

"An Act relating to the Alaska Commission on Post-secondary Education; and providing for an effective date."

# COMMITTEE REPORT

4/8/75

HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:

Date May 15 1975

The Committee on FINANCE has had HB 142

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

recommends it DO PASS

recommends it DO NOT PASS

recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR HM 102 (Fwd) AND THAT  
CS FOR HM 102 (Fwd) DO PASS

"and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE \_\_\_\_\_  
COMMITTEE

reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

"other"

Members signing the Majority report:

<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

\_\_\_\_\_ recommends:

\_\_\_\_\_ recommends:

\_\_\_\_\_ recommends:

\_\_\_\_\_ recommends:

\_\_\_\_\_ recommends:

[Signature] Chairman

*Fiscal note  
needed*

Original sponsor: Rules Committee by  
request of the Interim Committee on  
Higher Education

Offered: 5/17/75  
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 142

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Commission on Post-  
7 secondary Education; and providing for an effective  
8 date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 \* Section 1. AS 14.40.685 is amended to read:

11 Sec. 14.40.685. PROVISIONS OF SERVICES. State participation under  
12 Articles VIII and XIII of the Western Regional Higher Education Compact  
13 shall be limited to the provision of adequate services and facilities  
14 in the fields of law, dentistry (to include dental hygiene), medicine,  
15 public health, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, physical therapy,  
16 occupational therapy, optometry, podiatry, forestry, architecture and  
17 graduate library and social work studies.

18 \* Sec. 2. AS 14.40.695 is amended to read:

19 Sec. 14.40.695. ADMINISTRATION. The Alaska Commission on Post-  
20 secondary Education shall administer the state's participation in the  
21 Western Regional Higher Education Compact. The executive officer of  
22 the commission is the certifying officer for purposes of the state's  
23 participation in the compact in accordance with the policies of the  
24 Alaska WICHE Commission established under secs. 660 - 690 of this  
25 chapter.

26 \* Sec. 3. AS 14.40.751(c) is amended to read:

27 (c) On March 1 of each fiscal year, if there is a balance of  
28 appropriated but unobligated [UNEXPENDED] funds in the tuition grant  
29 fund created under (b) of this section, that sum shall be automatically

1 transferred to the scholarship revolving loan fund created under (a) of  
2 this section to make additional scholarship loans during that fiscal  
3 year.

4 \* Sec. 4. AS 14.40.909(b)(4) is amended to read:

5 (4) administer the provisions of secs. 751 - 845 of this  
6 chapter [AS 14.40.751 - 14.40.806] (student financial aid program:  
7 scholarship loan, [AND] tuition grant and memorial scholarship loan  
8 programs [PROGRAM]), and serve as the student financial aid committee;

9 \* Sec. 5. AS 14.40.909(b) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

10 (7) administer the state's participation in the Western  
11 Interstate Higher Education Compact in accordance with the policies of  
12 the Alaska WICHE Commission established under secs. 660 - 690 of this  
13 chapter.

14 \* Sec. 6. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-  
15 070(c).

Introduced: 2/11/75  
Referred: Health, Education &  
Social Services and Finance

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY  
REQUEST OF THE INTERIM  
COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 142

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Commission on Post-  
7 secondary Education; and providing for an effective  
8 date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 \* Section 1. AS 14.40.695 is amended to read:

11 Sec. 14.40.695. ADMINISTRATION. The Alaska Commission on Post-  
12 secondary Education shall administer the state's participation in the  
13 Western Regional Higher Education Compact. The executive officer of  
14 the commission is the certifying officer for purposes of the state's  
15 participation in the compact.

16 \* Sec. 2. AS 14.40.909(b)(4) is amended to read:

17 (4) administer the provisions of secs. 751 - 845 of this  
18 chapter [AS 14.40.751 - 14.40.806] (student financial aid program:  
19 scholarship loan, [AND] tuition grant and memorial scholarship loan  
20 programs [PROGRAM]), and serve as the student financial aid committee;

21 \* Sec. 3. AS 14.40.900(b) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

22 (7) administer the state's participation in the Western  
23 Interstate Higher Education Compact, secs. 670 - 695 of this chapter.

24 \* Sec. 4. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-  
25 070(c).

AMENDMENT #1

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE:

By: HESS COMMITTEE

To: \_\_\_\_\_ HOUSE BILL No. 142

SENATE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE: 1

LINE: Between lines 9 & 10

Insert:

"Section 1. AS 14.40.751(c) is amended to read:

(c) On March 1 of each fiscal year, if there is a balance of appropriated but unobligated ~~(UNESPENDED)~~ funds in the tuition grant fund created under (b) of this section, that sum shall be automatically transferred to the scholarship revolving loan fund created under (a) of this section to make additional scholarship loans during that fiscal year."

February 10, 1975

ALASKA  
STATE LEGISLATURE

Representative Mike Bradner  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The remaining members of the Legislative Interim Committee on Higher Education established for the 1973-1974 biennium submit herewith their final report and recommendations to the Legislature.

By way of an introduction to the members of the Legislature who may not be familiar with the work of this interim committee, we want to call to the attention of the members of both the Senate and the House that this Committee has been in existence, either as a subcommittee of the Alaska Legislative Council or as a separate interim committee of the Legislature, since July, 1971. The committee has had, we think, a salutary impact upon the progress, growth and direction of higher or post-secondary education in the State of Alaska.

With the assistance of our professional staff, McLean Associates of Phoenix, Arizona, headed by the late Dr. E. Lee McLean and assisted by his associated colleagues, particularly Dr. George W. Starcher of Sarasota, Florida, the retired President of the University of North Dakota, and Dr. Armen Sarafian of Pasadena, California, the President of Pasadena City College, both of whom served as project directors for the committee's studies. We have conducted extensive surveys of the resources and problems of higher education in Alaska. This is the first time the Legislature has undertaken such an in-depth analysis of both private and public higher education in this state since Alaska entered statehood. Since the 1972 session, we have reproduced a number of Legislative proposals. These have included the unique and widely regarded program of tuition grants for students attending private institutions of higher education in Alaska. It has also included encouraging the organization of higher education consortia in both Anchorage and Sitka, which were designed to help achieve greater intercollegiate cooperation between institutions of both public and private higher education that exist in those cities, by ensuring that the facilities and services of those schools could be used jointly by their respective student bodies. This committee has in fact served as the "referee" of these consortia until that responsibility was turned over to the Alaska Commission on Post-Secondary Education, which was created by the Eighth Alaska Legislature. In addition, the committee sponsored and saw enacted the funding of a land sale and exchange arrangement between the University of Alaska and Alaska Methodist University which helped sustain the operation of the latter institution and provide an opportunity for the expansion of the former's Anchorage campus. Additionally, this committee has closely examined the operation, administration of academic as well as vocational programs of all of the institutions of higher education in the state and encouraged continued self-study by all of these schools. Not every measure which this committee has recommended has been enacted into law.

However, we have reason to believe that some of them, at least, prompted the University to engage in in-depth self-studies of its program and its future and to attempt to make changes in certain budgetary, management and personnel practices and procedures that perhaps otherwise would not have occurred. Additionally, we introduced and guided to enactment legislation making important revisions in the student financial aid program of scholarship loans, tuition grants and saw the establishment of a memorial scholarship loan program which permits the state's employees, in the latter instance, to make contributions of annual leave for particular scholarships identified with prominent Alaskans in special fields of endeavor.

In 1974 the Legislature enacted a measure of great significance. Following the lead of the Congress in enacting the Education Amendments in 1972, this Legislature established the Alaska Commission on Post-Secondary Education. Although the Commission has not as yet been formally organized, we believe this Commission will provide an important focal point for coordinating the planning of future higher education development in this state. We think it is important to remind our colleagues that this agency, which will operate independently of, but for administrative purposes only within the Department of Education, has been assigned the administration of all of the higher education and post-secondary programs that are not part of the administration or operation of our statewide university or of any other private institutions and colleges in the state. The Commission has both important advisory responsibilities as well as administrative duties imposed upon it and we have urged the Governor to enable this Commission to get an early start in its work by appointing the five public members and the interim representative of the community colleges at the earliest possible moment.

Turning now to the legislation we recommend to you for 1975, we are submitting today five measures. First, two memorial resolutions, one in the Senate and one in the House, honoring the memory of two noble leaders in higher education in Alaska, Dr. Orin R. Stratton, the retired president of Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka and William A. (Bill) O'Neill, for 25 years a member of the University of Alaska's Board of Regents.

HB 1112  
There is, in addition, a bill which makes technical corrective amendments to the Alaska Commission on Post-Secondary Education Act, Chapter 78 of the Session Laws of 1974. The 1974 Legislature, which established the Commission, made the Commission responsible for the administration of the State's participation in the Western Interstate Compact on Higher Education. Prior to 1974, the program was administered by the Governor's office and by one of the Commission's members who was usually a member of the faculty or administration of the University of Alaska. However, in transferring the State's participation in WICHE from the Governor's office to the Commission, we neglected to change the certifying officer for the program, a function now performed by Dr. Don Dafoe, one of the State's WICHE commissioners and Executive Vice-President of the University of Alaska. At his suggestion, we are designating the executive officer of the Alaska Commission on Post-Secondary Education as the certifying officer for the State's participation in the WICHE. Other sections of the bill merely correct omissions of language that should have been incorporated in the statute passed at the last session,

corrects other incorrect cross-references and clarifies some of the wording to conform to the language of the student financial aid program revisions made by Chapter 136 of the Session Laws of 1974.

HB 744  
We turn now to the two most important measures which we are submitting to you. First, we once again recommend that the existing community College Act, which dates back to 1962, be revised. We recommended similar legislation to the Eighth Alaska State Legislature, Second Session, in the form of House Bill 541, which passed the House but which remained in the Senate Committee on Health, Education & Social Services. During the between session interim period, your Interim Committee on Higher Education re-examined this proposed revision of the Community College Act and presents to you essentially the same bill, but with some changes to which we call your attention. First, as in the 1974 measure, the bill establishes criteria for the creation of community colleges and extension centers and requires for the first time that a feasibility study of the need for a college or center be completed by the proponent of it before it is established. Although the study must be approved by the Board of Regents, the 1975 legislation now permits the feasibility study to be prepared by citizens in the community desiring the community college, by the Board of Regents itself or by the Legislature, the Alaska Commission on Post-Secondary Education, or the State Advisory Council on Community Colleges, which will be organized by the Commission once it itself is organized and in business. Extension centers are authorized as an alternative to a community college in those areas where a comprehensive community college program is not warranted in terms of educational needs, as determined by the feasibility study.

Secondly, the bill eliminates the present requirement that two sets of financial records and two sets of personnel records be maintained for degree and non-degree programs sponsored respectively by the University of Alaska and the local school district or municipality with which the University contracts for the establishment of a community college. The present situation is confusing and often results in a local community college not receiving back revenues for non-degree or community interest courses paid for by students for that purpose. The bill requires the University to prepare a complete program budget for each community college, showing all sources of revenue, a procedure which the University is not presently obliged to do. Thus, the Legislature will get a better picture of community college and extension center programs and operations.

Thirdly, the bill establishes a vice-president for community colleges as the principal administrative officer in the statewide administration who is to be responsible for the community college and extension center system within the University. He will work with the community college and regional administrators, at the same time giving the community colleges direct access to and representation in the office of the president of the university. Under the present administrative arrangement, the community colleges are merely assigned to one of the other officers of the University as an additional duty and not as a principal responsibility. We think that because the community college students represent by far the greatest proportion of the enrollment in the University of Alaska's statewide system, they are entitled to far more meaningful representation in the statewide administrative structure

than they presently are accorded. We respectfully suggest that unless this type of administrative arrangement we propose is established, a great deal of pressure may be brought upon the Legislature to establish the community colleges and extension centers as a separate and distinct institutional arrangement apart from the statewide university. We do not believe that to be sound educational administration because it would ensure that two separate educational systems would be competing before the Legislature for appropriations and other sources of support. We think that would weaken the quality of higher education in the State of Alaska. At the same time, we also believe that a separate vice-president for community colleges in the statewide university system would ensure the maintenance of the identity of the community college program within the University of Alaska without the creation of any additional unnecessary layers of administration. We believe that the community college program has been highly successful in Alaska because it has met the needs of the communities each college serves. Many of the community colleges have developed unique programs of their own, and it is interesting to note that the newest community college, Tanana Valley, located in Fairbanks, opened in the fall of 1974 with more than 1,000 students enrolled. It became instantly the second largest community college in the state without diminishing in any way the enrollment at the Fairbanks campus of the University, which at the same time was increasing by 2 percent. We suggest that this clearly demonstrates that the University of Alaska was not really meeting the post-secondary educational needs of the Fairbanks community and that the new Tanana Valley Community College was reaching out to do so. We think this type of innovative strength should be recognized in the highest councils of the University.

Fourthly, the bill establishes the community college advisory councils as statutory bodies and clarifies the tenure in office of their members as well as the duties and responsibilities of the council for each community college. Originally conceived as public relations "fronts" for the university to sell bond issues, these advisory bodies now should have input into the statewide university system, including the Board of Regents. The statutory provision will ensure that because the Regents have not devised regulations governing the advisory councils, membership on these councils will be meaningful and the contribution of time and effort made by members of these bodies throughout the state will have some significant impact on the development of educational policy for the statewide university system. (policy council)

Finally, it is important to note that the bill makes no change whatsoever in the status of any existing community college or extension center. In other words, it is not possible under this legislation to downgrade a presently existing community college to an extension center.

We believe that it is important that a revision of the Community College Act be enacted at the 1975 Session of the Alaska State Legislature. This bill, in one form or another, has been under consideration since 1972. We learned during the course of our hearings, particularly in Fairbanks this last fall, that had this bill been enacted by the Legislature in 1974, it would have been most helpful in the establishment and organization of the Tanana Valley

Community College because it would have eliminated the need for extensive duplicate type of record keeping that this presently outdated law requires and would have materially assisted in the negotiations between the University of Alaska and the North Star Borough School District. We urge the Legislature's favorable consideration of this measure at an early date.

Finally, the Committee offers for the consideration of the Legislature another measure that was before the Eighth Alaska Legislature, Second Session, in substantially the same form in which it is presented to you today, namely House Bill 836, an act relating to the regulation of post-secondary educational institutions. The bill in its present form, as in 1974, is the result of a report of the Task Force on Model State Legislation for Approval of Post-Secondary Educational Institutions and Authorization to Grant Degrees, undertaken by the Education Commission of the States and recommended to the several state legislatures in June, 1973.

This is a consumer protection measure which significantly broadens the existing Alaska law, popularly known as the "anti-diploma mill" bill. Expert testimony by a staff attorney for the Federal Trade Commission as well as by an attorney for the Consumer Protection Division of the Attorney General's Office during the course of extensive hearings on this measure this last fall persuades this Committee that it is absolutely urgent that Alaska significantly expand the coverage of the existing regulatory statute. Formerly the responsibility of the Department of Education, the Alaska Commission on Post-Secondary Education is now charged with issuing licenses and permits to operate as a post-secondary educational institution, because the Legislature reasoned that along with the planning function imposed upon the Commission should go the responsibility for regulating the entry into the post-secondary educational field in this state. Under present law, certain post-secondary educational institutions are required to be registered and licensed by the Department of Education or the Post-Secondary Education Commission if they are diploma-granting institutions. Also, it is required that if an institution uses the term "college" or "university" in its name, it also must be authorized to do so. The purpose of this type of legislation is to eliminate consumer abuse, primarily in the area of the private vocational school industry, that is intended to provide students with training that results in jobs. Alaska has had its share of problems with private vocational schools, as testimony last fall noted. The Federal Trade Commission advised us that it was investigating, for example, a Washington-based school operating in Alaska which had been accused by one of our residents of falsely advertising job opportunities, placement assistance, credit terms and membership in a phony professional organization. Responsible state and federal agencies believe that one of the side effects of oil development in this state will be to attract the "con man" and the "bunco artist" that prey upon the desire of people to advance in their occupation or profession by taking vocational type courses. As the attorney for the Federal Trade Commission observed, this is the time to adopt strong state legislation to keep out-of-state operations from seeking to exploit Alaska's new wealth and student market before the community college system is fully developed.

In testimony before the Legislative Interim Committee on Higher Education, the Federal Trade Commission's staff attorney, Mrs. Sharon Armstrong, stressed the necessity for legislation at the state level and listed at least three reasons why State law in this area is so important. First, testimony indicated that present accreditation does not prevent consumer abuses in the industry. It was pointed out that some schools are accredited by dummy organizations and even if a school is accredited by a legitimate agency recognized by the U. S. Office of Education, the agencies themselves are supported by dues paid by member schools. Therefore, their investigations are often self-serving and subject to bias. The criteria for accreditation frequently is minimal and investigations are conducted only infrequently. In fact, of the four major vocational school cases before the Federal Trade Commission now, three involve schools that are accredited. And even though accreditation has had little impact on quality control, the Department of Health, Education & Welfare approves almost automatically any accredited school for participation in the federally insured student loan program. In 1972 alone, it was pointed out, HEW provided \$214 million to private vocational school students. While this amount accounted for only 30 to 35 percent of all FISL loans, it represents 60 to 75 percent of all the defaults. Students, it was observed, are less willing to pay back loans when they feel they have been gyped.

The second reason the Federal Trade Commission attorney urged adopting strong state legislation in this area is that the Veterans Administration is required by statute to delegate most of its supervisory duties over private vocational schools to state approval agencies. The state agencies, in turn, can either rely on accreditation as a standard for approval or they can set their own standards. Once the state agency approves a course, the VA is required by law to pay out veterans benefit funds. In 1972 it was pointed out that the VA paid out \$381 million in benefits but over a five year period the government accounting office reported that 75 percent of the veterans enrolled in correspondence schools dropped out. Clearly, it was observed, there is a great need for comprehensive legislation to enable state agencies to save taxpayer dollars.

The third reason for adopting a strong state law is that the Federal Trade Commission, its staff attorney pointed out, does not have the jurisdiction or resources to reach more than a few of the problems in the vocational school industry. At the present time, the Commission is formulating a trade rule which would require factual documentation of earnings or employment claims, require disclosure of drop-out rates, require a 10 day cooling off reaffirmation period before contracts become effective, and provide for pro-rata refunds to students who do not complete courses. While helpful, this rule only touches the tip of the iceberg of abuses. It cannot prevent them. It does not in any way regulate quality and it may not be adopted for many months. Since 1970, it was pointed out, the Federal Trade Commission has issued 25 complaints against vocational schools and many cases are under investigation. However, the Commission's law enforcement authority comes into play only after Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act has been violated. With over 10,000 schools in operation the Commission may not detect violations until hundreds of students have been cheated. Many violations are never detected. Enforcement may require long and complicated litigation.

The Commission has no authority to deny or suspend eligibility to participate in government programs such as FISL, veterans benefits or those sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It has no jurisdiction over schools whose operations are wholly intrastate in character. In short, the Federal Trade Commission attorney pointed out, state agencies are in the best position to prevent unfair and deceptive acts or practices before they occur because state agencies can keep shady operators out of the State. With this in mind, the Federal Trade Commission is encouraging all 50 states to adopt the education commissions of the state's model post-secondary education authorization act. The FTC attorney observed that House Bill 836 of the 1974 session, Alaska's version of the model act, would provide a comprehensive scheme for quality control of vocational schools. It goes far beyond the FTC's trade rule, she said, and moreover would serve as an alternative to federal involvement in an industry considered by many to be a State concern.

Specifically, the legislation we offer today would:

First, establish minimum criteria for determining whether an institution may operate within the State, the most important criteria being the school's ability to enable students to achieve the school's stated objectives and to ensure that the school has the means of doing so.

Secondly, it would require truth in advertising as well as affirmative disclosures of relevant information in order to adequately inform prospective students prior to their enrollment.

Thirdly, it would clearly define procedures and conditions under which any school or sales employee may be authorized to operate in the State. It would require bonding of both schools and their agents and allow for denial or revocation of authorization to operate in the State.

Fourthly, it would provide procedures by which a student may lodge a formal complaint against a school and, if justified in the judgment of the Alaska Commission on Post-Secondary Education, obtain an award of damages.


Fifthly, it would prevent use of the "holder in due course" doctrine under which an institution uses a third party to collect payments from a student for services that are not provided.


Finally, it is important to note that this bill would establish a requirement that schools going out of business would be required to deposit their academic records with the Alaska Commission on Post-Secondary Education. It would now appear from the announcements that have been made by Alaska Methodist University and the negotiations which are on-going between AMU and the University of Alaska that the former institution will close its doors with the end of the Spring, 1975 semester. Your Interim Committee on Higher Education believes it is imperative that this particular requirement be enacted so that alumni of Alaska Methodist University will be able to secure transcripts of their records here in the State of Alaska, rather than to have to appeal to a distant body, namely the National Board of Missions of the Methodist Church to obtain a transcript of their records at this school. Thus, this measure is extremely timely. It carries an immediate effective date clause and we strongly urge our colleagues to give

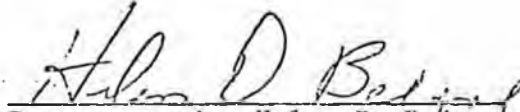
this measure early favorable consideration at the first session of the Ninth Alaska Legislature. We believe this bill will provide an excellent device for regulating private vocational school industry operations primarily in Alaska as well as overseeing the operations of other private post-secondary educational institutions to ensure the maintenance of high quality post-secondary educational opportunities.

This, then, completes the work of your Interim Committee on Higher Education. At the risk of engaging in self-congratulation, we think its labors and deliberations over the last three and one half years have been the most productive of any interim committee ever to serve the State Legislature. We wish to acknowledge with particular appreciation the services of the late Dr. McLean and his colleagues, particularly Dr. George Starcher and Dr. Armen Sarafian. A number of very distinguished members of the Legislature have served on this committee and we wish to salute particularly those two former members who served as Chairman of this committee, former State Senator Edward A. Merdes of Fairbanks and former State Representative Mildred H. Banfield of Juneau. Without their dedicated selfless leadership and abiding interest in higher education in Alaska, surely the efforts of this committee would not have been as successful as we believe they have been in strengthening the role of our state's institutions of post-secondary education and ensuring their progress and sound development in the future. With these thoughts in mind, then, these measures and this report are

Respectfully submitted,

  
Senator George Hohman

  
Senator John Huber

  
Representative Helen D. Beirne

SII:kb

The Legislature of the State of Alaska  
FISCAL NOTE

First Session - Ninth Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill No. HB 142  
 Title: An Act relating to the Alaska Commission on Post Secondary Education  
 Requested by: House Finance Date: 5/12/75  
 Return Date Requested: 5/13/75  
 Agency: Education Program: Post Secondary Ed

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: \_\_\_\_\_

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/ -0-	/ -0-	/ -0-	/ -0-	/ -0-	/ -0-
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	/	/	/	/	/

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

No Fiscal Impact

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: 5/13/75

PREPARED BY: William D. Thomas

Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO HB 142 by C. Gruening

A.S. 14.40.685 Amended to Read:

Sec. 14.40.685. PROVISIONS OF SERVICES. State participation under Articles VIII and XIII of the Western Regional Higher Education Compact shall be limited to the provision of adequate services and facilities in the fields of law, dentistry (to include dental hygiene), medicine, public health, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, architecture, physical therapy, occupational therapy, optometry, podiatry, forestry, graduate social work studies and ~~and~~ graduate library studies 1