBon@akleg.gov>; Adam.Wool@akleg.gov <Adam.Wool@akleg.gov>; Sen. John.Coghill <Sen.John.Coghill@akleg.gov>; Sen. Click.Bishop <Sen.Click.Bishop@akleg.gov>; Sen. Scott.Kawasaki <Sen.Scott.Kawasaki@akleg.gov>; Steve.Thompson@akleg.gov <Steve.Thompson@akleg.gov>;

Dear House Finance Committee Members and Interior Delegation Members,

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today on the state budget and for all your work as elected officials. I am sending my testimony as well as other thoughts that I have regarding the Dunleavy budget since we only had 2 minutes of testimony.

The Dunleavy Budget is a nonstarter that shows no understanding of the economic base and the specific interests of any individuals or communities in our state, no positive support for education, and doesn't value the diverse group of Alaskans who live in our state. This Budget makes the state of Alaska look like the "abused step sister" of the Texas resource extraction corporate bosses. We even have the Koch brothers financing the governor and his administration defense team to protect their extraction business interests. Why bring a budget director from out of state? No logic is offered for the programs cut or the amount decreased from their budget. Appointees like Jason Brune for commissioner of DEC is clearly an effort to support the opening of Pebble Mine and other mines in the state rather than having a priority to protect our environment while supporting resource development. This governor and his administrators have not included any vision for diversifying and developing a stable and healthy economy for the future. An extraction economy is not sustainable nor stable and desirable. I ask the legislature to start over and create a budget with your collective knowledge of the regions that you represent. I believe that a major responsibility of state government is to provide excellent educational opportunities and provide public health and safety.

Yes, we have a deficit. Governor Walker and his administration explored many options to address this problem and did many difficult cuts to programs in our state without devastating every region. Our state "SHOULD NOT BE OPEN FOR CORPORATE BUSINESS ONLY." For the past 4 years the state has not put all the possible revenue sources on the table while making significant cuts that were experienced in most state programs.

Revenue sources that belong on the table are:

1. Remove all oil tax credits and increase oil taxes. We have been paying oil companies to extract our oil and allowing oil corporations and many out of state workers to walk away with the profits without supporting our state.
2. Reduction of the PFD with money earmarked to support education at all levels. Explore reinstating the education tax.
3. A progressive state income tax
4. Change the mining laws. Make mining companies pay fair taxes on the resources they extract and demand a clean up of the environment when mining ends.

Education is a foundation of a healthy democracy. Our early education programs such as Infant Learning, Early Beginnings, Headstart and PreK in our schools have all proven value. When children do not receive the early educational support that they need, most children cannot catch up with their peers. I have seen this in my work in Infant Learning and our schools. UAF is absolutely essential for our community and state, bringing in essential research information and dollars and offering in state education to our young adults. The proposed cuts to our university will devastate the wonderful learning opportunities and culture that the university brings to us as well as result in an extreme brain drain.

Don't cut Medicaid! All Alaskans deserve and need good healthcare!

Cutting WWAMI is an example of the governor not understanding programs or our state's needs. We have a doctor shortage, especially in rural Alaska. My son was a WWAMI student who is now working in Bethel Alaska. Alaskans return and a fairly large number of out of state students who did clinical rotations in Alaska decide to come back and work here. Alaskans who do not come back repay the state for its support.

Support and protect renewable energy development, reinstate a climate team that researches innovative approaches to natural resource development with protections in place for our land, water and air.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joan Franz

[REDACTED]

Fairbanks, AK 99709

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]@gmail.com

Please forward this email to the House Finance Committee

Margaret Swart <[REDACTED]@gmail.com>

Sun 3/24/2019 9:07 PM

To: LIO Fairbanks <Lio.Fairbanks@alleg.gov>; House Finance <House.Finance@alleg.gov>;

The proposed budget is based on a financial template used in Kansas during Governor Sam Brownback's two terms. After living in Alaska from 1953 to 1981 I moved to Topeka, Kansas. I lived there until September of 2014 when I returned to Fairbanks. I experienced, first hand, the devastating effects such drastic cuts had on that state. Don't let what happened in Kansas happen in Alaska. Financially gutting education, medical assistance programs, infrastructure such as our marine highway system, senior benefits, etc. is a nightmare to be avoided, not embraced. I know. I lived through it. In the aftermath Kansas is strapped by staggering debt. The educational system is so deeply compromised it will take untold years to recover. Reject this budget. To enact it would undermine a way of life that is unique and precious. Don't bring the deplorable mistakes made in Kansas to Alaska. Protect our Alaskan way of life from a misguided influence that has no concept of what is required to live in our Alaska. Make the Alaskan people and their needs your only priority. All that we love is at risk. Kansas is a tragic example of that fact.

Sincerely,

Margaret Swart

Fairbanks, AK

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

House Finance Committee Budget testimony Fairbanks 3/24

Nicole Eiseman [REDACTED]@gmail.com>

Sun 3/24/2019 9:52 PM

To: LIO Fairbanks <Lio.Fairbanks@akleg.gov>;

Thank you for providing this opportunity to speak about the state budget.

I won't tell you the specifics of how to craft a budget, but I will tell you that I support a budget that gives departments the opportunity to make their own sustainable and predictable cuts, reduces the size of the PFD, reevaluates the way we tax the oil industry, and includes a progressive income or sales tax.

I believe that government has a role in a community. The services it provides are those individuals can't provide for themselves. Dollars spent by government agencies amplify and ripple through the economy.

I arrived in the Interior the summer of 1974 and stayed. When I needed a college education, there was a strong university that provided that education. Because of that education I was able to build a career, build a home, buy groceries, pay property taxes, which then built schools, supported libraries etc. The dollars I earned through my government supported education circulate through this community.

Similarly, Representative LeBon, came to Alaska in 1972 on a UAF basketball scholarship, playing for a university that was well enough funded to support an athletics program. He stayed, grew a family, and became a prominent business and civic leader. The dollars he earned through his government supported education circulate through this community.

I was at the Home Show yesterday. That government built and supported Carlson Center provided an interface for over 150 small business and entrepreneurs, and thousands of Fairbanksans. Dollars will be spent and circulated in our community because of that event.

As a state and a community, we courted the F35s. We promised a fully fleshed out community – a school system with reasonable class sizes, employment and higher education opportunities for military spouses, competitive high school sports programs and a rich cultural life. Under the mayor's budget Fairbanks won't be able to provide the services we promised when we told the Air Force that we were hands-down the best home for the F-35s. As the Mayor of North Pole said, at both the March 9 North Pole constituent meeting and at the March 9 FNSB Mayors town hall, and I paraphrase, "The airmen will have to come to Eielson, because they'll be assigned here.... But their families don't have to come. They pay attention and they're noticing what's going on up here. The word is out. We may not be getting the boom we thought we'd get."

Another area of concern is the governor's elimination of the Health and Social Services block grant. Among the organizations that will be hurt by this elimination of the block grant is the Fairbanks Community Foodbank. As a community we take pride in our generous spirit. Collecting and distributing food that would otherwise be thrown away, The Fairbanks Community Food Bank is a concrete example of that generous spirit. While the food bank relies largely on contributions of surplus food, donations from charitable giving and thousands of hours of volunteer time, the annual financial contribution from the Health and Social Services Block Grant is essential to its function. In addition to providing emergency food boxes, the Fairbanks Community Foodbank also gives away 15 tons of food a week to other programs, including Meals on Wheels, Stone Soup Café and the Alzheimer's drop-in center. The Fairbanks Community Food Bank helps us be the town we want to be.

Governor Dunleavy's budget approach seems intended to devastate our economy and the communities so many of us have built. It's difficult to imagine that anyone considering coming to Alaska, and hence contributing to our economy, would choose to come here at this point, whether they be – military families, construction workers, university students, or medical professionals.

Thank you for your time. I don't envy you your task.

Nicky Eiseman
Fairbanks, Alaska

budget

Jim Richardson <[REDACTED]>

Sat 3/23/2019 9:37 PM

To: LIO Fairbanks <Lio.Fairbanks@alleg.gov>;

The arguments about the budget only fit this year. One day the oil will run out. Where will the money come from for state government. I would think the basis would be a percent draw of the Permanent Fund. Then there is the Income from fees. If we add an Income tax, how close does that come to money needed? I suspect we will be short so then what? I think we need to be looking at how big the Permanent Fund needs to be to get an adequate withdrawal so that with fees and income tax there is enough to fund the budget. In other words we need to be adding to the Fund now and considering that in the current budget talks.

Jim Richardson

Testimony for House Finance Committee Hearings

Jim Cheydleur <[REDACTED]>

Sat 3/23/2019 10:28 PM

To: LIO Fairbanks <Lio.Fairbanks@akleg.gov>;

Dear Members of the House Finance Committee,

Thank you for your efforts at reaching out to the citizens of the state in holding multiple hearings. Unfortunately due to other commitments, I do not expect to be able to attend the hearing at the LIO in Fairbanks.

The Governor's proposed budget is a disaster and, most significantly, adversely impacts those whose voices are least likely to be heard:

- the elderly
- those who are ill
- the disabled
- children
- college students
- those living in rural Alaska, particularly off the road system

Further, the proposed budget if fully implemented will likely put our entire state into a deep recession.

- We have had a family member who was on Medicaid when that was the only option for health care.
- We have a friend for whom the \$250 a month Senior bonus represents 25% of her income
- In my professional work I have seen many clients for whom Medicaid is a lifesaver – improving their lives and perhaps extending their life span – and keeping them out of the Emergency Room and avoiding the increases in costs to those privately insured when the ER becomes the first point of care for the poor.
- We have had two family members who were residents of the Pioneer's Home until they passed away. They could not have afforded the monthly charges that the Governor's budget proposes.
- We have all seen the decline in timely maintenance by DOT and other agencies.
- Our children went through their K-12 education in the Fairbanks public schools and received a good education. If they were still young I would be considering options for leaving Alaska. Under educating children has a lifetime impact that is not reversed when there is more money in the next boom.
- My wife and I both attended the University of Alaska, as have our children. The cuts that already have been implemented have caused faculty and staff to leave Alaska for more stable situations. More cuts will cause irreparable harm to the University. You may be able to postpone fixing a leaky roof, but if we choke the university it will take decades to restore the institution.

I recommend that you stop drilling down into the many disasters that the Governor's budget includes and begin to build a budget that better serves the people of Alaska – all of the people of Alaska.

I suggest that you take last year's budget and tweak it.

We need you to provide leadership and step up to develop and implement the details of a reasonable budget and to make a plan that diversifies the income to the state to not be solely dependent upon oil royalties.

Income to the state should be a mix of several streams:

- part of the realized income from the Permanent Fund (always intended to fund Government as royalty monies declined), (Governor Hammond suggested that this should be 50% of the earnings)
- an increase in the motor vehicle fuel tax.
- a graduated income tax – taking the least from those at the bottom of the income pyramid. If there is a boom in Alaska an income tax would quickly support the demand for increased services.
- increased and reasonable taxes on the oil companies and other extraction industries. Stop paying exploration credits when the exploration does not lead to increased royalties.

I favor capping the Dividend at \$1500 permanently.

I am willing to pay a graduated income tax and would probably be at the higher end of the scale.

Thank you for listening and I encourage you to take up the difficult challenge to provide leadership and long term solutions.

Jim Cheydleur
Fairbanks, Alaska

ALaska budget

Helen Howard [REDACTED]

Sat 3/23/2019 5:10 PM

To: LIO Fairbanks <Lio.Fairbanks@akleg.gov>

I believe we should be paying taxes rather than cutting ferries, health assistance and so forth.

Helen Howard

[REDACTED]
FAIRBANKS

Home owner

Sent from my iPhone

Dear Representatives of Citizen Self Government
Thank you for your due deliberation and listening
in this difficult and contentious issue. We
are known for 40 years this day was coming;
we can't kick the can down the road any longer.
- support the same solution I've supported for 35
years: a three-way balance: Some budget cuts,
some cuts to PFDS, and yes, some broad-based
taxes, like we used to have. Citizens should pay
for public services! No free loading! And no big
budget cuts! It is too damaging to infrastructure,
public welfare, and the economy (multiplied). - Sharman
aley [REDACTED] Anchorage 99507

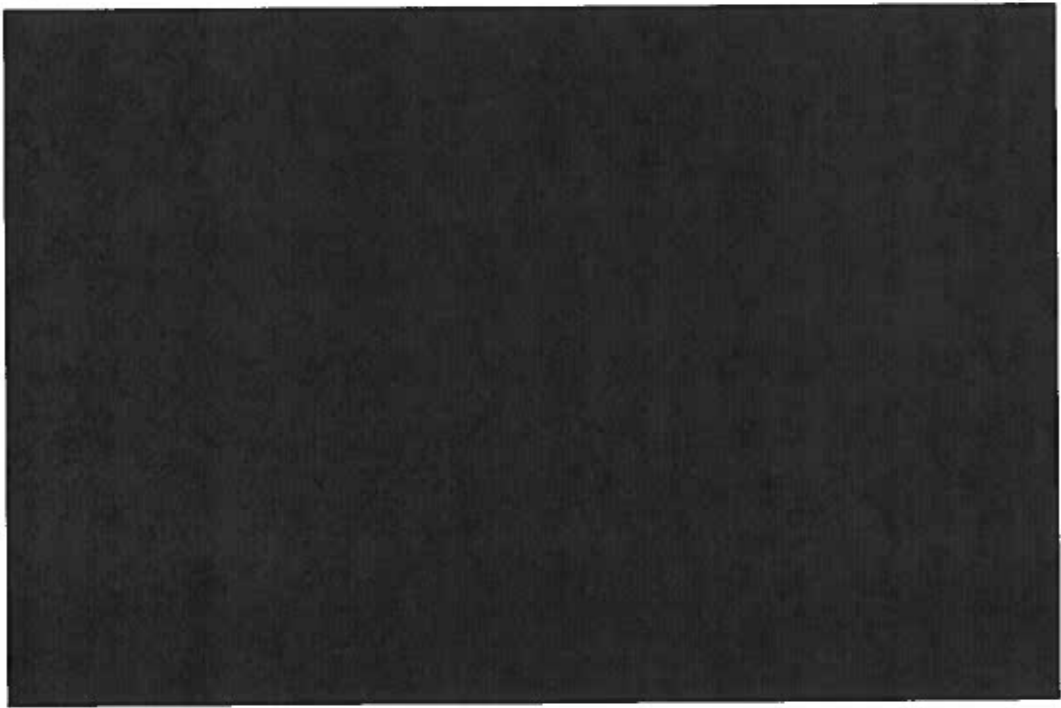
Rep. Kelly Merrick
Rep. Jennifer Johnston
Rep. Andy Janssen

SAVE OUR STATE

© 2010 7200

Initially I thought the people who wanted to
reduce the amount of the PFD had the best
interest of the State in mind. I certainly
don't need a large chunk of \$ in October,
uh! as I began to think logically, I
began to realize how regressive my thinking
is. It will hurt MANY, MANY people who
have few financial resources and depend on
full PFD.

HOWEVER - an income tax is
REGRESSIVE. Those who depend on the
PFD would not have to pay any tax
like those who can most afford it can
pay the highest bracket of the tax.
The ferries are depended on by many
rural communities - The University prepares →



us For our Future - our children are our
permanent Fund!

ELLEN WEISER

99709

SAVE OUR STATI

• 1-800-877-7323 •

Thank You for your
Time. Scrap this
budget - bad for Seniors,
children, and Community.
With appreciation,

Shoshana R. Kun
99701

Horse Finance

24/19

is legislators.

The Governor's budget is a disaster. It will send the state directly into a recession that will be worse than what we experienced in the 80's. We are already seeing small businesses closing in Fairbanks due to massive cuts to UAF. Our students at all levels need a good education. They also need to experience the arts. We need help for our seniors and low income folks. We need our ferries. We need all the jobs that government services bring. We need to re-implement an income tax.

Gail Savolano

Fairbanks, AK 99709

To: House Finance Committee

From:
- William
Schnabel

~~_____~~
Fairbanks, AK

Please safeguard the quality of life in Alaska. This is essential for our collective future. To do this, I support the following actions:

- 1) Institute an income tax.
- 2) Cap the PFD.
- 3) Do not reduce support for essential ~~ser~~ services such as education, health care, ^{infir} ~~str~~ ^{str}ucture.

delle Charlton

irbanks, AK 99709

gmail.com

Sunday Mar 24

I moved to Alaska in 1996 to attend UAF. Graduating from this university is what got and kept me here.

I am not supportive of more cuts to the UAF system. We have a 17 year old attending UAF now & we hope our 4 year old will want to go to UAF, too. For his sake, I also do not support any more cuts to our statewide public education system. I've seen dramatic cuts to the arts & music programs @ our local schools over the last 20 years and more cutting is not sustainable for our public education system. Our daughter was also helped immensely by the Medicaid system when she needed very specialized residential treatment. We cannot cut our Medicaid system, it is crucial to many residents, not only the poorest! • no dividend payout! • we support an income.

came up to Fairbanks in 1999 to attend UAF. I
moved from New Jersey and have been an Alaskan
resident ever since. In 2004 I graduated from UAF
with a masters degree in Chemical Oceanography. I want
to continue to live and raise my children here. We have
had positive experiences w/ UAF and the K-12 school
system. We simply can not value tax cuts and pro-
ports over basic services. Services such as education and
health services are paramount to having a thriving communi-
ty state. It is time for Alaskans to pay for the community
we all want. I support the implementation of an income
tax and a limit on the pro-ports. I also would like to see a ~~repeal~~
of cuts for oil companies. Our state's natural resources
will always be in demand, there is no need to line the pockets of
oil companies at the expense of our state. Please fund fully
K-12 education and the University and health
services.

Tara Berland
Fairbanks, AK 99709

gran Ruerup

airbanks, AK 99701

Not only do both the AK state Trooper
and the Education system need the
money being taken, but they could have
already used more. We want less crime
and educated youth.

We need to implement changes in the way we fund our government services. Tax the out of state workers, implement a full income tax on Alaskans, tax the extraction companies, use the PFD, set aside some of the PFD to support education so that our schools (public through university) is no longer tied to the roller coaster of a boom/bust extraction economy.

slashing the state budget & taking funds from local communities, moving the elderly out of their retirement homes, cutting health care all in order to give a small hand-out to people is not governing. This is not responsible governing and will drive our state into the ground. If we have to go through this ever again the uncertainty will drive people from our state.

Nicole Misarti, ~~misarti@alaska.gov~~
99709

Governor + legislators—

- please consider a limited PFD + small income tax for all worki-^{ng} in Alaska, especially those who work here and take Alaskan money to their homes outside the state.

- Please fund The University + K-12 education to allow a robust + healthy state. Without adequate education, this state will die.

Thank you

Jennifer Campbell
[REDACTED]
Fairbanks, AK 997

80% of mining exploration money
comes from Canada & Australia here
in Alaska. If you implement sales tax
or income tax they will go to Africa
and China & Latin America

Quote - Curt Freeman
Avalon Development
35 years in FBKS
Grier Hopkins

Cuts to our social services
(API, medicare, General Relief)
directly destroy our vulnerable
population.

Outsourcing jobs take money
out of our state's economy.

Educational cuts will cause
our University to close and
leave our state paralyzed.

Cuts to public education could severely damage the public's learning capabilities. In addition, it could drastically affect the public safety of our cities and villages. We need the protection of our sanctions to progress toward a brighter future.

TIM BRAWNAN - [REDACTED]

PLEASE TAKE A LOOK AT THE
OIL TAX (ROYALTIE) CREDITS
AND BRING THEM CLOSER
TO THE NATIONAL AVERAGE
PER BARREL! THIS BUDGET
IS BULL S...!

my name is Christopher Zimmerman. My phone # is [REDACTED] email address is [REDACTED]@meulac.com. I have been a citizen of Alaska since 1974. I am advocating for a budget that fully funds education, both K-12 and the University. I also advocate for a budget that supports our senior citizens, doesn't gut medical care for those less fortunate and doesn't bankrupt residents of our Pioneer's Homes. I oppose the cuts proposed by the Governor in the name of an ill-considered & foolish political promise.

It's time for us Alaskans to pay our own way for services we want & need. Revenue from the PF (perhaps a graduated PF/D), support an employer tax, an income tax, an increased fuel tax and maybe a sales tax. We have a rainy day fund and it is raining. Let's not be penny wise & pound foolish!

Christopher C. Zimmerman

The Dunleavy Budget
will destroy this state.

I am a certified nurse
midwife, and over 35%
of my patients rely on
Medicaid. Medicaid cuts
will result in less access
to care, poor outcomes,
and loss of jobs. Please
don't let this happen.

Dianna Kristeller CNM

All these proposed cuts are going
effect every Alaskan in this state. You
do know that ~~you~~ everyone of you
ll not get re-elected.

We need to fund our state with our
sources. We need to end all these
bribes to these oil companies. These
companies are making huge profits off of
our state and it must stop. SB#14 is
stupid. Our State our Oil = Our
money. Support AMHS or your fellow Alaskans
will suffer. Bruce Johnston Ketchikan, AK



STOP Budget cuts

Do a income tax

Take the dividend or cut it to 1200 ± 200

No oil tax credits

increase fuel tax from 8¢ to 24¢

 yahoo.com
 @ yahoo.com

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Community Budget Hearing

Name - Shoshana R. Kun

Email - ~~SRKun1013@gmail.com~~

Physical/Mailing Address - ~~720 Wedgewood Dr. E27~~

Please be advised that this is your public testimony and it will become part of the public record – Should you wish to email this information-please use:

House.Finance@AKLEG.GOV

Testimony: The state of Alaska absolutely must invest long-term and prepare the budget to not rely on oil & mining extraction. Consider a graduated income tax, to catch funds the state loses to the out-of-state worker. Look at the salaries of the commissioners and higher government. Look at what fiscal trims can be done without detriment to our vulnerable populations.

I have watched my children benefit from early childhood education. That educational foundation has prepared my oldest daughter to have a 40K and be 3rd in management at the age of 19. As an alumna of UAF, I have gained the tools and re-invested in the community that helped me. This idea of re-investment is exactly the idea that the sub-surface rights and revenue are in the wrong hands!

Stop paying credits to the oil system. Invest in Alaska's future. Seven generations, what will they do?

Representative Grier Hopkins
120 4th Street, RM 3
Juneau, AK 99801

116

Brenda Stanfil

Fairbanks, AK 99712

Also associated with the Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living

It is hard to know where to start in commenting on the budget. There is one thing right with the budget. It ensures there is the correct amount of funding being spent on Public Safety and makes this a priority. This will benefit all of our communities.

But this is all I could come up with.... It has been many years that our communities have worked to put all the pieces together to make sure that all Alaskans had what they needed to survive and thrive as we are all interconnected. We are not there yet but it feels we are so close. This budget proposal pulls the "puzzle mat" out from under all the pieces and will leave us starting over, which will take many years to recover from.

The behavioral health issues in our communities have been ignored for many years and have continued to become more of a problem as our systems have failed to address it. We have used jails to fix our issue regardless of the fact that jail does not fix any of these issues. Behavioral Health issues are very close to being addressed through the work of Medicaid reform and expansion and the 1115 waiver. This budget stops that work and puts us back to the beginning.

Reductions in the Capital budget for homeless services through AHFC reduces the amount of emergency shelter that can be offered each night for both adults, youth, and victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. It removes all prevention services that can assist someone not enter homelessness by paying a partial amount for rent or assisting with a utility bill. It removes all units of permanent supportive housing for women and children who have experienced trauma and are a mental health trust beneficiary and removes 15 of the 45 units housing individuals with disabilities through the Housing First Model.

The reductions through the Borough Grants cuts additional funds from a wide range of services that are used as a safety net for individuals experiencing hardship in our community.

I cannot even begin to jump into the cuts to education as they are too numerous and vast to even fathom. Class sizes alone will be horrendous and our children will suffer.

UAF is a core part of our community. They provide opportunities for our children to get a solid education at a price we can afford and with them having the ability to stay close to their families. I am a proud Mom of a UAF alum with her Bachelors in Business Administration. I also benefited from the University system and so did my community as I have invested my skills learned from my Bachelors in Accounting and Masters in Public Administration into making my community better.

I live by the mantra of Love my Neighbor as myself. If giving up my permanent fund and paying a portion of my income as a state income tax will ensure that my neighbor can stay employed in our wonderful community. I will make that choice if and when the choice may come. If it comes to you before it comes to the voters I ask you to make that choice.

We need a strong social services system, educational system, criminal justice system, and economy. Please do not make the cuts proposed in this budget.

Cuts specific to the budgets that impact the Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living and our partner agencies:

Reductions in the Capital Budget to Homeless Services funded through Ak Housing Finance Corporation and the cuts in the Operating Budget under Dept of Health and Social Services to the Borough matching grants that provide Critical Supportive Services for Vulnerable Populations total \$10,598,700

What this means for Fairbanks – This will impact multiple agencies and reduce the ability to serve an estimated 1100 people. This is a reduction in funding for these critical services of over 1.2 million in direct losses and potential additional losses due to the inability to meet matching requirements for federal dollars.

Fairbanks Services at Risk:

- **Emergency Shelter** – For IAC this cuts our funding for basic utilities that will need to be redirected from our direct services and reduces the number of victims we can serve per night by 8. (56 bed shelter will go to 48). For the Rescue Mission it cuts 1/3 of their funding for emergency shelter and may force them to severely limit services. For the Youth Shelter this is the funds that pay for staff in the shelter and will cause them to lose their current licensing for 10.
- **Homeless Prevention Resources** that assist individuals with partial rent and utilities to get over a bad spot and not ever enter homelessness will disappear meaning those who have a financial blip will be force into homelessness with reduced emergency shelter services available.
- **Rapid Rehousing** that for IAC includes the ability to assist someone with the large deposit amounts they need will increase length of stays in emergency shelter which one again will have less capacity for services already due to these cuts.
- **Permanent Housing for Most Vulnerable** – Specifically for IAC this will remove our ability to house 16 individuals who are victims of long-term trauma and their children. This will effectively move singles and families that have been housed for up to 9 years back into a homeless situation.

The ultimate result of these cuts will increase crime as people attempt to survive, will increase overcrowding of homes which often times increases domestic violence and will ultimately result in higher incarceration rates in our jails at \$160 a night

March 24, 2019

I have attended 3 public budget meetings recently; one led by Reps. Adam Wool and Grier Hopkins, the borough assembly town hall meeting led by Mayor Bryce Ward, and the 3rd meeting led by Senators Steve Thompson and Bart LeBon. My overwhelming impression of the input at these town hall style meetings was of pragmatic thoughtful suggestions by concerned Alaskans for viable solutions to our state budget dilemma

The message I heard from a majority of participants at the 3 meetings agree with my message to you all in the legislature; we all have a part to play in resolving our money crunch. Suggested ideas included belt tightening as appropriate, smaller dividends, instituting personal taxes, and reexamining the corporate subsidy/tax system.

BUT, DO NOT DESTROY THE ECONOMIC ENGINES THAT ARE WORKING FOR ALASKA.

As of 2015, The University of Alaska was one of the largest employers in our state with almost 16, 000 jobs, direct and indirect. Fairbanks share boasted of almost 3500 jobs on average. For every state dollar invested, the university system generated 3 dollars.

In comparison, FT. Knox Gold Mine employed roughly 800 employees, including contract workers in 2018.

No one would suggest reducing or gutting Ft. Knox Gold Mine and its contributions to our community, but the Dunleavy proposed budget would significantly reduce state support to our University and reduce its economic force and building of human potential in our economy; now and in the future.

The proposed budget ~~suggestions~~ pits groups of Alaskans against one another rather than encouraging us to pull together.

Alaskans pulling together is the only way to build for a better, more secure future for us and our families.

Connie J. Moore

North of 60 Mining News - The mining newspaper for Alaska and Canada's North

Fort Knox gold mine extended to 2030

Kinross' greenlight of Gilmore project great news for Alaska



By Shane Lasley
Mining News



Kinross Gold Corp.

A view over the Walter Creek Heap Leach pad, which has produced more than 1 million ounces of gold since it was put into operation at the Fort Knox Mine in 2009.

The Fort Knox Mine will continue churning out gold until at least 2030, thanks to Kinross Gold Corp.'s decision to move ahead with the development of Gilmore, an expansion project immediately west of the open-pit mine that has provide ore to the Interior Alaska operation for 22 years.

"This go-ahead decision for Gilmore represents collaboration, hard work and dedication coming to fruition, and it wouldn't have been possible without the contributions of many," said Fort Knox General Manager Eric Hill. "Being able to extend mine life is great news for our site, and the communities and stakeholders who benefit from our operations."

This initial phase of expansion into the Gilmore project area is expected to add roughly 1.5 million ounces of gold production from Fort Knox by extending mining by six years to 2027 and gold recovery from heap leaching to 2030.

"We are pleased to proceed with the initial Fort Knox Gilmore project, a low-risk, low-cost brown-field expansion that is expected to extend mine life to 2030 at one of Ad gold-equivalent ounces to strengthen our long-term Paul Rollinson.

And Kinross seems confident that further expansion greater Fort Knox property will further extend this in miles north of Fairbanks.

Gilmore transfer

Kinross has long viewed Gilmore as an area that could expansion area, however, was on National Oceanic &



Fairbanks Command and Data Acquisition Station, a facility about three miles southwest of the Fort Knox property more commonly known as the Gilmore Creek Satellite Tracking Station.

In 2014, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management authorized Kinross to carry out exploration on this 709-acre prospective parcel just west of the pit.

While the drilling carried out over the ensuing years confirmed that Gilmore hosts potentially ore grade gold, this area was not open for mining.

In 2017, NOAA turned over this golden parcel of land to the state of Alaska, which made it available for mining.

"This is a significant development for Alaska's economy, and was made possible by our administration, federal agencies, and our congressional delegation cooperating to transfer these lands from federal ownership to state of Alaska ownership," said Alaska Gov. Bill Walker.

New heap leach pad

Kinross, which has the state mining claims over the new state lands, completed a feasibility study that contemplates the first two phases of a potential multi-phase layback of the existing Fort Knox pit into the Gilmore project area and construction of a new heap leach pad to process most of the ore mined there.

This study contemplates that nearly all of the gold mined from Gilmore will be recovered via heap leaching, a process that involves stacking the ore on a lined pad and using a mildly acidic leaching agent trickled over the ore to dissolve the gold into a solution that is pumped through a facility that recovers the gold.

Though considered better suited for warmer climates, heap leach gold recovery at Fort Knox over the past nine years has demonstrated that with the right engineering this technique can be applied to even the coldest northern climates.

In fact, the Walter Creek Arctic Heap Leach facility at Fort Knox has been churning out roughly 125,000 oz of gold annually and crossed the 1 million oz threshold early this year.

"The company expects to continue leveraging its extensive experience and knowledge operating cold weather, sub-arctic heap leaching, having successfully operated Fort Knox's current heap leach during the past 10 years," Kinross penned in a statement.

Over that time, lower grade ore from the Fort Knox pit was stacked on the heap leach pad and the higher grade material was processed through the mill.

The mill at Fort Knox, however, is currently slated to be phased out by the end of 2020, according to the Gilmore project feasibility study.

To accommodate the ore mined from Gilmore, Kinross is about to break ground on the Barnes Creek Heap Leach Pad.

Ad

Initial production from Gilmore is expected in early stacked on the existing pad and the balance to be sta

With the project team in place, contracting underwa heap leach pad is expected to begin in the coming w

Attractive economics

Considering the 1.5 million oz of gold Gilmore cont million price tag to develop the expansion project is

At a conservative US\$1,200/oz gold price, the Gilmore project is expected to generate an after-tax internal rate of return of 17 percent and net present value (5 percent discount) of US\$130 million. At US\$1,300/oz, roughly the current price of the precious metal, the after-tax IRR increases to 26 percent and the NPV jumps to US\$239 million.

"The Gilmore project offers an attractive IRR and NPV and adds to our suite of quality development projects at Tasiast, Round Mountain, Bald Mountain and Kupol to enhance our globally diverse portfolio," said Rollinson. "The project's low initial capital cost is expected to be funded by Fort Knox's cash flow, helping preserve our strong balance sheet and financial flexibility."

More workers needed

The expansion is also a good deal for the 630 Fort Knox employees and 150 contract workers who take home healthy paychecks from working at the mine, and the Fairbanks North Star Borough, which benefits from the tax revenue this long-lived gold operation generates.

"Expanding the Fort Knox Mine will be good for the local economy and shows that the state of Alaska is a good partner in responsible mining projects," said Rep. Scott Kawasaki, D-Fairbanks. "The Fort Knox Mine is one of the safest mines on earth and is a shining example of how to do it right in a challenging environment."

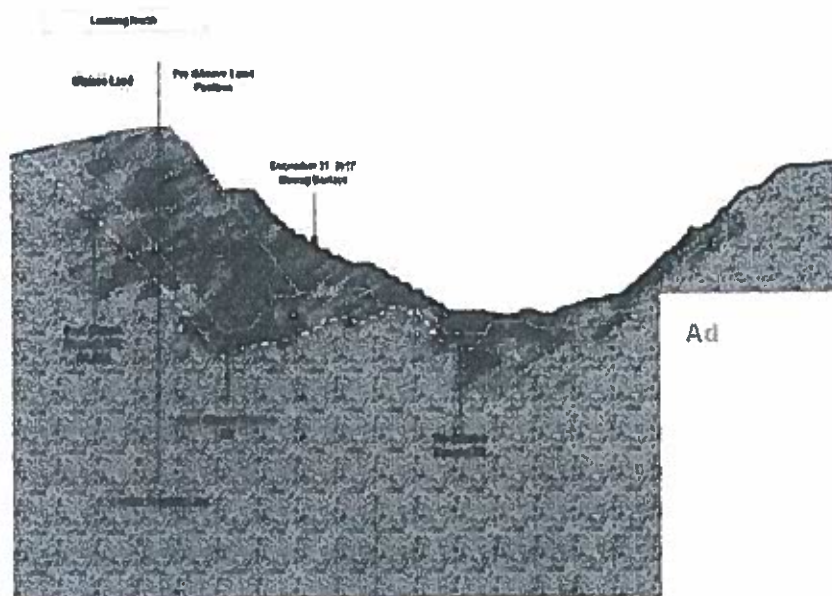
While Kinross is currently hammering out the details of the workforce requirements for the Gilmore project, it is expected there will be an influx of contract workers needed over the next couple of years.

"During the next phase of construction, which is expected to extend through 2019, we will be working with additional contractors and as always, we will prioritize work with local suppliers and contractors where possible," Anna Atchison, Fort Knox's external affairs manager, told Mining News. "After 2019, the average number of contractors will be consistent with historical averages at Fort Knox."

She added that Fort Knox will support the mill workers who could be phased out by the end of 2020.

Then again, they could be operating the mill further into the next decade.

Atchison said Kinross "will look for ways to continue optimizing our mine plan in an effort to extend mill life."



Kinross Gold Corp.

This could come from ongoing exploration of the upside potential around the current Fort Knox pit. Kinross said this "orebody has not yet been delineated to the west, south and east."

On top of testing expansion of the current pit, further drilling is expected to be conducted on the Gilmore property in 2019, including infill drilling to potentially add to the mine's estimated mineral reserves.

"With additional upside potential at Gilmore and beyond, Fort Knox is a significant asset in our portfolio located in an excellent mining jurisdiction," Kinross CEO Rollinson said. "The Gilmore project and the addition of estimated mineral resources improves value and is expected to be a key contributor to the future growth of our company."

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Ad

May 2010

University of Alaska Economic Impacts & Public Perceptions



Prepared For



UNIVERSITY
OF ALASKA

Prepared by

**McDowell
GROUP**

*University of Alaska:
Economic Impacts and
Public Perceptions*

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May 2016

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Executive Summary

The University of Alaska contracted with McDowell Group to analyze the economic impacts of the University system and conduct a statewide public opinion survey on the role and value of the University. Following are key findings from the economic and public opinion study.

The economic impact analysis updates previous studies conducted by McDowell Group in 1998, 2004, 2007, and 2012. The analysis measures direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts generated by the University of Alaska system. Economic impacts were calculated using IMPLAN, a widely used input/output model that measures multiplier effects of expenditures, income, and employment. Expenditure data was provided by the University.

The statewide public opinion survey, designed with input from the University of Alaska, asked residents a broad range of questions from their perceptions of the quality of the University of Alaska and the University's importance to the State to their assessments of the University's strategic direction. Over 900 randomly selected residents completed the survey by phone. This survey is the fourth household survey conducted by the McDowell Group for the University of Alaska; the others were completed in 1998, 1999, and 2005.

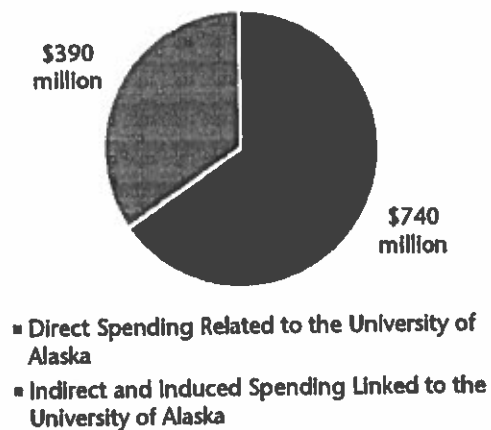
Economic Impacts

The University of Alaska is an economic engine for Alaska.

The University of Alaska system creates substantial economic activity throughout the state. In total, the University system generated \$1.1 billion in economic activity in FY2015. This number includes a total of \$740 million in direct, in-state expenditures by the University, University students, and University visitors, in addition to \$390 million in indirect and induced spending.

The University also contributes to a more resilient, responsive workforce for the State, increased earning potential for a significant portion of the Alaska population, and other social benefits. Many of these contributions were noted by Alaska residents during the household survey, as described below.

Total Economic Impact of the University of Alaska System, FY2015



The state-wide economic impact of the University system is multi-layered, supporting communities from Ketchikan to Barrow.

The University attracts and redistributes revenue across the Alaska economy in the form of purchases of goods and services from Alaska businesses; payroll and benefits paid to University employees; and spending by students and visitors to the University.

- The University directly supported 7,548 jobs in 2015, totaling \$346 million in annual wages.
- On average, the University system typically contracts with more than 2,000 businesses per year.
- In FY2015, the University of Alaska purchased goods and services valued at \$122.6 million from Alaska vendors.
- Annual student spending – including spending on off-campus housing, food, entertainment, transportation, and other personal items – totaled \$160 million.
- Visitors attending conferences, athletic events and other festivals related to the University of Alaska spent approximately \$2 million in 2015.

Direct expenditures linked to the University of Alaska also yield economic ripple effects – indirect and induced spending – that benefit the state economy.

The University of Alaska system is one of the largest employers in Alaska.

Among all private and public enterprises, the University system ranks as one of the largest employers in the state. When jobs indirectly and directly linked to the University are considered, the University of Alaska supported 15,740 jobs in 2015, totaling annual wages of \$630 million.

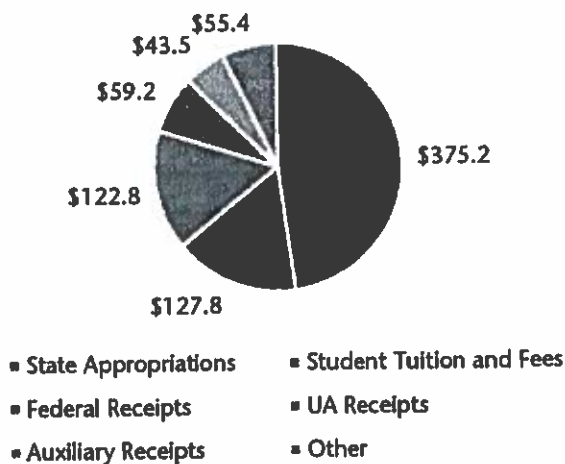
The University of Alaska generates employment opportunities throughout the state of Alaska. While the majority of University wages are paid to residents

of Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau, \$43.7 million in payroll was spent in other communities around the state in FY2015.

University of Alaska employment also provides an important counter-balance to components of the Alaska economy that are strongly summer-oriented, as peak employment at the University of Alaska occurs during the winter.

State funding is leveraged by the University of Alaska to generate funds and economic activity.

University of Alaska Revenue Sources, FY15
(\$ millions)



Note: The 'Other' category includes indirect cost recovery, State inter-agency receipts, CIP receipts, MHTAAR, and interest income. These categories are discussed in detail in chapter 3.

State of Alaska general fund appropriations comprised the largest portion of University revenue, totaling \$375 million in 2015, or 48 percent of total revenue (\$789 million). The University leverages State funds into a much larger economic footprint.

The \$375 million makes it possible for the University of Alaska system to generate more than \$400 million in other revenues from students, federal receipts and other sources. For every dollar the State of Alaska invested in the University system, the University of Alaska generated approximately 3 dollars of economic activity.

Public Perceptions

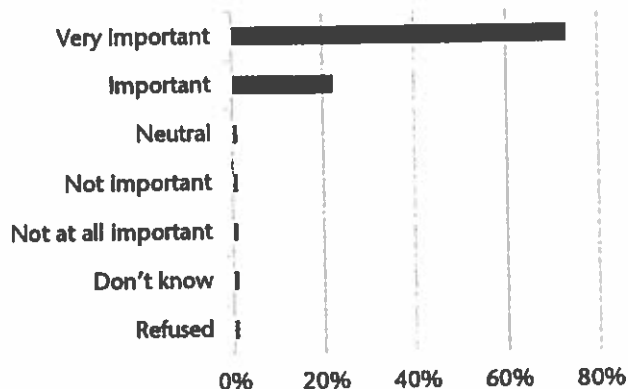
The University of Alaska enjoys wide-spread support from Alaskans.

Nearly all residents see the University of Alaska as very important or important to the State of Alaska (95 percent). Almost three-quarters of residents say the University of Alaska is very important (73 percent).

When asked about terms that describe the University, more than 80 percent of residents agreed or strongly agreed that the University of Alaska is: important, vital, diverse, relevant and accessible.

Among parents and grandparents of school-age children, 85 percent say they would strongly encourage or encourage their students to attend University of Alaska.

In your opinion, how important is the University of Alaska to the State of Alaska?



Alaskans report significant, positive impacts from the University of Alaska on Alaska's economy, workforce, and the field of Arctic research.

Most Alaskans believe that the University of Alaska directly contributes to local economies. Eighty-eight percent of residents agree or strongly agree that the economic impact of University of Alaska employment and campus expenditures is very important to local economies. Over a quarter of residents strongly agree (28 percent).

Alaskans also say the University of Alaska's economic impact extends beyond campus expenditures. Nearly ninety percent of residents agree or strongly agree that Alaska businesses benefit from a workforce trained by the University of Alaska (88 percent), and a third of Alaskans strongly agree (33 percent).

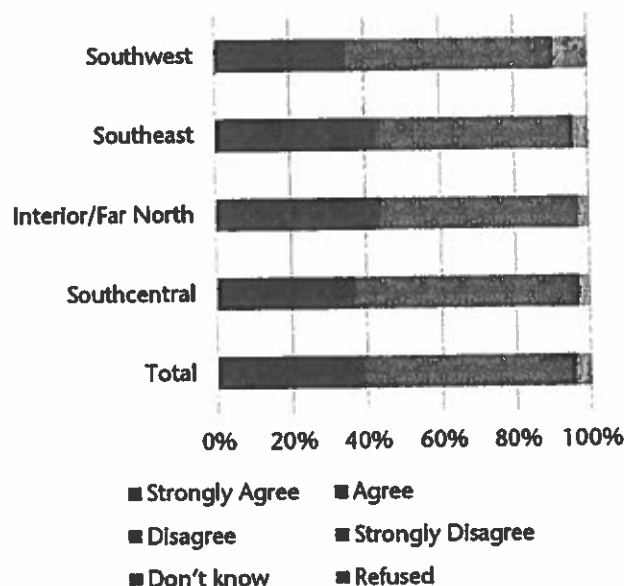
Residents credit the University of Alaska with keeping Alaskans in-state and at work. Over ninety percent of Alaskans agree or strongly agree that the University of Alaska provides essential opportunities for students to learn while living in their home state (93 percent of Alaskans). Most Alaskans agree or strongly agree that without the University of Alaska young people are much more likely to leave the state (81 percent); 41 percent of Alaskans strongly agree.

Likewise, most Alaskans agree or strongly agree that without career and vocational training offered by the University of Alaska significantly more jobs would be filled by non-resident workers (82 percent).

The University of Alaska enjoys broad agreement from Alaskans about the impact of its Arctic research. Over three quarters of residents believe that University of Alaska Arctic research has real-world implications, leads the world in research efforts, and will help Alaska and beyond address climate change.

Alaskans believe the University of Alaska plays a vital role shaping Alaska's future and support the University's Identified strategic priorities.

Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree that the University of Alaska plays a vital role in shaping Alaska's future?



The vast majority of Alaskans agree or strongly agree that the University of Alaska plays a vital role in shaping Alaska's future (88 percent). Well over a third of residents strongly agree (39 percent).

Over three quarters of Alaskans agree or strongly agree with each of the University of Alaska's five identified strategic priorities: State partnerships, new technology and innovation, a pipeline of college-bound students, cultural heritage and climate change.

The majority of Alaskans also believe that the University of Alaska should contribute to Alaska's future workforce by creating employment opportunity and by supporting specific career paths. Most residents agree or strongly agree that it is very important for the University to support industry partnerships as well as the education of Alaska's future fisheries and marine biologists, nurses, teachers and engineers.

Residents are willing to invest in the University of Alaska and believe the State of Alaska should too.

One out of five Alaska residents say they have made a charitable donation to the University of Alaska. The percentage jumps to 28 percent in the Interior/Far North. People are more likely to have donated if they are older, graduated from the University of Alaska, have children, or earn over \$50,000. Over half of Alaskans (53 percent) indicate they are very likely or somewhat likely to donate to the University of Alaska in the future.

The vast majority of Alaskans believe that it is very important that the State invest in the University's budget (86 percent agree or strongly agree). Three-quarters of residents agree or strongly agree that State budget cuts to the University over the last three years will have a very negative impact on Alaska's economy (75 percent).

Introduction and Methodology

The University of Alaska contracted with McDowell Group to analyze the economic impacts of the system and to conduct a statewide public opinion survey on the role and value of the University. The telephone survey asked respondents their opinion of University priorities and quality, their views on funding, whether they would encourage their children to attend, and their personal experiences with the University, among other subjects.

Economic Impact Methodology

The economic impact analysis updates previous studies conducted by McDowell Group in 1998, 2004, 2007, and 2012. This analysis captures economic impacts associated with State fiscal year 2015 (July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015), as well as the direct and indirect impacts associated with wages paid to university employees, purchases of goods and services in support of University operations, student spending, and visitor spending.

Expenditure data was provided by the University. Economic impacts were calculated using IMPLAN, a widely used input/output model used to measure multiplier effects of expenditures, income, and employment.

Survey Methodology

The McDowell Group study team designed the survey instrument with input from University of Alaska staff. During March 2016, McDowell Group surveyors contacted 923 randomly selected Alaska residents by telephone. A copy of the survey instrument can be found in Appendix F.

Sample Design

The sample was designed to yield results representative of the population and permit sub-group analysis. The sample included a minimum of 250 surveys in each of the three regions of Interior/Far North, Southcentral and Southeast, and a minimum of 150 in Southwest. The sample was further structured to achieve approximately 100 surveys from the three largest communities.

The maximum margin of error at the 95 percent confidence level is ± 3.3 percent for the full sample. As the sample size decreases among sub-samples, the potential margin of error increases, as seen in the following table.

Sample Sizes and Maximum Margin of Error

Region/Community	Sample Size (n)	\pm Margin of Error (%)
Southcentral	250	± 6.3
Anchorage	100	± 10.0
Interior/Far North	253	± 6.3
Fairbanks (including North Pole)	101	± 10.0
Southeast	252	± 6.3
Juneau	100	± 10.0
Southwest	168	± 8.2
Total	923	± 3.3

Weighting and Data Analysis

For regional and statewide analysis, survey data was weighted to reflect the residential population and age in each region. For example, although Anchorage accounted for only 100 out of 923 surveys, the Anchorage sample received more weight than other regions because of its large population.

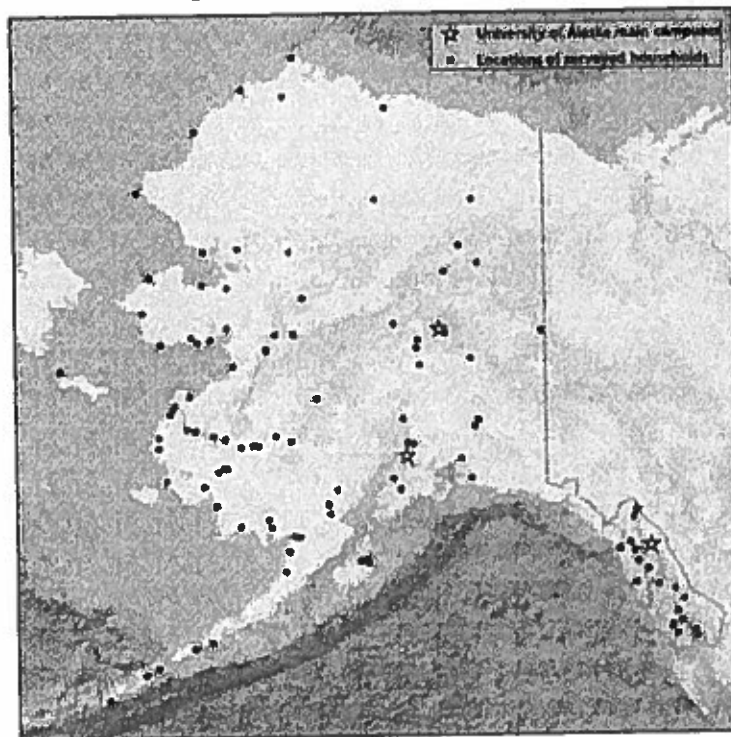
Responses were analyzed by region, community, gender, income, education level, alumni status, past donations and several other dimensions. Where relevant, sub-group results are reported in the text accompanying each table. Complete demographics of survey respondents by region are included in Appendix D.

McDowell Group conducted three previous statewide surveys for the University of Alaska: one in 1998, the second in 1999, and the third in 2005. Several questions asked in these surveys were repeated in the 2016 survey; trend data is presented where applicable.

Geographic Representation

A complete list of communities represented in the survey may be found in Appendix E. Figure 3 illustrates the geographic reach of the 2016 household survey.

Communities Reached during the 2016 University of Alaska Household Opinion Survey



Definitions

Following are definitions of key terms used in the document. In the context of this analysis:

- Net Agree: is defined as the sum of “strongly agree” and “agree” responses to a given question.
- Net Disagree: is defined as the sum of “strongly disagree” and “disagree” responses to a given question.
- Potential Donors: are defined as survey respondents who report they are very likely or somewhat likely to donate to the University of Alaska in the future.
- Seniors: are defined as survey respondents 65 and older.
- Alumni: are defined as survey respondents who answered “yes” to the question “Have you or a family member ever received a degree, certificate or license from the University of Alaska?”
- Parents: are defined as survey respondents who answered “yes” to the question “Do you have children who are currently attending elementary, middle, or high school?”

Economic Impacts of the University of Alaska

For nearly 20 years, McDowell Group has studied and reported on the impact of the University of Alaska in Alaska's economy. Following the first comprehensive study conducted in 1998, McDowell Group prepared, updated, and expanded economic impact assessments in 2003, 2007, and 2012. This chapter presents a high-level 2016 update of McDowell Group's series of economic impact studies.

In general, the University is an important component of the Alaska economy, generating substantial economic activity and employment throughout the State. The University also contributes to a more resilient, responsive workforce for the State and increased earning potential for a significant portion of the Alaska population. Through community education opportunities, research, public facilities, and infrastructure, University contributions to Alaska extend far beyond monetary benefits to enrich quality of life for all Alaskans.

How the University of Alaska Impacts the Economy

The University is an economic engine for Alaska. It attracts and redistributes revenue across the Alaska economy in the form of purchases of goods and services from Alaska businesses; payroll and benefits paid to University employees; and spending by students and visitors to the University. The University of Alaska's economic impact on the Alaska economy stems from several sources. This analysis considers four different avenues of economic impact:

- University of Alaska employee salaries and benefits – includes full and part time faculty and staff.
- Non-personnel operational and capital expenditures – includes the normal and routine operating expenditures the University of Alaska makes in support of its educational mission, such as building maintenance and utility costs, and purchases of equipment, materials, and supplies. This also includes spending to build new campus facilities or to expand or renovate existing buildings.
- Student spending – includes student off-campus spending on housing, food, transportation, and personal items. Student spending related to room and board, tuition, books, and other on-campus expenditures are captured as part of University of Alaska operating expenditures.
- Campus visitor spending – includes spending by visitors to Alaska who would otherwise not be in the State were it not for University of Alaska activities or programs.

Expenditures on goods and supplies in support of University operations, wages paid to faculty, staff, and students, and spending by employees in the local economy have a "multiplier effect." The term *multiplier* illustrates that each initial dollar spent (or job created) by the University leads to additional spending by Alaska businesses selling goods and services to the University and its employees. These businesses further spend a portion of each dollar received to pay for their goods and services. Multiple rounds of this spending and the portion of each dollar spent locally create the *multiplier effect* in the Alaska economy.

In terms of employment, wages, and total spending, the University's economic impact occurs at three levels:

- Direct impacts, including jobs and earnings associated with the University, as well as purchases by the University.

- Indirect impacts, including economic activity that results from the University of Alaska's non-personnel spending in the Alaska economy, such as the jobs created in businesses that provide goods and services to the University.
- Induced impacts, including the jobs and earnings created when University employees spend their payroll dollars in the Alaska economy. Induced effects include jobs with health care providers, retail establishments, schools, restaurants, personal and household service providers, and virtually all across the support sector.

Key measures of the University's economic impact in Alaska are provided below. The analysis focuses on economic impact in the State fiscal year 2015 (July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015).

University of Alaska Revenues

The foundation of the University of Alaska's economic impact is the University's \$844 million budget (FY2015). Within that budget, University of Alaska spending on wages, and expenditures on goods and services in support of university operations, have multiplier effects throughout the State. An important aspect of the economic impact of the University of Alaska is how State appropriations make it possible to draw revenue from other sources, as described below.

University Revenue Sources

The University of Alaska takes in revenue from a variety of sources, including:

- State appropriations – from the State of Alaska general operating fund.
- Federal receipts – restricted funds, such as grants and contracts, for which spending is dictated by the specific federal funding agency.
- Student tuition and fees – generated by tuition charged to students for instructional programs, as well as fees charged for specific activities or items, such as materials and labs.
- Indirect cost recovery – generated from federal and other restricted grants. This revenue is used to help offset administrative and support costs that cannot be efficiently tracked directly to grant programs. When the University receives a grant, it records the revenue for the actual project in restricted receipts and the revenue for indirect costs in indirect cost recovery.
- Auxiliary receipts – from all self-supported activities of the University, including all revenues from bookstore, food services, and other campus operations.
- University of Alaska receipts and transfers – including restricted revenues from corporate sources, private donations, and local governments, as well as revenues from publication sales, non-credit self-support programs, recreational facility user fees and other miscellaneous sources.
- State inter-agency receipts – originating in contractual obligations with other State agencies.
- Interest income – income generated from short-term investments associated with grant receipts and auxiliary enterprises.

In FY2015, University of Alaska system-wide revenue totaled \$789 million (not including University of Alaska Intra-Agency receipts). State of Alaska general fund appropriations comprised the largest portion of University of Alaska revenue, totaling \$375 million, or 48 percent of total revenue in FY2015.

Revenue generated from non-State sources included \$124 million (16 percent of total FY2015 revenue) from federal grants and contracts; \$128 million (16 percent) from student tuition and fees; \$59 million (7 percent) from University of Alaska receipts; \$44 million (6 percent) from auxiliary receipts; and \$31 million (4 percent) from indirect cost recovery.

Combined, State inter-agency receipts (\$14 million), CIP receipts (\$9 million), MHTAAR (\$2 million), and interest income (\$0.8 million) rounded out the final 3 percent of FY2015 revenue.

University of Alaska Revenue Sources, FY2015

Revenue Source	Revenue Amount (\$ millions)	% of Total
State Appropriations	\$375.2	47.5
Student Tuition and Fees	127.8	16.2
Federal Receipts	122.8	15.6
University of Alaska Receipts	59.2	7.5
Auxiliary Receipts	43.5	5.5
Indirect Cost Recovery	30.6	3.9
State Inter-Agency Receipts	13.7	1.7
CIP Receipts	8.6	1.1
MHTAAR	1.7	<1
Interest Income	0.8	<1
Total	\$789.3	100

Source: University of Alaska Statewide Planning and Budget, 2016.

Note: Totals do not include University of Alaska Intra-Agency Receipts, which totaled \$54.6 million. Total in columns may not sum due to rounding.

This overview of University of Alaska revenues reveals how State general funds are leveraged into a much larger economic footprint. The State's investment of \$375 million makes it possible for the University of Alaska to generate more than \$400 million in other revenues, from students, federal receipts, and other sources.

Direct Impacts

Employment and Payroll

The University of Alaska accounted for an average of 7,548 jobs in FY2015 and total annual wages of \$346 million. Total labor income, which includes benefits, was approximately \$455 million. The University ranks as one of the largest employers in Alaska, among all public and private enterprises.

While there is seasonal variation in University of Alaska employment (ranging from a monthly low of about 5,800 to a peak of 8,300), it is an important source of year-round economic activity. In fact, with peak employment in the winter, the University of Alaska provides a counter-balance to components of the Alaska economy that are strongly summer-oriented.

The University employees Alaskans all across the State, from Ketchikan to Kotzebue. Fairbanks has the largest concentration of University of Alaska employees (an average of 3,474 employees in FY2015), followed by Anchorage (2,599) and Juneau (454). Other areas also have significant numbers of University of Alaska employees, including Kenai Peninsula Borough (277) and Matanuska-Susitna Borough (176).

University of Alaska Employment by Community, FY2015

Area	Annual Average	Peak Month	Total Annual Wages (\$millions)
Fairbanks	3,474	3,729	\$167.1
Anchorage	2,599	2,907	\$115.8
Juneau	454	531	\$19.0
Kenai Peninsula Borough	277	331	\$11.7
Mat-Su Borough	176	204	\$6.7
Valdez-Cordova CA	82	96	\$3.1
Kodiak Island Borough	80	95	\$3.3
Sitka	76	85	\$3.3
Ketchikan	56	68	\$2.5
Bethel	51	60	\$2.8
Dillingham	35	45	\$1.7
Nome	27	33	\$1.5
Northwest Arctic Borough	14	17	\$0.9
All Other/Undesignated	147	N/A	\$6.2
Total	7,548	8,340	\$345.6

Spending on Goods and Services

In FY2015, the University of Alaska purchased goods and services valued at \$122.6 million from Alaska vendors. This spending occurred in a wide variety of sectors, as well as geographic locations. The University typically does business with more than 2,000 Alaska businesses and organizations each year.

Approximately 88 percent of Alaska-based University of Alaska spending in FY2015 occurred in the three communities hosting the main campuses: Fairbanks (\$39 million), Anchorage (\$36 million), and Juneau (\$34 million). The other 12 percent of University of Alaska spending (approximately \$14 million in total) was spent in communities scattered all across the State.

Student Spending

Spending by the University of Alaska's 30,500 students create economic impacts in Alaska. Student payments made directly to University of Alaska for tuition, room and board, fees, and other items are accounted for in the University of Alaska spending described above. In addition to those direct University of Alaska payments, students spend a significant amount of money in local economies for housing, food, entertainment, and other amenities.

While a portion of student off-campus spending contributes to the University's economic impact, not all student off-campus spending can be included in this analysis. In considering the impact of student spending, it is important to avoid counting expenditures that may have occurred anyway in the absence of the University. The impact of student spending includes students who either a) bring new money to the State's economy or b) are associated

with money that would otherwise be lost from Alaska if the student did not attend the University of Alaska.

All spending by the roughly 3,500 University of Alaska students who originated from outside Alaska represents new dollars into the State. One in nine (12 percent) University of Alaska students are from outside of Alaska, based on FY2015 data. The amount of money that remains in the State from Alaskan high school students who choose to attend the University of Alaska instead of a college or university elsewhere is more difficult to estimate. Though some Alaska students would likely not attend a university at all in the absence of the University of Alaska, for purposes of this analysis, most full-time University of Alaska students would likely attend school outside the State in the absence of the University of Alaska.

In the 2012 University of Alaska economic impact study, spending on off-campus housing, food, entertainment, transportation, and personal items was estimated at a total of \$169 million. Enrollment at that time (Fall 2011) totaled 34,983 students. Enrollment in Fall 2015 totaled 30,496 students, about 13 percent below Fall 2011. That would suggest a 13 percent reduction in student spending. However, after adjusting for the effects of inflation, the decline is actually about 5 percent, with total annual student spending of approximately \$160 million. As this spending circulates through the economy, it too creates jobs and income.

Visitor Spending

Out-of-state visitors to the University also contribute to the economic impact of the University of Alaska. Commencements, reunions, conferences, festivals, athletic events, and family visits are some of the University-related reasons people visit Alaska. University visitors spend money for accommodations, food, transportation, sightseeing, and other purposes that inject money into the economy. The most recent available analysis of visitor spending suggests a total of approximately \$2 million annually.

Total Economic Impacts of the University of Alaska

The total economic impact of the University of Alaska includes all the direct, indirect, and induced impacts associated with wages paid to university employees, purchases of goods and services in support of University of Alaska operations, student spending, and visitor spending. By using economic impact models, such as IMPLAN, it is possible to estimate these multiplier effects. IMPLAN, a widely-used predictive model of local and state economies, provides guidance on appropriate multipliers for sectors most affected by University spending. Based on IMPLAN and modeling conducted for previous generations of McDowell Group's University of Alaska economic impact studies, it is estimated that a total of 15,740 jobs in Alaska are directly or indirectly linked with the University of Alaska, with total annual wages of \$630 million.

Total Employment and Payroll Impacts of the University of Alaska, FY15

Impact	Direct	Indirect & Induced	Total
Employment Impact	8,340	7,400	15,740
Payroll Impact (\$ million)	\$346	\$284	\$630

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development and McDowell Group estimates.

Note: Direct employment is as of November 2014, and is peak employment for the fiscal year.

Total spending directly attributable to the University of Alaska reached approximately \$740 million in FY2015, including all in-state University spending, as well as student and visitor spending. Based on analysis of multiplier

effects, this direct spending in the Alaska economy generated an additional \$390 million in induced and indirect spending for a total of \$1.1 billion in total economic activity.

The University as an Investment

The State of Alaska invested \$375 million in the University of Alaska in FY2015. For that investment, the Alaska economy experienced a total economic impact of \$1.1 billion. Thus, for every dollar invested by the State in the University, the University of Alaska generated approximately three dollars in economic activity in the Alaska.

Through investment in Alaska's public university, the State of Alaska generates social benefits as well. These include qualitative benefits such as improved quality of life through learning, creation of new knowledge and economic opportunity through research, and increased opportunities for involvement in community life and government. They also include more tangible benefits such as gains in worker productivity, increased earnings resulting from a more educated resident workforce, and a supply of skilled professionals to meet labor market demands. Also, cultural and educational programs and facilities provided by the University of Alaska (many of which are available to the general public, such as libraries and meeting spaces) provide benefits that, though difficult to quantify, improve quality of life in the host region.

Perception of the University of Alaska

The survey included a range of questions about Alaskans' perceptions of the University of Alaska. Residents were asked to describe the importance of the University of Alaska to the State, assess their overall impressions of the University, compare the quality of public university and college education available in Alaska to other states, and articulate whether or not they would recommend the University of Alaska to their children and/or grandchildren.

Importance to Alaska

Most Alaska residents describe the University of Alaska as very important to the State of Alaska (73 percent); nearly all residents see the University of Alaska as either very important or important to the State (95 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Impressions of importance are consistent across all regions of the State.
- Women are more likely than men to view the University of Alaska as very important (80 percent versus 67 percent).
- Potential donors (those very or somewhat likely to donate to the University of Alaska) consider the University very important to the State (92 percent and 78 percent respectively, compared to 65 percent of those unlikely to donate).

In your opinion, how important is the University of Alaska to the State of Alaska? (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Very Important	73	72	78	76	75
Important	22	23	20	19	21
Neutral	1	1	—	1	—
Not Important	1	2	—	1	—
Not at all important	1	2	<1	1	—
Don't know	1	<1	1	1	4
Refused	<1	—	<1	—	—

TREND ANALYSIS

The percentage of residents who describe the University of Alaska as "very important" to the State of Alaska has declined 9 percent since the most recent household survey in 2005, but remains higher than 1999 figures.¹ All other responses are fairly steady over time. The following table displays aggregate responses for all three years.

¹ Each of the previous surveys had a slightly different question. In 1999, the question read, "In your opinion, how important are University of Alaska programs and services to the state of Alaska?" In 2005, neutral was not included as a possible response. These differences likely had a slight impact on survey results.

In your opinion, how important is the University of Alaska to the State of Alaska? (%)

	1999	2005	2016
Very important	69	82	73
Important	24	15	22
Neutral	3	--	1
Not important	1	2	1
Not at all important	1	1	1
Don't know	2	1	1
Refused	--	--	<1

Overall Impression of the University

When asked how their current impression of the University of Alaska compared to their impression of the University a few years ago, most Alaskans describe their impression as unchanged (42 percent). More Alaskans report their impression of the University of Alaska is better or much better, than residents who report a worse or much worse impression (28 percent versus 12 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Impressions of the University of Alaska held by residents of Anchorage and Fairbanks are more likely to be worse or much worse than Alaskans who live in Juneau (16 and 28 percent versus 6 percent).
- Residents of Alaska for over six years are twice as likely to report a much better or better impression of the University of Alaska than residents of five years or less (30 percent of all residents of 6 years or more, compared to 14 percent of residents of Alaska for under five years).
- Seniors (65+) are more likely than all other residents to describe their impression of the University of Alaska as much better than a few years ago (13 percent compared to 4 percent of all other age groups).
- Impressions of the University of Alaska differ at the ends of the earnings spectrum. Residents of households earning less than \$25,000 annually are more likely to describe their impression of the University as much better than a few years ago, compared to Alaskans earning over \$75,000 (12 percent versus 3 percent).
- Potential donors (those very or somewhat likely to give the University of Alaska) are more likely to report a much better or better impression of the University than they held a few years ago (55 percent and 32 percent respectively, versus 18 percent of residents not likely to donate).

Compared to a few years ago, how has your overall impression of the University of Alaska changed? (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior, Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Much better	5	5	5	5	8
Better	23	22	26	25	27
About the same	42	41	44	47	44
Worse	11	12	13	8	7
Much worse	4	5	2	2	1
Don't know	14	15	10	14	13
Refused	<1	--	1	--	--

TREND ANALYSIS

Since the most recent household survey in 2005, overall impressions of the University to Alaska appear to have declined.

- The percentage of Alaskans who describe their impression as much better declined from 12 percent in 2005 to 5 percent in 2016 while the percentage of Alaskans who describe their impression as worse or much worse increased from 9 percent to 15 percent in 2016.

Compared to a few years ago, how has your overall impression of the University of Alaska changed? (%)

	2005	2016
Much better	12	5
Better	25	23
About the same	40	42
Worse	7	11
Much worse	2	4
Don't know	14	14
Refused	--	<1

This question was not included in the 1999 survey.

Quality of Public University Education

When comparing Alaska's public college and university education to other states, almost half of Alaska residents believe that the quality is about the same (44 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Residents of the Interior/Far North, Southeast, and Southwest are more likely than residents of Southcentral Alaska to describe higher education in Alaska as better or much better than other states (29 percent, 26 percent, 29 percent versus 15 percent).
- Thirty-three percent of Alaska Native residents view Alaska's higher education as better or much better than higher education available in other states, compared to 17 percent of white residents.
- Rural Alaskans are more likely than urban Alaskans to believe Alaska's public college and university education is better or much better than in other states (30 percent versus 18 percent).
- Alaska's seniors (65+) describe the quality of public university education in Alaska more positively than other age groups (32 percent describe Alaska's higher education quality as better or much better, compared to 17 percent of 18-34 year olds, 18 percent of 35-54 year olds, and 19 percent of 55-64 year olds).
- Very likely and somewhat likely future donors to the University describe the quality of public college and university education in Alaska as much better or better than other states at higher rates than residents not likely to donate (35 percent and 23 percent respectively, versus 11 percent).
- Although a quarter of University of Alaska alumni describe Alaska's higher education as better or much better than other states (24 percent), they are also slightly more likely than residents without a University of Alaska degree to describe an Alaskan education as worse or much worse (15 percent versus 9 percent).

Compared to other states, do you think the quality of public college and university education in Alaska is: better, much better, worse, much worse, or about the same? (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Much better	4	3	7	5	7
Better	16	12	23	21	22
About the same	44	45	42	43	41
Worse	10	12	6	7	6
Much worse	2	2	2	2	1
Don't know	24	25	20	22	23
Refused	<1	--	1	--	--

Recommendation of the University of Alaska

Among parents and grandparents of school-age children, 85 percent say they would encourage their students to attend University of Alaska. Leading reasons include proximity to home and quality of the education.

Would you strongly encourage, encourage, discourage, or strongly discourage them from attending the University of Alaska? (%)

(Base: Those with children or grandchildren currently attending elementary, middle, or high school)

	Total n=415	Southcentral n=111	Interior/ Far North n=125	Southeast n=102	Southwest n=77
Strongly encourage	45	42	58	36	48
Encourage	40	41	31	54	40
Discourage	6	6	7	6	3
Strongly discourage	3	5	--	--	4
Don't know	6	7	3	4	5
Refused	<1	--	1	--	--

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Residents of the Interior and Far North are more likely to strongly encourage their students to attend the University of Alaska than are residents of Southcentral and Southeast Alaska (58 percent versus 42 percent and 36 percent).
- Fifty-five percent of alumni say they would strongly encourage their students to attend the University of Alaska, compared to 37 percent of non-alumni parents and grandparents.
- Probable donors to the University of Alaska are more likely to have school-age children or grandchildren and encourage the University of Alaska for postsecondary education. Seventy-three percent of very likely donors say they would strongly encourage their school-age children and grandchildren to attend the University of Alaska, compared to 51 percent of somewhat likely donors and 31 percent of residents unlikely to donate.
- Alaska Native parents and grandparents are most likely to strongly encourage their students to attend the University of Alaska (61 percent versus 43 percent of white parents and grandparents and 30 percent of caregivers of other races). Nearly 60 percent of Alaska Native families describe proximity to home as a motivating factor to encourage students to attend the University of Alaska (58 percent).

Reasons for Encouraging (%)

(Base: Those with children or grandchildren currently attending elementary, middle, or high school and would encourage them in attending the University of Alaska. Multiple responses allowed.)

	Total n=360	Southcentral n=91	Interior/ Far North n=110	Southeast n=91	Southwest n=68
Location/close to home	50	50	54	44	47
Good education	40	42	41	36	31
Affordable/low cost	27	26	27	33	27
Can live at home	18	17	16	24	19
Good prep. for Alaska jobs	16	16	20	12	12
Convenient	10	10	6	13	16
Good reputation	10	7	13	14	16
New/exciting programs	7	3	16	13	9
Programs	5	7	2	5	--
Education is important	4	4	3	6	2
Friends/family attending	4	1	6	6	13
AK Performance Scholarship	2	1	3	4	6
Wants to attend	2	1	1	6	5
Other	17	21	13	10	3
Don't know	2	2	--	--	5
Refused	<1	1	--	--	--

Reasons for Discouraging (%)

(Base: Those with children or grandchildren currently attending elementary, middle, or high school and would discourage them in attending the University of Alaska. Multiple responses allowed.)

	Total n=31	Southcentral n=12	Interior/ Far North n=8	Southeast n=6	Southwest n=5
Quality of education	47	52	21	20	80
More/better academic programs elsewhere	17	8	44	35	33
Experience outside of Alaska	12	10	12	31	20
More/better activities elsewhere	8	8	--	20	12
Affordability/cost	6	8	--	--	--
Location/too far away	4	5	--	--	--
College not necessary	4	5	--	--	--
Other	26	29	21	20	20
Don't know	1	--	--	14	--
Refused	2	--	12	--	--

Description of the University of Alaska

All respondents were read a list of words and were asked how accurately each one described the University of Alaska. Of the twenty-three words included in the survey, more than 80 percent of residents agreed or strongly agreed on five terms that accurately describe the University of Alaska: important, vital, diverse, relevant and accessible. Responses are notably consistent across regions and are analyzed in detail below.

Three summary tables help illustrate results to this question: a rank-ordered list of all terms by the percentage of respondents who agree or strongly agree that the term accurately describes the University of Alaska, the top terms by region, and the least popular terms by region. A detailed break-out of responses to all descriptive words can be found in Appendix A.

Percentage of Survey Respondents Who Agree or Strongly Agree that the Term
Accurately Describes the University of Alaska (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Important	89	88	94	90	83
Vital	85	84	90	84	81
Diverse	83	83	90	78	78
Relevant	83	82	89	85	75
Accessible	83	82	87	86	73
Influential	79	78	87	79	71
Welcoming	79	77	88	83	75
Engaged	76	74	82	76	71
Resilient	74	72	83	71	67
Innovative	74	71	87	75	71
Empowering	73	70	82	79	75
Effective	73	71	82	76	71
Responsible	73	68	86	77	71
Focused	73	71	81	71	65
Connected	73	70	82	75	70
Excellent	72	69	84	73	70
Progressive	72	70	81	68	72
Inspirational	72	70	81	75	69
Distinctive	70	65	83	71	68
Strategic	66	63	78	67	55
Loyal	66	63	75	70	63
Bold	57	55	69	57	52
Courageous	55	50	68	58	58

Most Accurate Terms by Region

Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Important	Important	Important	Important	Important
Vital	Vital	Vital	Accessible	Vital
Diverse	Diverse	Diverse	Relevant	Diverse
Relevant	Relevant	Relevant	Vital	Relevant
Accessible	Accessible	Welcoming	Welcoming	Welcoming

Least Accurate Terms by Region

Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Bold	Bold	Courageous	Bold	Bold
Courageous	Courageous	Bold	Courageous	Strategic
Strategic	Strategic	Inspirational	Strategic	Courageous
Distinctive	Distinctive	Loyal	Progressive	Inspirational
Inspirational	Inspirational	Strategic	Distinctive	Excellent

Important

Nearly half of respondents strongly agree that the University of Alaska is important (45 percent), and 89 percent of residents agree or strongly agree that the University of Alaska is "important."

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Seventy-seven percent of very likely donors and 53 percent of somewhat likely donors strongly agree that the University of Alaska is important, compared to 31 percent of residents unlikely to donate.
- The longer a resident has lived in Alaska, the more likely he or she will strongly agree that important describes the University of Alaska. While only 26 percent of residents of Alaska for under 5 years strongly agree that the University of Alaska is important, 52 percent of Alaskans for six to twenty years and 45 percent of Alaskans for over twenty years strongly agree that the University of Alaska is important.

Vital

Eight-five percent of residents agree or strongly agree that the University of Alaska is vital. Well-over a third of residents strongly agree that the term vital accurately describes the University of Alaska (38 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- The term vital resonated more strongly with residents who are very likely or somewhat likely to donate to the University of Alaska than with residents who are not likely to donate. 65 percent of very likely donors and 46 percent of somewhat likely donors, compared to 26 percent of residents not likely to donate, strongly agree that the University of Alaska is vital.
- Fifty-one percent of past donors strongly agree that the term vital accurately describes the University of Alaska, compared to 36 percent of residents who have not donated to the University.
- Alaskans with children are more likely than residents without children to strongly agree that the University of Alaska is vital (44 percent compared to 36 percent).

Diverse

Eighty-three percent of residents agree or strongly agree, and over a quarter of Alaskans strongly agree (26 percent), that the University of Alaska is diverse.

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Residents of the Interior/Far North are more likely than residents of all other regions to agree or strongly agree that the term diverse accurately describes the University of Alaska (90 percent versus 83 percent in Southcentral and 78 percent in both Southeast and Southwest Alaska).
- Alaskans who live in Anchorage and Fairbanks are more likely than residents of Juneau to strongly agree that the University of Alaska is diverse (30 percent and 24 percent compared to 9 percent).
- The term diverse resonates more strongly with potential donors to the University of Alaska than with residents who are not likely to donate. Fifty-three percent of very likely donors and 30 percent of somewhat likely donors, compared to 18 percent of residents not likely to donate, strongly agree that the University of Alaska is diverse.
- Thirty-eight percent of past donors strongly agree that the term diverse accurately describes the University of Alaska, compared to 25 percent of residents who have not donated to the University.
- The term diverse resonates more with Alaskans who have lived in Alaska longer than 5 years. Twelve percent of residents of Alaska for under 5 years strongly agree that the University of Alaska is diverse, compared to 29 percent of Alaskans for six to twenty years and 27 percent of Alaskans for over twenty years.

Relevant

One in four Alaskans strongly agree that the University of Alaska is relevant; 83 percent of residents agree or strongly agree that the term relevant accurately describes the University of Alaska.

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Fifty-five percent of very likely donors and 31 percent of somewhat likely donors, compared to 14 percent of residents not likely to donate, strongly agree that the University of Alaska is relevant.
- Residents who have previously given to the University of Alaska are more likely than Alaskans who did not donate to strongly agree that relevant accurately describes the University of Alaska (34 percent compared to 24 percent).

Accessible

Eighty-three percent of Alaskans agree or strongly agree that the University of Alaska is accessible. One in four Alaskans strongly agree that the term accessible accurately describes the University of Alaska.

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Fifty-eight percent of very likely donors and 33 percent of somewhat likely donors, compared to 13 percent of residents not likely to donate, strongly agree that the University of Alaska is accessible. One hundred percent of very likely donors agree or strongly agree that accessible accurately describes the University of Alaska.

- Although most Alaskans agree that the University of Alaska is accessible, resonance of the term accessible varies among Alaskans of different ages. Alaskans 35-54 years of age are more likely than Alaskans aged 18-34 and Alaskans over 65 to strongly agree that the University of Alaska is accessible (35 percent versus 17 percent and 22 percent respectively).
- Alaskans with children are more likely than residents without children to strongly agree that the University of Alaska is accessible (32 percent compared to 22 percent).

Impact of the University of Alaska

To better understand how Alaskans perceive and experience far-reaching impacts of the University of Alaska system, survey respondents were asked a series of targeted questions about how the University of Alaska influences Alaska's economy, workforce, and, more broadly, Arctic research.

Economic Impact

Most Alaskans agree or strongly agree that the economic impact of University of Alaska employment and campus expenditures is very important to local economies (88 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Over a quarter of Alaskans strongly agree (28 percent).
- Opinions of University economic impact are consistent across all regions of the State.
- Notably, mid-career Alaskans (between the ages of 35-54) are more likely than their younger peers to strongly agree that the economic impact of the University is very important to local economies (37 percent compared to 18 percent of residents 18-34).
- Alaskans with children are more likely than those without children to strongly agree that the economic impact of the University of Alaska is very important to local economies (35 percent versus 24).
- Potential donors are more likely to strongly agree that the economic impact of the University of Alaska is very important to local economies (46 percent of very likely future donors and 35 percent of somewhat likely donors, compared to 19 percent residents who indicate they are unlikely to donate).
- Residents who have previously given to the University are more likely than those who have not previously given to strongly agree the University's economic impact is very important to local economies (42 percent compared to 26 percent).

Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree that the economic impact of University of Alaska employment and campus expenditures is very important to local economies? (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Strongly Agree	28	27	31	29	30
Agree	59	59	62	58	56
Disagree	6	7	4	4	3
Strongly Disagree	1	2	<1	1	—
Don't know	4	4	3	7	5
Refused	1	<1	<1	1	6

Workforce Impact

The vast majority of Alaskans believe that the University of Alaska has wide-spread, positive impacts on Alaska's workforce. Results are discussed in detail by question and summarized in the table that follows.

Young People Stay in Alaska

Most Alaskans agree or strongly agree that without the University of Alaska young people are much more likely to leave the State (81 percent); 41 percent of Alaskans strongly agree.

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Alaskans 35-54 years of age are more likely than every other age group to strongly agree that without the University of Alaska young people are much more likely to leave the State (51 percent compared to 35 percent of Alaskans ages 18-34, 38 percent of Alaskans 55-64, and 39 percent of Alaskans over 65).
- Similarly, the longer a resident has lived in Alaska, the more likely he or she is to strongly agree that without the University young people are much more likely to leave the State (84 percent of Alaskans for over 20 years, 83 percent of Alaskans for between 6-20 years, and 57 percent of residents for less than 6 years).
- Sixty percent of Alaskans very likely to donate to the University strongly agree that without the University, young people are much more likely to leave, compared to 47 percent of somewhat likely donors and 32 percent of those unlikely to donate.

In-State Learning Opportunities

Over half of Alaskans agree that the University of Alaska provides essential opportunities for students to learn while living in their home state (54 percent); 93 percent of Alaskans agree or strongly agree.

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Rural residents are more likely than urban residents to strongly agree that the University provides essential opportunities for students to learn while living in-state (46 percent compared to 31 percent).
- Forty-three percent of female residents, compared to 34 percent of male residents, strongly agree that the University of Alaska provides essential in-state learning opportunities to students.
- Parents are more likely than residents without children to strongly agree that the University of Alaska system provides essential in-state learning opportunities (44 percent compared to 35 percent).
- Three-quarters of Alaskans very likely to donate to the University strongly agree that the University offers essential in-state learning opportunities (75 percent), compared to 42 percent of somewhat likely donors and 27 percent of those unlikely to donate.

Benefits to Business

Nearly ninety percent of residents agree or strongly agree that Alaska businesses benefit from a workforce trained by the University of Alaska (88 percent), and a third of Alaskans strongly agree (33 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Sixty-three percent of very likely donors to the University strongly agree that Alaska businesses benefit from a workforce trained by the University of Alaska, compared to 40 percent of somewhat likely donors and 21 percent of those unlikely to donate.

Resident Workers

Most Alaskans agree or strongly agree that without career and vocational training offered by the University of Alaska significantly more jobs would be filled by non-resident workers (82 percent). A third of survey respondents strongly agree (33 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Fifty-eight percent of residents who are very likely to donate to the University of Alaska strongly agree that without career and vocational training provided by the University of Alaska significantly more jobs would be filled by non-resident workers, as compared to 40 percent of those somewhat likely to donate and 21 percent of residents unlikely to donate to the University.
- Among Alaskans who have previously given to the University, almost half strongly agree that University of Alaska career and vocational training results in more jobs filled by residents (45 percent versus 31 percent of residents who have not previously given).

Alaska Native Leaders

The majority of Alaskans agree or strongly agree that the University of Alaska plays a very important role in developing future Alaska Native leaders (83 percent); just below a third of residents strongly agree (31 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Almost half of Alaska Native residents strongly agree that the University plays a very important role in developing future Alaska Native leaders (45 percent).
- Similarly, residents of rural Alaska are more likely than urban residents to strongly agree that the University of Alaska plays a very important role developing future Alaska Native leaders (44 percent versus 28 percent).
- Potential University of Alaska donors are most likely agree or strongly agree that the University of Alaska plays a very important role in developing future Alaska Native leaders. Ninety-seven percent of very likely donors and 92 percent of somewhat likely donors agree or strongly agree, compared to 74 percent of residents not likely to donate. Over half of very likely donors to the University strongly agree that the University plays a very important role developing future Alaska Native leaders (58 percent), 37 percent of somewhat likely donors strongly agree, and 20 percent of unlikely donors strongly agree.

Summary table included on following page.

Percentage of Survey Respondents Who Strongly Agree or Agree with the Following Statements about University of Alaska Workforce Impacts (%)

Level of agreement	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Without University of Alaska, our young people are much more likely to leave Alaska.					
Strongly Agree	41	42	40	40	41
Agree	40	39	44	44	36
Net Agree	81	81	84	84	77
University of Alaska provides essential opportunities for students to learn while living in their home state.					
Strongly Agree	39	36	42	46	42
Agree	54	55	53	50	52
Net Agree	93	91	95	96	94
Alaska businesses benefit greatly from a workforce trained by the University of Alaska.					
Strongly Agree	33	33	35	33	30
Agree	55	54	56	54	58
Net Agree	88	87	91	87	88
Without career and vocational training provided by University of Alaska, significantly more jobs in Alaska would be filled by non-resident workers.					
Strongly Agree	33	32	38	37	32
Agree	49	48	48	51	49
Net Agree	82	80	86	88	81
University of Alaska plays a very important role in developing future Alaska Native leaders.					
Strongly Agree	31	28	38	29	43
Agree	52	53	51	57	39
Net Agree	83	81	89	86	82

Arctic Research Impact

The University of Alaska enjoys broad agreement from Alaskans about the impact of its Arctic research. Over three quarters of residents believe that University of Alaska Arctic research has real-world implications, leads the world in research efforts, and will help Alaska and beyond address climate change.

Real-World Applications

Four out of five Alaskans agree or strongly agree that University of Alaska Arctic research has significant real-world applications for Alaska residents (82 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Over a quarter of residents strongly agree (28 percent).
- Younger Alaskans (ages 18-34) are more likely than Alaskans between the ages of 35 and 64 to agree or strongly agree that University of Alaska research has significant real-world applications for Alaska residents (63 percent compared to 48 percent of Alaskans ages 35-54 and 50 percent of Alaskans ages 55-64).
- Nearly half of very likely future donors to the University strongly agree that University of Alaska research has significant real world applications for Alaska residents (49 percent), compared to a third of those somewhat likely to donate (33 percent) and 17 percent of residents not likely to donate.

- Forty-four percent of Alaskans who have previously donated to the University strongly agree that University of Alaska research has significant real-world applications for Alaskans, compared to a quarter of those who have not given to the University (25 percent).
- The longer a resident has lived in Alaska, the more likely he or she is to agree or strongly agree that University research has real-world applications for Alaskans (83 percent of residents for over 20 years, 82 percent of residents for between 6 and 20 years, and 68 percent of Alaskan residents for under 5 years).

Adaptation to Climate Change

Over three-quarters of Alaska residents agree or strongly agree that University of Alaska Arctic research will help Alaska and the world adapt to impacts from climate change (78 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Thirty-six percent of Alaskans who live in rural Alaska strongly agree University of Alaska Arctic research will help Alaska, and the world, adapt to climate change impacts, compared to 27 percent of urban residents.
- Parents are more likely than residents without children to strongly agree that the University of Alaska Arctic research will help Alaska and the world adapt to the impacts of climate change (34 percent versus 25 percent).
- Over half of residents who are very likely to donate to the University strongly agree that the University's Arctic research will help Alaska and the world respond to the impacts of climate change (52 percent), compared to just over a third of those somewhat likely to donate (35 percent) and 16 percent of those unlikely to donate.
- Forty-two percent of Alaskans who have previously donated to the University strongly agree that University of Alaska Arctic research will support adaption to the impacts of climate change, compared to a 26 percent of those who have not given to the University.

World-Wide Contributions

Three-quarters of Alaskans agree or strongly agree that the University of Alaska is a world leader in Arctic research (75 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Residents of the Interior/Far North are more likely than residents of other regions to strongly agree that the University of Alaska is a world leader in Arctic research (34 percent, compared to 21 percent of residents in Southcentral, 19 percent in Southeast, and 20 percent in Southwest).
- Over one-third of Alaskans who live in rural Alaska strongly agree that the University of Alaska is a world leader in Arctic research (33 percent), compared to 21 percent of urban residents.
- Nearly 90 percent of Alaska Native residents agree or strongly agree that Alaska is a world leader in Arctic research, compared to almost three quarters of white residents of Alaska (87 percent versus 74 percent).
- Potential donors to the University of Alaska are more likely to strongly agree that the University of Alaska is a world leader in Arctic research. Thirty-nine percent of very likely donors and 27 percent of somewhat likely donors, compared to 17 percent of residents unlikely to donate, strongly agree that the University of Alaska is a world leader in Arctic research.

- Similarly, residents who have previously given the University are more likely than those who have not given to strongly agree that the University of Alaska is a world leader in Arctic research (39 percent versus 20 percent).

Percentage of Survey Respondents Who Strongly Agree or Agree with the Following Statements about University of Alaska Research (%)

Level of agreement	Total	Southeast	Interior / Far North	Southeast	Southwest
University of Alaska Arctic research will help Alaska and the world adapt to impacts from climate change.					
Strongly Agree	29	28	33	28	32
Agree	49	47	53	55	50
Net Agree	78	75	86	83	82
University of Alaska Arctic research has significant real-world applications for Alaska residents.					
Strongly Agree	28	27	31	29	22
Agree	54	51	58	55	63
Net Agree	82	78	89	84	85
University of Alaska is a world leader in Arctic research.					
Strongly Agree	23	21	34	19	20
Agree	52	50	55	54	60
Net Agree	75	71	89	73	80

Direction of the University of Alaska

To ascertain public attitudes about the strategic direction of the University of Alaska, all survey respondents answered a variety of questions about the role the University system plays shaping the future of the State, reactions to the University of Alaska's selected priorities, and opinions about the University of Alaska's workforce development.

Shaping Alaska's Future

Most Alaskans agree or strongly agree that the University of Alaska plays a vital role in shaping Alaska's future (88 percent).

- Well over a third of residents strongly agree (39 percent).
- Opinions are consistent across all regions of the State.
- Half of respondents who graduated from the University of Alaska strongly agree that the University plays a vital role in shaping Alaska's future (50 percent), compared to just under a third of residents who did not graduate from the University (31 percent).
- Women are more likely than men to strongly agree that the University of Alaska plays a vital role in shaping Alaska's future (48 percent versus 30 percent).
- Three-quarters of very likely future donors strongly agree that the University of Alaska plays a vital role in shaping Alaska's future (75 percent), compared to 45 percent of somewhat likely donors and just over a quarter of those unlikely to donate (26 percent).

The University of Alaska plays a vital role in shaping Alaska's future. (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Strongly Agree	39	37	44	43	35
Agree	49	50	46	48	51
Disagree	7	8	7	4	5
Strongly Disagree	1	2	—	1	—
Don't know	3	3	3	3	3
Refused	1	<1	<1	1	6

University of Alaska Priorities

Respondents were asked to rank the University of Alaska's selected priorities – State partnerships, new technology and innovation, college degree attainment, cultural heritage, and climate change – according to whether each should be a very high, high, low or very low priority for the University of Alaska. Overall, most residents agree that the University's selected priorities are high or very high priorities.

Each priority is analyzed in detail below, and all results are summarized in the subsequent table.

State Partnerships

Ninety percent of Alaskans rank partnering with the State to meet Alaska's workforce needs as a high or very high priority for the University of Alaska.

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Alaskans between the ages of 35-64 are more likely than younger residents to identify partnering with the State as a very high priority (42 percent of Alaskans ages 35-54 and 43 percent of Alaskans 55-64, compared to 29 percent of residents between the ages of 18-34).

New Technology and Innovation

Most Alaskans say diversifying Alaska's economy through the development of new technologies and innovations should be a high or very high priority for the University of Alaska (88 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Just over one-third of residents identify diversifying the economy through the development of new technologies and innovations as a very high priority (34 percent).
- Although Alaskans of all ages agree overall, residents over the age of 34 say diversifying the economy through the development of new technologies and innovation is higher priority than younger Alaskans. Forty-two percent of Alaskans 35-54, 37 percent of Alaskans 55-64, and 36 percent of Alaskans over 65 rank this priority as very high, compared to just under a quarter of Alaskans between the ages of 18 and 34 (24 percent).
- Very likely future donors rank this University priority higher than Alaskans somewhat likely or not likely to donate (62 percent compared to 36 percent and 30 percent respectively).

Pipeline of College-Bound Students

Most residents say that the University of Alaska should make collaboration with employers and K-12 schools to build a strong pipeline of college-bound students a high or very high priority (87 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Alaskans from the Interior/Far North are more likely than residents of other regions to rank a pipeline of college-bound students as a high or very high priority (93 percent, compared to 86 percent of residents of Southcentral Alaska, 85 percent of residents from Southeast, and 82 percent from Southwest).
- Potential future donors are more likely to rank this University priority as very high than Alaskans not likely to donate (61 percent of very likely donors and 50 percent of somewhat likely donors, compared to 36 percent of those unlikely to donate).

Cultural Heritage

Seventy-nine percent of Alaskans say that preserving Alaska Native cultural heritage should be a high or very high priority of the University of Alaska.

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Over a third of Alaskans say preserving Alaska Native cultural heritage should be a very high priority (36 percent).
- Younger Alaskans (between the ages of 18 and 34) are more likely than Alaskans over the age of 54 to identify preservation of Alaska Native cultural heritage as a high or very high priority for the University (84 percent versus 72 percent of residents 55-64 and 74 percent of Alaskans 65 or older).
- A greater percentage of Alaska Native residents say the University of Alaska should make preservation of Alaska Native cultural heritage a very high priority than white Alaskans (55 percent compared to 34 percent).
- Women are more likely than men to rank preserving Alaska Native cultural heritage as a very high priority for the University of Alaska (41 percent versus 31 percent).
- Alaskans who earn \$50,000 or less are more likely than Alaskans who earn over \$75,000 to rank preserving Alaska Native cultural heritage as a very high priority for the University of Alaska (49 percent of residents who earn less than \$25,000 and 47 percent of Alaskans who earn between \$25,000 and \$50,000, versus 31 percent of residents who earn over \$75,000).
- Potential future donors are more likely to rank this University priority as very high than Alaskans not likely to donate (47 percent of very likely donors and 44 percent of somewhat likely donors, compared to 27 percent of those unlikely to donate).

Climate Change

Just under three-quarters of Alaskans say helping Alaskans understand and reduce the impacts of climate change in Alaska should be a high or very high priority for the University of Alaska (74 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Alaska Native residents and residents of other races are more likely than white residents to rank climate change as a very high or high priority (87 percent and 89 percent versus 74 percent).
- Men rank helping Alaskans understand and reduce the impacts of climate change in Alaska as a lower priority than women (24 percent rank this priority as low or very low, compared to 17 percent of women).
- A larger percentage of low-income Alaskans (earning under \$25,000) say that helping Alaskans understand and reduce the impacts of climate change in Alaska is a high or very high priority than Alaskans earning more than \$75,000 (86 percent versus 72 percent).
- Potential donors to the University of Alaska are more likely to say that helping Alaskans understand and reduce the impacts of climate change in Alaska should be a very high priority to the University (49 percent of very likely donors and 34 percent of somewhat likely donors versus 21 percent of residents unlikely to donate).

Percentage of Survey Respondents Who Rank University of Alaska Priorities as Very High or High (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Partner with the State to meet Alaska's workforce needs.					
Very high	37	38	40	32	27
High	53	53	52	59	56
Net High	90	91	92	91	83
Diversify Alaska's economy through development of new technologies and innovations.					
Very high	34	36	38	26	26
High	54	54	52	56	55
Net High	88	90	90	82	81
Collaborate with employers and K-12 schools to build a strong pipeline of college-bound students.					
Very high	44	42	49	45	41
High	43	44	44	40	41
Net High	87	86	93	85	82
Preserve Alaska's Native cultural heritage.					
Very high	36	36	40	34	31
High	43	42	45	45	44
Net High	79	78	85	79	75
Help Alaskans understand and reduce the impacts of climate change in Alaska.					
Very high	29	28	32	31	31
High	45	45	48	44	41
Net High	74	73	80	75	72

Note: Tables with all responses may be found in Appendix C.

Workforce Development

The survey included a series of questions addressing public opinion about the University of Alaska's role developing Alaska's future workforce by creating employment opportunity and/or by supporting specific career paths. The vast majority of Alaskans agree or strongly agree that it is very important for the University to support industry partnerships as well as the education of Alaska's future fisheries and marine biologists, nurses, teachers and engineers. Notably, responses were consistent across the various regions of the State.

Each workforce development emphasis is analyzed in detail below, and all results are summarized in the subsequent table.

Industry Partnerships

Almost all survey respondents agree or strongly agree that it is very important for the University of Alaska to partner with industry to create opportunities for students after they graduate (97 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Over half of residents strongly agree that the University should pursue industry partnerships (54 percent).

- Women are more likely than men to strongly agree that it is very important for the University of Alaska to partner with industry to create opportunities for students after they graduate (58 percent versus 49 percent).
- Seventy-one percent of very likely donors strongly agree that it is very important for the University to partner with industry to create job opportunities for graduating students (compared to 60 percent of somewhat likely donors and 45 percent of residents unlikely to donate).
- Not surprisingly, Alaskans with children are more likely than those without children to strongly agree that the University of Alaska should pursue industry partnerships to create opportunities for students after they graduate (60 percent versus 50 percent).

Fisheries and Marine Biologists

Ninety-six percent of Alaskans agree or strongly agree that it is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future fisheries and marine biologists.

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Over half of survey respondents strongly agree (52 percent).
- Women are more likely than men to strongly agree that it is very important for the University to educate Alaska's future fisheries and marine biologists (58 percent compared to 46 percent).
- Seventy-six percent of very likely future donors strongly agree that the University of Alaska should educate Alaska's future fisheries and marine biologists, compared to 62 percent of those somewhat likely to donate and 37 percent of residents unlikely to donate.

Nurses

The vast majority (94 percent) of Alaskans agree or strongly agree that it is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future nurses.

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- One in two Alaskans strongly agree (51 percent).
- Three quarters (75 percent) of very likely future donors strongly agree that the University of Alaska should educate Alaska's future nurses, compared to 56 percent of those somewhat likely to donate and 43 percent of residents unlikely to donate.
- Residents who have previously donated are more likely than those who have not given to the University to strongly agree that it is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future nurses (62 percent versus 49 percent).

Teachers

Nearly all residents agree or strongly agree that it is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future teachers (94 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Just under half of residents strongly agree (47 percent).

- Almost three-quarters of very likely donors strongly agree that it is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future teachers (74 percent), compared to 58 percent of somewhat likely donors and 32 percent of those unlikely to donate.
- Fifty-nine percent of residents who have previously given to the University strongly agree that it is important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future educators, compared to 45 percent of Alaskans who have not donated to the University.
- Not surprisingly, residents with children are more likely than Alaskans without children to strongly agree that the University should educate Alaska's future teachers (54 percent versus 43 percent).
- Almost one hundred percent of Alaska Native respondents strongly agree or agree that it is very important for the University to educate Alaska's teachers (99 percent).

Engineers

Most residents agree or strongly agree that it is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future engineers (94 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Almost half of residents strongly agree (46 percent).
- Women are more likely than men to strongly agree that it is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future engineers (51 percent compared to 42 percent).
- Just under three quarters of very likely future donors strongly agree that the University of Alaska should educate Alaska's future engineers (72 percent), compared to 55 percent of those somewhat likely to donate and 34 percent of residents unlikely to donate.
- Residents who have previously donated are more likely than those who have not given to the University to strongly agree that it is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future engineers (57 percent compared to 45 percent).

Summary table included on following page.

**Percentage of Respondents Who Agree or Strongly Agree with the
University of Alaska's Workforce Development (%)**

	Total	Southcentral	Interior Far North	Southeast	Southwest
It is very important for the University of Alaska to partner with industry to create opportunities for students after they graduate.					
Strongly Agree	54	56	53	47	49
Agree	43	42	44	45	44
Net Agree	97	98	97	92	93
It is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future fisheries and marine biologists.					
Strongly Agree	52	51	51	56	52
Agree	44	44	46	39	43
Net Agree	96	95	97	95	95
It is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future nurses.					
Strongly Agree	51	53	47	48	46
Agree	43	41	49	43	47
Net Agree	94	94	96	91	93
It is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future teachers.					
Strongly Agree	47	46	51	48	46
Agree	47	49	45	44	46
Net Agree	94	95	96	92	92
It is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future engineers.					
Strongly Agree	46	47	46	43	45
Agree	48	47	50	48	46
Net Agree	94	94	96	91	91

Funding the University of Alaska

The survey included a variety of questions addressing dimensions of the University of Alaska's funding including: public opinion on whether the State of Alaska should invest in the University of Alaska, resident perception of how State budget cuts to the University of Alaska system affect Alaska's economy, if respondents had previously given to the University of Alaska, and the likelihood of Alaskans to make a charitable donation in the future.

State Funding

State Investment in the University of Alaska

The vast majority of Alaskans believe that it is very important that the State invest in the University's budget (86 percent agree or strongly agree).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Thirty-nine percent of residents strongly agree that it is very important for the State to invest in the University's budget.
- Parents are more likely than residents without children to strongly agree that the State should invest in the University's budget (46 percent compared to 36 percent).
- Prior donors, compared to residents who have not donated previously to the University, feel more strongly that the State should invest in the University of Alaska (52 percent versus 37 percent).
- The more likely a resident is to give, the more likely he or she is to strongly agree that it is very important for the State to invest in the University of Alaska's budget (63 percent of very likely donors, 47 percent of somewhat likely donors, and 27 percent of unlikely donors strongly agree).
- Almost half of University of Alaska alumni strongly agree that the State should invest in the University's budget, as compared to just under a third of non-alumni residents (48 percent versus 32 percent).

State Budget Cuts

Three-quarters of residents agree or strongly agree that State budget cuts to the University over the last three years will have a very negative impact on Alaska's economy (75 percent).

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Almost one third of Alaskans strongly agree (32 percent).
- Younger Alaskans (ages 18-34) are more concerned about the economic impact of State funding cuts for the University than Alaskans over the age of 54. Eighty-one percent of younger Alaskans agree or strongly agree that State budget cuts to the University will have a very negative effect on the economy, compared to 69 percent of Alaskans 55-64 and 70 percent of Alaskans over 65.
- Women are more likely than men to agree or strongly agree that State budget cuts to the University of Alaska will have a very negative impact on Alaska's economy (81 percent versus 69 percent).
- Almost all residents who are very likely to give to the University of Alaska (94 percent) agree or strongly agree that the State budget cuts to the University will negatively impact Alaska's economy; 82 percent of

somewhat likely donors also agree or strongly agree, compared to 64 percent of residents unlikely to donate.

Please tell me if you strongly, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements about University of Alaska funding? (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
University of Alaska is a public institution and it is very important that the State invest in the University's budget.					
Strongly Agree	39	37	45	44	36
Agree	47	47	46	46	50
Net Agree	86	84	91	90	86
State funding for University of Alaska has been cut for three straight years. These budget cuts will have a very negative impact on Alaska's economy.					
Strongly Agree	32	31	33	37	23
Agree	43	40	48	44	52
Net Agree	75	71	81	81	75

Charitable Donations

One out of five Alaska residents say they have made a charitable donation to the University of Alaska. The percentage jumps to 28 percent in the Interior/Far North. People are more likely to have donated if they are older, graduated from the University of Alaska, have children, or earn over \$50,000.

SUB-GROUP ANALYSIS

- Fairbanks residents are more likely than Anchorage residents to have made a donation to the University (33 percent versus 14 percent).
- The older a resident the more likely he or she is to have previously given to the University. Thirty-four percent of residents 65+ and 30 percent of 55-64 year olds have made charitable donations, compared to 18 percent of 35-54 year olds and 11 percent of 18-34 year olds.
- Twenty-nine percent of University of Alaska alumni have made a charitable donation, compared to 15 percent of those without a University of Alaska degree.
- Residents with children are more likely than Alaskans without children to have donated to the University (27 percent versus 16 percent).
- Fifty-nine percent of very likely future donors have previously given to the University, compared to 23 percent of somewhat likely donors.
- Households earning over \$50,000 are more than twice as likely to have donated to the University than households earning under \$25,000. A quarter of households earning \$50-75,000 and 26 percent of households earning over \$75,000 have donated to the University of Alaska, while 9 percent households earning less than \$25,000 have donated.

Have you ever made a charitable donation to the University? (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Yes	20	18	28	21	14
No	74	78	67	70	70
Don't know/don't remember	3	3	3	6	4
Refused	3	2	2	3	11

Future Donations

Over half of Alaskans (53 percent) indicate they are very likely or somewhat likely to donate to the University of Alaska in the future.

- Eleven percent of respondents say they are very likely to donate to the University. The percentage jumps to 18 percent in the Interior/Far North.
- Alumni of the University of Alaska show a greater willingness to donate than non-alumni. Fifteen percent of alumni say they are very likely to donate to the University, compared to 8 percent of residents who did not graduate from the University of Alaska.
- Alaskans who have previously donated to the University show a greater willingness to donate to the University of Alaska in the future, than residents who have not donated previously. Thirty-two percent of prior donors say they are very likely to donate in the future, compared to 9 percent of residents who have not donated.

Would you be very likely, somewhat likely, or not likely to make a donation to support the University of Alaska in the future? (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Very likely	11	9	18	12	7
Somewhat likely	42	43	39	41	40
Not likely	40	42	35	38	36
Don't know	4	4	6	6	5
Refused	3	3	2	4	12

Appendix A: Detailed Responses to Terms

Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements about University of Alaska workforce development. (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior / Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Excellent					
Strongly Agree	14	12	18	13	17
Agree	58	57	65	59	53
Disagree	14	17	9	10	10
Strongly Disagree	2	3	1	1	1
Don't know	9	9	5	13	11
Refused	3	3	1	3	8
Empowering					
Strongly Agree	16	15	21	14	18
Agree	57	55	61	65	57
Disagree	13	15	9	7	5
Strongly Disagree	2	3	<1	1	—
Don't know	9	9	7	11	12
Refused	3	3	2	2	8
Resilient					
Strongly Agree	14	13	17	11	16
Agree	60	59	65	61	50
Disagree	11	12	10	10	6
Strongly Disagree	1	1	1	1	—
Don't know	11	12	6	15	18
Refused	3	3	2	2	9
Engaged					
Strongly Agree	16	13	22	17	18
Agree	60	61	61	60	53
Disagree	11	11	10	9	6
Strongly Disagree	2	2	—	1	1
Don't know	9	9	6	11	12
Refused	3	3	2	2	10
Progressive					
Strongly Agree	15	14	18	15	14
Agree	57	55	62	52	58
Disagree	13	14	11	14	7
Strongly Disagree	1	2	1	1	—
Don't know	10	11	7	14	12
Refused	3	3	2	3	9

Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements about University of Alaska workforce development. (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Effective					
Strongly Agree	14	11	20	16	18
Agree	60	60	62	60	53
Disagree	12	13	12	11	10
Strongly Disagree	3	4	1	1	1
Don't know	9	10	4	10	9
Refused	3	3	1	2	9
Strategic					
Strongly Agree	11	10	14	11	13
Agree	55	53	64	55	42
Disagree	15	16	11	13	18
Strongly Disagree	3	4	1	1	<1
Don't know	13	14	9	16	17
Refused	3	3	1	2	10
Distinctive					
Strongly Agree	15	13	19	16	16
Agree	55	52	63	55	53
Disagree	15	18	9	13	10
Strongly Disagree	2	3	<1	1	1
Don't know	10	11	7	13	11
Refused	3	3	1	2	10
Vital					
Strongly Agree	38	38	41	35	36
Agree	47	46	49	50	46
Disagree	5	5	5	5	3
Strongly Disagree	1	1	<1	1	—
Don't know	6	7	3	8	7
Refused	3	3	1	2	9
Courageous					
Strongly Agree	8	6	13	9	13
Agree	46	44	55	49	44
Disagree	21	22	20	19	12
Strongly Disagree	4	5	1	3	3
Don't know	18	20	9	17	18
Refused	3	3	2	3	10
Bold					
Strongly Agree	7	7	8	7	9
Agree	50	48	61	50	42
Disagree	23	26	18	19	19
Strongly Disagree	3	3	2	3	1
Don't know	13	13	9	17	19
Refused	3	3	2	4	10

Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements about University of Alaska workforce development. (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Fairbanks	Southeast	Southwest
Influential					
Strongly Agree	18	17	25	19	17
Agree	61	61	62	60	54
Disagree	8	9	6	10	7
Strongly Disagree	1	2	1	1	—
Don't know	8	9	5	9	13
Refused	3	3	1	2	9
Inspirational					
Strongly Agree	13	11	19	11	17
Agree	59	59	62	63	52
Disagree	15	17	12	11	11
Strongly Disagree	2	3	1	2	—
Don't know	7	7	5	10	11
Refused	3	3	1	2	9
Important					
Strongly Agree	45	44	48	44	43
Agree	44	44	45	46	40
Disagree	1	2	2	1	1
Strongly Disagree	1	2	1	1	—
Don't know	5	6	3	6	7
Refused	3	3	1	2	9
Innovative					
Strongly Agree	18	17	21	15	19
Agree	57	54	66	60	51
Disagree	12	14	7	9	6
Strongly Disagree	1	1	1	1	1
Don't know	10	11	4	12	13
Refused	3	3	1	3	9
Diverse					
Strongly Agree	26	27	30	19	27
Agree	57	56	61	59	51
Disagree	5	5	4	7	1
Strongly Disagree	1	1	—	<1	1
Don't know	8	8	4	12	10
Refused	3	3	1	2	9
Responsible					
Strongly Agree	14	12	17	14	20
Agree	59	56	69	63	51
Disagree	12	15	7	6	6
Strongly Disagree	4	6	1	2	<1
Don't know	8	8	4	12	14
Refused	3	3	2	3	9

Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements about University of Alaska workforce development. (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Focused					
Strongly Agree	12	11	17	12	16
Agree	60	61	64	59	50
Disagree	12	14	10	11	10
Strongly Disagree	2	3	<1	1	—
Don't know	10	9	7	14	16
Refused	3	3	2	3	9
Connected					
Strongly Agree	12	10	18	17	14
Agree	61	61	64	59	55
Disagree	12	14	11	9	7
Strongly Disagree	2	2	<1	<1	1
Don't know	10	10	5	13	13
Refused	3	3	1	3	9
Welcoming					
Strongly Agree	20	18	23	24	21
Agree	60	59	65	59	53
Disagree	6	8	4	2	4
Strongly Disagree	3	4	<1	1	1
Don't know	8	8	6	11	11
Refused	3	3	1	3	9
Relevant					
Strongly Agree	25	24	28	25	21
Agree	58	58	61	61	54
Disagree	6	7	5	2	3
Strongly Disagree	1	1	—	1	—
Don't know	7	7	5	8	12
Refused	3	3	1	4	10
Loyal					
Strongly Agree	13	13	14	14	17
Agree	53	51	60	56	46
Disagree	12	13	13	6	8
Strongly Disagree	3	5	—	2	1
Don't know	15	15	11	19	17
Refused	4	4	2	3	11
Accessible					
Strongly Agree	25	27	23	25	20
Agree	57	56	64	61	53
Disagree	5	4	7	3	3
Strongly Disagree	2	3	1	1	2
Don't know	7	7	3	6	12
Refused	4	4	2	3	10

**Respondents Who Disagree or Strongly Disagree that the
Term Accurately Describes the University of Alaska (%)**

	Total	Southeast	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Bold	26	29	20	22	20
Courageous	25	27	22	22	14
Strategic	18	20	12	15	18
Distinctive	17	20	9	14	10
Inspirational	17	20	13	13	11
Excellent	16	19	10	11	11
Responsible	16	20	8	8	7
Empowering	15	18	10	8	5
Progressive	15	16	11	15	7
Effective	15	17	12	12	11
Loyal	15	18	13	8	9
Focused	14	16	10	11	10
Connected	14	16	11	9	8
Innovative	13	15	8	10	7
Resilient	12	13	10	11	6
Engaged	12	13	10	10	7
Influential	10	11	7	10	7
Welcoming	9	12	4	3	5
Accessible	7	7	8	4	5
Vital	6	6	5	6	3
Relevant	6	8	5	3	3
Diverse	5	6	4	7	2
Important	3	3	2	2	1

Appendix B: Detailed Responses to University Impacts

Research

Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements about University of Alaska research. (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
University of Alaska is a world leader in Arctic research.					
Strongly Agree	23	21	34	19	20
Agree	52	50	55	54	60
Disagree	4	5	3	4	4
Strongly Disagree	1	1	–	<1	–
Don't know	20	23	7	23	15
Refused	<1	<1	–	–	–
University of Alaska Arctic research has significant real-world applications for Alaska residents.					
Strongly Agree	28	27	31	29	22
Agree	54	51	58	55	63
Disagree	4	5	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree	<1	<1	1	1	–
Don't know	14	16	6	12	10
Refused	<1	<1	<1	–	–
University of Alaska Arctic research will help Alaska and the world adapt to impacts from climate change.					
Strongly Agree	29	28	33	28	32
Agree	49	47	53	55	50
Disagree	8	9	7	5	6
Strongly Disagree	2	3	1	1	1
Don't know	11	13	5	12	11
Refused	<1	–	1	–	1

Workforce Development

Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements about University of Alaska workforce development. (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
University of Alaska provides essential opportunities for students to learn while living in their home state.					
Strongly Agree	39	36	42	46	42
Agree	54	55	53	50	52
Disagree	4	5	3	<1	1
Strongly Disagree	1	2	—	1	—
Don't know	2	2	2	3	2
Refused	<1	—	<1	—	4
Alaska businesses benefit greatly from a workforce trained by the University of Alaska.					
Strongly Agree	33	33	35	33	30
Agree	55	54	56	54	58
Disagree	7	9	6	5	4
Strongly Disagree	1	1	—	1	—
Don't know	4	4	3	6	6
Refused	<1	—	—	<1	2
It is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future teachers.					
Strongly Agree	47	46	51	48	46
Agree	47	49	45	44	46
Disagree	3	3	2	4	2
Strongly Disagree	1	1	—	—	—
Don't know	2	2	2	4	3
Refused	<1	—	—	<1	2
It is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future nurses.					
Strongly Agree	51	53	47	48	46
Agree	43	41	49	43	47
Disagree	4	4	2	5	2
Strongly Disagree	<1	<1	—	—	1
Don't know	2	2	2	4	2
Refused	<1	—	<1	<1	2
It is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future engineers.					
Strongly Agree	46	47	46	43	45
Agree	48	47	50	48	46
Disagree	4	4	2	4	2
Strongly Disagree	<1	<1	—	<1	1
Don't know	2	1	1	4	2
Refused	<1	—	—	1	3

Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements about University of Alaska workforce development. (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
It is very important for the University of Alaska to educate Alaska's future fisheries and marine biologists.					
Strongly Agree	52	51	51	56	52
Agree	44	44	46	39	43
Disagree	2	3	2	1	<1
Strongly Disagree	<1	<1	—	1	—
Don't know	1	1	1	3	2
Refused	<1	—	—	1	3
Without University of Alaska, our young people are much more likely to leave Alaska.					
Strongly Agree	41	42	40	40	41
Agree	40	39	44	44	36
Disagree	14	14	15	7	14
Strongly Disagree	1	2	1	<1	—
Don't know	3	3	1	7	5
Refused	<1	—	—	1	3
Without career and vocational training provided by University of Alaska, significantly more jobs in Alaska would be filled by non-resident workers.					
Strongly Agree	33	32	38	37	32
Agree	49	48	48	51	49
Disagree	11	13	10	5	8
Strongly Disagree	2	3	1	1	2
Don't know	4	5	2	5	6
Refused	<1	—	—	<1	4
It is very important for the University of Alaska to partner with industry to create opportunities for students after they graduate.					
Strongly Agree	54	56	53	47	49
Agree	43	42	44	45	44
Disagree	1	<1	1	4	—
Strongly Disagree	<1	<1	—	<1	—
Don't know	1	1	1	4	3
Refused	1	1	<1	1	4
University of Alaska plays a very important role in developing future Alaska Native leaders.					
Strongly Agree	31	28	38	29	43
Agree	52	53	51	57	39
Disagree	7	8	5	4	6
Strongly Disagree	2	2	<1	1	—
Don't know	8	9	5	8	7
Refused	1	1	1	1	5

Appendix C: Detailed Responses to University of Alaska Priorities

For each of the following, please tell me if you think it should be a very high, high, low, or very low priority for the University of Alaska. (%)

	Total	Southcentral	Interior / Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Partner with the State to meet Alaska's workforce needs.					
Very high	37	38	40	32	27
High	53	53	52	59	56
Low	4	5	3	3	3
Very low	1	2	—	1	<1
Don't know	3	2	4	3	6
Refused	2	2	1	2	7
Diversify Alaska's economy through development of new technologies and innovations.					
Very high	34	36	38	26	26
High	54	54	52	56	55
Low	5	4	5	11	4
Very low	1	2	—	1	—
Don't know	4	3	4	5	8
Refused	2	2	1	2	7
Help Alaskans understand and reduce the impacts of climate change in Alaska.					
Very high	29	28	32	31	31
High	45	45	48	44	41
Low	16	17	13	18	10
Very low	5	7	2	2	4
Don't know	3	2	4	3	6
Refused	2	2	1	2	8
Preserve Alaska's Native cultural heritage.					
Very high	36	36	40	34	31
High	43	42	45	45	44
Low	11	11	9	13	8
Very low	4	4	2	2	4
Don't know	4	5	3	4	5
Refused	2	2	1	2	8
Collaborate with employers and K-12 schools to build a strong pipeline of college-bound students.					
Very high	44	42	49	45	41
High	43	44	44	40	41
Low	7	9	3	6	4
Very low	2	2	1	1	—
Don't know	2	2	2	5	5
Refused	2	2	1	2	9

Appendix D: Survey Respondent Demographics

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Gender	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Male	50	48	53	51	47
Female	48	51	46	47	50
Don't know	2	<1	1	2	3
Age	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
18 – 34	20	22	22	13	21
35 – 54	33	34	33	31	35
55 – 64	24	23	21	26	27
65+	23	21	24	29	17
Average age	51.6 years old	50.1 years old	50.7 years old	55.0 years old	49.8 years old
Ethnicity	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
White/Caucasian	66	62	77	75	43
Alaska Native/Amer. Indian	22	28	9	18	39
Latino/Hispanic	2	2	4	1	1
Black/African-American	1	2	3	<1	--
Filipino/Pacific Islander	2	2	1	1	2
Asian/Indian	1	1	2	1	1
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1
Refused	8	7	6	8	16
Education	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Less than HS diploma	3	4	3	2	5
HS diploma/GED	20	26	22	18	14
AA (Associate's)	8	7	10	7	10
BA (Bachelor's)	21	19	22	22	19
MA (Master's)	13	15	12	14	11
PhD (Doctorate)	3	5	2	2	1
Some college	20	15	21	22	23
Vocational/Tech Cert.	6	6	7	7	3
Don't know	1	1	--	1	--
Refused	5	2	1	6	14
Household income	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Less than \$15,000	6	6	5	6	8
\$15,000 - \$25,000	5	4	7	6	4
\$25,000 - \$35,000	8	5	8	10	8
\$35,000 - \$50,000	12	11	13	11	15
\$50,000 - \$75,000	14	19	12	14	12
\$75,000 - \$100,000	14	15	13	15	11
\$100,000	24	23	24	24	24
Don't know	2	2	2	2	2
Refused	15	14	16	13	16
Average household income	\$71,900	\$73,500	\$71,200	\$72,300	\$69,600

Length of Residency (%)

# of years in Alaska	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
5 years or less	8	10	7	5	9
6 – 20	20	20	26	14	21
21 – 30	19	20	21	15	19
31 – 40	22	20	22	25	18
41 – 50	14	12	13	17	15
51+	17	17	10	23	18
Average # of years in Alaska	32.9 years	31.9 years	29.4 years	37.4 years	33.9 years

**Have you or a family member ever received a degree, certificate,
or license from the University of Alaska? (%)**

	Total	Southcentral	Interior/ Far North	Southeast	Southwest
Yes	43	44	42	42	41
No	48	49	51	49	42
Don't know	5	6	5	4	6
Refused	4	1	1	4	11

Appendix E: List of Communities Represented in the Survey

Akiachak
Akiak
Akutan
Alaknuk
Aleknagik
Anatuvuk Pass
Anchorage
Anderson
Angoon
Aniak
Arctic Village
Atkasuk
Barrow
Beaver
Bethel
Brevig Mission
Buckland
Chauthbaluk
Chevak
Coffman Cove
Cordova
Craig
Crooked Creek
Deering
Delta Junction
Dillingham
Eagle
Egigik
Elfin Cove
Elim
Emmonak
Fairbanks
False Pass
Fort Yukon
Gakona
Galena

Gambell
Glennallen / Copper Center
Golovin
Gustavus
Haines
Healy
Hoonah
Houston
Huslia
Hydaburg
Iliamna
Juneau
Kake
Kalskag
Kaltag
Kenai Pen.
Ketchikan
Kiana
King Cove
King Salmon
Klawock
Kodiak
Kokhanok
Kotlik
Kotzebue
Koyuk
Manley Hot Springs
Marshall
Mat-Su
McGrath
Metlakatla
Mountain Village
Naknek
Nenana
Newhalen
Nikolski

Nome
Nuiqsut
Nulato
Nunam Iqua
Ouzinkie
Petersburg
Pilot Point
Pitkas Point
Point Hope
Point Lay
Port Alsworth
Port Lions
Quinhagak
Russian Mission
Scammon Bay
Shishmaref
Shungnak
Sitka
Skagway
Sleetmute
St. Mary's
Talkeetna
Tenakee Springs
Thome Bay
Togiak
Tooksok Bay
Tuntutuliak
Unalakleet
Unalaska
Valdez
Venetie
Wainwright
White Mountain
Wrangell

Appendix F: Survey Instrument

A copy of the survey instrument is attached.