1975-1976

SENATE HESS

LIST OF FILES (PAGE 1)

SB 658 COMMUNITY COLLEGES AUTONOMY

MISCELLANEOUS

AGEING

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES

ADULT EDUCATION

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY

ALCOHOLISM

BRISTOL BAY

CAPITAL SITE SELECTION

COMMUNITY COLLEGES
COMMUNITY EDUCATION
COOK INLET LAND TRADE

DAY CARE

DAY CARE AND PRESCHOOL

DISTRICT ONE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

DRUG ABUSE

ENVIRONMENT

FISHERIES

FOREST MANAGEMENT

HEALTH SERVICES

HOPE COTTAGE

HOUSING

HUNTING

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS

LAND AND WATER USE

LAND CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

LEGAL EDUCATION

1975-1976

SENATE HESS

LIST OF FILES (PAGE 2)

LIMITED ENTRY

LIQUOR

MENTAL HEALTH

MINORITY HIRE

NOME

OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCACY

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PUBLIC HEALTH

PUBLIC SERVICE RADIO

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TEACHER TRAINING

TITLE XX

TRANSPORTATION

TUITION GRANTS

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES

YKHC

PROPOSALS FOR 1976 YKHC

STREPT. PROPOSAL YKHC

SB
658

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

SB 658 file

Alaska Community Colleges
FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

2533 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
279-6622

Anchorage
Juneau-Douglas
Kenai
Ketchikan
Kodiak
Kuskokwim
Matanuska-Susitna
Northwest
Sitka
Tanana Valley

May 13, 1976

Members, Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

Frequently in the past couple of months arguments made by University of Alaska President Robert Hiatt and his administration focused on the idea that "the University of Alaska and University of Hawaii statewide systems are the envy of the rest of the nation."

Apparently, that assessment is not as accurate as University officials would like the legislature to believe. Attached is an article written just this past Friday, May 7, which appeared in the Honolulu Advertiser.

I hope you will take the time to review this piece as it does have clear implications for "autonomy" in the state. Again we urge your serious consideration of passage of legislation granting autonomy to community colleges.

Sincerely,

Ralph J McGrath

Ralph J. McGrath, President

RJM/cjt

Attachment

Attachment
page two
May 13, 1976

A-8 Friday, May 7, 1976 HONOLULU ADVERTISER

UH tries to placate two-year colleges

By PETER ROSEGG
Advertiser University Writer

In an attempt to deal with discontent in the community colleges, University of Hawaii President Fujio Matsuda and Vice President Durward Long have met with leaders of the community college faculty senates.

The Maui Community College faculty senate last week overwhelmingly approved a resolution of no confidence in the University chancellor for community colleges, Shiro Amioka.

The resolution called for Amioka's ouster. It accused him of hostility toward the faculty and of setting community college policies with little or no consultation with students and faculty.

Amioka, the resolution states, "has initiated efforts at reducing campus autonomy and establishing standardized educational policies, thereby precluding individual community colleges from responding to the special needs of their communities."

COMMUNITY college autonomy and the role of faculty members in policy decisions were the main topics of the Matsuda-Long meeting with faculty senate leaders Tuesday night, according to several community college faculty members who attended.

"The meeting was very cordial, conducted in a give-and-take manner," according to one. "Matters of personality were not discussed. We discussed things on the level of the issues."

Amioka did not attend the meeting in Matsuda's office, although he reportedly was waiting outside in case his presence was called for.

An Advertiser survey of the community colleges on Oahu indicates that no faculty senate is prepared to join Maui in the no-confidence vote. But several faculty senate leaders said the Maui resolution had been distributed and is being discussed on their campuses.

THE MEETING may have calmed the unrest at the community colleges and set a pattern for more open communications, according to the faculty senate leaders.

"We asked the administration to be open to invitations to visit each campus for meetings and discussions with the faculty at least once a semester," said Liz d'Argy, chairwoman of the Leeward Community College faculty senate and convener of a committee of all faculty senate leaders.

Another suggestion under discussion by the administration, according to Norman Hallet, Honolulu Community College faculty senate chairman, is for regular meetings that would include top University administrators, chancellors, faculty senate representatives and the faculty union, the University of Hawaii Professional Assembly.

The meeting was described by several of the faculty leaders as "positive." Said one: "We don't see any immediate solutions but there is now some hope."

Anch Times Apr 6, 1976 SB 658 back up

Budget Cut Threatens Campus Staff

Kuskokwim Community College could lose half its staff next year if its budget is not restored to its full amount, said Jan Gibson, acting director of the school.

The Bethel school turned in a budget request of $2,444,600. After the governor's budget review committee got through with it, it had been slashed to $1,491,400, a 38.9 per cent decrease.

The enrollment at the school has increased steadily over the four years it has been in existence. It now has 666 students; it had 83 students in the fall of 1972.

If the budget cut remains some programs that are federally funded or contracted will have to be cut. Also the Eskimo Language Workshop and the instructional television programs will be axed.

Of the 25 fulltime staff about half will lose their jobs.

The instructional television program serves about two-thirds of the villages. Twenty-six hours of instructional programing are presented each week. Students earn either certificates or associate arts degrees through the program.



JAN GIBSON
Acting Director

Another concern of Mrs. Gibson's is pending legislation that calls for the split between the community colleges and the University of Alaska system.

She questions what would happen to the accreditation of the community colleges if they split. Would the schools have to go through the whole process again?

She said she also sees that there is an advantage to being in the university system because of the types of courses that can be offered. "The University of Alaska is the coin of the realm," she said.

The split also would probably limit the type of junior and senior high school offerings and might add more layers of administration that wouldn't help, she said.

Several teachers and administrators have contacted legislators and expressed their concerns over the legislation.

Mrs. Gibson has been in Bethel for three years. Teaching in Bethel is extremely challenging. The smaller classes allow the teachers more contact with their students, she said.

Living in Bethel means some adjustments, like putting up with honey buckets, oil heaters and dip tanks, she said. "You have to be able to adopt to the rough physical atmospnere."

There are cultural differences, of course. Bethel has not only its Bethel culture but that of the other villagers that come to Bethel and the people from the urban areas that come.

Mrs. Gibson was in Anchorage for a rural education meeting with other community college directors. She spoke highly of the university's rural education program. Because the rural directors are now getting together they can talk about problems they have in common. Before it was just getting together with people on the urban campuses that didn't understand the rural problems.

The college has just acquired a student union building, built by students as part of a class. It has a bookstore in it, making it possible for students to buy their textbooks there, she said.

As soon as the student government gets organized in the fall it will decide how to furnish the building, which was built for $10 a square foot. Some of the material was donated.

Young Seeks Black Support

Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. Don Young, R-Alaska, who plans to introduce legislation shortly dealing with a natural gas pipeline from Alaska's North Slope, is bidding for the support of Black congressmen by incorporating into his bill a minority-hire provi[illegible]

The langua[illegible]

Bill May Slice Tussing Tenure

JUNEAU (AP) — The tenure of a controversial economist on the state's Royalty Oil and Gas Advisory Board would be cut short under a bill introduced in the Senate.

Aimed at Dr. Arlon Tussing, the bill sponsored by the Senate Commerce Committee would prohibit any employe of the University of Alaska from serving on the board charged with disposing of the state's valuable oil and gas holdings.

Tussing and Board Chairman Guy Martin, commissioner of natural resources, have come under criticism from some legislators who claim they are not pushing aggressively enough for a sale of the state's royalty gas at Prudhoe Bay.

The economist, whose one-year appointment to the board expired on March 14, is a leading proponent of the theory that North Slope natural gas is too expensive to compete with alternative fuels in the lower 48 states.

The legislation was introduced Wednesday as the legislature pondered nearly 100 appointments made by Gov. Jay Hammond to various boards and commissions. They all require confirmation.

FREE!

Fif[illegible] Join Lobbyist Li[illegible]

Back up SB 658

w

Regent reviews AMU, c



Anchorage Attorney Brian Brundin, the president of the University of Alaska Board of Regents, has spoken out vigorously on issues confronting the university since becoming president in September, 1975. This interview initially appeared in the UA's quarterly report, "Now in the North."

How do you see the University developing at this point in its evolution? In what direction is it moving?

Happily, for the first time, most long and short-term goals and directions of the University of Alaska statewide are contained in one document—the Academic Development Plan. This plan lets everbody know who we are and where we are going. I would commend its reading to everyone interested in the University or any part of it. I know the Regents intend to use the plan as a strong guide for the future and will keep it updated as we go along.

I would personally emphasize two overall points of the plan for everyone to consider daily in everything we do. First, our purpose is to serve people, not ourselves. Second, we should each day strive to serve with greater excellence than we did the day before.

We cannot fail if we use these criteria to evaluate everything we do. If one of our programs does not meet a demonstrated need of the people we serve or if we are not willing or capable of doing a particular job well, then we ought not to do it at all.

Should the University be doing something it is not doing now?

There will always be some things that people think we should be doing that we are not. While we grow and are able to do more and different things, we must operate at any one time within the limits of our resources and competence, and we must remind ourselves and others that the University cannot be all things to all people. History has shown that a university ought not to take an economic or political lead in society. The ideas generated within our community may inspire others to take that lead, but the University itself is ill-equipped to be an activist organization.

Separating our community colleges would be a giant step backwards. The bickering within our present system is healthy.

Is there sufficient financial

for the faculty, the University or the state. This is primarily because I have not seen that it produces any benefit to education. Many things in the present union contract, for example, seem to me to work to the contrary. Its aim is apparently not to better education or to help the students or others we serve, but rather only to gain personal advantage and benefit to the faculty involved.

If more of it is to occur, I would hope it would not be done under present state law. I can't believe the Governor and Legislature are unwilling to provide adequate pay and working conditions to our faculty without first requiring them to organize. I know the board is not.

Would you, as a regent, vote to recognize other university units for purposes of collective bargaining?

I won't know until the question is presented.

The Board of Regents was recently enlarged from 9 to 11 members. Is it too large now? At its maximum effective size?

I don't think the board is too large with 11 members. More than 11 might create more problems than benefits.

With recent vacancies on the board filled by Governor Hammond, a majority of the board has been appointed by one governor. Under this circumstance, do you feel the board can have an independent, nonpartisan outlook?

There is a deliberate, and I believe wise, scheme in the law aimed at preventing any one governor from appointing too many members of the Board of Regents. While recent circumstances have allowed Governor Hammond to appoint more than a majority of the present board, it is clear that he has recognized the reasons behind the law. I am grateful that he has made his appointments

will be more difficult, and that we might find ourselves in a crisis later this year or next.

Roughly 95 per cent of our instructional budget, and a great majority of the rest, is tied directly to personnel costs, over which we are able to exercise less and less control.

Today we find ourselves with a small segment of our faculty, the unionized community college faculty, being paid better than any other in the nation. Over the last two years they have obtained, and the Legislature has funded, a wage increase in excess of 75 per cent. Meanwhile the large majority of our faculty is paid somewhat below a comparable average level, when considering cost of living, as indicated when comparisons are made with the salary structure of other comparable universities in the "Lower 48." To keep on a par with this average relationship this coming year will require about a 15 per cent salary increase, costing about $4.3 million.

This relative inequity within our faculty is causing great consternation among many of its members. While I don't think most would consider themselves underpaid or unfairly paid, they do object to a small portion of the faculty receiving such inordinately greater pay.

Unless state law regarding collective bargaining is amended or repealed, we could shortly find our entire faculty organized and demanding similar pay levels that, if allowed, would add enormously to our operating budget. To pay this greater majority of our faculty at the same level as the community college faculty would require a 41

coming from the state general fund.

I think the state's actions in recent years to provide public funding to keep AMU alive, while well intentioned, were ill-advised. They may even be unconstitutional. Article VII, Section I of the Alaska Constitution provides that "No money shall be paid from public funds for the direct benefit of any religious or other private educational institution."

Worse, I believe these efforts



aims, as outlined in the Academic Development Plan?

Within the Academic Development Plan there is shown a basis for the continued and adequate funding of the University. I particularly urge the Governor's Office and legislative leaders to note an alarming recent trend toward allocating a smaller share of the state's resources to its University. Unless that trend is reversed and the state adopts a continuing policy of allocating a fair share of its resources—which can be afforded—we may not in the future be able to serve Alaskans with excellence in our programs.

A legislative consultant has proposed that the community colleges be withdrawn from the University of Alaska and given independent status. What is your opinion of this proposal?

It would be a great mistake to separate the community colleges from the University. Other states are continuing their efforts to join together their separate universities, state teacher colleges, junior colleges and community colleges. They all realize statewide planning and coordination is essential. Recent federal legislation regarding post-secondary commissions has in fact acted to help other states achieve this goal. We in Alaska have never had that problem since we operate under one constitutionally established Board of Regents.

Separating our community colleges would be a giant step backwards. The competition and "bickering" within our present system is now, in many ways, healthy. If the system were broken up, this competition would become much more politicized, regionalized, and extremely damaging to higher education.

Are you satisfied with the organization of the University?

Under the direction of President Hiatt we are moving every day toward better organization of our statewide system. I believe that as more people connected with each of our campuses begin to identify more with its chancellor, or dean, so that each community knows it has "its own university" as such and as our rural effort grows under our Vice President for Rural Educational Affairs, President Hiatt will be more free to accomplish what he was hired to do—lead and coordinate our statewide efforts.

There is now one union within the university system and the possibility of others being organized. Is this development good or bad for the University, in your view?

I am not convinced that union organization of the faculty is good to find qualified and conscientious Alaskans to serve on the board.

Do you feel the board system of governance is the best for the University?

The system of placing higher education policy decisions in the hands of an independent lay board is an American invention. When compared with the way other countries do it, I think we can say that much of the substantial progress made throughout our country, including Alaska, would not have occurred under other systems.

The board has adopted in concept a plan to set up its own office and staff, and it will now be meeting more often. Does this mean the board is moving to exercise more control over the University? What are the advantages of such a plan.

No, it means rather that we think we can do our job a little better with a small staff to assist us, primarily with coordinating board meetings and paperwork. It's not our job nor is it within our competence to run the University. However, with our annual budget approaching $100 million and the board growing and moving to bimonthly meetings, we simply need more help.

With the funds from the 1969 North Slope oil and gas lease sale nearly exhausted and a tight budget year in the offing, how do you see the University faring in the near future?

We will continue to ask for all resources we need, and are stepping up our efforts to do our job more efficiently. We are also—through grant and contract applications, the University of Alaska Foundation, efforts to place our lands into production, and other measures—continually developing other sources of funding.

You know we continue to operate on only about 50 per cent state funding. This year's operating budget of $88 million has only $46 million from the state's general fund. The rest comes from a great many other sources.

While we can and will continue to operate within the resources that are made available, it is apparent that these coming years coming year, just to catch up, and this would be without consideration of any increases the union may win for the community college faculty this year through bargaining.

Can the state afford it? Is it right? I believe most people want to see our faculty paid fairly but would strongly object to our present law if, in practice, it not only encourages but nearly forces our faculty to organize for the purpose of becoming the highest paid faculty in the nation.

Again, our purpose as a university is to serve the people, not ourselves.

What about Alaska Methodist University? Do you expect it to continue indefinitely or will it inevitably be purchased by the state?

While many people, including myself, would not like to believe it, I think a realistic appraisal of AMU's situation compels a conclusion that it cannot survive. And while I appreciate that by saying these words I am diminishing AMU's chances of survival and discouraging valiant efforts now underway to keep it going, my responsibilities compel me to answer the question directly and candidly.

I think the state's actions in recent years to provide public funding to keep AMU alive were ill-advised.

Every university must have a continuing reliable source of operating funds. Like many other private universities in the nation which have closed in recent years, AMU does not now have sufficient endowment or private support, nor is there any prospect for it that I know of. Without a starting place like an endowment, it cannot attract sufficient private donations to sustain itself.

It is operating today almost entirely on state money, first from payments under an option recently given to the state to purchase its facilities, and secondly on state payments to most of its students under the tuition equalization or scholarship loan programs. Other state funds are obtained to operate its nursing programs. In fact, this "private" university is now almost totally state funded, while our "public" university, the University of Alaska, continues to operate, as earlier mentioned, with only about half of its funds

ommunity

are not going to save AMU; rather they work only to tear it down. The excellence of programs which has taken years to develop can quickly disappear when faculty or students, concerned about uncertainty, look elsewhere. When the final day of reckoning arrives, if the state does purchase AMU facilities, I am afraid the quality of its programs, at that time, will have largely deteriorated, and substantial effort, funds and time will be required to bring them back to their former level.

I believe it would have been wiser, cheaper and kinder to purchase AMU facilities and continue their programs under the contract worked out last year between AMU and the University of Alaska. Doing so would have cost no more in the short run and certainly less in the long run. Programs would have continued without constant fear of their discontinuation, and student and faculty interests would have been protected. Further, AMU would have continued, though in a different form, by utilizing the proceeds of the sale.

The demonstrated benefits and advantages of private higher education, that is, the innovation, flexibility and increased excellence possible of achievement free of the political and other restraints inherent in public funding, can still be maintained for Alaska. That is why we have begun the University of Alaska Foundation, so that we can attract and utilize greater private funding to enhance these areas within the University of Alaska. AMU could continue in the same respect but on a smaller scale with the funds realized from sale of facilities designed for a large-scale operation which their private funding could no longer afford.

I think it is time we redirect our efforts toward achieving these desirable goals in a way that is possible, and stop kidding our selves about "saving" AMU. We are not "saving" private education by funding it with state dollars. If our constitution allowed such public funding, then with it must also come the necessary strings of public funding, and we would end up without a private university anyway. We certainly don't need two state universities.

What development do you foresee for the University of Alaska, Anchorage?

The Academic Development Plan describes in detail the development we foresee for the University of Alaska, Anchorage. It will grow and develop into the largest unit in our system because it serves the largest and fastest growing area of our state.

colleges, unions



Charlie: Thought you would like to see this
Bob Olson

RESOLVED

The Fairbanks Faculty Association at the University of Alaska opposes any action to separate the community colleges and extension centers from the University of Alaska. We believe this politically-motivated act will make it more difficult to provide a good education at reasonable cost to students. It will hamper coordination of effort between the Community Colleges and the University of Alaska.

The Fairbanks Faculty Association opposes SB 658 and calls upon its elected representatives to defeat the bill.

Passed by Fairbanks Faculty Association at University of Alaska in general meeting March 11, 1976.

D A Lokken
Donald A. Lokken, Chairman

Mike -
please put copies in all folders when SB comes over.
Charlie

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR INSTRUCTION

MAINTENANCE FY 77

	FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		TOTAL	
COLLEGE	POSITIONS	COST	POSITIONS	COST	POSITIONS	COST
KODIAK CC	7.56	211.2	17.64	119.8	25.20	331.0
KENAI CC	10.77	271.2	16.16	127.3	26.93	398.5
KUSKOKWIM CC	24.91	823.5	15.92	250.3	40.83	1073.8
NORTHWEST CC	1.44	44.2	16.57	164.9	18.01	209.1
TANANA CC	11.26	309.7	63.82	453.1	75.08	762.8
ANCHORAGE CC	164.79	4539.1	41.19	401.4	205.98	4940.5
MAT-SU CC	4.10	100.1	11.69	105.8	15.79	205.9
J-D CC	18.64	477.6	12.42	143.9	31.06	621.5
SITKA CC	3.93	123.7	5.90	67.7	9.83	191.4
KETCHIKAN CC	9.61	275.9	5.17	47.6	14.78	323.5
TOTALS CC	257.01	7176.2	206.48	1881.8	463.39	9058.0
U.A.F.	196.99	5456.6	17.12	323.1	214.11	5779.7
ANCHORAGE SC	51.97	1453.3	63.52	448.5	115.49	1901.8
SOUTHEAST SC	9.28	251.1	8.56	80.1	17.84	331.2
TOTALS SC	258.24	7161.0	89.20	851.7	347.44	8012.7
GRAND TOTALS	515.25	14337.2	295.68	2733.5	810.83	17070.7

REGENTS REQUEST FY 77

COLLEGE	FULL-TIME POSITIONS	FULL-TIME COST	PART-TIME POSITIONS	PART-TIME COST	TOTAL POSITIONS	TOTAL COST
KODIAK CC	10.68	298.4	10.68	72.6	21.36	371.0
KENAI CC	11.18	281.5	11.18	88.1	22.36	369.6
KUSKOKWIM CC	23.22	767.7	15.48	243.4	38.70	1011.1
NORTHWEST CC	2.52	77.3	7.56	75.3	10.08	152.6
TANANA CC	25.33	696.8	37.99	269.7	63.32	966.5
ANCHORAGE CC	164.99	4544.6	54.99	535.9	219.98	5080.5
MAT-SU CC	9.59	234.1	6.39	57.8	15.98	291.9
J-D CC	22.44	574.9	7.48	86.7	29.92	661.6
SITKA CC	5.97	187.9	3.98	45.7	9.95	233.6
KETCHIKAN CC	8.41	241.5	5.61	51.7	14.02	293.2
TOTALS CC	284.33	7904.7	161.34	1526.9	445.67	9431.6
U.A.F.	200.04	5541.1	19.78	373.4	219.82	5914.5
ANCHORAGE SC	74.34	2078.9	60.83	429.5	135.17	2508.4
SOUTHEAST SC	15.13	409.4	6.48	60.7	21.61	470.1
TOTALS SC	289.51	8029.4	87.09	863.6	376.60	8893.0
GRAND TOTALS	573.84	15934.1	248.43	2390.5	822.27	18324.6

COMMENTS:

1. In the FY 77 Budget--both the Maintenance and Regents Request--instructional cost consitute about 18% of the entire budget. The community college instructional costs make up a little more than 9% of the budgets.

MAINTENANCE			REGENTS REQUEST		
Total	95,313.4	(100.0)	Total	103,362.9	(100.0)
Comm Clg	9,058.0	(9.5)	Comm Clg	9,431.6	(9.1)
Senior Clg	8,012.7	(8.4)	Senior Clg	8,893.0	(8.6)
CC and SC	17,070.7	(17.9)	CC ard SC	18,362.9	(17.7)

2. The Regents Request Budget is 8.4% above the Maintenance Budget (103,362.9/95,313.4=1.084), but there are marked differences between various segments of the budget. While the Regents Request sees the Senior Colleges as growing 11% over maintenance in budget (8,893.0/8,012.7=1.110), the community college request by the Regents is for only 4.1% above Maintenance (9,431.6/9058.0=1.041).

3. Similarly, the Regents Request for faculty positions indicates that in thier view the Senior Colleges have priority. Considering the full-time positions, whereas the Regents seek 12.1% increase over Maintenance for the Senior College (289.51/258.24=1.121), the comparative community college increase is 10.6% (284.33/257.01=1.106). However, even this is deceptive, for in total F.T.E. faculty positions (full- and part-time) the Regents are actually asking for a decline in community college positions. While the senior colleges F.T.E. faculty, according to the Regents, should be increased by 8.7% (376.60/346.44=1.087), the community colleges are given 96.1% of Maintence in F.T.E. positions (445.67/463.39=.961).

4. Given #2 and #3, it is interesting to note that the Regents still expect the community colleges to bear the brunt of production for the system. On page 2 of the FY 77 budget request the community colleges are expected to increase their student credit hour production by 9.9% over FY 76, while the senior colleges (major campuses) are pegged for a 6.3% increase in production.

5. Finally, while all three senior colleges (that is, U.A.F., A.S.C., and Southeast S.C.) are marked by the Regents for budget and position increases over maintence, some 70 % of the community colleges are in jeopardy regarding one or both of these items. The Regents Request indicates a decline instructional funding for Kenai, Kushokwim, Northwest, and Ketchikan CC. Additionally, the Regents Request asks for cuts in F.T.E. faculty positions (below maintenance) at Kodiak, Kenai, Kuskokwim, Northwest, Tanana, Juneau-Douglas, Ketchikan CC.

OPERATING COST ANALYSIS OF SENIOR AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES - FY76

CAMPUS	* TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM OPERATING COSTS		TOTAL CREDIT HR. PRODUCTION	AVERAGE COST PER CREDIT HOUR
Fairbanks	$7,105,500		47,454	$150
Anch. S.C.	$2,546,100	86,424	34,100	$75
Southeast S.C.	$ 448,100		4,870	$92
A.C.C.	$7,658,400		101,890	$75
Kuskokwim	$1,633,500		8,800	$186
T.V.C.C.	$ 806,600		15,500	$52
J.D.C.C.	$1,037,200		8,165	$127
Kodiak	$ 529,900		4,800	$110
Kenai	$ 499,200	153,479	4,760	$105
Ketchikan	$ 355,700		3,190	$112
Mat-Su	$ 281,300		3,400	$83
Sitka	$ 232,200		2,080	$112
Northwest	$ 107,500		894	$120
			239,903	

AGGREGATE SENIOR COLLEGE - COMMUNITY COLLEGE ANALYSIS

Average cost per credit hour at community colleges	$ 86
Average cost per credit hour at senior colleges	$117
(Note: average cost 36% greater at S.C.)	
% of budget allocated to community colleges	57%
% of budget allocated to senior colleges	43%
% of credit hour production at community colleges	64%
% of credit hour production at senior colleges	36%

Source: PROGRAM NARRATIVE & BUDGET SUMMARY
BUDGET REQUEST ANALYSIS - FY77
BOOK 7.

Note: if total direct & indirect costs are used in the above computations,
average cost per credit hour at community colleges = $143
average cost per credit hour at senior colleges = $224
(average cost 56% greater at S.C.)

*"total direct program operating costs" include all program costs except "indirect costs" such as:

library
student services
administration
physical plant.

OPERATING COST ANALYSIS OF SENIOR AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES - FY77

CAMPUS	TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM OPERATING COSTS		TOTAL CREDIT HR. PRODUCTION	AVERAGE COST PER CREDIT HOUR
Fairbanks	$8,004,900		46,950	$170
Anch. S.C.	$3,051,500	89,290	36,500	$ 84
Southeast S.C.	$ 718,200		5,840	$123
A.C.C.	$8,636,200		110,000	$ 79
Kuskokwim	$1,986,800		9,680	$205
T.V.C.C.	$1,197,000		19,000	$ 63
J.D.C.C.	$1,172,800		8,980	$131
Kodiak	$ 606,400	168,792	4,920	$123
Kenai	$ 525,300		5,150	$102
Ketchikan	$ 490,800		3,510	$140
Mat-Su	$ 472,800		4,000	$118
Sitka	$ 341,700		2,290	$149
Northwest	$ 230,100		1,262	$182
			258,082	

AGGREGATE SENIOR COLLEGE - COMMUNITY COLLEGE ANALYSIS

Average cost per credit hour at community colleges	$ 93
Average cost per credit hour at senior colleges	$132
(Note: average cost 42% greater at S.C.)	
% of budget allocated to community colleges	57%
% of budget allocated to senior colleges	43%
% of credit hour production at community colleges	65%
% of credit hour prodection at senior colleges	35%

Source: PROGRAM NARRATIVE & BUDGET SUMMARY
BUDGET REQUEST ANALYSIS - FY77
BOOK 7.

INCREASED PRODUCTION

6.3% vs. 9.9% - CC

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR ADMINISTRATION

FY 77

APPROPRIATION	CAMPUS	PROGRAM COMPONENT	EXPLANATION	MAINENANCE	REGENTS REQUEST	PAGE
STATEWIDE ADM			TOTAL PROG	6,581.2	7,824.1	6
RURAL EDUC	KODIAK CC		ADM	103.6	118.4	10
RURAL EDUC	KENAI CC		ADM	164.0	164.0	12
RURAL EDUC	KUSK. CC		ADM	234.9	265.4	14
RURAL EDUC	N.W. CC		ADM	105.9	105.9	16
ORG RESEARCH	SW	SUMMARY	ADM & OTHER	2,694.8	2,711.6	22
FAIRBANKS CAM		SUMMARY	ADM	1,800.4	1,913.7	60
FAIRBANKS CAM	T.V. CC		ADM	492.7	543.8	65
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	312.5	312.5	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	1,110.0	1,147.3	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADMISS & REG	377.9	453.9	71
ANCHORAGE CAM	U.A.A.	ASC &ACC	ADM	1,088.9	1,194.3	83
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	PROV OFF	337.1	337.1	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	754.3	859.7	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM, REC, ETC	588.3	599.3	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	MAT-SU CC		ADM	143.9	162.6	101
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	JDCC & SES	ADM	390.5	390.5	105
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	124.7	124.7	117
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	265.8	265.8	117
S.E. COLLEGE	SITKA CC		ADM	74.3	74.3	121
S.E. COLLEGE	KETCH. CC		ADM	79.4	79.4	123
TOTAL COST				17,825.1	19,648.3	

COMMENTS:

1. This estimate of total administrative costs in the University of Alaska System is believed to be a conservative one. The only components counted as "administration" were as follows: (a) allocations labelled "adm" for the 10 community colleges and the three senior colleges, (b) allocations for institutional support, including the chancellor's (provost's) office, administrative services, and the registrar, (c) allocations for the administration of organized research, and (d) allocations for statewide administration. The "hidden" administrative costs in the administration of libraries, physical plants, bookstores, etc., were not included as the amounts were impossible to isolate.

2. In the "Maintenance" budget, administration represents 18.7 percent of the total system costs (17,825.1/95,313.4=.187), and in the "Regents Request" budget, administration represents 19.0 percent of the total system costs. In both the "Maintenance" and "Regents Request" budget more monies are being budgeted for administration than instruction.

3. Comparing the "Regents Request" to the "Maintenance" budget we find that the regents are asking for a 10.2 percent increase over maintenance for the administration (19,648.3/17.825.1=1.102). This is a greater increase than the regents are requesting for instruction and in the total overall budget. It is also interesting to note that one component of the budget for administration--statewide administration--is requested by the regents to get the largest increase over maintenance, 18.9 percent (7,824.1/6,581.2=1.18.9)

4. Finally, it is noteworthhy that unlike the budget requests for instruction, no component of the administration budget is marked for a decrease in relation to maintenance. All components are at least budgeted for maintenance cost. It is also interesting that the growth, stability, or decline in the budget request for instruction at Alaska's ten community colleges bears no relation to the growth or stability of the budget request for administration of the community colleges.

CRITICISMS OF THE NOV. 24, 1975 SOLIE REPORT

by Gale L. Smoke

Although an ambitious study, the report by Richard J. Solie (Nov. 24, 1975) on Community College and Senior College Salary disparities is misleading and, in places, inaccurate. The major criticisms follow:

1. In Anchorage, whereas Solie's calculation of college faculty's average salary seems to conform to the present working budget ($23,193 ($2577x9) to Solie's $23,225 , the Community College faculty's average salary seems to be inflated by Solie, given the working budget figures. Accepting Solie's contention that the working budget's salary must be modified by the 7.6% COLA effective 9/1/75 and the projected 7.5% COLA effective 3/1/76 (this will be criticized below), we do not arrive at Solie's figure of $27,513. Instead, we calculate the average as of 3/1/76, given Solie's assumptions, to be $26,421. Our methodology was as follows:

Working budget salary average
$22,842 ($2538x9)

Times 7.6% COLA 9/1/75
$22,842 x 1.076=$24,579

Times 7.5% Projected COLA 3/1/76
$24,579 x 1.075=$26,421

2. Where does Solie get the projected COLA of 7.5% effective 3/1/76. It would be based, according to the Community College Faculty Contract, on the increase of Anchorage's CPI from 7/1/75 to 12/31/75. As of 10/1/75, half of the adjustment period, the Anchorage CPI had risen 2.3%. This hardly suggests a 7.5% increase for the full six month period. Thus Community College faculty salaries have likely been further inflated.

3. It is unclear which cost of living differential indexes (low, intermediate, or high) in Table II that Solie uses to arrive at the figures in Table III. Depending on which level was used, this could vastly change the percentiles.

4. In arriving at the national comparisions for Community College compensation (in categories III and IV) Solie uses the rank distribution that existed at Alaska's Community Colleges just prior to the elimination of rank. Since Alaska's Community Colleges had a higher proportion of faculty concentrated at the lower ranks (instructor, assistant professor, . shown in Table IV, Solie penalizes the Community College faculty in making percentile comparisons in Table III, categories III and IV. He uses the "U of A weights," not the "AAUP weights," in arriving at his conclusion that Alaska's Community College compensation is above the 95th percentile. However, what Solie does not consider is the fact that concentration of faculty at lower ranks does not necessarily reflect less education and experience, but could be based on a discriminatory promotion system which belittles the importance of Community Colleges. Any astute observer of higher education in Alaska the past several years knows that such discrimination was a major factor in the unionization of Community College faculty.

Th , if AAUP weights are used the Alaska Community College faculty's compensation is below the 95th percentile.

5. In part, Solie bases his percentiles on the four category AAUP classification of higher education institutions. No defense of this system of categorization is given, and it is assumed that the Senior Colleges are comparable to Categories I and IIA, and the Community Colleges Categories III and IV. Is this true?

6. Finally, the differential productivity of Senior College and Community College faculty is never discussed by Solie. In other words, he does not address the question of which segment of the faculty generates more student credit hours per tax payers dollar.

We have made our own independent study of productivity, and our findings appear on Tables A-D.

Table A shows the comparative student credit hour production for Anchorage Community College and Anchorage Senior College. Some 77.9% fo the Student Credity Hours are produced by A.C.C. and 22.1% of the Student Credit Hours are produced by A.S.C.

An interesting question is how many faculty positions generate these production figures? In this regard, Table B shows the full time equivalent (F.T.E.) faculty positions for both institutions. An F.T.E. equals twelve months of full-time taaching (as it is defined at each institution). Thus, a faculty member on a full-time nine month contract is equated with 3/4 F.T.E. As it is used in this context.

Comparing F.T.E. faculty for A.C.C. and A.S.C., Table C indicates that A..C. has 63.9% of the F.T.E. faculty and A.S.C. has 36.1% of the F.T.E. faculty. Recalling Table IA(above), we note that A.C.C.s 63.9% of the F.T.E.s produces 77.9% of the S.C.H.s, whereas A.S.C.s 36.1% of the F.T.E.s produces only 22.1% of the S.C.H.s. Thus in relative terms, A.C.C. faculty produce 22% more (77.9/63.9 = 1.22) than A.S.C. faculty.

Now we come to the cost of this productions. Since there is an imbalance between full-time and part-time faculty at A.C.C. and A.S.C. (see Table D), the fairest salary comparison is between full-time faculty at both institutions. Noting Table D we see that according to the working budget (which includes the March, 1975, 6.5% COLA), the average monthly salary of an A.C.C. teacher is $2,538 whereas the monthly average for an A.S.C. professor is $2,577. This translates to a nine month salary of $22,842 at A.C.C. and $23,195 at A.S.C. Now, if we increase the A.C.C. salaries by 7.6% and a projected 7.5% we get a nine month average salary of $26,421. Thus we find that the average A.C.C. teacher is paid 14% more (26,421/23,195 = 1.14) than the average A.S.C. professor. (As we have mentioned in #2 above, we think this figure for Community College salaries is slightly inflated). If we were to accept Solie's figure for the nine-month average salary at A.C.C. and A.S.C., which is $27,513, we would find that the average A.C.C. teacher would be paid 18% more (27,513/23,225 = 1.18) than the average A.S.C. professor.

It would seem to us that a salary differential of 14% or 18% (again we believe that the smaller figure is somewhat inflated) could be justified if A.C.C. faculty produced 14% or 18% more student credit hours than A.S.C. faculty. As noted above, A.C.C. faculty produce 22% more S.C.H.s than A.S.C. faculty. Consequently, although A.C.C. faculty have higher salaries than A.S.C. faculty, the public gets more productivity per dollar spent from A.C.C. faculty.

TABLE A: Student Credit Hour production for U.A.A. _ Fall semster,1975. (As of 10/3/75)

S.C.H.	A.C.C.	A.S.C.	TOTAL
percent	35,022	9,941	44,963
	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%

TABLE B: F.T.E. faculty for U.A.A.

	A.C.C.	%	A.S.C.	%
Full-time F.T.E.	113.78	79.3%	36.98	45.6%
Pa. t-time F.T.E.	29.63	20.7%	44.14	54.4%
TOTAL	143.41	100.0%	81.12	100.0%

TABLE C: A.C.C. and A.S.C. F.T.E. faculty

	A.C.C.	A.S.C.	TOTAL
F.T.E. faculty	143.41	81.12	224.53
PERCENT	63.9%	36.1%	100.0%

TABLE D: A.C.C. and A.S.C. full-time faculty salaries

	A.C.C.	A.S.C.
Budgeted for salaries	,465,632	$1,143,430
Full-time F.T.E. faculty	113.78	36.98
Average annual salary	$30,459	$30,920
Average monthly salary	$ 2,538	$ 2,577

NOTE: All enrollment figures are taken from the "Course Enrollment Information Report" for A.C.C. and A.S.C. Fall, 1975, 10/3/75.

All salary figures and F.T.E. faculty gures are taken from the "University of Alaska Working Budget for 1975-1976."

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

(Prepared testimony by President Robert W. Hiatt for HESS Committee on SB 658 at Juneau March 9, 1:30 p.m.)

SB 658
File

March 8, 1976

TO: The Honorable Frank Ferguson
Chairman, Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

FROM: Robert W. Hiatt
President, University of Alaska

RE: Testimony on SB 658, "An Act Establishing the Alaska Community Colleges; and Providing for an Effective Date"

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

My testimony will not be concerned with the textual details of SB 658, for it is the concept embodied in this proposed legislation which is of prime significance to the State of Alaska. Because this bill poses far more serious problems for the future of Alaska's public higher education than might appear on the surface through a "simple" shuffle of the community colleges and the newly established Rural Educational Program to a new public jurisdiction from the present University of Alaska Statewide System, I should like to spell out why I believe the action proposed is unwise and should not be enacted.

First, I should like to summarize my main points, and thereafter offer supporting information and seasoned opinion. These points are:

1. The healthy academic competition now experienced between units of the statewide University System - identified and encouraged in the University's recently completed Academic Development Plan - will be converted to political competition as a result of which all educational programs, and thus Alaskans, will be the losers.

2. Costly duplication of educational facilities and supporting services inevitably will occur.

3. Costly duplication of administrative and support functions inevitably will occur.

4. Coordination of programs between competing systems, and joint use of support facilities and programs and single urban campuses now housing both community college and senior college units will be virtually an impossibility despite layers upon layers of coordinating committees, boards and super-boards.

5. Present and future disparity among urban and rural community colleges will seriously jeopardize academic accreditation of rural units without the infusion of unwarranted additional funds to provide quality programs for subminimal enrollment.

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

6. Academic services now available from the strength of the entire University of Alaska System to support successful implementation of the unique Rural Educational Program just getting underway would be reduced drastically to the detriment of this unique outreach program.

7. The problem areas within any unified system would only be magnified by pitting two or more overlapping systems against each other in the political arena.

Background

Introduction of such a divisive bill as SB 658, if it does nothing else, should stimulate those managing public post-secondary education to inquire why. Problems not always evident may thus surface for attention, and this is good for any system. Systems - educational or legislative - are really people after all and all humans are fallible. Should we recognize error and not move to correction, we indeed stand to be condemned.

Two points in my inquiries seem most often stated: (1) the University of Alaska is not responsive to the needs of Alaska and Alaskans; and (2) the University represents bigness, and somehow that must be bad. Let me deal with responsiveness first.

Those of us long-experienced in higher education know full-well how the institutional image lags in the public mind - often ten years or more. Once great institutions subsequently have become only good or even mediocre, but the image of greatness carries on. Contrariwise, many institutions, especially in the West, have since the early 1960's become excellent, but their less exalted earlier image still persists.

These points are made because the "Fairbanks syndrome" is still pervasive in the State. This is not to denigrate the Fairbanks campus academically in any way, for it is vastly better than Alaskans really believe it is. But having programs centered only at Fairbanks for so many years has created the image that today it somehow dominates or suppresses system units in other parts of the State. This may once have been so, but in my short three years at the helm I can state unequivocably that this is no longer true. And several years from now it may even be believed.

Responsiveness

When most people speak about responsiveness they really mean responsive to the needs of career education or, as it is often designated, voc-tech education. Has the University of Alaska been responsive? Let me just highlight a few points.

The Anchorage Community College has developed career education and training in a comprehensive and responsive fashion, placing almost half of its total teaching budget in support of such programs. Surely, there doubtless are a few more areas which could be covered, and indeed they will be given time and increased resources.

At Kodiak Community College we have developed outstanding technological programs in fishing and fish processing; at Kenai Peninsula Community College, with enviable success, we have developed petroleum technology and water-waste technology programs. At the Kuskokwim Community College great emphasis has been placed in outreach programs combining TV and personal contact to train inter alia, individual craftsmen to repair motors, build houses and wire and plumb them and to be handy in various trades for small village life where greater specialization in any one craft would most often render the person jobless; at Mat-Su Community College we specialize in refrigeration and heating; and at Ketchikan Community College we shall emphasize marine craft repair and electronics. At Tanana Valley Community College a special "Winter College" was developed to train craftsmen or upgrade their present skills during the winter while they are laid-off from pipeline or other construction employment.

Members of the Committee, these are only highlights to illustrate responsiveness; there are many more programs directly related to the needs of communities in which our community colleges and learning centers are located. Again, there are still unmet needs, but the programs possible with the funds available are spread where the greatest good can be achieved for the most people. We shall never have enough resources to be all things to all persons.

Apropos of the University's responsiveness, I should like to share with you a quotation from a letter written to Senator Croft regarding SB 658 by Dr. Glenn Massay, Director of the Tanana Valley Community College. He writes:

> "I realize there are some difficulties within the system; however, I can attest to the fact that Tanana Valley Community College, which is less than two years old, has worked extremely well within the University of Alaska system in Fairbanks, and is now serving over 3,600 students in the Fairbanks area. This includes two major divisions: the credit-bearing classes in vocational/technical programs and community interest classes... This figure of over 3,600 represents more than 5 per cent of the Fairbanks area population. Tanana Valley Community College could not have

> delivered educational services to that many people without the support and cooperation of the University of Alaska. It does not appear to me that decentralization of the present system is necessary to encourage innovative and responsive systems."

And former President of the Board of Regents, Robert MacFarland, had this to say, when being debriefed at his retirement from the Board, in response to a question about a break with the University when the community college system developed more fully:

> "No. Such development (community college development) enhances the larger campus' programs...I think one enhances the other. If there were a split there would be a political question of funding. And economics tells you you can run one system better than if it's split..."

Bigness

The question of bigness has, of course, positive attributes as well as negative ones. Since my informants seem only to deal with negative ones, I will set aside for now the advantages bigness brings. The principal problem with bigness of the system in this vast State - they say - is how can one Board of Regents and one statewide administration know what is needed in this or that corner of the State?

First, representation on the Board is spread partly in accordance with population distribution and partly by geographic region. Additionally, an integral part of our community college and learning center concept is that there be a sizeable Citizens Advisory Committee for each unit. The principal function of these broadly representative committees is to advise the program administrator of perceived educational and training needs, and to work with the University to see that these needs are met.

Working with rural Alaskans and Native organizations who have diligently sought to have the University extend its educational arm to the outermost villages of the State, we have established the Rural Educational Program and recognized its importance by elevating its administrative head to the status of a Vice President of the University. To accomplish this program of even greater self-determination in education, local area policy councils are being established, as is one statewide Rural Education Task Force to guide this unique over-all educational effort. Thus, bigness, per se, has been already dissected into manageable segments - but segments of a whole system, not a politically divisive one. Having accomplished this

extraordinary array of input and delivery mechanisms, does it make sense to dismantle it before it has a chance to function?

The Board of Regents has shown itself capable of putting this entire array known as the University of Alaska Statewide System together in an effective way. I sincerely doubt that two boards of regents to govern two overlapping and competing systems and overseen by a super-board of regents can orchestrate higher education in Alaska nearly as well as a single board can.

Academic competition vs. political competition

Healthy competition is beneficial in any sphere of activity, and higher education fits this concept perfectly. The University of Alaska is in constant competition with other universities for external sources of program funding which comprise nearly half of our total operating budget. We compete with "outside" universities for our faculty and some of our supporting staff.

Within our own statewide system a substantial measure of competition is present and encouraged for it is human nature to excel, to seek distinction, to rise from the masses and be recognized for accomplishment. A fundamental aspect of the University's new Academic Development Plan is the recognition that neither the individual campus units nor the entire University system can provide all things to all people. Yet, despite these limitations, each unit can have distinction and some uniqueness if it selects its area or areas of emphasis with care. This principle of selective emphasis need not, under sound guidance and appropriate public support, result in the sacrifice of balance and the necessary sense of proportion among programs.

The guidance toward academic competition within the University system is designed in part to forestall political competition. In any state, but in Alaska especially, because of its size and disparity economically political representation is necessarily locally oriented. Short-range political objectives are not guaranteed to fulfill long-range needs for a variety of reasons. But the educational system must transcend the short-range and target its objectives a generation or two in the future. To accomplish this, serious planning must occur with the assistance of interested community leaders. This is what went into the Academic Development Plan which, incidentally, will be updated at frequent intervals to maintain its viability as a guide for students, teachers, citizens of the community and their political representatives. Meeting the perceived needs of the community while concurrently emphasizing certain educational areas where natural educational resources allow an unusual measure of excellence to develop will provide the pride and uniqueness in accomplishment needed for healthy intrasystem competition.

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

Except for the states of Hawaii and Alaska, which achieved statehood later and thus could benefit from the mistakes and experiences of others, the rest are locked into the insurmountable political problem of attempting to achieve some measure of effective coordination between two or three systems of public higher education. California, Oregon and Washington, for example, have spent vast sums and energies trying to make sense out of politically competing systems. No real success has ever been achieved despite the establishment of super-boards, higher educational commissions, etc. Hawaii and Alaska with their single system and governing boards are the envy of every other state. Let's not undo this blessing, whatever its faults may be, to emulate those jurisdictions who are and will be in an educational morass academically and politically for years to come.

Duplication of facilities and educational resources

The ease with which all the program units of the University of Alaska share every resource available belies the trauma which inevitably would occur should these resources have to be shared between two competing political jurisdictions. Moreover, it is a proven historical fact that each program entity desires and eventually succeeds in getting its own facilities and supporting resources. Witness the fact that every community college or learning center in our System started life as a tenant in buildings not belonging to the University. All community colleges and some learning centers have their own buildings today.

Our urban campuses in Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau are each jointly occupied by a senior and a community college. They share buildings, library resources, student centers, bookstores and athletic facilities, with ease. Moreover, they provide space and support requirements for programs administered from other campuses of the System, such as the Criminal Justice Center, Center for Alcohol and Addiction, Cooperative Extension Services, Alaska Native Lanauage Center, Fisheries education and the very extensive Rural Educational Program just in its early stage of implementation.

The take-home lesson in what I am stating is that despite all the good intentions of so-called consortium arrangements and joint usage as is pointed out above, the political divisiveness inherent in SB 658 will soon result in costly duplication of every facility and resource now being shared within the University's System.

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

Duplication of administrative and support functions

Like the facilities and educational resources mentioned above, the University System now shares with comparable ease administrative and student systems of considerable magnitude. I would be the first to admit that our systems do not now function as a well-greased wheel, but they have been improved measurably over the past two years with a statewide computer network to be operational on all urban campuses by 1 July 1976 and great strides made in our financial and accounting systems within the same time frame. By 1 July 1977, every data system required for management of the University is scheduled for completion. Few University systems in the nation will be able to match this system organization. All this has been made possible by having a single governing board which has been on top of the University's management problems.

Two separate, highly overlapping, higher educational systems as envisaged in SB 658 would require:

A. Duplicate governing boards with an inevitable super-governing board to coordinate what now is coordinated by one board.

B. Duplicate statewide administrative systems:

1. Two President's or Chancellor's offices.

2. Two academic planning and central staffs.

3. Two staffs for planning, construction and maintenance of physical plant.

4. Two staffs for on-site physical plant management.

5. Two staffs for data gathering, processing and reporting.

6 Two financial and personnel management systems.

7. Duplicate statewide personnel offices.

C. Duplicate on-campus systems where community colleges and the University co-exist.

1. Two offices for admissions and records.

2. Two offices for the administration of financial aids.

3. Two business offices.

4. Two personnel offices.

5. Two counseling centers.

It goes without saying that this extensive duplication will be very costly indeed and, of course, obviously unnecessary in our single system.

Coordination of post-high school education

A super-board or higher educational coordinating commission has been required in every state having two or more post-secondary educational systems. None of these work well, for divided systems are set in political concrete. Statewide coordination studies, inevitable rounds of meetings with separate system boards or trustees, and such other activities required of a super-board require staff, operational funds and the energies of persons who could better direct their professional efforts elsewhere.

The Alaska Post-Secondary Educational Commission was established to help plan for and provide advice on higher education in Alaska. It is inconceivable that this structure should be bypassed by SB 658 before it has a chance to function. In my view, at least a year's study of these problems in other states would be required before reasonable advice could be given to the Legislature on this subject. I strongly recommend this route be taken.

Accreditation problems

Among the community colleges of Alaska only Anchorage Community College has been accredited on its own merits. All other units of our System are accredited because they are part of the University of Alaska. Because of the small size and general lack of complete two-year programs at this stage of their development, there is serious question that accreditation could be granted.

Accreditation is essential for all community colleges, learning centers and the Rural Educational Programs so that academic credits earned may be transferred to institutions outside the State or even to the University of Alaska. Moreover, all federal funding for educational programs requires that the institution receiving the funds be accredited. Thus, much of the funding for the extensive outreach program at the Kuskokwim Community College and the Rural Educational Affairs Program, for example, would dry up.

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

Impact on the Rural Educational Program

Much has been said already about how this program would be impacted, but I should like to stress these problems again for this is the most ambitious and innovative program ever to be attempted by any public university system to bring post-secondary education to all rural areas of a state. And when one realizes that Alaska's geography and its rural population pattern is so completely different from all others, we need all the resources of every type at our complete disposal to insure the success of this program.

Our rural community colleges and rural learning centers, formerly referred to as extension centers, have been placed under a single Vice President for Rural Educational Affairs. This was done because each existing unit must serve as a resource base where teaching personnel, program development and delivery and management systems for this rural program must focus. The central support function of educational and systems management will be deployed in Fairbanks and Anchorage where they can draw on the expertise of professional educational planners, media specialists of all types, and top advisors of both the Native and University communities. This program demands the input when and where needed of our total University organization.

On this subject I should like to quote from a letter written to Senator Croft by Regent Christopher Cooke of Bethel. It states in part:

> "...Everyone I have spoken with on the subject (SB 658) in this area - teachers, administrators, students and community members - opposes separation of Kuskokwim Community College from the University. Rural and Alaska Native organizations worked very hard to have the University recognize the importance of rural community colleges and to elevate rural education within the administration to the status of a department headed by a vice president. Having accomplished this, these rural interests would not want this structure dismantled before it has a chance to function."

In closing, I should like to say that we have all the usual problems which any growing post-secondary system would have, and we are attacking them on a broad front. Some are managerial stemming from the growth characteristics of the emerging system, others are academic in responding to the needs of Alaskans on a very broad front - one without precedent in higher education. Whatever difficulties we are trying presently to surmount, they can only be magnified by dividing our system as SB 658 purports to do.

RWH:dm

SB 658
Backup

April 7, 1976

To all Legislators:

We urge your favorable consideration of SB 658 which grants autonomy to the community colleges. The need for autonomy was pointed out in the MacLean Report which was developed for the Interim Committee on Higher Education. This report notes the diversity and complexity of educational needs in Alaska and questions the ability of the present University of Alaska system to give adequate attention to all these needs. In particular it questions whether adequate attention is given to the needs of community college students. In order to better meet these diverse needs it recommends consideration be given to creating an autonomous community college system.

One of the first questions which arises in considering this proposal is whether it would cost more. We would like to first point out that the cost per student is higher in Alaska than in any other state. Obviously some of the added cost can be justified on the basis of the higher cost of living. In part however, the high cost comes from the fact that the University of Alaska has a virtual monopoly on higher education in Alaska. With no competing system the legislators and the budget makers, have limited basis on which to make cost comparisons. We believe this results in acceptance of costs as presented by the University. From our discussions with legislators, we sense their frustration and questioning of these costs, but since there is no basis for comparison, they are accepted. Contrary to some opinions that competition for appropriations will be harmful, we feel that from a taxpayers standpoint this will be a decided positive. The ability to make cost comparisons will force both systems to operate more efficiently.

SB 658 has an added positive feature. It provides for local community college councils. These councils will take part directly in policy making for their colleges and will meet with the board of governors. We believe these councils will bring about not only more responsiveness to local educational needs, but will be an added factor in encouraging efficiency.

Contrary to the opinion that under an autonomous system costs will be increased is the opinion expressed that it may actually cost less. This opinion was expressed perhaps most forcefully by Anchorage Community College Dean, Eugene Short. Dean Short has had more experience administering community colleges than anyone in the state. As President Hiatt says, he gets the "most educational bang for the buck." Dean Short has isolated from the present University budget requests allocations for community colleges. These requests total just under 30 million dollars. (See attached sheet) It is his opinion that this is sufficient to run the proposed new system.

He points out that for most costs there will not be duplication, simply a transfer from the present system. Maintenance and instructional costs for example would not be duplicated, merely divided between the two systems. Costs of support services would not necessarily be duplicated. He points out for example that at the present time there are three admissions and registrars offices. It will be feasible to have only two. Costs such as those for libraries, bookstores, etc., can be prorated where . feasible to share facilities. It is a myth to believe that increased size always brings about more efficiency. Reducing complexity and multiple levels of administration could well bring about more efficiency and less administrative cost.

Though it is somewhat unrelated to the issue of autonomy, in our study of the Unvversity budget figures, we discovered an interesting fact. In talking with legislators, concern was expressed about teachers salaries. It is interesting to note that using the University's figures for FY 76 expenditures, teaching salaries consitutie only 17.9% of the total University budget!

We do urge your favorable consideration of SB 658. In addition to having a positive effect in meeting educational needs, we feel that it will bring about more efficiency in higher education in Alaska.

/s/ Miriam Carlson
Chairperson
Committee for Community College Autonomy

Community College Budget Requests
(FY 77 - University of Alaska Budget)

Total Community Colleges statewide((excluding Anchorage and Juneau)

Salaries	$4258.8
Direct program support	1845.6
Indirect other Library	389.3
ADM	1499.0
Physical plant	554.8
other	29.0
	8573.5

Juneau-Douglas Community College

Salaries	677.3
Direct program support	495.5
Indirect other	174.5
Student Services	332.4
ADM	367.3
Physical plant	244.9
other	210.0
	2502.3

Anchorage Community College

Salaries	5817.3
Lirect program support	2818.9
Indirect Library	950.0
Other	77.7
ADM	2478.6
Physical plant	2340.4
Student Services	958.6
	15441.5

Total Community Colleges Statewide	$26517.3
REA Centers	2858.9
Total	$29376.2

Higher Education

Work Draft

SB 658 back up

IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 144

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

NINTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act revising the Community College Act; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 14.40 is amended by adding new sections to read:

ARTICLE 6. COMMUNITY COLLEGE ACT.

Sec. 14.40.565. PURPOSE. (a) The system of comprehensive community colleges, off-campus centers and outreach programs is an integral part of the statewide University of Alaska and includes degree and nondegree programs of postsecondary and continuing education established by the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska independently or in cooperation with the governing bodies of school districts or municipalities in the state, with an agency of the federal government, or with a nonprofit corporation or association to expand the opportunity for obtaining a postsecondary education throughout the state beyond the confines of the established campuses of the university.

(b) The comprehensive community college includes flexible, versatile programs of postsecondary instruction, counseling and advising, job placement and other activities designed to meet the needs of the area it serves, including but not limited to:

(1) courses and curricula that lead to associate degrees, or that enable the student to transfer to a four-year institution of higher education in pursuit of a baccalaureate degree;

(2) occupational education including vocational-technical programs and cooperative education in conjunction with employment in

business and industry that enable the student to develop technical skills in a chosen trade or occupation and lead either to a degree or a certificate of completion;

(3) general education and public interest courses designed to meet the needs of a community, to enable a person to expand his knowledge, improve the quality of his life, or acquire, change or update a skill that a person lacks or that has become obsolete; and

(4) combinations of (1) - (3) of this subsection.

(c) The university also shall develop an educational delivery system the principal objective of which is the outreach of the university into rural Alaska. The statewide system of community colleges, off-campus centers and outreach programs shall administer and conduct postsecondary educational programs, including but not limited to off-campus study and credit and noncredit courses that may or may not lead to associate, baccalaureate or advanced degrees.

Sec. 14.40.575. ESTABLISHMENT. (a) Since postsecondary and continuing education is a statewide responsibility, the university, as the need arises, may independently establish, operate and maintain, or may enter into a cooperative agreement with an agency of the federal government, a school district, a municipality or a nonprofit corporation or association for the establishment, operation and maintenance of, appropriate public postsecondary and continuing educational programs and activities in community colleges, off-campus centers or by other means.

(b) A community college or an off-campus center may be established by the Board of Regents only in accordance with the minimum criteria established by this section, as supplemented by the board by regulation.

(c) The establishment of a community college or an off-campus center may be proposed by

(1) the governing body of a municipality, or a school district;

(2) an agency of the federal government;

(3) petition of interested citizens in the community or area to be served; a nonprofit corporation or association;

(4) the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education or the state advisory council on community colleges created under secs. 901 - 915 of this chapter;

(5) the legislature by concurrent resolution; or

(6) the board.

(d) A new community college or a new off-campus center may not be established until a feasibility study as to the need for its establishment in the community or area to be served has been completed either as directed by the board, or by a proponent under (c) of this section, and approved by the board. The feasibility study shall be submitted for information purposes to the respective finance and education policy committees of each house of the legislature and to the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education.

(e) The feasibility study required in (d) of this section shall include but is not limited to:

(1) an analysis of the population and educational needs of the municipality, school district or service area in which the proposed community college or off-campus center is to be located;

(2) a description of the boundary of the service area for the proposed community college or off-campus center;

(3) estimated and projected enrollment;

(4) proposed core faculty and administrative staffing;

(5) a proposed budget for the initial fiscal year of operation together with a statement of sources of financial support required for core faculty and administrative staff, curriculum and other programs and activities, and physical facilities;

(6) a plan for citizen involvement through a community college policy council established under sec. 625 of this chapter; and

(7) a proposed agreement with the school district, municipality or federal agency or a nonprofit corporation or association under sec. 585(a) of this chapter.

(f) If in any community where a community college has been proposed, the level of demand for postsecondary and continuing education as determined by the feasibility study required under (d) of this section is more limited than that required for the establishment of a comprehensive community college program, the board may establish an off-campus center or an outreach program.

Sec. 14.40.585. RELATIONSHIP WITH SCHOOL DISTRICT, MUNICIPALITY, FEDERAL AGENCY. (a) A school district, municipality, federal agency or nonprofit corporation or association may make an agreement with the University of Alaska for the establishment, operation and maintenance of a community college, an off-campus center or off-campus instruction through an outreach program. The agreement shall include, but is not limited to:

(1) recognition that complete operational authority resides with the university, subject to periodic reviews by the cooperating school district, municipality, federal agency or nonprofit corporation or association and appropriate reports to ensure program articulation and effective cross-utilization of facilities;

(2) provision for cooperative planning of program and facilities needs and for cross-utilization of facilities;

(3) provision that local funding, in addition to student fees or in-kind contributions, may be provided for support of those general education courses, described in sec. 565(b)(3) of this chapter, or secondary school-related courses as the school district, municipality,

federal agency or nonprofit corporation or association considers appropriate; and

(4) provision for periodic review of the agreement.

(b) If separate facilities are financed, constructed or maintained from federal, state or private funds for programs and activities of the community college, off-campus center or outreach program, then the board has title to and control of the separate facilities used for these purposes. If separate facilities are financed, constructed or maintained from school district, municipality or nonprofit corporation or association funds for community college or off-campus center or outreach programs and activities, the school district, municipality or nonprofit corporation or association has title to and control of the separate facilities used for these purposes.

Sec. 14.40.595. FINANCE. (a) The state is basically responsible for the funding for all community college, off-campus center or outreach programs and activities. However, nothing in secs. 565 - 655 of this chapter prohibits a school district, municipality, federal agency or nonprofit corporation or association from providing funds for additional courses and programs which may be considered appropriate under sec. 585(a)(3) of this chapter.

(b) The university shall prepare a complete program budget for each community college, off-campus center and outreach program including all courses, programs and activities regardless of the source of funding, including but not limited to funds from fees, gifts, bequests, grants, contracts, or agreements.

(c) All funds received for community college, off-campus center or outreach programs operations shall be administered in the manner prescribed by the board by regulation.

Sec. 14.40.605. ADMINISTRATION. (a) The president of the univer-

sity shall establish two administrative divisions within the university for the administration of the community colleges, off-campus centers and outreach programs statewide: an urban division and a rural education affairs division. The urban division consists of the community colleges, off-campus centers and outreach programs designated by the board that are located in the major urban centers of, or in any other geographically identifiable and self-contained region in, the state. The rural education affairs division consists of the community colleges, off-campus centers and outreach programs designated by the board that are located outside the major urban centers of the state. The chief administrative officer for each division shall be a vice-president of the university. Each vice-president is responsible directly to the president. In addition to his responsibility for the administration of programs for the community colleges and off-campus centers assigned to his division, each vice-president shall develop and administer off-campus educational delivery systems and outreach programs for the urban or rural areas of the state appropriate to each division.

(b) The president shall

(1) subject to the approval of the board, appoint the vice-president for each division and, on recommendation of the appropriate vice-president and community policy council, the administrator for each community college, off-campus center or outreach program;

(2) define the duties and supervise the performance of those duties of the persons he appoints to positions established by the board;

(3) in concert with the vice-presidents, coordinate and give general direction to the work of the divisions, colleges, centers and programs in accordance with the policies established by the board.

(c) The vice-president for the appropriate division may appoint the faculty and other officers and employees of each community college,

off-campus center or outreach program, on recommendation of the administrator of each; however, with the approval of the board, the vice-president may delegate the authority to appoint faculty, officers and employees to the administrator of each college, center or program.

(d) A central service organization for the system of community colleges, off-campus centers and for the outreach programs in each division may be created and regional service centers may be established to administer the outreach programs and to provide postsecondary educational services to the residents of the urban or rural areas of the state in each service area for which a regional center is established. In a service area where a community college or off-campus center is located, the regional service center shall be integrated with the operation of the community college or off-campus center.

Sec. 14.40.615. FACULTY; COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. (a) Full-time members of the faculty and administrative staff of each community college and off-campus center are members of the faculty and administrative staff, respectively, of the University of Alaska for all purposes.

(b) The president is responsible for prescribing the qualifications, and for establishing the procedure for appointment, of all community college and off-campus center faculty and administrative staff, whether part or full-time.

(c) A community college, off-campus center or outreach program is concerned with the total educational needs of the area it serves and may coordinate and facilitate all public postsecondary and continuing education in the area. Selected upper division and graduate courses offered by the university through its various divisions may be coordinated through the office of the administrator of a community college, an off-campus center, or an outreach program.

Who ?

Sec. 14.40.625. COMMUNITY POLICY COUNCIL. (a) A community policy council, the majority of whose members shall be persons served by the programs developed and administered under secs. 565 - 655 of this chapter, shall be established for each community college. Each council shall consist of not less than seven nor more than 15 members who shall be broadly representative of the area served, including faculty and student representation. A policy council shall be appointed for an off-campus center and for each regional service center, when the center is not integrated with a community college or off-campus center, at the discretion of the board.

(b) The board, by regulation, shall designate the appointing authority for members of community policy councils, prescribe the term of office, procedure for removal and for the filling of vacancies on the councils. Each community policy council shall adopt bylaws which shall provide for the election of officers, establishment of meeting schedules and meeting notices, rules of procedure and quorums.

(c) Members of a policy council receive no compensation for their services, but they may be reimbursed for the expenses incurred in the performance of their duties in the manner prescribed by the board by regulation.

(d) The provisions of AS 14.40.160 and AS 44.62.310 apply to meetings of community policy councils in the same manner and to the same extent applicable to meetings of the Board of Regents, its committees and subcommittees.

(e) A community policy council acts in a policy-making capacity with respect to the administrator of the community college, coordinator of an off-campus center or administrator of an outreach program. It acts in an advisory capacity to the chief administrative officer for the designated community colleges, off-campus centers and outreach programs,

and to the president of the university and the Board of Regents.

(f) The community policy council serves as a communications link between the area served by the community college, off-campus center or outreach program and the University of Alaska. Requests and recommendations by a community policy council shall be answered in writing by the addressee.

(g) A community policy council shall review and make recommendations

(1) concerning the selection of the administrator of the community college, off-campus center or outreach program;

(2) concerning the proposed program budget for the community college, off-campus center or outreach program for each fiscal year before it is submitted to the regional or statewide administration and to the Board of Regents; and

(3) relating to the general operation and management of the community college, off-campus center or outreach program, including but not limited to:

(A) planning for, and review of, the types and uses of instructional programs and activities and types and uses of facilities that the community college, off-campus center or outreach program should provide to meet area needs;

(B) the level of staffing and funding for these programs, activities or facilities; and

(C) the means of gaining support for the university's program in that area.

Sec. 14.40.635. REGULATIONS. A community college, an off-campus center, an outreach program, or a central or regional service center for that program, established by the university under secs. 565 - 655 of this chapter in cooperation with a school district, municipality, an

agency of the federal government or a nonprofit corporation or association, shall be operated and maintained under regulations prescribed by the board.

Sec. 14.40.645. DEFINITIONS. In secs. 565 - 655 of this chapter

(1) "board" means Board of Regents of the University of Alaska;

(2) "municipality" means a home rule or general law borough or city including but not limited to a unified municipality organized under AS 29.68;

(3) "outreach program" means either an off-campus educational delivery system or program, whether or not conducted in a physical facility, designed for the conduct of instruction in localities in the rural areas of the state where there is no community college or off-campus center;

(4) "president" means the president of the University of Alaska;

(5) "service area" means one or more school districts or municipalities, combinations or portions of each or of the unorganized borough, which when combined are considered an educationally serviceable unit for the establishment, operation and maintenance of a community college, an off-campus center or an outreach program in cooperation with the university;

(6) "university" means the University of Alaska.

Sec. 14.40.655. SHORT TITLE. Sections 565 - 655 of this chapter may be cited as the Community College Act.

* Sec. 2. AS 14.40.560 - 14.40.640 are repealed.

* Sec. 3. A cooperative agreement between the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska and a school district, municipality, or an agency of the federal government, with respect to the establishment, operation and mainte-

hance of a community college or an off-campus center and in effect on the effective date of this Act shall remain in effect until its agreed expiration and may be modified or extended by mutual agreement unless, before the agreed expiration, it is mutually cancelled by the contracting parties in accordance with law. Nothing in sec. 1 of this Act affects the status of a community college or off-campus center established, maintained and in operation under a cooperative agreement between the Board of Regents and a school district, municipality or an agency of the federal government on the effective date of this Act.

* Sec. 4. This Act takes effect July 1, 1976.

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SB 658

back up

FAIRBANKS CHAPTER
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

March 30, 1976

The Honorable Charles H. Parr
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear ~~Representative Parr:~~ charlie

On Wednesday, March 10, the Fairbanks Chapter of the University of Alaska Alumni Association held a meeting of Chapter members at the home of Dr. Howard Cutler, Chancellor of the Fairbanks campus.

The meeting was well attended by Fairbanks alumni, and several substantive issues relating to the University and the Fairbanks community were debated and discussed.

The Chapter members took votes on two pending legislative matters which were felt to be very critical at this time, and they asked that I formally advise the Interior delegation of the results.

Item #1. SB 658 which proposes to separate the community college system from the statewide University of Alaska system.

After considerable discussion of the educational function and philosophy of the community college and the four year University, the Alumni were unanimous in opposing any separation of the community colleges from the parent University of Alaska system, and emphatically opposed to any separation of the TVCC from the UAF. Many Alumni praised the TVCC for its talented and aggressive presentation of its programs to the community.

Item #2. The Alumni also heard a presentation by Lu Rowinski, Director of the University Museum, on the critical need for a new museum. The Alumni generally felt that a new museum is needed, not only to protect the priceless collections of the museum and the safety of the museum visitors, but it would be a very valuable and important addition to Fairbanks and Interior and Northern Alaska.

The Alumni, therefore, voted unanimously to support the restoration of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Museum Bond Proposition to the November statewide ballot in the amount of 8.75 million dollars.

I share the members' concern for these two matters and want to assure you of my personal interest and support for the successful resolution of these two issues.

If I may assist you in any way, please call me.

Sincerely,

Jerry Smetzer, President
Fairbanks Chapter
University of Alaska Alumni Association

cc: Mike Tinker

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UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
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Jerry Smetzer, President
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SB 658 back up

April 6, 1976

Dear Senator Ray:

I hope you will take the time to read this letter in its entirety.

Having heard me testify before you at Senate Finance Committee hearings and having received letters from me on various issues in previous legislative sessions, I am certain you are aware of my interest in and dedication to the University of Alaska. And my concern for the University is not for the University itself, but for the services the University can and should provide to the State and to the citizenry of the state. I have no intentions of helping to protect or defend any particular individual within the University system. My concern is for the students and potential students we can serve and the State at large which can benefit from the many research efforts of the University's staff.

I am writing to urge that you help to defeat SB658 which provides for the removal of the community colleges from the University of Alaska statewide system.

The biggest difficulty faced by the University in both Anchorage and Fairbanks is the lack of coordination between Community College and Senior College faculty in Anchorage and Community College and other faculty in Fairbanks. Splitting the community colleges apart from the rest of the University will certainly not help alleviate this problem - it will make things worse.

Cooperation can best be attained by having faculty interchanges between units - Senior College faculty members could or should teach a course at the community college each year and vice versa. This will be quite unlikely if the two units are split. The President's new structure with the Baccalaureate track at UAA makes this not only possible but almost mandatory. It definitely provides an avenue for such interchange. That avenue does not at present exist and has not existed in the recent past primarily due to Dean Short's resistance to such an interchange. His resistance had been somewhat justified in that his community college faculty teach four classes per semester as opposed to three classes for the Senior College faculty and if there is an exchange of salary money between units for the interchange, the community college pays for four credits and gets only three credits of teaching while Sr. college gets three for three. This is not a very strong argument. But the fact remains that Dean Short has been an obstacle to any such interchange.

Should the community colleges split off from the University, what assurance is there that all credits taken at a community college will be accepted when a transfer occurs into the University from a community college? At present all such credits are applicable anywhere within the University of Alaska. And what assurance is there if such credits must by law be accepted by the University, that those credits are worthy of college credit toward a four-year degree? If such courses are reviewed by the entire UAA faculty and must have approval of the UAA counsel as at present, then at least the instructors at the upper division level may have some say in the types of courses which they must accept in their programs later when students go to the upper division level.

What assurances are there that the citizens of Kodiak, Bethel, Sitka and other smaller towns will have courses provided to them at the upper division and graduate levels? Such courses are currently provided by the Senior Colleges through the community colleges. Will these separate Community colleges with their own governing board and their own budgets and buildings require the University to pay rent for the use of their facilities and will the community college directors and deans continue to carry out some of the administrative duties related to these upper division courses? Or will the University have to rent space either at a community college or elsewhere in order to offer the courses thus either denying to the citizens of those communities the opportunity to take courses or requiring an added expense either to the student or the University/State in order to pay for space rental? And must the University hire additional personnel to administer these noncommunity college courses offered at places other than Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau?

Will we have to create new offices for student financial aid in addition to those which now serve the entire campus in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau respectively. And will our students in community colleges be eligible for all of the various types of federal aid now available to us as a four-year institution? Will community colleges be able to participate in athletics as they presently can? Will the community colleges in the small towns be able to be accredited - certainly not separately.

The major reason for many problems referred to by proponents of this bill for community college autonomy is various individuals who hold particular positions. Next in importance is the history of a University system which was allowed to develop without much guidance from its President. And finally we must include a legislative financing method which is based on adding to everything which we presently have in the University a certain percentage and then maybe in some areas adding a little more. We never have seen the legislature (nor the University) simply say we do not need this program but we need to provide for large growth in this one so do away with the first and here are funds for the second. It is always a matter of adding to what is already there. So research and the Fairbanks campus continue to grow in budget without our taking a hard look at whether we really need to or should do all the research we are doing or whether we really need this particular academic program on the Fairbanks campus - or at all.

By June 30, none of the individuals who were Vice-Presidents when Dr. Hiatt was hired will be around. Two of the three provosts will be gone. And the Dean whom Senator Croft has often pointed out as the chief reason for the formation of the Community College union and the ensuing difficulties will be gone. Dr. Hiatt is dedicated to the growth of the community colleges but not to the extent that he would shut down the rest of the University and give all the money to the community colleges. Although he can see the educational picture as a whole, many individuals on the faculty and staff do not look at - in fact refuse to try to look at - the functions of other units of the University.

I think the most effective way to improve our University system is for the public and, particularly, the legislature to put pressure on the Board of Regents and the President to select good people dedicated to the entire higher education system to fill these important vacancies.

I would like to hear Senator Croft and the vocal members of the Union and Dean Short explain in detail what is meant by the phrase, "The University

is not sympathetic to the needs of the community colleges" and to then explain in detail how such deficiencies will be taken care of by autonomy for the community colleges and why it could not be taken care of by keeping the community colleges within the University system.

My strong personal feeling is that the Union wants autonomy because they do not want to have a boss nor Senior College faculty questaning them on their competence. They do not want to have anyone telling them what to do. Dean Short likewise does not think that there should be someone keeping him or some other head of the community college telling him what to do.

Both the Union and the Dean are pushing for the autonomy of the community colleges. I do not think that either one is looking beyond his own personal reasons and desires. The Union wantsall the education money to put in their pockets. And the Union is so vain as to feel that only their members or other bargaining unit members are truly qualified and dedicated enough to teach the lower division students in the entire state of Alaska. Why not keep the entire University as is structure-wise, let students have the choice to take a course in the Baccalaureate track or take the same course in the community college's regular offerings and let's then see if all the students avoid the Baccalaureate track.

I feel that the legislature as a whole is not prepared to make a wise decision on this matter. Many will vote based on what they hear from the vocal union members of the community colleges without really looking into the matter. And of course, those who have other interests in their legislative work will not have the time to research this as well as they should. But this then means that they are not educated well enough to make a decision(educated on this particular issue, that is!) Hence the proponents for passage should be required to state in public in detail what the problems are and how this autonomy will improve or solve the problems.

I wonder the people most effected by this move feel about it - the students. How much input do legislators really have from anyone other than a few Union members within the community college faculty ranks, a very few community college administrators, and a few other University administrators. Perhaps those pushing for passage should be requested to do a study or take a fair poll of students and citizens in general to see how many of them think they would be better served if the community colleges were split apart from the University right now.

Let's not make a decision now which may be later regretted and difficult if not impossible to ammend.

I thank you for taking the time to read this.

Sincerely,

David Hoke

David Hoke
Past Chairman of University Assembly

cc: other members of the legislature

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SB 658 file

KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE
University of Alaska
P. O. Box 368 907-543-2047
Bethel, Alaska 99559
March 11 , 1976

Chris Cooke
U. of A. Board
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Chris,

It has been brought to my attention that at your last meeting, the community college teachers local (ACCFT) went on record as supporting passage of S.B. 658 (commonly called the Community College Autonomy Act). This comes as no surprise to me; However, none of the faculty at KCC supported the act, as a matter of fact, few if any of the "rural" community colleges went on word as supporting passage of S.B. 658.

Even though most instructors in the C.C. system favor autonomy, this does not necessarily reflect the interests of the rural C.C.'s; Anchorage and Jueau support passage and they far out number us in union represention. A continuing issue between rural college faculty and cur union has been the issue of representation, and its dominance by the urban service units. Our concerns are not by and large, the concerns of our urban colleageres.

Since the inception of the University's reorganization which created the REA unit; both members of the U.of A. administration and our own union have been trying to sidetrack the budgetary and programmatic implications (prioritization) thereof. It is my considered opinion that S.B. 658 will, intentionally or not, gut the hard won REA reorganization effort; once again placing the rural units into administrative limbo. The orderly development and program prioritization of the rural community colleges seem to be at stake here.

I sincerely hope that this ill advised bill does not prevent implementation of the many beneficial recommendations of the McLean Report to the post secondary education committee. K.C.C.'s faculty is unammniously opposed to passage of S.B. 658 for these and other reasons.

Sincerely,

Terry Hoefferle /amw

Terry Hoefferle, Coordinator, Instructor
Business Management & Pub. Ad.

TH/amw

PLEASE REPLY BY AIR MAIL

March 11, 1976

Mr. Chris Cook, Member
Board of Regents
University of Alaska
Bethel, Alaska

Dear Chris,

I am writing you regarding the community co-lege autonomy bill, known as the Community College Act, S.B. 658.

As a resident of Bethel, I would like to express opposition to this Bill, in its original form, or in its current revised form.

First, this bill, in my opinion, causes the bush students to again have problems with transferrence and class continuity. Under the present system, the Rural Education Affairs is developing a system which allows students to articulate their study needs, and to address the general academic transference problems. This present system has the potential for a continuing response to student needs. At this time, the community colleges reflect the total university program resources.

Second, I see that the new bill would place another layer between the student and the administrative functions which are necessary. The bill seems to implicate a need to separate the administrative functions and the governance functions from the university. It seems to me that in the case of the rural community colleges, this should be done through the Office of the Vice President for Rural Education Affairs. There seems no sensible reason to further dilute the process. For example, (Sec. 14.41.230), in order to establish an extension center or an outreach program " either independently or in cooperation with the University of Alaska"... This seems to be an example of one more layer to deal with, when trying to establish programs.

Funding and management are in a constant state of flux in the present system. At this time, I see only another political opportunity to put education in the middle of the "Juneau process." True, with Kuskokwim Community College expanding, the University program of "holding" does not benefit our community college. However, I see little advantage to having the lobbying for funds process expand to the legislature, rather than staying within the present system, hoping that it will become more responsive. At this point, I see little relief for the present short-staffing situation at the community colleges, either way.

Conflicts seem inevitable in the joint use of facilities, the competition for funding, the high number of administrative positions which would fit into the staffing patterns of a new mini-university and the additional costs of a new Board and new Chancellors. I see continuing difficulty in getting bonds passed for a separate Community College system.

Rather than establishing another new system, I would like to see the Post-Secondary Education Commission and the Legislature address the present university system. If the University of Alaska were in some fashion required to become responsive to the needs of the students and the present

system of rural education, and IF the University of Alaska administration fully supported the present system created by the Board of Regents, the Rural Education Affairs programs, then it would seem that the present system would survive very well, at a much more responsive level for the students.

It seems to me that allowing the Vice President for Rural Education Affairs, for instance, to conduct a study of the needs within that division, that a savings would be found, rather than a layer up, having to try to gain knowledge about the actions of the community colleges, and their needs.

I believe that there will be Bills to try to break away the Community Colleges, as long as the University system keeps treating the C.C's like children. Rather than honoring those Bills, doesn't it seem necessary to respond some way within the existing system?

Sincerely,

Jane Sutherland

Jane Sutherland
Bethel

March 10, 1976

I feel that the implementation of Senate Bill 658, the Alaska Community College Act, would have a damaging effect on post secondary education in rural Alaska. Many of us in the outlying areas of the state have many complaints against the University. Our management system has not kept pace with the expansion of the University. Support services such as personnel, payroll, and registration are poorly organized and the overall administrative structure is inadequate to our needs. We are worried about the articulation of our programs with senior college programs.

These problems are those which would be part of any system which attempts to serve an area of the size and diversity of Alaaska. We find similiar problems in many other statewide agencies. The answer to these problems is not to split the University in half. We in the Bethel area would still find that we were part of a poorly organized sprawling system with these added problems:

1. Increased competition for funding between the University and community college systems.

2. Increased problems of articulation between lower division and senior college programs.

3. Increased complications in layers of administration when two separate boards oversee a chancellor and two vice-chancellors under the guidance of a super-board.

4. Accreditation and credibility problems. The bill does not address itself to the problems involved in losing accreditation through the University of Alaska regional system and establishing new accreditation. with fewer resources to rely upon. One advantage new community colleges do have is the ability to gain credibility by offering University of Alaska credit.

5. Decreased opportunity for rural areas to have significant input into the total postsecondary program. It is important that people in the Bethel area have a voice in the development of college operated programs in the Bethel area from adult education through graduate programs. The isolation of the community colleges from the University system would complicate and hinder rather than help the cause of local control.

6. Increased duplication of programs. There is already duplication of effort in the rural areas on the part of the many different components of the University. The development of the Rural Educational Affairs division of the University offers some hope of coordination of rural programs. If the community colleges become a separate system, hope of coordination and control will be gone.

It seems to me that improvements in postsecondary programs in rural Alaska can be better effected through adequate funding of community college programs and improvement in the administrative and support services of the University rather than through division of the present system.

Jan Gibson, Acting Director
Kuskokwim Community College

To: Chris Cook, Regent
From: Dan Masden, KCC Instructor
Re: Senate Bill 658

I remember a story from Greek mythology about a serpent headed woman. Medeusa was her name. She had venemous serpents in lieu of hair. Every time one of her serpent heads was cut off two would reappear.

We delude ourselves to think that SB 658 will solve our problems. It will give the State of Alaska two serpents with which to deal.

350,000 people do not need two separate systems with the sure to arise problems of articulation, concurrent planning snafus, double spending in some areas, and the competition that will develop between the two systems not to mention bruised prides and egos all because grown college educators cannot communicate and work together.

1. Experience shows us that smaller systems strive to enlarge. Presently the community colleges can offer graduate and upper division courses under the auspices of the university proper. What happens with two different systems? Does the University then have to develop two campuses?

2. Can Morrill funds be legally be diverted to the community college system when it is not part of the land grant university system?

3. Do we need two state Boards of Control? The conflict that will develop between the two?

4. Can the State of Alaska <u>really</u> hope to compete with the larger university systems of the Lower 48? Do we really want to? Would it be better to aim for quality in what we do and forget about those things in which we cannot compete?

Mr. Cook, it appears to this observer that the malady from which the university really suffers is a classic case of mismanagement-which in turn fosters dissenters, which in turn...which in turn... which in turn...and in the end "pride will goeth before the fall."

There are a number of states in the Union with noted community college systems that fall under one state system of higher education. The SUNY system is probably the best example. Perhaps university officials would benefit from some reading in the history and theory of university management. I do not however believe that two separate systems will alleviate our present problems, or lessen the burden on the Alaskan taxpayer. The problem/solution rests with the internal structures and people, not with the creation of, and duplication of effort.

KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE
University of Alaska
P. O. Box 368 907-543-2047
Bethel, Alaska 99559

March 10, 1976

Jan Gibson, Acting Director
Kuskokwim Community College

Dear Jan,

Thank you for the opportunity to study and comment on the Revised Community College Act.

My impression of this legislation is unfavorable. There is no advantage to be gained for rural education in this act, indeed there may be some distinct disadvantages. There is no reason to believe that creation of yet one more administrative system will provide efficiency and economy to rural education. The reverse is more likely. Despite current difficulties in establishing coordination of our programs with those in urban areas, the process is relatively simplified by working within one system.

Some more specific comments are:

(1) the position of Vice Chancellor for rural education will not be as useful as a Vice President for rural education in the U of A; the Vice President position is potentially much more powerful if only to assure coverage of all levels, not just lower division courses;

(2) under the proposed legislation there is no assurance that the U of A (or anyone else) will accept community college credits or programs as valid; within one system there is a procedure for obtaining prior acceptance;

(3) the proposed legislation provides only for autonomy of all community colleges combined- not for strength or autonomy at the local community college level; within the structure of Board, Chancellor, Vice chancellor, Community College Director and the Community College Council there is more than ample room for decision making in Anchorage, not Bethel.

In conclusion, it is my opinion that a small isolated school such as Kuskokwim Community College needs a strong connection to a large and stable institution, not to a weak, new, scattered and fragmented administrative structure.

Yours truly,

David Elias

David Elias
Teacher/Coordinator

PLEASE REPLY BY AIR MAIL

3/10/76

I wish to make comments on SB 658 based from my vantage point as a classified employee in accounting services at Kuskokwim Community College in Bethel. I am sure that others have shed much light on the effects of this bill on instructional goals and services; I would like to focus on support services.

The University System seems to have had certain difficulties enclosing support services for the rural campuses, such as payroll, personnel contracts, and budgeting, into their centralized system. That failure has been so great that my first reaction to SB658 was favorable-- any change would have to be for the better. But there is no reason why problems rural campuses experience cannot be solved within the University system. The vehicle for this solution is the Rural Education Affairs division. This fiscal year has been a "transition" period into the REA structure. This transition is far from complete. In fact, it has not as yet even begun to touch on the problems of support services for rural campuses. In order for REA to achieve this goal, it needs both the support of all concerned, both in and out of the University, and the funding. This funding should either be for decentralization of support services to rural area centers, or perhaps methods for rural problems to be solved in the colossus of the computer banks of Fairbanks and Anchorage. These urban centers have not yet faced the realities of rural Alaska- these realities range from materials snortages, time delays, and ALWAYS a dislike and inability to cope with reams of "red tape".

If decentralization in postsecondary education is desired in Alaska, it should be based on real differences. The goals of two year versus four year institutions are not really different. Decentralization should stem from an acknowledgement of regional control, both of policy and support services.

Barbara L Nason

Barbara L Nason
Account Clerk
Bethel, Alaska

SB 658 Back up

University of Alaska, Southeast

P.O. Box 1447
Juneau, Alaska 99802

April 12, 1976

Representative Charles Parr
House Select Committee on Education
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Rep. Parr:

Please find attached a petition that was circulated at the University of Alaska, Juneau. As concerned students and citizens we urge that this petition be considered before taking action on Senate Bill 658.

Respectfully,

Robyn A. Johnson

Robyn A. Johnson, President
Student Government

Attachment

The undersigned students from the University of Alaska, Juneau, express their concern on Senate Bill 658 that would separate the Community colleges from the University of Alaska system. We request the Legislature to conduct an in-depth study of the implications of Senate Bill 658 before reaching a decision. The study should include: 1) an in-depth legal analysis of the University of Alaska system; 2) an in-depth study of the impact of the separation of the Alaska Community Colleges from the University of Alaska system.

Perhaps a revision of statutes rather than separation of the State Community Colleges from the University of Alaska system could offer a better solution than Senate Bill 658.

The students of the University of Alaska, Juneau, feel that a separation of the State Community Colleges from the University of Alaska system would compound a problem that already exists between the two schools. Creating more barriers would be extremely detrimental to the quality of their education. We urge this point to be considered before passing Senate Bill 658.

Walter J. Johnson III
Joe Borman
James L. Hussar
Mark Parker
A.L. Riley II
Harold H. Joe
Lloyd Robinson
John Baker
David Johnson
Janet Underwood
Bill Thomas
Vernon M. Metcalfe
Kelly Wheeler
Scott McPherson
Eric Petty
Linda Statler

Chris Fay
Alton Baskett
Diane Sutland
Cathy Botelho
Mike Dyer
Paul Tuckfield
Jim Robertson

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Kelly Johnson
Jennifer Day Peterson
Kathleen L. Shepherd
Nancy Simpson
Carol Brandner
Lynn Rice
Lynne Powers
Janet Bryan
Karen Woolf
Robert R Parish
Marie Palmer
Sheri Layral
Kimberly Dahlberg
Michael A. Vitale
Bill Ratcliffe
Nancy Lillie
Jackie Brannigan
Diane DeBoer
Barbara Dunlop
Johnson Johnson
Mary J. Pierce
Lee E. Lewis
Gene Vandrickson
Marsha Pope
Kathy Miller
Natalie P. Bradford

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Lloyd Coogan
Doris Jean McMahon
Gloria Warner
Connie Torgard
Mary Beth Hillman
Marie Wasilis
Stephen Campbell
Joyce Eggleston
Jack Blanie
Thomas Cook
Ron Berg
Claudine Wilson
Susan Lewis
Sally Austerhout
Robert Johnson
Carl Nilsen
Galen R. Trimble

Joseph R. Wells

SB658 backup

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR INSTRUCTION

MAINTENANCE FY 77

	FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		TOTAL	
COLLEGE	POSITIONS	COST	POSITIONS	COST	POSITIONS	COST
KODIAK CC	7.56	211.2	[illegible]	119.8	25.20	331.0
KENAI CC	10.77	271.2	16.16	127.3	26.93	398.5
KUSKOKWIM CC	24.91	823.5	15.92	250.3	40.83	1073.8
NORTHWEST CC	1.44	44.2	16.57	164.9	18.01	209.1
TANANA CC	11.26	309.7	63.82	453.1	75.08	762.8
ANCHORAGE CC	164.79	4539.1	41.19	401.4	205.98	4940.5
MAT-SU CC	4.10	100.1	11.69	105.8	15.79	205.9
J-D CC	18.64	477.6	12.42	143.9	31.06	621.5
SITKA CC	3.93	123.7	5.90	67.7	9.83	191.4
KETCHIKAN CC	9.61	275.9	5.17	47.6	14.78	323.5
TOTALS CC	257.01	7176.2	206.48	1881.8	463.39	9058.0
U.A.F.	196.99	5456.6	17.12	323.1	214.11	5779.7
ANCHORAGE SC	51.97	1453.3	63.52	448.5	115.49	1901.8
SOUTHEAST SC	9.28	251.1	8.56	80.1	17.84	331.2
TOTALS SC	258.24	7161.0	89.20	851.7	347.44	8012.7
GRAND TOTALS	515.25	14337.2	295.68	2733.5	810.83	17070.7

COMMENTS:

1. In the FY 77 Budget--both the Maintenance and Regents Request--instructional cost consitute about 18% of the entire budget. The community college instructional costs make up a little more than 9% of the budgets.

MAINTENANCE			REGENTS REQUEST		
Total	95,313.4	(100.0)	Total	103,362.9	(100.0)
Comm Clg	9,058.0	(9.5)	Comm Clg	9,431.6	(9.1)
Senior Clg	8,012.7	(8.4)	Senior Clg	8,893.0	(8.6)
CC and SC	17,070.7	(17.9)	CC and SC	18,362.9	(17.7)

2. The Regents Request Budget is 8.4% above the Maintenance Budget (103,362.9/95,313.4=1.084), but there are marked differences between various segments of the budget. While the Regents Request sees the Senior Colleges as growing 11% over maintenance in budget (8,893.0/8,012.7=1.110), the community college request by the Regents is for only 4.1% above Maintenance (9,431.6/9058.0=1.041).

3. Similarly, the Regents Request for faculty positions indicates that in thier view the Senior Colleges have priority. Considering the full-time positions, whereas the Regents seek 12.1% increase over Maintenance for the Senior College (289.51/258.24=1.121), the comparative community college increase is 10.6% (284.33/257.01=1.106). However, even this is deceptive, for in total F.T.E. faculty positions (full- and part-time) the Regents are actually asking for a decline in community college positions. While the senior colleges F.T.E. faculty, according to the Regents, should be increased by 8.7% (376.60/346.44=1.087), the community colleges are given 96.1% of Maintence in F.T.E. positions (445.67/463.39=.961).

4. Given #2 and #3, it is interesting to note that the Regents still expect the community colleges to bear the brunt of production for the system. On page 2 of the FY 77 budget request the community colleges are expected to increase their student credit hour production by 9.9% over FY 76, while the senior colleges (major campuses) are pegged for a 6.3% increase in production.

5. Finally, while all three senior colleges (that is, U.A.F., A.S.C., and Southeast S.C.) are marked by the Regents for budget and position increases over maintence, some 70 % of the community colleges are in jeopardy regarding one or both of these items. The Regents Request indicates a decline instructional funding for Kenai, Kushokwim, Northwest, and Ketchikan CC. Additionally, the Regents Request asks for cuts in F.T.E. faculty positions (below maintenance) at Kodiak, Kenai, Kuskokwim, Northwest, Tanana, Juneau-Douglas, Ketchikan CC.

OPERATING COST ANALYSIS OF SENIOR AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES - FY76

CAMPUS	* TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM OPERATING COSTS		TOTAL CREDIT HR. PRODUCTION	AVERAGE COST PER CREDIT HOUR
Fairbanks	$7,105,500		47,454	$150
Anch. S.C.	$2,546,100	86,424	34,100	$75
Southeast S.C.	$ 448,100		4,870	$92
A.C.C.	$7,658,400		101,890	$75
Kuskokwim	$1,633,500		8,800	$186
T.V.C.C.	$ 806,600		15,500	$52
J.D.C.C.	$1,037,200		8,165	$127
Kodiak	$ 529,900		4,800	$110
Kenai	$ 499,200	153,479	4,760	$105
Ketchikan	$ 355,700		3,190	$112
Mat-Su	$ 281,300		3,400	$83
Sitka	$ 232,200		2,080	$112
Northwest	$ 107,500		894	$120
			239,903	

AGGREGATE SENIOR COLLEGE - COMMUNITY COLLEGE ANALYSIS

Average cost per credit hour at community colleges	$ 86
Average cost per credit hour at senior colleges	$117
(Note: average cost 36% greater at S.C.)	
% of budget allocated to community colleges	57%
% of budget allocated to senior colleges	43%
% of credit hour production at community colleges	64%
% of credit hour production at senior colleges	36%

Source: PROGRAM NARRATIVE & BUDGET SUMMARY
BUDGET REQUEST ANALYSIS - FY77
BOOK 7.

Note: if total direct & indirect costs are used in the above computations,
average cost per credit hour at community colleges = $143
average cost per credit hour at senior colleges = $224
(average cost 56% greater at S.C.)

*"total direct program operating costs" include all program costs except "indirect costs" such as:

library
student services
administration
physical plant.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR ADMINISTRATION

FY 77

APPROPRIATION	CAMPUS	PROGRAM COMPONENT	EXPLANATION	MAINENANCE	REGENTS REQUEST	PAGE
STATEWIDE ADM			TOTAL PROG	6,581.2	7,824.1	6
RURAL EDUC	KODIAK CC		ADM	103.6	118.4	10
RURAL EDUC	KENAI CC		ADM	164.0	164.0	12
RURAL EDUC	KUSK. CC		ADM	234.9	265.4	14
RURAL EDUC	N.W. CC		ADM	105.9	105.9	16
ORG RESEARCH	SW	SUMMARY	ADM & OTHER	2,694.8	2,711.6	22
FAIRBANKS CAM		SUMMARY	ADM	1,800.4	1,913.7	60
FAIRBANKS CAM	T.V. CC		ADM	492.7	543.8	65
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	312.5	312.5	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	1,110.0	1,147.3	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADMISS & REG	377.9	453.9	71
ANCHORAGE CAM	U.A.A.	ASC &ACC	ADM	1,088.9	1,194.3	83
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	PROV OFF	337.1	337.1	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	754.3	859.7	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM, REC, ETC	588.3	599.3	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	MAT-SU CC		ADM	143.9	162.6	101
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	JDCC & SES	ADM	390.5	390.5	105
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	124.7	124.7	117
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	265.8	265.8	117
S.E. COLLEGE	SITKA CC		ADM	74.3	74.3	121
S.E. COLLEGE	KETCH. CC		ADM	79.4	79.4	123
TOTAL COST				17,825.1	19,648.3	

CRITICISMS OF THE NOV. 24, 1975 SOLIE REPORT

by Gale L. Smoke

Although an ambitious study, the report by Richard J. Solie (Nov. 24, 1975) on Community College and Senior College Salary disparities is misleading and, in places, inaccurate. The major criticisms follow:

1. In Anchorage, whereas Solie's calculation of college faculty's average salary seems to conform to the present working budget ($23,193 ($2577x9) to Solie's $23,225 , the Community College faculty's average salary seems to be inflated by Solie, given the working budget figures. Accepting Solie's contention that the working budget's salary must be modified by the 7.6% COLA effective 9/1/75 and the projected 7.5% COLA effective 3/1/76 (this will be criticized below), we do not arrive at Solie's figure of $27,513. Instead, we calculate the average as of 3/1/76, given Solie's assumptions, to be $26,421. Our methodology was as follows:

Working budget salary average
$22,842 ($2538x9)

Times 7.6% COLA 9/1/75
$22,842 x 1.076=$24,579

Times 7.5% Projected COLA 3/1/76
$24,579 x 1.075=$26,421

2. Where does Solie get the projected COLA of 7.5% effective 3/1/76. It would be based, according to the Community College Faculty Contract, on the increase of Anchorage's CPI from 7/1/75 to 12/31/75. As of 10/1/75, half of the adjustment period, the Anchorage CPI had risen 2.3%. This hardly suggests a 7.5% increase for the full six month period. Thus Community College faculty salaries have likely been further inflated.

3. It is unclear which cost of living differential indexes (low, intermediate, or high) in Table II that Solie uses to arrive at the figures in Table III. Depending on which level was used, this could vastly change the percentiles.

4. In arriving at the national comparisions for Community College compensation (in categories III and IV) Solie uses the rank distribution that existed at Alaska's Community Colleges just prior to the elimination of rank. Since Alaska's Community Colleges had a higher proportion of faculty concentrated at the lower ranks (instructor, assistant professor, . shown in Table IV, Solie penalizes the Community College faculty in making percentile comparisons in Table III, categories III and IV. He uses the "U of A weights," not the "AAUP weights," in arriving at his conclusion that Alaska's Community College compensation is above the 95th percentile. However, what Solie does not consider is the fact that concentration of faculty at lower ranks does not necessarily reflect less education and experience, but could be based on a discriminatory promotion system which belittles the importance of Community Colleges. Any astute observer of higher education in Alaska the past several years knows that such discrimination was a major factor in the unionization of Community College faculty.

Thus, if AAUP weights are used the Alaska Community College faculty's compensation is below the 95th percentile.

5. In part, Solie bases his percentiles on the four category AAUP classification of higher education institutions. No defense of this system of categorization is given, and it is assumed that the Senior Colleges are comparable to Categories I and IIA, and the Community Colleges Categories III and IV. Is this true?

TABLE A: Student Credit Hour production for U.A.A. _ Fall semster,1975. (As of 10/3/75)

S.C.H.	A.C.C.	A.S.C.	TOTAL
percent	35,022	9,941	44,963
	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%

TABLE B: F.T.E. faculty for U.A.A.

	A.C.C.	%	A.S.C.	%
Full-time F.T.E.	113.78	79.3%	36.98	45.6%
Part-time F.T.E.	29.63	20.7%	44.14	54.4%
TOTAL	143.41	100.0%	81.12	100.0%

TABLE C: A.C.C. and A.S.C. F.T.E. faculty

	A.C.C.	A.S.C.	TOTAL
F.T.E. faculty	143.41	81.12	224.53
PERCENT	63.9%	36.1%	100.0%

TABLE D: A.C.C. and A.S.C. full-time faculty salaries

	A.C.C.	A.S.C.
Fudgeted for salaries	$3,465,632	$1,143,430
Full-time F.T.E. faculty	113.78	36.98
Average annual salary	$30,459	$30,920
Average monthly salary	$ 2,538	$ 2,577

NOTE: All enrollment figures are taken from the "Course Enrollment Information Report" for A.C.C. and A.S.C. Fall, 1975, 10/3/75.

All salary figures and F.T.E. faculty figures are taken from the "University of Alaska Working Budget for 1975-1976."

cc: Kay Butrovich

Sent to: Senators Ray, Croft, Chance, Butrovich, Ferguson, Poland, Rader, Sackett

Backup SB 658

Via: Special Delivery

12 Garland Road
West Hartford, Conn. 06107
April 19, 1976

Senator

Dear Senator

Since we did not succeed in timing our coming and going last Thursday afternoon, I am forwarding these comments. I would have stressed these points in talking with you. I call to your attention my recommendations, in part, in Part VI of the McLean Report on Higher Education in Alaska, January 31, 1976. I believe most of them merit consideration whether or not there is a separate board for community colleges.

1. Lay control of public higher education is very important. It assures a more efficient operation, programs more closely related to needs and desires of the state citizenry. It is a necessary balance against excessive dominance of public higher education by professional educators - the administration, as part of management, as well as the union membership.

   Effective management and governance of public higher education by lay people demands the trustees or regents 1) be familiar with the purpose and mission of each major educational unit, 2) know the functioning ability of most 1st and 2nd level administrators, 3) have time at meetings to take necessary items for action without delay, and 4(have the time to receive and to know well the expressed needs and desires of the people in the various towns, cities and boroughs of Alaska.

   My impressions gained in Alaska have been that the Board of Regents has not been able to fulfill all of these as they relate to community colleges. Further, I have often heard such is the case in the states with a Board of Regents as a single governing board, or where community colleges are part of the University operations. The four governing boards for higher education are currently all engaged in opposing a single governing board concept in Connecticut because they know that each (members of) have difficulty now giving adequate attention to the problems which arise, the necessary planning and coordination, and policy making of the set of colleges or the University, for which they are responsible.

   I sincerely believe the present arrangement will not provide sufficient management and governance attention for either the University of Alaska or the community colleges.

2. There should not be a significant cost difference in the admin'stration and operation of the community colleges in Alaska, whether operated by the University of Alaska or if there is a separate board of trustees for the community colleges.

   The preponderance of cost should always relate to programs and services offered and carried out - not administration costs on the University of Alaska campus at Fairbanks or in a central office for a board of trustees.

Who knows well at this point the administrative costs - above the college level (director) - for the community colleges? Is it identifiable - all of it - within the University of Alaska budget? Beginning with the Provost, or now Vice Chancellor positions, it probably is.

Remember that several administrative positions and/or parts thereof now on the University of Alaska payroll would be transferred to the administrative team for a separate board of trustees. Hence, there would need be only a very few new positions - perhaps even only one or two.

Also, having a separate board of trustees for community colleges does not mean that the many and varied ways of cooperation among the community colleges and the University of Alaska senior level should cease. Certainly they should not be terminated. The Legislature and the Postsecondary Education Commission should make certain legislation continues cooperation and sharing. For example, the computer-data processing ability of the University of Alaska should probably continue to serve the community colleges on a budget transfer basis.

I cite the fact that in Connecticut we have a separate Board of Trustees for Community Colleges but we cooperate and share in several ways with the University of Connecticut and other state agencies. I think this can be done effectively in Alaska.

3. The basic question asked, I believe, is: What really would be gained by a separate board, as opposed to the present system?

This is partly answered in No. 1: The lay watch-dog, plus sufficient knowledge and time to govern effectively. In addition, the major gain is a chance to assure that there is the necessary means to emphasize and to recognize the community in the term community colleges. Community colleges are not junior colleges. They do not exist primarily to prepare students to continue as juniors in a four year college or university. The transfer function is valuable and important; however, a majority of the people engaged in programs of a community college will not be engaged in a transfer curricula. In mature and well established public community colleges 60% to 70% or more of the total enrollment will be taking vocational oriented curricula or courses, or special skill training non-credit work. These types of study must relate to the needs of each specific region or town or city or village. This is the "community" in community college. There must be a governing board available which can have the time to receive and to consider the suggestions and requests of local advisory councils and the local college heads.

The input of citizens in each locality is very important - even more important, perhaps, in that there is a response by an effective governing board and a cooperative Legislature and Governor.

I am not at all convinced there need be much more in costs in a separate board of trustees arrangement than in Alaska's present structure. My belief is that even if it would cost $25,000 to $40,000 a year more for a separate board structure the result in having a truly effective set of public community colleges would be well worth the costs to the people of Alaska. I believe also that it might develop that a separate set of administrators devoting their time and ability and energy to one major purpose - community colleges, might administer more effectively and efficiently than administrative staff with diverse respon-

sibilities - in part to four year curricula of a university and the community college functions.

4. I recommend that careful attention be given to details of any new legislation as it pertains to

   a. function and mission of community colleges

   b. local advisory councils (make strong and effective but do not split legal responsibilities of a governing board with an advisory council.)

   c. cooperation with University of Alaska, local agencies and state agencies (a separate board does not mean a termination of effective cooperation.)

5. A separate board with a more clearly defined budget and with a staff clearly definable, with a prescribed set of job descriptions, should provide the Legislature and the Governor and the Postsecondary Education Commission with a much better knowledge as to costs to operate the community colleges and who is doing what. Responsibility should be more easily assigned and accountability more easily determined.

Sincerely yours,

Searle F. Charles

SFC/ep
Atts.

cc: Respresentative Kathryn Ostrosky
Chairman, Interim Committee on Higher Education
cc: Postsecondary Education Commission, Att. Mrs. Banfield

Substitute House Bill No. 6102

PUBLIC ACT NO. 75-100

AN ACT CONCERNING THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF REGIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Section 10-326 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

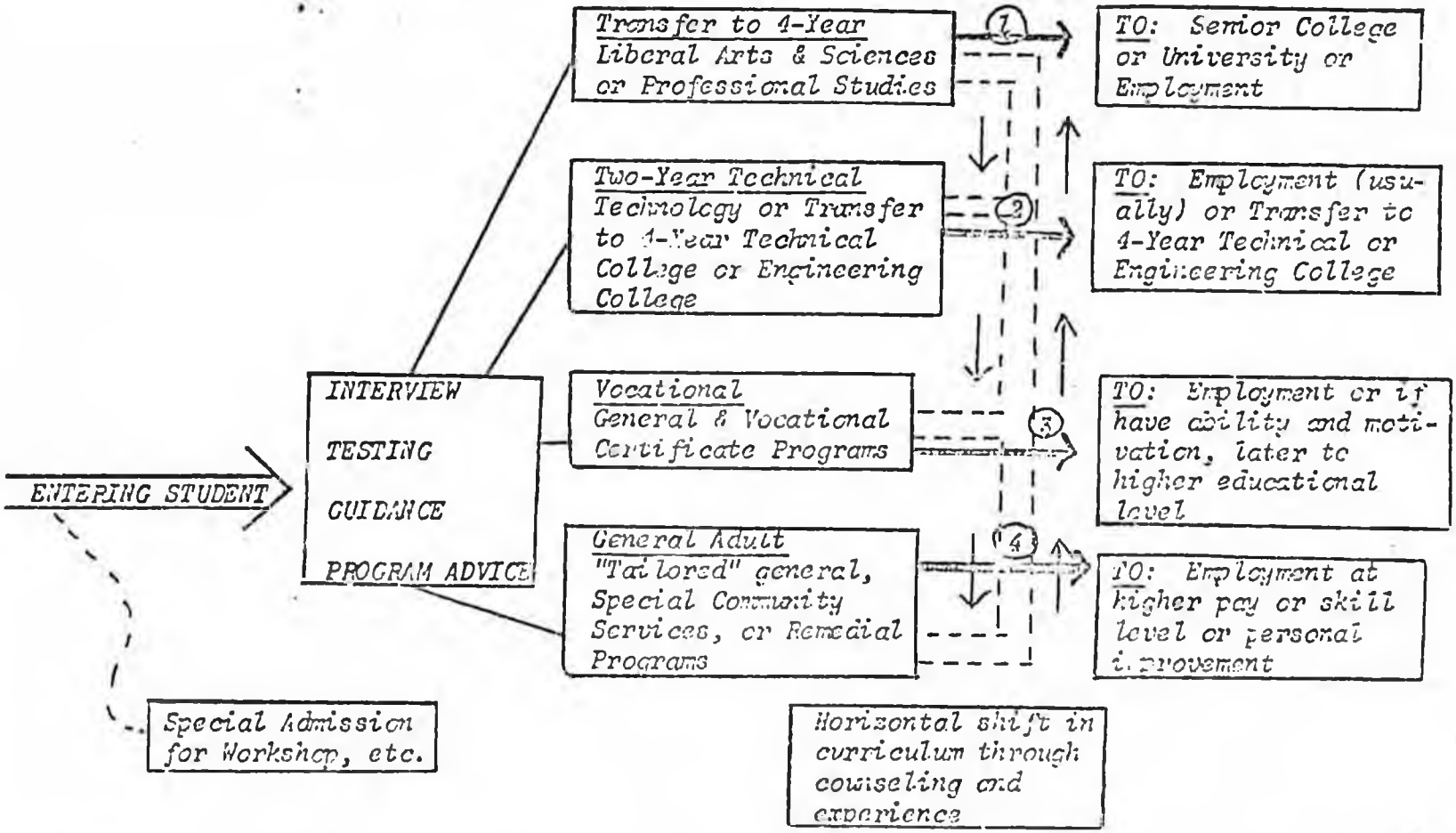
In addition to other powers granted in the general statutes, authority and responsibility for the operation of the state's public institutions of higher education shall be vested in (1) the board of trustees of The University of Connecticut which shall have exclusive responsibility for programs leading to doctoral degrees and post-baccalaureate professional degrees, (2) the board of trustees of the state colleges which shall have special responsibility for the preparation of personnel for the public schools of the state including master's degree programs and other graduate study in education, and authority for providing liberal arts programs, (3) the board of trustees of regional community colleges which shall have [special] responsibility for providing programs [of study for college transfer, terminal vocational, retraining and continuing education leading to occupational certificates or to the degree of associate in arts and in sciences], AS ENUMERATED IN SECTION 2 OF THIS ACT, LEADING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, TO AN ASSOCIATE DEGREE OR OCCUPATIONAL CERTIFICATE, (4) the board of trustees of state technical colleges which shall have responsibility for the state technical colleges and programs leading to the degree of associate in applied science and such other appropriate degrees or certificates as are approved by the commission for higher education and for such terminal vocational retraining and continuing education programs leading to occupational certificates as are appropriate to a technical college, and (5) the board for state academic awards which shall have responsibility for the award of external degrees and credits earned by examination and by other forms of validation and by evaluation of learning, including transfer of credit; provided the authority of the boards of trustees of The University of Connecticut, the state colleges, the regional community colleges and the state

technical colleges to award degrees of the respective institutions shall not be affected.

Sec. 2. (NEW) (a) The primary responsibilities of the regional community colleges shall be (1) to provide programs of occupational, vocational and career education designed to provide training for immediate employment, job retraining or upgrading of skills to meet individual, community and state manpower needs; (2) to provide programs of general study including, but not limited to, remediation, general and adult education and continuing education designed to meet individual student goals; (3) to provide programs of study for college transfer representing the first two years of baccalaureate education; (4) to provide community service programs as defined in subsection (b) of this act and (5) to provide student support services including, but not limited to, admissions, counseling, testing, placement, individualized instruction and efforts to serve students with special needs.

(b) As used in this section, "community service programs" means educational, cultural, recreational and community directed services which a community college may provide in addition to its regular academic program. Such community service programs may include, but shall not be limited to, (1) activities designed to enrich the intellectual, cultural and social life of the community, (2) educational services designed to promote the development of skills for the effective use of leisure time, (3) activities and programs designed to assist in the identification and solution of community problems and (4)

THE OPEN DOOR ADMISSION CONCEPT



The open door admission concept in a comprehensive two-year college allows for non-selective admissions, variety in programs, easy procedures to enroll in and withdraw from unsuitable programs, horizontal shifts from one curriculum to another, variety in difficulty, and the quality essential to a particular certificate or degree program.

1. Associate Degree in Arts and Sciences
2. Associate Degree in Applied Science
3. Diploma or Certificate
4. Certificate

TAX LOAD FOR SCHOOLS - SCHEDULE A*

Cities & Towns	AGI	Taxes for Education	Real Property	Personal Property	Sales Tax	Total Taxes Paid for Education
Anchorage	30,000	364.50	298	22.35		684.85
Fairbanks	30,000	364.50	184			548.50**
Hoonah	30,000	364.50			93.71	458.21
Juneau (includes Auke Bay)	30,000	364.50	181.60		82.80	628.90
Kenai	30,000	364.50	128.00	9.6	164.40	666.50
Kotzebue	30,000	364.50				364.50
Kwethluk	30,000	364.50				364.50
Manokotak	30,000	364.50				364.50
Nenana	30,000	364.50	40	4	93.71	501.21
New Stuyahok	30,000	364.50				364.50
Nulato	30,000	364.50				364.50
Palmer	30,000	364.50	390	29.25		783.75

*Man, age 35, wife 33, two children 9 & 7. No other dependents. Both work, combined income $30,000. Own home, value $40,000. Car value $3,000.

**In an effort to simplify tax information from Fairbanks, it was determined that the "local effort" was derived in total from property taxes.

CITIES & TOWNS	AGI	EXEMPTIONS	MILL RATE	PROPERTY TAX*	STATE INCOME	SALES TAX FOR SCHOOLS	TAX LOAD TOTAL
Anchorage	13,700.45	2.2	7.45	298.00	95.1	0	$382.30
Fairbanks	15,036.80	2.4	4.60	184.00	110.46	0**	294.46
Hoonah	6,275.79	2.6	0		22.56	54.61	77.17
Juneau (includes Auke Bay)	13,359.92	2.4	4.54	181.60	95.1	56.0	332.70
Kenai	15,307.14	2.8	5.00	200.00	109.5	104.2	413.70
Kotzebue	10,027.01	2.6	0		57.84	0	57.84
Kwethluk	5,369.52	3.3	0		10.8	0	10.80
Manokotak	4,235.87	4.9	0		0	0	0
Nenana	12,413.70	2.4	1.00	40.00	84.9	53.69	178.59
New Stuyahok	7,784.29	3.6	0		28.92	0	28.92
Nulato	10,163.59	4.6	0		46.8	0	46.80
Palmer	13,984.12	2.8	9.75	390.00	97.20	0	487.20

* Based on a $40,000 home.
** In an effort to simplify tax information from Fairbanks, it was determined that the "local effort" was derived in total from property taxes.

This information was compiled, in part, from material provided by the Department of Revenue. It includes only those returns which had money refunded (about 80% of the total).

We made the following assumptions: 1) All tax-payers owned home valued at $40,000; 2) We used 'married, filing joint return' schedule for state income taxes; 3) The cost of education was computed at 30% of total State Income Tax paid (computed by dividing total expenditures at the Department of Education by the total budget).

The total tax load includes property tax, state income tax (30%), and sales tax (used for schools).

SB 658 back up

Chamber board opposes UA split

The board of the Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce unanimously went on record Monday opposing the State Senate bill to separate community colleges and off-campus extension centers from the University of Alaska.

The vote came after university president Robert Hiatt presented several arguments against the bill and said it would "set the university back a good many years."

Hiatt called the bill, sponsored by Senate President Chancy Croft, D-Anchorage, "damaging" and indicated he thinks Croft's motives are purely political in sponsoring it.

Hiatt told the chamber board jurisdictional problems would flourish if the bill became law. He said a "super governing board" would have to be created to coordinate the governing boards of the university and the community colleges.

Hiatt also defended the university's progress in meeting the needs of rural Alaskan communities. He said complaints that the university is unresponsive to the needs of rural communities is "a cliche" which was "worn out" years ago.

Hiatt defended the state higher education system saying that per capita it "can't be matched" in other states.

Hiatt distributed copies of a letter he has written to Speaker of the House Mike Bradner urging defeat of the proposed measure. The final paragraph of the letter says:

"If one were to set about deliberately to wreck the post secondary educational system in Alaska which is just now coming to fruition and has a definite plan for its future growth, he could not contrive a better way than to promote the divisiveness inherent in Senate Bill 658. Passage of this Act would set Alaska's educational progress back for years with little hope of eventual recovery. It does grave injustice to the citizens of Alaska."

On another subject, Hiatt discussed the deliberations under way in the legislature on the university's budget.

Gov. Jay Hammond has proposed a $15 million bond issue which Hiatt says would be eaten up largely in repairs to existing buildings and remodeling. The House Select Committee on Education has boosted the figure to $24 million and the new figure includes funds for a new museum on campus.

Hiatt described the existing museum as a "firetrap." The new figure also includes $1.3 million for completion of the indoor ice skating arena. He said of the $24 million figure, more than $13 million is earmarked for Fairbanks.

Hiatt said another bill under consideration calls for $10 million in bonds to be sold for community college buildings. He said none of the money is earmarked for Tanana Valley Community College and said this probably was an oversight by sponsors and is likely to be corrected.

He said the university's regents also want another $6.5 million in bonds submitted for new buildings. He said if all the bond measures are added together, the total is roughly $40 million—the amount of the last bond measure.

The bond measures have to be approved by the state's citizens.

Hiatt also told the chamber board the university hopes to get $216,000 added to its operating budget to have intercollegiate hockey teams at both the Fairbanks and Anchorage UA campuses, to add women's gymnastics as an interscholastic sport, and to upgrade the cross-country skiing programs at both campuses.

BUSINESS & RESOURCES

SB 658

back up

Dr Searle Charles -

Lay governance important
Don't leave it to professional educators
Be as little descriptive as possible
Emphasize community - vs Univ emphasis on state
Now may be time to give comm coll emphasis

Super board = Comm on Higher Ed = cuts made in various elements
Budget in leg -.

Most common ~~trend~~ pattern - local governing board
Conn, Mass, Wisc have central board, Ive adv bd
Kent, Ak, Hawaii, Nevada - Univ control

Central board - Mich flat funding per student, other control
local - started pooling -
Legislature establishes mission of each college -
Comm on Higher Ed -
clears new degree programs -
student financial aid
approves new colleges, discontinuance of existing ones -
~~clears~~ coord on new courses -

70-75,000
17,000 (12,000 FT) comm coll

comm coll
tech
state "
Univ

transferability - grad from comm coll go as juniors to state college
23-25% of students on transfer program (4 yr)

658 - should have alumni on governing board
- don't give local board control over c.c. direction
- need referee if dispute between Univ + cc

A group of interested faculty members came from Anchorage to speak to a group of legislators about Croft's Bill. (give bill #

Many spoke to the need for a small college. How the small college is more efficient, more responsive, and less expensive than A large universities.

Students at Community Colleges are largely part time students taking courses to acquire or update skills. People need a special type of college which directly serves their needs.

Teachers came down "out of desperation". They see their programs eroded away, a clash with the U. of A. (in part because it is a university administration not a community college administration.)

There was a general feeling that they would work for a solution to problems of education. They felt strongly the separation of colleges and university was necessary, to insure continued existence of ACC's programs. One lady said, if nothing can be accomplished this year, at least, protect what's in existence, from disappearing.

I

Community College Union.

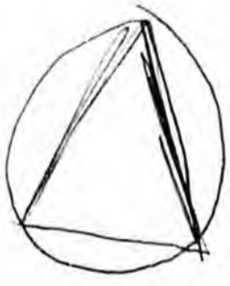
** Get copy of his

ROBERTA

Board of Regents
Brought us to [redacted]

'72 — Community College
1000 FA - 3000 students

NW Accred '72



UofA → Downgrade Community College in [redacted]

There is a real need to [redacted]
Separate Community College

... Inefficient
Failing
Separation would reduce costs

Proposes small units of education

1) California Master Plan
   Community College 1-2
   State 3-4
   University Post Grad

2) Decentralization in Many

3) Decision making at top

4) Goal aids to arrogant

5) Autonomy →
   Increase love for my school

WEIR COULD LETTER

..... ~~SPEAKER~~ I FIRST TALKED ABOUT
ACC ACCREDITED IN 1972
WITH 1000 FAC & 3000 STUDENTS

THERE HAS BEEN RECENTS ATTEMPTS BY THE UofA TO DOWNGRADE THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE. TO MAKE IT INTO A TRADE & TECH SCHOOL. ACC WOULD RESEMBLE MORE LIKE TVCC.

THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE IS NOT MEETING THE NEEDS OF LOCAL PEOPLE, AND IT WON'T WITH HIATT IN CHARGE (EXAMPLE WHEN I FIRST ARRIVED HERE, IT TOOK THE DEANS APPROVAL FOR A NEW COURSE TO BE TAUGHT. NOW, IT TAKES 7 SIGNATURES

..... I'D LIKE TO PROPOSE SMALLER UNITS OF EDUCATION. ~~THERE HAS BEEN NO EVIDENCE THAT~~ LARGER UNIVERSITIES ARE 'CHEAPER' IN FACT THE EVIDENCE IS IN FAVOR OF SMALL COLLEGES ~~FOR~~ LOWER COSTS PER STUDENT

1) CALIFORNIA HAS A ~~MASTER~~ MASTER PLAN
   A) COMMUNITY COLLEGE — FIRST TWO YRS OF COLLEGE
   B) STATE COLLEGE LAST TWO YRS
   C) UNIVERSITY — POST GRADUATE WORK

2) DECENTRALIZATION CREATES DECISION MAKING AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

3) AT PRESENT, TOO MANY DECISIONS ARE MADE 'AT THE TOP'

4) IN ALASKA, THE GEOGRAPHY ADDS TO THE ARROGANCE & PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATION

5) WITH AUTONOMY -- YOU CAN DEVELOP A

'LOVE' FOR YOUR SCHOOL. THAT ATTITUDE ISN'T ASSUSLE TODAY

KITT

THERE HAVE BEEN STUDIES CONDUCTED — ON THE COST EFFECTIVENESS RELATIVE TO THE SIZE ON INSTITUTIONS ACROSS THE NATION THERE ARE NO ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN ED. THE LARGER THE INSTITUTION THE HIGHER PER SCALE PER CREDIT HOUR

PLEASE READ STATS STUDY CAREFULLY

ED 'NICELY' - TAUGHT SINCE '73

I'VE HAD STUDENTS AGES 17–73

IN SOUTH CENTRAL REGION WE HAVE 7,900 STUDENTS — 957 NON CREDIT.

83%
1% ESKIMO
1% INDIAN
2% SE AMERICAN
8% UNKNOWN

WITH SB 658 (1) IT WILL AID THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES "TO ACQUIRE OR UPDATE SKILLS"

(2) BUSH NEEDS A COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. & ONE WHICH ARE DIRECTLY SHAPED BY THE BUSH

(3) PHd'S ARE NEEDED — BUT PEOPLE TEND TO COMMUNICATE WITH PEERS OR SEERS



KITT..

ECON - COST EFFECTIVENESS - SIZE OF INSTITUTIONS ACROSS THE NATION

NO ECONOMIES of SCALE IN EDUCATION

LARGER THE INSTITUTION THE HIGHER PER SCALE PER HOUR

THIS MONOLITH SYSTEM

SHORT'S STUDY — PLEASE STUDY CAREFULLY

- PRICE TO OPERATE SYST

ED NICELY - SINCE 73

(MANY YOUNG PEOPLE)

MANY STUDENTS 17-72 MUTUAL RESPECT BETWEEN

SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

7,900 STUDENTS 957 NON CREDIT

83%

1% ESKIMO

1 INDIAN

2 SP A

8 UNKNOWN

ACE 51-65 200 STUDENTS

SB 658 - "TO ACQUIRE CHANGE OR UP DATE SKILLS"

COMPREHENSIVE BUSH EDUCATION (CROFT)

NEED PROGRAMS OFFERED AT LEVEL OF PEOPLE

PHD ARE NEEDED BUT

PEOPLE TEND TO COMMUNICATE WITH PEERS OR SEEN MANY FRAGMENT

FTE UAF regents – decline position

Community Colls (.97% Below maintenance UNDER MAINTAINENCE

10.2 ↑ ADMINISTRATION

18.2

Salary SENIOR COLLEGE
~~AAA~~ COMMUNITY COLLEGE

ASC – 35,000 CREDIT HRS
UAA 10,000 " "

ACC FTE 113.7% } 143 FULL TIME
29.60

~~ACC~~ UA 81

SALARY → ↑6% BUT 22% MORE PRODUCTIVE

VIRGINA OAKGROVE SINCE 1970

RESPONSIBILITY – STUDENTS OF PRESENT & FUTURE
A COLLEGE THAT WILL BE RESPONSIVE TO
THE COMMUNITY

~~Com~~ THAT IS WHAT A COMMUN

Community Colleges Are A Step Child

Kerrigan

Willard Jones - Native Instructors

→ Number of Programs

Students from All over the

Need People Here Responsible with Program Here

Unlike _____ Soc Instructor

Human Element, Human Costs, Human Needs

Unique Educational Needs

Community College → Based on serving needs of community → People who want to enrich their lives

Not just academic

Centralize control - bases decision making at higher level channels are not open

Carne

Discourage Legislatures from having Community Colleges go 4 year

The Administration is geared to University

Their orientation is University

University objectives take precedent

People need to be heard to change

THE COLLEGE — CREATES BILL ADDRESSES (ISSUE TO THIS

PRESENT SYSTEMS PROPOSES TO INCREASE

LOOK AT COSTS → IN TERMS OF MONEY
BUT COST FOR NOT SERVING

PAULA ~~GOOCHOW~~
GOOCHOW

STRONG FEELING OF DISTRUST
PSYCH TRAINING TO DO THIS
WE WANT TO MOVE YOU / MEETING

PROFESSIONAL WE FEEL COMMITTED TO PUSH COMMUNITY COLLEGE

SALLY TWO DID NOT SEE OUR WAY

DUPLICATION —
ACC — OFFERS ACADEMIC CLASSES
UAA — MIGHT WANT TO DUPLICATE BUT SHOULD LOOK AT THIS

STAFF SHOULD ATTEMPT
1) ENABLE STUDENT TO GRADUATE
2) HAVE A STUDENT UPGRADE HIS SKILLS
3) A RECREATION TYPE COURSES THAT SERVICE

STRIKE — A PHILOSOPHY AT ODDS

DECAY → WOULD ADD DEMISE

Conclusion

Legislators → until 2 years only from ~~first~~ vote
- Now must realize Community College
is the workhorse

Function → inspite of Regulation

What ever you decide to do let the Community College continue to exists

Senator - Chance

Talks to members about frustrations ways that

71 - Bill - Bd of Regents By Two Terminate

HB 1414 Work Draft from Sen Chance

This Bill offers for a compromise'

Teachers wouls have thing absolutely still rather than it drop programs
Hiatt - tipping away

Teach class → Go to dean
Now - 7 signatures

AMU?

Hiatt statement - ~~We~~ are all looking
Towards Hawaii & AL — For it's type of
Governance - somes not true.

III

465 6616

A Comphensive Community College is needed we are not fufill needs of minority women, blacks

Gale Smoke

74 76 - Community Co 64%
$86 Credit HR Direct cost

36%
$117 Credit HR D C

Co $143 Indirect

UofA $224 "

F4 77 Commun 65%
$93 Direct cost

35%
$132 Direct cost

Community College A better deal

Commu

D

~~$231~~ Indirect

Cathy

4:00

Budget Requests

Uof A - 11%
Community 4%

(C) WITH A COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY COLLEGES IS NEEDED — WE ARE NOT CURRENTLY FULFILLING THE NEEDS OF MINORITY, WOMEN, BLACKS

Gale Smoke

FY '76 COMMUNITY COLLEGES 64% OF ENROLLMENT
$86 CREDIT HR DIRECT COSTS

U of A

36% OF ENROLLMENT
$117 CREDIT HR DIR COST

Comm 143 INDIRECT COST

COMMUNITY COLLEGES A BETTER DEAL

BUDGET REQUESTS ~~BY~~ THE REGENTS

U of A REQUESTS 11% OVER MAINTAINENCE FIGURES
COMMUNITY CO 4% — SOMETIMES AT .97

~~#. FTE~~

ACC 35,000 CREDIT HRS
UA 10,000 " "

ACC FTE ~~113.78~~ 143 FTU INSTRUCTORS
UA 8

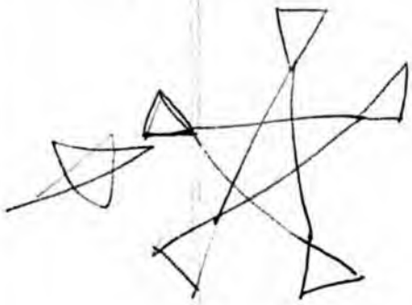
OUR SALARY IS 6% HIGHER BUT WE TEACH 22% MORE STUDENTS

Mike Davis

3841

3839

AB 585



Meeting (duplicate)

tremendous increase in enrollment

decentralize decision making

autonomy leads to regional love

evidence that small sch



POWER 6R

3837

3837

BW 2022

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR ADMINISTRATION

FY 77

APPROPRIATION	CAMPUS	PROGRAM COMPONENT	EXPLANATION	MAINENANCE	REGENTS REQUEST	PAGE
STATEWIDE ADM			TOTAL PROG	6,581.2	7,824.1	6
RURAL EDUC	KODIAK CC		ADM	103.6	118.4	10
RURAL EDUC	KENAI CC		ADM	164.0	164.0	12
RURAL EDUC	KUSK. CC		ADM	234.9	265.4	14
RURAL EDUC	N.W. CC		ADM	105.9	105.9	16
ORG RESEARCH	SW	SUMMARY	ADM & OTHER	2,694.8	2,711.6	22
FAIRBANKS CAM		SUMMARY	ADM	1,800.4	1,913.7	60
FAIRBANKS CAM	T.V. CC		ADM	492.7	543.8	65
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	312.5	312.5	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	1,110.0	1,147.3	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADMISS & REG	377.9	453.9	71
ANCHORAGE CAM	U.A.A.	ASC &ACC	ADM	1,088.9	1,194.3	83
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	PROV OFF	337.1	337.1	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	754.3	859.7	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM, REC, ETC	588.3	599.3	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	MAT-SU CC		ADM	143.9	162.6	101
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	JDCC & SEB	ADM	390.5	390.5	105
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	124.7	124.7	117
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	265.8	265.8	117
S.E. COLLEGE	SITKA CC		ADM	74.3	74.3	121
S.E. COLLEGE	KETCH. CC		ADM	79.4	79.4	123
TOTAL COST				17,825.1	19,648.3	

COMMENTS:

1. This estimate of total administrative costs in the University of Alaska System is believed to be a conservative one. The only components counted as "administration" were as follows: (a) allocations labelled "adm" for the 10 community colleges and the three senior colleges, (b) allocations for institutional support, including the chancellor's (provost's) office, administrative services, and the registrar, (c) allocations for the administration of organized research, and (d) allocations for statewide administration. The "hidden" administrative costs in the administration of libraries, physical plants, bookstores, etc., were not included as the amounts were impossible to isolate.

2. In the "Maintenance" budget, administration represents 18.7 percent of the total system costs (17,825.1/95,313.4=.187), and in the "Regents Request" budget, administration represents 19.0 percent of the total system costs. In both the "Maintenance" and "Regents Request" budget more monies are being budgeted for administration than instruction.

3. Comparing the "Regents Request" to the "Maintenance" budget we find that the regents are asking for a 10.2 percent increase over maintenance for the administration (19,648.3/17.825.1=1.102). This is a greater increase than the regents are requesting for instruction and in the total overall budget. It is also interesting to note that one component of the budget for administration--statewide administration--is requested by the regents to get the largest increase over maintenance, 18.9 percent (7,824.1/6,581.2=1.18.9)

4. Finally, it is noteworhthy that unlike the budget requests for instruction, no component of the administration budget is marked for a decrease in relation to maintenance. All components are at least budgeted for maintenance cost. It is also interesting that the growth, stability, or decline in the budget request for instruction at Alaska's ten community colleges bears no relation to the growth or stability of the budget request for adminstration of the community colleges.

REGENTS REQUEST FY 77

COLLEGE	FULL-TIME POSITIONS	FULL-TIME COST	PART-TIME POSITIONS	PART-TIME COST	TOTAL POSITIONS	TOTAL COST
KODIAK CC	10.68	298.4	10.68	72.6	21.36	371.0
KENAI CC	11.18	281.5	11.18	88.1	22.36	369.6
KUSKOKWIM CC	23.22	767.7	15.48	243.4	38.70	1011.1
NORTHWEST CC	2.52	77.3	7.56	75.3	10.08	152.6
TANANA CC	25.33	696.8	37.99	269.7	63.32	966.5
ANCH. AGE CC	164.99	4544.6	54.99	535.9	219.98	5080.5
MAT-SU CC	9.59	234.1	6.39	57.8	15.98	291.9
J-D CC	22.44	574.9	7.48	86.7	29.92	661.6
SITKA CC	5.97	187.9	3.98	45.7	9.95	233.6
KETCHIKAN CC	8.41	241.5	5.61	51.7	14.02	293.2
TOTALS CC	284.33	7904.7	161.34	1526.9	445.67	9431.6
U.A.F.	200.04	5541.1	19.78	373.4	219.82	5914.5
ANCHORAGE SC	74.34	2078.9	60.83	429.5	135.17	2508.4
SOUTHEAST SC	15.13	409.4	6.48	60.7	21.61	470.1
TOTALS SC	289.51	8029.4	87.09	863.6	376.60	8893.0
GRAND TOTALS	573.84	15934.1	248.43	2390.5	822.27	18324.6

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR INSTRUCTION

MAINTENANCE FY 77

	FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		TOTAL	
COLLEGE	POSITIONS	COST	POSITIONS	COST	POSITIONS	COST
KODIAK CC	7.56	211.2	17.64	119.8	25.20	331.0
KENAI CC	10.77	271.2	16.16	127.3	26.93	398.5
KUSKOKWIM CC	24.91	823.5	15.92	250.3	40.83	1073.8
NORTHWEST CC	1.44	44.2	16.57	164.9	18.01	209.1
TANANA CC	11.26	309.7	63.82	453.1	75.08	762.8
ANCHORAGE CC	164.79	4539.1	41.19	401.4	205.98	4940.5
MAT-SU CC	4.10	100.1	11.69	105.8	15.79	205.9
J-D CC	18.64	477.6	12.42	143.9	31.06	621.5
SITKA CC	3.93	123.7	5.90	67.7	9.83	191.4
KETCHIKAN CC	9.61	275.9	5.17	47.6	14.78	323.5
TOTALS CC	257.01	7176.2	206.48	1881.8	463.39	9058.0
U.A.F.	196.99	5456.6	17.12	323.1	214.11	5779.7
ANCHORAGE SC	51.97	1453.3	63.52	448.5	115.49	1901.8
SOUTHEAST SC	9.28	251.1	8.56	80.1	17.84	331.2
TOTALS SC	258.24	7161.0	89.2	851.7	347.44	8012.7
GRAND TOTALS	515.25	14337.2	295.68	2733.5	810.83	17070.7

TABLE A: Student Credit Hour production for U.A.A. _ Fall semster,1975. (As of 10/3/75)

S.C.H.	A.C.C.	A.S.C.	TOTAL
percent	35,022	9,941	44,963
	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%

TABLE B: F.T.E. faculty for U.A.A.

	A.C.C.	%	A.S.C.	%
Full-time F.T.E.	113.78	79.3%	36.98	45.6%
Part-time F.T.E.	29.63	20.7%	44.14	54.4%
TOTAL	143.41	100.0%	81.12	100.0%

TABLE C: A.C.C. and A.S.C. F.T.E. faculty

	A.C.C.	A.S.C.	TOTAL
F.T.E. faculty	143.41	81.12	224.53
PERCENT	63.9%	36.1%	100.0%

TABLE D: A.C.C. and A.S.C. full-time faculty salaries

	A.C.C.	A.S.C.
Fudgeted for salaries	$3,465,632	$1,143,430
Full-time F.T.E. faculty	113.78	36.98
Average annual salary	$30,459	$30,920
Average monthly salary	$ 2,538	$ 2,577

NOTE: All enrollment figures are taken from the "Course Enrollment Information Report" for A.C.C. and A.S.C. Fall, 1975, 10/3/75.

All salary figures and F.T.E. faculty figures are taken from the "University of Alaska Working Budget for 1975-1976."

CRITICISMS OF THE NOV. 24, 1975 SOLIE REPORT

by Gale L. Smoke

Although an ambitious study, the report by Richard J. Solie (Nov. 24, 1975) on Community College and Senior College Salary disparities is misleading and, in places, inaccurate. The major criticisms follow:

1. In Anchorage, whereas Solie's calculation of college faculty's average salary seems to conform to the present working budget ($23,193 ($2577x9) to Solie's $23,225), the Community College faculty's average salary seems to be inflated by Solie, given the working budget figures. Accepting Solie's contention that the working budget's salary must be modified by the 7.6% COLA effective 9/1/75 and the projected 7.5% COLA effective 3/1/76 (this will be criticized below), we do not arrive at Solie's figure of $27,513. Instead, we calculate the average as of 3/1/76, given Solie's assumptions, to be $26,421. Our methodology was as follows:

Working budget salary average
$22,842 ($2538x9)

Times 7.6% COLA 9/1/75
$22,842 x 1.076=$24,579

Times 7.5% Projected COLA 3/1/76
$24,579 x 1.075=$26,421

2. Where does Solie get the projected COLA of 7.5% effective 3/1/76. It would be based, according to the Community College Faculty Contract, on the increase of Anchorage's CPI from 7/1/75 to 12/31/75. As of 10/1/75, half of the adjustment period, the Anchorage CPI had risen 2.3%. This hardly suggests a 7.5% increase for the full six month period. Thus Community College faculty salaries have likely been further inflated.

3. It is unclear which cost of living differential indexes (low, intermediate, or high) in Table II that Solie uses to arrive at the figures in Table III. Depending on which level was used, this could vastly change the percentiles.

4. In arriving at the national comparisions for Community College compensation (in categories III and IV) Solie uses the rank distribution that existed at Alaska's Community Colleges just prior to the elimination of rank. Since Alaska's Community Colleges had a higher proportion of faculty concentrated at the lower ranks (instructor, assistant professor, . shown in Table IV, Solie penalizes the Community College faculty in making percentile comparisons in Table III, categories III and IV. He uses the "U of A weights," not the "AAUP weights," in arriving at his conclusion that Alaska's Community College compensation is above the 95th percentile. However, what Solie does not consider is the fact that concentration of faculty at lower ranks does not necessarily reflect less education and experience, but could be based on a discriminatory promotion system which belittles the importance of Community Colleges. Any astute observer of higher education in Alaska the past several years knows that such discrimination was a major factor in the unionization of Community College faculty.

Thus, if AAUP weights are used the Alaska Community College faculty's compensation is below the 95th percentile.

5. In part, Solie bases his percentiles on the four category AAUP classification of higher education institutions. No defense of this system of categorization is given, and it is assumed that the Senior Colleges are comparable to categories I and IIA, and the Community Colleges Categories III and IV. Is this true?

OPERATING COST ANALYSIS OF SENIOR AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES - FY77

CAMPUS	TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM OPERATING COSTS		TOTAL CREDIT HR. PRODUCTION	AVERAGE COST PER CREDIT HOUR
Fairbanks	$8,004,900		46,950	$170
Anch. S.C.	$3,051,500	89,290	36,500	$ 84
Southeast S.C.	$ 718,200		5,840	$123
A.C.C.	$8,636,200		110,000	$ 79
Kuskokwim	$1,986,800		9,680	$205
T.V.C.C.	$1,197,000		19,000	$ 63
J.D.C.C.	$1,172,800		8,980	$131
Kodiak	$ 606,400	168,792	4,920	$123
Kenai	$ 525,300		5,150	$102
Ketchikan	$ 490,800		3,510	$140
Mat-Su	$ 472,800		4,000	$118
Sitka	$ 341,700		2,290	$149
Northwest	$ 230,100		1,262	$182
			258,082	

AGGREGATE SENIOR COLLEGE - COMMUNITY COLLEGE ANALYSIS

Average cost per credit hour at community colleges	$ 93
Average cost per credit hour at senior colleges	$132
(Note: average cost 42% greater at S.C.)	
% of budget allocated to community colleges	57%
% of budget allocated to senior colleges	43%
% of credit hour production at community colleges	65%
% of credit hour production at senior colleges	35%

Source: PROGRAM NARRATIVE & BUDGET SUMMARY
BUDGET REQUEST ANALYSIS - FY77
BOOK 7.

INCREASED PRODUCTION

6.3% U.S. 9.9% - CC

OPERATING COST ANALYSIS OF SENIOR AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES - FY76

CAMPUS	* TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM OPERATING COSTS		TOTAL CREDIT HR. PRODUCTION	AVERAGE COST PER CREDIT HOUR
Fairbanks	$7,105,500		47,454	$150
Anch. S.C.	$2,546,100	86,424	34,100	$75
Southeast S.C.	$ 448,100		4,870	$92
A.C.C.	$7,658,400		101,890	$75
Kuskokwim	$1,633,500		8,800	$186
T.V.C.C.	$ 806,600		15,500	$52
J.D.C.C.	$1,037,200		8,165	$127
Kodiak	$ 529,900		4,800	$110
Kenai	$ 499,200	153,479	4,760	$105
Ketchikan	$ 355,700		3,190	$112
Mat-Su	$ 281,300		3,400	$83
Sitka	$ 232,200		2,080	$112
Northwest	$ 107,500		894	$120
			239,903	

AGGREGATE SENIOR COLLEGE - COMMUNITY COLLEGE ANALYSIS

Average cost per credit hour at community colleges	$ 86
Average cost per credit hour at senior colleges	$117
(Note: average cost 36% greater at S.C.)	
% of budget allocated to community colleges	57%
% of budget allocated to senior colleges	43%
% of credit hour production at community colleges	64%
% of credit hour production at senior colleges	36%

Source: PROGRAM NARRATIVE & BUDGET SUMMARY
BUDGET REQUEST ANALYSIS - FY77
BOOK 7.

Note: if total direct & indirect costs are used in the above computations,
average cost per credit hour at community colleges = $143
average cost per credit hour at senior colleges = $224
(average cost 56% greater at S.C.)

*"total direct program operating costs" include all program costs except "indirect costs" such as:

library
student services
administration
physical plant.

COMMENTS:

1. In the FY 77 Budget--both the Maintenance and Regents Request--instructional cost consitute about 18% of the entire budget. The community college instructional costs make up a little more than 9% of the budgets.

	MAINTENANCE			REGENTS REQUEST	
Total	95,313.4	(100.0)	Total	103,362.9	(100.0)
Comm Clg	9,058.0	(9.5)	Comm Clg	9,431.6	(9.1)
Senior Clg	8,012.7	(8.4)	Senior Clg	8,893.0	(8.6)
CC and SC	17,070.7	(17.9)	CC and SC	18,362.9	(17.7)

2. The Regents Request Budget is 8.4% above the Maintenance Budget (103,362.9/95,313.4=1.084), but there are marked differences between various segments of the budget. While the Regents Request sees the Senior Colleges as growing 11% over maintenance in budget (8,893.0/8,012.7=1.110), the community college request by the Regents is for only 4.1% above Maintenance (9,431.6/9058.0=1.041).

3. Similarly, the Regents Request for faculty positions indicates that in thier view the Senior Colleges have priority. Considering the full-time positions, whereas the Regents seek 12.1% increase over Maintenance for the Senior College (289.51/258.24=1.121), the comparative community college increase is 10.6% (284.33/257.01=1.106). However, even this is deceptive, for in total F.T.E. faculty positions (full- and part-time) the Regents are actually asking for a decline in community college positions. While the senior colleges F.T.E. faculty, according to the Regents, should be increased by 8.7% (376.60/346.44=1.087), the community colleges are given 96.1% of Maintence in F.T.E. positions (445.67/463.39=.961).

4. Given #2 and #3, it is interesting to note that the Regents still expect the community colleges to bear the brunt of production for the system. On page 2 of the FY 77 budget request the community colleges are expected to increase their student credit hour production by 9.9% over FY 76, while the senior colleges (major campuses) are pegged for a 6.3% increase in production.

5. Finally, while all three senior colleges (that is, U.A.F., A.S.C., and Southeast S.C.) are marked by the Regents for budget and position increases over maintence, some 70 % of the community colleges are in jeopardy regarding one or both of these items. The Regents Request indicates a decline instructional funding for Kenai, Kushokwim, Northwest, and Ketchikan CC. Additionally, the Regents Request asks for cuts in F.T.E. faculty positions (below maintenance) at Kodiak, Kenai, Kuskokwim, Northwest, Tanana, Juneau-Douglas, Ketchikan CC.

THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

PAGE 1

REGIONAL ETHNIC ORIGIN REPORT
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHCENTRAL REGION
SPRING SEMESTER

DATE 02/17/76

	NON-CRED	FRESHMAN	SOPHOMORE	JUNIOR	SENIOR	2ND BA	GRADUATE	UNKNOWN	* TOTAL *
CAUCASIAN	781	2315	809	597	403	233	1217	164	6520
BLACK	31	195	63	25	21	5	37	10	390
ORIENTAL	24	33	13	10	5	3	19	1	108
ESKIMO	16	43	11	17	8	2	7	3	107
AK INDIAN	10	41	20	9	8	3	6	4	101
ALEUT	6	21	11	10	6		3		57
AM INDIAN	11	16	6	6	7	1	18	1	66
SPANISH AM	39	48	17	14	9	1	13	5	146
UNKNOWN	37	64	14	16	10	7	31	246	425
* TOTAL *	957	2778	964	704	477	255	1351	434	7920

	------MALE------		*------FEMALE------*			
	SINGLE	MARRIED	SINGLE	MARRIED	UNKNOWN	* TOTAL *
CAUCASIAN	1290	1820	1379	2017	14	6520
BLACK	75	150	80	84	1	390
ORIENTAL	35	28	22	23		108
ESKIMO	25	20	40	22		107
AK INDIAN	11	17	43	29	1	101
ALEUT	13	10	19	15		57
AM INDIAN	20	17	9	19	1	66
SPANISH AM	28	53	21	44		146
UNKNOWN	78	97	68	83	153	425
* TOTAL *	1576	2162	1681	2336	167	7920

MEAN AGE IN ANCHORAGE
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA - SOUTHCENTRAL REGION
SPRING SEMESTER - 1976

FULL TIME STUDENTS

-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	+ 65	UNKNOWN
471	618	277	143	85	39	16	13	7	3	1	26

LOWER DIVISION	UPPER DIVISION	GRADUATES	
25.5	29.4	31.1	YEARS

PART TIME STUDENTS

-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	+ 65	UNKNOWN
752	1371	1374	971	613	365	234	131	57	24	24	154

LOWER DIVISION	UPPER DIVISION	GRADUATES	
29.6	32.1	32.5	YEARS

COMPOSIT

-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	+ 65	UNKNOWN
1223	1759	1653	1114	698	404	270	144	64	27	25	180

LOWER DIVISION	UPPER DIVISION	GRADUATES	
28.8	31.0	32.5	YEARS

(LD,UD,GR combined mean age 30.8 UAA)

DIVISION LEVEL IS BASED ON CURRENT ACADEMIC AND EQUIVALENT COURSE ENROLLMENT.

DATE 8/05/76

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHCENTRAL REGION ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS

SPRING SEMESTER

COLLEGE	CREDIT HOURS EQUIV	LOWER	UPPER	GRAD	TOTAL	CREDIT FTE EQUIV	LOWER	UPPER	GRAD	TOTAL
ANCHORAGE SVR COL	0	.0	7415.0	4120.0	11535.0	.0	.0	494.3	343.3	837.7
ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY	1140.2	6041.0	559.0	8.0	7748.2	76.3	2490.1	3.5	.5	2774.6
**ANCHORAGE TOTALS	1140.2	6041.0	7974.0	4128.0	53154.2	76.3	2494.0	497.9	343.8	3612.3
KODIAK COM COL	76.5	816.0	6.0	.0	898.5	5.1	54.4	.4	.0	59.9
KODIAK UPR & GRAD	.1	.0	1.0	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
KENAI COM COL	859.1	1291.0	.0	27.0	2176.1	57.2	86.0	.0	2.2	145.5
KENAI UPR & GRAD	.0	.0	30.0	93.0	123.0	.0	.0	2.0	7.7	9.7
CONSRT AT ANU	.0	167.5	76.0	33.0	276.5	.0	11.1	5.0	2.7	18.9
AJAK	59.1	929.0	.0	.0	937.1	4.5	61.9	.0	.0	66.4
**REGIONAL TOTALS	2184.0	9814.5	7591.0	4279.0	57826.3	143.1	2907.4	505.3	356.4	3912.7

COLLEGE	EQUIV. CREDIT STUDENTS PART TIME MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	FULL TIME MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	ACADEMIC STUDENTS PART TIME MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	FULL TIME MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	TOTAL ENROLLMENT PART TIME MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	FULL TIME MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	TOTAL
ANCHORAGE SVR COL	0	0	0				830	1032	1862	156	156	312	832	1036	1868	156	156	312	2180
ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY	79	93	156	7	1	8	2306	2679	5045	651	531	1182	2837	2766	5205	658	532	1190	6401
**ANCHORAGE TOTALS	79	93	156	7	1	8	3196	3711	6907	807	687	1494	3269	3804	7073	814	688	1502	8575
KODIAK COM COL	8	21	29				89	123	212	4	5	9	97	144	241	4	5	9	250
KENAI COM COL	111	128	239				155	137	292	18	12	30	266	255	521	18	12	30	551
KENAI UPR & GRAD							20	20	40				20	20	40				40
ALASKA METHODIST UN							9	85	94				9	85	94				94
AJAK				2	2	4	152	91	243	1		1	152	91	243	3	2	5	248
**REGIONAL TOTALS	198	242	434	9	3	12	3621	4157	7778	830	704	1534	3813	4399	6212	839	707	1546	9758

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA STUDENT STATISTICS

SEX/MARITAL STATUS		MILES TRAVELED TO SCHOOL		CLASS STANDING		ETHNIC/ORIGIN		RESIDENCY	
SINGLE MALES	1027	0-5	5149	EQUIV CRED	1445	CAUCASIAN	7970	IN STATE	8390
MARRIED MALES	2725	6-11	2287	FRESHMAN	3255	BLACK	436	OUT STATE	933
SINGLE FEMALES	1029	11-20	910	SOPHOMORE	1067	ASIAN AMERICAN	142	NOT KNOWN	389
MARRIED FEMALES	2941	21-30	237	JUNIOR	774	ESKIMO	119	TOTAL	9758
NO REPLY	287	31-50	111	SENIOR	516	ALASKAN INDIAN	122		
TOTAL	9758	50+	53	2ND DEGREE	303	ALEUT	80		
		UNKNN	911	GRADUATE	1722	AMERICAN INDIAN	35		
		TOTAL	9758	UNKNOWN	663	SPANISH SURNAME	172		
				TOTAL	9758	NO REPLY	632		
						TOTAL	9758		

PAGE 1

ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF ANCHORAGE SENIOR COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

SPRING SEMESTER DATE 04/06/76

	ENROLLMENT					CREDIT HOURS ENROLLMENT				
	ACADEMIC FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT PART-TIME	TOTAL	ACADEMIC CREDIT FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC CREDIT PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT PART-TIME	TOTAL
1. SEX										
NOT KNOWN		13		1	20		64.0		1.3	65.3
MALE	47	229			296	1035.0	1194.0		4.4	2233.4
MARRIED MALE	87	501		2	692	1347.0	2916.5	3.0	12.0	4278.5
FEMALE	83	248			341	1296.5	1200.5		3.0	2500.0
MARRIED FEMALE	73	715		3	791	1184.5	2744.5		9.3	3938.3
TOTALS	312	1862		6	2180	4863.5	8215.0	3.0	30.6	13097.1
2. ETHNIC ORIGIN										
NOT KNOWN	13	62		1	76	193.0	202.0		3.4	398.4
CAUCASIAN	254	1534		3	1895	4017.5	7087.5	1.5	22.9	11129.4
BLACK	3	26			29	194.0	380.5			574.5
ORIENTAL	2	20		1	23	85.0	85.0		1.4	171.4
ESKIMO	3	13			16	91.0	70.0			161.0
ALASKAN INDIAN	3	12			15	45.0	77.0			122.0
AFRICAN	3	12			15	55.0	81.0		1.5	137.5
AMERICAN INDIAN	3	27			30	40.0	130.0			170.0
SPANISH SURNAME	20	16		1	37	93.0	102.0	1.5	1.4	197.9
OTHER	2				2	10.0				10.0
TOTALS	312	1862		6	2180	4863.5	8215.0	3.0	30.6	13097.1
3. RESIDENCY										
NOT KNOWN		25			25		72.0			72.0
RESIDENT	307	1713		5	2030	4773.5	7624.0	3.0	27.0	12427.5
NONRESIDENT	5	119		1	125	45.0	519.0		3.6	567.6
TOTALS	312	1862		6	2180	4863.5	8215.0	3.0	30.6	13097.1
4. CLASS STANDING										
NOT KNOWN		51		2	53		158.0		2.7	160.7
EQUIV. CREDIT	1	76			77	25.0	367.0		4.0	396.0
FRESHMAN	1	116			123	103.0	526.0			629.0
SOPHOMORE	28	62			91	434.5	346.0			843.5
JUNIOR	97	137		2	236	1350.0	866.0	1.5	3.1	2222.6
SENIOR	173	143			270	2104.0	1006.0	1.5	3.0	3114.5
SECOND BA+	16	48			104	217.0	374.0		4.5	595.5
GRADUATE	96	1187		2	1220	565.0	4632.0	13.3		5210.3
TOTALS	312	1862		6	2180	4863.5	8215.0	3.0	30.6	13097.1
5. DIST. TRAVELED										
TO SCHOOL										
OUT OF AREA		29		1	30		85.0		1.3	86.3
0 - 5 MILES	158	935		3	1096	2367.5	4071.0	1.5	17.9	6459.9
6 - 15 MILES	132	504			636	1547.0	2724.0	1.5	3.0	4332.5
16 - 25 MILES	82	232		1	243	691.0	914.0		4.6	1609.6
26 - 50 MILES	9	98		1	61	102.0	213.0		2.8	317.8
51 - 100 MILES	6	30			36	94.0	162.0			256.0
OVER 100 MILES	4	16			20	57.0	39.0			96.0
TOTALS	312	1862		6	2180	4863.5	8215.0	3.0	30.6	13097.1

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ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF ANCHORAGE SENIOR COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

SPRING SEMESTER DATE 04/06/76

	ENROLLMENT					CREDIT HOURS ENROLLMENT				
	ACADEMIC FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT PART-TIME	TOTAL	ACADEMIC CREDIT FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC CREDIT PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT PART-TIME	TOTAL
6. ORIGIN TO UNIV.										
EAST 48	48	378			442	1032.0	1691.0		8.3	2729.3
WEST 48	43	245		1	309	945.0	1063.0	1.5	8.8	2035.3
SOUTHWEST 48	24	141			171	471.0	644.5		1.5	1117.5
SOUTHEAST 48	12	126			140	195.0	645.5		.8	841.3
ALASKA	93	98			121	361.0	519.5			880.5
ALASKA BUSH		51			58	160.0	270.5		1.4	431.9
ALASKA CITIES		16			22	130.0	91.0			221.0
FAIRBANKS	8	14			23	57.0	86.0			143.0
JUNEAU	2	9			11	37.0	39.0		1.5	77.5
KETCHIKAN	1	5			6	12.0	17.0			29.0
KODIAK		6			6		40.0			40.0
KENAI	2	4			6	24.0	19.0			43.0
VALDEZ		6			6		35.0			35.0
CALIFORNIA	1	5			6	13.0	37.0			42.0
OREGON	1	5			6	34.0	3.0			37.0
EAST USA	1	5			6	34.0	19.0			53.0
WASHINGTON	1	5			6	12.0	7.0			19.0
MIDWEST USA		6			6		22.0			22.0
ALASKA		6			6		8.0			8.0
HAWAII		6			6		14.0			14.0
COLORADO	1	5			6	14.0	12.0			26.0
CANADA		6			6		6.0			6.0

ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF ANCHORAGE SENIOR COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

SPRING SEMESTER DATE 04/06/76

6.		ENROLLMENT: ACADEMIC FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT PART-TIME	TOTAL	CREDIT HOURS ENROLLMENT: ACADEMIC CREDIT FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC CREDIT PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT PART-TIME	TOTAL
	EAST HS	46	376			442	1032.0	1691.0		6.3	2729.3
	WEST HS	43	245		1	309	945.0	1063.0	1.5	8.8	2038.3
	DIMOND HS	24	141		1	171	471.0	647.0		1.5	1121.5
	SERVICE HS	12	128			140	195.0	645.0		.6	841.1
	[illegible]	23	98			121	361.0	519.0			880.0
	[illegible]	3	51			54	160.0	270.0		1.4	431.4
	PALMER	7	16			23	50.0	94.0			144.0
	FAIRBANKS	6	17			23	57.0	86.0			143.0
	JUNEAU	2	9			11	37.0	39.0		1.5	77.5
	[illegible] WEST USA	1	5			6	12.0	17.0			29.0
	WASHINGTON		6			6		40.0			40.0
	[illegible]	2	4			6	24.0	19.0			43.0
	[illegible]		6			6		35.0			35.0
	CALIFORNIA	1	5			6	15.0	27.0			42.0
	KODIAK	2	3			5	33.0	3.0			36.0
	EAST USA	1	3			4	12.0	21.0			33.0
	SOUTH USA	1	2			3	12.0	7.0			19.0
	[illegible]		3			3		22.0			22.0
	[illegible]		1			1		8.0			8.0
	[illegible]		1			1		10.0			10.0
	COLORADO	1	1			2	14.0	1.0			15.0
	[illegible]		2			2		2.0			2.0
	[illegible]	2				2	27.0				27.0
	[illegible]	2				2	40.0				40.0
	[illegible]		2			2		15.0			15.0
	ST PAUL IS		1			1		1.0			1.0
	[illegible]		1			1		15.0			15.0
	[illegible]		1			1		8.0			8.0
	[illegible]		1			1		12.0			12.0
	[illegible]		1			1		19.0			19.0
	[illegible]		1			1		3.0			3.0
	[illegible]		1			1		6.0			6.0
	[illegible]		1			1		4.0			4.0
	[illegible]		1			1		1.0			1.0
	[illegible]		1			1		4.0			4.0
	[illegible]		1			1		4.0			4.0
	[illegible]		1			1		5.0			5.0
	[illegible]		1			1		3.0			3.0
	[illegible]		1			1		1.0			1.0
	TOTALS	271	1154		2	1384	3549.0	5379.5	1.5	20.1	8970.1

ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

SPRING SEMESTER DATE 04/06/76

	ENROLLMENT					CREDIT HOURS ENROLLMENT				
	ACADEMIC		VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT			ACADEMIC CREDIT		VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT		
	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL
1. SEX										
NOT KNOWN	13	81	1	6	100	186.0	246.0	29.0	13.4	464.4
MALE	611	392	2	26	1429	6479.0	4108.5	113.5	105.5	10735.5
MARRIED MALE	248	1376	5	45	1650	3417.5	6044.0	132.2	175.9	9769.6
FEMALE	321	1931		86	1810	5295.5	4635.0	77.7	191.0	10199.2
MARRIED FEMALE	199	1565		37	1799	3014.5	5488.5	34.0	250.5	8788.5
******TOTALS******	1192	5345	8	160	6395	18321.5	20522.0	386.4	736.3	39968.2
2. ETHNIC ORIGIN										
NOT KNOWN	34	332	1	11	378	518.0	629.0	23.0	26.6	1196.6
CAUCASIAN	939	4373	7	142	5154	14634.0	17206.5	313.9	654.3	32853.7
NEGRO	15	277		4	346	986.0	1281.5	14.0	33.2	2274.7
ORIENTAL	17	81		1	99	272.0	256.0	4.5	1.7	534.2
ESKIMO	43	45		1	89	565.5	194.0	12.5	4.0	872.9
ALASKAN INDIAN	38	54			92	598.0	267.0	10.5	4.5	817.0
ALEUT	23	24			47	311.0	135.0	3.0	3.0	452.0
AMERICAN INDIAN	13	56			69	212.0	140.0	5.5	3.0	356.5
SPANISH SURNAME	17	118		1	132	237.0	367.0	1.5	5.1	610.6
OTHER										
******TOTALS******	1192	5345	8	160	6395	18321.5	20522.0	386.4	736.3	39968.2
3. RESIDENCY										
NOT KNOWN	14	229	1	5	246	205.0	265.0	20.0	7.4	497.4
RESIDENT	1127	4167	7	144	5435	17331.5	17842.0	357.4	665.5	36196.4
NON-RESIDENT	51	652		11	714	785.0	2415.0	11.0	63.4	3274.4
******TOTALS******	1192	5345	8	160	6395	18321.5	20522.0	386.4	736.3	39968.2
4. CLASS STANDING										
NOT KNOWN	95	413	1	11	450	351.0	761.5	23.0	9.0	1155.5
EQUIV. CREDIT	53	952	5	46	1077	366.0	1802.5	112.4	197.6	2519.0
FRESHMEN	599	2100	1	22	2712	9139.0	10201.5	183.4	293.8	19777.7
SOPHOMORE	372	592		4	968	4776.5	3431.5	37.6	67.9	8313.5
JUNIOR	183	345		5	497	2294.5	1747.0	34.0	54.5	4130.5
SENIOR	63	141			207	1015.5	845.0	10.5	11.1	1902.1
SECOND B.A.	13	160		4	174	149.0	645.0	4.0	33.6	831.6
GRADUATE	15	341	1	20	377	211.0	1042.0	21.5	57.8	1332.3
******TOTALS******	1192	5345	8	160	6395	18321.5	20522.0	386.4	736.3	39968.2
5. DIST. TRAVELED										
TO SCHOOL										
NOT KNOWN	15	273	1	6	295	217.0	378.0	21.5	9.7	626.2
0 - 5 MILES	613	2593	4	48	3258	9506.0	11248.5	202.6	404.4	21361.5
6 - 10 MILES	371	1440	2	41	1854	5847.5	6521.0	103.4	243.0	12714.9
11 - 15 MILES	145	345	1	21	522	1746.0	1696.5	44.9	56.7	3573.1
16 - 20 MILES	34	89		3	126	575.0	427.0	2.5	24.4	1022.9
21 - 25 MILES	11	48		1	60	280.0	209.0	1.5	2.1	457.6
25 + MILES	1	13			23	141.0	40.0	1.0		205.0
******TOTALS******	1192	5345	8	160	6395	18321.5	20522.0	386.4	736.3	39968.2

ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

SPRING SEMESTER DATE 04/06/76

	ENROLLMENT					CREDIT HOURS ENROLLMENT				
	ACADEMIC		VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT			ACADEMIC CREDIT		VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT		
	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL
6. ORIGIN TO UNIV.										
EAST HS	139	513		10	662	2738.0	2403.5	34.5	90.2	5266.2
WEST HS	135	528		13	676	1953.0	1733.0	18.0	65.0	3769.0
SOUTHEASTERN	53	295		2	350	724.0	1418.0	7.5	23.3	2172.8
SOUTH HS	43	293	1	6	343	1049.0	951.0	30.0	37.6	2267.6
WEST HIGH	37	201		1	239	617.0	1033.0	2.9	15.4	1868.3
SEWARD HS	56	128		5	189	1053.0	520.0	9.5	19.5	1602.0
PALMER	12	13			25	215.0	71.0			286.0
JUNEAU	5	7		2	14	137.0	35.0	1.5	2.1	175.6
CALIFORNIA	4	13			17	39.0	90.0		1.5	130.5
KODIAK	4	11			15	74.0	93.0		3.0	170.0
MIDWEST USA	4	10			14	63.0	45.0			108.0
FAIRBANKS	2	9			11	31.0	45.0		3.0	80.0
KETCHIKAN	1	8			9	94.0	30.0	.6	1.5	126.1
KENAI	5	1			6	72.0	3.0			75.0
SOUTH USA	2	4			6	26.0	17.0			43.0
EAST USA	1	5			6	14.0	23.0			37.0
OREGON		5			5		21.0			21.0
SOUTHERN	2	3			5	29.0	31.0			60.0
COLORADO		4			4	10.0	24.0	1.5		35.5
NEVADA		4			4	24.0	24.0			48.0
WASHINGTON	1	3			4	24.0	9.0		1.2	34.2
ADAK				2	2	6.0	11.0			17.0
HOME	2	2			4	24.0	11.0			35.0
OTHER										

ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHCENTRAL REGION — SPRING SEMESTER — DATE 04/06/76

ORIGIN TO UNIV.	ENROLLMENT: ACADEMIC FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT PART-TIME	TOTAL	CREDIT HOURS ENROLLMENT: ACADEMIC CREDIT FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC CREDIT PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT PART-TIME	TOTAL
EAST HS	1[illegible]	5[illegible]		10	6[illegible]	2730.0	2403.3	39.5	90.2	5266.2
[illegible] HS	1[illegible]	3[illegible]		13	5[illegible]	1953.0	1731.[illegible]	13.0	69.0	3766.00
[illegible]	5[illegible]	2[illegible]		2	[illegible]	729.0	1417.[illegible]	7.5	23.3	2177.80
[illegible] HS	4[illegible]	1[illegible]	1	8	[illegible]	1049.[illegible]	961.[illegible]	36.0	37.9	2078.9
[illegible]	3[illegible]	2[illegible]		1	[illegible]	617.[illegible]	1033.[illegible]	2.9	5.8	1670.3
SERVICEMAN HS	5[illegible]	12[illegible]		5	17[illegible]	1353.[illegible]	527.[illegible]	4.5	14.5	1627.0
[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]			[illegible]	216.[illegible]	71.[illegible]			276.00
JUNEAU	[illegible]	[illegible]		2	[illegible]	137.[illegible]	35.[illegible]	1.5	2.1	175.6
CALIFORNIA	2	1[illegible]			[illegible]	34.[illegible]	80.[illegible]		1.5	115.5
KODIAK	[illegible]	11			[illegible]	72.[illegible]	30.[illegible]		3.0	105.0
MIDWEST USA	[illegible]	10			[illegible]	63.[illegible]	45.[illegible]			108.00
FAIRBANKS	2	9			[illegible]	31.[illegible]	19.[illegible]		3.0	53.00
MICHIGAN	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	94.[illegible]	35.[illegible]	.6	1.5	131.1
NEVADA	[illegible]	1			[illegible]	72.[illegible]	3.[illegible]			75.00
SOUTH USA	5	[illegible]			[illegible]	20.[illegible]	1[illegible]			[illegible]
EAST USA	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	14.[illegible]	2[illegible]			[illegible]
OREGON	[illegible]	5			[illegible]	[illegible]	21.[illegible]			21.00
SOUTHERN	2	3			[illegible]	29.0	31.[illegible]			60.00
COLORADO	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.5		[illegible]
COLORADO	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	12.[illegible]	2[illegible]			[illegible]
WASHINGTON	1	3			[illegible]	16.[illegible]	2[illegible]		1.5	[illegible]
ALASKA	1	1		2	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	9.[illegible]		3.2	[illegible]
[illegible]	2	2			[illegible]	24.[illegible]	11.[illegible]			35.00
SITKA	2	[illegible]			[illegible]	88.[illegible]	[illegible]	1.5		[illegible]
ST MARYS	2	1			[illegible]	30.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.5		[illegible]
DILLINGHAM	[illegible]	3			[illegible]	[illegible]	12.[illegible]			12.00
SEWARD	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	13.0	[illegible]			[illegible]
COLLEGE	[illegible]	3			[illegible]	[illegible]	6.[illegible]			6.00
OTHER FOREIGN	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	16.[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
KENNICOTT	[illegible]	1			[illegible]	15.[illegible]	3.[illegible]			3.00
SEWARD	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
DELTA JCT	[illegible]	2			[illegible]	[illegible]	7.[illegible]			7.00
KODIAK	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	14.[illegible]	2.[illegible]			2.00
VALDEZ	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	13.[illegible]	[illegible]	1.5		[illegible]
TALKEETNA	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	13.[illegible]	3.[illegible]			3.00
ANCHORAGE	2	[illegible]			[illegible]	39.[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
ST PAUL IS	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	12.[illegible]	18.[illegible]			18.00
[illegible]	1	1			[illegible]	15.[illegible]	5.[illegible]			5.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	2			[illegible]	[illegible]	2.[illegible]			2.00
[illegible]	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	13.0	[illegible]			[illegible]
ELFLSON	[illegible]	2			[illegible]	[illegible]	2.[illegible]			2.00
YAKUTAT	[illegible]	1			[illegible]	16.0	6.[illegible]			6.00
[illegible]	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	15.0	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	12.[illegible]	[illegible]	1.5		[illegible]
[illegible]	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	13.[illegible]	[illegible]	1.5		[illegible]
[illegible]	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	7.[illegible]		1.5	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	16.0	[illegible]			16.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	3.[illegible]			3.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	3.[illegible]			3.00
[illegible]	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	12.0	[illegible]	1.5		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	6.[illegible]			6.00
[illegible]	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	21.0	[illegible]			21.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	6.[illegible]			6.00
[illegible]	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	15.0	[illegible]			15.00
[illegible]	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	13.0	[illegible]			13.00

ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHCENTRAL REGION — SPRING SEMESTER — DATE 04/06/76

	ENROLLMENT: ACADEMIC FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT PART-TIME	TOTAL	CREDIT HOURS ENROLLMENT: ACADEMIC CREDIT FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC CREDIT PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT PART-TIME	TOTAL
ARIZONA	1				1	16.0				16.0
NEGRITA		1			1		3.0			3.0
ST GEORGE	1				1	21.0				21.0
UNALAKLEET		1			1		4.0			4.0
WETASKIWIN		1			1		9.0			9.0
TOTALS	677	1813	1	43	2464	9438.5	8809.0	121.0	268.6	18637.1

ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF KODIAK COMMUNITY COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHCENTRAL REGION — SPRING SEMESTER — DATE 04/06/76

	ENROLLMENT: ACADEMIC FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT PART-TIME	TOTAL	CREDIT HOURS ENROLLMENT: ACADEMIC CREDIT FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC CREDIT PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV.CREDIT PART-TIME	TOTAL
1. SEX										
NOT KNOWN	1	9	2	7	19	12.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	33.0
MALE		83	4	84	171		163.0	22.0	162.0	347.0
MARRIED MALE	4	49	4	57	114	50.0	170.0	10.0	244.0	474.0
FEMALE	1	35	6	42	84	10.0	113.0	11.7	140.7	275.4
MARRIED FEMALE	3	44	13	100	160	44.0	246.0	26.8	310.8	627.6
TOTALS	9	212	29	250	550	122.0	669.0	70.5	887.5	1749.0
2. ETHNIC ORIGIN										
NOT KNOWN		9	1	10			29.0	4.0	33.0	
CAUCASIAN	6	180	25	211		80.0	501.0	66.8	727.8	
BLACK		2		2			7.0		7.0	
ORIENTAL		1		1			1.0		1.0	
ESKIMO										
ALASKAN INDIAN		4		4			10.0		10.0	
ALEUT	2	11	3	16		30.0	49.0	4.7	79.7	
AMERICAN INDIAN	1	2		3		12.0	3.0	4.0	19.0	
SPANISH SURNAME		3		3			13.0		13.0	
OTHER										
TOTALS	9	212	29	250		122.0	669.0	70.5	887.5	
3. RESIDENCY										14.0

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR ADMINISTRATION

FY 77

APPROPRIATION	CAMPUS	PROGRAM COMPONENT	EXPLANATION	MAINENANCE	REGENTS REQUEST	PAGE
STATEWIDE ADM			TOTAL PROG	6,581.2	7,824.1	6
RURAL EDUC	KODIAK CC		ADM	103.6	118.4	10
RURAL EDUC	KENAI CC		ADM	164.0	164.0	12
RURAL EDUC	KUSK. CC		ADM	234.9	265.4	14
RURAL EDUC	N.W. CC		ADM	105.9	105.9	16
ORG RESEARCH	SW	SUMMARY	ADM & OTHER	2,694.8	2,711.6	22
FAIRBANKS CAM		SUMMARY	ADM	1,800.4	1,913.7	60
FAIRBANKS CAM	T.V. CC		ADM	492.7	543.8	65
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	312.5	312.5	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	1,110.0	1,147.3	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADMISS & REG	377.9	453.9	71
ANCHORAGE CAM	U.A.A.	ASC &ACC	ADM	1,088.9	1,194.3	83
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	PROV OFF	337.1	337.1	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	754.3	859.7	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM, REC, ETC	588.3	599.3	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	MAT-SU CC		ADM	143.9	162.6	101
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	JDCC & SES	ADM	390.5	390.5	105
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	124.7	124.7	117
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	265.8	265.8	117
S.E. COLLEGE	SITKA CC		ADM	74.3	74.3	121
S.E. COLLEGE	KETCH. CC		ADM	79.4	79.4	123
TOTAL COST				17,825.1	19,648.3	

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR ADMINISTRATION

FY 77

APPROPRIATION	CAMPUS	PROGRAM COMPONENT	EXPLANATION	MAINENANCE	REGENTS REQUEST	PAGE
STATEWIDE ADM			TOTAL PROG	6,581.2	7,824.1	6
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RURAL EDUC	KENAI CC		ADM	164.0	164.0	12
RURAL EDUC	KUSK. CC		ADM	234.9	265.4	14
RURAL EDUC	N.W. CC		ADM	105.9	105.9	16
ORG RESEARCH	SW	SUMMARY	ADM & OTHER	2,694.8	2,711.6	22
FAIRBANKS CAM		SUMMARY	ADM	1,800.4	1,913.7	60
FAIRBANKS CAM	T.V. CC		ADM	492.7	543.8	65
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	312.5	312.5	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	1,110.0	1,147.3	71
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ANCHORAGE CAM	U.A.A.	ASC &ACC	ADM	1,088.9	1,194.3	83
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	PROV OFF	337.1	337.1	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	754.3	859.7	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM, REC, ETC	588.3	599.3	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	MAT-SU CC		ADM	143.9	162.6	101
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	JDCC & SES	ADM	390.5	390.5	105
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	124.7	124.7	117
S.E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	265.3	265.8	117
S.E. COLLEGE	SITKA CC		ADM	74.3	74.3	121
S.E. COLLEGE	KETCH. CC		ADM	79.4	79.4	123
TOTAL COST				17,825.1	19,648.3	

COMMENTS:

1. This estimate of total administrative costs in the University of Alaska System is believed to be a conservative one. The only components counted as "administration" were as follows: (a) allocations labelled "adm" for the 10 community colleges and the three senior colleges, (b) allocations for institutional support, including the chancellor's (provost's) office, administrative services, and the registrar, (c) allocations for the administration of organized research, and (d) allocations for statewide administration. The "hidden" administrative costs in the administration of libraries, physical plants, bookstores, etc., were not included as the amounts were impossible to isolate.

2. In the "Maintenance" budget, administration represents 18.7 percent of the total system costs (17,825.1/95,313.4=.187), and in the "Regents Request" budget, administration represents 19.0 percent of the total system costs. In both the "Maintenance" and "Regents Request" budget more monies are being budgeted for administration than instruction.

3. Comparing the "Regents Request" to the "Maintenance" budget we find that the regents are asking for a 10.2 percent increase over maintenance for the administration (19,648.3/17.825.1=1.102). This is a greater increase than the regents are requesting for instruction and in the total overall budget. It is also interesting to note that one component of the budget for administration--statewide administration--is requested by the regents to get the largest increase over maintenance, 18.9 percent (7,824.1/6,581.2=1.18.9)

4. Finally, it is noteworhthy that unlike the budget requests for instruction, no component of the administration budget is marked for a decrease in relation to maintenance. All components are at least budgeted for maintenance cost. It is also interesting that the growth, stability, or decline in the budget request for instruction at Alaska's ten community colleges bears no relation to the growth or stability of the budget request for adminstration of the community colleges..

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR INSTRUCTION

MAINTENANCE FY 77

	FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		TOTAL	
COLLEGE	POSITIONS	COST	POSITIONS	COST	POSITIONS	COST
KODIAK CC	7.56	211.2	17.64	119.8	25.20	331.0
KENAI CC	10.77	271.2	16.16	127.3	26.93	398.5
KUSKOKWIM CC	24.91	823.5	15.92	250.3	40.83	1073.8
NORTHWEST CC	1.44	44.2	16.57	164.9	18.01	209.1
TANANA CC	11.26	309.7	63.82	453.1	75.08	762.8
ANCHORAGE CC	164.79	4539.1	41.19	401.4	205.98	4940.5
MAT-SU CC	4.10	100.1	11.69	105.8	15.79	205.9
J-D CC	18.64	477.6	12.42	143.9	31.06	621.5
SITKA CC	3.93	123.7	5.90	67.7	9.83	191.4
KETCHIKAN CC	9.61	275.9	5.17	47.6	14.78	323.5
TOTALS CC	257.01	7176.2	206.48	1881.8	463.39	9058.0
U.A.F.	196.99	5456.6	17.12	323.1	214.11	5779.7
ANCHORAGE SC	51.97	1453.3	63.52	448.5	115.49	1901.8
SOUTHEAST SC	9.28	251.1	8.56	80.1	17.84	331.2
TOTALS SC	258.24	7161.0	89.20	851.7	347.44	8012.7
GRAND TOTALS	515.25	14337.2	295.68	2733.5	810.83	17070.7

REGENTS REQUEST FY 77

	FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		TOTAL	
COLLEGE	POSITIONS	COST	POSITIONS	COST	POSITIONS	COST
KODIAK CC	10.68	298.4	10.68	72.6	21.36	371.0
KENAI CC	11.18	281.5	11.18	88.1	22.36	369.6
KUSKOKWIM CC	23.22	767.7	15.48	243.4	38.70	1011.1
NORTHWEST CC	2.52	77.3	7.56	75.3	10.08	152.6
TANANA CC	25.33	696.8	37.99	269.7	63.32	966.5
ANCHORAGE CC	164.99	4544.6	54.99	535.9	219.98	5080.5
MAT-SU CC	9.59	234.1	6.39	57.8	15.98	291.9
J-D CC	22.44	574.9	7.48	86.7	29.92	661.6
SITKA CC	5.97	187.9	3.98	45.7	9.95	233.6
KETCHIKAN CC	8.41	241.5	5.61	51.7	14.02	293.2
TOTALS CC	284.33	7904.7	161.34	1526.9	445.67	9431.6
U.A.F.	200.04	5541.1	19.78	373.4	219.82	5914.5
ANCHORAGE SC	74.34	2078.9	60.83	429.5	135.17	2508.4
SOUTHEAST SC	15.13	409.4	6.48	60.7	21.61	470.1
TOTALS SC	289.51	8029.4	87.09	863.6	376.60	8893.0
GRAND TOTALS	573.84	15934.1	248.43	2390.5	822.27	18324.6

TABLE A: - Student Credit Hour production for U. A. _ Fall semster,1975. (As of 10/3/75)

S.C.H.	A.C.C.	A.S.C.	TOTAL
percent	35,022	9,941	44,963
	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%

TABLE B: F.T.E. faculty for U.A.A.

	A.C.C.	%	A.S.C.	%
Full-time F.T.E.	113.78	79.3%	36.98	45.6%
Part-time F.T.E.	29.63	20.7%	44.14	54.4%
TOTAL	143.41	100.0%	81.12	100.0%

TABLE C: A.C.C. and A.S.C. F.T.E. faculty

	A.C.C.	A.S.C.	TOTAL
F.T.E. faculty	143.41	81.12	224.53
PERCENT	63.9%	36.1%	100.0%

TABLE D: A.C.C. and A.S.C. full-time faculty salaries

	A.C.C.	A.S.C.
Fudgeted for salaries	$3,465,632	$1,143,430
Full-time F.T.E. faculty	113.78	36.98
Average annual salary	$30,459	$30,920
Average monthly salary	$ 2,538	$ 2,577

NOTE: All enrollment figures are taken from the "Course Enrollment Information Report" for A.C.C. and A.S.C. Fall, 1975, 10/3/75.

All salary figures and F.T.E. faculty figures are taken from the "University of Alaska Working Budget for 1975-1976."

6. Finally, the differential productivity of Senior College and Community College faculty is never discussed by Solie. In other words, he does not address the question of which segment of the faculty generates more student credit hours per tax payers dollar.

We have made our own independent study of productivity, and our findings appear on Tables A-D.

Table A shows the comparative student credit hour production for Anchorage Community College and Anchorage Senior College. Some 77.9% fo the Student Credity Hours are produced by A.C.C. and 22.1% of the Student Credit Hours are produced by A.S.C.

An interesting question is how many faculty positions generate these production figures? In this regard, Table B shows the full time equivalent (F.T.E.) faculty positions for both institutions. An F.T.E. equals twelve months of full-time taaching (as it is defined at each institution). Thus, a faculty member on a full-time nine month contract is equated with 3/4 F.T.E. As it is used in this context.

Comparing F.T.E. faculty for A.C.C. and A.S.C., Table C indicates that A.C.C. has 63.9% of the F.T.E. faculty and A.S.C. has 36.1% of the F.T.E. faculty. Recalling Table IA(above), we note that A.C.C.s 63.9% of the F.T.E.s produces 77.9% of the S.C.H.s, whereas A.S.C.s 36.1% of the F.T.E.s produces only 22.1% of the S.C.H.s. Thus in relative terms, A.C.C. faculty produce 22% more (77.9/63.9 = 1.22) than A.S.C. faculty.

Now we come to the cost of this productions. Since there is an imbalance between full-time and part-time faculty at A.C.C. and A.S.C. (see Table B), the fairest salary comparison is between full-time faculty at both institutions. Noting Table D we see that according to the working budget (which includes the March, 1975, 6.5% COLA), the average monthly salary of an A.C.C. teacher is $2,538 whereas the monthly average for an A.S.C. professor is $2,577. This translates to a nine month salary of $22,842 at A.C.C. and $23,195 at A.S.C. Now, if we increase the A.C.C. salaries by 7.6% and a projected 7.5% we get a nine month average salary of $26,421. Thus we find that the average A.C.C. teacher is paid 14% more (26,421/23,195 = 1.14) than the average A.S.C. professor. (As we have mentioned in #2 above, we think this figure for Community College salaries is slightly inflated). If we were to accept Solie's figure for the nine-month average salary at A.C.C. and A.S.C., which is $27,513, we would find that the average A.C.C. teacher would be paid 18% more (27,513/23,225 = 1.18) than the average A.S.C. professor.

It would seem to us that a salary differential of 14% or 18% (again we believe that the smaller figure is somewhat inflated) could be justified if A.C.C. faculty produced 14% or 18% more student credit hours than A.S.C. faculty. As noted above, A.C.C. faculty produce 22% more S.C.H.s than A.S.C. faculty. Consequently, although A.C.C. faculty have higher salaries than A.S.C. faculty, the public gets more productivity per dollar spent from A.C.C. faculty.

CRITICISMS OF THE NOV. 24, 1975 SOLIE REPORT

by Gale L. Smoke

Although an ambitious study, the report by Richard J. Solie (Nov. 24, 1975) on Community College and Senior College Salary disparities is misleading and, in places, inaccurate. The major criticisms follow:

1. In Anchorage, whereas Solie's calculation of college faculty's average salary seems to conform to the present working budget ($23,193 ($2577x9) to Solie's $23,225), the Community College faculty's average salary seems to be inflated by Solie, given the working budget figures. Accepting Solie's contention that the working budget's salary must be modified by the 7.6% COLA effective 9/1/75 and the projected 7.5% COLA effective 3/1/76 (this will be criticized below), we do not arrive at Solie's figure of $27,513. Instead, we calculate the average as of 3/1/76, given Solie's assumptions, to be $26,421. Our methodology was as follows:

Working budget salary average
$22,842 ($2538x9)

Times 7.6% COLA 9/1/75
$22,842 x 1.076=$24,579

Times 7.5% Projected COLA 3/1/76
$24,579 x 1.075=$26,421

2. Where does Solie get the projected COLA of 7.5% effective 3/1/76. It would be based, according to the Community College Faculty Contract, on the increase of Anchorage's CPI from 7/1/75 to 12/31/75. As of 10/1/75, half of the adjustment period, the Anchorage CPI had risen 2.3%. This hardly suggests a 7.5% increase for the full six month period. Thus Community College faculty salaries have likely been further inflated.

3. It is unclear which cost of living differential indexes (low, intermediate, or high) in Table II that Solie uses to arrive at the figures in Table III. Depending on which level was used, this could vastly change the percentiles.

4. In arriving at the national comparisions for Community College compensation (in categories III and IV) Solie uses the rank distribution that existed at Alaska's Community Colleges just prior to the elimination of rank. Since Alaska's Community Colleges had a higher proportion of faculty concentrated at the lower ranks (instructor, assistant professor, . shown in Table IV, Solie penalizes the Community college faculty in making percentile comparisons in Table III, categories III and IV. He uses the "U of A weights," not the "AAUP weights," in arriving at his conclusion that Alaska's Community College compensation is above the 95th percentile. However, what Solie does not consider is the fact that concentration of faculty at lower ranks does not necessarily reflect less education and experience, but could be based on a discriminatory promotion system which belittles the importance of Community Colleges. Any astute observer of higher education in Alaska the past several years knows that such discrimination was a major factor in the unionization of Community College faculty.

Thus, if AAUP weights are used the Alaska Community College faculty's compensation is below the 95th percentile.

5. In part, Solie bases his percentiles on the four category AAUP classification of higher education institutions. No defense of this system of categorization is given, and it is assumed that the Senior Colleges are comparable to Categories I and IIA, and the Community Colleges Categories III and IV. Is this true?

OPERATING COST ANALYSIS OF SENIOR AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES - FY77

CAMPUS	TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM OPERATING COSTS		TOTAL CREDIT HR. PRODUCTION	AVERAGE COST PER CREDIT HOUR
Fairbanks	$8,004,900		46,950	$170
Anch. S.C.	$3,051,500	89,290	36,500	$ 84
Southeast S.C.	$ 718,200		5,840	$123
A.C.C.	$8,636,200		110,000	$ 79
Kuskokwim	$1,986,800		9,680	$205
T.V.C.C.	$1,197,000		19,000	$ 63
J.D.C.C.	$1,172,800		8,980	$131
Kodiak	$ 606,400	168,792	4,920	$123
Kenai	$ 525,300		5,150	$102
Ketchikan	$ 490,800		3,510	$140
Mat-Su	$ 472,800		4,000	$118
Sitka	$ 341,700		2,290	$149
Northwest	$ 230,100		1,262	$182
			258,082	

AGGREGATE SENIOR COLLEGE - COMMUNITY COLLEGE ANALYSIS

Average cost per credit hour at community colleges	$ 93
Average cost per credit hour at senior colleges	$132
(Note: average cost 42% greater at S.C.)	
% of budget allocated to community colleges	57%
% of budget allocated to senior colleges	43%
% of credit hour production at community colleges	65%
% of credit hour production at senior colleges	35%

Source: PROGRAM NARRATIVE & BUDGET SUMMARY
BUDGET REQUEST ANALYSIS - FY77
BOOK 7.

INCREASED PRODUCTION

6.3% vs. 9.9% - CC

OPERATING COST ANALYSIS OF SENIOR AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES - FY76

CAMPUS	* TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM OPERATING COSTS		TOTAL CREDIT HR. PRODUCTION	AVERAGE COST PER CREDIT HOUR
Fairbanks	$7,105,500		47,454	$150
Anch. S.C.	$2,546,100	86,424	34,100	$75
Southeast S.C.	$ 448,100		4,870	$92
A.C.C.	$7,658,400		101,890	$75
Kuskokwim	$1,633,500		8,800	$186
T.V.C.C.	$ 806,600		15,500	$52
J.D.C.C.	$1,037,200		8,165	$127
Kodiak	$ 529,900		4,800	$110
Kenai	$ 499,200	153,479	4,760	$105
Ketchikan	$ 355,700		3,190	$112
Mat-Su	$ 281,300		3,400	$83
Sitka	$ 232,200		2,080	$112
Northwest	$ 107,500		894	$120
			239,903	

AGGREGATE SENIOR COLLEGE - COMMUNITY COLLEGE ANALYSIS

Average cost per credit hour at community colleges	$ 86
Average cost per credit hour at senior colleges	$117
(Note: average cost 36% greater at S.C.)	
% of budget allocated to community colleges	57%
% of budget allocated to senior colleges	43%
% of credit hour production at community colleges	64%
% of credit hour production at senior colleges	36%

Source: PROGRAM NARRATIVE & BUDGET SUMMARY
BUDGET REQUEST ANALYSIS - FY77
BOOK 7.

Note: if total direct & indirect costs are used in the above computations,
average cost per credit hour at community colleges = $143
average cost per credit hour at senior colleges = $224
(average cost 56% greater at S.C.)

*"total direct program operating costs" include all program costs except "indirect costs" such as:

library
student services
administration
physical plant.

COMMENTS:

1. In the FY 77 Budget--both the Maintenance and Regents Request--instructional cost consitute about 18% of the entire budget. The community college instructional costs make up a little more than 9% of the budgets.

	MAINTENANCE			REGENTS REQUEST	
Total	95,313.4	(100.0)	Total	103,362.9	(100.0)
Comm Clg	9,058.0	(9.5)	Comm Clg	9,431.6	(9.1)
Senior Clg	8,012.7	(8.4)	Senior Clg	8,893.0	(8.6)
CC and SC	17,070.7	(17.9)	CC and SC	18,362.9	(17.7)

2. The Regents Request Budget is 8.4% above the Maintenance Budget (103,362.9/95,313.4=1.084), but there are marked differences between various segments of the budget. While the Regents Request sees the Senior Colleges as growing 11% over maintenance in budget (8,893.0/8,012.7=1.110), the community college request by the Regents is for only 4.1% above Maintenance (9,431.6/9058.0=1.041).

3. Similarly, the Regents Request for faculty positions indicates that in thier view the Senior Colleges have priority. Considering the full-time positions, whereas the Regents seek 12.1% increase over Maintenance for the Senior College (289.51/258.24=1.121), the comparative community college increase is 10.6% (284.33/257.01=1.106). However, even this is deceptive, for in total F.T.E. faculty positions (full- and part-time) the Regents are actually asking for a decline in community college positions. While the senior colleges F.T.E. faculty, according to the Regents, should be increased by 8.7% (376.60/346.44=1.087), the community colleges are given 96.1% of Maintence in F.T.E. positions (445.67/463.39=.961).

4. Given #2 and #3, it is interesting to note that the Regents still expect the community colleges to bear the brunt of production for the system. On page 2 of the FY 77 budget request the community colleges are expected to increase their student credit hour production by 9.9% over FY 76, while the senior colleges (major campuses) are pegged for a 6.3% increase in production.

5. Finally, while all three senior colleges (that is, U.A.F., A.S.C., and Southeast S.C.) are marked by the Regents for budget and position increases over maintence, some 70 % of the community colleges are in jeopardy regarding one or both of these items. The Regents Request indicates a decline instructional funding for Kenai, Kushokwim, Northwest, and Ketchikan CC. Additionally, the Regents Request asks for cuts in F.T.E. faculty positions (below maintenance) at Kodiak, Kenai, Kuskokwim, Northwest, Tanana, Juneau-Douglas, Ketchikan CC.

THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

MISC.

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

JUNEAU, ALASKA

May 25, 1976

Mr. Stephen Rynas
North Pacific Rim Native Corporation
912 E. 15th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Rynas:

Thank you for your letter of May 20, 1976. I did not receive your letter of March 2 -- possibly it was sent to Senator Hohman, who was chairman of the HESS Committee last year.

It is nearing the end of the Legislative session. I don't know if I will be chairing HESS next year. I will leave your letter in the committee files, but I suggest that you reopen communication with the committee next January.

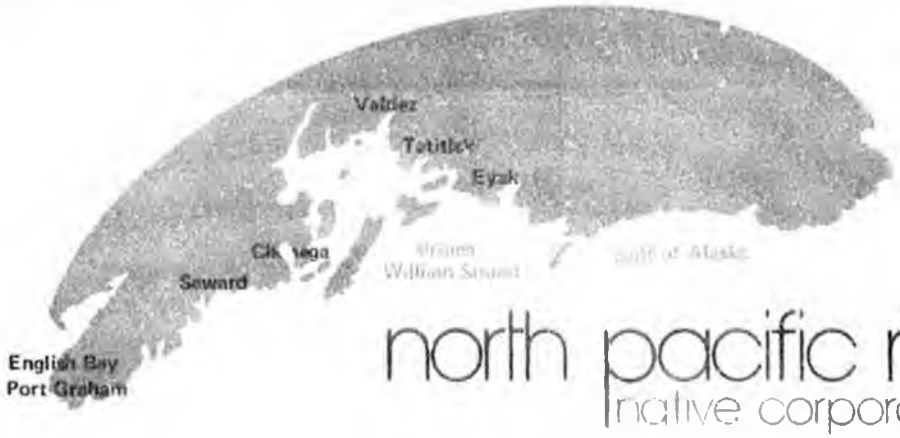
Good luck with your grant.

Sincerely,

Frank

Frank R. Ferguson, Senator
Alaska State Legislature

FRF:KH:mh



north pacific rim
native corporation

May 20, 1976

Mr. Frank Ferguson
Chairman of the Senate Health, Education and
Social Services Committee
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Ferguson:

Senator Rodey has asked that I get in touch with you. On March 2, 1976 I sent a letter to Senator Rodey as I believed at that time that he was the chairman of the HESS committee. He apparently did not receive the letter, and it may instead have gone to you as it was addressed to the chairman of the committee.

In my original letter I stated that I was working for the Valdez Native Council in developing social service programs for Alaskan Natives in Valdez. Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the grant which was sent for review. It is expected that a decision regarding the grant will be made soon, so we are keeping our fingers crossed.

It is my present hope that we will be able to develop a line of communication between our office and yours so that we can insure the effectiveness of social service programs serving Alaskan Natives.

Sincerely,

Stephen Rynas

Stephen Rynas

enc

SR:do

912 East 15th Avenue / Anchorage / Alaska 99501 / Ph (907) 279-0016

The Non-Profit Corporation Serving The People Of The Chugach Native Region

OMB APPROVAL NO. 29-R0218

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

(NONCONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS)

PART I

1. STATE CLEARINGHOUSE IDENTIFIER

2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION NUMBER

3. FEDERAL GRANTOR AGENCY

U.S. Office of Education (Indian Education)

ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT

Application Control Center

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

400 Maryland Avenue, SW.

STREET ADDRESS - P.O. BOX

Washington D.C. 20202

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

4. APPLICANT NAME

Valdez Native Council

DEPARTMENT DIVISION

C/O Rick Nelson, Pouch SF

STREET ADDRESS - P.O. BOX

Valdez, Alaska 99686

CITY COUNTY

STATE ZIP CODE

5. DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF THE PROJECT

Valdez Native Council Educational Referal Project

6. FEDERAL CATALOG NUMBER

13.536

7. FEDERAL FUNDING REQUESTED

$ 17,764.00

8. GRANTEE TYPE

____ STATE, ____ COUNTY, ____ CITY, XX OTHER (Specify) Alaskan Native Council

9. TYPE OF APPLICATION OR REQUEST

XX NEW GRANT, ____ CONTINUATION, ____ SUPPLEMENT, ____ OTHER CHANGES (Specify)

10. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

XX GRANT, ____ LOAN, ____ OTHER (Specify)

11. POPULATION DIRECTLY BENEFITING FROM THE PROJECT

Approx. 300

12. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Alaska

13. LENGTH OF PROJECT

one year

14. BEGINNING DATE

April 5, 1976

15. DATE OF APPLICATION

Feb. 27, 1976

16. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THE DATA IN THIS APPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT, AND THAT HE WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF HE RECEIVES THE GRANT

TYPED NAME	TITLE	TELEPHONE NUMBER		
		AREA CODE	NUMBER	EXTENSION
Rick Nelson	President, Valdez Native Council	907	835-4636	--
SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE		907	276-2131	

For Federal Use Only (Stephe Kynas)

FEW 608

OMB APPROVAL NO. [illegible]

PART III - BUDGET INFORMATION

SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY

GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY (a)	CATALOG NUMBER (b)	ESTIMATED UNOBLIGATED FUNDS		NEW OR REVISED BUDGET		
		FEDERAL (c)	NON-FEDERAL (d)	FEDERAL (e)	NON-FEDERAL (f)	TOTAL (g)
1. 314(a) (1)	13.536	$	$	$	$	$
2. 314(a) (2)	13.536					
3. 314(a) (3)	13.536					
4. 314(a) (5)	13.536					
5. TOTALS		$	$	$	$	$

SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES

6. OBJECT CLASS CATEGORIES	GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY				TOTAL
	25%	25%	25%	25%	
a. PERSONNEL	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 8,000
b. FRINGE BENEFITS	400	400	400	400	1,600
c. TRAVEL and per diem	570	570	570	570	2,280
d. EQUIPMENT					00000
e. SUPPLIES	212.50	212.50	212.50	212.50	850
f. [illegible]	457.50	457.50	457.50	457.50	1,830
g. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
h.					00000
i.					00000
j.					000000
k. TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
l. [illegible]					$

[illegible]

SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

(a) GRANT PROGRAM	(b) APPLICANT	(c) STATE	(d) OTHER SOURCES	(e) TOTALS
8. University of Alaska Inkind Cont.	$	$ 6,450	$	$ 6,450
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. TOTALS	$	$	$	$

SECTION D - FORECASTED CASH NEEDS

	TOTAL FOR 1ST YEAR	1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
13. FEDERAL	$ 17,764	$ 4,441	$ 4,441	$ 4,441	$ 4,441
14. NON-FEDERAL	6,450	1,612.50	1,612.50	1,612.50	1,612.50
15. TOTALS	$ 24,214	$ 6,053.50	$ 6,053.50	$ 6,053.50	$ 6,053.50

SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT

(a) GRANT PROGRAM	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (years) (b) FIRST	(c) SECOND	(d) THIRD	(e) FOURTH
16. N.A.	$	$	$	$
17. N.A.				
18. N.A.				
19. N.A.				
20. TOTALS	$	$	$	$

SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION (attach additional sheets if necessary)

21. DIRECT CHARGES:

22. INDIRECT CHARGES

23. REMARKS

See prepared budget in program narrative

PART IV - PROGRAM NARRATIVE (attach per instructions)

PART II
PROJECT APPROVAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1.
Does this assistance request require State, local, regional, or other priority rating?

Name of Governing Body _____
Priority Rating _____

☐ Yes ☐ **No

ITEM 2.
Does this assistance request require State, or local advisory, educational or health clearances?

Name of Agency or Board _____

☐ Yes ☐ **No (Attach Documentation)

ITEM 3.
Does this assistance request require clearinghouse review in accordance with OMB Circular A-95?

(Attach Comments)

☐ Yes ☐ **No

ITEM 4
Does this assistance request require State, local, regional, or other planning approval?

Name of Approving Agency _____
Date _____

☐ Yes ☐ **No

ITEM 5
Is the proposed project covered by an approved comprehensive plan?

Check one:
☐ State
☐ Local
☐ Regional

☐ Yes ☐ **No Location of Plan _____

ITEM 6
Will the assistance requested serve a Federal installation?

Name of Federal Installation _____
Federal Population benefiting from Project _____

☐ Yes ☐ **No

ITEM 7
Will the assistance requested be on Federal land or installation?

Name of Federal Installation _____
Location of Federal Land _____
Percent of Project _____

☐ Yes ☐ **No

ITEM 8
Will the assistance requested have an impact or effect on the environment?

See instructions for additional information to be provided.

☐ Yes ☐ **No

ITEM 9
Does the assistance requested cause the displacement of individuals, families, businesses, or farms?

Number of
Individuals _____
Families _____
Businesses _____
Farms _____

☐ Yes ☐ **No

ITEM 10
Is other related assistance on this project previously approved or requested?

See instructions for additional information to be provided.

☐ Yes ☐ **No

ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE REGULATION UNDER TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Valdez Native Council (hereinafter called the "Applicant")
(Name of Applicant)

HEREBY AGREES THAT it will comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the Regulation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (45 CFR Part 80) issued pursuant to that title, to the end that, in accordance with title VI of that Act and the Regulation, no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Applicant receives Federal financial assistance from the Department; and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this agreement.

If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of Federal financial assistance extended to the Applicant by the Department, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant, or in the case of any transfer of such property, any transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is so provided, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property. In all other cases, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which the Federal financial assistance is extended to it by the Department.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property, discounts or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Applicant by the Department, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Applicant recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance. This assurance is binding on the Applicant, its successors, transferees, and assignees, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the Applicant.

Dated Feb. 27, 1976

Valdez Native Council
(Applicant)

By _____
(President, Chairman of Board, or comparable authorized official)

Pouch SF

Valdez, Alaska 99686
(Applicant's mailing address)

HEW-441
(12-64)

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 68-R1142

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER *(If known)*

PROTECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS CERTIFICATION

☐ Contract ☐ New
☐ Grant ☐ Renewal
☐ Fellowship ☐ Continuation

STATEMENT OF POLICY: Safeguarding the rights and welfare of human subjects involved in activities supported by grants or contracts from the DHEW is the responsibility of the institution which receives or is accountable to the DHEW for the funds awarded for the support of the activity. In order to provide for the adequate discharge of this institutional responsibility, it is the policy of the Department that no grant or contract for an activity involving human subjects shall be made unless the application for such support has been reviewed and approved by an appropriate institutional committee. (Reference: "Institutional Guide to DHEW Policy on the Protection of Human Subjects.")

1. TITLE OF PROPOSAL

Valdez Native Council Educational Referal Project

2. PROJECT DIRECTOR/PROGRAM DIRECTOR/FELLOW Rick Nelson, President POSITION TITLE	3. INSTITUTIONAL COMPONENT OR DEPARTMENT valdez Native Council

4. CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AS APPLICABLE:

☒ A. This application does not propose any activities that would involve human beings who might be considered subjects, human material, or personal data from primary or secondary sources.

☐ B. This is to CERTIFY that this application which does propose activities involving human subjects has been reviewed and approved by our institutional committee on the date of in accordance with the DHEW policy and the institutional assurance on file with the DHEW. (The review date should be recent; certification is invalid if review date would precede award date by more than one year.)

☐ C. This is to CERTIFY that this application which proposes to involve human subjects is pending review on the date of in accordance with the DHEW policy and the institutional assurance on file with the DHEW. If the committee does not review and approve the proposal by or on the date certified, the agency office requesting this certification will be notified immediately by telephone, telegraph, or mail. (Review date should precede requested or planned date of award by at least one month whenever possible.)

☐ D. This application proposes to involve human subjects. This institution does not now have an active assurance on file with the DHEW. I understand that information on the assurance procedure will be received should the application become eligible for an award.

5. SIGNATURE OF INSTITUTIONAL OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN PROPOSALS	DATE Feb. 27, 1976
6. TITLE President, Valdez Native Council	TELEPHONE NO. *(Code, No., Extension)* 907-835-4635

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION *(Street, City, State, ZIP code)*

Valdez Native Council, Pouch SF, Valdez, Alaska 99686

NOTE TO AGENCY: This form should NOT be included with application forms that have provision for human subject certification. It may be used to request certification, or correction of certification.

HEW 596 (Formerly NIH 1611)
8-72

ENCLOSE THIS FORM WITH THE PROPOSAL OR RETURN IT TO THE AGENCY REQUESTING ITS COMPLETION

APPLICATION FOR AN INDIAN EDUCATION GRANT UNDER TITLE IV, PART C

By: Rick Nelson
President
Valdez Native Council
Pouch SE
Valdez, Alaska 99686

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

I. Introduction - The Valdez Native Council is a non-profit corporation serving the social and cultural needs of Alaskan Natives in Valdez.

The council was formed in response to social and economic problems created by impact of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The council is in the process of developing a comprehensive plan to lessen the social and economic dislocations of Alaskan Natives in Valdez by applying for financial and technical assistance from federal agencies.

Under Title IV (13.536 Federal Cataloque of Domestic Assistance) Part C of the Indian Education Act and in compliance with Part 106 (Financial Assistance for the Improvement of Educational Opportunities for Adult Indians) sub-part B paragraphs A and B, the Valdez Native Council Plans to initiate an innovative pilot program.

This program would be primarily concerned with improving the survivability of Alaskan Natives in their transition from a rural to an urban cultural lifestyle by showing them how to fully utilize the educational and vocational services that are available. A secondary objective is to develop a more comprehensive needs assessment to determine if this program should be continued revised, or expanded.

II. Need for this program - This year represents an opportune time to initiate a pilot demonstration program in Valdez. At present, due to the construction of the oil terminal facility,

Valdez is, "where the action is". Even though the stable local native population is small, the transient native population representing persons who are both looking for work and actually working is quite large.

At any given time in Valdez, there are approximately four hundred Alaskan Natives. About one-hundred persons are actual residents of Valdez. Of th se Susan Huey who operates the Valdez Learning Center, G.E.D. program has been able to contact fourteen persons who are without a high school diploma. This closely reflects the twelve percent rate found in the entire population of Valdez as determined in a study conducted by Micheal Barring-Gould of the University of Alaska at Anchorage.

As for the transient native worker who lives at one of the construction camps in Valdez there are no statistics available as Aleyeska either does not maintain them or does not release them. It is estimated from various sources that approximately three hundred Native Alaskans are employed at the construction camps.

Another figure that has been estimated due to lack of current data is that only twenty percent of the natives in the Chugach Region have a high school degree (The 2(c) Report stated that only fifteen percent had high school degrees in 1970. - see appendix).

As the average pipeline worker only lasts from three to six months this represents a total population pool of persons who would qualify for this program of two-hundred and fifty persons to four-hundred and eighty persons, plus the local native population.

The Resource Planner, therefore, is in a strategic position.

Most of the Alaskan Natives are working in unskilled positions. As construction nears completion employment will shift towards skilled positions and many Alaskan Natives as a result will be laid-off. The Resource Planner as a member of the local community, will have access to informal channels of communication not normally open to others and will therefore be able to have contact with these persons. He will also be in a position to aide persons who come from other villages who hope to find unskilled employment but find that there is no longer a need.

Thus, by being "on the spot" and sharing the cultural values of the people that he is aiding he will be able to translate the changing employment pattern into appropriate educational and vocational programs. For one of the major problems experienced by persons coming from remote villages without access to information sources usually available to an urban person in the lower forty-eight is what are the options available? By answering this question the Resource Planner will be aiding those people who desire to succeed in today's society but need additional educational and vocational training.

Should the needs assessment study show that this program is needed and should it be succesful, it could be expanded into a regional program. In the near future it is expected that construction for a gas pipeline will be approved. When construction begins other programs such as this located in towns near the work camps would be able to continue to identify persons who are Alaskan Natives who need additional educational and vocational training inorder to obtain skilled jobs as unskilled employment is phased out.

III. Goals and objectives - The primary purpose of this program will be to improve the survivability of Alaskan Natives in their transition from a rural subsistance life style into an urban cash economy. This will be accomplished by improving the access to educational and vocational programs through counseling, referral and information dissimination.

It is hoped that the native person using this program will upon completion posses the educational and vocational skills necessary for him to function sucessesfully in an urban setting.

An additional objective will be the development of a needs assessment study to determine if this program needs to be revised inorder to meet any previously undetermined native needs.

IV. Work plan - The Resource Planner will be hired by the board of directors of the Valdez Native Council. Initially he will be sent to Anchorage to receive staff training in counseling and community relations at the University of Alaska.

After returning to Valdez the Resource Planner will be setting up an office at the University of Alaska's Valdez Learning Center. Operating out of this office the Resource Planner will be developing the lines of communications with the Alaskan Natives in Valdez and the resource agencies that he will be working with such as the Learning Center, Valdez High School Correspondence Course, Seward Skill Center, Apprentice Outreach Program, Win Program, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Aleyeska Manpower Training Programs.

The Resource Planner will also be charged with developing a Needs Assessment Study to obtain the statistical data needed to show that this program should be continued or how it should be revised, and how well it is operating. After the tenth month of

operation the Board of Directors of the Valdez Native Council will review the Needs Assessment Study and render a decision.

V. Evaluation - During the course of the year that the grant is in effect the Resource Planner will develop a needs assesment. He will obtain his statistical information by interviewing Natives who live in Valdez, and others who are transient but have used his services. He will also follow the progress of each student placed in a program.

After the tenth month of operation the Board of Directors will review the data collected, obtain feedback on the performance of the program and then determine if the program should be continued, revised, or expanded.

VI. Eligibility requirements - In complience with the guidelines of the Indian Education Act, Title IV, Part C a person to be eligible for this program must not have graduated fro high school, preferably an Alaskan Native, and at least sixteen years of age. There shall be no sex discrimination.

VII. Job descriptions -

Resource Planner:

1. Duties: The Resource Planner will interview and refer students to appropriate vocational and educational programs, after determining minium eligibility of applicants to a program by aiding each applicant in determining his goals, filling out applications, and following the students progress. He will also develop a needs assessment to evaluate the criteria for a future program.

2. Responsibilities: The Resource Planner will be responsible to the Board of Directors of the Valdez Native Council for the daily operation of the program.

3. Qualifications: The person hired to be the Resource Planner, should be a high school graduate, preferably an Alaskan Native, familiar with the needs of the Alaskan Natives in the Valdez area and able to translate their needs into a form which will enable them to participate successfully in programs to which they have been referred. It is also desiarable that the applicant have at least one year of experience in counceling or related work.

Board of Directors Valdez Native Council:

1. Duties: To hire and supervise the Resource Planner. After the tenth month of operation to evaluate the program and determine if and how it should be revised inorder to better meet Native needs.

2. Responsibilities: To make sure that the program is operated within the guidelines of Title IV, Part C of the Indian Education Act. Also negiotiating any contractual services, approving, and supervising all expenditures.

3. Qualifications - Elected by the membership pf the Valdez Native Council as established by the Articles of Incorporation of the Valdez Native Council.

VIII. Proposed Budget:

1. Personel

Resource Planner ($12,000)	75%	$8,000
Employee Benefits	20%	1,600
		$9,600 Total

2. Contract Services

Tuition for one Adult Basic Education Course ($50 per student x 25 students)	$1,250
Bookkeeping (4 hours/month at $5/hr. x 12)	240
Staff Training ($100 tuition and books)	100

Xerox (200 sheets/month at $.10/sheet x 12)	$ 240	
	$1,830	Total

3. Rental:

Office (250 sq. ft. @ $1.75 per sq. ft. @ $437.50/month x 12)	$5,250	
Typewriter, Utilities, Janitorial Services ($200/month x 12)	2,400	
Telephone (Basic rate $17/month + $150/month long distance x 12)	2,004	
	$9,654	Total

4. Consumable Supplies

Pens, stationary, envelopes, postage ($50/month x 12)	$ 600	
Brochures, and other preprinted material	250	
	$ 850	Total

5. Travel & Per Diem

Staff travel (12 trips @ $90 each)	$1,080	
Staff Per diem (24 days @ $50 each)	1,200	
	$2,280	Total

6. Total Grant Budget $24,214

7. University of Alaska inkind contibution

Office space for one year	$ 4,050	
Typewriter, janitorial services,& utilities	2,400	
	$ 6,450	Total

8. Total Federal Funds Requested less inkind $17,764

APPENDIX

Social and economic statement - Alaska today is undergoing rapid changes in it's traditional rural lifestyle due to the demands for it's natural resources. Since the energy crises of 1974 this change has accelerated; brining with it more people, money, and material.

Valdez is located in the Chugach Region and is the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Valdez has experienced severe economic and social dislocations. In less than three years the population of Valdez has grown from 1,273 persons to 6,670 persons. This influx has created a large pool of transient persons who work on the pipeline, which now comprises most of the population of Valdez, and who do not consider it their permanent home. The rapid population growth has also resulted in extreme shortages of living and working space. This in turn has resulted in an inflationary spiral. According to Herbert Lehfeldt, the City Manager of Valdez, the cost of living there is 37% greater than Anchorage, or approximately 70% greater than Los Angeles.

The City of Valdez has not responded to solving the social, economic and recreational problems created by impact. This is due to the fact that this is the final year of major construction for the Pipeline. After construction is completed in 1977 the population is expected to fall to a level which will reflect its true state in relation to an operating oil terminal facility. The City Administration is then expected to move on the outstanding problems. Until then it will be up to outside sources to ease impact.

Cost of living statement - Depending on one's location in Alaska the cost of living is approximately thirty to seventy percent greater than the lower forty-eight states. The high cost of living is due to the lack of sufficient agricultural and manufacturing production necessary to meet population demand. This results in a large transportation cost necessary in shipping goods from Seattle to Anchorage to meet the demand.

In Valdez the problem is compounded. With the construction of the terminal facility for the Trans-Alaska the Valdez economy has been disrupted by the influx of highly paid workers and the shortage in facilities. A motel room, without T.V. rents for $50 a night, a three bedroom house rents for $1000 a month, and even a hamburger is $3.60.

Thus, the costs listed in the proposal should be viewed in an Alaskan context.

AGEING

(2)

Jones
SB 319
Stevens 17.9
8.1

JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN
WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
JOHN C. STENNIS, MISS.
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
HERBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
GALE W. MC GEE, WYO.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, N. MEX.
DANIEL K. INOUYE, HAWAII
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, S.C.
BIRCH BAYH, IND.
THOMAS F. EAGLETON, MO.
LAWTON CHILES, FLA.
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CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII
EDWARD W. BROOKE, MASS.
MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG.
TED STEVENS, ALASKA
CHARLES MC C. MATHIAS, JR., MD.
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, PA.
HENRY BELLMON, OKLA.

JAMES R. CALLOWAY
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 30, 1975

Honorable George Hohman
Chairman
Senate Health, Education, and
Social Services Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear George:

This is to follow up on my March 17 letter to you regarding the Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee's inquiry about the status of state funds for Alaska Pioneers under federal tax laws.

As you will note in the enclosed letter from IRS Commissioner Alexander, payments to Alaska Pioneers cannot be considered tax exempt unless the payments are specifically intended for public welfare payments--not to provide an incentive to continue uninterrupted residence in the state, as provided in the Alaska Longevity Bonus Act.

You will note on page 2 that Commissioner Alexander states that the relief sought by your Committee for Alaska Pioneers in this matter can be accomplished only through legislative enactment.

I hope that this information will be of benefit to you and to your colleagues on the Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee.

If you or any other members of the Committee require any further information concerning this matter, please do not hesitate to let me know.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

TED STEVENS
United States Senator

Enclosures

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

Commissioner

Washington, DC 20224

APR 21 1975

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Stevens:

This is in reply to your letter dated March 17, 1975, in which you inquire on behalf of the Alaska Senate's Health, Education, and Social Services Committee as to the includibility in gross income for Federal income tax purposes of payments made under the Alaska Statutes, Title 47, Chapter 45, sections 10 to 170 (Alaska Longevity Bonus Act) effective January 1, 1973.

Section 47.45.010 of the statute in question grants a bonus of $100 per month to persons 65 years of age and over who have maintained a continuous domicile in the territory or state of Alaska for 25 years. Such bonus will be paid only as long as an eligible person continuously retains a domicile in Alaska. Section 47.45.170 states the purpose of the statute is to provide an incentive to continue uninterrupted residence in the state and under no circumstances shall be considered a form, type or manner of public relief, as such bonuses are not predicated on need. Section 47.45.120 provides no bonus received may be exempt from a Federal tax requirement.

Section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code provides, in pertinent part, that gross income means all income from whatever source derived unless otherwise excluded by law. However, payments made under legislatively provided public assistance or welfare benefit programs are not includible in a recipient's gross income. See, for example, the enclosed copy of Revenue Ruling 63-136, 1963-2 Cumulative Bulletin 19, which holds that benefit payments made to individuals undergoing training or retraining under either the Area Redevelopment Act or the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 are not includible in the gross incomes of the recipients.

An examination of the applicable law which specifically exempts certain types of income from inclusion in gross income fails to disclose any provision which would render the payments made under the Alaska Longevity Bonus Act excludable from a recipient's gross income.

Honorable Ted Stevens

Further, we do not feel that the payments are in the nature of public welfare payments in that while the Alaska Longevity Act recognizes the economic hardships suffered in the past by many elderly Alaskans it specifically provides that the payments are not predicated upon need and are not to be considered as public relief.

It would appear, therefore, that the relief sought by the Alaska State Senate's Health, Education and Social Services Committee may be achieved only through legislative enactment.

We regret the delay in responding and hope it has not caused you any inconvenience.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

/s/ Donald C. Alexander

Commissioner

Enclosure:

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

...y Act are treated as community ... laws applicable to such income, ...eived one-half by each spouse. ... the husband (both real and per- ...before marriage, as well as that ... or descent, and the increase of all property of the husband. Vernon's ...613. Corresponding property of ...e wife. Vernon's Annotated Civil ...y acquired by either the husband ... that which is the separate prop- ...mon property of the husband and ...ons, article 2613.

Bacon, 282 U.S. 122 (1930), Ct. D. ... held that the interest of a wife in ... vested interest and that one- ... therefore, her income. It is the ... all property accumulated during ...less it was received by gift, devise, *Chase Manhattan Bank*, 259 Fed. 359 U.S. 915 (1959)), but this rule ...the separate character of funds or ...er property is transmitted to the ...*ounds v. Commissioner*, 106 Fed. ... of property as community or as ...s law at the time it is acquired, ...ted as contemplating the inception ...v. *Horace L. Bruce*, 197 S.W. (2d) ...services performed as an employee ...e of services. *C. J. Wrightsman* v. ...39), affirmed, 111 Fed. (2d) 227

...benefit paid under section 202(a) ...Act to a primary beneficiary may ...ings" or "earned" in the sense that ...an individual who has had wages ...to the social security tax, a worker's ...degree to which he was called upon ...an by taxation (*Flemming v. Nestor-Athere* v. *Ephesus Nestor*, 363 U.S. ... U.S. 854 (1960)), or, in the case ...e amount of taxes paid by his em- ...efit is, therefore, not in the nature ...on payments (see the *Nestor* case), ...d by an employer for past services, ...l Government in promotion of the ...v. *George P. Davis*, 301 U.S. 619 ...ermined only as a particular pay- ... Therefore, it is held that no pay- ...it is "acquired" as property within ...property laws of Texas until the ...ividual becomes entitled to such

Since all property acquired during marriage and domicile in Texas other than the increase of separate funds and property acquired by gift, devise or descent is community property (subject to an exception which has no application to a "pension or annuity" which is not in the nature of a purchased annuity), it is further held that when a fully insured individual is married and domiciled in Texas on the date he becomes entitled to a payment of a primary old-age insurance benefit under section 202(a) of Title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, such payment is community property and is divided between the husband and wife for the purpose of determining the limitation on retirement income of each spouse under section 37(d) of the Code.

Revenue Ruling 55-308, C.B. 1955-2, 17, is hereby modified to remove therefrom the implication that, for purposes of computing the retirement income credit, the community or separate character of old-age insurance benefit payments to a primary beneficiary under the Social Security Act is determined at the time the beneficiary's wages subject to taxation under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act are earned.

Revenue Ruling 63-168, page 9, holds, as far as is here pertinent, that the character of a civil service retirement annuity, paid under the compulsory program under the Civil Service Retirement Act, as separate or as community property is determined under the community property laws of California, Washington and Idaho by the marital status and domicile of the employee during the performance of the services to which the annuity is attributable.

That Revenue Ruling is distinguishable from the instant ruling because of the difference between the types of retirement benefits involved. Unlike an old-age insurance benefit paid under the Social Security Act, which is considered to be a payment in promotion of the general welfare and is not taxed, a civil service retirement annuity is taxed as an employee annuity under section 72 of the Code (Rev. Rul. 56-539, C.B. 1956-2, 281), and the taxable portion of the annuity is considered to be in the nature of deferred compensation paid by the employer.

Accordingly, for the purpose of determining whether a regular civil service retirement annuity is separate or community property, such annuity represents earnings and has its inception in the performance of services by the employee.

SUBCHAPTER B—COMPUTATION OF TAXABLE INCOME

PART I—DEFINITION OF GROSS INCOME, ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, AND TAXABLE INCOME

SECTION 61—GROSS INCOME DEFINED

26 CFR 1.61-1: Gross income. Rev. Rul. 63-136

Benefit payments made to individuals undergoing training or retraining under either the Area Redevelopment Act or the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 are not includible in the gross income of the recipients.

You have requested whether benefit payments received by individuals undergoing training or retraining under the Area Redevelopment Act, 75 Stat. 47-63, or the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, 76 Stat. 23-35, are includible in the gross income of the recipients.

The Area Redevelopment Act provides for certain types of Federal assistance to areas of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment, which have been designated redevelopment areas, for the purpose of aiding such areas in financing their redevelopment.

The purpose of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 is to deal with the problems of unemployment resulting from technological developments and structural changes in the economy.

Both of these Acts authorize the Secretary of Labor to enter into agreements under which payments are made to the several states for the purpose of enabling them, as agents of the United States, to make weekly payments to individuals selected for training or retraining under one of the Acts. Payments made under either of the Acts are equal to the amount of the average weekly unemployment compensation payment payable for a week of total unemployment by the state making such payment. Both Acts also provide that no retraining payment may be made to any person for any week for which he has received, or is seeking, unemployment compensation under any Federal or state unemployment compensation law; however, these provisions do not prevent a person from receiving training or retraining benefits for any week for which it is later determined that he was not eligible to receive unemployment compensation.

The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 authorizes the payment of benefits to persons undergoing on-the-job training. However, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made to such a person is reduced by an amount which bears the same ratio to the payment as the number of compensated hours per week bears to forty hours. That Act also authorizes additional payments for transportation and subsistence in the case of persons whose training is provided in facilities which are not within commuting distance of their regular place of residence.

Revenue Ruling 56-652, C.B. 1956-2, 21, and I.T. 3230, C.B. 1938-2, 136, hold that unemployment compensation payments made by a state or Federal agency are not subject to Federal income tax in the hands of the recipients. A similar position has been taken with respect to other payments which were made in the interest of the general welfare. See Revenue Ruling 57-102, C.B. 1957-1, 26, which holds that benefit payments received by a blind person from the State of Pennsylvania constitute disbursements from a general welfare fund in the interest of the general public and are not includible in the gross income of the recipients. See also Revenue Ruling 151, C.B. 1953-2, 112, and I.T. 3447, C.B. 1941-1, 191.

Benefit payments made under the Area Redevelopment Act and the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 are intended to aid the recipients in their efforts to acquire new skills that will enable them to obtain better employment opportunities, and, as such, fall in the same category as other unemployment relief payments made for the promotion of the general welfare.

Accordingly, it is held that such payments are not includible in the gross income of the recipients.

Rev. Rul. 61-213

Income directly derived from the land held in trust by the United States Government for the Sac and Fox Indians in the State of Oklahoma comes within the application of Revenue Ruling 56-342, C.B. 1956-2, 20, as modified by Revenue Ruling 58-16, C.B. 1962-1, 7, and may be excluded from the gross income of such Indians for Federal income tax purposes.

Advice has been requested whether income directly derived from allotted lands held in trust by the United States Government for individual members of the Sac and Fox Indians in the State of Oklahoma comes within the application of Revenue Ruling 56-342, C.B. 1956-2, 20, and may be excluded from the gross income of such Indians for Federal income tax purposes.

Revenue Ruling 56-342 states that income held in trust for, or received by, the patent holder which is derived directly from allotted and restricted Indian lands while such lands are held by the United States, as trustee, in accordance with section 5 of the General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887, 24 Stat. 389, as originally enacted, is exempt from Federal income tax.

The General Allotment Act provided for the division of certain tribal lands among individual Indians. This Act, however, did not apply to all Indian lands. Section 8 of the Act, 24 Stat. 391, as originally enacted, provided, in part, as follows:

* * * the provisions of this Act shall not extend to the territory occupied by the * * * Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory. * * *.

Although it would at first appear that the provisions of the General Allotment Act did not apply to the Fox and the Sac Indians in Oklahoma, legislation subsequent to such Act had the effect of bringing those Tribes within the Act. When the Territory of Oklahoma was established by the Organic Act of May 2, 1890, 26 Stat. 81, it was carved out of the Indian Territory, part of which was occupied by the Sac and the Fox Indians. Thus, the lands of the Sac and Fox Indians came within the boundaries of that Territory and were removed from the Indian Territory. Subsequently, Public Resolution 31, Fifty-seventh Congress, First Session, 32 Stat. 744, was approved. This resolution, as approved, provided, in part, as follows:

Insofar as not otherwise specially provided, all allotments in severalty to Indians, within the Indian Territory, shall be made in conformity to the provisions of the Act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," and other general Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and shall be subject to all the restrictions and carry all the privileges incident to allotments made under said Act and other general Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

It can be seen that the above-quoted provision extended the General Allotment Act, generally, to cover all allotments in severalty to Indians out of the Indian Territory. Since such provision was approved after the lands of the Sacs and Foxes had been removed from the Indian Territory, the Act is applicable to such lands.

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Office of the Commissioner / Pouch H, Juneau 99801

April 12, 1974

8.1

The Honorable George Hohman
Alaska State Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Hohman:

Pursuant to your request, attached herewith are three pages of the State of Alaska, 1970 Population Statistics based upon the 1970 U.S. Census figures.

Attachment A is of those persons 55 years or older.

Attachment B is of those persons 60 years or older.

Attachment C is of those persons 65 or older.

Additionally, the Alaska Comprehensive Study on Aging reflects the following age distribution by Service Region of the population 60 years of age and over.

Age	Northern Region	Southcentral Region	Southeastern Region	State Mean
60-64 years	42.3%	47.2%	38.0%	43.5%
65-69 years	25.2	25.2	27.0	25.7
70-74 years	13.6	11.7	14.4	12.9

75-79 years	8.3	6.2	9.4	7.6
80 years & over	10.6	9.7	11.2	10.3
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	3,005	5,903	3,289	12,197

If you require any additional information, I will gladly provide same.

Sincerely,

Frederick McGinnis

Frederick McGinnis
Commissioner

FM: MDP: bal
cc: Office of Aging
Budget and Management

STATE OF ALASKA

Attachment "A"

1970 POLULATION STATISTICS

TOTAL POPULATION	302,173
White	238,182 or 79%
Negro	8,965 or 3%
OTHER (Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, Etc.)	55,026 or 18%
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 65 and over	6,887 or 2.28%
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 55 and over	20,747 or 6.86%
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 45 and over	47,686 or 15.78%

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

AGE:	45-54	55-59	60-61	62-64	65-74	75 +
MALE:	14,746	4,881	1,371	1,618	2,651	1,205
FEMALE:	12,193	3,669	1,078	1,243	2,053	978
TOTAL	26,939	8,550	2,449	2,961	4,704	2,183

POPULATION BY CENSUS DIVISIONS

LOCATION:	TOTAL POP.	POP. 55+	SEX	PERCENTAGE
Aleutian Islands	8,057	327	(M-204 F-103)	4.05%
Anchorage	124,542	6,455	(M-3453 F-3000)	5.18%
Angoon	503	98	(M-62 F-36)	19.48%
Barrow	2,663	194	(M-114 F-80)	7.28%
Bethel	7,579	536	(M-303 F-233)	7.07%
Bristol Bay Borough	1,147	65	(M-40 F-25)	5.66%
Bristol Bay	3,485	298	(M-191 F-107)	8.55%
Cordova - McCarthy	1,857	236	(M-161 F-76)	12.58%
Fairbanks	45,864	2,180	(M-1248 F-932)	4.75%
Haines	1,504	200	(M-108 F-92)	13.29%
Juneau	13,556	1,510	(M-804 F-706)	11.13%
Kenai Cook Inlet	14,250	996	(M-614 F-382)	6.98%
Ketchikan	10,041	1,239	(M-670 F-569)	12.33%
Kobuk	4,434	388	(M-198 F-192)	8.75%
Kodiak	4,409	604	(M-367 F-237)	13.69%
Kuskokwim	2,306	191	(M-117 F-74)	8.28%
Matanuska - Susitna	6,509	818	(M-485 F-333)	12.56%
Nome	5,749	569	(M-410 F-259)	9.89%
Outer Ketchikan	1,676	129	(M-73 F-56)	7.69%
Prince of Wales	2,106	263	(M-167 F-96)	12.48%
Seward	2,336	380	(M-224 F-156)	16.26%
Sitka	6,109	748	(M-404 F-344)	12.24%
Skagway - Yakutat	2,157	290	(M-178 F-112)	13.44%
Southeast Fairbanks	4,179	223	(M-135 F-88)	5.33%
Upper Yukon	1,684	186	(M-111 F-75)	11.04%
Valdes-Chitina-Whittier	3,098	348	(M-212 F-136)	11.23%
Wade Hampton	3,917	263	(M-149 F-114)	6.71%
Wrangell- Petersburg	4,913	627	(M-354 F-273)	12.75%
Yukon - Koyukuk	4,752	404	(M-270 F-134)	8.50%

Included population correction (+1791)

STATE OF ALASKA

Attachment "B"

1970 POPULATION STATISTICS

TOTAL POPULATION	302,173	
White	238,182	or 79%
Negro	8,965	or 3%
OTHER (Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, etc.)	55,026	or 18%
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 65 and over	6,887	or 2.28%
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 55 and over	20,747	or 6.86%
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 45 and over	47,686	or 15.78%

POPULATION by AGE and SEX

AGE:	45-54	55-59	60-61	62-64	65-74	75+
MALE:	14,746	4,881	1,371	1,618	2,651	1,205
FEMALE:	12,193	3,669	1,078	1,243	2,053	978
TOTAL:	26,939	8,550	2,449	2,861	4,704	2,183

POPULATION by CENSUS DIVISIONS

LOCATION	TOTAL POP.	POP. 60+	SEX	PERCENTAGE
Aleutian Islands	8,057	165	(M-106 F-59)	2.05
Anchorage	124,542	3,450	(M-1791 F-1659)	2.77
Angoon	503	67	(M-43 F-24)	13.32
Barrow	2,663	122	(M-78 F-44)	4.58
Bethel	7,579	327	(M-186 F-141)	4.31
Bristol Bay Borough	1,147	45	(M-26 F-19)	3.92
Bristol Bay	3,485	190	(M-128 F-62)	4.51
Cordova - McCarthy	1,857	148	(M-102 F-46)	7.96
Fairbanks	45,864	1,149	(M-649 F-500)	2.50
Haines	1,504	119	(M-54 F-65)	9.12
Juneau	13,556	922	(M-478 F-444)	8.01
Kenai Cook In	14,250	569	(M-355 F-214)	3.99
Ketchikan	10,041	818	(M-444 F-374)	8.15
Kobuk	4,434	260	(M-128 F-132)	5.86
Kodiak	4,409	361	(M-224 F-137)	8.18
Kuskokwim	2,306	132	(M-81 F-51)	5.72
Matanuska - Susitna	6,509	519	(M-317 F-202)	7.97
Nome	5,749	352	(M-193 F-159)	6.12
Outer Ketchikan	1,676	83	(M-46 F-37)	4.95
Prine of Wales	2,106	155	(M-97 F-58)	7.35
Seward	2,336	250	(M-138 F-112)	10.70
Sitka	6,109	509	(M-284 F-225)	8.33
Skagway - Yakutat	2,157	199	(M-125 F-74)	9.22
Southeast Fairbanks	4,179	133	(M-82 F-51)	3.18
Upper Yukon	1,684	124	(M-78 F-46)	7.36
Valdes-Chitina-Whittier	3,098	206	(M-129 F-77)	6.65
Wade Hampton	3,197	168	(M-95 F-73)	4.29
Wrangell - Petersburg	4,913	417	(M-235 F-182)	8.48
Yukon - Koyukuk	4,752	238	(M-153 F-85)	5.01

Included population correction (+1791)

Attachment "C"

STATE OF ALASKA

1970 POPULATION STATISTICS

TOTAL POPULATION.....302,173
White.....238,182 or 79%
Negro.....8,965 or 3%
OTHER (Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, etc).55,026 or 18%

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION: 65 and over.....6,887 or 2.28%
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION: 55 and over.....20,747 or 6.86%
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION: 45 and over.....47,686 or 15.78%

POPULATION by AGE AND SEX:

AGE:	45-54	55-59	60-61	62-64	65-74	75 +
MALE:	14,746	4,881	1,371	1,618	2,651	1,205
FEMALE:	12,193	3,669	1,078	1,243	2,053	978
TOTA:	26,939	8,550	2,449	2,861	4,704	2,183

POPULATION by CENSUS DIVISIONS:

LOCATION:	TOTAL POP.	POP. 65 +	SEX	PERCENTAGE
Aleutian Islands	8,057	78	(M- 54 F- 24)	0.96%
Anchorage	124,542	1,729	(M-890 F-837)	1.38%
Angoon	503	50	(M- 34 F- 16)	9.94%
Barrow	2,663	75	(M- 47 F- 28)	2.82%
Bethel	7,579	217	(M-129 F- 88)	2.86%
Bristol Bay Borough	1,147	26	(M- 15 F- 11)	2.27%
Bristol Bay	3,485	105	(M- 71 F- 34)	3.00%
Cordova - McCarthy	1,857	82	(M- 58 F- 24)	4.41%
Fairbanks	45,864	573	(M-309 F-264)	1.25%
Haines	1,504	74	(M- 30 F- 44)	4.92%
Juneau	13,556	512	(M-259 F-253)	3.77%
Kenai Cook Inlet	14,250	310	(M-193 F-117)	2.17%
Ketchikan	10,041	515	(M-276 F-239)	5.13%
Kobuk	4,434	172	(M- 86 F- 86)	3.88%
Kodiak	4,409	210	(M-133 F- 77)	4.76%
Kuskokwim	2,306	77	(M- 56 F- 21)	3.34%
Matanuska - Susitna	6,509	308	(M-201 F-107)	4.73%
Nome	5,749	225	(M-125 F-100)	3.91%
Outer Ketchikan	1,676	53	(M- 29 F- 24)	3.16%
Prince of Wales	2,106	76	(M- 43 F- 33)	3.60%
Seward	2,336	160	(M- 91 F- 69)	6.85%
Sitka	6,109	360	(M-201 F-159)	5.89%
Skagway - Yakutat	2,157	140	(M- 84 F- 56)	6.49%
Southeast Fairbanks	4,179	71	(M- 45 F- 26)	1.69%
Upper Yukon	1,684	81	(M- 48 F- 33)	4.81%
Valdes-Chitina-Whittier	3,098	107	(M- 66 F- 41)	3.45%
Wade Hampton	3,917	103	(M- 58 F- 45)	2.63%
Wrangell- Petersburg	4,913	259	(M-142 F-117)	5.27%
Yukon - Koyukuk	4,752	139	(M- 83 F- 56)	2.92%

Included population correction (+1791)

File OPAC

Older Persons Action Group, Inc.

CENTRAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 8812
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508
PHONE 272-9317

MABEL T. CAVERLY SENIOR CENTER
1111 EAST 5TH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE 274-9361

BLACK ARTS & MT. VIEW NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER
PHONE 274-6133

ANCHORAGE AREA FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
PHONE 279-7457

SENIOR CITIZENS OF THE INTERIOR NORTH
FAIRBANKS

March 21, 1975

Senator George Hohman
Chairman Hess Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Hohman:

The Mabel T. Caverly Senior Center respectfully requests your permission to hold a public hearing on Saturday, March 29th in Anchorage relative to bills concerned with the Elderly (SB 196, SB 219, SB 201 & SB 176).

Our reason for requesting a local hearing is that many Elderly persons wishing to testify are unable to travel to Juneau because of physical disabilities as well as the prohibitive cost of air travel.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience, so we may alert the Senior Citizens? Thank you for your personal attention.

Sincerely,

Bernice Cease

Bernice Cease
Director
Mabel T. Caverly Senior Center

File - (4)

Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce

P. O. BOX 2637 — KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
Telephone 907 225-3184

March 3, 1975

WILLIAM L. BAKER
General Manager

Senator George Hohman
State Capitol Building
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Hohman:

Our Chamber is planning its annual visitation to Juneau in a short time and hopes to discuss some matters of mutual interest with you. In the meantime, we hope you will consider some items of immediate interest and their possible effect on Greater Ketchikan.

Some of our civic leaders testified before the House Committee on Health, Education and Social Affairs requesting a Pioneers' Home for this area. This project has been under study for several years and there are 800 or more persons over 60 who might qualify; so we do need the Pioneer Home Legislation and the unanimous "do pass" vote from the House Committee. It is hoped you will support this Legislation on its way through the session.

Senators Robert Ziegler and Pete Meland have offered a measure to start planning the designing a bridge to connect the new international airport on Gravina Island with the city of Ketchikan, which is located across Tongass Narrows. Its construction would lead to development of Pennock Island, which lies between Gravina and Ketchikan, as well as Gravina itself near the airport. The bridge would eliminate a costly and expensive airport ferry service operated by the Gateway Borough and speed up the flow of traffic to and from the airport. The State Highway Department has prepared studies on four proposed routes.

A pending measure on Workmen's Compensation, which would average the payroll income from all Alaskans, would work a hardship on existing industry in Southeastern Alaska. Existing operators and those coming onto the scene from native corporations have a high-cost, high freight rate barrier that excludes them from most stateside markets in some fields, including lumber. The chief



KETCHIKAN RAINBIRD

buyer of lumber products in recent years, Japan, is suffering from galloping inflation, high fuel costs and high interest rates. Some 3,000 people depend on the timber industry in our area for jobs and the past few months have seen unemployment increasing rapidly due to the depressed market. Anything that can sustain employment in these industries will reduce unemployment costs, keep many Alaskans in a self-supporting situation and maintain schools, utilities and other public services needed in the area. By increasing the cost of doing business in Alaska, we make our basic industry less able to compete for the markets of similar industry down south.

Most coastal towns in Alaska depend on seafoods for major income and with consumers unable to afford king or tanner crab or even canned salmon, any artificial increase in costs of producing these products deals Alaskans a costly blow. The crab fleet has taken a real beating this year due to the falling demand. Prices paid to fishermen in our area must go down as a result of this depressed market. It can hardly be called a wise move to hitch costs of timber and seafood production to a booming demand for oil and natural gas. As a matter of record, Alaskans last fall voted to use part of the petroleum royalty income to help restore waning salmon stocks and even improve timber stands, to assure a varied economy throughout Alaska and a stable continuity for our renewable resource industry.

Since you Legislators are working for a better statewide economy, I know you will consider these factors before reaching decisions on the matters discussed herein. It is better to sustain the industry we have than to contribute to its demise. By averaging in the huge inflated wages of pipeline workers with those of the depressed areas, the depressed industries will suffer. We hope you will vote against this further burden on our renewable resource industries.

Sincerely yours,

Robin Taylor

Robin Taylor
President

RLT:svw

Nee Bet
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Older Persons Action Group, Inc.

CENTRAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 8812
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508
PHONE 272-9317

MABEL T. CAVERLY SENIOR CENTER
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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE 274-9361

BLACK ARTS & MT. VIEW NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER
PHONE 274-6133

ANCHORAGE AREA FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
PHONE 279-7457

SENIOR CITIZENS OF THE INTERIOR NORTH
FAIRBANKS

January 10, 1975

Senator George Hohman
Box 100
Bethel, Ak. 99559

Dear Senator Hohman:

The Older Persons Action Group asks you to direct your personal attention to the enclosed proposed legislation which has been badly needed in Alaska for many years and at this time has become mandatory.

No part of State government represents the elderly. Alaska is far behind in this respect and we strongly solicit your support in this area. Your support is needed in order to accomplish this in the pending legislative session.

Please be assured of our continued cocperation.

Sincerely,

Nona R McVickar

(Mrs.) Nona R. McVickar
Executive Director
Older Persons Action Group

NRM:ek
Encl.

Older Persons Action Group, Inc.

CENTRAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 8812
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508
PHONE 272-9317

MABEL T. CAVERLY, SENIOR CENTER
1111 EAST 5th AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

CHUGIAK SENIOR CENTER
PHONE 688-2677

FAIRMONT CENTER
279-9879

FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM
274-2914

ALASKA COMMISSION ON AGING

Every state but Wyoming now has a specific agency dealing with the problems of the aged. However, with increasing numbers of older people, and increasing public understanding of their needs, it may be necessary to modify many of the existing agencies. The proposed statute is important in three ways. First, it presents a more detailed description of the functions a Commission on Aging should perform. Second, the statute extends the structure of the Commission by authorizing local governmental units to establish local Commissions and by providing for assistant directors to assist the local Commissions. Third, it clarifies the division of functions between the Commission and its Director and his staff.

Section 1 establishes the Commission and states its functions. In addition to the more traditional functions of gathering and disseminating information, coordinating services and making proposals, it is provided that the Commission shall evaluate existing programs and stimulate public understanding of the problems of the aging. Commission evaluation should contribute to improving program efficiency. Better public under standing of the needs of the aging will make them easier to meet.

Section 2 details the structure of the Commission. The controlling goal is to insure the awareness and responsiveness of the Commission to the political problems of the executive and legislative branches of the state government while maintaining its independence.

Section 3 deals with meetings, quorum and compensation. While the governmental members of the Commission need not be compensated, compensation for non-governmental members may make possible service on the Commission by representatives of the most concerned group of citizens, older persons with fixed and relatively low incomes.

Under Section 4, the Administrative staff consists of the Director and his staff. The staff will include the usual clerical workers and technical advisors, but this section also provides for assistant directors, if necessary, to assist local Commissions.

Section 5 authorizes the Borough and municipalities of the State to establish Commissions which would function as the Commission on Aging does, but on a local level.

Section 6 gives the Commission general power to carry out its functions and duties and specifically grants power to establish special subcommittees, to solicit and accept gifts and grants, and to contract.

(Title, enacting clause, etc.)
SECTION 1. [Establishment of a Commission on Aging; Functions and Duties.]

There is established a Commission on Aging [in the Department of Health Social Services]. The Commission shall:

(a) gather and disseminate information and conduct hearings, conferences and special studies on problems and programs concerning the aging:

(b) coordinate, assist, and cooperate with the efforts of State departments and agencies to serve the needs of the aging, especially in the fields of education, employment, health, housing, welfare and recreation;

(c) develop, coordinate, and assist other public and private organizations which serve the aging ;

(d) propose new programs concerning the aging;

(e) evaluate existing programs and proposed legislation concerning the aging;

(f) constitute the designated State agency for administering all programs of the Federal government related to the aged requiring action within the State which are not the specific responsibility of another State agency under Federal law or which have not been entrusted specifically to another State agency;

(g) stimulate public awareness of the problems of the aging by conducting a program of public education and encourage the Governor and the Legislature to develop programs to deal with these problems

(h) conduct training programs for community leadership and service project staff.

SECTION 2. [Membership of the Commission; Chairman].

(a) The Commission shall consist of:

(1) [nine] voting members [one of whom shall be the head of the [appropriate department of the appropriate State University]]. Voting members shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of three years, staggered so that the terms of one-third of the members expire on the [appropriate date] of each year. Initial appointments shall be: one-third of the voting members for a term of one year, one-third for a term of two years, and one-third for a term of three years. Vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of any unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment. No voting member shall be an elected or appointed official of the State government.

(2) [ ] non-voting members, composed of [one member of the [appropriate upper house of the State Legislature] appointed by the [appropriate body of the upper house] for a term of two years, one member of the [appropriate lower house of the State Legislature] appointed by the [appropriate body of the lower house] for a term of two years; and the heads of the [appropriate concerned State departments or agencies] or their representatives.

(b) A chairman shall be elected from the voting membership of the Commission to serve for a term of one year.

SECTION 3. [Meetings; Compensation.]

(a) The Commission on Aging shall meet at least [four] times a year. The Chairman may call additional meetings when necessary. A majority of voting members shall constitute a quorum.

(b) Voting members shall receive [ ] dollars per day compensation for work performed as part of their official duties. All members shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties as members of the Commission.

SECTION 4. [Administrative Staff.]

(a) The Commission shall have a Director. The Director shall be appointed by the Commissioner of H.E.W.

(b) The Director is the administrative officer of the Commission and shall serve the Commission by gathering information· disseminating findings of fact and other information; forwarding proposals and evaluations to the Governor, the Legislature, and various state agencies; carrying out public education programs; conducting hearings and conferences; and performing other duties necessary for the proper operation of the Commission.

(c) The Commission may employ in accordance with the [State personnel plan] any subordinate personnel necessary to assist the Director in the performance of his duties, including clerical staff, and technical advisors. The Commission also may employ assistant directors if necessary to develop, assist and cooperate with local commissions on aging.

SECTION 5. [Local Commissions.]

Any Borough,[municipality] of this State may establish a local Commission on Aging.

SECTION 6. [Powers of the Commission.]

The Commission shall have all powers necessary to carry out the functions and duties specified in this Act, including power to establish advisory committees on special subjects, to solicit and accept gifts and grants and to contract with public and private groups to conduct its business.

---

(3)

IN REPLY REFER TO

Cross-file.
Bethel HSS
I 1 20 5 L A
0

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Bethel Agency; P.O. Box 347
Social Services
Bethel, Alaska 99559

March 6, 1975

Sen. George Hohman
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: Needs of the elderly of the Bethel area.

Dear Senator Hohman:

For the past five months this office has been interested in gaining a better understanding of a situation confronting certain elderly individuals in the Yukon-Kuskokwim region - that of having to leave the Bethel area to receive various nursing home services.

We have been wondering just how many elderly persons are leaving; where are they leaving to; why are they leaving; and what alternatives there might be to their having to leave? The purpose of this letter is to share the information that we have been able to obtain up to this point.

Our first concern was to find out as precisely as possible exactly how many elderly persons have been leaving the Bethel area in recent years to receive nursing home services. We contacted all the existing nursing home and convalescent care facilities in the State of Alaska that we were aware of. The information we received is as follows:

The Fairbanks Pioneers Home, Ketchikan General Hospital (Island View Manor Nursing Home), Cordova Community Hospital, and The Careage North Convalescent Center in Fairbanks have had no referrals or admittances to their facilities of elderly individuals from the Bethel area within the past five years. Harborview Memorial Hospital in Valdez has had no admittances of individuals over the age of 23.

Sitka Pioneer's Home had one admittance in 1974. The individual was from the village of Red Devil.

Wesleyan Nursing Home in Seward had 2 admittances in 1973 from Bethel and Kwethluk. There were 2 admittances in 1974, both from Bethel.

The Careage House in Anchorage had 2 admittances in 1974 from Bethel and Aniak.

The Ridgeview Manor in Anchorage had 2 admittances in 1972 from Bethel, 7 admittances in 1973 from Bethel (3), Aniak, Kotlik, Kalskag and Mountain Village. There was one admittance in 1974 from Bethel.

Glenmore Nursing Home in Anchorage had 3 admittances in 1970 from Bethel (2) and Tuluksak, one admittance in 1971 from Kalskag, 3 admittances in 1972 from Pitkas Point, Kongiganak, and Emmonak, 7 admittances in 1973 from Pilot Station, Sleetmute (2), Kongiganak, Bethel, St. Mary's and Napaskiak, 10 admittances in 1974 from Bethel, St. Mary's (2), Pitkas Point, Russian Mission, Chefornak, Tuntutuliak, Emmonak, Mekoryuk and Kasigluk.

Thus, from the figures we have at this time, the yearly breakdown of admittances is as follows:

1970 - 2
1971 - 1
1972 - 5
1973 - 16
1974 - 16

We sent out questionaires to the Health Aides of some 45 villages in the Yukon-Kuskokwim area. We asked them how many elderly people had left their village to go to a nursing home or convalescent care facility within the past five years. We asked them how many of these individuals were unable to take care of themselves, how many needed full time care, and how many just needed a place to live and a little bit of help. Finally, we asked them how the elderly persons on their village felt about the need for a facility for the aged (like a nursing home or an old folk's home) in the Bethel area. We welcomed any additional comments that the Health Aides had.

To date we have received replies from 23 of the village Health Aides. According to these Health Aides, 12 elderly persons have had to leave the village to receive nursing home care within recent years. The Breakdown is as follows:

Pilot Station.....2
Tuluksak.....1
Kotlik.....5
Chuathbalak 2
Aniak.....2
Total.....12

These specific village figures do not correlate precisely with received figures from the facilities that we contacted. I suppose that this could be accounted for by the fact that the Health Aide Personnel might have changed in various villages, or that the Health Aides themselves were not able to obtain accurate information. Our purpose here was to get information feedback from different sources.

According to the Health Aides, all of those individuals that left the village were unable to take care of themselves, and all but one needed full time care.

When we asked the Health Aides how the elderly in their village felt about the need for a facility for the aged in the Bethel area, 12 Health Aides stated that the responses were negative (these responses varrying from vehement statements to mere lack of interest), 7 Health Aides stated that the responses were favorable towards the development of such a facility and 4 Health Aides were not able to answer that question. There seemed to be no correlation between village location and village response. Of the five villages who, according to Health Aides had elderly members leave for nursing home care, three expressed a positive response on behalf of elderly village members, and one expressed a negative response.

Feedback to these questionaires varried. Some elderly persons feel strongly that they want to stay in the village with family and friends, and that this is the customary and accepted thing to do. Some persons feel that a facility in the Bethel area would be good in that it would allow elderly persons to be close to family and friends, who might otherwise be far away from their community. This is the common motivation expressed by those elderly individuals who were quoted by the Health Aides as favoring some sort of facility in the Bethel area.

In the course of my investigation into this area I had occasion to correspond and speak with many individuals, agency related and otherwise. I was confronted with many opinions regarding the special needs of the elderly persons in this area, some very strongly expressed, and some quite opposed to each other. It is not the purpose of this memorandum to confront these opinions, nor to question them. We at this time are merely interested in providing any information regarding this need area that might prove helpfull to others with the same concerns.

It appears that there are three lines of thinking in this area. The first line of thinking is that things should remain pretty much as the are now are. If an elderly individual in the Yukon-Kuskokwim region reaches a point where he/she either cannot care for him/herself or has no friends or relatives who are willing or able to provide assistance, then an appropriate agency or individual may make a referral to a nursing home or convalescent care facility.

The second line of thinking is that some sort of nursing home facility might be constructed somewhere in the Bethel region to meet the needs of those individuals who would otherwise have to leave the Bethel area to receive services. The major questions here are whether the people of this area really want such a facility, exactly what sort of individual would it serve (Qualifications for acceptance), and of course, where would the funding come from.

The third line of thinking is that perhaps something can be set up by which those elderly individuals who would normally be forced to leave their home to receive special nursing home or convalescent care can be allowed to remain in their home village. This would involve some sort of special support system catering to these indivuals. This is not a new line of thinking. I have had occasion to correspond with Dove M. Kull, Director of Alaska Home Health Aide Services Inc. Apparently up until the recent past there were funds available

to provide various individuals in the villages with homemaker and home health aide services In fact, one of the pruposes of this program was to strive to allow elderly individuals to remain at home. Mrs Kull informs me that at one time there were eleven home helpers spread throughout the villages of Hooper bay, Mt. Village, Akiachak, St. Mary's, Pilot Station and Bethel. They received wage payment for their services. We sent questionaires to these individuals, asking them for their impressions of the services they were providing. All six of those that responded stated that although their work had been demanding, they had seen it as being necessary and worthwhile.

Mrs. Kull further informs me that as of late, their funding has been precarious. Titles IV and XVI funds have been withdrawn, which reduces the Federal matching for the existing contract, which I gather has been with the Department of Health and Social Services. Interesting comparisons between costs of Homemaker-home health aide and alternative forms of service can be found in a pamphlet entitled "Costs of Homemaker-Home Health Aide and Alternative Forms of Services", which is published by the National Council for Homemaker-Home Health Aide Services Inc. For instance, this pamphlet states that in 1971-72 the average cost per case for such services was $467.79 per year. It would be interesting to compare related costs for that sort of care for the Bethel area recipients against cost of care in nursing home and convalescent care facilities in the State of Alaska.

It is our hope that this information may prove useful in future considerations regarding meeting the needs of the elderly individuals of the Yukon-Kuskokwim region. It gois without saying that we are all interested in seeing these members of our community receive their rightful and necessary services and benefits.

Respectfully Submitted,

Larry Schultz

Larry Schultz
BIA Social Services Representative

cc

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

Telephones 486-5736 - 486-5737 — Box 1246
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615

January 24, 1975

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond,
Governor, State of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

The Borough is concerned about the adequate legal counsel for the low-income people in our area. It appears that there is sufficient need here to warrant a full-time representative of Alaska Legal Services.

Some years ago full-time representation was available. however in the past year, the community residents of Kodiak have once again been placed at a disadvantage.

Your assistance in obtaining this service would be appreciated.

Sincerely,
C. Ross Wood
C. Ross Wood,
Borough Mayor

cc: Senator Kay Poland
Representative Ed Naughton
Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Mike Gravel
Representative Don Young
Lt. Governor, Lowell Thomas
Community & Regional Affairs

CRW: dt



City of Kodiak

PHONE (907) 486-3224 TELEX 25345
P.O. BOX 1397
KODIAK ALASKA 99615

January 28, 1975

The Honorable Jay Hammond
Governor of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Sir:

I would like to request your assistance in establishing an Alaska Legal Service in Kodiak on a full-time basis. As Kodiak is the fifth largest city in Alaska and an island community, it would greatly benefit the lower income population if their legal problems could be handled more rapidly and by a resident in the area.

Your consideration in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

CITY OF KODIAK

Thomas Frost Jr.

Thomas Frost, Jr.
Mayor

TF/lp

cc: Representative Ed Naughton
Senator Kay Poland



City of Kodiak

PHONE (907) 486-3224 TELEX 25345
P.O. BOX 1397
KODIAK ALASKA 99615

January 27, 1975

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I believe that the assignment of a full-time member of the Alaska Legal Services to the Kodiak area would be an asset to the area and help solve many problems for the low income group in this area.

This should be considered a priority item for the organization dispensing these services as it seems foolish that the fifth largest city in Alaska is not able to furnish such a service.

Very truly yours,

CITY OF KODIAK

Herman T. Beukers
Acting City Manager

HTB/lp

Dennis Murray, Director
Senior Citizens of Kodiak
Box 315
Kodiak, Ak. 99615

Jan. 29, 1975
U,S. Catholic Conference
Campaign for Human Development
1312 Massachusetts Ave.
Washington, D.C.
20005

Re: Funding Proposal
for Legal Aide
program

Dear Sir(s):

I am writing at this time to lend my support to a proposal to reestablish a full-time legal assistance office in the Kodiak area. This proposal is being prepared by the Kodiak Area Community Development Corporation. Such a service is certainly needed in this area.

As director of the local senior citizen program I have had the opportunity of working closely with the staff atorneys of Alaska Legal Services. From time to time individual senior citizens have needed legal advise.on various matters including wills, disposition of property, civil suits, etc. I have found the staff of Alaska Legal Services to be most cooperative, and many times to go beyond the call of duty to give assistance. However, the Kodiak area is grossly understaffed. At present, a lawyer is available only one to three days each month, and this is dependent on weather and other court commitments elsewhere in the state.

One priority area of concern for me has been the preparation of wills. Although I have received some information from the Alaska Legal Services office, I have been unable to implement any tangible program. This has been due, in part, to the amount of workload the lawyer has and the length of his stay.

I believe more senior citizens would utilize this valuable resource if it would be more readily available. Under the present circumstances there is no way that Alaska Legal Services can hope to meet the need adequately.

I would like to see a permanent office established as a separate entity which will serve all of Kodiak Isalnd with significant time spent on the urban area of the community of Kodiak.

Your assistance in making this a reality for Kodiak would be greatly appreciated by the low-income elderly of the Island.

Sincerely yours,

Dennis Murray

Dennis Murray

cc, Ms.B.E. Nachtweih, Pres. of Senior Citizens
Steven Cole, Vista Volunteer
K.A.C.D.C.
Rev. Sean O'Donahue, St. Mary's Church, Kodiak
Mat Jamin, Alaska Legal Services

Koniag, Inc.
REGIONAL NATIVE CORPORATION

OFFICERS
JACOB WICK,PRES.
HARRY CARTER,V.P.
KARL ARMSTRONG,SEC.
PERRY EATON,TREAS.

Cherrier-King & Cherrier Bldg.
Post Office Box 746
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
Telephones 486-4147/4148/4149
Area Code 907

DIRECTORS
NANCY ANDERSON
ALLEN HEITMAN
NICHOLAS PESTRIKOFF
NEIL SARGENT
FRAN WAMSER
IVER MALUTIN
ALLEN PANAMAROFF
SVEN HAAKANSON
WALTER SIMEONOFF

LEGAL COUNSEL

ROY H. MADSEN — KODIAK
EDWARD WEINBERG — WASH.D.C.

January 28, 1975

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond
Governor, State of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

Koniag, Inc. is very concerned about the lack of a full-time legal counsel for the low-income people in our area. It appears to us that there is a great need for this type of service on a day-to-day basis here in our community. For this reason, we would like to request that a representative of the Alaska Legal Service be sent to Kodiak on a permanent basis rather than coming to Kodiak once a month.

We believe that the low-income people be given an equal chance under the law by having a representative of Alaska Legal Service here full time and would appreciate anything that you can do to accomplish this.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

KONIAG, INC.

Jack Wick

Jack Wick
President

JW/bjw

cc: Senator Kay Poland
Representative Ed Naughton
Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Mike Gravel
Representative Don Young
Lt. Governor, Lowell Thomas
Community & Regional Affairs

Kodiak Area Native Association

Box 172
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

January 28, 1975

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond
Governor, State of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

We, the Kodiak Area Native Association, are writing this letter to you recommending that a permanent representative from the Alaska Legal Services be housed here in Kodiak. If this is not possible, than we would like to request that a Public Defender be sent to Kodiak on a full-time basis.

The low-income people in our area are in desperate need of having such services as the Alaska Legal Services here in Kodiak. The legal problems of Kodiak's low-income people would be expedited if there were either a representative from the Alaska Legal Services or a Public Defender in Kodiak at all times.

We would appreciate your assistance in obtaining this service for all the low-income people in our area.

Thank you for your kind attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Henry F. Eaton
President

HFE/bjw

cc: Senator Kay Poland
Representative Ed Naughton
Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Mike Gravel
Representative Don Young
Lt. Governor, Lowell Thomas
Community & Regional Affairs

PEACE CORPS • VISTA
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UNIVERSITY YEAR FOR
ACTION

ACTION

Region X
1601 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 442-4975

ACTION
P. O. Box 1957
Anchorage, AK 99510
January 24, 1975

Mr. Steve Cole
Kodiak Area Community Development Corp.
P. O. Box 571
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Dear Steve:

It has been brought to my attention that your office is preparing a grant application for submission to the Campaign for Human Development. It is my understanding that the purpose of the application is to secure legal representation for the low-income residents of Kodiak Island.

I wish to preface my remarks by stating I fully support your proposal and endorse it's purpose to the fullest extent.

As the State program representative of ACTION Volunteer Programs I have had over three years experience with the legal needs of the Kodiak area. My experience derived from ACTION's assigning law volunteers to Alaska Legal Services Corp. which in turn assigned them to the Kodiak field office.

These assignments to Kodiak ceased when the legal needs of other areas of Alaska escalated. Most program resources were diverted from areas such as Kodiak to priority areas established by the regional representatives of the A.L.S.C. board. A critical factor in establishing priority areas was the costs of providing services in ratio to the number of people served. With this consideration the Kodiak legal office was closed and all operations transferred to the Anchorage office. A.L.S.C. now provides as much service as possible within its budget constraints but this falls far short of what is needed by the citizens.

I personally view the matter as being primarily one of economics. If a means were secured for defraying the expenses of maintaining a regional law office I am sure it would be possible to once again establish the services so desparately needed by the people of your area.

If I may assist you in any way toward helping your office achieve this most important goal please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely,

Dennis E. Wilt

Dennis Wilt
Alaska State Program Director

cc: Frank Flavin

STATE OF ALASKA

COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

KODIAK OFFICE
P.O. BOX 172
KODIAK, ALASKA
486-5727

2457 ARCTIC BLVD.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
274-4692

January 29, 1974

Campaign for Human Development
1312 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Persons:

In October of 1974 the Alaska State Commission for Human Rights made tenative plans for the establishment of a branch office in Kodiak so as to provide a more effective delivery of the Commission's services to the Island's people. Plans for the obtainment of office space were finalized in early April of 1974, and on April 30 I was assigned to Kodiak with the responsibility of establishing a branch office.

The subsequent months have demonstrated an office in Kodiak has improved the quality of the Commission's services in the following areas: a greater awareness of equal employment opportunity on Kodiak Island, a larger number of individual complaints having been filed, a shorter period ot time in processing complaints, and more satisfaction between both complainants and respondents in the Commission's services. Also, as I am generally recognized by many individuals as being in a position of legal authority, numerous persons(at least two a week) have stopped by my office and asked for assistance in matters I was unable to handle because the Commission did not have jurisdiction under state antidiscrimination law. The vast majority of the matters could have been handled by an Alaska Legal Services Attorney, however one is available only 3 short days a month, 36 days a year.

Through the problems I have encountered as a Commission representative, I feel the establishment of a full-time legal services attorney is essential in attempting to meet the myraid of legal problems experienced by the low-income people of Kodiak Island. I have personally observed the remarkable services an attorney is able to provide in the short span of three days, and can only begin to envision what could be accomplished by a full-time legal services attorney.

The low-income people of Kodiak Island have only Alaska Legal Services to turn to when they encounter a legal problem, and I feel a full-time attorney is the only way adequate services can be provided. It is my hope the Campaign for Human Development recognizes the desperate need for the project described in this grant and is able to provide funding.

Sincerely,

Wayne E. Marshall

Wayne E. Marshall
Special Investigator

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 2706
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-5387

January 31, 1975

I Ted Velanis have lived on Kodiak Island for many years and at this time there is a need for a full time Alaska Legal Service Lawyer here in Kodiak. Since I'm the president of a Native Village here on Kodiak Island and my job as Alcoholism Counselor for RuralCap I see there is a great need for a legal service lawyer full-time here in Kodiak.

Sincerely,

Ted Velanis

Ted Velanis
Alcoholism Counselor

January 27, 1975
Box 109
Old Harbor, Alaska 99643

Steve Cole
KACDC--Rural Cap
P.O. Box 571
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Dear Mr. Cole,

I am enclosing a petition signed by the Old Harbor residents in regards to hiring Matt Jaman to be stationed in Kodiak to better serve the people.

I remember in the past as a Board Member of KADC and KANA, we always try to get a resident Alaska Legal Service Attorney stationed in Kodiak.

I know from experience that the villagers dislike writing down their problems and mailing them away. They would rather wait until the Alaska Legal Service Aid comes to the village to sit down and discuss their cases.

When there was a Legal Service Aid in Kodiak, some of the people were able to travel to Kodiak, which helped, although, in many cases many people weren't able to go to Kodiak to see Matt Jaman due to the weather.

I hope you can express my feelings to Alaska Legal Services concerning this matter.

As being Mayor of Old Harbor, President of the Old Harbor Native Corp., Koniag Board Member, Kodiak Island Burough Presiding Officer, Board Member of KADC, KANA and, CEDC and, living with the problems of the island low income families, I strongly recommend you to do everything possible for this action.

Sincerely yours,

Sven Haakanson-Mayor
Old Harbor, Alaska

Enclosure
SH/or

KODIAK AREA
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION, INC.



Jan. 21, 1975

STATEMENT OF THELMA CASE

I would personally like to say that a Legal Service representative is really needed full time in Kodiak. There just isn't enough time to see him when he comes in town once a month. I went to him and was quite rushed through everything, and left very confused. If he was stationed in town permanently, there would be time to see him and leave understanding everything he had said and done. Plus, the proceedings could be sped up without a lot of personal hassle.

Thelma Case

Thelma Case

STATEMENT OF OKEY L. CHANDLER

I, Okey Chandler, would like to state that it would mean an awful lot for me and my friends in Kodiak to have a representative from Alaska Legal Service down here full-time in Kodiak. The lawyer that comes down here right now just doesn't have enough time to spend with everyone who has legal problems. We are rushed about, and when he leaves, there are quite often a lot of things not taken care of. I somehow get the feeling, as do my friends, that we do not have the same rights of equal process under the law as do others outside of Kodiak. I furthermore feel that there is a critical need for a full-time Alaska Legal Service lawyers down here to take care of Native land allotments; I can say personally that I know of several cases that would be taken care of a lot faster if an ALSC representative were down here all the time. What more can I say, but that the need is certainly here?

Okey L. Chandler

Okey L. Chandler

Three Generations Giving Over 70 Years of Service

O. KRAFT & SON, INC. P. O. Box 1217 • Kodiak, Alaska 99615 • 486-5761

GENERAL MERCHANDISE SINCE 1903

The State, Borough and City Governments have done much to relieve the financial burdens of the poor and aged.

An area that has been previously covered to everyones satisfaction, and then withdrawn, except for periodic calls, is the position of the Legal Aid Advisor.

I feel that this important office shoul be reinstated on a full time basis in Kodiak to aid the many people who could not otherwise afford such a basic function.

It would be another way of showing our Senior Citizens that we want them to stay here in their retirement, rather than "outside".

It behooves all of our citizens of Kodiak to continue to push for this most needed office.

Sincerely,

Gene Sundberg

Gene Sundberg
General Manager

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 2706
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-5397

PETITION: FOR FULL TIME LEGAL SERVICE PROGRAM FOR KODIAK ISLAND

We, the undersigned, are residents of the Island of Kodiak, and would like to make known our belief that one of the most important needs of the low-income people here is a legal aid office where someone can come in and get free legal services if they can't afford to hire a lawyer because they're poor. As it is now, the only legal service available to the poverty stricken people of Kodiak Island is the Alaska Legal Service representative, but he can only make it down here once a month; and for only three days at that. We somehow get the feeling at times that the low-income people who live here are being denied their Constitutionally-guaranteed legal rights as citizens of this country. If there was a fulltime attorney available here, so many of the problems of the poor people would be straightened out faster. The villages would get an even greater opportunity then, too, since the ALSC lawyer hardly gets a chance to come out to the villages lately. We implore that you do something to help the poverty-stricken people out here on Kodiak Island. Thank you.

KODIAK AREA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION, INC.



We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME		ADDRESS
1.	Okell L. Chandler	1-22-75	P.O. Box 1635 - Kodiak, Alaska
2.	M.L. Mc		P.O. Box 1871 Kodiak, AK
3.	[illegible]		Box 954, Kodiak AK
4	Burl L. Clayman		Box 1024 Kodiak
5	Robert Mordyak		Box 7794 Kodiak AK
6	Jack L. Clarke		Box 821 - Kodiak AK
7	[illegible]		Box 2402, Kodiak
8	Richard Dirks		Box 2412 - Kodiak
9	Vee R. Henderson		Box 2775 Kodiak
10	Bertha H. Kodiak		Box 414 Kodiak
11	Ella M. Naasz		Box 337 Kodiak
12	Nancy E. Anderson		Box 1454 Kodiak
13	Timothy McEnright		Box 185 Kodiak AK
14	Henry Zaleski		Box 163 Kodiak AK
15	[illegible]		

KODIAK AREA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
16	Nettie Gimason	Box 2848 Kodiak
17	Annie Kopanuq	Box 253 Kodiak
18	Allan Borchardt	Box 2154 Kodiak
19	Hans Pedersen	P.O. 373 Kodiak
20	Guy Simeroff	BOX 2662 KODIK
21	WR Nicholai	PO Box 2577 "
22	Tom O'Leagan	Box 378 "
23	Mary Barton	Box 16 Kodiak
24	James Kathleen Roff	Box 584 "
25	Abigail Kubley	Box 65 Kodiak
26	Charles B Roll	Box 5 "
27	Steven D. Valen	Box 2785 "
28	David Calvert	Box 1655 Kodiak
29	Richard Selmon	P.O. Box 2747 KO.

KODIAK AREA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION, INC.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 971
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3296

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
31	Roy W. Kronlein	Box 71, Kodiak AK.
32	James R. Mata	Box 44, Kodiak, Ak
33	John Thomas	D.D.
34	Virginia C. Mealey	Box 743 Kodiak Ak.
35	Peg White	P.O. Box 2606 - Kodiak
36	Ray A. Eckblad	Box 146, Kodiak AK.
37	Lola Lyle	Box 2592 Kodiak, AK.
38	W. Shilo	Box 992 Kodiak AK
39	Catherine L. Kinzer	FPO Box 33 CGNS AK
40	Lillian P. Hammond	Box 160 Kodiak.
41	Jean Bradley	Box 1607 K. o
42	JoAnn Davidson	Box 596, Kodiak, AK
43	Clyde Carlson	Box 3118 Kodiak
44	[illegible]	Box 163 [illegible]

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 271
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3295

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
46.	Kathleen M. Crummett	Bay # 1307 Kodiak
47.	Janice Reed	Box 2822 Kodiak
48.	Nancy Moore	Box 1071 Kodiak
49.	Deena McElhaney	Box 1275 - Kodiak
50.	George A. Mullally	Box 1275 - Kodiak
51.	Robert H. Clarke	Box 1702 Kodiak
52.	Vivian L Hoff	Box 763 - Kodiak Ak.
53.	C. Ross Wood	Box 105 Kodiak ak
54.	John L Bitney Jr.	PO Box 2143 Kodiak
55.	Carl Hanson	Box 1404 Kodiak
56.	Eve Taylor	Box 622 USCG Base, Kodiak
57.	Gladys Berestoff	Box 216 Kodiak
58.	Maureen Butler	Box 461 Kodiak
59.	Joan Steinbach	Box 1422 Kodiak

KODIAK AREA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION, INC.



We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
61.	Janet M. Williams	Box 2201 - Kodiak
62.	Vivian U-Tlaoa	Box 2012
63.	[illegible]	Box 1441 Kodiak
64.	Bob Greene	Box 557 Kodiak
65.	Bob Stokes	Box 886 Kodiak
66.	Marolyn Pedersen	Box 1712, Kodiak
67.	Dixie Cole	Box 913 Kodiak
68.	Celia Simeon	Box 3181 Kodiak
69.	Lisa Cantiveros	Box 2212 Kodiak
70.	Louis Hall	Box 1132, Kodiak
71.	Carolyn Thomas	Box 2735, Kodiak
72.	Mary Green	Box 485 Kodiak
73.	Wm Cox	Box 1352 Kodiak
74.	Thom H. Lucken	Box 475 Kodiak

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 671
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3200

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
76.	Mary Parent	P.O. Box 652 Kodiak
77.	Dan Systrom	Box 44 Kodiak
78.	Lee Kittrell	Box 781 Kodiak
79.	Mary Clark	Box 371 Kodiak
80.	Kodiak Agency	Box 216 Kodiak
81.	Sharon McCandless	Gen Del Kodiak
82.	Jeanie Nielsen	Gen Del Kodiak
83.	Dan Peterson	Box 465 Kodiak
84.	Lucy B. Onuscheck	Box 1523 Kodiak
85.	Mrs. C. Lee	Box 297 Kodiak
86.	Jane Simpson	Kodiak Public Library
87.	Bill Reedy	Box 961 Kodiak
3.	Lucille Ketchum	P.O. Box 1011 Kodiak
89.	Mary Ann Cole	P.O. Box 1 Kodiak

KODIAK AREA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION, INC.

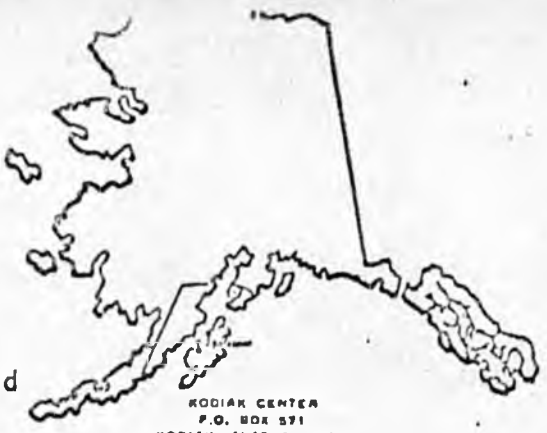


KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 871
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3286

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
91.	Vincent L Nicholetti	PO Box 1270 Kodiak
92.	Ralph E. Cofty	Box 36 Kodiak
93.	Melinda Kilpatrick	Box 1845 Kodiak
94.	Shawn Pitt	Box 1564 Kodiak
95.	Dick Hubley	Box 6616
96.	Ellen Fisher	Box 2432 Kodiak
97.	R.D. Jennings	Box 513 Kod. Ak.
98.	Rick Ackiff	Box 604
99.	Ezra Jacobs	Box 103 - Kodiak
100.	Wm Ox	PO Box Kodiak
101.	Linda Erickson	PO Box 1600 Kodiak
102.	Chris Fox	PO Box 1528
103.	Margaret Hagen	Box 1334 Kodiak
104.	Barbara Evans	Box 836 Kodiak

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.

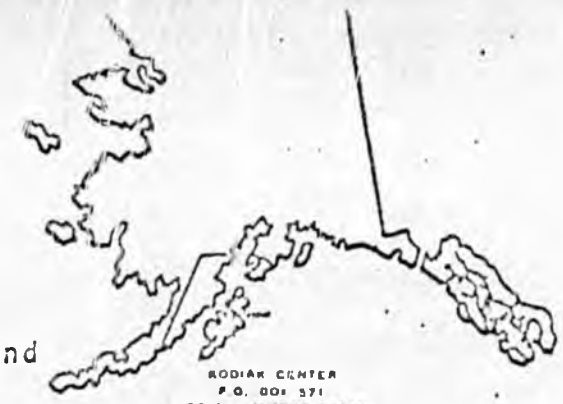


KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 571
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3286

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
106.	[illegible]	[illegible]
107.	[illegible]	Box 561 Kodiak
108.	[illegible]	Box 561 Kodiak
109.	Donene Suiter	Box 853 Kodiak
110.	[illegible]	Box 307 Kodiak
111.	[illegible]	Box 101 Kodiak
112.	[illegible]	Box 357 Kodiak
113.	[illegible]	Box 684 Kodiak
114.	[illegible]	Box 2176 Kodiak
115.	[illegible]	Box 2331
116.	[illegible]	Box 15-14 Kodiak
117.	[illegible]	Box 1171 Kodiak
118.	[illegible]	General Delivery, Kodiak
119.	Harry Burnette	Box 207 Kodiak

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



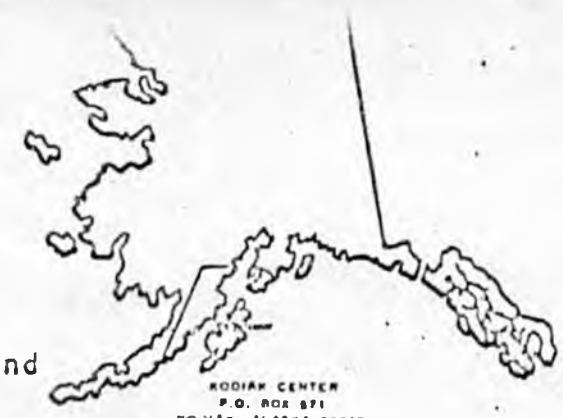
KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 571
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3288

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
121.	[illegible]	[illegible]
122.	Chester D Clymer Sr.	Box 129 Kodiak
123.	Richard C. [illegible]	Box 2596 Kodiak
124.	Donna K. Morgan	Box 2002 Kodiak
125.	Jane M. Norton	Box 327 Kodiak
126.	[illegible] Swanson	Box 243 Kodiak
127.	Norma O Drumright	Box 748 Kodiak
128.	[illegible]	Box 748 Kodiak
129.	Pete Swanson	Box 134 Kodiak
130.	Helen Hottman	Box 387 Kodiak
131.	[illegible]	[illegible]
132.	Rita Rendely	Box 2049
33.	Tom Frost	Box 791
134.	John O Douglas	Box 725
	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION, INC.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 871
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3288

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
136.	Janet C. Sundberg	Box 346 Kodiak
137.	Ruth N. Lacson	PO Box 2864 Kodiak
138.	Ronnie Hawkins	Box 1401 Kodiak
139.	B. L. Grant	Box 2577
140.	Wm. McElrath	Box 2577
141.	[illegible]	Box 943 Kodiak
142.	[illegible]	Box 1233 City
143.	[illegible]	Box 139 Kodiak
144.	[illegible]	Box 20931 [illegible]
145.	[illegible]	Box 3058 Kodiak Ak.
146.	Joyce M. Fortune	Box 501 USCG Base Kodiak
147.	[illegible]	Box 781 (Local) Kodiak
148.	[illegible]	Box 1607 Kodiak
149.	[illegible]	Box 1422

KODIAK AREA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION, INC.



We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
151.	[illegible]	[illegible]
152.	VON STRAUT	P.O. BX. 64
153.	[illegible]	Box 1622
154.	[illegible]	Box 7017
155.	[illegible]	[illegible]
156.	Liana James	Box 2798 Kodiak
157.	Mary Trout	Box 791 Kodiak
158.	Edith B. Wiley	Box 446 Kodiak
159.	Maria Olmeim	Box 2483 Kodiak
160.	Elva Murdock	Box 766 Kodiak
161.	Illyhis AZEVEDO	Box 71.1 Kodiak
162.	Sylvia Olmeim	Box 2483 Kodiak
163.	[illegible]	Box 2316 Kodiak
164.	[illegible]	Box 2778 Kodiak

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION, INC.



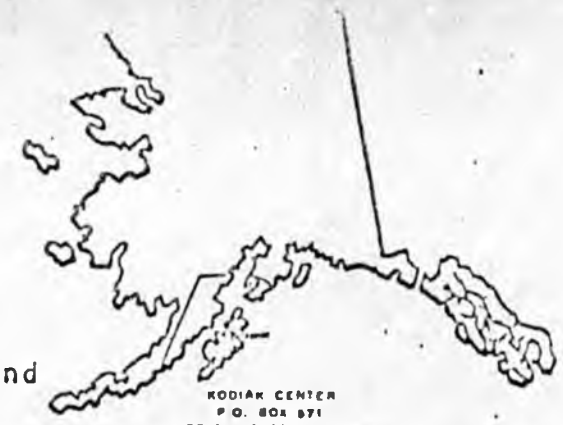
KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 871
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3286

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
166.	Rebecca Dioriel	Box 2778 Kodiak
167.	Willy Sutherlin	Box 384 Kodiak
168.	Shirley Monroe	Box 1202 Kodiak
169.	Cassie Kozak	Box 534 Kodiak
170.	Dana Sisler	Box 2037 Kodiak
171.	Linda Sutton	Box 1303 Kodiak City
172.	Dorothy Lyle	Box 1533 Kodiak
173.	M. C. Hall	Box 867 Kodiak
174.	Billy L. Emmons	Box 464 FPO Seattle Wash. 98749
175.	Patricia K. Oakley	Gen. Del. Kodiak
176.	Dawn N. Blount	Box 2792 Kodiak
177.	Ted S. Millette	Box 2483, Kodiak.
178.	Jane Keogh	Box 1672, Kodiak
179.	Wanda K Kniaziuk	P.O. Box 2084

KODIAK AREA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 871
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3288

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
181-	Chris Jones	163 Kodiak
182.	Kevin M Foster	182 Kodiak
183.	Mike Fossler	Box 1157 Kodiak
184.	Floyd Wilson	Box 1157 Kodiak
185.	William Frandson	Box 1224 Kodiak
186.	Lanni Geddes	Box 2334 Kodiak
187.	Nick J. Wall	Box 1668 K. Ak.
188.	Mary J. Zibin	Box 75, Ouzinkie, Alaska
189.	Violet Simeonoff	Box 1152 Kodiak Ak
190.	Clem Swanson	Box 1062 Kod
191.	Mary Andrist	Box 2284
192.	Lola Linton	Box 845 Kodiak
193.	John Johnson	Box 2323 Kodiak
194.	Victoria Fox	Box 2077 "

DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION, INC.

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 871
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3295

	NAME	ADDRESS
196.	Dan Town Clerk	Box 892 Kodiak
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
197.	Michael Richardson	Box 2269 "
198.	Roy Tarwick	Box 2492 - Kodiak
199.	Crystal Curey	Box 2248
200.	Mike Rogers	Box 2052 Kod.
201.	J.P. Sommerdorf	Box 164 Kodiak AK
202.	[illegible]	[illegible]
203.	Mike H McCann	Box 863 Kodiak
204.	P.O. Ison	Box 1243 City
205.	M. Dalzell	Box 2664 City
206.	Lisa Vinales	Box 164 Kodiak
207.	Shirley Parker	Box 1184 Kodiak
208.	[illegible]	Box 70 Kodiak

KODIAK AREA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 871
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3296

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
209.	Marie Chandler	Box 1635 Kodiak
210.	Claude Andrew	Box 1463 Kodiak
211.	D L Apoliti	Box 2306 "
212.	Wm A Mamoff	Box 231 "
213.	Violet Deering	Box 944 "
214.	Ann Swanson	Box 94 "
215.	Vic Marcus	Box 101 "
216.	W. P. Tull	BOX 535 City
217.	Nina Panamaroff	Box 123 Kodiak
218.	Donald & Laurie Ann	Box 2427 "
219.	John Tull	Box 535 Kodiak
20.	Wm Everett	Box 1211 Kodiak
21.	Dick Rock	Box 1651 Kodiak
22.	David P Wills	Box 1693 Kodiak
	Lena H. Fox	Box 1111 "

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Idland of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
224.	[illegible]	+ Old Harbor
225.	Nancy Alexanderoff	Old Harbor
226.	Elizabeth Togyak	" "
227.	Wilma Christiansen	" "
228.	Nicholas Christiansen	Old Harbor
229.	Luba Naumoff	" "
230.	Polly Inga	" "
231.	JOE INGA	Old Harbor
232.	Raymond Kelly	" "
233.	Mr & Mrs Gladys Inga	" "
234.	Herman Andreanoff	Old Harbor AK
235.	Anfesia Andreanoff	" " "
236.	Mayor Andreanoff	" " "
237.	Lucy Christiansen	Old Harbor AK
238.	Lydia Christiansen	Old Harbor AK

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis. (for Matt Jamin)

	NAME	ADDRESS
239.	Gabe Livingstone	Old Harbor
240.	Ruby Christiansen	old Harbor
241.	Mary Isaakson	
242.	Ralph Christiansen	Old Harbor
243.	Florence Christiansen	" "
244.	Lawrence Pokrovsk	" "
245.	Dennier "	" "
246.	Carl Christiansen	Old Harbor
247.	Darlene Christiansen	" "
248.	Harold Christiansen	Old Harbor, AK.
249.	" Carl Christiansen	" "
250.	Evelyn Petrikoff	Old Harbor, AK.
251.	Edward Pestrikoff Sr.	" "
252.	Valentina Lisbourne	Old Harbor, AK
253.	Isabel Galisuk	" " "

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
254.	Mary V Christiansen	Old Harbor
255.	Emil Christiansen	Old Harbor
256.	Martha Peterson	Old Harbor
257.	[illegible]	Old Harbor
258.	[illegible]	Old Harbor
290.	Martin Inga	Old Harbor
291.	Margie Tarasoff	Old Harbor
292.	Nick Ignatin	Old Harbor
293.	William Ignatin	Old Harbor
294.	Paul Kahutak	Old Harbor
295.	Martha Kahutak	Old Harbor
296.	Evakati Zeedar	Old Harbor
297.	Lina Zeedar	"
298.	Cano Zeedar	"
299.	[illegible]	Old Harbor

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
300.	Clara Zaedar	Old Harbor
301	Lonnie Czaedar Jr	" "
302.	Walter Erickson	" "
303.	Dara Lega	Old Harbor
304.	Castin Lega	" "
305.	Irene Carlson X	Old Harbor
306.	Ronald Alexander Sr	Old Harbor
307.	Donald Carlson	" "
308.	Mary Jane Carlson	" "
309.	Lee Bentzen	" "
310.	Betty Bentzen	" "
311.	Mike Tunakan	" "
312.	Betty Tunakan	" "
313.	Patrick + Louisa Cadieuseich	Old Harbor
314.	Irene Fitzpatrick	" "

KODIAK AREA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 871
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3293

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
315.	Thomas Zharoff	Kodiak, Alaska 99615
316.	David Wentz	Box 2791 Kodiak Ak
317.	Mary Ann Holmes	Box 824, Kodiak, Ak.
318.	Tom Kohrs	Box 824 Kodiak
319.	Steve C.P.	Box 571, Kodiak, Ak.
320.	Marlene McGlashan	Box [illegible]
321.	[illegible]	Box 707 K.
322.	Alice Dooley	Box 464 Kodiak
323.	Virginia Ward	General Delivery
324.	[illegible]	Box 125, Kodiak
325.	[illegible]	Box 2303 Kodiak
326.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 214 Kodiak
327.	[illegible]	Box 704 Kodiak
328.	[illegible]	Box 705
329.	[illegible]	[illegible]

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Idland of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
330.	Herman Hankerson	Box 245 Port Lions
331.	Jedasia Hankerson	Box 245 Port Lions
332.	Herman Hankerson Jr.	
333.	[illegible]	[illegible]
334.	[illegible]	[illegible]
335.	[illegible]	[illegible]
336.	Peter Carlestrom	Box 186 Port Lions
337.	Mattie Lundstrom	Box 186 Port Lions
338.	Darlene Sergent	Box 186 Port Lions
339.	Lacy Henderson	Box 186 Port Lions
340.	Anna Baskofsky	Box 294 Port Lions
341.	Arlene Tetzlaff	Box 187 Port Lions
342.	Ellen Crandall	Box 217 Port Lions
343.	Mary Blasko	Box 217 Port Lions
344.	[illegible]	Box 294 Port Lions

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Idland of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
345.	[illegible]	+ Box 311 Port Lions AK
346.	[illegible] Sr.	Box 304 Port Lions
347.	Irene Henderson	Box 204 Port Lions
348.	Elizabeth Kewan	P.O. Box 223 Port Lions AK
349.	HAROLD KENAN Harold Kewan	P.O. Box 223 Port Lions AK.
350.	Mac Babcock	P.O. Box 183 Port Lions
351.	Lorge Hamilton	Box 157 Port Lions
352.	Rhea Mae Kewagin	Box 345 Port Lions
353.	Nick Naya	Box 217 Port Lions
354.	Polly Naya	Box 217 Port Lions
355.	[illegible]	[illegible]
356.	Charlene Kewan	Box 234 Port Lions
357.	Alice Nelson	Box 171 Port Lions Alaska
358.	Nick Nelson	Box 171 Port Lions
359.	[illegible]	Box 171 Port Lions

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Idland of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
360.	Elizabeth H. Cook	Box 1081, Kodiak Ak.
361.	Cecil C Mathey	Box 2166 Kodiak
362.	[illegible]	Box 1321 Kodiak Ak
363.	[illegible]	Box 711 - Kod
364.	[illegible]	Box 33 Kodiak Ak
365.	[illegible]	Box 1573 Kodiak
366.	[illegible]	Box 21 Ouzinkie Ak.
367.	R. Wilson	Box 351 Kodiak
368.	Ruth C. Bryan	Box 946 - Kodiak
370.	Katherine E. Chichenoff	Box 921 Kodiak Ak.
371.	Libby Eaton	Box 1423 - Kodiak
372.	Joyce Simeon	Box 2164 - Kodiak
373.	[illegible]	Box 681 Kodiak
374.	Carl Paul Miranda	Box 65 Kodiak
375.	James J. Johnson	Box 764 Kodiak

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 571
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3295

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
376.		
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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION, INC.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 871
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3266

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
390.	[illegible]	[illegible]
391.	Tony M. Pestanac	Karluk, Alaska
392.	Julia Smalahin	Karluk, Alaska
393.	Olga Panamaroff	Karluk, Alaska
394.	Alex Panamaroff Jr.	Karluk Alaska
395.	Lawrence Panamaroff	Karluk, AK
396.	Jack Pestanac	Karluk Alaska
397.	Peter Sugak	Karluk Alaska
398.	Alex Panamaroff Jr.	Karluk, Alaska
399.	Lyn J. Panamaroff	Karluk Alaska
400.	Vera Martin	Karluk, Alaska
401.	Irene Nanalin	Karluk Alaska
402.	Kenneth Mel Lisk	Karluk Alaska
403.	Nick Sugak	Karluk Alaska

KODIAK AREA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 871
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3266

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
404.	Herman Malutin Jr.	Karluk, Alaska 99608
405.	Martin Nanez Sr.	Karluk Alaska 99608
406.	Nellie Nanez	Karluk, Alaska 99608
407.	Alexander Lekanof	Karluk Alaska 99608
408.	William Alexie	Karluk, Alaska 99608
409.	Margaret Alexie	Karluk Alaska 99608
410.	Kathryn Alexie	Karluk, Alaska 99608
411.	Nellie Chanlegan	Karluk Alaska 99608
412.	Dimitri J. Kotelnikof	Karluk, Alaska 99608
413.	Olga Malutin	Karluk Alaska
414.	Thelma M. Case	Karluk, Ala. 99
415.	Lydia S. Malutin	Karluk, AK 99608
416.	Jessie J. Malutin	Karluk, AK 99608

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
417.	Leo C. Poludare	Box 1297
418.	Wayne E. Marshall	Box 172 Kodiak
419.	Vera L. Walters	Box 1162 Kodiak
420.	Barbara Peterson	Box 1063 Kodiak
421.	Sam Bauers	Box 2733 - Kodiak
422.	Irene Smith	Box 1674 Kodiak
423.	Steve P. Cole	Box 2115
424.	Wayne Fix	Box 1241 Kodiak
425.	Nancy Y. Pettit	Box 2053
426.	ANDRIS OZOLS	GEN DEL

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
427.	Allen J. Ramaroff	+Box 746 Kodiak, AK
428.	Karl Armstrong	Box 631 Kodiak
429.	Mick Pestrikoff	Box 49 Ouzinkie
430.	Lewis B. Smith	Box 1223 Kodiak
431.	Clydia Natter	Box 2631, Kodiak
432.	Patsi Wick	C/O Box 746 - Kodiak
433.	Tony Whiting	Old Harbor 99643
434.	Stan Womack	Box 746 - Kodiak
435.	Janet L. Cook	Box 1081 Kodiak

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
436.	[illegible]	
437.	Victor McDowell	
438.	Jennie L. Erickson	Old Harbor, Alaska
439.	Olga M. Pestrikoff	Old Harbor
440.	Mary Afcakanson	Old Harbor, Alaska
441.	Mary Wallin	Kodiak, Alaska

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
442.	William Wright	* Box 272 Port Lions
443.	Grace Larkin	box 246 Port Lions
444.	Marcia Arnold	P.O. Box 318, Port Lions
445.	Edwin McCan	Box 157 Port Lions
446.	Pasha Gunelli	Box - 158 Port Lions

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
447.	Theodore Velonis	Kodiak, Alaska Box 794 99615
448.	Peter C. Berg Jr.	Box 794 99615 Kodiak, Alaska
449.	Anna Mae Velonis	Box 794 Kodiak, Alaska

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
450.	Tina Monigold	* Box 86 Kodiak Ak.
451.	Mary E. Craig	Box 972 Kodiak
452	Wilson F. Graham	Box 1125 Kodiak
453	Dennis Murray	Senior Citizens Box 315, Kodiak
454	Frances E. Cole	Box 1263 Kod
455	Bertha J. Pratt	Box 242 - Kodiak
456	Grace Blondin	Box 622 Kodiak
457	Jon M Floyd Sr	Box 84 Kodiak
458	R L Bible	Box 124 Kodiak.
459	Gregory yukanak	Box 2607 Kodiak
460	Annie Hellbrom	Box 315
461	Hazel Nixon	Box- 905
462	Larry Matfay	Old Harbor Box 3
463	Martha Matfay	Old Harbor Ak. Box 2
464	Annie Walley	Box 606 city

We, the following, do hereby agree to this petition to get a representative of Alaska Legal Service down to the Island of Kodiak on a full-time basis.

	NAME	ADDRESS
465	Nola Vidgutis	P. O. Box 2764 Kodiak
466	[illegible]	P.O. Box 2764 "
467	[illegible]	P.O. Box 1021 Kodiak

KODIAK AREA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



KODIAK CENTER
P.O. BOX 571
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE 907 486-3288

February 2, 1976

Francis S. L. Williamson
Commissioner
Department Health and Social Services
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Commissioner Williamson:

I have recently become aware of Alaska Legal Services request for a Title XX contract with your department and implore you to release any available funds to their Corporation. As I am largely unfamiliar with the legal needs of low-income people in other areas of Alaska, although I am certain they are similar and as numerous as those experienced here, I will confine my comments to the demonstrated need for legal services in the Kodiak Island area.

Kodiak Island has been extremely fortunate this past year as the combined efforts of numerous conscientious individuals and organizations in the community resulted in the establishing of a permanent Alaska Legal Service office in Kodiak. The long-sought-after funds were obtained in an effort to provide a better quality of legal assistance to the Island's low-income population, as the past policy of a staff attorney "visiting" the Island once or twice a month (usually once) for a three day period was grossly inadequate, particularly to those people living in the Island's isolated villages. Alaska Legal Services Corporation has always been aware of Kodiak Island's pressing legal needs, however insufficient funding mandated the prioritizing of service areas in Alaska and Kodiak Island was excluded from receiving full-time assistance. If the desperate legal needs of Kodiak Island's people did not warrant a full-time legal services program, I am unable to conceive the pervasiveness of low-income people's legal needs throughout the other areas of the State.

A permanent office in Kodiak has brought about much needed expanded delivery of services, however the accessibility to regular legal assistance has resulted in a massive influx of new clients and cases, thus the reoccurring problem of understaffing has already developed. Also, current funding levels will diminish within the next year as approximately one-third of the present budget is obtained through a nonrenewable Campaign for Human Development grant: Just to maintain the present quality of services alternative funding sources must be discovered, and all reports indicate an increase in the budget and the number of staff will be required to meet the Island's low-

February 2, 1976

income people's everincreasing needs. Hopefully the people who have no other place to turn to for legal assistance will not be forced to survive with the antiquated delivery of services system which has plagued their lives in the past, however without new sources of additional funding the future appears bleak.

I feel it is imperative that the Dept. of Health and Social Services release any contract funds available to the Alaska Legal Services Corporation so their past record of maximum utilization of funds and unexcelled dedication to the low-income people of Alaska can continue, and hopefully be expanded.

Sincerely,

Wayne E. Marshall

Wayne E. Marshall
Area Community Developer

cc: Matthew D. Jamin, Staff Attorney, Alaska Legal Services
Loyette Goodell, Executive Director, Alaska Legal Services
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Genie Chance
Senator Kay Poland

KODIAK AREA
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION, INC.



February 18, 1976

Francis S.L. Williamson, Commissioner
Department of Health and Social Services
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Commissioner Williamson:

It has recently been brought to my attention that the Alaska Legal Services Corporation (ALSC) has applied to the State Department of Health and Social Services for additional funding under Title XX of the Social Security Act. As the continued operation of an ALSC office in Kodiak has always been of the utmost importance not only to me personally, but more importantly to the low-income people of Kodiak Island. I am writing to you today to strongly urge you to favorably consider their funding request so that the proposed contract may be ratified and monies dispersed accordingly.

A little over a year ago, our office took it upon itself to do something about the inadequate legal services provided to Kodiak's low-income population. The Alaska Legal Services Corporation at that time, was operating at a funding level that was incapable of providing (full-time) regional offices in all the project areas in Alaska. Kodiak had been established as a low-priority area, and therefore only enough funds to bring one ALSC staff attorney to Kodiak every month for three days could be mustered. This simply was not enough as the one ALSC representative in Kodiak was in such a demand during those three days that most low-income people in need of legal assistance were unable to receive any help at all.

As a preliminary measure in establishing a more comprehensive legal aid program, our office conducted a study throughout the island to assess the legal needs and desires of the villagers. The results were overwhelming; almost 500 people from the island vocalized their support of an expanded legal aid program in petitions and letters of support. Several weeks later we submitted a grant proposal to the Campaign for Human Development (CHD) to set up such a Legal Aid Program. The proposal was favorably received and now with the help of monies from CETA and CHD, the Alaska Legal Services Corporation was able to open a regional office in Kodiak last September.

Since then, the AlSC staff attorney in Kodiak, Matt Jamin, has been doing remarkably well in making legal aid programs available to the poor, and as such has won the admiration and acclaim by all the towns people as one of the top young attorneys in the state. Present estimates indicate however, that an increase in the budget and in the number of staff will be required in order to meet the ever-increasing needs of Kodiak's low-income populace.

Although the Kodiak Island Legal Aid program as it exists today is rapidly becoming more responsive to the needs of the poor, there is still much concern over its future. The Campaign for Human Development grant is non-renewable and therefore, if additional funding is not found, the ALSC regional office could be moved back to Anchorage and Kodiak's poor would once again be faced with having to cope with an antiquated system of legal services that has plagued them in the past.

The Alaska Legal Services office in Kodiak has done wonders in safeguarding the Constitutionally-guarenteed rights of Kodiak's disadvantaged. Let's not place those rights in jeopardy again. The Alaska Legal Services Corporation needs the Title XX monies to keep offices like Kodiak open. I urge you to do whatever you can to insure that ALSC is looked favorably upon when awarding the contract. If you need anymore information, please feel free to contact me at any time. I am enclosing letters of support and petitions with 500 signature to demonstrate our communities feelings towards a legal service program here (and throughout the rest of the state). Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Yours truly,

Stephen Cole

Stephen Cole
Executive Director

SC/tw

Enclosure

cc: Matthew D. Jamin, Staff Attorney, ALSC
Loyette Goodell, Executive Director, ALSC
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Genie Chance
Senator Kay Poland

LAW OFFICES OF
ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
524 WEST SIXTH AVENUE, SUITE 204
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE 272-9431

May 3, 1976

Senator Frank Ferguson
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

I want to thank you for your help in inserting Alaska Legal Services into the Senate budget last week. Your support means a great deal to the program and to me personally.

I visited Kotzebue on Thursday and Friday of last week to work with the staff in our new office. I met with Mauneluk to talk about the future of the Kotzebue office. I told them of the possibility that funds from the state would soon be available to help continue the office. The people of Kotzebue have done an extraordinary job in garnering the funds to get the Kotzebue office of Alaska Legal Services established. No other community in the state has provided so much local support. Their example is truly outstanding, and I shall do everything I can to secure funds to enable the office to continue in the future.

Again thank you sincerely for your support.

Sincerely,

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Loyette Goodell
Executive Director

LG/da

ADULT
ED.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL on ADULT EDUCATION

February 25, 1976

Chairman
Senate Education Committee

Dear Mr. Chairman

The results of a multi-year examination of adult functional competencies were recently released by the University of Texas at Austin. The Adult Performance Level (APL) Project was completed under provisions of the federal Adult Education Act which permitted expenditure of these funds by the U.S. Office of Education.

The project has defined sixty-five requirements for functional literacy. As a means of assessing how well American adults meet these requirements, five national surveys of American adults were conducted.

The results of the study are rather startling, and the implications for adult and adult basic education are significant for education programs concerning adults in your state.

The Council has thoroughly analyzed the detailed characteristics of the U.S. Census as they reflect the educational traits of adults. Attached are several pages relative to selected information on adults in your state. The target population figure represents the number of adults (at the time of the census) with less than the completion of high school.

The target population figures and the enclosed APL study may aid you and your colleagues as you continue to focus on the pressing educational issue of adult education.

Very truly yours,

Brent H. Gubler

Brent H. Gubler
Chairman

425 13th STREET, N.W./PENNSYLVANIA BLDG. SUITE 323 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004 (202) 376-8892

ALASKA

TARGET POPULATION ABE 54,663 1/

1		2	
1970 Population:	300,382	1960 Population:	226,167
Rank by Population:	51	Rank by Population:	51

1970 CENSUS: SELECTED POPULATION INFORMATION

3		4	
Male population:	163,082	Female population:	137,300
Percentage of total population:	54%	Percentage of total population:	46%

5 Race and Persons of Spanish Language:

White:	238,386	Chinese:	164
Black:	8,803	Filipino:	1,324
Indian:	16,281	Korean:	28,186
Japanese:	886	All other races:	6,352

Persons of Spanish Language: 588

1970 CENSUS: SELECTED EDUCATION INFORMATION

6		7	
Population 16 years and over:	191,337	Population 16 years and older with less than a high school diploma:	66,917 2/
8		9	
Population 16-24 years:	56,179	Population 16-24 years not enrolled in school with less than the completion of high school:	9,669

10 Population 20 years and older with less than the completion of high school: 51,506 3/

ALASKA (Continued)

1970 CENSUS: SELECTED EDUCATION INFORMATION

PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

11

Population 25 years and older: 134,948

Males: 73,963 Females: 60,985

Males with less than the completion of high school: 24,960

Females with less than the completion of high school: 20,034

Total males and females with less than the completion of high school: 44,994

Percentage males and females with less than the completion of high school: 33%

Males with no school years completed: 1,774

Females with no school years completed: 1,565

12

Percentage who have completed 5 years or less of school: 7.1%

Percentage who have completed high school: 66.7%

13

Median school years completed, state population: 12.4

Median school years completed, white male population: 12.6

Median school years completed, black male population: 12.3

Median school years completed, male persons of Spanish heritage: 12.6

Median school years completed, white female population: 12.6

Median school years completed, black female population: 12.3

Median school years completed, female persons of Spanish heritage: 12.5

ALASKA (Continued)

SELECTED STATE INFORMATION FOR ADULT BASIC EDUCATION - SCHOOL YEAR 1970-71

(FEDERAL STATE GRANT PROGRAM: P.L. 91-230)

14 ABE Enrollment: 821

ABE Completions: 164

15 Number of males enrolled: 361

Percentage of males enrolled: 44%

16 Number of females enrolled: 460

Percentage of females enrolled: 56%

17 Percentage of ABE Students by Race

White:	54.7%	Oriental:	4.3%
Black:	11.6%	Other:	3.8%
American Indian:	25.7%		

18 Percentage of ABE Students by Selected Ethnic Groups

Cubans:	.5%	Mexican Americans:	3.3%	Puerto Ricans:	.5%

TOTAL: 4.3%

19 Average hours ABE membership: 760

20 Expenditure per ABE student: $316

21 Average Hours Membership to Complete Grade Level

Grades 1-3:	150	Grades 4-6:	100	Grades 7-8:	75

1970-1971: STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INFORMATION

22 Correctional institution population, 16 years and older: 558 4/

23 Students enrolled in correctional institution ABE program: 39

Percentage of total state ABE enrollment: 10.1%

ALASKA (Continued)

1970 CENSUS: SELECTED STATE INCOME AND OCCUPATION INFORMATION

24 Median family income: $12,441	25 Range--Median family income by congressional districts: Not divided into Congressional districts.
Percentage of Employed Persons by Occupation	
26 White collar workers: 55.3% Service workers: 14.4%	27 Blue collar workers: 29.9% Farm workers: .4%
28 1970 state population 14 and 15 years of age employed full time in the labor force: 1,487 Males: 51% Females: 49%	

Footnotes:

1/ Population 16 years of age and older not enrolled in school with less than the completion of high school. This target population number represents figures from box numbers 9 and 11. The figure from box 28 might be added to the target population as potential ABE enrollees.

2/ This figure includes those students 16 years of age and older still enrolled in a secondary program.

3/ This figure includes a small number of students 20 years of age and older still enrolled in a secondary program.

4/ The figure includes 128 inmates (both sexes) in the Alacantra Youth Conservation Camp and the McLaughlin Youth Center.

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.

1675 C STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE (907) 274-3611

234
7.42

Integrity, Pride in Heritage, Progress

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : Dr. Robert Hiatt, President
University of Alaska

DATE: 4/23/75

FROM: Robert Schaeffer, Chairman
Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc.
Human Resources Committee

Gordon Jackson, Executive Vice-President
Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc.
Human Resources Administration

RE : Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. Human Resources Committee Recommendations on the University of Alaska, Statewide Higher and Adult Education Delivery System.

The Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. Human Resources Committee met on Tuesday, April 15, 1975 and after careful deliberation, drafted and approved the following recommendations for the University's Statewide Higher and Adult Education Delivery System:

I. VICE-PRESIDENT FOR RURAL EDUCATION & NATIVE AFFAIRS

Due to uncertainties in funding, the Committee recommends that the Vice-President for Rural Education and Native Affairs have the responsibility to oversee all University programs which purport to serve the higher education needs of rural and Native people, including but not limited to, the existing Community Colleges' services to rural and Native people; the Extension Centers; and, the proposed Regional Centers.

II. REGIONAL CENTERS

The Committee recognizes that the Delivery System would eventually establish 10 Regional Centers within Rural Alaska, but recommends that initially three to five Centers be created to serve as models. The following locations are listed in priority order for the initial Centers:

1. Bethel;
2. Nome/Kotzebue (combined);
3. Dillingham;
4. Point Barrow;
5. Fort Yukon;
6. Sitka.

III. REGIONAL POLICY BOARD

A. Powers.

The Committee recognizes that the basic functions of the Regional Policy Boards will vary from region to region and stresses that each Board should not be limited only to the following responsibilities:

1. To carry out the general policies and procedures as established by the Statewide Policy Board;

2. To establish regional procedures for conducting Regional Board business, and to define the geographic boundaries for that particular service delivery area;

3. To make recommendations to the President and to ratify the appointment of the Center Director for that region;

4. To terminate the Center Director for the region if due cause is established;

5. To review and approve proposed budget and budget allocations for the region;

6. To select from its membership, a delegate to represent the region on the Statewide Policy Board;

7. To establish priorities for course offerings;

8. To establish and maintain liaison between the communities served and the Regional Center;

9. To serve as a grievance committee, should the need arise, regarding controversy involving administration, management, student participation or communities associated with the project.

B. Selection.

The Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. Human Resources Committee recommends that the non-profit corporation(s) of the areas on the priority list for initial Centers (see page 2), be charged with the responsibility of identifying and selecting an interim Regional Policy Board to serve that area. Membership would be constituted from at least six representatives at-large from the service area, including the president, the executive director or chairman of the board of the regional non-profit corporation(s); and, one or two student representatives.

The Committee recommends that the interim Policy Boards be modeled on those utilized after the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The interim boards would be charged with both developing by-laws and establishing guidelines for review and ratification by the permanent Regional Policy Board as well as with making recommendations for permanent Regional Policy Board members to the non-profit organization(s).

IV. STATEWIDE POLICY BOARD

A. Powers.

The purpose of these recommended guidelines is to indicate, within broad parameters, the scope and limitation of Board responsibility and authority. It is not the purpose to describe a rigid and delimiting framework that may be unresponsive to changing conditions or unanticipated situations that may arise. The Committee recommends that the authority of the Statewide Policy Board include, but not be limited to:

1. Establishing general overall Statewide program policies and procedures;

2. Determining Board membership;

3. Establishing procedures for and conducting Board business;

4. Making recommendations to the University and to State and Federal Government agencies regarding the funding of and budget allocations for the Statewide Higher and Adult Education Delivery System;

5. Selecting from among its members a delegate to represent the Statewide Policy Board on the President's Council of the University of Alaska;

6. Providing assistance and support to the Regional Policy Boards;

7. Establishing a curriculum review committee comprised of, but not limited to, Statewide Policy Board members; persons with academic development backgrounds; and, project consumers.

The Committee further recommends that the Vice-President for Rural Education and Native Affairs serve as an ex-officio member of the Statewide Policy Board.

B. Selection.

It was agreed that the Statewide Policy Board must consist, in part, of representatives from the Regional Policy

Boards. The Committee, therefore, recommends that, in addition to the representatives from each Regional Policy Board, the Statewide Policy Board include the President of the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc.; the chairperson of the AFN Human Resources Committee; a member of the University of Alaska Board of Regents; and, two student representatives elected by the AFN Youth Convention.

GJ:jb

Enclosure

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska looks to the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. Human Resources Committee for direction in the development of the University's Statewide Higher and Adult Education Delivery System, and

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska solicits recommendations from the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. Human Resources Committee for:

1. Responsibility and Powers of the Vice-President for Rural Education and Native Affairs;

2. Site locations for Regional Service Centers;

3. Selection and authority of the Statewide Policy Council; and

4. Selection and authority of the Regional Policy Councils, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. Human Resources Committee, in meeting, on the 15th day of April, 1975, did review and fully endorse the attached recommendations.

ATTEST: Robert Schaeffer proxy DATE: 4/15/75

ATTEST: Gordon Jackson proxy DATE: 4/15/75

STATE OF ALASKA

Inter-Department Route Slip

TO:
MAIL STATION NUMBER 3100

DEPARTMENT State Senate

ATTENTION George H. Hohman

☐ Approval	☐ Note & Return
☐ Signature	☐ Initial & Return
☐ Comment	☐ Return As Requested
☐ Contact Me	☐ Return For Approval
☐ Prepare Reply	☐ Necessary Action
☐ For Your File	☐ Your Information

Remarks:

FROM:
MAIL STATION NUMBER 0500

DEPARTMENT Education

BY Staley DATE 3/21

02-002 (REV.10/73)

ALASKA STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR VOCATIONAL & ADULT EDUCATION

Voc Ed
7.31

P. O. BOX 609
DOUGLAS, ALASKA 99824

FRANCES ROSE
CHAIRPERSON

WALTER WARD
VICE CHAIRPERSON

(907) 586-2149
OR (907) 465-2818
DR. DALE E. STALEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 19, 1975

The Honorable George Hohman
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Hohman:

The purpose of this letter is to acquaint you with the Advisory Council, providing you some background information, their legal requirements, and their current projects and objectives.

There are many dozens of advisory councils in the State; however, the Vocational Advisory Council is quite autonomous, that is, it's constituted as part of Federal legislation and is Federally-funded.

THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE ADVISORY COUNCILS
ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION WITHIN THE
CHANGING EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

During the 1960's, a variety of Federal laws were passed providing increasing support to various segments of the educational effort. Among these was the 1963 Vocational Education Act. Federal matching grants were made available to the states to be spent in specific amounts for training in each of seven occupational categories, with a minimum of Federal direction or involvement. The immediate motivation for the 1963 Act was a high level of unemployment among untrained and inexperienced youth, a problem we are experiencing again today.

The 1963 Act was the product of a panel of consultants on vocational education established at the direction of President John F. Kennedy in 1961. In its purpose the Act authorized "... Federal grants to states to assist them to maintain,

CLYDE COURTNAGE, ANCHORAGE
ROBERT HAVERFIELD, FAIRBANKS
MIKE FREEMAN, ANCHORAGE
JIM CARROLL, JUNEAU
Mrs. STANLEY REITMAN, ANCHORAGE
LOUIS J. LICARI, SITKA
MARIE DARLIN, JUNEAU
STANLEY D. OWEN, ANCHORAGE
ROBERT THWING, ANCHORAGE
ROGER BLAIR, ANCHORAGE
THOMAS E. CASHEN, JUNEAU
ROBERT M. LEVY, JUNEAU
FRANK CHAPADOS, FAIRBANKS
WALTER WARD, KENAI
RICHARD H. EAKINS, JUNEAU
SAM KITO, FAIRBANKS
CHARLIE MAE MOORE, JUNEAU
DANIEL COBEN, FAIRBANKS
GLEN LUNDELL, ANCHORAGE
DR. DICK BOWER, ANCHORAGE
CLARENCE PEELE, SR., HYDABURG
GEORGE BELL, FAIRBANKS
FRANCES ROSE, ANCHORAGE
DONALD THIEDEMAN, KODIAK
REP. MIKE BRADNER, FAIRBANKS

extend, and improve existing programs of vocational education, to develop new programs...so that persons of all ages in all communities of the state...will have ready access to vocational training or retraining which is of high quality, which is realistic in light of actual or anticipated opportunities for gainful employment, and which is suited to their needs, interest, and ability to benefit from such training." Federal funds were increased four-fold to assist the states in meeting this purpose.

However, there was disappointment at the inadequacy of response by state and local educators to the opportunities of the implied mandate in the 1963 Act. As a result, Congress passed The Vocational Amendments of 1968. In addition to defining special categorical uses for Federal funds, the expenditures of these funds were to be made to implement a required state plan for vocational education to be submitted to the United States Commissioner of Education, annually. Needs were to be outlined, programs defined to meet these needs, and both short- and long-range program specifications submitted.

ADVISORY COUNCILS

In order to insure as broad an input as possible to the State Plan, the creation of a State Advisory Council on Vocational Education was required. The duties of the Council are to advise the State Board of Education on the development of its annual short- and long-range plan, and certify that is has been consulted. Without this consultation certification, the U.S. Commissioner of Education is forbidden to allot funds to a state. Further, each year the Advisory Council is required to evaluate the appropriateness of the State Plan and its implementation in relation to the needs of the citizens of the State for occupational education. The legislation also created a National Advisory Council on Vocational Education.

ALASKA ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Alaska Advisory Council has been in existence a little over five years. The Council receives $50,240, annually, to conduct their activities. As they are required by law, to hold a minimum of four meetings, annually, travel alone is a major expense, having 25 members to bring together at these meetings. Approximately one half of the Council's annual budget is spent to maintain a full-time executive officer to coordinate and provide assistance to the Council in their activities. Another major yearly expense is for contractional services utilized in the preparation of their evaluation. In 1973 and 1974, for example, the Council contracted for approximately $10,000 each year to asisst them in surveying

and analyzing counseling and guidance services throughout the State. This year the Council's evaluation will focus on high school graduation requirements and vocational education students and programs.

The annual evaluation report is presented to the State Board of Education and forwarded to the U.S. Office of Education.

COMPOSITION OF COUNCIL

Federal law requires that appointments be made to the Council from many different areas, including education; business; labor; management; skilled trades, and other people interested in education. A chairman is elected to coordinate Council meetings; and, a staff director is hired to provide continuity and day-to-day management.

The Council presently has members from Fairbanks to Hydaburg, from housewives to an assistant school superintendent.

The Council is very concerned about the large percentage of students that do not pursue a college education, and to insure that these students receive an education that will prepare them for the world of work they face upon leaving high school. The Council is also striving to improve the "image" of vocational and technical education as an alternative to the traditional "academic," college-degree approach to education.

There are many fine training facilities in Alaska and many career education programs being developed in various school districts, beginning in the elementary grades. In addition to teaching technical skills, the Council is interested in seeing students exposed to career orientation, acquainting them with occupational clusters as a means to allow the student to define his own interest; and, thereby, choose academic and vocational courses to support their interest.

SUMMARY

Since 1963, great progress has been made in vocational education throughout the country. More funds have been directed towards programs and training facilities and teacher education. Substantial progress has been made in the State of Alaska. But, much remains to be accomplished in changing educational emphasis. It's important to note, that in the 1972 Education Amendments passed by Congress, the thrust of the legislation states that "a long-range strategy must be developed for infusing occupational education (including general orientation, counseling and guidance and placement

either in a job or in post-secondary occupational programs) in elementary and secondary schools on an equal footing with traditional academic education, to the end that every child who leaves the secondary schools is prepared either to enter productive employment or to undertake additional education, but without being forced prematurely to make an irrevocable commitment to a particlar educational or occupational choice." This legislation calls for a designated state commission to conduct a comprehensive program of planning to accomplish the above-stated objective. Obviously, there are far-reaching implications in the 1972 legislation.

The 1974 Federal Education legislation further provides for the advancement of career education as well as identifying the great need for bilingual education.

Presently, the Council works with a wide-range of vocational activities, including the Seward Skill Center, community colleges, Union apprentice programs, and they very much want to provide the Department of Education and the Legislature the independent, lay point of view as was conceived by Congress in establishing such councils. Thank you for your interest, and please let me, or any Council member, know if you have questions or thoughts to present to us.

Sincerely,

VOCATIONAL & ADULT EDUCATION
ADVISORY COUNCIL

Dr Dale E Staley

Dr. Dale E. Staley
Executive Director

MAUNELUK ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 256
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Phone
(907) 442-3262
or
(907) 442-3164

April 28, 1975

The Honorable George Hohman, Chairman
Senate Committee on Health & Social Services
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Hohman:

The people of Kotzebue, Northwest Alaska and the NANA Region would like to emphasize the need of a system of higher education for rural Alaska. This piece of legislation, S. B. 239, introduced and backed by the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., meets this need. Not only does AFN, Inc., the administration of the University, and the Board of Regents back this piece of legislation but speaking on behalf of Mauneluk Association and myself; we would request that you do all in your power, to see that this legislation gets through committee and through the legislature to Governor Hammond's desk, where he has promised to sign the bill.

This bill would not only provide educational needs and help to meet the objectives of education in rural Alaska, but it would allow input and control by local people.

Thank you for your time and efforts.

Sincerely,

MAUNELUK ASSOCIATION

Robert J. Schaeffer
President

RJS:lbg



MEMBER VILLAGES

Ambler, Buckland, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, Shungnak

ALASKA Methodist U.

ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT
WILLIAM WORKMAN
3310 E. 41st St. Anchorage

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
KERRY FELDMAN - UA-Anchorage
FREDERICK MILAN - UA-Fairbanks
WALLACE OLSON - Juneau-Douglas Community College
G. RICHARD SCOTT - UA-Fairbanks
ANNE SHINKWIN - UA-Fairbanks

April 29, 1976

Senator Frank R. Ferguson
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

At the Third Annual Meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association recently held in Anchorage, considerable concern was expressed over the present deplorable condition of the facilities housing the irreplaceable collections of the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks. This concern was expressed in the following resolution which I am charged with transmitting to you.

> "Be it resolved that the Alaska Anthropological Association fully supports the University of Alaska Museum bond issue which should be reinstated."

Over the years in its capacity as a public repository, the University of Alaska Museum has acquired priceless holdings representing the material culture of the State's native peoples of the recent and remoter past in addition to other scientifically valuable collections in geology, biology, etc. To the scientist, these collections are valuable working documents, to Alaska natives and the public at large, they are unique heritage resources and sources of pride and enlightenment. It is in everyone's interest that they be adequately housed and held in trust for future generations. Intolerable is a strong word, but it is the only one fitting to describe present conditions, which preclude minimal safekeeping to say nothing of adequate utilization of these State treasures.

As shareholders in this endangered heritage, we respectfully request that you take the necessary steps to protect these irreplaceable resources. Reintroduction of the deleted bond item to next fall's ballot would seem to be the most timely and reasonable course of actions.

Sincerely,

William B. Workman

William B. Workman, President
Alaska Anthropological Association

WBW/kp

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS

323 E. 4TH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE 99501

April 22, 1976

Honorable Chancy Croft
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Croft:

At its Spring 1976 meeting held in Fairbanks on April 20-21, the State Historic Sites Advisory Committee passed the following resolution.

WHEREAS the Governor of the State of Alaska has appointed this Committee pursuant to AS 41.35 for the purpose of providing necessary assistance to the Governor and the Legislature for achieving balanced and coordinated state policies and programs for the preservation of the state's historic, prehistoric and archaeological resources; and

WHEREAS it has been brought to the attention of the Committee by the Alaska Anthropology Association that a critical need exists for construction of a new museum facility on the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, campus to house one of the outstanding collections of materials relating to Alaska's history and prehistory;

THEREFORE the Governor of the State of Alaska and the Alaska State Legislature are respectfully requested to give the voters of Alaska the opportunity to approve construction of such a facility by bond issue.

As instructed by the Committee, I am forwarding the resolution.

Sincerely,

Russell W. Cahill
Director of Parks
and State Historic Preservation Officer

RWC/WSH/ml

cc: State Legislators



Alaska Nurses Association

523 West Eighth Street
Room 111
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

... a constituent of American Nurses' Association

TO: Alaska Legislators

FROM: Lucille M. Garrison, R.N.
Executive Director

DATE: April 21, 1976

We ask your support for the orderly transfer of Alaska Methodist University College of Nursing, Alaska's only Baccalaureate Nursing Degree Program, to the University of Alaska, Senior College in Anchorage at the conclusion of this Spring 1976 semester.

Transfer at this time will provide for:

1. Continuation without loss of time for 229 students (63 RN's and 156 generic student nurses) in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Sitka programs.

2. Allow for continuation of the Satellite Baccaureate Programs for Registered Nurses to pursue a degree in Fairbanks and Sitka.

3. Continuity of the Continuing Education Department which provides post-professional educational programs to nurses throughout the state.

4. Orderly transfer to University of Alaska of $361,800 per year in federal grants for special programs including:

   a. Community Mental Health Educational Programs
   b. Nurse Practitioner Educational Programs
   c. Nurse Leadership Educational Programs

5. Orderly transfer of State Nursing Grant

6. Allow for orderly planning of the curriculum changes needed to integrate the Baccalaureate Nursing Programs into the University of Alaska system.

7. Continuation of accreditation process so that National League for Nursing can accredit the Program by Spring of 1977.

8. Allow for planning to maintain Program accreditation by the Alaska Board of Nursing.

The Association further recommends that:

1. The College of Nursing maintain autonomy in the preparation and administration of its budget and curriculum.

2. The Dean of the College of Nursing be directly responsible to the Academic Dean of the Senior College, University of Alaska.

3037 Knik Avenue

Anchorage, AK 99503

26 April 1976

Frank Ferguson, Chairman
Health, Education & Social Services
The Senate
State of Alaska
Juneau, AK

Dear Mr. Ferguson

Regarding the close down of Alaska Methodist University, I wish to express my support of the alternative of a complete merger of the institution with the University of Alaska, Anchorage system. This seems most definitely to be the most positive viable solution.

Failing a complete merger being enacted upon I wish to remark in favor of two instructors at A.M.U. under whose direction I have studied and for whom I have much respect and appreciation. These professors are: Dr. William Workman, professor of Anthropology and Mrs. Yamamoto, teacher of Japanese language and Japanese literature.

Dr. Workman's most authorative specialization in Arctic Archeology, his fine teaching ability and his leadership in field excavation has in past years been esteemed in this State and, as evidenced by the numbers of U.A.A. students who have enrolled in his courses through the Consortium agreement with A.M.U., who have in fact formed the majority in his classes, he is undoubtedly needed here in Anchorage.

Mrs Yamamoto is the only college-level Japanese language teacher in Anchorage. She is a fine and most conscientious instructor. Because of the consistent contact between Japanese and Alaskans and the eminent intensification of this interaction it seems imperative that the oppartunity for Anchorage residents to learn or continue learning Japanese be available here.

I request that the legislature reorganize the Anchorage University system promptly and that regardless of the general decisions regarding A.M.U., that Dr. Workman and Mrs Yamamoto be offered positions at U.A.A. for the benefit of Anchorage students and Alaskans as a whole

Thanking you in anticipation, Yours sincerely

P English

Pauline English

Form 01-006

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

TO: Department of

[ ] Administration
[ ] Commerce & Econ. Develop.
[ ] Community & Regional Aff.
[ ] Education
[ ] Env. Conservation
[ ] Fish and Game
[ ] Health & Social Svcs.
[ ] Highways
[ ] Labor
[ ] Law
[ ] Military Affairs
[ ] Natural Resources
[ ] Public Safety
[ ] Public Works
[ ] Revenue

ATTN: Sen. Ferguson

[ ] Return letter w/draft
[ ] Return letter w/comment
[ ] Reply direct
[X] Your information
[ ] Call me
[ ] Appropriate action
[ ] As requested
[ ] _____

REMARKS:

From: Sue Ahrens Date: 4-26

JAY S. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April 26, 1976

Valerie Lemieux
30-34 1G Cherry Drive
Elmendorf AFB, Alaska 99506

Dear Ms. Lemieux:

Governor Hammond has asked me to thank you for the telegram representing student opinions on the UAMU issue.

I am enclosing a copy of the Governor's letter to President Hiatt of the Univerity of Alaska in which he outlines his corrections about the student issues. While the Governor has stated that the faculty-student issues should not be coupled with the purchase issue, I can assure you that those are of genuine concern to him.

Thank you again for your correspondence. I shall share it with others to assist in making your wishes known.

Sincerely,

Sue S. Greene
Special Assistant
to the Governor

JAY S. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April 26, 1976

John Griffin
4530 East 7th
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Mr. Griffin:

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I am enclosing a copy of the Governor's letter to President Hiatt of the Univerity of Alaska in which he outlines his corrections about the student issues. While the Governor has stated that the faculty-student issues should not be coupled with the purchase issue, I can assure you that those are of genuine concern to him.

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Sincerely,

Sue S. Greene
Special Assistant
to the Governor

JAY S. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April 26, 1976

Associated Students
Alaska Methodist University
Box 819
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Associated Students:

Governor Hammond has asked me to thank you for the telegram representing student opinions on the AMU issue.

I am enclosing a copy of the Governor's letter to President Hiatt of the Univerity of Alaska in which he outlines his corrections about the student issues. While the Governor has stated that the faculty-student issues should not be coupled with the purchase issue, I can assure you that those are of genuine concern to him.

Thank you again for your correspondence. I shall share it with others to assist in making your wishes known.

Sincerely,

Sue S. Greene
Special Assistant
to the Governor

TELEGRAM

CA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6340
" JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

APR 15 PM 9 50

82 124 ML ANCHORAGE ALASKA 369 04-15 628P AST

PMS GOVERNOR JAY HAMMOND

JUN 2759

AS FURTHER ATTENDANCE OF AMU IS NEITHER FEASIBLE OR DESIREABLE WE THE STUDENTS RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT CERTAIN QUESTIONS CONCERNING OUR FUTUR BE RESOLVED BEFORE THE END OF SPRING SEMESTER APRIL 29TH 1976 AND NOT BE TIED TO SALE OF AMU PROPERTIES.

1. WE FEEL THAT ALL CURRENT AMU FULL TIME OR PART TIME STUDENTS BE ACCEPTED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM WITHOUT FORMAL APPLICATION.

2. THAT CURRENT AMU JUNIORS AND SENIOR STUDENTS AMU STUDENTS WHO HAVE A COMPOSITE OF 60 OR MORE CREDIT HOURS AS OF MAY 1ST 1976 BE PERMITTED TO GRADUATE UNDER AMU CATALOG REQUIREMENTS AND RECEIVE AN APPROPRIATE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA DEGREE. STUDENTS MUST APPLY FOR A DEGREE PROGRAM BY SEPTEMBER 1976. THE DEADLINE FOR DEGREE COMPLETION UNDER AMU CATALOG REQUIREMENTS.
WILL BE THE END OF SPRING SEMESTER 1978.

3. THAT PROVIDED AMU RESIDENTS ARE UTILIZED AS SUCH BY THE UAA ALL AMU STUDENTS WHO ENROLL AT UAA WHO WERE RESIDING ON CAMPUS BE PERMITTED TO CONTINUE TO DO SO UNTIL GRADUATION AND THAT THOSE ON STUDENT HOUSING WAITING LISTS AS OF MAY 1 1976 BE GIVEN THE RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL ON HOUSING VACANCIES AS THEY OCCUR UNTIL THEIR GRADUATION. THESE PROVISIONS HOWEVER ARE NOT TO BE CONSTRUED AS RESTRICTING IN ANY WAY THE NORMAL EXERCISE OF DISCRETION BY UAA IN CASES WHERE STUDENTS VIOLATE STANDARDS OF BEHAVIOR REQUIRED BY UAA.

4. THAT ALL STUDENTS AT AMU PRESENTLY RECEIVING FINANCIAL AID WHO ENROLL AT UAA BE TREATED ON THE SAM BASIS AND CONTINUING UAA STUDENTS. EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE BY THE UAA AND AMU TO CONTINUE THE LEVEL OF FINANCIAL AID FOR STUDENTS NOW AVAILABLE IN THE ANCHORAGE AREA.

5. AMU CREDITS SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED FOR EQUIVALENT CREDIT AT U OF A.

6. CREATION OF A TRANSITION OFFICE FOR HELPING STUDENTS TO TRANSFER INTO THE U OF A SYSTE.

7. ALL TRANSCRIPTS AND RECORDS BE CARRIED OVER TO THE U OF A SYSTEM AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

BRUCE GAZAWAY, SHERRY WALKER, DAVID STONE,
MICHAEL WOELKERS REPRESENTING THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS
OF ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY BOX 819 ANCHORAGE AK 99504

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1976 APR 21 PM 11 31

02 119 POM ANCHORAGE ALASKA 15 04-21 820P AST

PMS GOVERNOR JAY HAMMOND

JUN 3238

SUPPORT FUNDING FOR COLLEGE NURSING TO U OF A

JOHN GRIFFIN 4530 EAST 7TH ANCHORAGE 99504

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1976 APR 21 AM 1 53

02 068 POM TDA ELMENDORF AFB ALASKA 15 04-20 0940P AST

PMS GOV HAMMOND

JUN 3998

PLEASE TRANSFER AND FUND THE AMU BACCELAUREATE NURSING

PROGRAM TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ANCHORAGE ALASKA

VALERIE LEMIEUX A J SENIOR 32-3416 CHERRY DR ELMENDORF

AFB ALASKA 99506

Donn Liston
P.O. Box 1971
Anchorage, AK 99510
277-2997 or 278-4622

Learning From AMU

The present Alaska Methodist University dilemma appears to be the result of misplaced values and lack of direction by the Board of Trustees. The original reason for gaining land from the Federal government was for educational purposes. Unfortunately, the Trustees have since then become so obsessed with maintaining possession of the physical plant that educational needs have been relegated to second order importance.

The Trustees and the State of Alaska are both learning about how higher education must change to accomodate our modern rapid-change society. Such education does not have to occur in classrooms and books alone but may instead include a knitting together of experience with theory. Sometimes, in fact, reality is a much more immediate and significant aspect of the learning process, as both the AMU Trustees and the State are presently finding out.

The most recent proposal for sale of certain land and facilities is a poorly conceived effort to get the State of Alaska to subsidize AMU over a seven-year period. Artificial life-support systems, including a $200,000 per month mortgage on the facility would then be paid by AMU. However, AMU would have no permanent faculty and it would have exclusive rights to use of the facility should some kind of make-shift program develop. Other provisions of the proposal call for release of all previous agreements

with the University of Alaska and the opportunity to buy back the land and buildings anytime during the sale period.

The AMU Trustees have overplayed their hand and it's time a serious arrangement was made to provide educational opportunity using the AMU facilities. Most likely this would have to be outside of the University of Alaska, although it may be possible to establish it as an element of the U of A with certain autonomy. On the other hand, reverting the land back to public domain once the Trustees can no longer justify holding it for educational purposes might be a fall-back position worthy of consideration. Upon acquisition of the facility, perhaps the State could embark upon an innovative program of experiential education which would truly serve the people of Alaska.

There is an increasing need for such an experiential learning center and community awareness resource hub for the state. The need is manifesting itself in an increasing number of non-profit community-oriented organizations which have emerged in recent years. Community Councils, Community Schools, the Alaska Center for the Environment, RurAL CAP, Community Enterprise Development Corporation, Alaska Public Interest Research Group (AkPIRG), Alaska Women's Resource Center, Community Publications, Inc., the Alaska Native non-profit corporations and others might interface resources while providing a framework for high quality experiential

learning programs which might even lead to degrees which have substance and utility in a rapidly changing society. Such programs as the University Year for Action, which presently has some 50 students working and learning throughout the state, might establish a comprehensive program geared to development of human resources within the Alaska community matrix.

As an alumni of AMU, who worked full-time during my three years at the University of Alaska and two years at AMU, I feel it is time to reconsider our priorities if education is to mean furthering the abilities of persons in our society so that they may make decisions and foster human enhancement. AMU is an anacronism which does not need to be maintained at public expense if it cannot fulfill its educational objectives under its present organization. Furthermore, the proposal which has been made is not worth serious consideration,except as the Trustees come to realize their responsibility to the people of Alaska first,and a mechanism developed to foster education instead of continuation of archaic notions which hamper rather than promote common good. This may only be required by State acquisition of AMU and establishment of certain requirements for use of the facility.

with considerable independence, for example, I looked more closely into recent and oft-repeated cries for "autonomy". I found they were generally based on motives quite different from those expressed. The claim that "everything is controlled by Fairbanks" is often an excuse to cover up local administrative and other failings. It is also true that no element of the University feels it has enough support and most believe that other elements are receiving more than they should. For example, my mail bristles with letters accusing the Board of Regents of moving everything to Anchorage.

So on this first point, Governor, I hope that members of your staff and concerned legislators will hesitate and check the urge to solve problems until each truly knows the problems exist or that proposed solutions can really work. Lack of understanding and knowledge in past years produced hasty and ill-conceived programs to "save" AMU that actually contributed to its demise.

The second concern you raise is a general sentiment of doubt, confusion and mistrust about the University, a phenomenon that has bothered me for some time. You make the good suggestion that we conduct an internal management and efficiency review.

It has been apparent to us for more than two years that a large part of the confusion and mistrust stems from two basic problems. The first is the explosive growth of the University. When I first came on the Board of Regents in 1969, the operating budget was less than 10 million dollars from state appropriations. This year the request is for more than five times that amount, and the total budget exceeds 100 million dollars -- far more than the entire budget of the State for the first several years following statehood. Many people within the University and without have hardly had time to catch their breath, much less figure out where they fit within the entire system.

This is why we have recently prepared an Academic Development Plan for the entire University. This Plan is a management study regarding who we are, what we are doing and where we are going. We intend to use it, keep it active and amend it as we go so that all will know what the University and all of its elements are doing and can and cannot do to serve Alaskans better.

As an aside, I particularly invite your attention to the discussion in our Plan for how the State can and should make a commitment to a continuing basis of realistic and affordable funding of the University in line with total state revenues and needs. Your observation is indeed correct that the State can no longer base higher education decisions primarily on political and personal attitudes. A rational commitment of funding such as is contained in the Plan must be made.

The second reason for confusion and mistrust stems somewhat from the first. With explosive growth, we have simply failed to keep pace with our administrative services. It is simply abominable that we allowed our budgetary, accounting, payroll, personnel and other systems to lag to the point where nobody within our system was being properly served.

I dare say most of the valid criticism against the University comes from University people and others who are justly fed up with receiving incorrect paychecks, participating in a budgetary system which makes no sense, receiving inaccurate reports and having to operate with faulty information. Worse, these people have too often been met with bureaucratic response that has no apology or asks no question of how we can serve them better, but rather silence or demands for more paperwork or attitudes that the administrator's problem is more important than them.

The Board has recognized this problem and given highest priority to its solution. The following steps have been or will be taken:

1. With $300,000 provided in FY 75-76 and investment income, our fiscal control and information systems have been completely redesigned and are now coming on line with our new computer. I am glad to report that we will soon have accurate and timely financial information and services.

2. We have retained a personnel officer who is well on the way toward putting our personnel management house in order. In this regard it would be a great help to receive this year adequate funding to place all of our people at the right salary level for their positions and not exacerbate prior discrepancy problems by another across-the-board percentage increase.

3. Our new vice president for finance and comptroller will have the attitude that his job and that of his staff is to serve the people of the University and the State and that their needs will take precedence over his own operational problems.

4. This year for the first time in years, with the help of your staff and legislative help, the University's budget documents are clear and understandable. This is just a first step. As I mentioned to you in my February 10 budget submittal letter, we have adopted and will operate under true "program" budgeting and are moving to "zero-budgeting".

Now that we have the tools, every manager in the University system will be asked to present his plan and the resources needed into the progam budget cycle. When he receives the budget back, he will know what resources he has for his management, and we will expect him to manage within those resources and monitor how he performs his plan. Every local manager will be held responsible to plan, program, manage, control and decide local matters, leaving to higher management those things which a local manager cannot control.

With "zero budgeting" we intend to have every element of the University from time to time justify its entire program so we can control our own bureaucracy and weed out those programs which are no longer needed or where we are not serving Alaskans well.

5. We have recently reorganized to place greater management emphasis where the realities of the University now are, by placing chancellors over the urban campuses of Fairbanks and Anchorage, the area campus of Southeastern Alaska and a vice president for rural educational affairs for our outreach programs. Our office of the President has been shrunk, pulled away from the day-to-day operation of any campus and will act to coordinate the University statewide.

As mentioned earlier and as is shown in the Academic Development Plan, this organizational structure reflects today's realities. Our University of Alaska is composed of a wide variety of quite separate, different and largely autonomous units -- for it is meant to serve the citizens of Alaska who fit that description exactly.

I was afraid this letter would get too long, so let me end here, again with the request that action not be taken hastely or on information that is incomplete, inaccurate or no longer true or because any special interest group repeatedly requests it.

Thank you for bearing with me. I am at your disposal to discuss these matters more fully or any other University matter which may concern you. We have the same goals for higher education. By continuing to work together, we can accomplish them.

Very truly yours,

Brian J. Brundin
President

BJB/bap
Enc.
cc: President Hiatt
Board of Regents
Legislators

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

Because of your interest in education in Alaska, I am sending you a copy of my policy comments of the AMU purchase. Please feel free to offer comments and suggestions. I welcome your opinions.

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY

BY

GOVERNOR JAY S. HAMMOND

MARCH 19, 1976

JUNEAU

LAST YEAR THE STATE SIGNED AN OPTION TO PURCHASE ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY. THE AGREEMENT PROVIDED THAT FOR FISCAL '76 THE STATE WOULD PAY 2.3 MILLION DOLLARS TO RETAIN THE OPTION TO PURCHASE. THIS MONTH, ACCORDING TO THE AGREEMENT, THE STATE MUST NOTIFY AMU OF ITS INTENT. IT MAY EITHER EXTEND THE OPTION ONE MORE YEAR OR EXERCISE THE OPTION AND PROCEED TO PURCHASE THE UNIVERSITY.

NUMEROUS GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS HAVE REVIEWED THE AMU PURCHASE ISSUE AND HAVE SUGGESTED SEVERAL ALTERNATIVES. ALL AGREE THAT THE PLIGHT OF AMU IS LIKELY TO REFLECT THE PLIGHT OF INDEPENDENT HIGHER EDUCATION IN ALASKA, AND EFFORTS TO FIND A WAY TO PREVENT THE DEMISE OF PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION HAVE BEEN EXTENSIVE.

RECENTLY THE POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION SUGGESTED THAT FOR FY '77 THE STATE CONTRACT, ON A STUDENT ENROLLMENT BASIS, WITH AMU FOR THE PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, AND THE STATE SERIOUSLY CONSIDER PURCHASING AMU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

A THOROUGH REVIEW BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND HIS STAFF HAS LED TO A DECISION THAT SUCH A CONTRACTUAL APPROACH WOULD BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL. THE ALASKA CONSTITUTION PRESENTLY PROHIBITS SUCH A DIRECT BENEFIT TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

THEREFORE, WE NEED TO PURSUE A NEW APPROACH. THERE ARE THREE BASIC CRITERIA UNDERLYING THE RECOMMENDATIONS: 1) PROVIDING A VIABLE AND CONSTITUTIONALLY VALID PROGRAM OF POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR ALASKA'S CURRENT AND FUTURE STUDENTS;

2) PROTECTING THE FINANCIAL INTEREST OF THE STATE WHILE PRESERVING THE STATE'S OPTION FOR THE AMU PROPERTY; AND

3) ASSURING THAT A POLICY DECISION WITH SUCH IMPACT ON THE FUTURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN ALASKA REFLECTS ALASKANS' CURRENT ATTITUDES AND THE BEST INTEREST OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

ON THE BASIS OF THOSE CONSIDERATIONS, I RECOMMEND THE STATE EXERCISE ITS OPTION AND PURCHASE AMU FOR THE PRICE TO BE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE JUNE 5, 1975, AGREEMENT BETWEEN AMU AND THE STATE. SUCH A MOVE WILL REQUIRE THE APPOINTMENT OF APPRAISERS BY EACH PARTY, THEIR MUTUAL SELECTION OF A THIRD, AND THEN AN APPRAISAL BEING MADE.

UNDER THE TERMS OF THE 1975 AGREEMENT, THE STATE HAD AGREED TO PAY $1.5 MILLION UPON THE EXERCISE OF THE OPTION. THIS AMOUNT SHOULD BE INCREASED TO $3.5 MILLION. IN EXCHANGE FOR THE INCREASE, AMU MUST AGREE TO OPERATE THE UNIVERSITY FOR THE STATE DURING THE 1976-1977 SCHOOL YEAR.

THE PAYMENT OF THESE OPTION MONIES SHOULD BE CONTINGENT ON (A) PASSAGE OF AN APPROPRIATION FOR THAT AMOUNT BY THE LEGISLATURE; AND (B) APPROVAL OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR THE 1976 BALLOT IN AN AMOUNT SUFFICIENT

TO COMPLETE THE PURCHASE OF THE UNIVERSITY. THE ADMINISTRATION WOULD ALTER ITS LEGISLATIVE BOND PROPOSAL ONCE THE APPRAISERS SET A PURCHASE PRICE. IN THE EVENT THAT EITHER ONE OF THESE CONTINGENCIES DOES NOT OCCUR, AMU WOULD NOT BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ANY MONIES FOR THE OPTION AND IN TURN WOULD NOT BE BOUND TO CONVEY PROPERTY TO THE STATE.

IN THE EVENT A BOND ISSUE ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATURE FAILED TO WIN APPROVAL OF THE ELECTORATE, THE STATE WOULD NOT BE OBLIGED TO PURCHASE THE UNIVERSITY, BUT IT WOULD FORFEIT THE OPTION MONEY. IN THE EVENT THE LEGISLATURE ADOPTED A PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR THE 1976 BALLOT PERMITTING DIRECT AID TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, AND THEN THAT AMENDMENT IS SUBSEQUENTLY PASSED BY THE PEOPLE, THE STATE MAY, IF IT CHOOSES, VOID THE CONTRACT, FORFEIT THE OPTION PRICE, AND ELECT TO ENTER INTO THE CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS TO PROVIDE DIRECT FINANCIAL AID TO AMU.

OF ALL THE ALTERNATIVES PROPOSED, THIS RECOMMENDATION APPEARS TO BE THE WISEST BECAUSE IT MEETS THE CRITERIA OF STATE-WIDE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS, FINANCIAL PROTECTION FOR THE STATE, AND A VOICE FOR VOTERS IN THE PURCHASE QUESTION THROUGH THE BOND ISSUE. MOREOVER, THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ALSO PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR DETERMINING -- ONCE AND FOR ALL -- THE STATE'S FUTURE POLICY ON THE COEXISTENCE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE LIMITS OF STATE AID TO PRIVATE, POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION.

BECAUSE THERE IS A GROWING MOVEMENT ACROSS THE NATION FOR STATES WITHOUT PROHIBITIVE CLAUSES IN CONSTITUTIONS TO CONTRACT FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN EXISTING INSTITUTIONS RATHER THAN TO EXPAND THE STATE-RUN UNIVERSITIES, IT SEEMS IMPERATIVE THAT ALASKAN CITIZENS HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK OUT ON THAT ISSUE. BY NOT ALLOWING VOTERS TO DO SO, THE STATE IS BASICALLY WRITING OFF CONCLUSIVELY PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION IN ALASKA. I CANNOT RECOMMEND SUCH A DRASTIC ACTION WITHOUT AN OPPORTUNITY TO INVOLVE THE ELECTORATE.

MY FINAL RECOMMENDATION RELATED TO BUT EXTENDING BEYOND THE AMU QUESTION IS THAT THE POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION BE INVOLVED IN REVIEWING AND MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS ON TWO MAJOR HIGHER EDUCATION ISSUES BEING DISCUSSED IN MANY CORNERS OF THE STATE. 1) ESTABLISHING TWO SEPARATE RESIDENTIAL FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN FAIRBANKS AND ANCHORAGE AND REVIEWING THE RELATED QUESTIONS OF THEIR AUTONOMY AND GOVERNANCE; AND 2) ESTABLISHING A SEPARATE SYSTEM FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES.

IT IS MY JUDGMENT THAT SOME OF THE RECENT POLICY AND FISCAL DECISIONS BEING SUGGESTED OR ALREADY HAVING BEEN MADE REGARDING HIGHER EDUCATION ARE GREATLY INFLUENCED BY GENERAL SENTIMENT OF DOUBT AND MISTRUST OF THE GROWING, COMPLEX UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA AS WELL AS CONFUSION ABOUT WHAT CAN BE DONE TO IMPROVE THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA'S RESPONSIVENESS AND RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PUBLIC.

I BELIEVE THAT THE TIME HAS COME TO ADDRESS THOSE DOUBTS OPENLY, COOPERATIVELY, AND RESPONSIBLY. I WOULD ENCOURAGE THE

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA TO DIRECT AN INTERNAL MANAGEMENT AND EFFICIENCY REVIEW IMMEDIATELY, AND I WOULD PLEDGE THE ADMINISTRATION'S SUPPORT TO THAT PROJECT TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO ASSIST IN MAKING CHANGES THAT WILL BRING HIGHER EDUCATION IN ALASKA TO A LEVEL OF TRUST APPROPRIATE TO THE ROLE IT PLAYS IN THE FUTURE OF THIS STATE. WE CAN NO LONGER BASE HIGHER EDUCATION DECISIONS O[illegible] PRIMARILY POLITICAL AND PERSONAL ATTITUDES.

WE ARE FORTUNATE IN HAVING A POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION AND A BOARD OF REGENTS COMPRISED OF CITIZENS OF VARIED BACKGROUNDS AND PHILOSOPHIES. HOPEFULLY, THEY CAN COMBINE THEIR MANY TALENTS AND RESOURCES TO PUT THE HIGHER EDUCATION PICTURE IN ALASKA INTO CLEARER FOCUS.

alaska
methodist
university

REASONS FOR A.M.U. BOARD ACTION REGARDING REQUEST FOR TIME EXTENSION

In your assessment of the most recent developments in the negotiations between A.M.U. and the State of Alaska, we ask that several facts be recognized:

1. The original date designated in the option agreement was selected because of the time commitments to the faculty faced by the university and was agreed to by the State. All parties to the option understood that it was drafted as a business agreement in which the burden of action was placed upon the State of Alaska.

2. One extension from March 15th, 1976 to March 29th, 1976 had previously been granted.

3. Legislation then in progress had been considered by the Board of Trustees and was felt to be unacceptable.

It was anticipated that one proposal would require the transfer of our programs, faculty and facilities prior to the sale without an accompanying guarantee that the sale would be consumated.

Another proposal would have had A.M.U. continue to operate the school for another year to the benefit of the State (ie., to keep programs intact) out of sale proceeds. During the period that the option was extended, the State, for the first time in seven years, changed its position with respect to the constitutionality of state support to private institutions, thereby compromising our negotiating and planning efforts.

After consideration of all of these factors, the Board of Trustees of Alaska Methodist University, feeling it necessary to assess all the alternatives, voted not to grant a second extension but instead to carry on further dialogue with the State of Alaska.

The statements made by various parties following our announcement are based on their own inferences; we have made no specific implications in our statements.

anchorage, alaska 99504 907/272-4401

PROPOSED CONTRACT SALE OF CERTAIN LAND AND FACILITIES OF AMU

The Trustees of Alaska Methodist University having met in continuing sessions from Sunday, March 30, 1976, until Wednesday April 7, 1976, have unanimously agreed that Alaska Methodist University by and through its representatives is hereby prepared to enter into a sale agreement with the State of Alaska for certain lands and facilities of Alaska Methodist University on the following terms:

1. Certain lands and facilities of A.M.U. will be sold to the State of Alaska for $20 million (reserving 27½ acres adjacent to Providence Hospital) over six (6) years in equal installments at nine percent (9%) per annum commencing on July 1, 1976, and on the first day of July of each succeeding year.

2. The $2.3 million option money already paid A.M.U. by the State under the expired option agreement shall be applied towards purchase.

3. All students, faculty, and staff of A.M.U. shall be transferred to the Senior College of the University of Alaska, Anchorage.

4. A.M.U. reserves the right to repay the balance of the mortgage at any time within seven (7) years of sale.

5. Until the entire purchase money has been paid, A.M.U. shall have exclusive use of all of its lands and facilities.

6. If the State of Alaska defaults, all payments, facilities, and land shall be kept by A.M.U.

7. Release of all University of Alaska restrictions and agreements.

3220 E. 40th Avenue
Anchorage, Ak. 99504

May 3, 1976

Senator Frank Ferguson
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Frank:

Although I have not seen a detailed version of the University budget passed by the House, the total funding level for the University of Alaska, Anchorage, Senior College is not large enough to fill the voids created by past and imminent cuts of AMU faculty and programs. I hope the Senate or Free Conference Committee will appropriate enough funds to replace AMU faculty and programs and thereby provide for a high quality four year liberal arts curriculum at Anchorage (in effect, a replacement for the tuition grants which will no longer be necessary).

Neither version of the University of Alaska bond issue at the present time includes the $4 million for land acquisition in Anchorage. According to Legislative Affairs Agency records, H.B. 617 for $25 million is in the House Finance Committee and House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 734 for $25 million has been passed by the Senate and is in the House Rules Committee.

I understand that there is intense competition between the many proposed bond projects in order to keep the grand total below $240 million. If this ceiling is preventing the addition of $4 million for UAA land acquisition and if AMU is purchased (H.B. 868 looks like a good solution), I suggest the deletion of $3.3 million in H.B. 617 or $3 million in H.C.S. for S.B. 734 for the construction of new buildings at UAA. Existing buildings purchased from AMU will more than equal the capacity of the $3 or $3.3 million in buildings provided for in the bond issue.

There are reports that the 77.8 acre Rogers and Babler tract which separates AMU from the institutional portion of the Far North Bicentennial Park will be sold or developed for other than institutional uses within two years. Therefore, if not funded on this bond issue, the opportunity to acquire space needed for instructional, cultural, recreational, and public service programs of the University may be irretrievably lost.

Sincerely,

Nat

Nat Goodhue

P.S. More detailed background information is attached.

FILE WITH BRR

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STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF BUDGET & MANAGEMENT / *POUCH C — JUNEAU 99801*

April 24, 1975

Honorable Bill Ray
Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol - Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ray:

During the Senate Finance Committee hearing on Wednesday, April 16, Senator Sackett requested an analysis as to whether the AMU Nursing program would cost less if absorbed into the University budget, rather than contracted from the Department of Health and Social Service's budget. I think it is safe to say that the program, given the same circumstances and conditions, will cost the same, whether it is run by the University with money appropriated directly to the University, or whether it is run by the University, with funds contracted through the Department of Health and Social Services.

The real question here is the direction of the program. If the funds are appropriated directly to the University, the Nursing program becomes subject to the internal priorities of the University system. If the funds are appropriated to the Department of Health and Social Services, the direction for the program in terms of support for para-professional, baccalaureate, continuing education, urban and rural emphasis, will remain with the Department. The Department, with its perspective of health needs throughout the state, could determine the priorities of the program in light of those needs. However, if the funds are appropriated to the University, the University would determine continued support for the program in accordance with its view of the State's educational priorities. It is easy to see how this could result in very different programs with different support requirements.

It is the view of this administration that, for the present, the appropriation for the program should remain with the Department of Health and Social Services which would have the authority to contract with the University of Alaska.

Sincerely,

V. Kent Dawson
Director

VKD/JC/lw

cc: Honorable John Sackett

Sue Greene, Office of the Governor

7.43

alaska
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university

office of the president

May 15, 1975

The Honorable George H. Hohman
Alaska State Senate
Pouch "V" State Capitol Bldg.
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Hohman:

I wish to thank you personally for your very hard work as a legislator during these challenging and exciting days. Your long hours and hard work are noted and appreciated by many of us. Thank you.

One of the important issues before you is that of private higher education. Will pri/ate higher education in Alaska be given the opportunity to go through a metamorphosis and emerge as a financially sound, secure, contributing segment of the Alaskan scene or will it be killed either outright or through the lack of an adequate life support system?

You are probably very much aware of the fact that many people have been searching for and trying a variety of tactics to maintain the option, for Alaskans, of private higher education. We have, over the past several years, worked with legislative committees, attorney generals, lay and professional groups to seek sound, workable ways of making the continuance possible. The trustees, faculty, staff, students, and administration of Alaska Methodist University have spent untold hours seeking a resolution of the dilemma of private higher education in Alaska. We have systematically enlisted the aid of some of the best minds in higher education today to assist us in finding a solution.

As a result of the past several years of concentrated study, much soul searching, and the testing of many options, we have come to a

anchorage, alaska 99504 907/272-4401

very difficult decision to sell the campus, enter a period of planning, and emerge as a truly quality private higher education component designed to give maximum service to the State of Alaska for many years to come.

We have tested this concept with several top leaders in governmental funding agencies and with major foundations, all with a single result; namely, if the State of Alaska will take the proposed action, they feel it would greatly enhance the fundability of projects and programs in Alaska for it would, for the first time, provide in the private sector a stable base of operations in an environment conducive to the efficient utilization of funds. In fact, several leaders in government and foundation circles have stated publicly that the proposed action could be the first in the nation and set a pattern for other private institutions throughout the country.

Consequently, the Board of Trustees of Alaska Methodist University have, in the best interest of the people of Alaska, agreed to sell their campus to the University of Alaska and to transfer all programs, personnel, and students to the University of Alaska in order that the students will not be disadvantaged. House Bill 441 and appropriate supporting action would be required to make such a plan work. HB 441

An optional plan which, in my opinion, would also insure the possibility of quality higher education in Alaska (both private and public) in the future is outlined in the following steps:

1. The State of Alaska (not the University of Alaska) purchases the AMU campus for the very reasonable discounted appraisal price of $15,427,000, making an immediate down payment of $1,700,000 and subsequent interest payments on the balance outstanding.

2. The State of Alaska contracts for the operation of present AMU facilities utilizing the present faculty, staff (not administration), programs and students for a period of two (2) years as the four-year Anchorage college. The group contracted to operate the Anchorage four-year college be one of the following:

   A. The Post Secondary Education Commission

   B. A specially constituted group (perhaps akin to that for public television)

   C. An "Outside" college or university

3. The AMU corporation utilizes the interest payment income (from #1) over a two-year period to plan, with legislative help, a new private higher education institution designed to meet the future needs of the State of Alaska.

4. As the two-year planning (#3 above) nears an end, the State will assess and determine the best and highest use of the present AMU properties and determine how, under what conditions, and by whom they shall be used.

The above plan, if implemented, would:

a) Continue the current educational programs of AMU for two years, thereby retaining human resources and students in Alaska;

b) Provide time (two years) for planning and designing a viable private higher education system for Alaska;

c) Result in the best and highest use being made of the present AMU campus and facilities;

d) Result in a total coordinated higher education system for Alaska, involving both public and private components;

e) Ensure the continuation of educational options for Alaskans; and

f) Continue to provide a stimulus to the State University for effectiveness and efficiency.

The present school year is rapidly drawing to a close; our total faculty will be unemployed in two short weeks; our students, through no fault of their own, are in a state of limbo relative to their educational plans; Alaska will lose several valuable programs and hundreds of thousands of dollars in Federal funds if no determination can be made very soon; and four-year private higher education will be lost to the State of Alaska. Therefore, I urge you either to fund the University of Alaska so they can purchase AMU and assume the personnel and programs as per the memorandum of agreement or proceed with the immediate implementation of steps 1 - 4 outlined above.

As an Alaskan, I beg you to act as rapidly as possible, for without rapid positive action Alaska will lose, with little chance of recovery, the benefits of private higher education for the foreseeable future.

Thank you again for your diligence and hard work. If I can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Respectfully submitted,

John O. Picton
President

JOP: cm

7.43

March 18, 1975

Honorable Bill Ray
Chairman
Senate Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Senator Ray:

In your letter of March 11, 1975 you asked whether or not some of the funds from the University of Alaska bond issue authorized by ch. 144, SLA 1974 could be used instead for the purchase of Alaska Methodist University properties. In our opinion funds could not be reprogramed to uses other than those authorized by ch. 144, SLA 1974 and subsequently ratified by the voters.

This question was analyzed at substantial length in the attached opinion of April 26, 1974, transmitted to Mr. Joseph Henri, former Commissioner of Administration. Upon reviewing it, we feel that it remains the authoritative statement of our position on this issue. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

AVRUM M. GROSS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:
Mark Ertischek
Assistant Attorney General

0464.4.v

April 26, 1974

The Honorable Joseph R. Henri
Commissioner
Department of Administration
Pouch C
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: Ch. 221 SLA 1970 -- project changes after voter approval of bond authorization

Dear Commissioner Henri:

You have inquired whether the Department of Highways may use the proceeds of general obligation bonds, authorized by ch. 221 SLA 1970 (highway maintenance facilities) and approved by the voters at the 1970 general election, for projects other than those specified in ch. 221 SLA 1970. The answer is no.

You have mentioned that some of the maintenance facilities listed in that Act "are no longer required and some may be constructed for less funds than originally specified." Neither circumstance justifies using the bond funds on projects not listed in the Act.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Article IX, Section 8 of the Alaska Constitution provides in relevant part:

> "No state debt shall be contracted unless authorized by law for capital improvements and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State who vote on the question."

AS 15.15.030(11) requires:

> "When the legislature by law authorizes a state debt for capital improvements, the lieutenant governor shall place the question of whether the specific authorization shall be ratified by placing the ballot title and question on the next general election ballot,

> or on the special election ballot if a special election is held for the purpose of ratifying the state debt for capital improvements before the time of the next general election. . . ." (Emphasis added.)

Sec. 1, ch. 221 SLA 1970 authorizes the issuance and sale of bonds "for the purpose of paying part or all of the cost of acquiring, constructing and equipping and making other capital improvements to highway maintenance facilities." Sec. 2 of the same Act states:

> "The amounts of these bonds to be issued from time to time and the time or times of their issuance shall be fixed by the State Bond Committee (created by AS 37.15.110), and the specific uses of the proceeds of these bonds shall be determined by the governor in accordance with the following schedule: [here follows a list of 12 specific projects, including the respective fiscal years (from 1971 to 1973) for their undertaking]."

Sec. 6, ch. 221 SLA 1970 requires submission of the question to the qualified voters of the state and sec. 7 requires using "substantially" the following wording:

> "Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal sum of not to exceed $5,500,000 for the purpose of paying part or all of the cost of acquiring, constructing and equipping highway maintenance facilities?"

By telephone conversation with this writer on April 15, 1974, Dorothy MacKenzie, Director of Elections, affirmed that Proposition No. 8, submitted to the voters at the general election on November 3, 1970, contained a verbatim statement of the heading and question set out in sec. 7, ch. 221 SLA 1970.

DISCUSSION

The Alaska Constitutional prohibition against incurring indebtedness refers to obligations against the general credit of the state. 1/ This being so, the voters of the state must be given the opportunity to voice their opinions, as required by Article IX, Section 8 of the Alaska Constitution, AS 15.15.030(11), and provisions comparable to sec. 7, ch. 221 SLA 1970 in each bond authorization Act. Many court decisions have held that, once the voters have ratified a bond authorization Act, a contract between the government and the electorate arises.

1/ Noted in the 1959 Opinions of the Alaska Attorney General, No. 39, and 1969 Opinions of the Alaska Attorney General, No. 5.

One such case is Tocker v. San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, 22 Cal. App. 3d 643, 99 Cal. Rptr. 361 (1972). In that case, the Act which created the transit district required a feasibility study to be made before putting the bond issue to a vote of the people. The study was made and the bond issue was approved by the voters. Nine years later the transit district entered into a contract with the City and County of San Francisco, providing for a particular modification of the plan as originally contemplated in the feasibility study. The validity of that contract was challenged. The California Court of Appeal, First District, held that because neither the legislative Act, nor the district's bond resolution, nor the ballot proposition specified the details of the rapid transit system, the modifying contract with San Francisco was within the district's authority and was therefore valid. But the court said (99 Cal. Rptr., at 364):

> "It is undoubtedly true, as contended, that the BART resolution stating the purposes of and calling the bond election, and the acceptance of the ballot proposition by the voters, was analogous to a contract between BART and the voters or at least the taxpayers of the district. (Los Angeles County Flood Control Dist. v. Wright, 213 Cal. 335, 348—349, 2 P.2d 168; O'Farrell v. County of Sonoma, 189 Cal. 343, 348, 208 P. 117; Peery v. City of Los Angeles, 187 Cal. 753, 767, 203 P. 992; Skinner v. City of Santa Rosa, 107 Cal. 464, 476, 40 P. 742.) The laws which authorized the bond issue were a part of that contract. (Sutter Basin Corp. v. Brown, 40 Cal. 2d 235, 241, 253 P. 2d 649; State School Bldg. Fin. Com. v. Betts, 216 Cal. App. 2d 685, 619 31 Cal. Rptr. 258; Jenkins v. Williams, 14 Cal. App. 89, 98, 111 P. 116.) And obviously, the terms of the specific proposal submitted to voters have the attributes of such a contract and must be respected. (See Skinner v. City of Santa Rosa, supra, 107 Cal. 464, 40 P. 742.)"

The court simply held that extraneous matter, such as feasibility studies, did not give rise to a contract, In our present situation, the Act itself -- ch. 221 SLA 1970 -- expressly listed the projects for which the bonds were to be issued. Thus, under the reasoning of the California court, a contract arose with the voters of Alaska.

The same California court reached a similar result a year earlier in East Bay Municipal Utility District v. Sindelar, 16 Cal. App. 3d 913, 94 Cal. Rptr. 431 (1971). In that case, the primary project contemplated before the election was held was completed with $84,000,000 in authorized but unissued bonds left over. The court held that issuance of the remaining bonds to expand facilities would be valid because the only specific restriction was contained in a feasibility study and in promotional material distributed before the bond election; it was not contained

in the laws creating the district, nor in the district's ordinance calling the election, nor on the ballot. The court states (94 Cal. Rptr., at 435):

> "The Municipal Utility District Act limited expenditure of the proceeds of the district's bonds authorized in 1958 to 'the objects or purposes for which the bonds were voted.' (Pub. Util. Code, sec. 13262.) The statutory restriction reflects the general rule, which restricts expenditure of the proceeds of publicly-approved bonds (O'Farrel v. County of Sonoma [1922] 189 Cal. 343, 348—349, 208 P. 117; Mills v. S. F. Bay Area Rapid Transit Dist. [1968] 261 Cal. App. 2d 666, 668, 68 Cal. Rptr. 317) and which rests upon theories that such restriction is contractual in nature, or that it derives from a status which is analogous to a contractual relationship, or that it is implicit in a requirement of popular approval for a given bond issue."

Again, it is not only the ballot language which the court said creates the contractual relationship with the voters, it is the language of the authorizing legislation as well. But the court held that feasibility studies and promotional material do not. In our case, we are concerned with legislation, not a feasibility study or promotional material. This line of reasoning extends at least as far back as the 1910 case of Jenkins v. Williams, 14 Cal. App. 89, 111 P. 116, which is squarely in point with our present situation.

In the Jenkins case, the relevant statute required the county board of supervisors to "by order specify the purpose for which the indebtedness is to be incurred . . . ." The statute also required an election, with the ballot containing "a general statement of the amount and purpose of the bonds to be issued." In response to that statute, the board issued its order, specifying construction of seven roads and thirty bridges and stating the amount of money to be allocated to each road and bridge. The "general statement" on the ballot mentioned roads and bridges, without itemizing specific ones, and just set out the total number of dollars for roads and the total for bridges. (A courthouse construction project was also involved.)

One of the bridges was completed with a surplus of $503.16 of the amount allocated for that bridge remaining. The plaintiffs performed work on another bridge and sought to have that $503.16 applied to their contract price. Because of the specificity of the order of the board of supervisors (analogous to our ch. 221 SLA 1970), the court held that the funds could not be shifted. The court stated (111 P., at 118):

> "The position taken by the plaintiffs at the trial and here is that the face of the ballot expressed the will of the voters, regardless of the

> notice given to them by the order and proclamation of the board; that the $225,000 was to constitute the bridge fund, and all of it could be lawfully used for the construction of one bridge if necessary; that the ballot sufficiently complied with the statute in making a 'general statement of the amount and purpose of the bonds to be issued.' If this position be correct, it would follow that the board might not only expend all the bridge bond money on a single bridge, but it might also expend all the road and highway money upon a single road, and this, too, in direct conflict with the order of the board and the proclamation and notice given to the electors. We cannot agree to this construction of the statute."

Noting that "the brief statement of the purpose upon the ballot identifies the proposition more fully set forth in the order of which the electors are fully advised by publication of the order", the court went on to say (id.):

> "Here was $600,000 which the voters were told was to be expended in constructing 7 different roads in the county and $225,000 to be expended in constructing 30 different bridges, and we are asked to hold that these large amounts, ordered by the board for specific purposes, could be divided up and shifted about at the discretion or possible caprice of the board and for purposes in direct violation of its order and the statute. The order of the board was jurisdictional, without which the election and the bonds would have had no validity. The published order of the board formed an essential part of the propositions submitted to the vote of the electors, and it was the order which was ratified by them."

In our present situation, it was ch. 221 SLA 1970 which was ratified by the voters. Ch. 221 SLA 1970, in its section 2, itemized specific projects while allowing administrative discretion only as to the amount (and design, of course) to be used for each.

Further supporting this contract rationale is O'Farrell v. Sonoma County, 189 Cal. 343, 208 P. 117 (1922). In that case,

the order of the county board of supervisors specified the description, distance, and pro rata amount of money for each of several roads. The California Supreme Court held that, although the board's order legally could have been more general, the board chose to be specific and therefore was bound by the terms of its order (again, analogous to our ch. 221 SLA 1970) to apply the bond money as specified there. The order constituted a contract between the state and the electors which could not be modified by only one of the parties to that contract. (Also see Metropolitan Water District of So. Calif. v. Marquardt, 379 P.2d 28, 39 [1963].)

A similar rule on the use of public money obtains in other states. For example, see Bank of Lowell v. Cox, 279 P. 257 (Arizona, 1929); Independent Highway District No. 2 of Ada County v. Ada County, et al., 134 P. 542 (Idaho, 1913). The Arizona Supreme Court stated (279 P. at 262): "To hold that the money specifically authorized for one bridge might be used on another would be contrary to all principles governing the expenditure of public money."

Persons responsible for handling other persons' money - whether as a public official administering a program using public funds or as an individual trustee designated in a will - are vested with a certain amount of administrative discretion, but must nevertheless fulfill the purposes of the program and the trust and comply with restrictions in the creating instrument. In holding that, once the voters had ratified a specific bond resolution, the state legislature could not authorize the board of county commissioners to spend surplus bond funds on a road not included in the resolution's list of roads, the Florida Supreme Court stated, in Oven v. Ausley, 143 So. 588, 589 (1932): ". . . it is a violation of an elemental principle in the administration of public funds for those who are charged with the trust of their proper expenditure not to apply such funds to the purposes for which they are raised. *** When an enforced contribution is exacted from the people by the power of taxation, it is for a specific public purpose, and the fund so raised is a trust fund in the hands of the legal custodians of it."

Whether one applies a contract rationale, a trust rationale, or simply the express terms of the statute (ch. 221 SLA 1970), shifting bond funds from authorized uses to unauthorized ones is not permissible. As discussed above, under the contract rationale a contract arises not only from the wording of the ballot question, but from the authorizing Act too. Thus, the specific projects listed in sec. 2, ch. 221 SLA 1970 are binding as well as the general statement included in the ballot question. Under the trust rationale, the voters of the state

have, in effect, placed funds for certain purposes in the hands of their public officials, with ch. 221 SLA 1970 - including its sec. 2 - being the trust instrument.

And, under the express terms of the Act, there is little room for variation - neither from the general statement of purpose nor from the listing of specific projects. Since Article II, Section 1 of the Alaska Constitution vests the legislative power of the state in our legislature, and since no procedural or substantive impediment to its validity appears, ch. 221 SLA 1970 is as binding as are other valid laws. Those who administer our laws must act within the law.

Moreover, the wording of ch. 221 SLA 1970 is not vague or ambiguous. Nor does it appear to have resulted from legislative error or oversight. The history of the bill (Sixth Legislature's Senate Bill No. 435) which became ch. 221 SLA 1970 indicates the legislative intent. The bill was introduced at the request of the governor, who expressed a need for maintenance facilities to keep pace with the expanding highway system and to provide additional support facilities to insure adequate storage and repair of maintenance equipment (1970 Senate Journal, p. 149). That original bill provided for a bond issue of only $1,900,000 and listed no specific locations. The Senate State Affairs Committee offered a substitute bill calling for $11,100,000 and listing eighteen locations for the 1971 -- 1973 fiscal period (1970 Senate Journal, p. 556, incorporating two memoranda of the commissioner of highways). That substitute was rejected and the original bill passed the Senate. In the house, the Finance Committee offered a substitute calling for $5,500,000 and listing only twelve locations. It was this version which finally passed both houses and became the enabling Act under discussion here. The three successive versions of the Act evidence a deliberate, intentional limitation as to where the money could be spent.

Further evidencing the deliberation preceding the writing of sec. 2, ch. 221 SLA 1970 is the fact that, of the eleven bond authorization Acts enacted in 1970, the corresponding provision of six of them contained some degree of specificity with regard to projects; the other five just contained a general statement of gubernatorial discretion. Extending the idea of limiting the executive branch's discretion, is AS 24.30.037 (enacted by ch. 70 SLA 1973), which requires each bond bill to contain "a statement of the scope of each major project included in the proposed bond issue."

In discussing generally the power of a state to issue bonds, and citing Almond v. Gilmer, 188 Va. 22, 51 S.E.2d 272, 81 C.J.S., States sec. 179, declares that "State boards and officers may obligate themselves and the state only in pursuance

to the terms and in conformity with the provisions of the authorizing statute." It follows that use of the money produced by issuance of those bonds must also comply with the authorizing statute. Again, in discussing issuance of bonds, and citing In re State Treasury Note Indebtedness, 185 Okl. 10, 90 P.2d 19, 81 C.J.S., States sec. 183 continues "Specific provisions in the authorizing act control over any more general provisions." Thus the specific provisions of sec. 2, ch. 221 SLA 1970 control over the general purpose statements in secs. 1 and 7 of that Act.

CONCLUSION

The proceeds of bonds issued under ch. 221 SLA 1970 must not be used for "highway maintenance facilities" in general but just for the specific facilities listed in that Act. This does not mean that the money should be wasted by making the needed facilities more luxurious or by building facilities which are not needed.

You did not mention whether all of the bonds authorized have been sold -- $5,500,000. If some of the bonds have not yet been issued, and no more money is needed for the facilities which are determined to be necessary, simply do not issue those bonds. If there is a question as to what to do with existing surplus money - whether or not all of the authorized bonds have been issued - it should be taken from the "1970 Highway Maintenance Facilities Construction Fund", created under sec. 4, ch. 221 SLA 1970, and put in the "1970 Highway Maintenance Facilities General Obligation Bond Redemption Fund", created under sec. 5, ch. 221 SLA 1970. As Bond Counsel C. Richard Walker advised in his January 19, 1973 letter to Commissioner Stevenson concerning ch. 180 SLA 1970 and sec. 3 of pending HB 47, "If the State government determines that [this money] should not be expended for the purpose for which the voters authorized [it] to be expended (and the purpose for which the bondholders loaned the money in question), it is natural and logical that the State should achieve, as nearly as possible, the same result as if the bonds had never been issued. This can be accomplished by transferring the unexpended proceeds to the fund dedicated to the payment of the bonds. That is the result commonly provided for by statutes dealing with situations of this kind."

The California Supreme Court concluded its decision in the Jenkins case, supra, with the observation:

> "It seems to us that the views herein expressed are consistent with the letter and spirit of the statute, and that the construction contended for by [those who would seek to shift the funds] would open

the door to possible, if not probable, dangerous abuse of power, and would take from the vote of the people all its significance as well as defeat its purpose."

Very truly yours,

NORMAN C. GORSUCH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:
Arthur H. Peterson
Assistant Attorney General

AHP:fw

cc: The Honorable Bruce Campbell
Commissioner
Department of Highways

alaska
methodist
university

office of the president

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May 19, 1975

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State of Alaska Legislators

FROM: Ac Wischmeier, Chairman of the Board of Trustees

The Alaska Methodist University Board of Trustees met Saturday, May 17, in Seattle, Washington to consider pending State of Alaska Legislation pertaining to Alaska Methodist University. In order to assist in this legislation the Board took the following action:

> Moved by Hood that the Board approve the concept of an option to purchase from the State of Alaska and that the Negotiating Team continue discussions with the State in pursuit of this concept, all subject to final approval by the full Board of Trustees; seconded by Thompson.
>
> Discussion followed and on call for the question, the motion carried unanimously.

Ac Wischmeier

anchorage, alaska 99504 907/272-4401

alaska
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office of the president

May 19, 1975

MEMORANDUM

TO: All State of Alaska Legislators

FROM: Ac Wischmeier, Chairman of the Board of Trustees

The Alaska Methodist University Board of Trustees met Saturday, May 17, in Seattle, Washington to consider pending State of Alaska Legislation pertaining to Alaska Methodist University. In order to assist in this legislation the Board took the following action:

> The Board of Trustees will rewrite the Articles of Incorporation deleting the requirements for specific representative of the United Methodist Church, deleting any fixed percentage of members from the United Methodist Church, and deleting the requirement that nominees be approved by the National Division of the Board of Global Ministries; provided that none of the above shall be construed to prohibit membership on the Board by representatives or members of the United Methodist Church nor to preclude the continuing relationship of the United Methodist Church to Alaska Methodist University; and further that the Board of Trustees, for the purposes of administering funds from the sale of any assets to the State of Alaska, shall be composed of a majority of Alaskan residents selected to encourage broad state representation and that, in the selection of the Board, discrimination based on race, religion, skin color, national origin, ethnic background, or sex shall be prohibited.
>
> Carried unanimously.

Ac Wischmeier

P.S. This action is subject to approval of the parent corporation which is the National Division of the Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church.

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2.43 Gen Holman AMU purchase

PRESS STATEMENT

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY

FYI from Jeff Greene

For several weeks the executive and legislative branches have been reviewing the information provided by Alaska Methodist University and the University of Alaska regarding the proposal for the University of Alaska to purchase Alaska Methodist University and transfer the programs to the University.

There are several issues both implicit and explicit in deciding what action should be taken. While I do not feel it is the prerogative of the Office of the Governor to determine the various means for implementation of any action chosen, I do feel that it is incumbent upon me to offer some kind of statement of policy direction.

1. The Purchase

It is my position that a purchase, since it is a substantial capital investment, should not be carried out without an opportunity for voters to give direction. A bond issue should be placed on the November 1976 ballot. In the meantime, I recommend a lease of Alaska Methodist University facilities by the University of Alaska with an option to purchase, contingent on voter approval on the bond issue. The option monies should then be applied to the purchase price.

2. The Educational Program

It is becoming increasingly clear that Alaska Methodist University has provided a program which has met specific needs of the Alaskan citizenry and, by virtue of its flexibility, has been able

to stimulate an imaginative educational program in Alaska. There is little doubt that some of the difficulties faced by Alaska Methodist University are directly tied to the growth of the Anchorage campus of the University of Alaska.

It would be my recommendation that the State guarantee a continued operation of Alaska Methodist University programs through either contractual relationship with Alaska Methodist University or the necessary adjustments in the tuition assistance program.

By the State providing an approximate $1.9 million option funding and increasing tuition assistance for both Alaska Methodist University and Sheldon Jackson to $16 hundred it appears that the additional funding necessary to keep Alaska Methodist University programs operating, would be approximately $175 thousand or the difference between the $16 hundred of tuition assistance and the actual cost amount. If the State added the $175 thousand support to the $1.9 million option monies and applied that amount of approximately $2.1 million to the purchase price, in the event of the passage of a bond issue, the net cost for educating the students for that year would likely be no more than the cost of educating them at the University of Alaska.

The funding for the two year period involved would then be basically as follows:

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY

1975-1976

Option to Alaska Methodist University	1,930,000
Tuition Assistance @ 1850	1,295,000
Nursing Grant	327,000
TOTAL STATE	3,552,000

OPTION	1,930,000
	175,000
	2,105.00

1976-1977

Option	1,200,000
Tuition	1,295,000
Nursing Grant	350,000
TOTAL STATE	2,845,000

OPTION	1,200,000
	175,000
	1.375,000

Under a program such as this the recently formed post secondary education could perform most responsiblity the charge given through statute, and hopefully, the entire State would be benifited by a more thorough, far-reaching analysis future of post secondary education in the State of Alaska.

It is my understanding that this recommendation is consistent with the general concepts of the suggestions adopted by the interim committee on higher education and submitted to the House Finance Committee.

I am encouraged that the executive and legislative branches may reach mutual agreement on the wisest way to address the Alaska Methodist University purchase question and that the Post-Secondary Education Commission may have a significant role in truly directing discusions surrounding this major move in higher education.

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February 27, 1975

Rich Guthrie, Fiscal Analyst
State of Alaska Audit Division
Pouch "WF" State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

It has come to my attention that some legislators may have inaccurate information relative to Alaska Methodist University. A number of factual errors have been published recently in certain news media and/or in the January 1975 Higher Education In Alaska 1974-1975 by McLean Associates. In order that you may have accurate information for your anticipated decision making, I respectfully submit the following statements.

AMU purchased, between 1955 and 1962, a total of 505 acres of land. The land was acquired under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, 43 USC 869, and under the regulations implementing that Act, 43 CFR Part 254. The land was acquired in accordance with the Recreational and Public Purposes Act at a reduced price based upon the appraised value of the land at the time and was not given to the University as has been indicated in the sources cited above.

The enrollment at Alaska Methodist University has not been declining in recent years. The fall semester 1974 total enrollment was 1564 headcount; 817 full time equivalents, not counting students cross registered from the University of Alaska, Anchorage, and 875 full time equivalents including cross registered students. These enrollments are the highest in the entire 15 year history of AMU. This has occurred in spite of our problems and bad press over the past many years.

Contrary to the McLean Associates report, I was not forced to select administrators from the existing faculty because of financial necessity. Three years ago, when I came to AMU, I was faced with, among other things, the recruitment and establishment of a second level of administration for the institution. Such a second level was clearly needed to accomplish necessary tasks, provide supervision, and to build a base for institutional continuity. In my judgment, it was not advisable to go Outside to find experienced administrators

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who would then have to learn about Alaska when we had, on our staff, highly qualified Alaskans who could learn to be administrators. Furthermore, an analysis of the relative costs of the two approaches clearly indicated that the second one would result in an annual saving of several tens of thousands of dollars.

Furthermore, everyone of the administrators, including the president, teach classes in order that we may better keep in touch with the main clientele of the institution, the students. Thus, we have built a system whereby more resources are brought to bear in decision making, and those making the decisions have continuing first hand experience with the main purpose of the University.

I hope this information will be helpful. As soon as we have the necessary data and the actions by the University of Alaska Board of Regents and the AMU Board of Trustees we shall be in contact with you.

Thank you for your continuing concern for improved higher education in Alaska.

Sincerely,

John O. Picton

John O. Picton
President

JOP: mb

AMU
7.43 Purchase

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

March 21, 1975

Department of Law
Office of the Attorney General
Pouch K
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Attention: Mr. Mark Ertischek

RE: Purchase of Alaska Methodist University by Use of General Obligation Bonds

Gentlemen:

I want to provide you with the following information as a followup to our informal discussion of last week. I think that the Attorney General's office and the University are in agreement that, except to an extremely limited degree, use of these funds for the purchase of Alaska Methodist University would not be proper. We are also in agreement as to the reasons for that result and I will not take time to restate them here.

I have looked, with no success, for a proper citation to the case that I referred to in our discussion but am providing you with what details I know of it in case you should decide you need to pursue it. The case was tried in Alameda County, California, in approximately 1969 or 1970. In that case the Bay Area Rapid Transit System bonds, approved by the voters, had provided for underground of the portion of the tracks of the system located in Berkeley, California. The tracks were installed above ground by the Rapid Transit authority and a lawsuit ensued. There were numerous plaintiffs as I recall, including several groups such as taxpayers' associations, neighborhood assotiations, etc. The City of Berkeley may have been a plaintiff. The court held that the representations to the voters appearing in official election brochures as to the proposed use of the bond funds were binding. The court ordered the tracks ripped up and replaced with an underground system. It seems to me that this case has compelling similarities to the Alaska Methodist University purchase situation.

Some additional factors which bear on this matter are:

1. The University has already opened bids on the great majority of the work projected to be done with the bond money. In my opinion there is already some exposure to liability should these bonds be rejected for reasons within the control of the state, even though no bids have yet been accepted.

2. As you may have heard the University bonds received no bidders when they were offered for sale last Wednesday. These bonds may prove difficult to sell on acceptable terms even under the best of circumstances. They may prove impossible to sell if there are doubts as to the propriety of the use of proceeds.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas B. Gruenig

Thomas B. Gruenig
University Counsel

cc: Bill Ray, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
Dr. Hiatt, President, University of Alaska
Andy Warwick, Commissioner of Administration
Rich Guthrie, Fiscal Analyst

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For two years a team at Alaska Methodist University has been contracted to assist the Division of Family and Children Services in efforts to build a viable training and education system for Assistance Payments employees and Program Service Aides in rural Alaska. Teams have worked in the Northern and South Central Regions. Team members have had the opportunity to meet many Division employees more than one time, and have visited a variety of offices. Each experience has been unique.

The reason for an interim report at this time is that contracting for F.Y. '76 training will be taking place within the next few months. An end-of-the-year report will not have any impact this period, nor will the Department be able to utilize information generated by this contract if the June report were the only one issued.

BACKGROUND OF THE D.F.C.S. TRAINING SITUATION:

Totally, the Division of Family and Children Services contracts training at the $800,000 level in Fiscal Year 1975. During this fiscal year, there are two Alasakan training institutions fielding training for the Division plus the University of Washington and the University of Utah. This is known as the "Great Rip-Off" by some, and "the Unversity Subsidy Plan" by others. Few see it as a comprehensive training process.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A well coordinated client delivery system will spell out training needs. The Division should coordinate the needs and the training.

    a. The division should determine realistic goals of skill and performance for employees. This should be shared with the employees.

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b. Training and educational opportunities should be publicized in order for trainees to understand training goals of the Division for their employees.

2. The Division should determine a realistic fiscal cost goal to cut the error rate in Assistance Payments. Strategy should include a realistic systemic consideration of the problems causing the errors both regionally and statewide. Training needs should be considered as part of this strategy, but not the total solution to the problem.

3. The Division should throughly study their system of client service and impact. From this, there will be changes needed for efficiency and changes needed to save money. These should be enacted after careful study by managers and supervisors.

4. The Legislature should consider the management system analysis needed, and encourage same with funding. Another alternative is to fund the in-kind monies needed to seek federal match funds either under research and development or management funds.

5. The Division should require accountability. The Legislature should require this from the Department.

6. The Department should reflect incentives to improve work skills in a realistic career ladder for employees in a variety of Alaska regions. Training and education which they are receiving does not lead them anywhere with the Department. Some find an incentive to move to another agency where their efforts will find some return.

A SYSTEM FOR TRAINING NEEDS TO BECOME AN INTERGRAL PART OF THE TOTAL DELIVERY SYSTEM:

There appears to be little, if any, overall training strategy in the Division. The results of training and educational opportunities are seen by some employees as an insult to their work. They do not see any relationship between training, education, and Division work requirements. Nor do employees see any return when they work hard to complete college-level classes which have been encouraged by the Department through training contracts. There is little incentive for improvement as reflected in the inadequate career ladder plans.

There are many service delivery problems within the Assistance Payments Division. Most prominent among these is the "error rate". That is, the rate of errors of declaration and payment within the Assistance Payments Clients keeps going up. This error rate is checked by a watchdog group within the agency - Quality Control. The Federal Authorities penalize the State by decreasing their participation monies as the error rate increases.

One generalization seems to be true across the state. The Quality Control unit has a very large travel budget and better access to clients than the Assistance Payments Workers do. This is particulary true in the rural areas where A.M.U. teams have been teaching. Workers feel that if they too had more access to the rural clients, they would be able to cut the error rate at the source. Morale is very low regarding this point. Case loads are very high and paperwork is increasing. Workers feel inundated with paper. No amount of office flow training by any institution will change the situation.

During the past two years the A.M.U. Team has gathered facts about the employee's work tasks. These have not been matched with the skills needed to complete the work. Training should respond to task and worker needs. Last year the A.M.U. staff and others recommended that there be an "in-house trainer" to deliver to the Assistance Payments Employees information about the many changing federal regulations which affected their many clients. This was extremely important to the employees. There is such a trainer this year that they are better informed.

THE ADOPTION OF A TRAINING STRATEGY AND TRAINING PLAN IS A CENTRAL QUESTION TO THE DIVISION:

The A.M.U. staff recommended a systematic study of client impact last year. The need has not changed. The study should be done by a contractor outside of the Department and should begin with the initial client intake process and the back-up information.

The study should examine the management system as well as the delivery system. This is critical for both Assistance Payments and Social Services. Continuing the systems analysis plan - service to clients should be analyzed to determine regionalized system needs which will decrease the number of errors on client information forms and increase social services. Employee training and client information programs should reflect the findings.

Educationally, when the systems analysis has been completed, a total training need plan should be drawn up and made public. This should include specifications for training needs. Training institutions and groups should be publically notified in a call for bids. Project training specifications should be available from the Department. The Department then takes the responsibility for the development of a comprehensive training system and requests contracting experts to deliver the actual training.

EDUCATIONAL MODELS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED WHICH FACILITATE RURAL LEARNING SUCCESS.

Program Service Aides/Social Service Aides:

1. Of the 17 Aides who are enrolled in classes, each who attended all 3 seminars will complete one three credit university course in sociology which has been initiated during this fiscal year.

2. Some will complete a three unit Sociology 27 course begun last year.

3. Most will complete some units in refresher or the beginning Language and Literate course. These credits are negotiable, depending upon how much work is completed, and at which level.

Assistance Payments Employees:

1. Eleven field offices in rural Alaska will have been contacted this year by training teams. Major subjects have been principles of management, office efficiency, and office practice. The application of the theoretical to the practical has been important. There will be a variety of university credit earned for these workshops in the Business Administration Department. This has been sponsored by the Assistance Payments Division, and available to any workers in the office.

Educational Models:

The team has carried the same basic personnel for two years. Only recently has there been a total willing participation of all P.S.A.'s. Trust is an important factor. The personal approach is important. The uncertainty of the F.Y. 1975 contracting caused people to be apprehensive about the worth of putting effort into any class. However, when the group met again,

in October, people could continue work begun the previous year with the same staff. The trainees feel that this continuity contributed to the success and completion of classes.

During F.Y. 1974, the teams delivered seminar workshops to the Northern Region Assistance Payments workers. These were in cooperation with Division personnel who presented in-service information. Trainees from various offices met at a central workshop. This same model was utilized in F.Y. 1974 to begin management information seminars. In the South Central Area, teams have been visiting offices and presenting the seminar in each office. This has been more successful, because the workers do not have to be away from their desk so long, and the offices are immobilized for less time. Trainees seem to be more responsive to this delivery model than to the classroom situation, because it relates to their own office.

Testing and verification of information learned has been difficult. In very few cases are teachers aware whether this material is entirely new to trainees.

The delivery style has been one of assisting trainees to improve their working skills and giving necessary information for workers to change their own situations. This latter part of the year, each office staff in the Northern Region is prioritizing their needs from a list of management skills. The team then responds to these needs with individual agendas. In the South Central Region, the Central Office Assistance Payments Manager set priorities with the training team.

REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

As part of a total training strategy, specific needs will be spelled out. The accounting process for results logically then becomes part of the contracting process. However, if the Department and the Division of Family and Children Services plans to contract piecemeal for different types of training, there should be some in-house evaluation instruments developed to accomplish this fact. There are ways to determine the cost-effectiveness of training and education.

INCENTIVE TO LEARN

The employees have very little incentive to learn new material or to return benefits from the workshops and seminars. Too often the employee is encouraged to learn new techniques and his creativity or incentive to utilize this information is stifled by the system where he works.

THE SITUATION AS IT IS

This is a resume' of a January Interim Report sent by the Alaska Methodist University Training Systems team to Commissioner McGinnis of the Department of Health and Social Services. The A.M.U. team has participated in a training program for the Division of Family & Children Services. The purpose of this report was to inform the Commissioner of the activities of this contracting team, and to alert him to concerns which should be addressed before new contracts are discussed for F.Y. 1976.

In order to attempt to begin building a system of training for the Division of Family and Children Services, it has been necessary to make an analysis of the internal structure of the Division. This contract between Alaska Methodist University and the Department has resulted in a number of informational outcomes. Conference lists have been developed to describe the worker's actual job tasks.*

Another dimension of information which has surfaced includes the feelings of various levels of workers about the Department-their employing agency. Supervisors and Eligibility Workers have participated in such discussions as part of their class in Introduction to Office Management. Clerks have participated in Office Worker Seminars. These feelings have not been solicited by the training staff. They come as frustrations expressed during discussions of an office management system.

It is interesting to note that in a large geographical area such as Alaska, with relatively few workers, that there are the typical elements of a large government bureaucracy. Employees feel quite close to their local office fellows,but feel that regional offices and state office personnel neither know them personally nor do they particularly care about the position of the worker and the client. Local office employees feel

*(A conference list is a consensus of all members of a training group about certain information -- in this case, a consensus of those tasks which keep a particular worker busy during working hours.)

personally close to clients, not because they are particularly overendowed with generosity or empathy, but because most Department employees in rural areas live and work in very close proximity with their clients. Most deal with client problems during non-office hours as well as within the formal working period. This fact has been of advantage to the Department. It has been and continues to be difficult to orient a new worker from "outside" to the residence area and people. General Department practices prior to 1974 have not provided any new employees with a planned work orientation, nor has there been more than an informal introduction to the new residence area. Veteran employees cannot recollect a training system for new employees. The Department established this in F.Y. 1975. (a recommendation suggested in the F.Y. 1974 A.M.U. Training Systems report). This in-service training effort was seen as a positive beginning to any Department program addressing a recognition of individual employee need.

Whether the Department employee contacts clients during formal working hours or off the job it is extremely important that contact be in the best interest of the Department, the Division, or job to which that employee is assigned.

Current Concerns of Employees:

During informal discussion, employees have reflected during this 1974-75 training year that the prime concern of the Department has been with decreasing the so-called "error rate." As general good management practices have been discussed as part of the regular class, there has been a hesitancy on the part of the instructors to discuss the actual working conditions, for these do not coincide with the practices of the Department in many instances. It has not been the intent of the A.M.U. contract staff to undermine the Department. Instead, there has been a concious effort to lend as much support as possible to the efforts of the Department in building of morale and of skills among the Supervisors, Eligibility Workers, Office Personnel, and among the Program Service Aides and Social Service Aides.

Recommendation:

It is the firm recommendation of this contract team that some provisions be made within the Department to utilize the collective energies and working knowledge of the employees to solve some of the multitude of problems which face the Department.

1. Personal Communication is essential.

    a. There should be an increased number of contacts at all levels.

Many office employees could not remember the last time their supervisor was in the local office, and most had never related to the person who supervises the regional offices.

b. Workers feel that they must have an increasing personal contact with their clients. Eligibility Workers feel extremely frustrated when Quality Control workers have an unlimited travel budget to detect errors and yet the worker has not been able to personally meet the client in order to prevent the errors.

2. Realistic response to the workers request is needed.

Some workers related in sessions about management, that there had been two or more years lag between questions and answer to a client problem. Most workers are aware that there is at present a rapidly changing set of Federal Regulations which has necessitated a rapid revision in the regulations and reference for regulations. Workers feel they may not have correct answers and may not have access to them. This continues to elicit frustrations. Some workers feel that they have been abandoned without proper warning.

3. Realistic response to the work load requests is necessary.

Almost all workers are aware that their workload depends upon the whims of the final Free Conference Committee of the Legislature on the Budget. At least most workers are aware that there is ultimate control over their workload by the Legislative decisions regarding the budget. Many are not sure Department personnel hear their needs.

Some workers feel very opressed by the lack of new positions in their offices, and thus a bigger work load. In discussions about office management and control, there is continuing frustration expressed about the increasing amount of paperwork, the duplication of form and information, and about the inappropriate forms and information requests for many of the rural clients.

Anchorage Higher Education **Consortium Library**

3211 Providence Drive • Anchorage, Alaska 99504
Phone 272-5522
Serving Alaska Methodist University and University of Alaska, Anchorage

March 11, 1975

FYI
AMU

Miss Elizabeth Carroll
Assistant Director for AMU
Consortium Library
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Elizabeth:

I have read the copy of the memorandum which you sent to Dean Ross Schaff, giving your reply to statements attributed to me in the McLean Report. I saw the McLean Report for the first time a few days ago. There are some statements recorded there which I did not make; some other statements of mine were extrapolated and reported accordingly.

I did not say that AMU had made no contribution to the book budget of the Consortium Library. I reported that about $25,000 had been allocated for materials. I further reported that after the end of the fiscal year, you told me that the bills for much or most of the materials which you had ordered had not been paid from the FY 1974 book budget. You said that the bills had been carried over and the funds meant for library use had been used to pay other obligations, therefore you were uncertain as to what AMU's contribution had actually been for the 1974 fiscal year. The foregoing was precisely what I told the committee.

With regard to the $7,000 or $8,000 which I said had been spent from UAA funds in filling book orders requested by AMU personnel; I told the committee that AMU's contribution had orginally been budgeted by the library to be spent on microfilm, and that other requests made by AMU faculty had been routinely purchased out of the state-appropriated funds for the Consortium Library. After $7,000 or $8,000 had been spent filling AMU requests, I was informed by Dean Schaff that AMU did not feel that microfilm was a suitable investment for AMU to make. At this point responsibility for deciding what should be purchased with AMU funds was turned over to you.

You raised a number of other points which I should like to answer, but to do so would require so many words that it would probably add to rather than clear up any confusion which may exist.

Please reply Air Mail

Provost Haines to whom I report in the University of Alaska was present at the meeting. I am confident that he will confirm that I said nothing derogatory about Alaska Methodist University.

Yours truly,

Jack O'Bar

Jack O'Bar
Director

JB:bh

cc: Interim Committee on Higher Education
Provost Lewis Haines
President John Picton
Dean Ross Schaff
Vice-President Richard Gay

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university

office of the president

November 18, 1974

The Honorable George Hohman
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Senator Hohman:

Now that the election has passed and the new legislature is on the horizon I wish to express my best wishes for your efforts as a citizen leader in the affairs of our state.

On behalf of Alaska Methodist University, I pledge our resources to the education of responsible citizens.

Your interest in our students and their program will be appreciated.

Please visit us when your schedule permits. We wish you satisfaction and success in your work.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Picton

John O. Picton
President

JOP:mb

anchorage, alaska 99504 907/272-4401

FACTS ABOUT ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY
Anchorage, Alaska
1974-1975

History Alaska Methodist University was founded by the National Division of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church in the belief that Alaska's future depends on the strength and character of her people. It is open to students without regard to race, color, or creed.

The University was chartered in 1957. The campus was dedicated on June 29, 1958 - one day before Alaska was granted statehood. Classes began in September of 1960 with 17 faculty members and 152 students.

The first four-year period was completed in May 1964, and full accreditation was awarded by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools. Renewal was granted in 1971. The degrees available are: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science in Business Administration and Economics, Bachelor of Science in Nursing, and the Master of Arts in Teaching.

The Campuses The main campus is located on 300 wooded acres five miles southeast of downtown Anchorage. Present buildings include Grant Hall, the main academic building; Gould Hall, the men's residence; faculty homes for 13 families; and a three-building complex comprising the campus center, the women's residence hall, and a 21-unit apartment building for faculty, married students, and staff.

In addition to the buildings on the campus, the University also maintains tennis courts and ten kilometers of cross-country ski trails, which are woven through the forest surrounding the University. The Edith Waldron Carillon Tower is a recent addition, and its simple but dignified beauty is destined to be a favorite campus landmark.

Recently Miss V. Louise Kellogg donated her Spring Creek Farm to AMU. The 780-acre wooded farm is located 60 miles from Anchorage in the Matanuska Valley near Palmer. This beautiful property, with marvelous possibilities for expanded AMU service, will be known as the Kellogg Campus.

Library The Consortium Library is a joint facility provided by AMU, the University of Alaska, Anchorage, and the Anchorage Community College. About 175, 000 volumes and other items are available to students, and almost 1500 periodicals are received on a regular basis in this united effort.

Management The Trustees of AMU are aggressively implementing changes in the direction of the University. The day to day policy-making decisions are shared by resident Trustees, who consist of prominent and successful Alaskan leaders in civic, business, cultural, religious, and governmental matters. The full Board of Trustees includes outstanding leaders from across the nation. President John O. Picton, as administrative leader, comes from extensive experience in curriculum development, which has already resulted in University-wide renewal.

Area and Institutional Enrichment The thesis that Alaskan students want diverse higher educational opportunities, which will fit their needs, was substantiated when, as a result of the passage and funding of the State Tuition Grant legislation, AMU's enrollment showed a substantial increase over previous years. In addition to the numerical increase in enrollment, which resulted in excess of 1200 different individuals plus more than 200 cross-registered students from the University of Alaska program in Anchorage, there was a marked increase in the state-wide and cultural diversity of the student body.

The Anchorage Higher Education Consortium Agreement, which is an official cooperative association between the University of Alaska, Anchorage, and Alaska Methodist University, wherein there is a sharing of courses and facilities, has provided variety, without unnecessary duplication, in educational programs of integrity for more than 1400 students. And this has been accomplished at less expense to both the taxpayer and the student than otherwise would have been the situation if there had been only the state programs.

The savings and enrichment in higher education through Consortium are directly dependent upon the continuation of the tuition grant program.

New Directions and Continuing Commitments Concurrent with the restructuring of the Board of Trustees and the Administration, deliberate steps have been taken to make the academic programs at AMU more responsive to both the immediate and long-range needs of Alaskans. Through an intensive series of activities, representative trustees, faculty, students, staff, and administrators have identified some major challenging needs of Alaska, to which the University will address its program. Those challenging needs have been selected because of present capabilities and programs already in process.

The target needs are centered in health services; intercultural studies, with Native studies as a basic component; environmental studies; and the liberal arts.

AMV

alaska methodist university

March 5, 1975

George Hohman
Senator
Interim Committee on
Higher Education
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Hohman,

Last week Dr. Ross Schaff, Academic Dean at Alaska Methodist University asked me to respond to certain statements in the report on higher education in Alaska issued by McLean Associates.

I am sending you a copy of my reply, because the statements with which I disagree were apparently made to your committee. If you have any questions regarding Alaska Methodist University's place in the Consortium Library I would be more than pleased to answer them.

Thank you for your time and interest.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Carroll

Elizabeth Carroll
Librarian

EC/tc

Encl.: 1

anchorage, alaska 99504 907/272-4401

AMU LIBRARIAN AND PAGE 86 ff OF THE REPORT "HIGHER EDUCATION IN ALASKA 1974-75".

1. I was shocked when I read the statements by Mr. O'Bar concerning AMU's contribution to the Consortium Library. He stated that AMU had made no contribution toward library materials for the library in fiscal year 1974. This is simply untrue. During the fiscal year ending in June of 1974 I committed $4,000 of AMU's regular budget, $5,000 of AMU's federal grant and approximately $2,000 from the Kellogg grant toward library materials. Our purchase orders are available, should anyone care to inspect. Many of these books have not arrived because of the demise of the jobber we used, but many have come and others have been re-ordered; whatever has come and whatever is coming was destined for the Consortium Library. Originally the entire AMU book and periodical budget was to have been spent by the UAA library personnel. However, once the AMU system was explained, the UAA technical processing head refused to accept the responsibility of handling our money; therefore we had no choice but to send out the book and periodical orders ourselves.

2. In response to Mr. O'Bar's statement about buying $7,000 to $8,000 worth of books "for the AMU faculty" the AMU faculty had been in the habit of helping with our book selection and continued to do so after the two libraries were put together, thinking that their suggestions would still be welcome. I can think of no other reason for his statement, because all books ordered by UAA with UAA money have become UAA property, as they should. And if we are being this careful in our accounting, does this mean that the $7,000 to $8,000 was AMU's share in the $250,000 bond issue?

3. Nothing was said regarding the fact that although UAA controls all technical processing in the library only 292 AMU books were processed during fiscal year 1974. This was another shock because AMU with only four full-time people in its library was able to maintain a rate of processing from 4,000 to 5,000 per year since its inception in 1960.

4. I am convinced that when Mr. O'Bar refers to the "Consortium Library" he actually means the UAA part in it. He does not include me when he states that there are only 7 professional librarians, although I have been there for some time. I presume that since AMU continues to own its own property, he feels that we are not a part of the library. Notable here is the fact that all UAA books are stamped "Consortium Library", while AMU property is stamped "AMU". (The joint agreement between Regents and Trustees is quite clear in stating that "each party shall place its identification in each book".) I honestly think that Mr. O'Bar believes that the UAA is the Consortium and AMU should merely hand over all of its property and be delighted for the opportunity to do so.

Frank Carroll

RMW

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

FAIRBANKS ALASKA 99701

March 21, 1975

Department of Law
Office of Attorney General
Pouch K
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Attention: Mr. Mark Ertischek

RE: Senate Finance Committee's Request Concerning funding of Community Faculty Agreement

Gentlemen:

In regard to the Finance Committee inquiries regarding funding of the University's Collective Bargaining Agreement I would like to offer the following views.

1. Is the Legislature required to fully fund the Community Faculty negotiated agreement? If not, what options are available to the Legislature?

A.S. 23.40.215 provides that: "The monetary terms of any agreement entered into under the Public Employment Relations Act are subject to funding through legislative appropriation." In addition, some specific provisions of the contract which will cost money are made conditional upon legislative funding for the purpose by the express language of the contract. These include faculty office (Sec. 6.8), the implementation of the Bargaining Unit salary schedule (Sec. 8.3), the implementation of the cost of living escalator (Sec. 8.3), implementation of the area cost of living differentials (Sec. 8.4), funding of professional development leave provision (Sec. 9.1, subdivision t). Your attention is also directed to Sec. 13.5 which expressly provides that the portions of the contract requiring additional funds shall not become effective without legislative action.

Therefore, in my opinion, the legislature is not required to fully fund the agreement. The professional development leave

provision would wholly fail if not funded to the 5% level specified in the Contract and in my opinion would have to be fully funded or not funded at all. The other provisions of the Contract may be funded fully or to any lesser degree that the Legislature chooses. It is of course the University's position that the Legislature is morally obligated to fully fund all provisions of the Contract, having enacted the legislation which resulted in the Contract.

2. The Contract provides for an Agency Shop. Are non-union members of the bargaining unit guaranteed the same benefits and working conditions as union members?

A.S. 23.40.110 (a) (1), (2), and (3), provide for the obligation of a public employer or his agent not to interfere or discriminate in respect to membership or participation in a Union. To provide different benefits and working conditions for Union members as compared to non-Union members of the same Bargaining Unit would, of necessity, be either a punishment or reward for Union membership, would place the University in an inherently pro- or anti-union stance, and would clearly be discriminatory in violation of (3). The Contract itself prohibits any distinction between Unit members (see Sec. 3.2 of the Agreement entitled Non-Discrimination).

It appears to me that the Legislature is not bound by A.S. 23.40.110 since the Legislature is not the "Public Employer or his agent" within the meaning of the act. However, for the Legislature to act in a way prohibited to a Public Employer is clearly contrary to public policy as set out in the act. Moreover, in my opinion, the University of Alaska could not lawfully carry such discrimination into effect even if funds were appropriated in a differential manner by the Legislature because the University would be prohibited from doing so as a Public Employer under A.S. 23.40.110. Finally, it appears to me that the Community College Faculty Contract, having been negotiated by an arm of the State pursuant to statute, now constitutes a contractual obligation of the state which Article I, Sec. 10 of the United States Constitution prohibits the State of Alaska from impairing (the only exception being monetary terms of the agreement as reserved in A.S. 23.40.215). Moreover, different treatment for Union and non-Union members would raise serious questions of due process and equal protection of the law under both the federal and state constitutions. It is therefore my opinion that all members of the Bargaining Unit must be provided the same benefits and working conditions without regard to Union membership.

3. Is the Legislature required to fully fund the cost of non-Union members' benefits and working conditions? If not, what options are available?

Referring to my responses to questions 1 and 2, it is my opinion that the Legislature is not required to fully fund the cost of non-Union benefits and working conditions. However, Union members may not properly fare any better or worse than non-Union members. Therefore, in my opinion, the options available are those advanced in response to question 1. The option of funding non-Union members benefits and working conditions to a greater or lesser extent than Union members is not available.

I realize that this letter is coming to you after the March 17, 1975, date for response requested by the Finance Committee but I hope that it may be of some use to you anyway.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas B. Gruenig

Thomas B. Gruenig
University Counsel

cc: Bill Ray, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
Dr. Hiatt, President, University of Alaska
Andy Warwick, Commissioner of Administration
Rich Guthrie, Fiscal Analyst

mh

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

This Memorandum of Agreement is made the 27th day of March, 1975, by and between the University of Alaska (hereinafter UA) and Alaska Methodist University (hereinafter AMU).

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, AMU is willing to sell its campus and buildings and certain personal property at Anchorage, Alaska; and

WHEREAS, UA is desirous of purchasing said campus, buildings and personal property;

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties agree as follows:

1. AMU agrees to convey to UA in fee simple absolute its entire campus at Anchorage, Alaska, with the exception of the following described parcels, containing 22.5 acres in all *

Parcel No. 1

The Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 28 (S28), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 2

The West half (W 1/2) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 28 (S28), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 3

The South half (S 1/2) of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 28 (S28), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 4

The Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 28 (S28), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

* USE IS RESTRICTED BY EARLIER AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES

Together with a guaranteed one hundred foot (100') road easement from the Northwest corner of Parcel 4 North to University Drive and a guaranteed one hundred foot (100') road easement from the Southeast corner of Parcel 2 East to the section line.

The land which is agreed to be conveyed hereby, excluding the above-described parcels, contains approximately 267.5 acres and is more fully described as follows:

Parcel No. 1

The South half (S 1/2) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section 28 (S28), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 2

The Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section 28 (S28), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 3

The Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 28(S28), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 4

The Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 28(S28), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 5

The East half (E 1/2) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 28 (S28), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 6

The East half (E 1/2) of the East half (E 1/2) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section 28 (S28), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 7

The South half (S 1/2) of the South half (S 1/2) of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 27 (S27), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 8

The North half (N 1/2) of the South half (S 1/2) of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 27 (S27), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 9

The North half (N 1/2) of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 27 (S27), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 10

The Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 27 (S27), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 11

The North half (N 1/2) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 27 (S27), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 12

The South half (S 1/2) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 27 (S27), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 13

The East half (E 1/2) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 27 (S27), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 14

The South half (S 1/2) of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 27 (S27), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 15

The Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 27 (S27), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 16

The South half (S 1/2) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 27 (S27), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 17

The Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 27 (S27), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 18

All that portion south of University Drive of the North half (N 1/2) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section 28 (S28), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

Parcel No. 19

All that portion south of University Drive of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section 28 (S28), Township 13 North (T13N), Range 3 West (R3W), Seward Meridian.

2. AMU agrees to transfer to UA all improvements on said real property. The buildings include the following:

a. Gould Hall

b. Grant Hall

c. Campus Center Buildings

d. Behavioral Science Building

e. Faculty housing (9 units)

f. Maintenance and storage buildings

3. UA agrees to pay the sum of $15,427,000.00 for the above-listed real property and improvements. The terms of said payment shall be as follows:

a. The sum of $3,000,000.00 as a down payment. Said down payment shall be reduced by the sum of the obligations for salary at current AMU rates assumed by UA as a result of the termination by AMU of its faculty contracts due to the closure of AMU and the employment

by UA of some or all of the AMU faculty. The exact sum of said obligation shall be determined prior to May 1, 1975, by the joint UA-AMU administrative task force subject to the approval of the Presidents of the two Universities and shall be limited to the salary obligations at current AMU rates for faculty actually employed by UA for the 1975-1976 school year.

b. UA shall assume AMU's rights and obligations under that certain Indenture dated October 1, 1972, between AMU and the First National Bank of Anchorage, as Trustee, and under that certain Indenture dated April 1, 1966, between AMU and the First National Bank of Anchorage, as Trustee. The said Indentures have a principal balance of $2,721,000.00, of which principal balance the sum of $100,000.00 is presently in arrears. The additional sum of $250,000.00 is presently due and owing under said Indentures, which sum includes $95,000.00 interest in accordance with the payment schedules under said Indentures, $140,000.00 deficiency in the sinking fund provided for in said Indentures, and the sum of $15,000.00 in miscellaneous interest and penalties under said Indentures. UA agrees to assume all of said principal, interest and penalty obligations and bring all arrearages current. It is understood by the parties that the concurrence of the Trustee and the bond holder under said Indentures will be required prior to the assumption by UA of AMU's obligations under said Indentures. The parties agree to jointly approach said Trustee and bond holder to secure their approval to the assumption. The purchase price set out hereinabove shall be reduced by the amount of the assumed indebtedness under said Indentures.

c. The first installment of the down payment shall be due on or before April 15, 1975 and shall be the sum of $1,000,000.00. The balance of said down payment shall be due on July 1, 1975.

4. AMU shall, in addition, sell to UA furniture, fixtures and other personal property for an additional sum not to exceed $800,000.00. Schedules of said furniture, fixtures and other personal property shall be prepared and affixed to this agreement as exhibits. UA shall ~~have the right to~~ pay for an independent appraisal of said personal property (the appraiser(s) to be jointly selected), which appraisal shall determine the price for such property. ~~may reduce the price set forth above.~~ AMU may withhold any item which it believes is priced too low by the appraisal and UA may decline to purchase any item. ~~AMU must agree to any reduction in said price.~~ The parties understand that certain personal property may be subject to restrictions in the applicable deed of gift and AMU may therefore be required to retain said property.

Bgm. Inventory and Re

5. The balance of the purchase price shall be paid in ten annual installments commencing on the 1st day of July, 1976. Each annual installment shall equal one-tenth of the principal balance remaining after payment of the down payment provided for in paragraph 3(a) herein together with accrued interest on the unpaid balance. Interest on the unpaid balance shall be prime rate charged by the Bank of America as of the effective date of this memorandum of agreement.

6. The unpaid balance due under the terms of this agreement shall be evidenced by a promissory note which shall be secured by an appropriate deed of trust on the real property and improvements transferred hereby and by an appropriate security agreement covering the personal property transferred hereby. The deed of trust and security agreement shall be superior to all other security interests in said real and personal property with the exception only of the Indentures described in paragraph 3(b) hereinabove. The deed of trust and security agreement shall provide for a minimum of six months within which any default

under said deed of trust and security agreement may be cured by UA.

7. AMU shall retain its art collection and its Alaskana library.

8. AMU shall retain AMU Press and the publication rights to all periodicals now published by AMU Press and the copyrights to all books published by AMU Press since the establishment of AMU Press, together with current inventory of books and periodicals.

9. AMU shall retain all AMU student records. AMU shall have the right to transfer said student records to UA at some future time. In such event UA agrees to maintain the AMU student records and to answer and provide information and transcripts based upon such records upon request.

10. UA shall retain in perpetuity all existing building names, memorials, monuments, plaques or other memorial or commemoratory designations or identifications on the AMU campus.

11. The parties through the negotiating committees, the Board of Regents and Board of Trustees respectively, and through the parties' legal counsel shall cooperate fully in securing approval of the sale by the Legislature of the State of Alaska and by the United States Department of the Interior. Both parties agree to use their best efforts to promptly secure the approval of both of said agencies. It is understood by both parties that the price and payment terms set forth herein are subject to approval by the Legislature. AMU reserves the right to withdraw from this Agreement, without penalty or obligation, at any time prior to approval of the sale under the terms set forth herein and the funding of said sale as agreed herein by the Legislature and the Governor.

12. The details regarding the implementation of the transfer of the property and improvements of AMU to UA shall be

negotiated by the joint AMU/UA administrative task force subject to the approval of the Presidents of the two institutions. Any dispute which cannot be finally resolved between those groups shall be submitted to the sale negotiating committees appointed by the Regents and Trustees of the two universities.

13. AMU will defend UA from and hold UA harmless ~~from~~ any litigation or claim liability arising in relation to the operation of AMU ~~or arising~~ prior to the transfer of possession of the premises to UA.

14. It is understood and agreed by the parties hereto that this agreement is a preliminary agreement intended to express the general understanding of the parties with regard to the terms of the sale and that this agreement may require amendment, modification or substitution at a later date.

DATED the day, month and year first written hereinabove.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

ATTEST: March 27, 1975

SECRETARY, BOARD OF REGENTS

By: Robert E. McFarland
Its President, Board of Regents

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY

By: R. Wirthmeier
Its President Board of Trustees AMU

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
Fairbanks, Alaska

Office of the President

April 1, 1975

Honorable Jay S. Hammond
Governor of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

On behalf of the Board of Regents, University of Alaska, I am transmitting to you, and those listed below, a copy of the signed agreement negotiated between AMU Trustees and the Board of Regents for the purchase of the AMU campus, buildings and personal property.

Also transmitted is a copy of final recommendations of a joint AMU - UA Task Force on Personnel and Programs, including a report of estimated costs of deferred maintenance, and a proposed budget for the cost of assimilating AMU plant, programs, and personnel into the University of Alaska, Anchorage operations.

Representatives of the Board of Regents and the AMU Trustees will be available to meet with you next Tuesday, April 8, at 11:00 AM in your office to discuss these subjects and will subsequently be available to meet with members of your staff and legislative leaders as may be desired.

Yours very truly,

Don M. Dafoe
Executive Vice President

Copies of letter and materials to:
Hon. Chancy Croft, President, State Senate
Hon. Mike Bradner, Speaker, State House
Hon. Bill Ray, Chairman, Senate Finance
Hon. George Hohman, Chairman, Senate HESS
Hon. Hugh Malone, Chairman, House Finance
Hon. Susan Sullivan, Chairman, House HESS

COPY COMMITTEE for Senator Ray 7.43

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

April 2, 1975

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Hugh Malone

FROM: Bill Berrier, Legislative Counsel BB

SUBJECT: Comments on U of A - AMU agreement

1. This document has little legal effect. The recitals in paragraph 14 on page 8 leave full leeway for an entirely new agreement to be written. Although, as a practical matter, this agreement probably would provide the terms for the operative agreement contemplated, there is no requirement of this.

2. The total purchase price is $15,427,000 plus the sum of not to exceed $800,000 for such furniture, fixtures and other personal property as U of A chooses to buy and AMU chooses to sell at appraised value. Presumably the question raised by inclusion of fixtures in the property for which an extra price will be paid when normally fixtures are considered part of the building will be answered in the schedules to be prepared and affixed to the operative agreement.

3. The financing method is expensive for a purchaser who has the power to issue tax exempt securities. The purchase price is to be paid as follows:

(a) $3,000,000 down payment
(b) $3,071,000 assumed indebtedness
    (i) $2,721,000 outstanding balance on indenture
    (ii) $1,000 arreages on indenture
    (iii) $250,000 currently payable on indenture
(e) remaining balance in 10 equal annual installments with interest at Bank of America prime rate as of the effective date of the agreement

Since certainly the Bank of America prime rate and possibly the interest rate on the outstanding loan are higher than the rate on tax exempt bonds, a significant interest saving could be realized if the transaction were cash financed either by appropriation or bonds. Since AMU could invest the proceeds in all probability to realize an income in excess of the prime rate, both sides lose money with this arrangement. (I have assumed that AMU is tax exempt so that no taxable gain problem or tax on income from investments is involved.)

4. This agreement creates a floating easement (page 2) which should be made definite or at least a method of determing the location should be prescribed in the conveyance.

5. Under paragraph 10, how can the items stated be retained "in perpetuity" without seriously affecting future development or construction on the property acquired? As it stands, retaining these could involve retaining whatever they are affixed to in perpetuity which is obviously not practiced.

6. I am assuming sufficient surveys and title evidence so that there is no question of the correctness of the legal descriptions and of clear title, except for the recited indenture with First National Bank of Anchorage.

7. The final agreement will be that negotiated by the joint administrative task force subject to approval of the two presidents. What this will be cannot be forseen from this agreement because of the flexibility mentioned above.

BB:pmk

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.

1675 C STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE (907) 274-3611

Integrity, Pride in Heritage, Progress

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

March 4, 1975

Senator Frank Ferguson
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Frank:

Your news release advocating that the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. and the Regional Corporations should consider purchasing Alaska Methodist University has a considerable amount of merit and is worth some serious thought by Alaska Natives. Possible justification for this statement includes:

First - the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. and Alaska Native Foundation's Higher Education Proposal calling for a vice-president in charge of Native programs, a headquarters in Anchorage, and 10 regional centers closer to home in rural Alaska, has been accepted in concept by the University of Alaska's Board of Regents. I see no reason why they shouldn't go one step further and propose that ANF/AFN Higher Education program be funded by the State and housed in the AMU facilities.

Second - Alaska Natives can make the facility a year-round continuing education program. Presently, Regional Corporations and the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. are constantly hosting training sessions; conferences; seminars on contracting, program development, investments, land management, and the list goes on and on. I see no reason why these sessions wouldn't be attached to the University system and perhaps credit given for these many sessions. Credits can be expanded to include degrees in Native affairs, land management, administration, and so on.

Third - the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. and Regional Corporations have developed a Health Care Policy Statement which states that within the next 10 years, we will promote the health and well-being of Native people by establishing control and management of the health care system serving them. This health system under Native leadership, would be responsible for providing comprehensive health care services, and would be financially supported principally by the Federal Government through its continuing responsibilities to Native Americans. To attain this goal will take a considerable amount of training for Alaska Natives. Perhaps the nursing program could be expanded to accommodate this immediate need.

Fourth - the new Johnson-O'Malley regulations require a local parent review committee; the Indian Education Act, Title IV, requires a local education committee; and new proposed State legislation decentralizing the State-Operated School System will require local community school committees. All of these are geared towards the overall goal of "local control" and will require a considerable amount of education and training in their future responsibilities as a school board, and eventually their new responsibilities as a municipality for communities that would like to become one. This continuing education and training to ready Alaska Natives for eventual "local control" of our schools for communities that wish, should begin now. The facility and proposed 10 learning centers can probably do this with some adequate planning.

Fifth - there is an immediate need for a facility and faculty to begin developing relevent curriculum for rural schools. In addition, there is an immediate need to begin developing audiovisual information and educational material for use in the proposed telecommunication network.

Sixth - there is an immediate need for an orientation center for Alaska Natives who will be working on the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, and for the Unions. The present facility can easily accommodate this need.

Seventh - there is an immediate need for training Alaska Natives to become involved in the Criminal Justice Delivery System.

These are only a few items that should adequately justify the merits of your proposal. I would be extremely interested in the feedback you have received from the Regions following your release last week.

My best wishes and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Gordon Jackson
Executive Vice-President
Human Resources Administration

GJ:jb

cc: Roger Lang, President
Regional Corporations
Eric Ekvall, Alaska Native Foundation

alaska
methodist
university

office of the president

February 28, 1975

The Honorable Frank R. Ferguson
Alaska State Senate
Pouch "V" State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

It has come to my attention that some legislators may have inaccurate information relative to Alaska Methodist University. A number of factual errors have been published recently in certain news media and/or in the January 1975 Higher Education In Alaska 1974-1975 by McLean Associates. In order that you may have accurate information for your anticipated decision making, I respectfu submit the following statements.

AMU purchased, between 1955 and 1962, a total of 505 acres of land. The land was acquired under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, 43 USC 869, and under the regulations implementing that Act, 43 CFR Part 254. The land was acquired in accordance with the Recreational and Public Purposes Act at a reduced price based upon the appraised value of the land at the time and was not given to the University as has been indicated in the sources cited above.

The enrollment at Alaska Methodist University has not been declining in recent years. The fall semester 1974 total enrollment was 1564 headcount; 817 full time equivalents, not counting students cross registered from the University of Alaska, Anchorage, and 875 full time equivalents including cross registered students. These enrollments are the highest in the entire 15 year history of AMU. This has occurred in spite of our problems and bad press over the past many years.

Contrary to the McLean Associates report, I was not forced to select administrators from the existing faculty because of financial necessity. Three years ago, when I came to AMU, I was faced with, among other things, the recruitment and establishment of a second level of administration for the institution. Such a second level was clearly needed to accomplish necessary tasks, provide supervision, and to build a base for institutional continuity. In my judgment, it was not advisable to go Outside to find experienced administrators

anchorage, alaska 99504 907/272-4401

who would then have to learn about Alaska when we had, on our staff, highly qualified Alaskans who could learn to be administrators. Furthermore, an analysis of the relative costs of the two approaches clearly indicated that the second one would result in an annual saving of several tens of thousands of dollars.

Furthermore, everyone of the administrators, including the president, teach classes in order that we may better keep in touch with the main clientele of the institution, the students. Thus, we have built a system whereby more resources are brought to bear in decision making, and those making the decisions have continuing first hand experience with the main purpose of the University.

I hope this information will be helpful. As soon as we have the necessary data and the actions by the University of Alaska Board of Regents and the AMU Board of Trustees we shall be in contact with you.

Thank you for your continuing concern for improved higher education in Alaska.

Sincerely,

John O. Picton
President

JOP: mb

Alcoholism

8.4

ALCOHOL RE-EDUCATION UNIT, INC.
2900 PROVIDENCE DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
PHONE 277-6551, EX. 263 OR 265

A PROGRAM DEDICATED TO THE TREATMENT OF
ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bob Cole, Coordinator
State Office on Alcoholism

FROM: Alcohol Re-Education Unit, Inc.

SUBJECT: Enclosed memorandum from Dr. Olivier to Dr. Schrader regarding the eviction of the Alcohol Re-Education Program from API.

DATE: March 20, 1975

Regarding our discussion of March 19, 1975, about the anticipated eviction of the Re-Ed unit from Alaska Psychiatric Institute, I have enclosed the memorandum that you requested.

In principle, we agree with the statements made by Dr. Olivier to Dr. Schrader. Indeed, by rough estimate the daily per patient cost could be reduced to somewhere between $24 - $33 for the first year of operation and probably between $16 - $27 by the second year. The total cost of operation outside of API would probably be in excess of $400,000 per annum, however, with anticipated revenues from V.A., insurance, and client payments at between $90,000 - $150,000 the total cost to the state would be much reduced. As we see it the real problems at this time are as follows:

1. Securing an appropriate timetable in order to insure that any transition will be made in an orderly and responsible fashion. The Re-Ed unit is under a moral obligation to maintain and improve its standards of treatment. A move made too hastily could only have a deleterious effect on our standards.

2. The acquisition of adequate facilities; this is an issue of primary importance. As we are sure that you are well aware--an adequate environment can mean all of the difference between a productive and progressive program and one that is static with severe morale and staff turnover problems.

3. Whatever the resolution of this eviction notice the relationship between the Re-Ed unit and API will probably not be as cordial as we have enjoyed in the past. This we see as inevitable, but not necessarily detrimental to the units continued functioning. Morale of the Re-Ed staff continues to be excellent and we intend to continue with our primary mission of "treating drunks".

ALCOHOL RE-EDUCATION UNIT, INC.
2900 PROVIDENCE DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
PHONE 277-6551, EX. 263 OR 265

A PROGRAM DEDICATED TO THE TREATMENT OF
ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

As we look ahead we can only forsee positive things. A well planned transition to new facilities will provide the Re-Ed unit and serve the State of Alaska with the following new capabilities:

1. An increased patient capacity of from 40 - 50.

2. Alternate treatment modes. In economic terms this means offering more services to more individuals which would go far in reducing total costs.

3. Would make the Re-Ed unit eligible for third party payments for total cost of care. It's not unlikely that the Re-Ed unit could be nearly 100% self-supporting within 3 - 5 years.

4. Many individuals suffering from alcoholism and alcohol abuse (particularly middle and upper middle class individuals) who desparately desire and need inpatient treatment, often will not consider Re-Ed unit as a treatment alternative simply because of the stigma of being an API patient. This, of course, would be no problem were the Re-Ed unit located in a separate facility.

Naturally, there are many other considerations both positive and negative that could be elucidated. However, you probably have a general idea of the gravity of the situation.

We are already well into the planning stages in the development of options available to us. Our biggest concern is that enough time be allowed for us to accomplish this move. A minimum of 15 months should be granted for the Re-Ed unit to develop and implement an orderly move.

Jacqulyn A. Graham,
Executive Director

James S. Spalding,
Project Administrator

JSS/tas

cc: Frances Williamson, Commissioner of Health & Social Services
Jerry Schrader, M.D., Director, Division of Mental Health
Jim Price, Assistant Administrator to Jerry Schrader, M.D.
Ed Stewart, Program Manager, CATP, Greater Anchorage Area Borough
Howard Seaman, Chairman, Association of Alaska Alcoholism Professionals
Susan Sullivan, Chairperson, House HESS Committee
A. B. Colyar, M.D., Medical Director, Greater Anchorage Area Health Department
Board of Directors, Alcohol Re-Education Unit, Inc.
George Hohman, Chairperson, Senate HESS Committee

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jerry L. Schrader, M.D.
Director DMH
Juneau

DATE : March 18, 1975

FROM: J. Edward Olivier, M.D.
Superintendent API

SUBJECT: Eviction of the Alcohol Re-Ed Program from API

Further to our discussion in Juneau on March 15, 1975, it is my understanding that you agree in principle that API is an unnecessarily expensive facility in which to house a program such as the Alcohol Re-Ed Unit. (Most such programs in other communities operate with a total budget in the range of $15-$25/day/patient which is approximately 25% to 20% of the daily costs at API) We did not have sufficient time to discuss this issue in detail, but I would be very interested in knowing more of your feelings re the political realities involved and some sort of timetable for implementing such a plan.

The relocating of this unit would solve not one, but several otherwise very difficult problems for API:

1. It would permit the relocation of the school to the present Children's Unit, providing for more adequate space than is now available for the 50 children who urgently need better school facilities.

2. It would allow reopening of the Intensive Care Unit which is very urgently needed to provide us with the only secure beds in the entire hospital for seriously disturbed and high security risk patients. To reopen this unit without provision for school space, would be to very seriously handicap the entire therapeutic program for children and adolescents. (Also from the Koutsky Unit, eleven children receive their schooling at API).

3. Five nursing positions on the Alcohol Unit would be returned to us for providing psychiatric care, which would go a long way toward helping us staff the Intensive Care Unit adequately and safely.

4. The 50 bed Admission Unit could again become an open ward. In my opinion, it is most regretable that 50 patients have to be locked in for the sake of the handful who legitimately require locked doors.

5. The Rehabilitation Unit could be located in the present Re-Ed Unit space, allowing relocation of the Childrens Unit to the 3rd Floor next to the Adolescent Unit. This would help to consolidate these two programs in a functional way which would permit more efficient and effective nursing coverage.

Because the present Rehab Unit is accredited for 25 beds, the number of children receiving inpatient care could be increased somewhat if this seemed to be the wisest way to utilize the extra space that would be freed up.

The plan I am advocating requires decisions that are neither easy nor happy ones in view of the reputation that the Re-Ed Unit enjoys, both in the hospital and in the community. It is my understanding that this program is widely and highly acclaimed for its excellence. Nevertheless, I believe that, both from a dollars and cents standpoint, and because closing the Unit would lead to a very major upgrading of psychiatric services (our primary mission), I don't see how we have any other reasonable option.

JEO/mem

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

POUCH 6540
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
PHONE (907) 272-8575

February 19, 1975

Susie Moss
House HESS Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Susie:

Thank you for your note of February 13th. Is that a typographical error in your last paragraph? All of us who are coming to Southeastern Alaska will be in Petersburg on the 28th for the State Advisory Board meeting. I hope that the hearing has been scheduled for 3:00 o'clock on the 27th, as we requested. Is it a joint House-Senate hearing?

The basic problems facing the State's alcoholism programs are outlined in my letter to the Governor which I hope was circulated to members of your Committee. This and a number of similar letters from programs and associations throughout the state have received no direct response from Governor Hammond's office yet. We are, however, aware that he is moving with all possible dispatch to correct the situation. Hopefully, by February 27th a number of items will be already corrected by administrative action. However, if this has not been accomplished by the 27th, we will request the following action from the Legislature;

1) Moving the Office of Alcoholism from a "sub-basement" level in the Division of Family and Children's Services to a ranking office along with the Office of Drug Abuse, Office of Ageing, etc., and reporting directly to the Commissioner of Health and Social Services.

This would literally eliminate about one hundred miles of red tape and give the office an opportunity to perform its function properly.

2) We will request that the legislature insist that this administration comply with legislative intent, and staff the office to its proper compliment of people. The position of Coordinator (the Chief Executive Officer of the Office of Alcoholism) has been vacant for fifteen months and the resignation of the current Acting Coordinator leaves the office understaffed and operating at approximately forty percent efficiency. This, at the most crucial time of the year when the entire Grant renewal process is underway.

3) We will request that the legislature insist upon a heavy evaluation component within the Office of Alcoholism budget. Those of us who run viable and effective programs in the state want to be evaluated on our performance, receive technical assistance and advice and do our jobs properly. However, a tremendous amount of State and Federal money is being wasted daily by inefficient and poor programs which have never been evaluated by the State they just continue to get funding.

4) We will request that the State Legislature transfer the monies currently being spent in alcoholism (Title IVa and SVI) to another division of the Department of Health and Social Services and replace them with monies from that division which have their origins and general revenue funds.

5) We will recommend to the State Legislature that they carefully review and examine the budget submitted by the former Commissioner of Health and Social Services which is in effect, less than a maintenance level budget for the same period last year, at a time when we are finally beginning to see some progress in combating this disease. Hopefully a number of other legislators not on the HESS Committee will be in attendance that afternoon to hear our presentation.

At this time I would like to request that time on the agenda be scheduled for:

1) National Council on Alcoholism Alaska Region.
2) The Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals.
3) The Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse.

If possible, and within your perogatives, it would be extremely helpful to us if the Committee could request the appearance of Commissioner Frank Williamson, Deputy Commissioner McGinnis, Mr. Stanley Harris, Director of Division of Family and Children's Services, Ms Barbara Miklos, Acting Coordinator of the Office of Alcoholism and Mrs. Virginia Blanchard, Auditor Division of Administrative Services. We will be making some rather serious allegations regarding administrative inefficiency as well as a deliberate attempt to negate legislative intent and I'm sure that they would want to respond to these allegations.

I look forward to seeing you and the members of the Committees in Juneau.

Cordially,

Howard Scaman

Howard Scaman, Chairman
Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals

HS/mb

cc: Susan Sullivan
George Hohman

Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

528 West 5th Avenue, Suite 3
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone (907) 274-7435

February 20, 1975

Office of the Governor
Governor Jay Hammond
State Capitol
3rd Floor, Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

This letter is an official communication of the Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. The Commission represents the twelve Native corporations in matters concerning alcoholism and drug abuse statewide as outlined in the state plan.

At various times throughout your campaign you spoke of implementing evaluation processes in alcoholism programs and we agree that in order for state funded programs to deliver services in a responsible manner this must be done. However, it cannot be done on a maintenance level budget which is again proposed for the coming fiscal year. We feel that in order to implement some kind of responsibility within the Office of Alcoholism, various steps need to be accomplished. Among these are the appointment as soon as possible of a coordinator for the State Office of Alcoholism. Also permanent and competent staffing for that office. This is not to say that the previous acting coordinator (Ms. Barbara Miklos) was not a competent administrator. We applaud her efforts as she did the best she could under the circumstances. However, the efforts of one person however competent that person may be is not enough to insure order and responsibility within that office. We believe also the Office of Alcoholism cannot function properly under the Department Of Family And Children Services and should be a department of it's own under the Department Of Health And Social Services.

I believe you have received communication from other programs within the state addressing these same problems and others which we will be speaking on in more detail on the 27th of February. We are scheduled to meet with members of the Health, Education & Social Services Committee on that date and we expect at that time that members of that committee will be aware of the problems as we program people have stated them. We look forward to meeting with either yourself or your representative while we are in Juneau.

Sincerely,

George Barril

George Barril
Executive Director

GB/dd

cc: Lowell Thomas, Jr., Lt. Governor
Bob Palmer
Clem Tillion
Sue Green
Fred McGinnis
Stan Harris
Ben Iverson
Virginia Blanchard
Mike Bradner
Chancy Croft
John Keating
A. B. Colyar
Ed Stewart
Dennis Tiepelman
Members - Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals
Members - Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism
Members - Committees H. E. & S. S. House and Senate

ALCOHOL RE-EDUCATION UNIT, INC.
2900 PROVIDENCE DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
PHONE 277-6551, EX. 263 OR 265

A PROGRAM DEDICATED TO THE TREATMENT OF
ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

February 10, 1975

The Honorable Jay Hammond
Governor of the State of Alaska
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

For the past fifteen months the position of Coordinator of the State Office on Alcoholism has been vacant. We find this to be a deplorable situation, creating confusion and inefficiency at the highest administrative levels of alcoholism programming in the State of Alaska.

As a result of this situation, the individual agencies have had to assume many of the responsibilities for decisions and actions that rightfully belong within the scope of the State Office. It can be easily extrapolated that this improper lower level decision making is creating needless duplication of effort and political in-fighting. And, in the end, it is the alcoholic and the alcohol abuser who is getting the "short end of the stick".

The conception, development and implementation of the highest qualitative standards, applied universally over the State of Alaska, are the responsibilities of the State Office; in the absence of proper staffing it is impossible to expect the State Office on Alcoholism to fulfill this vital function.

Our request is that all haste be made to fill all vacancies within the State Office on Alcoholism, and insure that this office is imbued with the authority to adequately insure that qualitative standards in alcoholism treatment are being maintained throughout the state. It is also our suggestion that the State Office on Alcoholism be given the capability,

by the appropriate means, to have "a voice of authority" in order to insure that the problems facing Alaska as a result of alcoholism are not shuttled off into a corner.

Sincerely,

Jacqulyn A. Graham,
Executive Director

Leo Dosey, Sr., Chairman
Board of Directors

James S. Spalding,
Project Administrator

JAG/tas

cc: Lt. Governor, Lowell Thomas Jr.
James Williamson, Commissioner of Health & Social Services
Frederick McGinnis, Deputy Commissioner Health & Social Services
Edward Naughton, Finance Committee
Representative Susan Sullivan, Health & Social Services Committee
Representative William Parker, State of Alaska
Stanley Harris, Director of Family & Children Services
Representative Hugh Malone, Chairman of the Finance Committee
Andy Warwick, Commissioner of Administration
Barbara Mikles, Acting Coordinator, State Office on Alcoholism
John Keating, National Council on Alcoholism-Alaska Region
Edward Stewart, Alcohol Program Manager-GAAB Health Department
Howard Scanen, Social Development Center
Sue Greene, Assistant to the Governor, Office of the Governor
Clem Tillion, Office of the Governor
George Harrill, Executive Director - ANCAMA

74 - 75 AND 75 - 76

COMMUNITY	PROGRAM TYPE	ESTIMATED AMOUNT 74-75	75-76
Ketchikan	Comprehensive Staffing	$ 35,364	$ 26,523
Juneau	Comprehensive Staffing	145,452	120,000? Reduced
Tok	Native Comprehensive	114,900	No Commitment
Aleut League	Native Inpatient	93,750	No Commitment
Anchorage ANB	Native Half-way House	62,250	No Commitment
Rural Cap Statewide	Counselors	100,000	No Commitment
AFN/ANCADA Statewide	Training Counselors	~~80~~,000 85,00	~~10~~5,000 105,
Labor/ Management	Pipeline Impact	51,500	No Commitment
Anchorage SDC	Detoxification & Rehabilitation Staffing QUARTERLY REPORT DIRECT TO WASH. D.C.	✓ 125,500	No Commitment
Office of Alcoholism-Statewide	Prevention	50,000	50,000
NCA-AR Statewide	Prevention	750,000	750,000
167 Villages	Prevention/Treatment	✓ 1,600,000	No Commitment (Some Carryover)
Mt. Edgecumbe	Education/Treatment	62,300	62,300
Metlakatla	Counseling	62,154	62,154
ANCADA Statewide	Technical Assistance/Rural Alaska	246,318	No Commitment
State of Alaska	Various	200,000	200,000
State of Alaska	Pipeline Impact	300,000	300,000
	TOTALS	$3,987,338	$1,655,977

Eric Rapp -
File - Alcoholism

Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

"Mini-grants Program"

528 W. FIFTH AVENUE, SUITE 9
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

PHONE: 277-2578

March 3, 1975

Gail C. Shortell
Drug Abuse Office
329 Barrow Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Ms. Shortell:

Thank you for your letter clarifying some issues about the Bethel Rap Center. I regret that I felt it necessary to use some rather strong language; however, the surface appearance did raise some rather strong questions in my mind concerning the sincerity and integrity of the Drug Abuse Office.

In your letter of February 24, 1975, you affirmed a sincere desire to help people. I believe that you meant that, and I'd like to offer a few constructive suggestions that may assist you in accomplishing that goal in certain areas of the State.

Alexander Pope wrote, "A little Knowledge is a dangerous thing." The danger lies in attempting to apply generally accepted concepts, notions, and principles from social psychology and sociology to rural Alaska, especially in predominantly Native populations. Last December, it was my privilege to read in a learned tome on sociology that "Eskimos have no social structure." This indicated to me that the notion of social structure under which the author functioned was inadequate as it made no provision for the type of society the Eskimos have. Slowly, other facts are becoming evident concerning the inapplicability of sociology concepts developed within Western Civilization to the American Indians and Alaska Natives. For example, it has been fairly well determined that "sensitivity groups" and counseling (in a classical sense) have little effect toward desired behavioral modification.

It is therefore important to cultivate an attitude that these concepts from the academic world and experience in the lower 48 are worthless and inapplicable until demonstrated otherwise. It is also advantageous to examine one's own thinking constantly to assure that the bias introduced by learning these concepts remains inoperative.

One concept that probably applies is the theory of Sapir, Whorf, and Lee relating ethnic background to Weltenschau. As many Natives have learned English only as a secondary language, and as many others speak only one of the Native languages, it is important to familiarize oneself

with the perceptual and operating structures which their words cue.

In re-reading the comments suggesting that a counseling program was not evident, I perceive that the statements must have appeared to be an example of cultural and/or bureaucratic arrogance to the personnel of the Bethel Rap Center. This may explain some of the difficulties in communication experienced. Perhaps I could interpret the comments to mean that the type of counseling employed by the Bethel Rap Center is difficult to evaluate as a counseling program because its organization differs from a "standard" format, and it therefore is not readily comparable with other programs, but I'm certain that those more directly involved would have considerable difficulty reaching this conclusion.

I'd also like to suggest that some more relevant objective than number of hours spent be used in evaluating the rendering of technical assistance, particularly that directed toward an instructional objective. My concept (perhaps biased) is that a teacher can be said to teach only if a student learns. As a technical assistant and previously as a teacher, I use every available means to evaluate the achievement of whatever educational objectives I must accomplish. In preparation for this measurement, I consider it of paramount importance to maintain a mutual confidence and trust so that I may solicit student opinion on whether learning is taking place or not. I have found that student selection of instructional modality is not only beneficial to development of an easy working relationship, but is also very often an effective pedagogical practice. The appearance to the personnel in Bethel as expressed to me was that you made nearly all the decisions concerning the technique of instruction. For that reason, and perhaps others, they developed the impression that you were both supercilious and condescending. Of course, the fact that your attitude was otherwise would be irrelevant to the effect of the impression. It is truly unfortunate that such erroneous impressions may occur but the fact that they do is something I'm certain you've learned to recognize and deal with in other cultural contexts.

Alaska Natives as a whole are faced with the task of cultural transition. Their former culture and life style has been largely wrecked by the intrusion of the white man (How can one be honored as a great walrus hunter when there are very few walrus left to hunt?) and they must now develop a new culture that is viable within the dominant society but still their own. Their heritage includes patience and a careful consideration (which we whites often interpret as "slowness" when we bother to notice that in a group discussion no Natives are speaking) before stating an opinion. I sincerely hope that they are able to develop something different and better than our sick society with all its terrorism and kinky crime. As a result, I react strongly to even the hint that someone is applying WASP concepts to Alaska Natives; thus, my report on my impressions from Bethel.

Your letter may have convinced me of your sincerity, but that people who must really be convinced that they're not having something thrust upon

them by an overbearing culture and a pompous bureaucracy are those who live in rural Alaska. I hope that these few suggestions may contain the clues you need to begin educating yourself toward developing a working relationship with Alaska Natives in rural areas that will include mutual respect and productive results.

I know that it's difficult to admit that all the knowledge gained in academic training and years of experience may in certain situations reduce one to a few steps below ignorance, even to becoming an actual danger. I went through that mill when I left my rural Alaska background for the lower 48 at the tender age of 14 and became a danger to myself. However, after reading your letter, I believe that your character is equal to the task.

I hope that you will accept these suggestions for consideration in the spirit that they were offered. If I can be of any assistance in referring you to some Native experts on Native and rural Alaska culture or on matters requiring liaison with Native groups, please call on me.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Moore
Technical Assistant

P. S. I recently noted a story about a Raven project deserter (director?) in a publication by the Alaska Native Brotherhood. I have it from a generally reliable source that this is how SODA is perceived in Southeast Alaska. I wish you the best of luck in changing this image.

MGM:eh

cc: Dennis Tiepleman
Senator Ted Stevens
Lt. Governor Lowell Thomas, Jr.
State Senator George Holman
Martin Moore
Gordon Jackson
George Barril
Charles Oxereok
Tom Anderson
Fred Pete, Sr.
Margaret Wilmore
Dr. Nightingale
Dave Vallo
Herb Powless
Steve LaBuff
State Senator John Sackett
State Senator Chancy Crofts
Carl Jack
Dr. Bill Richards
Members of ANCADA Board
Mary Beth Hilburn

April 11, 1975

FROM: Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals
Pouch 6540
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

RE: Office of Alcoholism Budget 1975-76

Dear Legislator,

The attached copies of: a letter to Governor Hammond, the current fiscal request for the Office of Alcoholism, a copy of The NCA - Alaska Region News, and a recommended budget are for your information. . . and we hope action.

The State Office of Alcoholism has just advised all programs in Alaska that they must submit budget requests for the exact same dollar amount as last year. If this budget situation is effective, many programs may have to close down completely. Others will have to cut services 30 to 40%.

We recognize the tremendous fiscal pressure you bear this year when each special interest group pleads for funds to meet soaring inflation costs. We do ask, however, that you consider some facts and then determine if alcoholism treatment in the state is receiving proper priority.

1. Alcoholism is Alaska's number one health, mental health, corrections and welfare problem.

2. Alaska has the dubious distinction of competing with the District of Columbia for the number one alcoholism problem area in the United States.

3. State general revenue funds requested by the Administration for 1975-76 are only 65% of the general revenue funds which were allocated in 1971 ('71 - $600,000 - '75 - $399,000). We (the state) have a smaller commitment to alcoholism today than we did four years ago.

4. The priorities of the current Department of Health and Social Services budget which includes huge increases for Mental Health, Public Health, Corrections and Welfare and actually cut back on direct service programs for alcoholism seem (to say the least) to be unrealistic.

5. Office of Alcoholism programs are contracted to private not-for-profit local agencies which provide services at a lower cost than state operated programs.

These local not-for-profit agencies, however, are not part of the self perpetuating bureaucracy which is involved in the process of Administration budget development.

6. Alcohol causes this disease, and liquor tax revenue to the state was in excess of $6,000,000 last year. Our budget request asks for 25% of this income to treat and prevent the problem.

We urge you to:

1. Examine the current and recommended fiscal notes.

2. Examine the NCA News article page four which details an existing formulae for distribution to low-cost effective local programs in your district.

3. Check with your local constituants in alcoholism and get their input.

4. Look at the state budget and see where funds might be directed or transferred from less pressing and cost-effective areas to the vitally important program area of alcoholism.

5. Urge your collegues in the HESS, Finance and Free Conference committees to support the proposed AAAP recommended budget.

Thank you for your attention to our request.

Howard Scaman, Chairman
Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals

HS/mt

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

POUCH 6540
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
PHONE (907) 272-8575

April 2, 1975

For: Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals

Governor Jay Hammond
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

We wish to thank you for your prompt response to our letter of February 7th.

First, the reply from Mrs. Green was both courteous and positive. Secondly, Commissioner Williamson, after investigation of the problems besetting the entire system of alcoholism programming statewide, made immediate decisions and took prompt administrative action.

His decision to appoint Bob Cole as Coordinator of the Office of Alcoholism and his decision to transfer the office to a level in which it can function effectively, should alleviate ninety percent of the administrative problems which have plagued this office for the last seventeen months.

Because of these decisions as well as our assessment of his administrative capabilities, the Association voted unanimously to endorse his confirmation for the office of Commissioner and we have both informally and formally lobbied with members of the State Legislature urging his confirmation.

Dr. Williamson made absolutely no commitments to us other than he would again investigate the matter of the level of funding for this office during fiscal year 1975-76.

We have for a long time been recommending a level of four million dollars ($4,000,000.00) for the operation of the State office and its grant and aid program. There seems to be a great deal of confusion regarding your current intent to support your written campaign statement which indicated that your administration would initiate a budget request for four million dollars ($4,000,000.00) level for the State Office of Alcoholism.

Fiscal notes are often confusing. The attached suggestion of income to support a four million dollar ($4,000,000.00) state program may be of interest both to you and Mrs. Green.

The former Commissioner submitted a budget request to the legislature which asked for an increase of ten thousand seven hundred dollars ($10,700.00) over fiscal year 1974-75. This is less than 5/10th of one percent in a year which has produced almost disastrous inflationary increases and almost crippled the existing programming. At the same time the Commissioner submitted a budget request for the Division of Mental Health which included an increase of over three million dollars ($3,000,000.00) worth of general revenue funds to support that activity. An increase of approximately 40 percent. Considering that "most mental health" problems as well as 80% of the corrections, problems in the state are directly related to alcohol abuse I think you will agree that Fred's priorities (tempered by his moral attitude towards alcohol use of any kind) were more than a little out of line.

We are circulating the attached fiscal notes and suggestions to the legislature and requesting that the HESS and Finance Committees work with you and Dr. Williamson to see if something like this might be appropriate to continue the effort against Alaska's number one health problem. In order to bring the office program level up to the four million dollar ($4,000,000.00) mark it would require an addition of only 1.1 million of state revenue funds or a total budget request of approximately 1.6 million in general revenue funds. May we point out that this is approximately 25% of the income received by the state in direct liquor taxes.

We will appreciate your re-examination of the entire funding situation as relates to the Office of Alcoholism and your comment as to whether the administration will support or oppose such a recommendation.

We compliment you on your selection of Dr. Williamson for the position of Commissioner of Health and Social Services and your active interest in alcoholism programming statewide. Thank you again for your consideration.

Cordially,

Howard Scaman, Chairman
Alaska Association of
Alcoholism Professionals

HS/mb

cc: Frank Williamson, Commissioner

Attachment

CURRENT REQUEST:

	ALLOCATION	APPROP	SOURCES CENTRAL FUND	OTHER
ALCOHOLISM				
Administration & Consultation	230,800			*
Grants to Communities	2,000,000			
			399,900	1,830.900
Sub Total		2,230,800		

Explanation:

* "Other" in this request includes

1)	1,327,800	HEW TITLE VIa & XVI
2)	200,000	HEW NIAAA State Formulae Grant
3)	25,000	HEW NIAAA Prevention Grant
4)	278,100	Local cash from communities

It is to be noted:

1. Actual money available to support local community programs statewide from the state is only $1,392,600

2. While total Program request is 2,230,800 - an apparent increase of $10,700 over FY 75 budget of $2,219,100 - (approximately .05% increase)...

3. The 25,000 Prevention Grant was not included in FY 75 budget - and is part of administration...

4. Actual monies available for programs decreases in this budget request by approximately 1.2%.

5. In light of inflation this fiscal request is a decrease of over 30% at a time when programs are just beginning to reach maturity and produce measurable results.

Governors Budget
Current Request

Proposed by Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals

Recommended Fiscal Request - 1975-1976

			Sources	
	Allocation	Appropriation	General Fund	Other
Alcoholism				
Administration & Consultation	400,000			
Grants to Communities	3,600,000			
		4,000,000 =	1,519,100	* 2,480,900

In this budget "other" includes:

1. 1,327,800	HEW Title IVa & XVI
200,000	HEW NIAAA State Formulae Grant
25,000	HEW NIAAA Prevention
278,100	Local Community Cash
650,000	HEW NIAAA Pipeline Impact (3 years)
$2,480,900	

A $650,000 NIAAA "pipeline" impact award has been received by the state and approved by the legislature. $200,000 of this, however, is committed to direct services on the pipeline.

The $1,519,000 general revenue request is approximately 25% of the state's direct income from liquor taxes.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

POUCH 6540
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
PHONE (907) 272-8575

April 18, 1975

Mr. George Hohman
Chairman, HESS
Senate of the State of Alaska
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear George,

The attached letter to Commissioner Williamson is self explanatory.

The shut-down authorization voted on yesterday in Anchorage is a serious issue which we hope can be resolved without action. PROBABLY STATEWIDE BY MAY 1.

Would you please be our guest at lunch noon Wednesday the 23rd of April at the Latchstring to meet with Commissioner Williamson and see if the problem can be solved.

I realize your schedules are busy and every special interest group in the state is pressing with demands for your time. Please send someone to represent you if your schedule is committed that day. Thanks.

Cordially,

Howard Scaman, Chairman
Alaska Association of
Alcoholism Professionals

HS/mt

attach.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

POUCH 6540
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
PHONE (907) 272-8575

April 18, 1975

Francis S. L. Williamson
Commissioner
Health and Social Services
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Commissioner Williamson,

David Freer has set up an appointment for us on Wednesday, April 23, at 11:15 a.m. I hope you will be able to join me for lunch with several members of the legislature also.

There are two areas of concern.

1. The Re-Education Unit eviction at A.P.I. may be solved by construction of another wing at the SDC facility and combining the two programs. Mental Health officials have indicated a relocational willingness to assist financially in the move in lieu of the $195,000 yearly contribution Mental Health makes to that program.

Here we need your arbitration, judgement, and perhaps a friendly assist at the Division of Lands.

2. The more serious problem is the funding question. If the current budget is all we can expect, some programs will be forced to close completely, others will have to cut direct services by 35 to 40%. We realize your position and are directing our action and efforts to the Governor and the state legislature.

Unfortunately it may be necessary to take positive action to draw attention to the problem. The Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals of the Anchorage area, by unanimous vote of all Program Directors and employees, authorized an indefinite strike/shut-down of all programs in Anchorage based on the decision of a negotiating committee to be appointed. We are awaiting the formal written authorization from the other areas of the state before I can officially announce that this would be a statewide shut-down (telephone commitments have indicated that all other programs would join the shut-down) the results of such action would be chaotic.

Unlike other strikes or shut-downs where employee groups are demanding personal salary increases, this group asks for funds to provide services to clients.

The State legislature took the responsibility for handling alcoholism out of the hands of local police and city governments and gave the same responsibility to local not-for-profit agencies through the Office of Alcoholism, and then has forgotten to provide funding ever since.

In Anchorage alone it used to cost the city government $600,000 per year in 1972 dollars to merely "keep the streets clean" by locking up drunks. The city now contributes nothing and the state's total commitment is $399,000 in general revenue funds, $200,000 less than 1971. We really do not want to force the issue by closing down local programs, but we are prepared with no reservations to act on the shut-down authorization.

The budget process which led to this fiasco is simple to understand. While alcoholism people are all in effect contract employees of the Commissioner, we had no input whatsoever in the budget process. The Office was without staff for seventeen months, and there was no effective voice to either assess needs or speak to the issue.

I sincerely believe that the question can be worked out privately, simply by an understanding of the facts, and a possible re-allocation of funds.

We are not publicity seekers as you know, and will studiously avoid communications with the media in order to avoid any embarassment or public conflict with the Administration, unless it becomes absolutely necessary to implement a shut-down. In no event would any shut-down action be taken without giving a few days notice to the state so that corrections clients could be returned to prisons, the local hospitals could prepare to accept the detox clients and the local police departments could gear-up to handle the problem on the streets.

By copy of this letter and phone calls I am inviting Senators Croft, Ray, and Hohman, and Representatives, Bradner, Sullivan, and Malone to discuss the issue at lunch with us on Wednesday, April 23.

We again wish to compliment you on Bob Cole, he is doing an excellent job picking up the pieces in the Office of Alcoholism.

Cordially,

Howard Scaman, Chairman
Alaska Association of
Alcoholism Professionals

HS/mt

cc: A. Governor Jay Hammond
1. Chancy Croft
2. Bill Ray
3. George Hohman
4. Mike Bradner
5. Hugh Malone
6. Susan Sullivan

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

POUCH 6540
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
PHONE (907) 272-8575

8.4

FOR: Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals

February 7, 1975

Governor Jay Hammond
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond,

This letter is an official communication, authorized at a meeting held on February 6, 1975 in Anchorage, from the Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals who represent program directors and staff of all urban and rural alcoholism programs statewide.

Many of us (at least 290 that I can think of) voted for you partially on the basis of your written campaign pledges to initiate administrative order in the Department of Health and Social Services and most specifically because of your stated commitment to combating the State's number one problem: Alcoholism.

You pledged heavy financial support ($4,000,000) and the necessary administrative support to implement and evaluate the programs.

We applaud your acceptance of Commissioner McGinnis' resignation. Although personally, I would have been much happier if he had been reassigned to some other duty such as Chaplain to the House or Senate, rather than retain an influential position with the Department.

We are sure that you are not aware of the chaos and disorder which you have inherited in the Office of Alcoholism. However, we are confident that you can correct the situation as soon as you are aware of the facts.

The reason for this letter is another maior crisis which is bringing the entire statewide program down in shambles. The Associate Coordinator of the Office (Acting Coordinator for the past two months) has resigned effective March 15th. She is an extremely competent administrator who had the humility to recognize her lack of experience in the field of Alcoholism and she did an admirable job in spite of the impossible handicaps within the Department. We are officially on record in commending her to you for her efforts as Acting Coordinator.

Barbara's resignation leaves the office with one staff member and clerical assistants while the office is budgeted for three positions this year.

Simply stated, here are the facts as we see them:

1. We cannot operate Alcoholism programs in the state without a State Office.

2. Since the Coordinator (John Keating) resigned in October of 1973, the office has been a mess.

3. This position (Coordinator) has been vacant for 15 months.

4. The Office of Alcoholism was placed by order of the Commissioner under the Division of Family and Children's Services. Repeated attempts during the past years to move it from this absolutely irrational structure have been ignored.

5. Almost every recommendation of the Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism has been noted by the Commissioner, approved and then ignored completely.

6. The real policy direction of the Office of Alcoholism has been, by default and assumption of authority, delegated to the audit section of the Division of Administration.

7. NIAAA, (the National Institute of Alcoholism and Alchohol Abuse) which is the major funding source for the state's programs, makes direct grants to the state programs. While they attempt to cooperate with the state in the planning process, they send us the grant applications for review. The grants are sent by Administrative order to the Division of Comprehensive Health Planning which has no relationship to the State Office of Alcoholism or to your Advisory Board.

8. In the budget review process, your Commissioner ignored your stated campaign promises, and submitted a maintenance level budget for the Office. From the little information we can gather, no one in the department or your office attempted to support your intent.

9. While the "State Plan" for Alcoholism calls for evaluation of the grantee/contract programs, no evaluation has been done during the past year, and the only technical advise available to the programs has been in the form of after the fact audits, which attempt to control and regulate by budget audit.

10. Grant/contract applications were submitted to the State before April 1, 1974 last year. Bureaucratic bungling between the Division of Family and Children's Services, the Commissioner and the Division of Administrative Services delayed the processing of most of these contracts until October 1st, 1974, (3 months after the initiation date of July 1st) and then most grants were cut 5% (retroactively) by administrative action.

    Can you imagine operating the State government from July through September with no revenue and then finding out your budget was $20,000,000 less than you thought?

11. Renewal funding grants are being written today all over the state for submission on March 1st. As of March 15th, there will be only one person in the office to review them.

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The Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals will probably be presenting testimony to the Health, Education and Social Services Committees of the House and Senate on the 27th of February. It is my understanding that the National Council of Alcoholism, the Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and the Greater Anchorage Area Borough Health Department will also be there. We are hopeful that we can build support within the legislature to assist you in rectifying the situation.

We urge you in the strongest possible terms to:

1. Support the programs.

2. Staff the Office immediately so they can do their job (2 out of 3 positions will be vacant). Perhaps an immediate appointment of a contracted team of Administrative organizers would straighten it out (with your direct backing) until your new Commissioner can choose a permanent Coordinator. We suggest you re-open the recruitment immediately.

3. Re-open the budget hearings and insist upon a strong Alcoholism evaluation unit to both monitor programs for effectiveness and provide badly needed field technical assistance.

4. Reconsider the placement of the office under the Division of Family and Children's Services. The Department's erroneous rationale for moving the office there in the first place was that "Federal Regulations" (Title IVa and XVI of the Social Security Act) required it. This is pure unadulterated bullshit!

5. Please have someone from your office attend the House (and perhaps Senate) hearings on February 27th.

6. Please have someone from your office attend the meeting of the Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism February 28th, March 1st and 2nd in Petersburg.

The operating programs and agencies in the field of Alcoholism are disgusted, demoralized and confused. We look to you confidently, to correct these errors with dispatch. We thank you for your assistance.

Cordially,

Howard Scaman, Chairman
Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals

HS/sj

cc: Lowell Thomas, Jr.
Bob Palmer
Clem Tillion
Sue Green
Fred McGinnis

cc: (cont'd) Stan Harris
Ben Iverson
Virginia Blanchard
Mike Bradner
Chancy Croft
John Keating
George Barril
A. B. Colyar
Ed Stewart
Members - Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals
Members - Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism
Members - Committees H. E. & S. S. House and Senate

Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

528 West 5th Avenue, Suite 3
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone (907) 274-7435

February 20, 1975

Office of the Governor
Governor Jay Hammond
State Capitol
3rd Floor, Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

This letter is an official communication of the Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. The Commission represents the twelve Native corporations in matters concerning alcoholism and drug abuse statewide as outlined in the state plan.

At various times throughout your campaign you spoke of implementing evaluation processes in alcoholism programs and we agree that in order for state funded programs to deliver services in a responsible manner this must be done. However, it cannot be done on a maintenance level budget which is again proposed for the coming fiscal year. We feel that in order to implement some kind of responsibility within the Office of Alcoholism, various steps need to be accomplished. Among these are the appointment as soon as possible of a coordinator for the State Office of Alcoholism. Also permanent and competent staffing for that office. This is not to say that the previous acting coordinator (Ms. Barbara Miklos) was not a competent administrator. We applaud her efforts as she did the best she could under the circumstances. However, the efforts of one person however competent that person may be is not enough to insure order and responsibility within that office. We believe also the Office of Alcoholism cannot function properly under the Department Of Family And Children Services and should be a department of it's own under the Department Of Health And Social Services.

I believe you have received communication from other programs within the state addressing these same problems and others which we will be speaking on in more detail on the 27th of February. We are scheduled to meet with members of the Health, Education & Social Services Committee on that date and we expect at that time that members of that committee will be aware of the problems as we program people have stated them. We look forward to meeting with either yourself or your representative while we are in Juneau.

Sincerely,

George Barril

George Barril
Executive Director

GB/dd

cc: Lowell Thomas, Jr., Lt. Governor
Bob Palmer
Clem Tillion
Sue Green
Fred McGinnis
Stan Harris
Ben Iverson
Virginia Blanchard
Mike Bradner
Chancy Croft
John Keating
A. B. Colyar
Ed Stewart
Dennis Tiepelman
Members - Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals
Members - Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism
Members - Committees H. E. & S. S. House and Senate

March 31, 1975

Theodore H. Cordua
President, Board of Directors
National Council on Alcoholism
4510 International Airport Road
Suite 1
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Dear Mr. Cordua:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 13, 1975, relating to the alcoholism budget in Alaska.

I am very concerned about the alcoholism program and doing everything I can to promote its recognition as one of the serious diseases that afflicts many people in the State of Alaska.

The Legislature is considering many avenues of attack on the alcoholism problem and although we feel that the program cannot be funded to the level that will really make serious inroads into the problem, I am working as hard as possible to make certain that the State continues to devote much of their efforts in health and social services to the problem of alcoholism.

Thank you very much for your correspondence.

Sincerely,

George Hohman
State Senator

GH:pt

Reply fi'b Alcoholism

National Council on Alcoholism Alaska Region

4510 International Airport Road, Suite 1
Anchorage, Alaska 99502
Phone 279-3575

March 13, 1975

Mr. George Hohman
Box 100
Bethel, AK 99559

Dear Mr. Hohman:

The National Council on Alcoholism-Alaska Region requests that you take two actions in reporting out the Governor's budget for the next fiscal year:

1. Apply not less than Four Million Dollars ($4,000,000.00) in funds to the Office of Alcoholism's budget to carry on the work just begun in Alaska's most serious health and social problem area.

2. Provide a specific line-item in the University of Alaska's budget for not less than Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000.00) to provide core staff for the U. of A. Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies.

The adoption of these two actions by your committee will use less than the equivalent of two-thirds of the dollar amount generated to the State by the sale of alcoholic beverages. It is our contention that, unless funds are provided in reasonable amounts to deal with this problem, the residual cost of policing, of welfare and medical services will continue to increase. These are the only funds provided by the State to deal specifically with reducing the cost associated with alcoholism and alcohol abuse. These programs should be encouraged even at the expense of other maintenance programs dealing with the problems of alcoholism which are unable to provide solutions.

The request for a specific line-item in the University's budget is to provide so-called "hard money" for the continuation of core staff for that project which has been maintained over the period of the past three years by funds from the Office of Alcoholism and other sources.

The justification for the savings which can be affected by these moves can be obtained by discussing the matter with our Executive Director, Mr. John H. Keating, and his staff at our offices in Anchorage.

Yours truly,

Theodore H. Cordua
President, Board of Directors

THC/les

Alcohol budget

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

March 5, 1975

Mr. George Hohman, Chairperson
Senate HESS Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Hohman:

The Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism, by official action, urges you to consider and support the inclusion of the budget line item which supports staffing for the Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies of the University of Alaska.

We consider training and research to be vital components of the comprehensive statewide program which is developing into an effective system of combating Alaska's number one health problem.

The budget allocated to the Office of Alcoholism is directed primarily at supporting treatment and prevention programs. Without an active training program, their effectiveness is reduced.

Please consider and support this staffing line item. In so doing, we will be answering a major need, and these state monies will be proof of commitment to federal funding agencies which are, at this time, considering financial support of the Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies.

Thank you for your attention.

Cordially,

Joseph L. Fuller

Joseph L. Fuller
Vice Chairman
Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism

cc: Joseph Fuller
William Diebels
Robert Cole
Robert Winslow
Marcello Quinto
William Rader
10 copies: Please distribute

AB 190

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

March 5, 1975

Mr. George Hohman, Chairperson
Senate HESS Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Hohman:

The Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism, by official action, urges you to consider and support House Bill No. 190, "An Act relating to treatment of alcoholism and drug addiction under group health and disability insurance plans."

Alcoholism is the number one health problem in Alaska and drug addiction is all too rapidly on the increase. We must recognize these health menaces for the illnesses they are and provide the fullest possible measure of treatment as well as prevention and education programs. To do so properly requires the implementation of inpatient treatment at licensed health facilities. To facilitate such treatment, coverage of alcoholism and drug addiction by group and blanket disability insurance policies becomes imperative.

We, therefore, urge that you give House Bill No. 190 your sincere consideration and support.

Cordially,

Joseph L. Fuller

Joseph L. Fuller
Vice Chairman
Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism

cc: Dr. Francis Williamson
Robert Cole
Joseph Fuller
William Diebels
Marcello Quinto
William Rader
Robert Winslow
10 Copies: Please distribute

MEM Bot
1/20

Box 205
Kwethluk, Alaska 99621
January 14, 1975

Senator George H. Hohmen
Box 100
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear George:

The Legislature has just got come into session, so I assume you probably are still in Bethel.

If there is any vacancy to be filled on the Alaska Human Rights Comm., we, in Kwethluk, would appreciate you recommending MARIE KALLSTROM to the governor. I have already made contact with Ray Hammond about this, but do not know of any vacancy exist now.

You know Miss Marie Kallstrom, and you would feel more hesitation in recommending her as a candidate. She is respected in the Kuskokwim vicinity and is admired by the families she teaches and counsel.

She's done a lot more than ten years ago as Manager of the Kwethluk Store. She has been a resident to the Kuskokwim area many years than that as a Bethel candidate's decisive factors.

It is about time that more of the natives be appointed to the Commissioners boards and more of them from the bush areas.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew P. Larson

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

POUCH 6540
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
PHONE (907) 272-8575

March 3, 1975

Susan Sullivan, Chairperson
House HESS Committee
Pouch V,
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Ms. Sullivan:

Thank you very much for arranging the hearings on alcoholism problems on February 27th, 1975, in Juneau. We had no idea there would be so many questions from the Committee and I apologize that the hearings lasted until such a late hour. As you are all aware from the tone of our testimony, we were merely attempting to offer positive suggestions rather than criticize anyone for past performance. As a direct result of the impending hearings and the hearings themselves, Commissioner Williamson has taken some very positive steps:

1) A Coordinator has been appointed for the first time in sixteen months. Mr. Bob Cole who now holds that position, has met with us individually and collectively. We believe his appointment should solve a number of problems within the statewide system of alcoholism treatment and prevention.

2) Commissioner Williamson has, after investigating the administrative dilema of the Office of Alcoholism, formally agreed to transfer this office from the Division of Family and Children's Services to a level which will permit direct communication between the Commissioner and the Coordinator of the State Office.

In these two areas the administration has made a positive response to the action we requested from your Committee, and taken steps which hopefully will solve most of the internal problems of the State Office of Alcoholism.

There are two points remaining which are most properly the province of the legislature and we again bring them to your attention:

1) Transfer of Title IVa and XVI funding: It is apparent from everything we know that the transfer of Title IVa and XVI funding to another division of the Department of Health Education and Social Services is both legal and desirable. It is evident, however, that this kind of transfer would be a "bureaucratic" impossibility in the short time remaining before final approval of the state budget. Therefore, we

have agreed to work with the Department and assist them in preparing fiscal notes for recommendation of this transfer to the legislature next year. We have lived with the state imposed regulations for three years now, and hopefully many of the "mickey mouse" rules and regulations which impede us in the Title IVa and XVI funding process can be removed or softened by the State Office itself.

2) This leaves the only major problem of alcoholism program funding which is currently requested at the level of approximately two million dollars ($2,000,000). This is less than a maintenance level budget! You have heard us ask for a funding level of approximately four million dollars ($4,000,000) statewide to continue and upgrade the programs of Prevention, Treatment, Research, and Training which are so badly needed to combat Alaska's number one health problem. By leaving the Federal Title IVa and XVI monies in the State Office of Alcoholism budget, and considering the six hundred fifty thousand dollare ($650,000) "pipeline impact" NIAAA funds which will be added to our state budget during the next three years annually, it would require only a relatively small addition of state general revenue funds to augment and compliment the large Federal portion in order to bring the funding level up to the State Office of Alcoholism to the four million dollar ($4,000,000) required budget.

Therefore, we again urge you to support a budget request for the Office of Alcoholism which totals four million dollars ($4,000,000) including both Title IVa and XVI as well as the "pipeline impact" monies.

The State funds required to meet this level would amount to less than two million dollars ($2,000,000). May we also point out that liquor tax revenues are in excess of six million dollars ($6,000,000) annually.

Again, thank you for your cooperation and assistance. The very fact that both sides were able to come together in a spirit of good will and cooperation before your Committee has produced remarkably practical results in a very short time. The Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals was extremely impressed with the performance, personality and actions of Dr. Williamson and we have requested his confirmation by the legislature (this official notification is being sent under separate cover).

Cordially,

Howard Scaman, Chairman
Alaska Association of
Alcoholism Professionals

HS/mb

cc: Senator Hohman, Chairman HESS
Committee members, HESS, House & Senate
Committee members, Finance, House & Senate
Speaker of the House
President of the Senate

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

POUCH 6540
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
PHONE (907) 272-8575

8.4
Alcoholism
Jt. Meeting 2/27

January 8, 1975

Honorable George Hohman
Senate of the State of Alaska
Pouch V,
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Hohman,

We have made arrangements with the House Committee on H.E. & S.S. to present testimony regarding Alcoholism programming problems on February 27th in Juneau.

The attached copies of our letter to Governor Hammond are for distribution to your Committee members and present a very brief description of the problem.

We believe that legislative intent regarding Alcoholism programming in the state has been, and is being, deliberately thwarted by the Department of Health and Social Services and we would like to present information to you to justify the allegations made in our letter to the Governor.

Would it be possible to appear before your Committee on the 27th of February, or perhaps hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on that date? I have asked Susan Moss to coordinate with Eric to see if arrangements could be made for this.

Our travel budgets are very limited and the four individuals who represent the major components of the statewide programs will be in Juneau on the 27th on our way to Petersburg.

The situation is really critical, George, and we need the help of the legislature in supporting the new Governor's pledge to get the mess straightened out.

Please advise me if that date would be convenient, either directly or through the House Committee.

Cordially,

Howard Scaman

Howard Scaman, Chairman
Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals

cc: House Committee on H.E. & S.S.
Attachments (10)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

POUCH 6540
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
PHONE (907) 272-8575

FOR: Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals

February 7, 1975

Governor Jay Hammond
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond,

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You pledged heavy financial support ($4,000,000) and the necessary administrative support to implement and evaluate the programs.

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The reason for this letter is another major crisis which is bringing the entire statewide program down in shambles. The Associate Coordinator of the Office (Acting Coordinator for the past two months) has resigned effective March 15th. She is an extremely competent administrator who had the humility to recognize her lack of experience in the field of Alcoholism and she did an admirable job in spite of the impossible handicaps within the Department. We are officially on record in commending her to you for her efforts as Acting Coordinator.

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Cordially,

Howard Scaman, Chairman
Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals

HS/sj

cc: Lowell Thomas, Jr.
Bob Palmer
Clem Tillion
Sue Green
Fred McGinnis

cc: (cont'd) Stan Harris
Ben Iverson
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Ed Stewart
Members - Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals
Members - Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism
Members - Committees H. E. & S. S. House and Senate

Alcoholism
2-24

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

POUCH 6540
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
PHONE (907) 272-8575

Alcoholism
2/27
jt. meeting

February 19, 1975

Susie Moss
House HESS Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Susie:

Thank you for your note of February 13th. Is that a typographical error in your last paragraph? All of us who are coming to Southeastern Alaska will be in Petersburg on the 28th for the State Advisory Board meeting. I hope that the hearing has been scheduled for 3:00 o'clock on the 27th, as we requested. Is it a joint House-Senate hearing?

The basic problems facing the State's alcoholism programs are outlined in my letter to the Governor which I hope was circulated to members of your Committee. This and a number of similar letters from programs and associations throughout the state have received no direct response from Governor Hammond's office yet. We are, however, aware that he is moving with all possible dispatch to correct the situation. Hopefully, by February 27th a number of items will be already corrected by administrative action. However, if this has not been accomplished by the 27th, we will request the following action from the legislature;

1) Moving the Office of Alcoholism from a "sub-basement" level in the Division of Family and Children's Services to a ranking office along with the Office of Drug Abuse, Office of Ageing, etc., and reporting directly to the Commissioner of Health and Social Services.

This would literally eliminate about one hundred miles of red tape and give the office an opportunity to perform its function properly.

2) We will request that the legislature insist that this administration comply with legislative intent, and staff the office to its proper compliment of people. The position of Coordinator (the Chief Executive Officer of the Office of Alcoholism) has been vacant for fifteen months and the resignation of the current Acting Coordinator leaves the office understaffed and operating at approximately forty percent efficiency. This, at the most crucial time of the year when the entire Grant renewal process is underway.

3) We will request that the legislature insist upon a heavy evaluation component within the Office of Alcoholism budget. Those of us who run viable and effective programs in the state want to be evaluated on our performance, receive technical assistance and advice and do our jobs properly. However, a tremendous amount of State and Federal money is being wasted daily by inefficient and poor programs which have never been evaluated by the State they just continue to get funding.

4) We will request that the State Legislature transfer the monies currently being spent in alcoholism (Title IVa and SVI) to another division of the Department of Health and Social Services and replace them with monies from that division which have their origins and general revenue funds.

why?

5) We will recommend to the State Legislature that they carefully review and examine the budget submitted by the former Commissioner of Health and Social Services which is in effect, less than a maintenance level budget for the same period last year, at a time when we are finally beginning to see some progress in combating this disease. Hopefully a number of other legislators not on the HESS Committee will be in attendance that afternoon to hear our presentation.

At this time I would like to request that time on the agenda be scheduled for:

1) National Council on Alcoholism Alaska Region.
2) The Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals.
3) The Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse.

If possible, and within your perogatives, it would be extremely helpful to us if the Committee could request the appearance of Commissioner Frank Williamson, Deputy Commissioner McGinnis, Mr. Stanley Harris, Director of Division of Family and Children's Services, Ms Barbara Miklos, Acting Coordinator of the Office of Alcoholism and Mrs. Virginia Blanchard, Auditor Division of Administrative Services. We will be making some rather serious allegations regarding administrative inefficiency as well as a deliberate attempt to negate legislative intent and I'm sure that they would want to respond to these allegations.

I look forward to seeing you and the members of the Committees in Juneau.

Cordially,

Howard Scaman

Howard Scaman, Chairman
Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals

HS/mb

cc: Susan Sullivan
George Hohman

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

POUCH 6540
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
PHONE (907) 272-8575

Ms. Susan Moss
Administrative Assistant
Committee on H.E. & S.S.
House of Representatives
Pouch V, Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Ms. Moss,

Thanks for your cooperation on the phone yesterday. Attached are copies of our letter to Governor Hammond for distribution to the members of your committee.

We would greatly appreciate an opportunity to present our problem to your committee on February 27th. Most of the concerned individuals will be able to stop in Juneau inexpensively that day on our way to Petersburg for the meeting of the State Advisory Board.

Those wishing to testify before your committee are: Mr. John Keating - Executive Director of the National Council on Alcoholism, Alaska Region (representing the forty plus councils on Alcoholism statewide); Mr. George Barril - Executive Director of the Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, (representing Native programs statewide); myself - Chairman of the Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals (representing staff of programs statewide); and Mr. Ed Stewart - Director of the Anchorage Borough Health Department Comprehensive Alcoholism Program.

We feel that legislative intent regarding alcoholism has been and is being deliberately thwarted by the Department. You may wish to ask members of the Department to attend to respond to our allegations.

I am addressing a similar letter to Senator Hohman requesting, if possible, that the Senate hold similar hearings the same day or join you in a joint hearing.

We have no preference for a closed or open hearing. We are not looking for publicity, only to rectify the situation. Is is possible for us all to testify under oath?

Please advise me if the 27th is a firm date. Thanks for your help.

Cordially,

Howard Scaman, Chairman
Alaska Association of Alcoholism Profesionals

Attachments (11)

BRISTOL BAY

- Y for our letter
- indicate EOO goals & statistics for the main

5.6+
8-91

May 16, 1975

Mr. Fred Cook
Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Subport Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Cook:

We support the Alaska Department of Fish & Game's (ADF & G) proposal for funding from the Economic Development Administration (EDA) for a rehabilitation facility to be constructed at Lake Nunavaugaluk. We feel that the State of Alaska is making every effort to restore the fishery to a sound economic resource.

We do not support the ADF & G's hiring practices. We received a call from Mr. William Grimley, Civil Rights Officer from EDA and he indicated that the ADF & G has 420 employees within that department and has a total of 14 Natives on their payroll. We feel that this is contrary to the State's policy on local hire. We strongly encourage the State of Alaska to investigate this gross abuse of their hiring practices and we demand that your department openly recruit more Natives for management positions within your department.

Sincerely,

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Trefon Angasan, Jr.
Executive Director

TA:ls

cc: William Grimley
Willard Bowman
Representative Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Senator George Hohman
Commissioner James Brooks

COPY

REPRESENTATIVE
JOE McGILL
BOX 218
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Alaska State Legislature

CHAIRMAN
HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

CHAIRMAN
INTERIM COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

House of Representatives

~~5.57~~ 8.91

February 25, 1974

Dear Friends:

My newsletter this week is in regard to an article which appeared in the Pacific Fisheries Review written by Robert L. Burgner who is the Director of Fisheries Research Institute.

BRISTOL BAY---A Ten-Year Forecast

An unenviable record was set this past summer in the World's largest producing area for sockeye salmon. The 1973 sockeye run to Bristol Bay was only 1/4 that of any year since 1897. Looking ahead to the 1974 season, prospects are for a complete or near-complete closure of the Bristol Bay fishery for the first time since the fishery began some 80 years ago. Indications for 1975 are that the peak year of the cyclic run will be far below the 1965 and 1970 levels.

How did this all come about? And with such low runs at present, what does the future hold for the Bristol Bay fishery? To consider these questions I will review the historic sequence of events, then discuss future prospects and possible actions needed.

The magnificent lake systems of the Bristol Bay drainage which provide enormous spawning and nursery areas for sockeye were modified and exposed by the retreating Cordilleran Ice Sheet at the end of the Wisconsin glacial epoch some 10,000 years ago. The concomitant rise in sea level with the melting of world glaciers formed a new Bristol Bay into which the trunk rivers from the lake chains flowed. Sockeye salmon straying from ice age refuge areas gradually colonized, or perhaps recolonized, the lake systems, and in time the sockeye runs to Bristol Bay rivers became the major population complex of this species in the world. Near the northern edge of their range, the populations undoubtedly were sensitive to changing climatic conditions, waxing and waning with climatic changes over the perhaps thousand or more generations since their establishment.

The sockeye populations of Bristol Bay remained essentially unmolested by man except for native eskimo and Aleut subsistence utilization until the late 1800's when coastal commercial fishing began. This fishery intensified in the present century to create a substantial stress to which some weaker stocks of the population compled in each lake probably succumbed. In the mid-1950's the further stress of a Japanese high seas mothership gill-net fishery was added west of 175°W longitude (INPFC "abstention line"), removing annually a variable but significant portion of maturing and immature sockeye of Bristol Bay origin.

1965 Bonanza

By the late 1950's the Bristol Bay runs had declined significantly and a modification in the 5-year cyclic sequence of runs and occurred. However, surprisingly, the runs to Bristol Bay greatly improved in the 1960's and showed signs of returning to former historic levels under enlightened management by Alaska's Department of Fish and Game. In 1965 the total sockeye run to the Kvichak River, including mothership catch, was established at 42.1 million fish, the largest run of sockeye ever recorded to a single river. (Larger runs may have occurred before 1940 but spawning escapement estimates are not available).

By late 1970, prospects continuation of a high level of production in Bristol Bay still looked excellent. Fry production in Lake Iliamna from the large pre-peak cycle year spawning escapement of 9 million spawners in 1969 was favorable, and a 14 million fish escapement in 1970 was considered more than adequate to maintain the flourishing peak cycle years. The other Bristol Bay population were also doing well. Then disaster struck.

The winter of 1970-71 was unusually cold and prolonged in Alaska, resulting in late breakup of lake ice, low stream temperatures, record low summer lake temperatures, and delayed seaward migration of sockeye smolts into an unusually cold Bristol Bay. The first indications of resultant poor survival were seen in the summer of 1971 in severely reduced survival and poor growth of progeny from the peak spawning of 1970 in the Kvichak, Wood River and Naknek systems, where biologists of the Fisheries Research Institute and National Marine Fisheries Service were concentrating studies. However, the yearling smolt outmigrations measured by State biologists in spring 1971 from the 1969 spawning were strong and apparently unaffected. At this point the prospects for a favorable low-cycle inshore run of 13-15 million sockeye to Bristol Bay in 1973 lessened the concern for future runs.

Bad news for 1973 was delayed until summer 1972, when high seas forecast sampling was conducted by the Fisheries Research Institute under contract to National Marine Fisheries Service (See Rogers, 1973, for description of the forecast and method). The purse seine index sampling indicated that the 1971 smolts had suffered dismally low survival and poor growth during their first year in the ocean. Sampling by research vessels of the Japan Fisheries Agency and National Marine Fisheries Service confirmed the low early marine survival. The preliminary 1973 forecast of 13-15 million sockeye was replaced with a 5-6 million forecast, but the industry was warned that even this was on the optimistic side. (The actual inshore run was 2.4 million.) With prior warning, plans to open additional canneries in 1973 were reversed and instead fewer canneries and canning lines were readied than in 1972. To give the run protection the Alaska Board of Fish and Game announced a severe gear timetable to sharply reduce fishing effort. The Japanese mothership industry was also fully notified of the critical situation and was requested to share in conservation measures by reducing their fishing effort on Bristol Bay sockeye in 1973. (This request was not honored; preliminary estimates indicate that the mothership fishery in fact took a higher than average portion of the 1973 Bristol Bay run.)

To make matters worse, the unusually cold winter of 1970-71 was followed by an equally cold winter in 1971-72. Progeny of the 1970 escapement experienced poor growth and few migrated to sea in 1972. Although the remaining progeny from 1969 spawning migrated in good numbers in 1972, they likewise encountered low Bering Sea temperatures, and their low measured abundance at sea this past summer indicated a second year of adverse conditions for early marine survival. With a forecasted 1974 return only half that desired for escapement, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is anxious to give the run full protection to begin a restoration of the Bristol Bay populations. In 1974, any interception of the returning Bristol Bay sockeye by catcher boats of the Japanese mothership gill-net fishery will have a direct effect on restoration of the runs.

BEYOND 1974

What of the future beyond 1974? It is apparent at this point, with low production from the peak cycle year, 1970, that the 1975 run to Bristol Bay will not begin to approach the level of the 1965 and 1970 cycle years. The progeny migrating to sea from the Kvichak system in 1973 were in reduced abundance but had recovered to approximately normal size and encountered normal sea temperatures. The 1975 forecast to be developed from high seas purse seine sampling south of Adak Island this coming summer will be of particular importance in determining allowable harvest in 1975. At present, my guess is that the run will be between 12 and 20 million sockeye. Decisions on needed escapement goals in 1975 for each river system will need to be reached, keeping in mind the economic need to maintain a vaiable processing capacity for the future and the financial need of those that largely depend for a living on the Bristol Bay run.

Although the Bristol Bay sockeye runs can be re-established in time, it is difficult to be optimistic about the years immediately following 1975 because of the low freshwater survival of progeny from the 1970 and 1971 spawning population and the low spawning levels in 1972 and 1973. Still, survival is highly variable and favorable survival conditions could produce modest runs in these normally low years of the Bristol Bay sockeye cycle. Bristol Bay escapements in the years 1952, 1953, and 1954, were also extremely low, yet the runs came back in strength with no fishery closure. Some harvest should be permitted in the coming years in rivers that show sufficient run stength to still achieve minimum escapement goals. Cooperation by Japan in moderating its high seas take of Bristol Bay sockeye will be an important component in run restoration. In the meantime present tentative programs to rehabilitate Bristol Bay runs through artificial fry production, predator control and lake fertilization need to be evaluated critically for their relative potential in the different lake systems, and full-scale programs initiated where cost-benefit warrants in order to increase production and freshwater survival of juvenile sockeye.

PREDATOR CONTROL

In some systems such as the Wood River Lakes, control of predation by Arctic char on seaward-migrating smolts offers the most immediate and probably the most effective means to obtain significant increase in smolt production, with results within two years in terms of increased returns of adult salmon. Estimates by Rogers et al. (1972) indicate that the Arctic char may devour 30-60 percent of the seaward-bound smolts at one location in the Wood River lakes during years of low smolt migration. The idea of char control is not

new; in fact it was practiced in the 1930's and strongly re-advocated by Bristol Bay fishermen for years. Intervention of sports interests provides the stumbling block to the State in instituting effective char control, even though rainbow trout, grayling and salmon are first choice targets of the sportsmen and though control of char populations would undoubtedly be beneficial to survival of these other species. Removal of predator and competitor species is in fact a common practice in management of lake sport fisheries.

Lake fertilization is a less direct means of trying to increase survival of juvenile sockeye through speeding up their growth rate and shortening their time in freshwater. A full scale pilot study is planned for one of the smaller Wood River Lakes in 1974, and preliminary results in terms of food production and juvenile growth will be examined in 1975. Any effect in terms of more adult salmon would not be detectable until 1978.

Supplementation of sockeye fry production by means of hatcheries and incubation boxes is being tested on a large scale in a joint program by Alaska Department of Fish and Game and National Marine Fisheries Service in Lake Nunavaugaluk in the Nushagak District. Spawning area is limited in the lake and it is notable a poor producer of sockeye salmon. Measured results in terms of increased downstream migrants could be possible in 2 years after initiation and in terms of returning adults, 4 years later. Success of the program here would suggest application to other lake nursery areas underutilized because of poor spawning production.

It must be recognized that large scale enhancement or supplementation of natural production cannot occur overnight and will be costly. However, the state of knowledge is such that sockeye production problems in each underproducing lake system in Bristol Bay can be assessed with reasonable certainty, and decisions can be reached as to whether or not one or more of the alternate means of enhancement is worth the investment.

Full recovery of the Bristol Bay stocks cannot occur in one generation, but the spawning-rearing potential of the Bristol Bay lake systems in fact remains undisturbed. If genetic deterioration of the stocks has not occurred and if recruitment from the less productive stocks can be enhanced (Ricker, 1973), the Bristol Bay fishery will revive in due course.

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* * * *

I hope that this article will be of great interest to you as it describes fully our situation in Bristol Bay.

If, at any time I can be of assistance to you personally or otherwise, please drop me a line here in Juneau.

Best regards,

Joe McGill

Joe McGill

JM/dln

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

S. 61

8.91

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION
P. O. BOX 17(
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 76
PHONE (907) 842-3322

March 19, 1975

The Honorable George Hohman, Chairman
Senate Health, Education & Social Services Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Sir:

At the Bristol Bay Native Association Board Meeting on February 20, 1975, the Board of Directors passed the enclosed resolutions.

We urge you to assist us in our efforts to enrich the lives of our Native people.

Sincerely,

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Herman Schroeder

Herman Schroeder
President

HS:ls

Enclosures - Resolutions # 75-14
75-15
75-18
75-20
75-21
75-24
75-26
75-29
75-30
75-31
75-34

RESOLUTION 75-14

WHEREAS, there is only one elementry school to serve both North Shore Aleknagik and South Shore Aleknagik,

WHEREAS, in excess of seventy-five percent or (20) students of the school age population reside on North Shore Aleknagik,

WHEREAS, the only mode of transportation for the North Shore Aleknagik students is traveling by boat in the spring and fall,

WHEREAS, this method of transportation is extremely hazardous to the lives of these students,

WHEREAS, there is an available facility in North Shore Aleknagik to conduct school,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the First permanent Board of Directors meeting on this 20th day of February that the Division of State operated schools begin school in North Shore Aleknagik in September, 1975.

_____

President

ATTEST:

_____

Secretary

_____

DATE

RESOLUTION 75-15

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska, Division of Aviation is responsible to maintain State funded airports in Rural Alaska,

WHEREAS, villages in Bristol Bay need to supplement their income due to the depressed State of our fisheries,

WHEREAS, State of Alaska, Division of Aviation is in the position to award contracts to villages to maintain airports and access roads,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the First Permanent Board of Directors of Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975, that the State of Alaska, Division of Aviation begin negotiating contracts for airport maintenance with all villages in Bristol Bay during calender year 1975.

_____
President

ATTEST:

_____
Secretary

_____
DATE

RESOLUTION 75-18

WHEREAS, there will be by Fall, 1975, approximately twenty-seven (27) ninth and tenth grade students resident in the villages of Ivanof Bay, Perryville, Chignik, Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, and Port Heiden; and

WHEREAS, the villages of Egegik and Pilot Point may increase this number of available resident ninth and tenth grade students; and

WHEREAS, the present Boarding Home Program is unsuccessful for many of these students, in that some are now enrolled in correspondence program which have traditionally enjoyed limited success; and

WHEREAS, State Boarding Home efforts to assist these students are inadequately funded; and

WHEREAS, many parents are distressed about sending their sons and daughters alone to urban centers, at ages fourteen and fifteen, to the extent that several refuse to do so with much regret; and

WHEREAS, a number of parents are in fact forced to move from their home communities for the winter months in order to be with their children causing serious dislocation to our communities; and

WHEREAS, in the present elementary program at Port Heiden there are seven students on correspondence, and it is anticipated that between five and ten students would be able to attend these grades on a boarding home basis from nearby communities,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975, that a ninth and tenth grade program be added to the present Alaska State-Operated School System elementary program at Port Heiden.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the present facilities be utilized with minor modifications to the classrooms and cafeteria, and that Alaska State-Operated School System consider rental of the new community hall to accomodate the projected enrollment of: grades 1-6, ten students, one teacher; grades 7-10, twenty-three students, two teachers.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be sent to the Alaska State-Operated School Board of Directors; Stan Friese, Superintendent, ASOSS; Bill Ray, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Genie Chance, Vice Chairman; George Hohman, Member; Nels Anderson, Jr., Representative; Hugh Malone, Chairman, House Finance Committee; Alvin Osterback, Representative; Mike Bradner, Speaker of the House; Clancy Croft, President of the Senate; Governor Jay Hammond; and all other responsible officials.

_____
President

ATTEST:

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DATE

_____
Secretary

RESOLUTION 75-20

WHEREAS, there currently is no program to provide rural Alaska Natives with higher education and skill training through an integrated regional and statewide delivery system; and

WHEREAS, there currently is no field centered program of higher education in the Bristol Bay area, with an appropriate curriculum for our people; and

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska can respond to many of the needs of rural Native people through more flexible delivery system for higher education; and

WHEREAS, rural Alaskans need and deserve educational opportunities equivalent to those now available at the University's several campuses; and

WHEREAS, there is an immediate and pressing need for the establishment of a Vice President for Rural Education and Native Affairs within the University of Alaska,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975, that the University of Alaska and State Legislature be strongly urged to implement the proposal of the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. and Alaska Native Human Resources Development Program of the University of Alaska and Alaska Native Foundation entitled "A STATEWIDE HIGHER AND ADULT EDUCATION DELIVERY SYSTEM," with particular attention to the establishment of a Vice Presidency for Rural Education and Native Affairs within the University of Alaska.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the proposed program does not intend to replace existing on-campus or off-campus educational programs, but that it does anticipate fundamental changes in these programs for more effective delivery of higher education and skill training to the rural areas.

_____
President

ATTEST:

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Secretary

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DATE

RESOLUTION 75-21

WHEREAS, the Bristol Bay Region has many citizens who are bilingual and protected under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 from discrimination in public services; and

WHEREAS, the State Legislature has arbitarily set a minimum enrollment criterion of fifteen (15) pupils in order to establish a program in which the primary language is other then English; and

WHEREAS, the minimum enrollment criterion for any non-bilingual school program is eight (8) students; and

WHEREAS, this discrepancy between the two criteria represents a clear discrimination against children and parents whose primary language is not English; and

WHEREAS, there is established within the Department of Education a bilingual education fund to receive and administer money appropriated by the Legislature for bilingual education,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975, that the State legislature eliminate the discriminatory statute which deprives many of our children of their right to bilingaul education.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature put bilingual education under the State Basic Suppore Core Curriculum and provide bilingual education in the Native languages with proper annual funding.

_____
President

ATTEST:

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Secretary

_____
DATE

RESOLUTION 75-24

WHEREAS, many students of the Dillingham High School System are Boarding Home transients who are originally from the surrounding communities; and

WHEREAS, many of the brothers and sisters of these students wish to attend the Dillingham School District; and

WHEREAS, the Dillingham High School System will have to refuse these prospective students unless additional facilities are constructed; and

WHEREAS, these students are left with few alternatives other than the Dillingham High School System; and

WHEREAS, many special facilities have had to be eliminated to cope with the existing over registration in the 1974-75 school year; and

WHEREAS, remodeling of the existing gymnasium would provide for these needed special educational facilities such as a library, media center, science laboratory, and additional classroom space; and

WHEREAS, no special bond issues have been proposed to cover these immediately needed expansions;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, this 20th day of February, 1975 by the Bristol Bay Native Association Board of Directors that the State Legislature appropriate funds immediately for such desperately needed construction and alterations, as the City of Dillingham cannot provide the needed improvements.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a replacement gym be provided in order that some form of recreation can be made available to the students and community.

_____
President

ATTEST:

_____
Secretary

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DATE

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

RESOLUTION 75-26

WHEREAS, the State-Operated School in the village of Ekuk has been closed to operation, due to the lack of school age children; and

WHEREAS, it is thought likely that the State-Operated School in Ekuk will [illegible]

WHEREAS, the State-Operated School in Ekuk has [illegible] fuel oil stored in Ekuk for the school operations; and

WHEREAS, it is a tremendous hardship on the residents of Ekuk to purchase fuel oil at Dillingham and seek means of transportation for the fuel oil to the village for their winter use;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED on this 20th day of February, 1975 by the First Permanent Board of Directors of the Bristol Bay Native Association that the Division of State-Operated Schools begin negotiating with the village residents of Ekuk for the procurement of this vitally needed fuel.

_____
President

ATTEST:

_____
Secretary

_____
DATE

RESOLUTION 75-29

WHEREAS, the Department of Commerce is presently charged with the responsibility of administering the Fisherman's Loan Fund; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Commerce has not effectively been able to reach the rural areas of the State with its programs;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975 that the Legislature mandate a transfer of administration of the Fisherman's Loan Fund from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Fish and Game.

_____
President

ATTEST:

_____
Secretary

_____
DATE

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

RESOLUTION 75-30

WHEREAS, the fishermen that should be considered for the Limited Entry permits are the Veteran and school-attending person; and

WHEREAS, under the present conditions of Limited Entry, some of these types of fishermen are exempt during the years while in school or military service, especially the Veteran;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975 that the Limited Entry Commission give points to the fishermen that have been either in school or in the military service during the 1960 to 1972 fishing period.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that those fishermen who were restricted from fishing because of Government action be given the required points to qualify said Fishermen to participate in the Limited Entry fisheries.

_____
President

ATTEST:

_____
Secretary

_____
DATE

RESOLUTION 75-31

WHEREAS, Alaska's size, length of coastline, diversity, and non-contiguous position differentiates it from other Pacific coast states; and

WHEREAS, Alaska's diversity of fishing areas and interests are much greater than that of any other state; and

WHEREAS, the dependence of Alaskans on the marine resources for commercial and subsistence livelihood is greater than that of the citizens of any other state in the United States;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975 that Alaska should be considered a separate region for State and Federal fishery management arrangements and not become bound to other regional management structures or institutions;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this management regime be reflected in the National Fish Plan;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Legislature appropriate monies to establish an "Alaska Fisheries Education Committee" to represent Alaska's interests in extended jurisdiction to the rest of the Country and to the Congress of the United States.

_____
President

ATTEST:

_____
Secretary

_____
DATE

RESOLUTION 75-34

WHEREAS, twenty per-cent of the population of Alaska are Eskimo, Indian, or Aleut people; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska should reflect the composition of the State's total population; and

WHEREAS, the present administration has not appointed yet any Native regent,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association on this 20th day of February, 1975 that the Governor of Alaska be urged to make every effort to select and appoint at least two regents who are of Eskimo, Indian, or Aleut extraction.

_____
President

ATTEST:

_____
Secretary

_____
DATE

THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 237
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
PHONE (907) 842-3070

May 31, 1973

The Honorable William A. Egan
Governor of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a resolution passed by the Bristol Bay Native Corporation board of directors at our last board meeting on May 21-May 23, 1973.

The board is concerned with this problem. To date there is no record of any legislators traveling to any of these villages to find out their needs. These villages are without proper representation.

If the Iliamna district were included in the Bristol Bay district, which is District 14, it would solve a lot of problems. The needs in that area are identical to the rest of the region.

Sincerely yours,

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Executive Director

Fred T. Angasan

by:
Fred T. Angasan
Deputy Director

cc: Reapportionment Committee Members
Representative Joe McGill
Senator George Hohman
Tom Fink, Speaker of the House
John Shively, AFN, Inc., Executive Vice-President

RESOLUTION NO. 73-19

WHEREAS, the villages in the Lake Clark-Lake Iliamna areas are currently included within the Anchorage election districts, and

WHEREAS, the villages in the Lake Clark-Lake Iliamna area are economically, culturally and geographically detached from the Anchorage community, and

WHEREAS, the historic and cultural ties of the people of the Lake Clark-Lake Iliamna area are with their fellow villagers in Bristol Bay as is manifested in their land claims representation, and

WHEREAS, the people in the Lake Clark-Lake Iliamna villages have virtually no contact with legislators presently representing them,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by Bristol Bay Native Corporation Board of Directors that the Governor's Reapportionment Committee include the Lake Clark-Lake Iliamna villages in the Bristol Bay Election District #14.

~~5.01~~ 8.91

P R E S S R E L E A S E

March 13, 1974

BRISTOL BAY INTERNATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT KING SALMON.

The State of Alaska has responded to a request by the Bristol Bay people who proposed an International Marine Fisheries Conference at King Salmon. A conference will be held with invitations going out to State of Alaska officials, U.S. State Department officials, the Japanese fishing industry and Canadian officials.

The previously announced date of April 15, 1974 will be changed to a later time because of the Easter week-end. Tentative dates are April 29th or May 3, 1974.

The State contacted the Chairman of the Bristol Bay International Marine Fisheries Conference and promised full support in setting up the meeting. At a recent Bristol Bay Conference Task Force meeting, Truman Emberg was appointed liaison officer to coordinate the Bristol Bay Task Force activities with the State. Once a date is set the Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation staff will begin making arrangements for a meeting place at King Salmon insuring that visiting dignitaries have accomodations.

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

5.6a

8.91

P.O. BOX 237
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
PHONE (907) 842-3070

February 5, 1974

Honorable Mike Gravel
United States Senate
1251 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

We would like your support in Congress by passing a new Adult Education Act so that our meager state budget can be made more effective.

Alaska's needs for education at all levels is very great. We have been led to believe that if something isn't done real soon in the form of passing a new Adult Education Act before July 1, 1974 there will be no ABE in Alaska.

The President of the Alaska Association of Continuing Community Education has said -- "More money will mean that more Adult Programs will be funded in villages throughout Alaska as well as increased funding for the material development, teacher training and the enlargement of on-going programs in the cities of Alaska so that we can meet the needs of a growing population."

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

Robert J. Clark

Robert J. Clark
Program Planner

RJC:ms

cc: Representative Joe McGill
Senator George Hohman

8-1

8-91

April 4, 1974

Base Commander Carl January
Elmondorf Air Force Base
Anchorage, Alaska 99506

Sir:

Enclosed is Resolution 74-4, a need for emergency helicopter service for the Bristol Bay Area.

Because of real poor airport and airfield facilities in the Bristol Bay Area there is a growing need for emergency helicopter services.

Helicopters at one time were stationed at the King Salmon Air Force Station, which were used for emergencies in this area.

Since then the Air Force has removed it's helicopters and the Coast Guard Station at Kodiak has been servicing this area.

As you well know Kodiak is too far away from Bristol Bay to be adequate.

We are asking you for support to help get emergency helicopter service into the Bristol Bay Area.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION

Donald F. Nielsen

Donald F. Nielsen
Executive Director

DFN:bh

Enclosure

XC: Senator Hohman
Rep. McGill
Senators Gravel and Stevens
Congressman Young

BRISTOL BAY
AREA DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION, INC.



891

February 7, 1974

The Honorable Henry Kissinger
Secretary of State
Washington D.C. 20520

Sir:

On January 8, 1974, Darwin A. Biwer, Area Management Biologist for Bristol Bay, issued a statement of grave significance to all parties interested in the commercial salmon fisheries of the area. The following paragraph is from that statement.

"The published 1974 red salmon forecast is 5.0 million fish..." "This is the lowest forecast ever published and reflects the depressed status of the stocks, not only in 1974, but also for 1975 through 1978. The seriousness of the situation in the years ahead cannot be over-emphasized. The Department is intent on stressing the fact that the depression of the stocks will exist longer than just the 1974 season. The drastic reduction on the numbers of fish in the coming cycle year has forced the Board of Fish and Game to impose severe restrictions upon all harvesting under their jurisdiction to protect the very existance of the red salmon stocks."

The picture of Bristol Bay without its red salmon fishery is like one of Iowa without corn, Texas without oil, or Washington without timber. In every case, a catastrophic derangement of the economy.

The Native people of Bristol Bay have co-existed with its red salmon since time immemorial, exploiting its bounty for subsistance. The resource was in healthy biological condition until the major share of its production was pre-empted by the commercial fishery. Today, after only 60 years of intensive commercial usage the once tremendous red salmon runs of Bristol bay have been reduced to remnants.

The Native people of Bristol Bay, like all other Members of the Family of Man, have deep personal involvement in the usages to which the natural resources of their homeland are put. By virtue of their residence in Bristol Bay, restrictions placed upon the commercial and subsustance use of the salmon resource bear more heavily upon them than upon non-residents of the area. Because of their traditional dependence upon the subsistance fishery and their present identification with the commercial fishery, the unprecedented austerity and duration of the announced regulatory regime puts at issue their ability to satisfy even the most basic and pressing of their human needs.

The Directors of the Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation, speaking for the village people of Bristol Bay, agree that the resource must be restored. However it is not enough to be told that the resource is depleted and that we must stop fishing. We have survived, many of us at poverty levels of existance, a 30 year period during most of which fishing was severly restricted in order, as we were told, to rebuild the runs. We want some assurance that the sacrifices and hardship we are now being told we must endure will not be equally futile.

We do not believe the resource can be restored on the basis of the same game plan which has led to its depletion. We believe that any suspension of our fisheries will only result in an expansion of the pre-return fisheries; perhaps to their complete pre-emption of the harvest. We believe the state and federal governments having presided over the decline of the resource should acknowlege their responsibility to provide for the preservation of the human resources of the area.

We believe that a Fisheries Conference, called to devise an adequate and acceptable program to insure the rehabilitation of the red salmon resource, should be convened in the near future at King Salmon, Alaska. We believe the conference should be international in character since the problems are international in scope.

We respectfully urge the United States Department of State to call such a conference.

Further, if such a conference is not convened by call of the appropriate government agencies, one will be called by the Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation.

We will be looking foreward to your reply.

Very Truly Yours,

Nels Anderson Jr.

NELS ANDERSON, CHAIRMAN
BRISTOL BAY INTERNATIONAL
MARINE FISHERIES CONFERENCE
TASK FORCE

NA:bw

cc: Office of the Governor-
Attention: Harold Hansen, Director for International Fisheries

Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation Board of Directors

BRISTOL BAY AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.



8.91

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: PAUL MATSUNO

SUBJ: BRISTOL BAY INTERNATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES CONFERENCE MEETING 1/23/74

The task force or committee appointed by President Nick Gregory met on January 23, 1974, at 3:00 P.M. in the Bristol Bay Health Corporation office. The Committee members for the Bristol Bay International Marine Fisheries Conference are:

Truman Emberg	Donald Nielsen
Nels Anderson	Boris Kosbruk
Harvey Samuelson	Paul Matsuno

The ground rules for initiating and getting the conference off the ground were set and also the priorities. The priorities adopted were:

1. Purpose
2. Letter of Invitation
3. Press Release
4. Position Paper
5. Ground Rules

The conference date was set for May 15, 1974, at 10:00 A.M. in King Salmon. The actual meeting place or site and the agenda will be agreed on at the next task force meeting which is scheduled for 3:00 P.M. on the 6th of February., in the Health Corporations" office.

PM:DW

BRISTOL BAY

AREA DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION, INC.

MEMORANDUM



DILLINGHAM CENTER
BOX 179
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
PHONE 907 842-3582

TO INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED IN THE BRISTOL BAY FISHERY

FROM BRISTOL BAY AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INC.

SUBJECT "THERE'S NO MORE FISE" DATE 1/28/74

There have been various requests to view "There's No More Fish", a film which deals with the condition of the Bristol Bay Sockeye Salmon Fishery. Copies of this film are available through:

Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation, Inc.
Box 179
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Filmed by Cook and Stern, this local production is a 32 minute documentary, representing the situations and conditions of the previously largest Sockeye Salmon Fishery in the world.

Please inform us of the purpose and duration for which you intend to view this provocative documentary.

JMJ:bw

BRISTOL BAY
AREA DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION, INC.



DILLINGHAM CENTER
BOX 170
DILLINGHAM ALASKA 99576
PHONE 907 842-3582

5-61
8.91

March 13, 1974

UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA
Box 191
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Sir:

I noted with interest your February 25 article on page 4 which I strongly resent. I firmly believe beyond all doubt that the PEOPLE of Bristol Bay have always been the best friend of the fish. Their actions alone speak louder than outspoken rhetoric.

Our people of Bristol Bay have always sat on the beach while our Japanese friends and the False Pass Fishermen stole OUR salmon. Our people have not ever objected to protecting our fish in allowing them to spawn. When an emergency order came out to prohibit fishing, our people did not fish. Where were the advocates of the fish then? They were on the beach.

What did these friends of the fish buy themselves by not fishing? They allowed their friend, the fish, to perpetuate himself, so that the Japanese could continue to steal along with the False Pass fishermen. The Bristol Bay PEOPLE bought a smaller paycheck at the end of the fishing season and guaranteed the continuation of international, national, and state rape.

Our PEOPLE of Bristol Bay face a dismal future. The years 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, and 1978 are predicted to be poor years. What are the best friends of the fish going to do for a living? The greater number of the PEOPLE of Bristol Bay have no other means of making a living. The state and federal government has not had the foresight to prepare the people of Bristol Bay for a long period of fishing drought.

The PEOPLE of Bristol Bay are entitled to a subsidy for not fishing, since the state and federal government are responsible for the situation today. The best friends of the fish deserve some compensation for their efforts of the past.

Perhaps, the upcoming Bristol Bay International Marine Fisheries Comference will give the PEOPLE of Bristol Bay some answers to how our great state and nation allowed the Bristol Bay fishery to fall down so dismally. We may also learn about what is being done today and what we in Bristol Bay may expect in the future.

Perhaps, the fishermen of Bristol Bay will be allowed to select a spokesman who will represent their interests on the various commissions

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

that make policy that directly affects the lives of the friends of the fish.

If a person professes to be a friend of the fish, he must look closely at what must be done. In order for the salmon to survive, the salmon must not be taken on the high seas, at False Pass, nor in the waters of Bristol Bay. However, if this action is taken, the people who rely on fishing must be compensated for NOT fishing commercially.

Very truly yours,

BRISTOL BAY INTERNATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES

Niels A. Anderson, Jr.
Chairman

NAA:ck
cc: Governor William A. Egan
Senator John Sackett
Senator Willie Hensley
Senator George Hohman
Representative Joe McGill
Jay Hammond
Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State
BBADC Board of Directors
BBIMF Conference Members

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

8.91

February 22, 1974

Senator Chancy Croft
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Croft:

This is to inform you, your Senate Bill 267 is badly needed in our state and local school curriculum.

There are very few if any programs in preventive health care. In most cases in Alaska, every program is geared for critical stages of poor health.

We are in full support of your Bill. This may correct some of the major health problems in our State.

Sincerely,

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION

Donald F. Nielsen
Executive Director

DFN:bh

cc: Joe McGill
George Hohman

RESOLUTION NO. 74-4

WHEREAS, there are many Emergency Medical Services needs in the 32 villages comprising the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, and

WHEREAS, many villages have no airports or adequate airports, and

WHEREAS, freezeup, spring thaws, snow and bad weather in general make it impossible or very dangerous for airplanes to take off and land, and

WHEREAS, long hours of darkness in winter prohibit airplanes from landing in the villages, and

WHEREAS, fishermen have no easy access to airports or land for emergency problems, and

WHEREAS, the only helicopter available for the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation service area is located in Kodiak, and

WHEREAS, the helicopter in Kodiak is very unexcessable due to poor communications, weather, its long distance from the majority of our villages and the inexperience of the pilots to our locality, and

WHEREAS, up until a few years ago helicopter service was available from King Salmon alleviating many of the problems the helicopter located in Kodiak presents, and

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board meeting in Dillingham on March 25, 26, 27, 28, 1974 that we requisition the reinstatement of helicopter service from King Salmon, Alaska by the appropriate agencies.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies will be sent to the Bristol Bay By-Lines, Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation, Bristol Bay Native Corporation, Coast Guard, Air Force in King Salmon, Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., Department of Defense, and appropriate agencies.

Ltr Leo agrees — see if he can put it in budget & so inform

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION
P. O. BOX 233
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

PHONE: (907) 842-3322

February 26, 1975

8-91

Commissioner of Health, Education and Welfare
Department of Health and Social Services
State of Alaska
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Commissioner:

The Dillingham office for Health and Social Services is in dire need of interpreting services.

The need for a Yupik speaking person in this office is of greatest importance and to the people this office serve.

There is interpreting service available for a fee which the Family Children Service cannot meet. Since this cannot be done the only other solution we recommend is that your office create a position for a full time Eligibility Worker that is bi/lingual (English/Yupik) for the Dillingham Area.

We feel that this should get your immediate attention.

Should you have any questions please feel free to contact this office.

Best Regards,

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION

Donald F. Nielsen

Donald F. Nielsen
Executive Director

DFN/slc

cc: Representative Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Senator George Hohman

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF FAMILY AND CHILDREN SERVICES, DISTRICT OFFICE

BOX 221—DILLINGHAM 99576

Feb. 21, 1975

FEB 24 1975

Mr. Donald Nielsen
Executive Director
Bristol Bay Area Health Corp.
Dillingham, Ak.

Dear Mr. Nielsen:

I need your help. As you may know, we were unable to recruit a permanent position Eligibility Worker who speaks Yupik. We are frequently in need of an interpreter in the office. There is no way we can pay anyone for this service.

As an immediate solution, I wonder if your organization could provide this interpreting service. I feel such a request is pertinent since it is your beneficiaries who are involved.

As a long-range solution, your encouraging the young people who speak Yupik to finish high school with a good English reading skill will help. Then interested applicants should take the qualifying examination for Eligibility Worker I, and be ready when there is a job opening.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy Emmons

Mrs. Dorothy Emmons
District Representative

DE/hes
cc: Fred Smith, SCRO

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF FAMILY AND CHILDREN SERVICES, DISTRICT OFFICE

BOX 221—DILLINGHAM 99576

Feb. 21, 1975

Mr. Gusty Bartman
Box 79
Dillingham, Ak.

Dear Mr. Bartman:

Our Regional Assistance Payments Manager, Mr. Fred Smith, did not approve payment of your billing for interpreting.

As you know, I warned you we had no way to pay you before you assisted us.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy Emmons

Mrs. Dorothy Emmons
District Representative

DE/hes
cc: Fred Smith, SCRO
Don Nielsen, BBAHC

Encl: Bill for services

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING / POUCH H-JUNEAU 99801

8.2

February 20, 1975

Carl Jack, Director
Health Affairs Division
Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc.
1675 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Jack:

As per agreement with Mr. Robert Cole and as I bear ultimate responsibility in the State Office of Comprehensive Health Planning for development of a state-wide Emergency Medical Services (EMS) System, I am responding to your letter to Mr. Cole, dated February 5, 1975, relating the concensus of the Association of Regional Health Directors on various EMS issues.

In response to position # 1 of the Association, this Office is complying with the action taken by the Statewide EMS Conference on January 6-8, 1975.

In response to position # 2, a Task Force meeting is scheduled for March 6, 1975, in Anchorage. Formal invitation, including specific time and place, will be immediately forthcoming. At that meeting a report will be made regarding progress by the Office, relating to position # 1.

Formal opposition by the Association of establishing EMS Regional Offices in Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks and hiring of planners to be stationed in the nine EMS districts under State payroll is officially noted by this Office.

It has never been the intention of this Office to establish "a pyramid of bureaucracy and further duplicate" existing planning efforts in EMS or any other health service program. In fact the state statute establishing the Office and the State Comprehensive Health Advisory Council to which it relates; i.e., AS 18.07.010, clearly states a purpose of the Office and Council is to eliminate fragmentation, overlap, and duplication and is to serve in the capacity of a coordinator of health services plans and activities.

However, the dicates of the action taken by the Statewide EMS Conference directed that nine EMS service regions be designated to conform to or fall within the Service Unit Areas used by the Alaska Native Health Service for planning and service delivery. These, as you know, are not geographically synonymous with the Regional Health Authorities or corporate boundaries. By the very nature of this geographic reality, there exists overlap and, perhaps, even duplication of existing services to Natives. This is not a situation that the State of Alaska can rectify since it was brought into being through Federal statute and regulation over which the State has no control.

Finally, as you know, State government cannot make determination as to what activities the Federal Government can or can not fund. It can only recommend. If the Federation and its constituent Regional Health Entities desire to develop an application for Emergency Medical Services funding, this Office does not dispute that right.

To be of assistance, I would direct you to the following contact to secure the necessary application packet and other information on making application for funds under the Emergency Medical Services Act of 1973. That contact is:

Don V. Leatherman, Emergency Medical Services
Health Resources Administration
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Region X
Arcade Plaza Building
1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

If application if forthcoming, this Office will conduct the necessary reviews of that application, as required by Public Law 93-145, the Comprehensive Emergency Medical Services Act.

If I, or other on this Office staff, can be of further assistance, do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Jerry L. Madden (OP)

Jerry L. Madden
State Health Services Planning Coordinator

cc: Governor Jay Hammond
Frederick McGinnis, Deputy Commissioner
Dr. Sherman Cox
Senator John Sackett
Senator George Hohman
Representative Helen Beirne
Representative Susan Sullivan

cc: Congressman Don Young
Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Mike Gravel
Members: Association of Regional Health Directors
Members: Alaska Native Health Board
Members: Human Resources Committee
Roger Lang, President, AFN, Inc.
Dr. John Lee

8.91

April 2, 1974

Senator George Hohman
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Hohman:

Enclosed are Resolutions 74-1 and 74-2 which were passed by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors at their meeting on March 25, 26, 27, & 28, 1974. Both need your consideration and support.

Also enclosed is Resolution No. 74-4 and passed by the Board of Directors on the above date. This is needed for the betterment of the Bristol Bay region.

Your immediate response on these resolutions will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION

Donald F. Nielsen

Donald F. Nielsen
Executive Director

bh

RESOLUTION NO. 74-1

BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors assembled at their meeting March 25, 26, 27, 28, 1974, that all members of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Section 2 (c) Steering Committee, as well as the Study Director and seven working group staff meet and assemble jointly with the Board of Directors and staff of the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation in Dillingham on the third week in April.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Buck Kelly, Chairman of the Steering Committee; also members of the 2 (c) Steering Committee; Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. Board of Directors; and our Congressional Delegation.

RESOLUTION NO. 74-2

BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors assembled at their meeting March 25, 26, 27, 28, 1974, that the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Section 2 (c) Study be restricted to those federal programs primarily benefiting Alaska Natives, specifically in Education, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of Education; in Health, the Indian Health Service, and, that funds be provided to each of the 12 regional native associations to employ personnel of their choice in order for the regions to obtain regional and village input to the study; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that funds be provided for each of the 12 regions to hold at least 3 meetings, representative of all the villages in each region for the input of Native people of those villages, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a private firm be retained by contract with the Interior Department or the appropriate federal agency to review and evaluate all information gathered from the agencies involved as well as from each of the 12 regional Native organizations and propose recommendations.

RESOLUTION NO. 74-4

WHEREAS, there are many Emergency Medical Services needs in the 32 villages comprising the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, and

WHEREAS, many villages have no airports or adequate airports, and

WHEREAS, freezeup, spring thaws, snow and bad weather in general make it impossible or very dangerous for airplanes to take off and land, and

WHEREAS, long hours of darkness in winter prohibit airplanes from landing in the villages, and

WHEREAS, fishermen have no easy access to airports or land for emergency problems, and

WHEREAS, the only helicopter available for the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation service area is located in Kodiak, and

WHEREAS, the helicopter in Kodiak is very unexcessable due to poor communications, weather, its long distance from the majority of our villages and the inexperience of the pilots to our locality, and

WHEREAS, up until a few years ago helicopter service was available from King Salmon alleviating many of the problems the helicopter located in Kodiak presents, and

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board meeting in Dillingham on March 25, 26, 27, 28, 1974 that we requisition the reinstatement of helicopter service from King Salmon, Alaska by the appropriate agencies.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies will be sent to the Bristol Bay By-Lines, Bristol Bay Area Development Corporation, Bristol Bay Native Corporation, Coast Guard, Air Force in King Salmon, Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., Department of Defense, and appropriate agencies.

8c9

RESOLUTION 75-07

(2)

WHEREAS, it is the duty of Public Health Nurses as spelled out in the publication of the Division of Public Health, Section of Nursing entitled "Public Health Nursing Services - 1974" to do:

1. Case-finding)
2. Supervision) TB cases, contacts, and suspects.
3. Follow-up)
4. Surveillance) Previously infected population and;

WHEREAS, the publication further states that they are to "provide and promote preventive, therapeutic, and rehabilitative nursing services to families on a community-wide basis in homes, health centers, schools, and clinics" and;

WHEREAS, the above stated duties done through chest X-ray community surveys and other means have been lacking in the Bristol Bay Region/ Kanakanak Service Unit since 1972;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, this 22nd day of February 1975 that the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors in its quarterly meeting duly held in Dillingham, Alaska strongly urge the Division of Public Health Section of Nursing provide X-rays to the people of the Bristol Bay Region/Kanakanak on a yearly basis;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Public Health Nurses "provide on-the-job training, experience and supervision on a continuing basis to the Community Health Aides assigned to the section of Nursing" as stated in the publication of the Division of Public Health, Section of Nursing entitled "Public Health Nursing Services - 1974."

S/ Nick D. Gregory
Nick D. Gregory, President
Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
Date

RESOLUTION 75-09

WHEREAS, the Public Health Nurses under the Division of Public Health, Section of Nursing and various IHS personnel travel to our villages to render services periodically, and

WHEREAS, these periodic visits are just that, and

WHEREAS, some of our villages (mainly those in the Anchorage Service Unit) usually the smaller ones (50 and less) are often neglected, and

WHEREAS, these visits are very important for:

1. Case-finding
2. Supervision
3. Follow-up
4. Surveillance
5. Preventive health care, etc.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the BBAHC on this 22nd day of February, 1975, duly assembled in Dillingham that we strongly urge that Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health Section of Nursing and the IHS provide the same level of care to small villages as well aslarge villages.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that whenever PHN's or IHS personnel are travelling in the area that they visit all villages and not neglect the smaller villages.

S/Nick D. Gregory
President

ATTEST:

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
DATE

RESOLUTION 75-14

WHEREAS, emergency medical services are a top concern of the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC), and

WHEREAS, the EMS Act of 1973 is a vehicle to provide a partial answer to our many needs, and

WHEREAS, the responsibility to insure the provision of essential services rests with the State of Alaska, and

WHEREAS, the pre-planning emergency medical minutes with recommendations and proposals for the Statewide E.M.S. meeting January 6-8, 1975, represented by the regions and Bob Cole, State E.M.S. Coordinator came up with a plan for a comprehensive regionalized system of emergency patient care,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors duly assembled on this 22nd day of February in Dillingham that the State Department of Health and Social Services comply with the action taken by the Statewide EMS Conference on January 6-8, 1975; develop a comprehensive regionalized system of Emergency Patient Care of which Bristol Bay/Northern Aleutian-Kanakanak will be one of the eight proposed regions, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a State-wide task force composed of members from each region be established as soon as possible to assist the State in drafting a Statewide EMS application,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation be the vehicle in the Bristol Bay Area that the State contract with to hire any planners and develop the Regional EMS plans and implement them at the regional level.

S/Nick D. Gregory
President

ATTEST:

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
DATE

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION
P. O. BOX 233
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

PHONE: (907) 842-3322

MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislators

FROM: Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, Donald F. Nielsen, Executive Director DFN.

DATE: February 24, 1975

SUBJECT: Bristol Bay Work Projects

Explaination: Resolution 75-16

WHEREAS, the State has a moral and legal obligation to take care of its citizens, and whereas the decline of the Bristol Bay fishery in a large way is due to neglect on the States part we feel that it is the states duty to provide special legislation to help our people.

We don't want hand outs. We want to work for what we get in the form of village self-help projects. These projects will parallel what is already being done thru the vehicle of "RDA" and "Operation Mainstream," but should in no way supplement them or be used in lieu of them.

The projects to be decided upon by the village/city councils will be for the most part labor intensive to help upgrade and improve our villages. However, money must be provided for materials, equipment (trucks, front end loaders, back hoes, cats, graders etc) and overhead so that the BBNA/BBAHC can oversee the project and do the necessary paperwork.

Our justification is simple:

This keeps our people off welfare and social services and gives them a sense of worth, accomplishment, pride, direction, and improved mental health to want to continue.

Most of our people aren't fortunate to receive unemployment since there are virtually no jobs available, and besides the jobs in Bristol Bay are seasonal (work in summer, hunt and wait for summer employment in the winter); unemployment is abused, and is often short lived in the highly inflated rural villages of Bristol Bay.

The U.S. Government in the lower 48 pays farmers not to farm and since fishing is classified under the Department of Agriculture there should be no problem

of subsidization.

Since the world is experiencing a protein shortage and there is a possibility of exterminating our salmon fishery by continual fishing during these crucial low years, the State should declare a five year moratorium and subsidize each fisherman in addition to the above requested labor intensive projects.

Alternative forms of economic development as being developed by the BBNA and Bristol Bay Development Council should be funded by the legislature as a way of making up for the States neglect of our ownly form of economics.

In conclusion, normally most states, countries or people react to a crisis after the damage has been done (Crisis by management); is it not far simpler to plan to alleviate or prevent disasters in which we of Bristol Bay are now facing before they occur? We think so in Bristol Bay.

RJC: DFN: slc

RESOLUTION 75-16

WHEREAS, the fisheries predicition for Bristol Bay is projected to be the lowest in history, and

WHEREAS, these recently has been a number of poor years of fishing, and

WHEREAS, the commercial fishing canneries in Bristol Bay may not open up due to the flooded fish markets, and

WHEREAS, the only way they may open up is if there is a decrease in price per pound for salmon which in no way takes in the inflation we are being subjected to, and

WHEREAS, the poverty that is engendered in the area as a result of the decreasing fishery is reflected in many negative ways such as increased alcoholism, family disruption, mental health problems, and increasing dependence on public assistance that are all socially wasteful,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the BBAHC Board of Directors on this 22nd day of February, 1975, duly assembled at Dillingham that the legislature appropriate special legislation to generate funds for the Bristol Bay Area along the lines of the OEO Disaster funding provided in 1974,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this special appropriation be used for work projects to create some sort of economics for the well being of our people, while instilling in them a sense of accomplishment in earning this money as we develop our villages,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this money be in an amount that takes in both work projects (manpower-high labor intensive) and also allows the villages to obtain needed materials (lumber, and equipment such as trucks to do the job) to meet the village needs.

S/Nick D. Gregory
President

ATTEST:

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
DATE

RESOLUTION 75-06

WHEREAS, the Public Health Nurse located in Naknek serving the Peninsula Area serves the same number of communities as the two health nurses assigned to the Dillingham area;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, this 22nd day of February 1975 that the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors at its quarterly meeting duly held in Dillingham, Alaska strongly urge that the Division of Public Health Section of Nursing; under the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services provide a second Public Health Nurse to the Naknek area as soon as possible;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these Public Health Nurses comply with their duties as prescribed by the Division of Public Health Section of Nursing, "Public Health Nursing Services - 1974" to, "provide on-the-job training, experience and supervision on a continuing basis to the Community Health Aides assigned to the Section of Nursing."

S/Nick Gregory
Nick D. Gregory, President
Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
Date

RESOLUTION 75-01

WHEREAS, our older people (62 and older) and beneficiaries of Social Security and State Aide are having many problems in trying to keep up with the high cost of living, and

WHEREAS, each time the Social Security Benefits increase the State Aid goes down by an equal amount, and

WHEREAS, this does not help our older people and the State or Social Security beneficiaries keep face with inflation and cost of living increases especially in Rural Alaska,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the 4th day of February, 1975, that the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Executive Board strongly urges the Legislature of the State of Alaska to help our older citizens and beneficiaries preserve their earning power by getting legislation passed that would keep the State Aid payments at their same level whenever the Social Security benefits increases, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that State Aid increase at the same rate as the Social Security amount.

S/Nick D. Gregory
President

ATTEST:

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
DATE

CAPITOL SITE SELECTION

2666 Northrup Pl.
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
May 7, 1976

An open letter to Legislators of the 1976 Alaska Legislature

Re. Observations on the Capital Site Selection Committee and its affairs, and ours, the long-time concerned citizen-residents.

Greetings to Senator Frank Ferguson:

This letter-effort is perhaps unfortunately but necessarily being copied to send you, our elected leaders and decision-makers. The following considerations are definitely not being pursued for simple publicity but solely in the hope of finding you in good conscience with clear thinking and solid determination for whatever necessary action you may take, not including political expediency or simply under pressure from any group or legal entity.

Having previously been able to fortuitously attend a meeting in Anchorage and having now attended the recent Palmer meeting of the CSS Committee variously billed as informational, public input, or hearing, I am appalled at the superficiality of promotional foot and mouth work selling fanciful public belief in the site selection committee process and selections, which now proceed with neither appropriate revelations nor slick-copy restraints.

It is time someone blew the whistle on this already incredibly costly business of what may be simply an aggressively massive deception.

This latter entire meeting and small-group-leading was glossed-over with and full of rhetorical blow and pictorial show, only, entirely lacking in solid foundation of vital substance which might allow reasoned public judgement in the later crucial voter's decision. Thus the effect is one of perpetration of a massive speed-framed promotional deception or fraud, demeaning to reasonable and critical intelligence.

I predict from long personal on-the-land familiarity and observation that the lake-glamour recreation scenic site, the Larson Lake 'Footprint', if chosen would ultimately prove to be an absolute disaster. Talkeetna weather data can no-way be valid for the 6 to 7 miles eastward foothills elevations and conditions, which goes for extrapolations or interpolations too. The very local meteorologic-climatologic effects could be devastating. Putting a warning briefly: weather conditions, frequently and seasonally, and other demanding factors would make Juneau look good, and at what a price.

Broadly, just as this attractive lake-site as a scenic gem would be a gargantuan illusionary bauble, so too I suspect the other sites may have been selected out of relative incompetence of study and preliminary or later verification as to propriety. As an example, while Capital City effects on Susitna Basin and Upper Cook Inlet fisheries might be insignificant (the chances are they WILL be very significant -- and adverse) there are no responsible estimates of turbidity or siltation increases, reduced streamflows, hydrothermal and other pollution influences; nor these same as result of possible building of the Devil's Canyon-Watana power dam complex which effects

Open letter - continued.

must be anticipated and considered in concert. In short, absolutely no overall present in-depth environmental situation data or impact assessments in detail have been presented. Considered voter judgement is thereby completely precluded and accordingly the entire principle of the individual's informed and meaningful vote is effectively manipulated. On this basis alone the entire issue should go to court.

If you have respect and compassion for land heritage, humanity, and treasure of state I urgently request that you exert your every influence to by all means and at any cost delay or defeat measures relating to the committee and site selection. (Any such selection should ultimately be done not with all deliberate haste but with every deliberate caution of control and constraint at whatever cost.) Then take the long hard look at the whole mess with an extremely critical eye on the lack, paucity, and superficiality of so-called data and information claimed site-specific. Not last by all means demand, or reveal lack-of, credible-penetrating geologic, soils, time-extent and frequency of hydrologic-hydrographic data and hydrodynamics of future supply-demand and effluents data, as well as present source-origin, frequency, and continuity of meteorologic data, and a responsibly fine-detailed baseline biologic survey; also, the affecting impact on Susitna Basin-Matanuska Valley areawide lands, economics, population, potential for lands and waters pollution along with how best to deal with land scalper-speculator effects, and their mitigation, and naturally associated developer, contractor, builder interests. The entire matter of the supply now or later and reservation of energy sources to the state and the people should be defined and stated. The committee executive director declares that there is a large stack of this information "to be made available - - - later", whenever that is, and which will surely not be a moment too soon in any event. Thus I seriously questioned and do question here why these meetings are being held at all; merely a facade? for the show-benefit of the committee and not the public and concerned individual? an opportunity to 'prove' the use-value-cost of that beautiful movie of still pictures?

For really much more than this but for even less, I strenuously and vehemently protest being taken for the present kind of ride by a committee or its director no matter how mandated or purportedly honest it may be. I have an extremely compelling suspicion that we are caught-up in an on-rushing situation of what may essentially be dupes and fakers relying on seers and fakirs for some of their basic 'data' and 'information'; a kind of tragic Pacific Rim-World-watergate; or, perhaps just another enormously sad example of the legendary classic of the halt leading the deaf-dumb-and-blind. But in this case it could really be to Suckersville, U.S.A.

I hope you can all help us to know somewhat better where we are going before we get there, so that when we do get there we won't all be just too sorry.

Sincerely, with best wishes,

Al Wicks - Anchorage

Alan E. Wicks

cc: Gov. Jay Hammond
The Juneau Daily Empire
The Anchorage Daily News

This letter may be printed or otherwise copied but only in its entirety.

Capital Relocation Committee

100 East Fireweed Lane
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
279-6015

BOARD MEMBERS

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Wm. Sutton
W. H. Weaver
Al Berg
Jack Lasson

Willow
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Joe Spains, Jr.
Michael Spains
Dennis Westerlins
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Tok
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[illegible] Best
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Jess Harris
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Joe Orsini
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Les Miller
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Terry Quirk
Lucille Johnson
Dick Clark

April 7, 1976

Fairbanks News-Miner
Fairbanks
Alaska

Dear Mr Editor:

Your recent editorial publicly expressing your thanks to Rep. Bill Parker (D) Anchorage, was rather incomplete as to what his amendment really entailed.

His amendment would have given the voters an opportunity to vote on any site that they wished besides the three sites selected by the Capital Site Selection Committee.

Rep. Bill Parker is the rep. who pushed for $1,700,000.00 for the Site Selection Committee budget to pick these three ideal sites....over your editorial objections, the Capital Relocation Comm. objections, and the objections of most all of the voters.

How could he in good conscience then negate the work of the Site Selection Comm after they had spent all the money he wanted appropriated to them?

In addition, his amendment completely over-looked other provisions of the initiative approved by the voters, such as; the areas picked were to comprise no less than 64,000 acres of State owned land, the areas were not to be within 30 miles of Anchorage or Fairbanks, was to be accessable by railroad and also be able to offer 24 hour air service.

Many of the voters of Alaska would have been not only fooled by his amendment, but also thrown into utter confusion.

According to your editorial he is quoted as saying, "The Capital Move initiative is a creature of the people, and I don't have to tell you that I think that the right of Initiative is sacred". How could he then propose an amendment (that looks harmless on the surface) that completely destroys most of the important parts of the initiative?
You did oppose the Capital Move.
Perhaps this is why you gave him thanks.

Very truly yours,

Frank W. Harris

Frank W. Harris

Comm.
colleges

April 7, 1976

To all Legislators:

We urge your favorable consideration of SB 658 which grants autonomy to the community colleges. The need for autonomy was pointed out in the MacLean Report which was developed for the Interim Committee on Higher Education. This report notes the diversity and complexity of educational needs in Alaska and questions the ability of the present University of Alaska system to give adequate attention to all these needs. In particular it questions whether adequate attention is given to the needs of community college students. In order to better meet these diverse needs it recommends consideration be given to creating an autonomous community college system.

One of the first questions which arises in considering this proposal is whether it would cost more. We would like to first point out that the cost per student is higher in Alaska than in any other state. Obviously some of the added cost can be justified on the basis of the higher cost of living. In part however, the high cost comes from the fact that the University of Alaska has a virtual monopoly on higher education in Alaska. With no competing system the legislators and the budget makers, have limited basis on which to make cost comparisons. We believe this results in acceptance of costs as presented by the University. From our discussions with legislators, we sense their frustration and questioning of these costs, but since there is no basis for comparison, they are accepted. Contrary to some opinions that competition for appropriations will be harmful, we feel that from a taxpayers standpoint this will be a decided positive. The ability to make cost comparisons will force both systems to operate more efficiently.

SB 658 has an added positive feature. It provides for local community college councils. These councils will take part directly in policy making for their colleges and will meet with the board of governors. We believe these councils will bring about not only more responsiveness to local educational needs, but will be an added factor in encouraging efficiency.

Contrary to the opinion that under an autonomous system costs will be increased is the opinion expressed that it may actually cost less. This opinion was expressed perhaps most forcefully by Anchorage Community College Dean, Eugene Short. Dean Short has had more experience administering community colleges than anyone in the state. As President Hiatt says, he gets the "most educational bang for the buck." Dean Short has isolated from the present University budget requests allocations for community colleges. These requests total just under 30 million dollars. (See attached sheet) It is his opinion that this is sufficient to run the proposed new system.

He points out that for most costs there will not be duplication, simply a transfer from the present system. Maintenance and instructional costs for example would not be duplicated, merely divided between the two systems. Costs of support services would not necessarily be duplicated. He points out for example that at the present time there are three admissions and registrars offices. It will be feasible to have only two. Costs such as those for libraries, bookstores, etc., can be prorated where feasible to share facilities. It is a myth to believe that increased size always brings about more efficiency. Reducing complexity and multiple levels of administration could well bring about more efficiency and less administrative cost.

Though it is somewhat unrelated to the issue of autonomy, in our study of the University budget figures, we discovered an interesting fact. In talking with legislators, concern was expressed about teachers salaries. It is interesting to note that using the University's figures for FY 76 expenditures, teaching salaries consitutie only 17.9% of the total University budget!

We do urge your favorable consideration of SB 658. In addition to having a positive effect in meeting educational needs, we feel that it will bring about more efficiency in higher education in Alaska.

/s/ Miriam Carlson
Chairperson
Committee for Community College Autonomy

Community College Budget Requests
(FY 77 - University of Alaska Budget)

Total Community Colleges statewide((excluding Anchorage and Juneau)

Salaries	$4258.8
Direct program support	1845.6
Indirect other Library	389.3
ADM	1499.0
Physical plant	554.8
other	29.0
	8573.5

Juneau-Douglas Community College

Salaries	677.3
Direct program support	495.5
Indirect other	174.5
Student Services	332.4
ADM	367.3
Physical plant	244.9
other	210.0
	2502.3

Anchorage Community College

Salaries	5817.3
Direct program support	2818.9
Indirect Library	950.0
Other	77.7
ADM	2478.6
Physical plant	2340.4
Student Services	958.6
	15441.5

Total Community Colleges Statewide	$26517.3
REA Centers	2858.9
Total	$29376.2

Constance J. Todhunter
21-520 Lemon Ave. B
APO Seattle, 98742
(Elmendorf AFB)
April 8, 1976

Alaska State Legislators
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: University of Alaska Alumni Association March 29, 1976 position on Community College Autonomy

Dear Legislators,

The position of opposition to community college autonomy which is taken by the University of Alaska Alumni Association Board of Directors is not representative of all University of Alaska Alumni. As an alumna who has never been asked for an opinion by the board, I highly resent the implication in its position paper that it represents all alumni of record. In fact I do not believe the board has the right to imply that it represents the majority of alumni unless it takes a comprehensive poll of the alumni (and I am not aware that any poll has been taken). Furthermore, I believe the board should be more restrictive in its statements and should make perfectly clear that it represents only the opinions of the board members themselves and not the entire body of alumni with respect to the autonomy issue.

I very strongly support community college autonomy for several reasons. First, the concept of the comprehensive community college is one of meeting the needs of the total population. Those community needs are continually changing, forcing a constant reassessment of the educational needs of the community. A four year system, while meeting the needs of a select group of people, can never have the flexibility to cope with the community changes which are continually taking place. The rigidity and traditionalism of the four year structure concentrate on turning out a product for the future.

Community colleges, on the other hand, are charged with the responsibility of turning out products "now" and at the same time producing a sound basis for future academic development. Continuing to maintain a community college under a four year university system can bring only conflict because of the irreconcilable goals of each.

Secondly, I believe competition, whether we like it or not and contrary to the board's position, is the foundation on which our society is built. From the time we enter school as children, we are bombarded by competitive situations. Choice between and among institutions of higher learning, in Alaska and any other state, provides the foundation on which we must learn to function in the real world. I see choice as being imperative to quality education, especially in a state which has so far had a virtual educational monopoly. Competition can only strengthen the programs of the institutions involved so that they can survive in the real world too.

In conclusion, the board does not represent my view on community college autonomy and without evidence to support its position, I do not believe it accurately represents the majority view.

Community College Autonomy is the best way to provide quality education for all Alaskans.

Sincerely,

Constance J. Todhunter

Constance J. Todhunter
Alumna, August 1975

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
TANANA VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

March 29, 1976

The Honorable Frank R. Ferguson
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Ferguson:

The Citizen's Advisory Committee for Tanana Valley Community College wishes to express its opposition to Senate Bill 658. The bill would create significant problems for the recently established community college in Fairbanks as well as many of the other community colleges in the state. Problems related to funding and facilities would jeopardize the accreditation of most community colleges in Alaska--especially Tanana Valley Community College.

The bill would create duplication of administration and governing board and would impose an unneccessary burden on Alaskan taxpayers.

Many citizens of the Tanana Valley worked hard to assist in the creation of a community college in Fairbanks which would have the advantage of support services of the University of Alaska. This cooperative effort has been extremely successful in Fairbanks. There are currently 3,750 individuals taking credit or non-credit classes at TVCC. This represents more than 5% of the population of the Fairbanks area. Senate Bill 658 would seriously damage the delivery of TVCC's educational services; therefore the Citizen's Advisory Committee for Tanana Valley Community College opposes its enactment.

Sincerely,

Greg Thies, Member
Citizen's Advisory Committee
Tanana Valley Community College

GT/ij

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

Monday, May 3, 1976.

Hon. Frank Ferguson
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Ferguson:

Several higher education bills will come before you in the next few days. Please consider them carefully. We urge you to pass these bills only if they contain wording that first, clearly delineates community college functions and second, protects community college budgets and staffing from being raided by the administration in order to create other educational units. Anchorage is the present center of the University efforts to suppress and weaken community colleges in Alaska. Any legislation without protective language opens the door for the dismantling of the community college system.

Part of the problem in fighting to maintain a comprehensive community college is that many people do not fully understand what it is. It is more than a technical school. It is more than a lower division of a four-year school. A comprehensive community college includes career education students, community service students, transfer studies students and community interest students. The career education unit of community college is well established. We prepare people for jobs in medical/technical areas, electronics, welding, food service, automotive and early childhood.

The community college presently has a division of transfer studies which provides courses for the lower division of a four-year degree. The legislators must ask themselves if the educational needs of the state would be served by creating a duplicate system when one already exists. Another consideration should be the weakening of the vitality in the classroom currently derived from the mix of transfer, career education and community interest students.

Community Service programs are another important aspect. The Adult Literacy Lab and Adult Basic Education enable many Alaskans to upgrade their functional level in our society. Moreover, the Community Colleges administer Vocational Rehabilitation and other welfare educational programs available to those who qualify. The state has no mechanism to pick up these services; these services are the most vulnerable to University of Alaska central administration neglect.

A comprehensive community college also serves expressed needs of the community at large. These community interest courses attract hundreds of people who wish to learn and participate in pottery, exercise and dance, clothing construction, personal development seminars, auto mechanics, accounting, cooking, log cabin building, mountain climbing. Just one course, the Friday 10 to 2, started two years ago, now regularly enrolls 100-110 students a term. This course has a waiting list. This serving of community interest can only be done at a community college where there is a place for non-degree oriented students.

Alaska needs the functions of both a university system and a comprehensive community college system. Please carefully examine and revise any legislation proposed in the name of higher education in Alaska to insure that each unit functions without choking off the other.

Sincerely,

Mim Carlson

Mim Carlson, Chairperson
Committee for Community College Autonomy
Edie Lynch
Bill Mackey
Paula Guetschow
Carl Frasure

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

JUNEAU, ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Frank Ferguson

FROM: Dani Bowman, Admin. Asst.
Senate State Affairs Committee

At your request, I have compiled available information on the status of proposals to establish a community college in Nome to replace the existing Northwest Extension Center.

The community of Nome has for the past several years expressed an interest in, and pledged their support for, a community college. In 1970 an advisory board was formed for the purpose of making this desire a reality.

In 1972, the voters of the state acted favorably on Proposition # 4, which allowed $350,000 for construction of a University of Alaska facility in Nome. Although the actual ballot used in the voting that year called for construction of a community college building, the University subsequently established the Northwest Extension Center, and during the first year of operation the budget for personal services was $ 60,000.

In February of 1975 the advisory board completed an extensive study on the feasibility of establishing a community college in the Nome area. The material immediately following is a survey of the findings of this study. This project included endorsements of support which I have attached.

It was the unanimous conclusion that there are unmet needs in the community, and these needs can only be met with an educational program possessing wide flexibility in its application. It was felt that this could be accomplished most effectively by providing community college status to the existing extension center.

At present, few high school graduates possess the confidence or the desire to continue their education outside of their home environment. Considering this conclusion, it should be remembered that these young people come from a culture which does not encourage actions which take members out of the community environment. Of the students who choose to continue their education at an institution distant from their home environment, the drop-out rate is exceptionally high, approaching 85%.

Obviously, these students are in need of a educational program which is more accessible to their homes. It is felt that a community college can best meet this need by offering various types of college foundation programs, allowing the students to gain the knowledge which would would engender the confidence that they can do college work.

In addition to the above community needs, the advisory board agreed unanimously that the area is in great need of programs in Vocational Education, Adult Basic Education, and office and business management skills.

A consolidation of information from the feasibility study and direct contact with the existing Extension Center suggests the following staffing for the community college: full-time positions, one director, one instructor in business administration, one instructor in office adminstration, one instructor in vocational education, one instructor in English and communications skills, and one instructor in science and math. The college should also be funded for several part-time positions in instructional areas, as there are certain to be needs for instruction in subjects for which the demand does not require a full-time person.

I have attached a summary showing budgetary data and other relevant information.

Salaries (including benefits) Director, 5 full-time instructors, other part-time Admin. Secretary Janitorial, other part-time	$ 175,000
Travel (including moving)	35,000
Supplies (Instructional and Administrative)	25,000
Miscellaneous (services, utilities)	30,000
Equipment	10,000
	$ 275,000

7 **Explanation**

	SCH	= PROD.	= FTE Teach.		%	#	x Average Salary & Benefits	= Total Teacher Salaries	
FY 75 Working Budget				Reg. Rate					
				Cr. Hr. Rate					
FY 76 Maintenance				Reg. Rate					
				Cr. Hr. Rate					
FY 76 Governor's Budget				Reg. Rate					
				Cr. Hr. Rate					
FY 76 Legislative Appropriation				Reg. Rate	77%	5	20,000	100.0	120.0
				Cr. Hr. Rate	23%	1-5	13,000.	20.0	

	FY 75 Working Budget		FY 76 Maintenance		FY 76 University Request		FY 76 Governor's Budget		FY 76 Legislative Approp'n		+ (-) UA Request	
											Governor	Legislature
Teacher Salaries	% of Salaries		% of Salaries		% of Salaries		% of Salaries		% of Salaries	120.0		
Other Req.									58	70.0		
Total Inst.										190.0		
Admin.									42	50.0		
Student Serv.												
Public Serv.												
Library												
Physical Plnt									29	35.0		
Total									129	275.0		

= 85.0 OTHER SOURCES

190.0
-116.0 CURRENT RPS
74.0 NEW MONEY

RU NOME BIRU CODE REVISED

7 EXPLANATION

SUMMARY OF POST-SECONDARY & ADULT EDUCATION IN NOME & SURROUNDING VILLAGES FOR 1974-75

SESSION	COURSE OR CLUSTER	CREDITS	STUDENTS	COURSE ENROLLMENT (HEAD COUNT, CLASS OR CLUSTER)
Summer	Office Adm.	8	26	78
Fall	Business Adm. (3 courses)	7	14	52
	Office Adm. (3 courses)	7	7	21
	Oil Painting	3	12	12
Winter	Oil Painting	3	10	10
	Office Adm. (3 courses)	8	7	21
	Business Adm. (3 courses)	8	8	24
	Ed. 493/94	3	13	13
Spring	Business Admin. (3 courses)	9	15	45
	Police Admin. (group corres.)	3	8	8
	Ed. 493/94	1	15	15
	Mus. 493/94	1	15	15
		61	150	314
	NON-CREDIT COURSES			
Fall	Basic Prospecting	0	9	9
Winter	Income tax	0	15	15
Spring	Auto Mechanics	0	15	15
		0	39	39
	WITH KAWERAK FLY-IN CREDIT			
Winter-spring	Business & Office Admin., Cluster	9	40	120
	OTHER KAWERAK PROGRAMS			
Fall-winter	Voc. Ed. Plumb. Carp. Elec. Food Ser. Heavy Equip.		75	75
Winter-spring	Basic Adult Ed.		70	70

Respectfully submitted,

Everett W. Gibbs

Everett W. Gibbs
Coordinator,
Northwest Extension Center

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

[redacted]

(Ch. 177 SLA 1972)

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
CONSTRUCTION BONDS
$13,000,00

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than $13,000,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements for the University of Alaska?

[redacted] YES ☐

[redacted] NO ☐

[redacted]

Specific uses of funds from this $13,000,000 bond issue, if approved, have been designated by the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska.

$5,000,000—Northern Region: University Campus, Fairbanks. Including $350,000 for completion of a concert hall, $1,000,000 for upgrading of utilities and rehabilitation of an existing dormitory, $2.5 million for construction of an addition to the Biological Sciences Building, $1,000,000 for student housing.

$3,000,000 — Southcentral Region: At Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak and Matanuska-Susitna Community College Vocational-technical buildings totaling $1.5 million; at Anchorage, senior college academic building, $4.25 million.

$2,000,000 — Southeastern Region: At Juneau, purchase of land on Gastineau Channel, $650,000 and construction of a vocational-technical building $1.35 million.

$1,000,000 -- Extension Centers: $1 million is to be spent in extension centers in the following manner: At Bethel, for Kuskokwim Community College, a building, $350,000; at Nome, for Northwest Community College, $350,000; at Sitka, for Sitka Community College, $300,000.

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

RESOLUTION NO. 393

WHEREAS, only through the education of the people of the State of Alaska can effective government be carried on; and,

WHEREAS, a college education is necessary and essential to meet the needs of the growing community,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Common Council of the City of Nome urge the University of Alaska to proceed as soon as possible with the purchasing or the dedication of land for the establishment of a Community College at Nome on the Seward Peninsula to provide advanced education in the area.

ADOPTED THIS 24 day of April, 1972 at NOME, ALASKA.

Fred Cavota
Acting Mayor

ATTEST:

Thomas Itcnoak, City Clerk

Nome Woman's Club
P.O. Box 273
Nome, Alaska 99762

The Nome Women's Club wholeheartedly endorses the concept of post high school adult education for the Nome area.

We feel that in these interests a Northwest Community College at Nome must be established to serve the people of northwestern Alaska. Nome, the region of northwestern Alaska, and the state of Alaska would benefit as more people would seek to improve themselves with higher education in their own locale.

Whereas community colleges have been sucessfully established in other regions of the state we urgently request that the University of Alaska Administration, the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska and the Alaska State Legislature lend their support towards meeting the education needs of Northwest Alaska.

Elizabeth L. Summers

(Elizabeth L. Summers, Pres

SITNASUAK NATIVE CORPORATION
Resolution 75-2

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Sitnasuak Native Corporation call for the establishment of a Community College in the city; and

WHEREAS, the inhabitants of the City of Nome and the State of Alaska thereafter voted in support of a State Bond Issue to fund such projects; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors at the present time remains firmly convinced that establishment of a Community College is still in the best interests of the community of Northwest Alaska; now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the University of Alaska establish a Community College in Nome rather than an extension service.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was duly enacted by the Sitnasuak Native Corporation Board of Directors in a Board meeting on the 21st day of January, 1975, by a vote of 8 for and 0 against.

Secretary of Sitnasuak Native Corporation

ATTEST:

1st Vice President
Sitnasuak Native Corporation

Nome, Alaska
February

Nome Mothers Club -

Recommend to the University of Alaska, that the Community College be established at Nome to serve the Northwestern Alaska.

The Post High School adult education is much needed in the Nome area, and a Community College would fulfill this need.

This Northwestern district is growing rapidly and a College close to village would answer the adult education.

This would encourage further education and eliminate the emotional distress of students, by being able to go to classes closer to home -

Sincerely,
President Sophie Anderson
Secretary - Lily Walker

NOME-MINISTERIAL-ASSOCIATION

BOX 655 NOME, ALASKA 99762

Cooperating Churches

—

Assembly of God

—

Church of the Nazarene

—

Community Methodist

—

Evangelical Covenant

—

Nome - Gospel Home

—

Our Saviour's Lutheran

—

St. Joseph's Catholic

—

Southern Baptist Mission

February 12, 1975

University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska

Dear Chairperson:

The City of Nome and the villages of North West Alaska are thankful for the University Extension services extended to our area.

In light of the projected growth of this part of the state, I feel that a Community College is a must, as we face our developing economy.

Please consider our needs as top priority as you convene in executive session.

Sincerely yours,

Norman J. Crider
President

NJC/ks

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Nome Agency
Box 1103
Nome, Alaska 99762

February 12, 1975

The Advisory Board of
Northwest Extension Center
Nome, Alaska 99762

Dear Advisory Board Members:

We feel there is a need to offer more educational courses at the village level. These courses should be aimed at preparing the participants for a degree in education. The Bureau employs many para-professionals in Northwest Alaska and these individuals could benefit from such course offerings. The long term goal in this regard would be to qualify them as certified teachers. Capable of taking over teaching duties in their own village.

Sincerely yours;

Mark Hanson
Education Specialist

A RESOLUTION REITERATING THE NOME CITY COUNCIL'S DESIRE TO ESTABLISH A COMMUNITY COLLEGE.

WHEREAS the Council of the City of Nome, Alaska, on April 24, 1972 issued Resolution Number 393 calling for the establishment of a community college in the City; and

WHEREAS the inhabitants of the City of Nome and the State of Alaska thereafter voted in support of a State bond issue to fund this project; and

WHEREAS the Council at the present time remains firmly convinced that establishment of a community college is still in the best interests of the Community of Northwest Alaska;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the City Manager communicate with the University of Alaska reiterating the Council's unanimous support for the establishment of a community college in Nome, Alaska; further

That copies of this resolution be distributed to the following:

Dr. Robert W. Hiatt, (President of U of A)
Board of Regents, University of Alaska
Governor Jay Hammond
State Senator Frank Ferguson
State Representative Larry Davis
Nome School Board

DATED at Nome, Alaska this 28 day of January, 1975.

CITY OF NOME, ALASKA

Robert H. Renshaw

Robert H. Renshaw, Mayor

Attest:

Tom Small

Tom Small, Acting City Clerk

ROTARY CLUB

NOME, ALASKA 99762

February 3, 1975

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Nome Rotary Club has long recognized the need for Post Secondary Adult Education courses and programs in Northwestern Alaska and highly endorses the effort being made by the Citizens Advisory Board of the University of Alaska, Nome Extension Center, to convert the present Extension Center to the NORTHWEST COMMUNITY COLLEGE as was the original intended use for that facility.

Yours very truly,

James Messer

James Messer
President

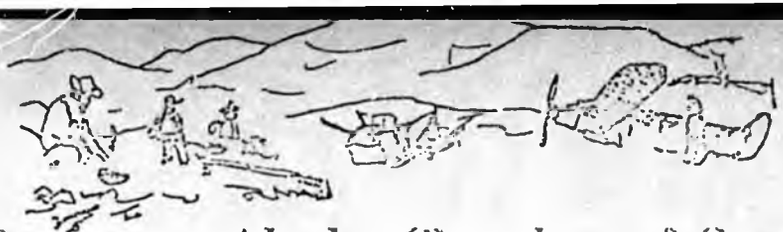
United States of America)
:
State of Alaska)

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 3'rd day of February, 1975.

F. G. Breedlove

Notary Public in and for
the State of Alaska residing
at Nome.

Commission Expires: April 30, 1978



Northwestern Alaska Chamber of Commerce

Post Office Box 251, Nome, Alaska 99762

February 6, 1975

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Northwestern Alaska Chamber of Commerce endorses the study being made by the Citizens Advisory Board to the University of Alaska, Nome Extension Center, to change the status of the present facility to the proposed NORTHWEST COMMUNITY COLLEGE. For many years we have expressed a desire to establish a local community college to meet the needs of Post Secondary Adult Education on the Seward Peninsula.

Yours very truly,

F. G. Breeden

F. G. Breeden
President

United States of America)
:
State of Alaska)

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6'th day of February, 1975.

Peggy Crawford

Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska residing at Nome.

Commission Expires: April 30, 1978

Nome PTA
Box 820
Nome, Alaska 99762

February 1, 1975

Mr. Ralph Fondell, Chairman
Northwest Alaska Extension Center Board
Northwest Alaska Extension Center
Nome, Alaska 99762

Dear Mr. Fondell,

The Nome Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) wishes to go on record as supporting post secondary education in the form of a Community College which would be located in Nome.

We encourage the University of Alaska, the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska and the Legislature of the State of Alaska to continue towards the earliest possible completion, the intent of voted bonding proposals for a Community College in Nome. Also, that these bodies provide any assistance necessary in the completion of this project.

We feel the benefits would be valuable to community members who wish to further their education while they must earn their family's living as well as the possibility of courses for those in the community's educational system who are required to take additional studies for their continued certification. This is presently accomplished by educational personel having to leave the community at a great expense to receive these courses elsewhere. Students after graduating from high school in the area would not be faced with the financial and emotional problems experienced by many who have to travel great distances to start their post secondary education.

Sincerely,

Stanley Summers

Stanley Summers
President,
Nome PTA



BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORPORATION

BOARD RESOLUTION 75-1

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Bering Straits Native Corporation call for the establishment of a Community College in the city; and

WHEREAS, the inhabitants of the City of Nome and the State of Alaska thereafter voted in support of a State Bond Issue to fund such projects; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors at the present time remains firmly convinced that establishment of a Community College is still in the best interests of the community of Northwest Alaska.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the University of Alaska establish a Community College in Nome rather than an extension service.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was duly enacted by the Bering Straits Native Corporation Board of Directors in a Board Meeting on the 21st day of Feb, 1975, by a vote of 10 for and 0 against.

Henry Alexander
Secretary
Bering Straits Native Corporation

Jerome Toovak
President

POPULATION STATISTICS

Nome, 1960 Census District No. 23

1970 Population - - 5 749

1960 Population - - 6,091

Nome Proper

1970 Population - - 2,488

1960 Population - - 2,316

Population by Race, Census District No. 23, 1970

All Races	- -	5,749
White	- -	1,205
Negro	- -	27
Indian	- -	19
Eskimo & Aleut	- -	4,459
Chinese, Japanese & Filipino	- -	10
Other Race	- -	29

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Labor,
Economic Analysis, Vol. I, Issue 5, June 1971

Advanced Report, PC (VI)-3, Alaska
U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970

January 9, 1976

ALASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

LOCAL 2404 AFFILIATED WITH AFL-CIO

2533 PROVIDENCE DRIVE, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503

Dear Legislators, Board of Regents and Others Concerned about Alaska Community Colleges:

As you may know the University of Alaska Administration has taken the position of refusing to meet with the ACCFT over negotiations. The University has sought to coerce the ACCFT into signing an agreement to waive Union rights legally guaranteed in 1) the Community College Faculty Contract, and 2) the Alaska Public Employees Relation Act. Specifically, this includes waiving the right under Alaska Statutes (23.40.190) for statutory mediation, to declare deadlock, to strike under P.E.R.A. and to arbitration.

ACCFT is enclosing a history of the efforts made by the Union to bargain in good faith and hope you will review it closely. If you have questions on any issues please feel free to contact us. Again thank you for taking the time to read these materials.

Sincerely,

Ralph

Ralph Mc Grath
President ACCFT
% Anchorage Community College
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

MEMORANDUM

7.44

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

POUCH Y — STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

TO: Members, Legislative Interim Committee on Higher Education

DATE: 10 April 1975

FROM: Stuart O. Hall, Legislative Counsel

SUBJECT: Community College Advisory Councils

Attached for your reference, per the request at last evening's committee meeting, are copies of correspondence between this office and the University of Alaska relative to the origin and status of the community college advisory councils. Also attached is the currently applicable guidelines for the establishment and organization of the councils, adopted by the Board of Regents January 10, 1972, and amended in September 1973. The policy statement of the board also is included.

cc: Reps. Ostrosky, Beirne, Miller, Parr, Bradley
Sens. Hohman, Huber, Sackett

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

January 14, 1972

TO: Regional Provosts
Community College Directors
Chairmen, Citizens' Advisory Committees

FROM: Don M. Dafoe, Vice President for Public Service

At the meeting of the Board of Regents held in Fairbanks on January 10-13, President Wood submitted for Board consideration a Proposed Policy Statement on Citizens' Advisory Committees in Instruction and Public Service, a copy of which is attached. You will note that the proposed policy statement is relatively brief and did not attempt to set forth guidelines within the policy statement itself. However, we did develop a set of proposed general guidelines, based on previous input from provosts, community college directors, and advisory committee representatives with a view toward further refinement and ultimate inclusion in the University information manual.

The Board adopted the policy statement as proposed with the only change being the last sentence of the second paragraph on page two which was changed to read as follows:

> "The local superintendent of schools should be invited to serve as an ex-officio member of the committee."

Thus, the policy statement is now officially adopted.

The Board of Regents also reviewed the Proposed General Guidelines for Citizens' Advisory Committees and generally concurred with the guidelines as set forth. They suggested in item (d) that there be added reference to representation from alumni and military installations where appropriate.

Please note that the proposed general guidelines are still open for further input but we do plan to finalize them at a meeting of community college directors which will be held in Anchorage on February 10 and 11. In our opinion one of the strong points of the proposed guidelines is (f) which provides that each committee adopt a simple set of by-laws and thus give flexibility for each local committee to adapt to best meeting local needs as they see them. Prior to the February 10-11 meeting of community college directors we suggest that each community college director carefully review the proposed general guidelines with their committee so that we may have input for the final draft.

As soon as the guidelines are finally drafted and approved by the President they will be officially issued and I am sure that the provosts in each region will proceed to work with appropriate people to implement the policy and guidelines.

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

Regional Provosts
Community College Directors
Chairmen, Citizens' Advisory Committees -2- January 14, 1972

We are also attaching, for your general information, a working paper on community college advisory committees which was developed by Dr. Simpson, Community College Director in Ketchikan. We believe that the contents of this paper will be helpful as you review the proposed guidelines.

DMD/k
cc: J. Sorensen, Director, University Relations

Proposed General Guidelines for Citizens' Advisory Committees
(To be inserted on page 14 of Informati . Manual)

Note: These guidelines are written in the present tense to be consistent with the text of the Professional Personnel Information Manual.

Citizens' Advisory Committees

Citizens' Advisory Committees established by the President under authority granted by the Board of Regents are formed and function under the following general guidelines:

(a) Advisory Committees are designated by geographic location and usually serve for all University of Alaska administrative units within the area.

(For example: The Juneau-Douglas Citizens' Advisory Committee serves for the University of Alaska, Juneau, including the Juneau-Douglas Community College.)

Sub-committees may be designated by the Committee to serve specific purposes for specific administrative units.

(b) Committee membership usually is held to not more than fifteen, exclusive of ex-officio members. Members are appointed to staggered three year terms with June 30 as the term expiration date. (Committees already in existence at the time of adopting the guidelines determined membership terms according to their own devices.)

(c) The President seeks advice from the community concerned in originally establishing a committee and he requests nominations from the committee, as well as from the community, when naming replacements.

(d) Committee membership includes representation from the local school board, the borough and city government, organized labor and the professions, commerce and industry and minority groups.

(e) Board of Regent members and the President are always considered ex-officio members of a citizens advisory committee. The regional Provost is an ex-officio member of any committee within the region. In community college locations the Community College Director is an ex-officio member and shall serve as secretary for the committee.

In areas served by an extension center the Extension Center Coordinator is an ex-officio member and serves as secretary. The local superintendent of schools is also an ex-officio member of the committee.

(f) Each committee adopts a simple set of by-laws for its own governance which includes:

(1) Regular meeting dates (at least quarterly) and the usual meeting place.

(2) Authority for calling special meetings.

(3) Provisions for preparing an agenda for regular and special meetings.

(4) Arrangements for keeping a record of discussions and actions, including a provision for routine transmittal of minutes to the appropriate provost, to the Vice President for Public Service, and the President.

(5) Delineation of specific functions within the broad framework noted in (g) below.

(6) Provision for selecting a chairman, vice chairman, and secretary at the beginning of each year (July 1).

(g) The function of the advisory committee is to advise University of Alaska representatives, the President, and the Board of Regents, through the President, on general and specific matters related to University of Alaska activities and programs in the particular area. The committee provides an important and invaluable communications link between the community and University representatives.

Within this broad framework a local citizens' advisory committee is usually involved in the planning of educational programs and necessary facilities for such programs, the development of total program budgets, the evaluation and assessment of programs, and the development of policy recommendations for the consideration of the President and the Regents.

The Provost in each region, on behalf of the President, is responsible for providing leadership and consultant service to advisory committees within the region. The Vice President for Public Service is responsible, on behalf of the Office of the President, for maintaining liaison with the Provosts with regard to advisory committees.

Proposed Policy Statement on Citizens' Advisory Committees
in Instruction and Public Service

In response to a recent inquiry from the Legislative Affairs Agency, the President noted that the first community college citizens' advisory group was specifically authorized for Anchorage by the Regents on May 22, 1965 and was appointed in June of 1965. Subsequently the Regents have similarly directed formation of such groups for each community college and extension center location.

While an approximate membership number of fifteen was suggested originally no other guidelines or structure have been developed for advisory groups. There has been considerable variance in the activities and effectiveness of the several groups. Recent discussions with advisory groups have led to the general conclusion that:

(1) there should be a broad policy statement of the Regents to provide a basis for citizens' advisory committees; and

(2) there should be developed a broad set of guidelines for the formation, structure, and operation of such committees, recognizing, however, that exact uniformity and conformity for each and every committee is not necessary.

We propose, therefore, that the following broad statement of policy be adopted by the Regents and incorporated as Chapter 9 of the Policies of the Board of Regents:

"The President of the University may appoint advisory committees of citizens in instruction and public service areas on a temporary basis for specific purposes or on a continuing basis for the purpose of obtaining the public insight and providing for public participation in University and University related matters. He shall insure that such a continuing committee is established for each community college and extension center location throughout the State.

In the case of temporary committees the President shall set forth in writing the purpose, scope, and depth of the committee's work before it is officially activated. For the continuing committees the President shall set forth general guidelines which shall include composition and recognition of terms of service, committee organization and functions, and the transmittal of committee advice and recommendations as appropriate.

It shall be made clear that the function of such committees is that of advising and recommending to the appropriate University

representatives, the President, and through the President the Board of Regents. The Board and its President may not delegate legal authority to such committees.

Members of the Board of Regents are ex-officio members of such committees. The President is an ex-officio member of each advisory committee. The regional Provost is an ex-officio member of each committee within the region. The Community College Director is an ex-officio member and shall serve as secretary for the committee in a community college location. The local superintendent of schools is also an ex-officio member of the committee.

The President shall report to the Board periodically on the composition, status, and the advice and recommendations of the committees."

Note: Dr. Dafoe has been working with the provosts and community college directors, with input from advisory group members, toward developing general guidelines for citizens' advisory committees. The attached is the latest draft but not yet ready for final submission. When a final draft is approved we suggest that it be incorporated in the Professional Personnel Information Manual on page 14 just preceding the section on "Channels of Communication" under a side heading, Citizens' Advisory Committees, and that copies be provided to each current and future advisory committee member.

I recommend adoption of the proposed policy statement as set forth by Vice President Dafoe.

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF REGENTS SEPTEMBER 1973.

Citizens Advisory Committees

Concurring with the recommendation of the Executive Officer of the Board and the Educational Policy and Program Committee, Regent Madsen moved, seconded by Regent Robertson, and passed unanimously that:

> "The Board approves the deletion of the first 2 sentences of paragraph 4 of the policy statement on Citizens Advisory Committees, adopted by the Regents on January 10, 1972, 'Members of the Board of Regents are ex-officio members of such committees. The President is an ex-officio member of each advisory committee.' The first sentence of section (c) of the policy guidelines should be deleted to be consistent with this policy change."

WILLIAM R. WOOD
PRESIDENT

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COLLEGE, ALASKA

November 17, 1971

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1971
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
AGENCY

Mr. Stuart C. Hall
Legislative Counsel
Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Hall:

The first community college citizens' advisory group was authorized by the Board of Regents in their meeting of May 22, 1965, in the following motion:

"Regent O'Neill, seconded by Regent Conway, moved after due consideration that the President of the University be directed to invite outstanding citizens of the Anchorage community to serve on a Citizens' Advisory Group for the Anchorage Community College. The motion carried unanimously."

On June 1, 1965, I extended an invitation to approximately fifteen prominent citizens of Anchorage who would be able to provide information concerning educational and manpower needs in the area. The attached invitation issued. As I recollect, all who received the invitation accepted. attended the first meeting of the group and discussed in some detail the nature of the assignment and explored possible ways in which the Advisory Group could be most effective in bringing into being an adequate higher educational program tailor made for the Anchorage situation. Dean Short of the Anchorage Community College or Provosts Dafoe and Haines subsequent to their appointments have attended the meetings. Assistance in compiling he minutes and Advisory Group recommendations has been provided by the Office of the Provost or the Office of the Dean.

Based upon the model used by the Anchorage Community College Citizens' Advisory Group, the Regents have similarly direc ed that an Advisory Group be formed for each of the community colleges that is a part of the University of Alaska: Kenai, Ketchikan, Juneau, Matanuska-Susitna, Kodiak and Sitka, as well as for the proposed Tanana Valley Community College.

These Advisory Groups have operated in a very capable manner and have been exceedingly helpful to the University of Alaska in developing higher education programs in their respective communities.

Sincerely yours,

Wm R. Wood

William R. Wood
President

WRW/kb
encl.

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

June 1, 1965

Personal

Mr. William Scott
Vice President
Anchorage Chamber of Commerce
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Mr. Scott:

On behalf of the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska, I am privileged to invite you to serve as one of approximately fifteen members of a Citizens Advisory Group for the Anchorage Community College, and other University of Alaska programs in the Greater Anchorage area.

The basic purpose of the Citizens Advisory Group would be to advise the President of the University, and through him the Board of Regents, on the types of instructional programs that the University of Alaska should provide in Anchorage and the means of gaining support to make such programs possible. In other words, the primary function would be both short range and long range planning of the overall public higher educational program and working to support its accomplishment for the benefit of Anchorage and the State.

As has been set forth in a series of articles appearing in the Anchorage News and elsewhere, there is a critical need for the development of future public higher educational opportunities in Alaska, particularly in the Anchorage area. A copy of this series of articles, "Youth, College and Jobs in Alaska" is enclosed for your information. I do hope that you will find the time to read each of the half dozen sections, particularly the last one beginning on page 20 entitled "Quality Education for All at Lowest Possible Cost". I am sending along also a copy of our most recent catalogue, a section of the Daily News Miner Progress Edition dealing with the University, and an unpublished article from the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, "Community Branches of State Universities".

These materials provide information that will be helpful in discussions of the Citizens Advisory Group.

I do hope that it will be possible for you to accept appointment to the Citizens Advisory Group. Your good counsel on the critical matter of adequate public higher education in the Greater Anchorage area would be of very great service to your University and your community.

Tentatively, the first meeting is being arranged for Thursday, evening, July 8, with the exact time and place to be announced later.

Sincerely yours,

William R. Wood
President

WRW/kb
enc.

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

re Community Colleges
Act

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

November 12, 1971

Dr. William R. Wood, President
University of Alaska
College, Alaska 99701

Dear President Wood:

Would you, or a member of your staff, be kind enough to forward to this office a copy of the Regents standing order, rule or policy concerning the creation of, appointment to, powers and duties of the local advisory boards to the community colleges.

A member of the Legislature has requested information, and we find no statutory material governing their formation and operation (AS 14.40).

We would appreciate your assistance in this regard.

Very truly yours,

Stuart C. Hall
Legislative Counsel

SCH:lmk

February 4, 1975

Citizen's Advisory Board
University of Alaska
Northwest Extension Center
Box 400
Nome, Alaska 99762

Honorable Frank Ferguson
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Ferguson:

Our Citizen's Advisory Board and most organizations and persons in our area know about your legislative efforts to bring adult, vocational, and post-secondary education to Northwest Alaska. We praise your past efforts and should like to encourage you to press forward.

Our Advisory Board has been working hard on a feasibility study to determine whether a community college should be established in Nome. Our data shows that we not only need one, but should have one. And we should like very much for you to articulate our needs to the State Senate.

Enclosed you will find a summary of the activities in our area to establish a community college in Nome. Also for your review we are enclosing copies of the proposed budget through FY 78, the original bond issue proposing a community college here, a piece of legislation you proposed last session, and a resolution of the Nome City Council.

We have widespread endorsements from various business groups and from civic and fraternal organizations. These will appear in the final draft of the feasibility report of which, when complete, we shall send you a copy.

Right now we feel an urgency to inform you about our activities and needs because as you doubtlessly know, legislative sessions can be short indeed when you are trying to pass legislation.

We hope you will work for us in establishing a community college in Nome. If our Advisory Board can be of any assistance to you, please call upon us.

Sincerely,

Ralph V. Fondell

Ralph V. Fondell
Chairman, Advisory Board

cc: President Dr. Robert W. Hiatt, University of Alaska
Provost Mr. Earl H. Beistline, University of Alaska

enclosure

RVF:cac

Summary of Activity to Establish a Community College in Nome

For many years in Nome individuals, business, and civic and fraternal organizations have expressed among themselves and to University and State officials their desire to establish a local community college. In 1970 an advisory board was formed with the intention of making this desire a reality. The Board met with University President Dr. Wood on September 29, 1970. This date, then, marked the beginning of an organized, concerted effort to establish a community college in Nome.

Since that time the Board has changed many of its members. Some moved away from Nome, some resigned because of other commitments, and still others resigned because they believed that most of their ideas and efforts were either frustrated or ignored by authorities on the Fairbanks campus. Nonetheless the Board and all organizations in Nome worked to get out voters in 1972 to vote for a bond issue alloting $350.000 for the construction of a community college building in Nome. The issue passed and the result is the Northwest Extension Center, a 50 x 50 structure which because of its small size and highly questionable design, is difficult to use as an educational facility.

The University and the contractor signed an agreement of beneficial occupancy, and the building became occupied September 30, 1974. The contractor had not fulfilled the contract to complete his work by September 30, the chief stipulation that the Advisory Board had placed on its approval of the bid and the architectural plans. The Advisory Board was dismayed that its stipulation had not been met, nor was the Board consulted before the beneficial occupancy agreement was signed. This action of the University was what many members of the Advisory Board had come to expect from the University when decisions were made: the University made the decisions and the Advisory Board was ignored.

It was further dismayed when it learned that the facility and operation in Nome is an extension center and not a community college as designated in the wording of the bond issue and the resolutions of the Nome City Counicl and various other civic and fraternal groups.

Despite many frustrations the Advisory Board, many civic and fraternal organizations, and many individual citizens of Nome and surrounding villages are still determined to establish a community college in Nome. It is believed that the college should have a great deal of autonomy in meeting the educational needs of Northwest Alaska.

It is further believed that the community college should be structured for young and old alike. Education is a life-long process, and to conceive programs focusing on traditional, college-age youth is to miss the flexible role of progressive community colleges throughout our nation and to deny adult citizens their educacional rights to acquire skills and pursue knowledge.

PROPOSITION NO. 4

(CH. 177 SLA 1972)

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
CONSTRUCTION BONDS
$18,000,00

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than $18,000,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements for the University of Alaska?

BONDS YES ☐

BONDS NO ☐

EXPLANATION

Specific uses of funds from this $18,000,000 bond issue, if approved, have been designated by the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska.

$5,000,000—Northern Region: University Campus, Fairbanks, including $500,000 for completion of a concert hall, $1,000,000 for upgrading of utilities and renovation of an existing dormitory, $2.5 million for construction of an addition to the Biological Sciences building, $1,000,000 for student housing.

$10,000,000 — Southcentral Region: At Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak and Matanuska-Susitna Community College Vocational-technical buildings totaling $1.5 million; at Anchorage, senior college academic buildings, $4.25 million.

$2,000,000 — Southeastern Region: At Juneau, purchase of land on Gastineau Channel, $650,000 and construction of a vocational-technical building $1.35 million.

$1,000,000 — Extension Centers: $1 million is to be spent in extension centers in the following manner: At Bethel, for Kuskokwim Community College, a building, $350,000; at Nome, for Northwest Community College, $350,000; at Sitka, for Sitka Community College, $300,000.

PROPOSED BUDGET NOME COMMUNITY COLLEGE - FY 1976

EXPENSES:

Salaries (Including Benefits)	$175,000
Director @ $30,000	$ 30,000
Instructional Staff (5 full-time others part-time)	$120,000
Administrative 1 @ $15,000	$ 15,000
Janitorial and other part-time	$ 10,000
Travel (Including Moving Expenses)	$ 35,000
Supplies (Instruction & Administrative)	$ 25,000
Services & Utilities	$ 25,000
Other (Miscellaneous)	$ 5,000
Equipment	$ 10,000
TOTAL	$275,000

PROJECTED INCOME:

Tuition	$ 40,000
Supplies Purchased	$ 15,000
Grants/Matching Funds	$ 30,000
TOTAL	$ 85,000

State Provided $190,000 110,000

The $190,000 requested from the University will probably be over what is actually needed. 74,000

If a sharp, hardworking director; familiar with obtaining educational grants and funding is hired, probably 80% of our total funding can be provided by other sources.

Some flexibility in the salary figures must be anticipated: however, the overall figure of $175,000 should be close.

When the Community College gets moving - the budget for FY-77 should be about $425,000. Broken down as follows:

FY-77 BUDGET

Salaries	$275,000
Travel	$ 50,000

Supplies	$ 40,000
Services & Utilities	$ 35,000
Other	$ 5,000
Equipment	$ 20,000

Projecting on from here an expanded budget for FY-78 should be about $650,000, for by this time an expensive group of traveling courses should be developed for the outlying communities in the Nome area. The presentation of these courses will of course entail much increased travel and salary expenses. To give any kind of detailed breakdown would not/could not be accurate enough to be of any worthwhile use.

Comm.

Ed.

02-001B

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Frank Ferguson
Senate HESS Committee
Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

DATE: April 12, 1976

Thru: Nat Cole, Deputy Commissioner

FROM: Eula Ruby, Director
Right to Read

SUBJECT: Response to your request for information regarding funding of the position of the Reading Specialist in Wrangell City Schools

A brief explanation of the statewide problem, I believe, will help to clarify the situation that exists.

The general nature of the problem is as follows:

A number of Reading Specialists throughout the state are currently funded under Special Education and are working with students who have been identified as eligible for Special Education programs and services. Some of those Reading Specialists have not completed the teacher training program requirements leading to certification as special education teachers as required by the Department of Education Regulations.

Until recently many of these Reading Specialists performed duties of a more general nature in the area of reading such as: resource person for teachers, program planning, remediation etc. Now that their services are limited to identified special education students only, some do not choose to continue in that role and would prefer to serve as a reading specialist. They are not completing their special education certification requirements and will become ineligible to participate under special education funding. I do not know the exact status of the reading specialist position in Wrangell.

In order to improve the total reading program for all students, districts are looking for other sources of funding to keep their Reading Specialists. Many are also tenured teachers with many years of service.

The problem described above is having an immediate effect on some districts while others may have another year or so to conform to special education program regulations.

SB #599 will, if funded, be of help to solve the problem.

Adak Region Schools
Adak, Alaska

Home of the "Eagles"

Fred L. Lau
Superintendent
ARS Box no. 34
FPO Seattle 98791

Date: February 27, 1976

to: Senator Frank Ferguson
State Capitol Building
Rm 109
Juneau, Alaska 99801

subject:

Dear Sir:

As you may or may not be aware, the Adak On-Base Schools have experienced a great amount of difficulty concerning capital improvements. Because the buildings are owned by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and leased to the state each has played one against the other when it comes to new buildings.

Recently I submitted a capital request for a six unit addition, only to have it cut again from the governor's capital request. If possible, I would request that you move to have this addition reinstated as part of the capital budget request. Additional information on this request can be obtained from myself or the AUBSD central office in Anchorage.

Thank you for your help or any advice you can give.

Fred L. Lau
Regional Superintendent
Adak Region Schools

ls

COOK INLET NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 515
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

PRESIDENT Jeanmarie Larson
SECRETARY Tanya Gularte
TREASURER Norman Kallander

March 29, 1976

Andrew S. Warwick
Chairman
Budget Review Committee
Department of Administration
Office of the Commissioner
Pouch C
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Mr. Warwick:

I have reviewed your explanation on actions taken by the Governor's Budget and Review Committee which recommended shifting $600,000 of FY 77 Title I funds from Work Experience category to Skill Training and Allowances.

While your explanation shed some light on how the decision was arrived at, it also raised some philosophical points and factual misrepresentations I would like to question and comment upon.

Your recommendations for this shift of funds are cited in your letter as based upon the scope and purpose of the Act "to provide job training and employment opportunities to the economically disadvantaged, unemployed and under-employed persons, and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency."

While this is part of the statement of purpose of the CETA Act, the statement continues after the word self-sufficiency "by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of Federal, State and local programs."

It is the intent of the Act to achieve the goal of enhancing self-sufficiency by implementing decentralized and flexible programs.

To me, decentralized and flexible programs mean programs designed for the affected areas which are flexible enough to address the present and potential needs of the particular area. It does not mean programs designed by a centralized government based upon its own perceptions of what programs are best.

One of the primary mechanisms designated by the Act to assist in implementing decentralized and flexible programs is the State Manpower Services Council. While only advisory, this Council, with broad representation of the State, is charged with specific duties which include reviewing prime sponsor plans and modifications, making recommendations on improving the coordination and effectiveness of manpower services within the State, monitoring continuously the operation conducted by the prime sponsor.

Again, while the Council is advisory in nature, the Act states "an applicant for financial assistance shall submit an approvable Comprehensive Manpower Plan, as set out in § 95.14 of this Part 95. In developing and modifying such a plan, an applicant shall utilize the advisory councils set out in this Section (Sections 104, 105 and 107)" § 95.13.

I believe the recent action taken by the Budget Review Committee without notification or consultation with the SMSC, violates the intent of the Act in this respect.

At the heart of this issue is the effect of this action upon small villages in rural Alaska where these funds would provide subsidized positions of benefit to the community.

With the pending economic development by the regional and village corporations in rural Alaska, the work experience gained and the public services provided by this activity can be of great value.

The funds involved were designed to flow through Community and Regional Affairs, who through its experience in contracted NYC, SPEDY and BEEP funds, has been the primary source of manpower services in rural Alaska's smaller communities and villages.

The $602,000 proposed shift effectively eliminates all work experience programs, unless CETA Title VI is funded.

Even if VI is funded, it still amounts to a 50% reduction in adult services for small rural villages and communities served by C&RA.

It's ironic to me that the rural Alaskans (predominately Native) whose unemployment and poverty level status brings in the majority of Federal CETA dollars must face complete elimination or 50% reduction in needed manpower services delivered to the rural areas by the only agency with an effective track record in doing so.

This elimination of services to rural villages cannot be justified by the misleading statement concerning "the proposed expenditure plan suggested placing approximately 75% of all Federal CETA funds into subsidized employment.

3,152.2 + 3,394.6 = 6,546.8

6,546.8 ÷ 8,948.7 = 73.2%"

While your percentages quoted seem accurate, the actual amounts going to the rural villages for programs I spoke of earlier are negligible, except for youth programs run by C&RA. For instance, (a) if you subtract the youth money (which you appear to have listed twice - (1) SPEDY - 1,254.5 and (2) Title III - 1,252.4 and (b) the majority of PSE Title II and Title VI, since most of these subsidized positions funded State and local government slots (FY 76 - 248 out of 593 to Juneau, Fairbanks, Ketchikan alone).

You will find that the majority of subsidized employment benefits enhanced the self-sufficiency of State government and local governments of an urban nature, while providing little benefit to the smaller rural communities.

I would also question your statement that only 421.3 inter-agency CETA funds were used to support the Skill Center budget of 1.720 during FY 76.

This figure may be correct if you discount the 76 CETA Pipeline Impact funds received amounting to 1.6 million based upon the requirement that the State match the Federal share.

Combining the State and Federal CETA funds (Title I and Impact), the total amounts to nearly one million or over half of the operating budget you have stated. This of course does not include $200,000 BIA and $275,000 Alaska monies contributed during the past year.

I am also positive that the Federal contribution would have been significantly higher without the CETA Impact matching requirement imposed upon the State.

In conclusion, I believe it interesting to note that while the Budget Review Committee did not approve a request for two million in State funds for pipeline retraining at the Skill Center, they evidently partly support the concept through recommending the realignment of Federal funds that may end up being used for the same purpose.

Sincerely,

Dennis Davidson
Manpower Services Director
COOK INLET NATIVE ASSOCIATION

cc: Budget Review Committee Members
Title III's
State Manpower Service Council Members
Bud Costello, Director, Manpower Division
Sue Green, Special Assistant, Office of the Governor
Commissioner McAnerney
Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Commissioner Orbeck, Department of Labor
Commissioner Lind, Department of Education
Representative Hugh Malone, Chairman, House Finance Committee
Senator Bill Ray, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee

DD:ct

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Marilou Madden
Director

DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM SUPPORT

POUCH F — STATE OFFICE BUILDING
JUNEAU 99811

February 21, 1976

Honorable Hugh Malone, Chairman
Finance Committee
House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Chairman Malone:

In my appearance before the House Finance Committee's hearings on the budget of the Department of Education you or members of your committee asked for an expanded report on community education/community schools. You requested specific information in some areas and needed more generalized information in other areas, therefore, I am enclosing these specific documents to meet your request.

It would be my pleasure to meet with you and the committee to expand any of the points or answer your specific questions.

Enclosed are copies for each member of the committee. If you have no objections, I would like to share this information with other legislators who have asked me for this kind of information.

Sincerely,

Carl Pohjola

Carl H. Pohjola
Community Education Coordinator

CHP:nj

Enclosures

SUMMARY FISCAL REQUIREMENTS

I. Planning and Development Grants

The amount in the budget $160,600.00

II. Operation Grants at One Percent Level

A. All Districts

Low estimate	$573,594.02		
High estimate		$938,608.39	
All units			$1,303,622.77

B. Regional Education Attendance Areas

Low estimate	$261,154.40		
High estimate		$295,070.50	
All units			$339,161.58

C. Total State Support

Low estimate	$834,748.42		
High estimate		$1,233,678.89	
All units			$1,642,784.35

III. Training and Technical Assistance (additional needs to meet demands of districts operating community schools)

A. Professional staff, support, communication and travel

Department of Education $50,000.00

B. Professional staff, support, communication and travel

University of Alaska $60,000.00

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR ADMINISTERING

OPERATIONAL GRANT FUNDS

(to be considered for approval
by the State Board of Education)

From the law...

> Sec. 14.36.030 Grants. A district operating an approved community school program may receive a first-year grant up to one-half of one per cent of its public school foundation support, a second-year grant of up to one per cent of that support, a third-year grant of up to one and one-half per cent of that support, and a fourth-year grant of up to two per cent of that support. The support provided shall be in the proportion that the number of schools in each district that are operated as community schools is to the total number of schools in the district. (Emphasis added.)

Many variables plague the fair, equitable and responsible administration of the law. Our communities are diverse, large and small, central and remote, compact and spread out, multi-ethnic and with many needs. Concern must be given to what a community is, an attendance area, an operational unit, along with management considerations such as staffing, funding, liability, programming, etc.

The law requires all who request grant funds to do so with an application which includes: (from Sec. 14.36.040)

> (1) a comprehensive plan for the community schools program, including, but not limited to, before and after school hours activities for both children and adults, continued education programs for children and adults, and cultural enrichment and recreational activities for citizens in the community;
> (2) a provision for a community schools advisory council;
> (3) provision for community school direction and coordination to include personnel requirements;
> (4) a statement as to the number of schools to be operated as community schools.

A more precise definition will develop as the communities plan and develop their plans for operating a community education program. The standard definition used by community school personnel will demand some modification for the many varied sites and conditions in each of the Alaskan locales. The Department of Education expects to take a lead in developing this definition as it becomes common for Alaska.

The practicality of administering the grant funds to maintain equity, accountability and individuality has dictated the following categories and considerations.

I Large compact districts (over 750 ADM) will receive 1% of their foundation program entitlement based upon "the proportion that the number of schools in each district that are operated as community schools is to the total number of schools in the district."

Anchorage (38,557 ADM), Fairbanks (12,063 ADM), Juneau (4,259 ADM), Ketchikan (2,665 ADM), Sitka (1,748 ADM), Nome (960 ADM), Valdez (832 ADM)

II Intermediate districts (over 750 ADM but with sca' red and remote or compact communities within their boundries) and the Department of Education will declare certain areas as "compact" and subject them to the procedures of Category I, and others as "remote" sites subject to the procedures of Category III.

Kenai (5,097 ADM, 22 school units), Kodiak (2,113 ADM, 12 school units), Mat-Su (3,174 ADM, 9 school units), North Slope (1,054 ADM, 7 school units).

III Small districts (less than 750 ADM) will receive 1% of their foundation support entitlement. Each small district or community declaring itself a community school would operate as a unit, using any or all of their community facilities. This would be spelled out in their operational grant request.

Petersburg (628 ADM), Wrangell (591 AMD), Cordova (557 ADM), Haines (478 ADM), Bristol Bay (247 ADM), Skagway (230 ADM), Kake (198 ADM), Selawick (197 ADM), Nenana (190 ADM), Craig (151 ADM), Yakutat (149 ADM), Galena (146 ADM), Unalaska (124 ADM), Hydaburg (122 ADM), King Cove (120 ADM), St. Marys (109 ADM), Klawock (64 ADM), and Pelican (40 ADM).

IV The Rural Educational Attendance Areas will be in this category regardless of the number of students within their boundries. Each REAA will receive 1% of its foundation entitlement. Each community in the REAA would declare itself a community school unit describing its operation in the grant request. The REAA would take the leadership to develop community schools and manage the operational grant funds. The operational grants would be dispersed to local communities, villages and schools by the REAA. It is an accepted practice for villages to use the school as a community center. This is so in almost all of the rural communities now.

Table B, Page 2

Regional Education Attendance Areas	1% of the Preliminary Computation of Entitlement	All Attendance Units or Communities Served	Number and Amount of State Support for Operating Community School., FY 77 Low estimate, numbers percent operational		State Support	High Estimate, Numbers percent operational		State Support
Northwest	$24,458.50	10(9)[1]	7	77%	$18,833.04	8	88%	$21,523.48
Bering Strait	7,668.95	16(6)	5	83	6,652.22	6	100	7,668.95
Lower Yukon	11,391.25	12(6)	5	83	9,454.74	6	100	11,391.25
Lower Kuskokwim	40,041.25	24(5)	3	60	24,024.75	4	80	33,033.00
Upper Kuskokwim	12,488.35	8(6)	5	83	10,365.33	6	100	12,488.35
Nushagak/Bristol Bay	23,275.01	11(11)	10	91	21,180.26	10	91	21,180.26
Lake/Peninsula	17,623.27	15(13)	11	85	14,979.78	12	92	16,213.41
Bristol Bay								
Aleutian Chain	11,213.05	8(8)	6	75	8,409.79	7	87.5	9,811.42
Pribilof	6,668.97	2(2)	2	100	6,668.97	2	100	6,668.97
Adak	18,794.70	1(1)	1	100	18,794.70	1	100	18,794.70
McGrath	13,881.25	9(7)	5	71	9,855.69	6	86	11,997.87
Middle Yukon	3,014.29 27,923.15	11(11)	8	73	2,206.43 20,383.90	9	82	2,471.72 22,896.98
Upper Yukon	749.26 13,202.05	9(7)	5	71	531.97 9,373.46	6	86	614.36 11,353.76
Upper Railbelt	14,341.25	10(4)	4	100	14,341.25	4	100	14,341.25
Southeast	10,723.00	4(3)	1	33	3,538.59	2	66	7,077.18
Southern Panhandle	15,906.00	14(14)	10	71	11,293.26	11	79	12,905.74
Northern Panhandle	3,869.00	5(4)	3	60	2,321.40	4	80	3,095.20
Copper River	22,770.00	8(6)	4	66	15,028.20	5	83	18,899.10
Upper Tanana W.	24,429.22	4(3)	1	33	8,061.64	2	66	16,123.28
Upper Tanana E.	12,418.31	12(5)	5	100	12,418.31	5	100	12,418.31
Chugach	2,311.50	4(2)	1	50	1,155.75	2	100	2,311.50
TOTALS	$339,161.58	187(133)	102	77%	$261,154.40	116	87%	$295,070.50

[1](Number of communities with currently operating state supported schools.)

Table B, Page 1

Regional Education Attendance Areas	Amount of Planning Grant Requested 1/30/76	Amount of Planning Grant Awarded 1/30/76	Estimated Number of Operating Community School Units in FY 77 low	high	Attendance Units or Communities Served	Projected 1976-77 ADM	Preliminary Computation of Entitlement	1% of the Preliminary Computation of Entitlement
Northwest			7	8	9	590	2,445,850	24,458.50
Bering Strait (Shishmaref)	17,411.00	8,000.00	5	6	6	181	766,895	7,668.95
Lower Yukon			5	6	6	260	1,139,125	11,391.25
Lower Kuskokwim			3	4	5	1,385	4,004,125	40,041.25
Upper Kuskokwim (Aniak)	3,020.00	2,500.00	5	6	6	279	1,248,835	12,488.35
Nushagak/Bristol Bay			10	10	11	532	2,327,501	23,275.01
Lake/Peninsula Bristol Bay	15,000.00	9,000.00	11	12	13	356	1,762,327	17,623.27
Aleutian Chain			6	7	8	221	1,121,305	11,213.05
Pribilof			2	2	2	180	666,897	6,668.97
Adak			1	1	1	650	1,879,470	18,794.70
McGrath			5	6	7	277	1,388,125	13,881.25
Middle Yukon			8	9	11	59	301,429	3,014.29
						543	2,792,315	27,923.15
Upper Yukon			5	6	7	14	74,926	749.26
						281	2,320,205	13,202.05
Upper Railbelt			4	4	4	357	1,434,125	14,341.25
Southeast			1	2	3	404	1,072,300	10,723.00
Southern Panhandle			10	11	14	438	1,590,600	15,906.00
Nothern Panhandle (Angoon)	4,000.00	3,000.00	3	4	4	112	386,900	3,869.00
Copper River			4	5	6	772	2,277,000	22,770.00
Upper Tanana W.			1	2	3	911	2,442,922	24,429.22
Upper Tanana E.			5	5	5	373	1,241,831	12,418.31
Chugach			1	2	2	52	231,150	2,311.50
TOTALS	$39,431.00	$22,500.00	102	116	133	9,327	33,916,158	$339,161.58

February 20, 1976

Table A, Page 2

School District	1% of the Preliminary Computation of Entitlement	All Attendance Units	Number and Amount of State Support for Operating Community Schools, FY 77 Low estimate numbers, percent operational		State support	High estimate numbers percent operational		State support
Anchorage	$480,855.30	53	15	28%	$134,639.40	20	37.7%	$181,282.44
*Elemendorf-Ft. Rich.	45,750.00	9	5	55	25,462.50	9	100	45,750.00
*Contract Schools								
Bristol Bay	8,385.22	3	3	100	8,385.22	3	100	8,385.22
Cordova	13,561.05	2	2	100	13,561.05	2	100	13,561.05
Craig	4,481.66	1	1	100	4,481.66	1	100	4,481.66
Dillingham	12,664.16	2	2	100	12,664.16	2	100	12,664.16
Fairbanks	159,942.30	16	3	18.75	29,989.18	7	43.7	69,894.78
*Eielson-Ft. Wain.	51,732.10	7	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Galena	5,572.66	2	2	100	5,572.66	2	100	5,572.66
Haines	9,681.42	2	2	100	9,681.42	2	100	9,681.42
Hoonah	6,390.78	2	2	100	6,390.78	2	100	6,390.78
Hydaburg	3,735.15	2	0	0	0.00	2	100	3,735.15
Juneau	69,877.03	9	5	55	38,432.36	7	77	53,805.31
Kake	5,602.95	1	0	0	0.00	1	100	5,602.95
Kenai	99,475.12	22	6	27	26,858.28	10	45	44,763.80
Ketchikan	43,855.74	6	0	0	0.00	4	66	28,944.78
King Cove	4,921.29	2	2	100	4,921.29	2	100	4,921.29
Klawock	1,594.04	1	0	0	0.00	1	100	1,594.04
Kodiak	44,324.55	12	4	33	14,627.10	8	66	29,254.20
Mat-Su	58,490.46	9	3	33	19,301.85	5	55	32,169.97
*Contract Schools								
Nenana	6,926.05	2	2	100	6,926.05	2	100	6,926.05
Nome	22,889.83	2	2	100	22,889.83	2	100	22,889.83
North Slope	34,611.43	2	2	100	34,611.43	2	100	34,611.43
Pelican	1,611.74	1	0	0	0.00	1	100	1,611.74
Petersburg	11,948.40	2	0	0	0.00	2	100	11,948.40
Selawik	7,344.06	1	1	100	7,344.06	1	100	7,344.06
Sitka	31,853.30	5	0	0	0.00	4	80	25,482.64
Skagway	5,279.79	2	0	0	0.00	2	100	5,279.79
St. Mary's	5,097.78	1	1	100	5,097.78	1	100	5,097.78
Unalaska	4,797.75	1	0	0	0.00	1	100	4,797.75
Valdez	22,459.50	2	2	100	22,459.50	2	100	22,459.50
Wrangell	12,591.44	2	2	100	12,591.44	2	100	12,591.44
Yakutat	5,318.64	1	0	0	0.00	1	100	5,318.64
DISTRICT TOTAL	$1,303,622.77	156	69	44%	$573,594.02	113	72%	$938,608.39

Table A, Page 1

School District	Amount of Planning Grant Requested 1/30/76	Amount of Planning Grant Awarded 1/30/76	Estimated Number of Operating Community School units in FY 77 low	high	Attendance Units	Preliminary Computation of Entitlement Foundation Program 1976-77 fiscal year	1% of the Preliminary Computation of Entitlement
Anchorage	$60,403.60	$40,000.00	15	20	62	$48,085.530	$480,830.30
*Elmendorf-Ft. Rich.						$ 4,575,000	45,750.00
*Contract Schools						1,475,000	
Bristol Bay	10,000.00	7,500.00	2	2	3	838,522	8,385.22
Cordova	6,500.00	5,000.00	2	2	2	1,356,105	13,561.05
Craig			1	1	1	448,166	4,481.66
Dillingham	9,000.00	7,000.00	2	2	2	1,266,416	12,664.16
Fairbanks	9,935.29	8,000.00	3	7	23	15,994,230	159,942.30
*Eielson-Ft. Wain.			0	0	0	5,173,218	51,732.18
Galena			1	1	2	557,266	5,572.66
Haines	4,600.00	3,800.00	2	2	2	968,142	9,681.42
Hoonah			1	1	2	639,078	6,390.78
Hydaburg			0	1	2	373,515	3,735.15
Juneau	9,045.00	8,000.00	5	7	9	6,987,703	69,877.03
Kake			0	1	1	560,295	5,602.95
Kenai	17,992.00	7,050.00	6	10	22	9,947,512	99,475.12
Ketchikan			0	4	6	4,385,574	43,855.74
King Cove	2,530.00	funded via ABE	1	1	2	492,129	4,921.29
Klawock			0	1	1	159,404	1,594.04
Kodiak	16,858.35	10,000.00	4	8	12	4,432,455	44,324.55
Mat-Su	9,975.00	7,600.00	3	5	9	5,849,046	58,490.46
*Contract Schools						25,938	
Nenana			1	1	2	692,605	6,926.05
Nome	17,954.00	12,254.00	2	2	2	2,288,983	22,889.83
North Slope	27,060.00	15,600.00	2	2	2	3,461,143	34,611.43
Pelican			0	1	1	161,174	1,611.74
Petersburg			0	2	2	1,194,840	11,948.40
Selawik			1	1	1	734,406	7,344.06
Sitka			0	4	5	3,185,330	31,853.30
Skagway			0	1	2	527,979	5,279.79
St. Mary's	4,313.50	4,000.00	1	1	1	509,778	5,097.78
Unalaska			0	1	1	479,775	4,797.75
Valdez	5,850.00	3,000.00	2	2	2	2,245,950	22,459.50
Wrangell			1	1	2	1,259,144	12,591.44
Yakutat			0	1	1	531,864	5,318.64
TOTALS	$212,016.74	$138,204.00	58	96	156	$131,863,215	$1,303,622.77
AUBSD TOTAL	39,431.00	22,500.00	102	116	133	33,916,158	339,161.58
TOTALS	$251,447.74	$160,704.00	160	212	289	$165,779,373	$1,642,784.35

* Contract Schools. Full cost is assumed by the State

February 20, 1976

Projected Number and Amount of State Support For
Operating Community Schools, FY 77,
at the One Percent Level

Table A (all Districts) and Table B (Regional Education Attendance Areas) include the following information:

1. Planning and development grants requested and awarded, 1/30/76.

2. High and low estimate of the number of operating community school units in FY 77.

3. Total number of attendance units.

4. Preliminary computation of entitlement, foundation program.

5. One (1%) percent of the entitlement.

6. Low and high estimate of the number of operational units, the percent that would be operational community schools, and the amount of state support for operating the estimated community school units, FY 77.

DISTRICTS BY SIZE (Revised End of 1st Quarter ADM 1976-77)

1. Districts which have had direct personel contact with Department of Education community education staff prior to January 1976.

2. Districts which probably will be operating community school units in FY 77.

			Attendance Units
1,2	Anchorage	38,557	62
1,2	Fairbanks	12,063	23
1,2	Kenai	5,099	22
1,2	Juneau	4,259	9
1,2	Mat-Su	3,174	9
1,	Ketchikan	2,665	6
1,2	Kodiak	2,113	12
1,	Sitka	1,748	5
1,2	North Slope	1,054	2
1,2	Nome	960	2
1,2	Valdez	832	2
1,	Petersburg	628	2
2,	Wrangell	591	2
1,2	Cordova	557	2
1,2	Haines	478	2
1,2	Dillingham	407	2
1,2	Hoonah	257	2
1,2	Bristol Bay	247	3
	Skagway	230	2
	Kake	198	1
1,2	Selawick	197	1
1,2	Nenana	190	2
1,2	Craig	151	2
	Yakutat	149	1

			Attendance Units
1,2	Galena	146	2
	Unalaska	124	1
	Hydaburg	122	1
1,2	King Cove	120	2
1,2	St. Mary's	109	1
	Klawock	64	1
	Pelican	40	1

SELECTED STATISTICS: REGIONAL EDUCATION ATTENDANCE AREAS

REAA	Number of Communities	Enrollments			No. of Sections	No. of Sch. Bd. Seats
		Total	Communities Smallest	Largest		
1. Northwest	10 (9)[1]	612	13	118	3	11
2. Bering Straits	16 (6)	185	6	69	9	11
3. Lower Yukon	12 (6)	218	29	47	4	9
4. Lower Kuskokwim	24 (4)	1391	17	1253	6	9
5. Upper Kuskokwim	8 (6)	245	11	105	4	7
6. Nushagak-Bristol Bay	11 (11)	540	15	142	2	7
7. Lake/Peninsula Bristol Bay	15 (15)	381	9	70	3	5
8. Aleutian Chain	8 (8)	221	9	130	4	5
9. Pribilof	2 (2)	185	38	147	2	5
10. Adak (Military base)	1 (1)	660	-	-	0	7
11. McGrath	9 (7)	270	11	111	5	7
12. Middle Yukon	11 (11)	632	12	148	3	9
13. Upper Yukon	9 (7)	303	8	209	3	7
14. Upper Railbelt	10 (4)	357	11	170	4	7
15. Upper Tanana West	4 (3)	858	12	506	0	7
16. Upper Tanana East	12 (5)	390	21	221	4	7
17. Copper River	8 (6)	748	16	438	3	7
18. Northern Panhandle	5 (4)	113	8	87	3	5
19. Southern Panhandle	14 (14)	350	8	103	2	5
20. Southeast	2 (2)	420	74	346	0	5
21. Chugach	4 (2)	48	17	31	2	5

[1](Number of communities with currently operating state supported schools)

31-12-75

Grant Requests

Planning and development grants were awarded to the following communities on January 30, 1976 to help them establish an effective plan to operate a community education program in their community.

Alaska Unorganized Borough Schools	REQUESTED	ALLOCATED
1. Aniak	$ 3,020.00	$ 2500.00
2. Angoon	4,000.00	3000.00
3. Bering Straits/Shishmaref	17,411.00	8000.00
4. Southwest/Illiamna Region Schools	15,000.00	9000.00
Independent Districts		
5. Anchorage	60,403.60	40,000.00
6. Bristol Bay	10,000.00	7500.00
7. Cordova	6,500.00	5000.00
8. Dillingham	9,000.00	7000.00
9. Fairbanks-North Star	9,935.29	8000.00
10. Haines	4,600.00	[illegible]00.00
11. Juneau	9,045.00	8000.00
12. Kenai	17,992.00	7050.00
13. King Cove	2,530.00	funded through ABE
14. Kodiak	16,858.35	10,000.00
15. Mat-Su	9,975.00	7600.00
16. Nome	17,954.00	12,254.00
17. North Slope	27,060.00	15,000.00
18. St. Mary's	4,313.50	4000.00
19. Valdez	5,850.00	3000.00
Totals	251,447.74	160,704.00

CHAPTER 32. COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Section
10. Scope of State Assisted Projects
20. Community Education Grant Application
30. Definitions

4 AAC 32.010. SCOPE OF STATE ASSISTED PROJECTS. (a) Community school grants are made to school districts for planning, establishing, expanding, improving or maintaining community education programs. Planning grants will be made to help districts and communities to develop community education programs.

(b) Grants are for a period of up to one year. Subsequent applications must be submitted and will be evaluated in the same manner as initial grant applications. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

AUTHORITY: AS 14.07.060
AS 14.36.040

4 AAC 32.020. COMMUNITY EDUCATION GRANT APPLICATION. (a) The commissioner will, in the exercise of his discretion, award a planning grant to a district upon an application submitted to him which contains, in narrative form the following:

(1) objectives for the planning process;

(2) procedures, strategies, and activities for accomplishing the objectives;

(3) a time-line for accomplishing the objectives;

(4) an evaluation design providing for the collection, verification and analysis of data to measure the extent to which the objectives are accomplished by the program;

(5) a proposed budget, indicating the amount of grant funds requested; and

(6) a committment to report to the commissioner the results of the planning effort.

(b) As necessary, incomplete and otherwise unapprovable applications will be returned to the applicant for modification. Unfunded applications will be reviewed by the department with comments provided for future use by the applicant. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

AUTHORITY: AS 14.07.060
AS 14.36.040

4 AAC 32.030. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise,

(1) "community education" means a "community school program" as defined in AS 14.36.070;

(2) "district" means a city or borough school district, or a regional educational attendance area;

(3) "program" means a community education program which meets the requirements set forth in section 20 of this chapter;

(4) "public facility" means a facility owned or operated by the state, or a political subdivision of the state. (Eff. / / ,Reg.)

AUTHORITY: AS 14.07.060
AS 14.36.040

STATUS OF ANCHORAGE SCHOOLS
REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF
COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Elementary Schools

Airport Heights.....Developing without planning funds
Baxter .....Developing without planning funds
Campbell.....Grant request - $2,000.00
Chugiak Elementary .....Grant request - $8,399.00
Denali .....Grant request - $3,000.00
Fairview .....Grant request - $10,500.00
Huffman .....Grant request - $4,505.80
Inlet View .....Grant request - $3,578.00
Mountain View .....Developing without planning funds
Nunaka Valley .....Operational
O'Malley .....Grant request - $4,505.80
Ptarmigan .....Grant request - $6,110.00
Rabbit Creek .....Operational
Sand Lake .....Operational
Scenic Park .....Operational
Susitna .....Grant request - $5,520.00
Tudor .....Operational
Turnagain .....Operational
Willow Crest .....Operational
Wonder Park .....Grant request - $4,735.00

Secondary Schools

Service/Hanshew .....Operational

Elmendorf

Sunflower/Orion/Mt. Spurr .....Combined grant request - $6,150.00
Aurora .....Grant request - $1,900.00

Fort Richardson

Arcturus .....Semi-operational
Ursa Major .....Semi-operational
Ursa Minor .....Semi-operational
J.F. Kennedy .....Semi-operational

Elementary Schools with no known Community Education activity

Abbott Loop
Birchwood
Chester Valley
Chinook
Chugack
College Gate
Creekside Park
Eagle River
Girdwood
Government Hill
Homestead
Lake Otis
Muldoon
Nortn Star
Northern Lights
Northwood
Ocean View
Rogers Park
Taku
Whaley Center
Williwaw
Gladys Wood
Woodland Park

1/29/76

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

POUCH 6-650 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502

February 4, 1976

Dear Friend:

At our meeting regarding the Community Education Grants, those persons present decided upon the following method for expending the $40,000 which is being allotted to Anchorage for planning.

The expenditures will be made in three phases. In Phase I each school which submitted a planning grant will receive a flat $1,727, to be expended as that unit principal sees fit. An additional $1,300 will be granted to the three schools outside the jurisdiction of the Anchorage Parks and Recreation Department as they will not be eligible for Phase III, outlined below. Three schools which are actively seeking operational grants from the Municipality, but did not apply for planning funds from the State, will be granted $234 each for one person to attend the Community Education Conference in Juneau.

Phase II will be a program of general awareness which will be available to all the eleven schools submitting grants as well as any others who may be interested in implementing a community education program in the future. The main expenditure in this phase will be the hiring of a temporary, full-time Planning Coordinator who would act as a planning consultant to any communities who request his time. His or her assistance could be in the form of providing speakers, assisting in community organizing, conducting surveys, arranging workshops, showing films, etc.

Phase III would be an intensive training effort to be concentrated in those four schools selected as the next community school sites by the Anchorage Municipality during this school year. This intensive training would include sending two people from each of those four communities to a training workshop in Flint, Michigan and arranging workshops on specific subjects appropriate to those four neighborhoods.

Following is a budgetary breakdown of the proposed expenditure of the planning funds.

Please submit a revised budget for the planning program in your unit based on the figures in the table. If part of your plan includes attending the Community Education Conference in Juneau on March 13, that expense should be included in your budget. Please have the revised budget to this Department (Attn: Tom Laing) no later than February 17.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the above, please feel free to contact me at 274-2625, ext. 365.

Sincerely,

Tom Laing

Tom Laing

cc: Bob Robertson
Dick Blue
Cliff Hartman
Carl Pohjola

PHASE I (INDIVIDUAL UNIT PLANNING)

Planning	Amount Granted
Campbell	$1,779
Chugiak	3,079*
Fairview	1,779
Huffman	1,779
Inlet View	1,779
O'Malley	1,779
Ptarmigan	1,779
Sunflower	3,079*
Wonder Park	1,779
Susitna	1,779
Aurora	3,079*
	SUB-TOTAL $23,469

* An extra $1300 is allowed for those schools not eligible for Phase III of the planning program.

Conference	
Airport Heights	$ 234
Baxter	234
Mountain View	234
	SUB-TOTAL $ 702

PHASE I TOTAL $24,171

PHASE II (GENERAL AWARENESS)

Temporary, full-time planning co-ordinator (5 months)	$3,330
Materials	200
Workshops (travel & misc.)	950

PHASE II TOTAL $9,480

PHASE III (INTENSIVE TRAINING)

Two persons to Flint training for each of 4 new Community Schools	$5,200
Materials	200
Workshops (travel, misc.)	950

PHASE III TOTAL $6,350

GRAND TOTAL $40,001

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISION

Proposed Budget for New Community Schools

Acct.	#11-98.02		Amount
5001	Salaries		$19,488
5015-40	Fringes		3,872
5105	Advertising Other than Legal		500
5130	Liability Insurance		270
5140	Postage		150
5145	Printed Material Other than Office Supplies		50
5160	Office Supplies		200
5235	Telephone		720
5474	Other Supplies		200
5483	Mileage		400
5599	Contractual Services, Other		1,018
5930	Office Equipment		
	desk	$330	
	file cabinet	180	
	chair	140	
	typewriter	400	
			1,050
	#11-98.01		
5001	Administration 1/12 of Community Schools (Supervisor Salary)		2,082
	TOTAL		$30,000

2-1-75

02-001B (REV. 08-73)

HB-239	Init.
Commissioner	
Deputy Commissioner	
Administrative Director	
Aviation	
Buildings	
Communications	
Marine Transportation	
Water & Harbors	
Fiscal	
Leasing	
Personnel	
Property & Supply	
Payroll	
Mail & Records	

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

TO: Donald Harris
Commissioner
Department of Public Works

DATE: February 11, 1975

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Avrum M. Gross
Attorney General

By: Dickerson Regan
Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: SOSS School Construction by Second Class Cities

RECEIVED
FEB 11 3 12 PM '75
STATE OF ALASKA
DEPT. OF
PUBLIC WORKS

Regional Housing
Ch. 123 - SLA 71 Ref. Sec. 18.55.995

This is our reply to a question you asked orally.

In the absence of special legislation in our opinion the Department of Public Works is not free to delegate the construction of school buildings to communities. Specifically the question you raised was whether funds for construction could be granted to second class cities for SOSS schools under ch. 142, SLA 1974, the 1974 bond authorization act for rural school construction.

The most specific impediment is Section 33 of ch. 46, SLA 1970, the act which created the SOSS Corporation. This section provides:

> Section 33. The ownership of land and buildings used in relation to state-operated schools remains vested in the state, and use permits shall be given to the Alaska State-Operated School System. Construction required by the Alaska State-Operated School System shall be performed by the Department of Public Works. (Underlining added)

Because of the imperative wording of Section 33 quoted above and further because of various provisions in AS 35.05.010, AS 35.05.030(1), AS 44.43.020 and AS 44.43.030, we do not find sufficient authority under existing law to permit the department to grant the construction funds.

Second class cities have the power under AS 29.48.-010(4):

> to enter into agreements including those for cooperative or joint administration of any functions or powers with a local government, with a state or with the United States;

and the Department of Public Works has the power under AS 35.05.-040(7) to:

> (7) enter into contracts or agreements relating to public works with . . . political subdivisions. . .

but we do not think these two sections negate the mandatory terms of Section 33 quoted above. We think special statutory authority is needed, and a draft bill for your consideration is attached.

Of course introduction of such a bill will require governor's office approval, as with all administration bills.

DR:jf

Attachment

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 49 / KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752 / TELEPHONE (907) 442-3261

March 18, 1975 NANA-75-066

Senator Frank Ferguson
Representative Brenda Itta
Representative Lawrence Davis
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear

The NANA Regional Corporation supports Senate Bill No. 239 and No. 240 which would provide higher education delivery systems in Alaska.

We request that any support and consideration on the mention bills be given proper attention.

Respectfully,

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.

Albert P. Adams
Vice President Operation

APA/dcs

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Hugh Malone
State House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature

DATE : March 1, 1976

FROM: Chris Roust
Facilities Coordinator
Department of Education

SUBJECT: School Construction Projects

The following is submitted in reply to a request by your Aide, Jim Rhode, for a list of recent school construction projects which have had cost overruns. Most of the projects listed are in Chapter 142 SLA 1974 (1974 General Obligation Bonds) as they are the most recent authorizations.

Please be aware that not all cost overruns must be covered by additional funds. Many of the negotiated items to bring a project within the available funds do not affect the functional use of the facility, which may have been overdesigned. At times, a readjustment of the budget for design, administration and inspection has added many dollars to a construction budget. Equipment funds are often used to finance an award, and at the end of a project are sometimes partially replenished from the contingency budget for that project, or are supplemented by operating funds. Another source of funds to supplement an original authorization is to seek the Governor's authority to reallocate funds from projects within a bond issue which have been awarded for less than the budget authorized to them. An example was the award of Kongiganak School by use of excess funds from four other projects. Generally, however, with present bidding techniques used by the Department of Public Works, there are more funds in the overrun column than in the excess column. We estimate that the schools with asterisks will need additional funds, but the actual amounts may be different from the negotiated amounts. Also, we may be able to cover some of the overruns with excess funds from other projects yet to be bid under Chapter 142.

* Indicates project is above authorized amount. Does not anticipate funds beyond this original bond issue -

HB 619
620

School	Construction Budget	Low Base Bid Award (No Alternates)	Amount Negotiated	Amount to Complete Program As Designed
-Already Bid & Awarded-				
Kivalina	1,796,000	1,869,500	73,500	
*Shungnak	2,188,000	2,225,000	37,000	
*Shishmaref	1,946,000	2,078,000	132,000	
Kongiganak	1,720,000	2,034,400	314,400	
Fort Yukon	666,500	691,600	25,100	
*Tanana	339,000	396,000	57,000	
Dot Lake	388,000	327,044	60,956	
Tri-Valley (Healy)	1,122,000	1,235,000	113,000	
Delta	1,017,000	1,322,092	305,092	
*Angoon	562,000	621,000	59,000	
Mentasta Lake	198,500	211,651	13,151	
*Prince of Wales (Craig)	793,000	829,000	36,000	642,573
*Hydaburg	446,790	433,565	-0-	436,900
-To be Bid-				
*Kipnuk	767,000			
*Akiak	508,000			
*Gambell	1,092,200			
*Savoonga	1,249,000			
*Manckotak	304,000			

Kwkluk & Nunapichuk not in 1972 Issue - requested in 619

Tape 2315 consider funding left over schools in separate bills -

Original 10 schools (Kipnuk / Akiak / Gambell / Savoonga / Manckotak) bid - Funding for this bid awarded next month -

1.4 need 1.6 need.

$600,000 still needed

$840,000 amount left for reallocation after projects planned for Gambell and Savoonga - (on Kipnuk -)

Many other projects are undoubtedly under funded. The architects sometimes realized this and simply reduced the program space to meet the budget. Such schools will be over crowded and will not be able to offer complete curricula. Some villages will be vocal and request or demand more space, while others will silently suffer the results of such inequity, with nothing to which to compare their school.

The amount of funds needed to complete a project is difficult to estimate. A contractor will seldom hold his bid prices for longer than 30 days, which indicates his uncertainty as to future material and labor costs. Also, with no clear guidelines or program to evaluate, it is difficult to support or disagree with the amount of space in the architect's design. We do not have sufficient information in this office to determine the cost of the space or equipment which may be needed to provide adequate space at each project location.

It should be noted that in the next bond issue, funds are currently allocated by site or REAA. However, the figure of $200 per square foot was proposed by the Department of Education as a statewide average cost of construction using the present bidding system over the 1977-1978 construction seasons. Each project will vary significantly in square foot costs, depending upon the following factors:

1. Location of and transportation to the site.

2. Size of the project.

3. Amount of specialized space such as science space, kitchens, water safety (swimming) tanks.

4. Need for utility systems--Does the village have a sewage disposal system, water system, electrical power, or will the school supply the village.

5. Remodeling existing space can be much less costly.

6. Bidding techniques can vary the costs of construction in excess of 30%.

The Department of Education assumed the construction function of state-operated schools in July 1975. There was not sufficient time to estimate the individual project costs for over 100 villages for the FY 1977 budget, so we proposed a grant fund based on the total number of unhoused secondary students, multiplied by 150 square feet per student, multiplied by $200 per square foot. Programs based

upon the 150 square feet and other standard design features would then be developed in each prioritized village, and the final budget would be established at the time of construction contract award. In this way, each school would be adequate and yet not "gold plated," as can happen if excess funds are allocated to a specific project.

A multiplier per REAA is being developed which can help to reduce the area differentials, but the other factors listed above will have a significant effect on how much of a facility will be provided at each location. I fear that many villages will be coming back to the state in 1978 with requests to make their schools adequate based upon what the villages in other REAA's received. An example may be that all the projects in one REAA are large, with foundation problems and the need for complete utility systems, which results in an overall lower number of square feet per student. With 21 REAA's, it will be difficult to average the cost of various site situations over the smaller regions which have only a couple of projects to average.

A village will expect to receive whatever an architect designs. The State-Operated Schools System encountered difficult problems by allowing the architects freedom to design much more space than the budget would cover. We hope that the REAA's or the Department of Public Works will have sufficient professional staff to control the development of the building programs, rather than face the difficulties which SOS and the North Slope Borough have faced recently in their school building programs. It seems that everyone would be happier if the control was on the program space rather than on the budget per project. The cost of a project cannot be adequately estimated until a complete program, site selection, utility inventory, and bidding techniques are established. We feel that the decisions should be made locally, but the Legislature must make the overall decision of the funding level for a specific budget year, and therefore must ultimately decide which schools will be built. It seems that the Department of Education is best equipped to recommend the priorities from the total requested by the REAA's. REAA priority lists should not be altered. We do feel, however, that the REAA's should follow guidelines as to the emergency, health and safety projects, plus the amount of space and quality of that space (not the budget), which will qualify for state funding. It should be realized that this method of space rather than fund allocation must face at least one program review, as the facility could be designed to virtually eliminate operating expense by increasing the construction cost. Since we are dealing with state-financed and state-owned facilities, we feel that the funds must be wisely spent for facilities to house educational programs on an equitable basis.

cc: Glen K. Vernon

CR:br

COOK INLET LAND TRADE

David Jackman
February 25, 1976

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE COOK INLET LAND TRADE

Simply a bad deal for the state

For all its alleged complexity, the proposed Cook Inlet land trade is not that hard to understand. In return for 52 townships (approximately 1.2 million acres) of federal lands that are mostly remote and of questionable value, the state is giving the federal government 21.5 townships (approximately .5 million acres) of very valuable lands that the federal government will in turn use to solve two nettlesome federal problems:

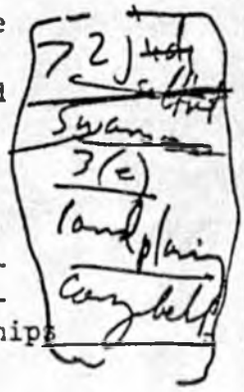
1) The four-year dispute over the adequacy of the lands withdrawn by the Interior Department for the satisfaction of Cook Inlet Native Corporation's land selection rights; and

2) The need to get private ownership (in the form of pending Native corporate land selections) out of the Lake Clark area, so that the National Park Service will have a more salable national park proposal for the d-2 lands in that area.

The 21.5 townships the state is giving up are located on the Kenai peninsula (5 townships), in the Mat-Su Valley (3 townships), and in the Beluga area across northern Cook Inlet from Anchorage (13.5 townships). All of these areas are within zones very favorable for the occurrence of oil and gas, and the Beluga area is also a known coal area with reserves of immense proportions. All of these lands are low-lying and well-suited for future settlement. Furthermore, because they are located near the population centers of southcentral Alaska, they also have extremely high importance for recreation and public use by the common man who cannot afford to fly-in long distances.

The 52 townships the state will receive in exchange are for the most part quite remote, have little income producing potential, and are of relatively little value for either future settlement, the protection of state wildlife resources, or even public recreational use. Half of these lands (26 townships) are located in the Mulchatna river drainage northwest of Lake Iliamna. Another 7 townships are located in the adjacent Tutna Lake area approximately 25 miles west of Lake Clark.

Eleven townships will be adjacent to Kamishak Bay on the west coast of Cook Inlet, southwest of Augustine Island. There will also be 8 townships in the Talkeetna Mountains and the 4,000 acre Campbell tract in the Anchorage bowl.



There are many other aspects of this trade to be reviewed, but the basic inequality of the land values alone is enough to condemn it. To put it in perspective, consider one of the worst hypotheticals advanced by proponents of the trade: that Cook Inlet Inc. wins its law suit on appeal (it has already lost at the trial level), and that Interior is also ordered to break its 1972 agreement with the state and make state selected lands available for Cook Inlet's regional selections. Cook Inlet is due to receive approximately 54 townships total. At least 20-30 townships presently withdrawn from federal lands are probably acceptable to Cook Inlet region. Therefore, at most, 24-34 additional townships would then be made available from remote, generally lower-value state-selected lands, either in the area across the Alaska Range toward the Stony River country or northwest of the Susitna valley toward Denali.

According to any scale of values these 24-34 townships would be worth far less than the 21.5 townships the state plans to give up in the proposed trade. It is worth re-emphasizing that we would be less out-of-pocket with this "worst hypothetical" than with the proposed trade, and even the advocates of the trade place the likelihood of this hypothetical at less than 20 percent.

The Campbell Tract

In contrast with the other lands to come to the state, the 4,000 acre Campbell tract in the heart of the Anchorage bowl is valuable land of the first order. But even this benefit is more apparent than real because either the state or borough was almost certain to get this tract anyway, and in any event it had clearly been placed off limits for Native selection by the federal government. So here as elsewhere throughout this trade we are getting lands we would likely get anyway, and protecting public interests that were already protected.

Even advocates of the trade concede that the state "would stand a respectable chance of obtaining the (Campbell tract) lands at some time in the future" under the federal Recreation and Public Purposes Act. High sources within the Interior Department emphasize that this was almost certainly to be so. These same sources also stated that in earlier discussions between the Interior Department and Cook Inlet Region, Interior announced its firm opposition to this tract being made available for Native selection. The only Anchorage-area tracts that

Interior seriously considered letting the Natives select were Fire Island and surplus lands from Fort Richardson, and these may well still go to Native ownership under the trade agreement.

Much of the Campbell tract was further protected from any possibility of Native selection by the two-mile buffer zone in Section 22(1) of the Settlement Act. Finally, there is every indication that the federal government intended to keep this tract in public open space use because of its importance as a watershed and recreational area. So about all the state "gained" here was the administrative expense and the "pride of ownership".

A Cloud Over the North-South Runway

Another much-touted plus of the proposed trade agreement is that it will insure the early transfer of the Point Woronzof, Point Campbell and Goose Lake tracts to the state. In the words of the agreement, "such lands shall be reserved by the United States for early conveyance to the State for park and recreation purposes...." But this language creates a new problem in view of the importance of the Woronzof tract for the proposed north-south runway at the Anchorage airport.

Without this agreement the state or borough was still very likely to get most of these tracts under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. The terms of that Act are broad enough to permit a "public purpose" such as an airport runway. The more restrictive language regarding "park and recreation purposes" in the proposed trade agreement may well have the effect of blocking such an important public use.

No Special Protection for Fisheries

The importance for the state of getting lands in the Iliamna area has been tied by the advocates of the trade to the protection of Bristol Bay fishery values. Presumably this extra protection would occur through state ownership of the upland drainages adjacent to important spawning streams. So far so good.

However, under the actual terms of the trade, the state will not get a single acre within the Iliamna Lake watershed which is the key salmon producer for the Bristol Bay fishery. The lands the state does receive are in the upper Mulchatna River drainage, an area of very minor importance for the Bristol Bay fisheries.

With or without the proposed trade, the State will have an opportunity, recognized in Section 17(d) of the 1971 Settlement Act, to select lands in the Iliamna drainage within the Bristol Bay village withdrawals after

Native selections are completed. Furthermore, the fishery values of public lands in that area are perfectly well protected with the lands in federal ownership, and nothing significant is gained by transferring them to state ownership. Add to this fact the existence of state regulatory tools such as the Anadromous Fish Stream Act which can be used to protect fisheries habitats.

Out-of-Region Selection Rights

Under the proposed trade agreement, Cook Inlet Region will have an additional three years to identify and select approximately 30 townships of land from available federal lands outside the region. They are prohibited by the agreement from selecting any lands the Federal Government wants, such as d-1 or d-2 lands included in the Secretary's park, refuge, and forest proposals, or any of the d-1 buffer lands around these areas called "zones of ecological concern". This will throw Cook Inlet into those lands that would otherwise be prime candidate areas for State selection. Cook Inlet Region will have the opportunity to take the best available lands from a resource utilization standpoint.

The out-of-region selections constitute a loss to the State because these are lands that otherwise would have been available for State selection. (Approximately 35 million acres of land remain to be selected out of the Statehood Act grant of 103.5 million acres.) Cook Inlet will be looking for the same kind of income-producing resource lands or other valuable lands that would be high on the list for State selection. With respect to the millions of acres that could be nominated under this procedure, there will be a freeze on the processing of any State selections for three years.

Thirty townships broken up in isolated private tracts will create the same kind of land management problems outside Cook Inlet Region that it was the partial purpose of this trade to avoid within this region. So in order to consolidate ownership in the Cook Inlet area, we are furthering a fragmented land pattern elsewhere in the state.

Impact on the Proposed Lake Clark National Park

This trade will make it difficult for the State to ever oppose the establishment of a National Park or other area managed by the National Park Service in the Lake Clark area. The proposal would result in the return of certain key lands around Lake Clark to federal control, and would prevent further Native selections in this area. In the agreement, the Secretary, Cook Inlet Native Corporation, and the State all acknowledge that there are nationally significant resources in the Lake

Clark area, and that the "scenic, recreational and inspirational resources of this area should be preserved." "Nationally significant" is a catch phrase applying to d-2 lands indicating that they should be permanently preserved in federal park or refuge status. Nothing is said of the significant mineral resources in the Lake Clark area.

By the express terms of the agreement, Cook Inlet Native Corporation is bound to publicly support the establishment of such a National Park Service management unit around Lake Clark. There are three other national parks either existing or proposed for the Alaska Range: Wrangell Mountains, Mt. McKinley and Katmai; many view the proposed Lake Clark National Park as a far less justifiable fourth proposal.

Impact on the Kenai National Moose Range

Much of what the conservationists might view as net gains in the Lake Clark area under the proposed trade, they lose in the Kenai Moose Range. Cook Inlet Native Corporation will receive full ownership of 16 sections of key public use lands in the Lake Tustemena area. There will be some restrictions on waterfront development, but basically, these will be private lands. Elsewhere in the Moose Range, Cook Inlet will receive full rights to oil, gas and coal under another 9.5 townships of land.

Why was it necessary for any lands to come out of the Moose Range? In earlier settlement negotiations between Cook Inlet and the Interior Department, before Cook Inlet lost its suit at the trial court level, some lands were offered from the Moose Range. However, this so-called "Frizzel offer" was withdrawn and never re-offered. The legal authority of the Interior Department to ever offer the Moose Range for Native regional selections without Congressional authorization was then and is still seriously questioned. Under the proposed trade the loss of these lands to private ownership in this important recreational area, so heavily used by the Kenai and Anchorage area people, will be irreplaceable.

In-region Selection Pool of Surplus Federal Lands

The Secretary of the Interior, working with the General Services Administration is obligated to try to find 138,240 acres (6 townships) or acre equivalents (in terms of appraised land values figured at $500 an acre) of land within Cook Inlet region made up of odd federal tracts such as lapsed homestead entries, surplus federal lands, or revoked federal reserves. These lands would then be made available for selection by Cook Inlet Region using some of the 30 townships of out-of-region entitlement, and also made available for land exchanges with villages to trade them out of proposed National Park lands on the west side of Cook Inlet.

Some of the federal lands to be included in this pool, without this agreement, would be available for State selection under the 90-day preference right guaranteed in the Statehood Act. These are potentially very valuable lands, and could include tracts such as Fire Island and surplus lands at Fort Richardson. The $500/acre equivalent formula agreed on in the proposal would imply total land values for this 6 township pool of over $69 million, and the State would have the right to veto only 1,500 acres from this pool.

Disposal Without Planning or Classification

As the agreement is written the state does not know exactly what lands will go to Cook Inlet Corporation on the Kenai or in the Mat-Su Valley. The specific lands are to be identified over the next eighteen months "to the extent possible by mutual agreement" from five selection pools: the Point McKenzie pool, the Knik-Willow pool, the Kashwitna pool, the Chickaloon pool, and the Kenai pool. If the state and the Natives cannot agree, then the state identifies one and a half times their entitlement, and Cook Inlet chooses.

This process of mutual agreement may work very well or it may break down completely. It is impossible to know now. In either event eighteen months is hardly adequate time to complete the kind of land use planning and classification process that would normally precede the disposal of such large tracts into private ownership. Private ownership of more land in these areas may make good sense, but the state is losing most of its ability to determine what specific tracts are best suited for private development in terms of local government needs, public services, and provision for recreation and open space lands. It is true that local zoning could serve as a stopgap, but it can never be as effective as a wise and carefully thought out disposal policy.

Swanson River Oil Revenues

Without this proposed agreement, there is some chance that either an administrative or a legislative settlement arrived at by the Federal Government alone might give Swanson River oil revenues to Cook Inlet Region. At present, the State receives 90 percent of these royalty revenues although there is a recent opinion of the U.S. Comptroller General challenging the right of the State to these revenues.

Under this Comptroller General's opinion, the State may lose Swanson River revenues anyway unless the State is successful in legally overturning this opinion. Also, in the absence of a finding by the Secretary that these lands are no longer necessary for the Moose Range, federal legislative action would probably be required to give these subsurface benefits to Cook Inlet Region.

Serious Breach of Public Trust

Aside from its citizens, this state's public land is its most basic asset. It should go without saying that both the legislative and the executive branches should use the highest standard of care in managing or disposing of this land patrimony.

The only standard that presently exists in state law against which land trades can be measured is equal value. This legal standard has always been viewed in the past as meaning equal appraised dollar values. Where this was not possible a cash equalizer was permitted.

Even if we now allow this equal value test to be broadened into a public benefit versus public cost analysis, there has been no such rigorous and complete cost-benefit comparison offered by the administration that can meet even such a liberalized test. Thus we are asked to discard the only standard that presently exists in state law, and to rely on the individual judgement of one or two administrators. To borrow Governor Hammond's analogy of Alaska, Inc., the Cook Inlet trade appears to constitute an unwarranted dissipation of corporate assets.

Better Alternatives Are Still Available

It is simply not true that this agreement must be approved if Cook Inlet is to have a satisfactory resolution of its land selection problems. The federal legislation that authorized the Interior Department's participation in the trade recognized that the parties might not be able to finally agree, and provided full protection for Cook Inlet's selection rights in that event.

This Act requires the Secretary to report to Congress by April 15th of this year on the implementation of this agreement. If there is no agreement at that time, the Secretary must until the end of 1976 hold on to those federal lands that would have gone to Cook Inlet Corporation so that Congress can consider an alternative solution. All of Cook Inlet's original selection rights would be restored, and they would continue to pursue the appeal of their law suit.

The simplest alternative to the proposed trade would be for Interior to simply withdraw additional d-1 and d-2 federal land within Cook Inlet region for Native selection. This would require neither legislation nor a single acre of state land.

Governor 3/e)

A second quite simple alternative is suggested by the proposed trade agreement. Since 30 townships of out-of-region selection rights have already been approved by Congress as a part of this trade, Congress could

pass a two-sentence amendment simply directing the Secretary to specifically withdraw up to 90 townships from within these same d-1 land areas outside the region as an additional deficiency area for Cook Inlet's regional selections. The other regions have already accepted this concept in the present trade, and by requiring the selection area to be identified and narrowed down, state selections would not be frozen over so broad an area.

Conclusion

It is now up to the state legislature to either approve or disapprove this proposed trade. If they choose not to approve it, they may well decide to suggest an alternative that would throw it back into federal hands. Whatever course is taken they must eventually decide the larger issue concerning standards and procedures to govern such trades in the future if the public interest is to be adequately protected.

Poland

Outline for Oral Presentation
February 11, 1976
David Jackman - John Katz
(This outline represents the personal views of the speakers only).

AN ANALYSIS OF ISSUES RELATED TO THE PROPOSED COOK INLET LAND TRADE

Comparative value of lands given and lands received

The State is giving up 21.5 townships of land:
8 townships in Mat-Su Valley and on the Kenai Peninsula,
13.5 townships in the Beluga area.

The State is receiving approximately 52 townships in exchange:
26 townships in the Mulchatna River drainage northwest of Lake Iliamna,
11 townships adjacent to Kamishak Bay (on west coast of Cook Inlet, southwest of Augustine Island),
7 townships in the Tutna Lake area (approximately 25 miles west of Lake Clark),
4,000 acres (.17 township) of the Campbell tract for recreation and public uses only.

ARGUMENT FOR: The State is giving up lands that are already destined for private development and receiving lands that should best be kept in public ownership.

ARGUMENT AGAINST: The State is giving up lands worth far more than those it is receiving, and is losing both future revenues and planning control over the disposal of large tracts of land in the Anchorage Bowl and Kenai Peninsula area.

lue of the Campbell tract

ARGUMENT FOR: "...the State would receive title immediately to the Campbell tract in the heart of the Anchorage bowl...A very conservative figure of three thousand dollars per acre has been assumed for the Campbell tract. This figure has then been discounted fifty percent under the assumption that if the State did not gain immediate title to the area under this proposal, it would stand a respectable chance of obtaining the lands at some time in the future." (These and subsequent quotes are taken from Mike Smith's memorandum of December 6, 1975. The Committee has access to that document and can place these brief excerpts in their fuller context).

ARGUMENT AGAINST: Seven-eighths of this tract was protected from any possibility of Native selection by the two-mile buffer zone in §22(1) of ANCSA. Either the State or borough was very likely to receive this

tract anyway under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Even if this did not occur there is every indication that the Federal Government favors keeping this tract in public open space use due to its importance as a watershed and recreational area.

Protection of Bristol Bay Fishery Values

ARGUMENT FOR: "In the Lake Iliamna and Bristol Bay National Resource Range proposal approximately 15 percent of the lands will be under the control of private Native corporations. The State can more effectively administer to the requirements of its citizens in those areas if it owns the other lands within that region. Additionally, the tremendous dependence upon the salmon fishery resources of that region, and the current responsibility of the State to manage those resources, argue cogently that the State should also control the uplands in that area".

ARGUMENT AGAINST: The State will get no lands at all in the Iliamna watershed which is the critical area for the Bristol Bay fisheries. The lands the State will receive in the Mulchatna drainage are much less important from a fisheries standpoint. Irrespective of the proposed trade, the State will have an opportunity recognized in §17(d) of ANCSA to select lands in the Iliamna drainage within the Bristol Bay village withdrawals after Native selections are completed. The State has other regulatory tools such as the Anadromous Fish Stream Act which can be used to protect fisheries habitats.

Out-of-Region Selection Rights

ISSUE: Under the proposed trade agreement, Cook Inlet Region will have an additional three years to identify and select approximately 30 townships of land from available federal lands outside the region. They are prohibited by the agreement from selecting any lands the Federal Government wants, usch as d-1 or d-2 lands included in the Secretary's park, refuge, and forest proposals, or any of the d-1 buffer lands around these areas called "zones of ecological concern". This will throw Cook Inlet into those lands that would otherwise be prime candidate areas for State selection. As to these lands, State selections could be frozen for three years, with Cook Inlet Region having the opportunity to take the best available lands from a resource utilization standpoint.

ARGUMENT FOR: There are provisions allowing the Secretary of the Interior, after consultation with the State, to submit a list of areas to Cook Inlet Region where approval of out-of-region selections is unlikely. At the end of three years, when the pool of at least 90 townships has been nominated by Cook Inlet Region for selection, State public interests can be further protected by the right of the State to pre-emptively strike 10% of the pool and then by the alternating selecting and striking process.

ARGUMENT AGAINST: The out-of-region selections constitute a loss to the State because these are lands that otherwise would have been available for State selection. (Approximately 35 million acres of land remain to be selected out of the Statehood Act grant of 103.5 million acres). Cook Inlet will be looking for the same kind of income - producing resource lands or other valuable lands that would be high on the list for State selection. With respect to the millions of acres that could be nominated under this procedure, there will be a freeze on the processing of State selections for three years. Thirty townships broken up in isolated private tracts will create the same kind of land management problems outside Cook Inlet Region that it was the partial purpose of this trade to avoid within this region.

Ownership and Control of Key Settlement and Development Lands

ISSUE: Should a private corporation be given control over the timing of development and pattern of disposal for large remaining tracts of land within the heavily impacted Kenai Peninsula and Mat-Su Valley areas?

ARGUMENT FOR: These lands are well-suited for settlement and slated for development anyway. Local sub-division and zoning laws will adequately protect the public interest.

ARGUMENT AGAINST: Control over the pattern and timing of State land disposals is an important public policy tool. The State may want to use or dispose of lands for other than minimum dollar returns. It is in the heavily-impacted, growth areas that the State should be careful to hang on to what public land remains.

Impact on the Proposed Lake Clark National Park

ARGUMENT FOR: The proposal results in the return of certain key lands in the Lake Clark area to federal control and prevents further Native selections in this area. In the agreement, the Secretary, Cook Inlet Region and the State, all acknowledge that there are nationally significant resources in the Lake Clark area, and that the scenic, recreational and inspirational resources of this area should be preserved.

ARGUMENT AGAINST: This trade makes it difficult for the State to ever oppose the establishment of a National Park Service management area around Lake Clark. By the terms of the agreement, Cook Inlet Region is bound to publicly support the establishment of such an area. There are three other National Park proposals for the Alaska Range, and many view Lake Clark as the least justifiable proposal. In order to trade the villages out of Lake Clark, this agreement has become much more complicated than would have been necessary to resolve the regional selection problem alone. Existing village withdrawals are thought to satisfy village selection criteria.

Impact on The Kenai Moose Range

ARGUMENT FOR: Potential inroads into the Moose Range, such as those represented by the "Frizzel offer" for the settlement of the Interior Department's litigation with Cook Inlet Region, have been minimized. Restrictions on surface use and prohibitions on strip-mining will further protect public values on lands that are given up.

ARGUMENT AGAINST: The "Frizzel offer" was withdrawn and not re-offered. The legal authority of the Interior Department to ever offer the Moose Range for regional selections is seriously questioned. Sixteen sections of surface rights in the Tustemena Lake areas still constitute a substantial inroad, and development of the 9.5 subsurface townships could still cause major deterioration of public values.

Value of State Lands in the Beluga Area

ISSUE: Even thought the State may still control the major share of the area coal resource, these 13.5 townships could still represent a substantial future economic loss to the State. In a strict economic sense, the present discounted value of development 15-20 years in the future may be low, but in terms of long-term State interest, it may be highly desireable to have some revenue producing resource ready to bring on line 20 years hence when Prudhoe Bay is winding down. Royalty terms on existing leases could be renegotiated at the end of the initial 20 year terms. Controlling the timing and environmental impacts of coal development would be much easier if the State continued as lessor.

In-region Selection Pool of Surplus Federal Lands

ISSUE: The Secretary in conjunction with the General Services Administration is obligated to try to find 138,240 acres (6 townships) or acre equivalents, in terms of appraised land values (figured at $500. an acre), of land within Cook Inlet region made up of small odd tracts such as lapsed homesteads, surplus federal lands, or revoked federal reserves. These lands would then be made available for selection by Cook Inlet Region using some of the 30 townships out-of-region entitlement, and also made available for land exchanges with villages to trade them out of proposed National Park lands on the west side of Cook Inlet.

ARGUMENT FOR: "...other federal surplus lands and unperfected public land entries which might go to CIRI within the region would be subject to a State veto (for up to 1,500 acres) and/or appeal process to protect State and public interests in these lands. Since the eventual settlement CIRI receives, whether by agreement, legislation, or by court action, will undoubtedly include these lands, the proposal represents the State's only opportunity to participate in protecting the public interests on these lands.

ARGUMENT AGAINST: Many, though not all, of the federal lands to be included in this pool would without this agreement be available for State selection under the 90-day preference right guaranteed in the Statehood Act. These are potentially very valuable lands. The $500/ acre equivalent formula agreed on in the proposal would imply total land values for this 6 township pool of over $69. million.

Swanson River Oil Revenues

ISSUE: Without this proposed agreement, there is some chance that either an administrative or a legislative settlement arrived at by the Federal Government alone might give Swanson River oil revenues to Cook Inlet Region. At present, the State receives 90% of these royalty revenues although there is a recent opinion of the U.S. Comptroller General challenging the right of the State to these revenues.

ARGUMENT FOR: "To the values to be received by the State as estimated above must be added values which, if the proposal is not consumated, might be lost to the State. The two most prominent values in this category are the ninety percent royalty revenues which the State receives from oil production in the Swanson River area of the Kenai National Moose Range...Any estimation of the value of these two possibilities...must assume certain levels of probability...and assumption of a .5 probability does not appear unreasonable...(this) yields an estimated value of $20.5 million".

ARGUMENT AGAINST: Under the present Comptroller General's opinion, the State may lose Swanson River revenues anyway unless the State is successful in legally overturning this opinion. In the absence of a finding by the Secretary that these lands were no longer necessary for the Moose Range, federal legislative action would probably be required to give these benefits to Cook Inlet Region.

Amendment of Statehood Act

ISSUE: Section 6(i) of the Alaska Statehood Act prohibits the State from ever conveying away the mineral estate in State public lands. Under State law, resources are disposed of by lease or location only. The recent amendments to ANCSA include a provision waiving the applicability of ¢6(i) in land trades such as the one proposed for Cook Inlet Region.

ARGUMENT FOR: This amendment will facilitate this trade and future land trades.

ARGUMENT AGAINST: This unilateral amendment of the Statehood Act creates an undesireable precedent. Unlike the treatment of native selection of some State lands under ANCSA, this time there was no formal acquiescence by the State in this federal action. Because the

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

M E M O R A N D U M March 2, 1976

SUBJECT: Cook Inlet Land Trade (Work Order 2316)

TO: Senator Kay Poland
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Billy G. Berrier BGB
Director, Legal Services

As a result of substantial negotiations between the State of Alaska, the United States and the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., an agreement was reached concerning the exchange of land among the parties. Since the agreement is quite complex and has been presented in great detail to your committee I will not attempt to setout the terms except to point out that one essential element of the agreement is the transfer of subsurface lands by the State of Alaska. This transfer is to be made to the United States which will in turn transfer the lands to CRIR.

It is my opinion that under existing state law adequate authority to implement this agreement does not exist and that, therefore, for the State of Alaska to make the conveyances required under the agreement enabling legislation is mandatory.

While it would appear that problems exist under section 6(i) of the Alaska Statehood Act, in my opinion these problems are apparent rather than real. This section provides:

> "(i) All grants made or confirmed under this Act shall include mineral deposits. The grants of mineral lands to the State of Alaska under subsections (a) and (b) of this section are made upon the express conditions that all sales, grants, deeds, or patents for any of the mineral lands so granted shall be subject to and contain a reservation to the State of all the minerals in the lands so sold, granted, deeded, or patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same. Mineral deposits in such lands shall be subject to lease by the State as the State legislature may direct: Provided, That any lands or minerals hereafter disposed of contrary to the provisions of this section shall be forfeited to the United States by appropriate proceedings instituted by the Attorney General for that purpose in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska."

This section is not a prohibition to the State of transfer of mineral rights. It is legally a conditional conveyance to the state, conditioned upon the requirement that mineral lands granted by the state be granted subject to reservation of all the minerals, with the enforcement of the condition being forfeiture of the lands to the United States by appropriate proceedings.

Under this pattern a transfer to the United States is not included. To look at it another way in the direct context of this bill if the section did not apply to the transfer to the United States, then the contemplated transaction is valid and title to the land and minerals passes to the United States; but if it were held that the section does apply to the United States a grant to the United States of the minerals, would be a breach of condition making both lands and minerals subject to forfeiture to the United States. In either event title would go to the United States contingently under the second hyposthesis upon a forfeiture action. It would be an unreasonable interpretation of the section to consider it applicable to transfers to the United States.

In any event, at this stage the question is hypothetical since it would have been removed by passage of HR 6644.

However, passage of the federal act has no effect on the state law. It is clear that the United States does not have authority to override state law in this area, and it is equally clear that in this bill Congress did not attempt to assert such an authority.

In my opinion the transfer of the surface estate contemplated in the agreement is authorized under AS 38.05.315 which provides in relevant part:

> "(a) the lease, sale, or other disposal of state land or resources may be made to a state or federal agency or political subdivision..."

This leaves the question as to whether there is adequate authority to convey the mineral estate. In my opinion there is not.

Alaska law requires reservations of mineral rights to the State of Alaska in any conveyance AS 38.05.125 provides in relevant part:

> "RESERVATION. Each contract for the sale, lease, or grant of state land, and each deed to state land, properties or interest in state land, made under §§315-325 of this chapter or §§45-120 of this chapter, except for those lands originally acquired by purchase, exchange, condemnation, gift, escheat or foreclosure are subject to the following reservations:..."

This section then goes on to setout the wording of the reservation.

Transfers to the United States are specifically included in the section. It should be noted here that the rationale under which transfers to the United States are excluded from the operation of section 6(i) of the Statehood Act is not applicable. Unlike section 6(i), which is a condition on a grant between sovereigns, section 125 is positive law. As the section is worded the mineral reservations apply whether set out in the conveying document or not and would apply ever though the conveying document expressly attempted to convey the subservice estate.

The administration has set out three sources of authority for the proposed land exchange. Two of the three are clearly not relevant to a proposed subsurface conveyance. The authority of the commissioner of natural resources under AS 38.05.020(b)(2) and the authority of the director of the division of lands under AS 35.05.335(a)(14) were cited as authorization. While these do give authority to enter into land trades and agreements this authority is clearly limited to transactions made in accordance with other law. Any contention that these sections authorize either the commissioner or the director to waive positive provisions of law must rest on the fundamentally unsound assumption that, except for these sections, the rest of the title has legal effect only to the extent that the commissioner and director determine that it should have legal effect.

The provisions of AS 38.95.060 especially when considered in the light of the 1972 House Judiciary statement in connection with the bill is relevant, but in my opinion not adequate authority for the proposed land exchange. Paragraph (b) of that section provides:

> "(b) An individual Native (as defined in the federal Act) or a corporation referred to in (a) of this section may exchange land or an interest in land with any other individual Native or corporation referred to in (a) of this section or the state for the purpose of effecting land consolidations or to facilitate the management or development of the land."

The report from House Judiciary Committee accompanying CSHB 731 which was the source of this section, comments on this section as follows:

"AS 38.15.060. Exchange of Land. Under the 1968 state Act, Native corporations were granted the right to obtain state-patented lands near the villages through exchange of lands with the state, with the consent of the Alaska Native Commission. This section revises and relocates those provisions to reflect the form of the federal Act, substituting the consent of the governor for consent of the commission, and adds a provision comparable to section 22(f) of the federal Act which provides for exchanges between the federal government and Native corporations or the state. The principle is

extended in this section to exchanges between Native corporations and the state. A "boot" clause comparable to the federal language is also included. The statehood Act will have to be amended to permit the state to exchange mineral interests, or the Secretary of the Interior will have to consent to being an intermediary under section 22(f) transfers in order to gain full utility from the exchange concept."

In light of these comments, section 22(f) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act must also be looked at. That section provides:

> "(f) The Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Agriculture are authorized to exchange any lands or interest therein in Alaska under their jurisdiction for lands or interest therein of the Village Corporations, Regional Corporations, individuals, or the State for the purpose of effecting land consolidations or to facilitate the management or development of the land. Exchanges shall be on the basis of equal value, and either party to the exchange may pay or accept cash in order to equalize the value of the properties exchanged."

It can and has been, argued that the clearly stated purpose of the Alaska law was to facilitate settlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and, since section 22(f) was specifically referred to AS 38.95.060 gives to the state administration equivalent authority to the authority given to the secretaries under section 22(f).

Although there is logic to this argument, it has extremely serious shortcomings. The most obvious shortcoming is that the language of paragraph .060(b) simply is not as broad as the language of 22(f). Unlike 22(f) which gives direct authority to the secretaries, paragraph (b) on its face gives authority only to the individual natives and native coorporations. The argument by inference is if these are given authority to exchange land or interest in land with the state, the state inferentially must have been given authority under this section to exchange land is somewhat weak but plausable. But the inference that follows, if this section is to be treated as authorization for the proposed transfer, is quite far fetched. That inference is that since the purpose of the act was to facilitate settlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and since the section inferentially authorizes the state to exchange land or an interest in land, it also authorizes the state to transfer any interest they may have in land regardless of other laws. One of the sections necessarily waived would be AS 38.05.125. To accept this hypothesis one would have to accept that by a double pyramid inference the legislature repealed for this specific type case a major state policy embodied both in the statehood act and in state statute. In my opinion this interpretation places far more weight on inferential reasoning and the statement of intent than the reasoning or statement can bear.

A more reasonable interpretation of the legislature's decision not to grant authority commensurate with that granted in section 22(f), (and as noted in the committee report, section 22(f) was before the legislature), is found in the last sentence in the Statement of Intent quoted. That is the transfers of subsurface estates to other than the United States are prohibited by the Statehood Act, no amendment to the Statehood Act had been made at that time leaving a serious problem of possible forfeitures if the problem were dealt with then rather than awaiting possible amendment of the Statehood Act. Under this interpretation, as under the clear language of the statute, the provisions of AS 38.05.125 are unaffected by AS 38.95.060.

Based upon this analysis, it is my opinion that the transfer of the subsurface estate contemplated in the Cook Inlet Land Exchange is specifically prohibited by state law, that this law is uneffected by the federal act, and that if it is desired that the exchange be made enabling legislation will be necessary. At any event, regardless of the legal theory adopted, it is clear that basing title to land of very substantital value upon a legal foundation open to serious question is most unsatisfactory.

Corrective legislation would fall in three classes:

1. General legislation covering all of the land transfers and exchanges that will be necessary in order to fully implement the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, or;

2. Specific enabling legislation for the Cook Inlet Exchange, or;

3. Specific enabling legislation for this exchange with subsequent general legislation.

Although specific enabling legislation for the Cook Inlet Exchange must surmount the constitutional hurdle posed by Article II, Section 19 of the Constitution which prohibits a local or special act if a general act can be made applicable, it would appear that specific enabling legislation to be followed by general enabling legislation is the only practicable course. Both factually and legally, the Cook Inlet Land Exchange is unique. The scope of the problem, the size of the exchange contemplated, the peculiar impact of concentrated selections on the Cook Inlet region, the time parimeters set on this exchange, and the actual and potential litigation make this a special situation. The subject is clearly a matter of statewide interest since highly important economic and planning values are involved and since implementation of the Native Claims Settlement Act is clearly of importance to the state. Further the unusual aspects here are significant and present an insurmountable barrier to action pursuant to a general statute. It would seem clear that under the tests in Boucher v. Engstrom, 528 P2 534 91 (Alaska 1974) and Abrams v. State, 534 P2 91 (Alaska 1975) carefully drawn enabling legislation for this specific transfer would be

upheld. General legislation involves very substantial policy decisions concerning the procedural mechanics by which such transactions will be allowed and consideration of the mechanics, if any, of legislative approval. It may very well be because of the unique nature of large transactions involved in implementing the Settlement Act the legislature may require specific approval by it of certain transfers.

Any specific legislation should (1) contain recitalsrelating to the Cook Inlet Land Trade and what the legislature intends to accomplish by approval of the land trade; (2) a specific waiver of the provision of AS 38.05.125 since this is clearly the major impediment existing currently; (3) a specific waiver of the equal value exchange requirement contained in AS 38.95.060. While arguably this equal value requirement would not apply in any event, the values on both sides of the transaction are of such nature that appraisals would be complex and subject to substantial dispute. For that reason waiver of the equal value requirement removes a cloud which is potentially significant and which could lead to litigation; (4) a general waiver clause of other provisions of law to make it clear that the legislature intends to waive any barriers to the consummation of the transaction.

This memorandum, of course, expresses no opinion as to whether it is desirable that the Cook Inlet Land Transfer be approved, but is intended to sketch the problems in existing law and steps that should be taken if the legislature elects to approve the transfer.

BGB:smh

02-0018

STATE
of ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MEMORANDUM

TO: Guy R. Martin
Commissioner

DATE : December 6, 1975

FROM: Michael C. T. Smith, Director
Division of Lands

SUBJECT: Proposed Cook Inlet Land Trade

PROPOSED COOK INLET LAND TRADE

Brief History

Because of existing federal withdrawals, state land selections and non-Native settlement patterns within Cook Inlet Region, Cook Inlet Region, Inc., unlike the other regional corporations created under ANCSA, has not been able to select lands which it considered of like and similar character under the formulae established by the Act. For approximately three years following enactment of ANCSA, Cook Inlet Region, Inc. ("CIRI") carried on a long series of discussions with the Secretary of the Interior in an attempt to insure its ability to select lands considered of like and similar character. While the Secretary made a number of withdrawal adjustments, he was not able to satisfy the Region and CIRI went to court seeking redress. Discussions continued between the two parties while litigation ensued and in approximately September of 1974, Interior solicitor Kent Frizzel made an offer to Cook Inlet which specified certain lands which the Secretary would convey to Cook Inlet in settlement of the suit. The "Frizzel offer" proposed, in part, to convey to CIRI ten surface and 15 subsurface townships within the Kenai National Moose Range, including the Swanson River oil field, as well as additional federal lands in the then Greater Anchorage Area Borough. These latter lands included certain parcels which had been eyed by the Greater Anchorage Area Borough for public open space and recreation purposes, more specifically Point Woronzof, Point Campbell, and at least a sizeable portion of the Campbell Airstrip tract. The State did not participate in these discussions and thus was not aware of all contents of the

"Frizzel offer" and the tremendous impact that it would have had upon State interests, particularly financially. CIRI declined the initial offer although it apparently later changed its mind. However, the offer had been withdrawn by that time.

The U.S. District Court ruled in favor of the Secretary in February of 1975, by which point CIRI had gone to Congress to gain support for its problem. Congressional support for some form of amelioration of Cook Inlet's troubles was found with Senator Jackson and Congressman Meedis. These Members of Congress, both Chairmen and both strongest and most effective advocates for Natives and Indians in their respective House, have each publically pledged to see that Congress protects Cook Inlet Region's ANCSA rights. This guarantee must be taken very seriously. Proposals were introduced which were essentially identical to the "Frizzel offer" and hearings were scheduled on these bills for May. At the same time, CIRI had indicated that they were going to appeal the District Court decision in the 9th Circuit. At this time, the Alaska Delegation and others in Congress suggested to the State that it explore the possibility of entering the discussions between CIRI and the Secretary to see if some mutually agreeable solution to Cook Inlet's land selection problem could be agreed upon which involved State land. This was suggested for the reason that inadequate Federal land was available in the Region, and this was at the heart of the problem.

The State was thus faced with the following factors:

1. Some seven months previous an offer, largely unacceptable to the State, had been offered by the Secretary without significant notice to the State. Such an out-of-court or pre-legislative action offer might be again proposed by the Secretary without

State participation. This is a risk of not taking any State action.

2. Although CIRI had lost in District Court, its appeal to the 9th Circuit included a request that the court nullify the September 1972 agreement between the Secretary and the State of Alaska which gave Alaska selection rights to lands south and southwest of Mount McKinley National Park which CIRI claimed it should have been entitled to select. Should the court find in favor of Cook Inlet, the Secretary would be directed to make available to CIRI for its selection a more acceptable array of lands. The Secretary might then have to reject the State's approximately 484,000 acre selection in this area in favor of making these lands available to CIRI for selection. Additionally, if this should happen and the Secretary can respond to a reversal by the Ninth Circuit by seeking to recover from the State the 484,000 acres sought by CIRI, he might also be forced to recover, on behalf of other Regions, conservation groups and other parties aggrieved by the September 1972 settlement, the other of the remaining forty-three and one-half million acres covered by the September 1972 State-Federal settlement. Although the State would oppose any such legal result it remains a distinct possibility to this day. It is a risk of taking no action.

3. Assurances had been given by members of Congress (Congressman Meeds and Senator Jackson) that Cook Inlet would receive favorable legislation if their problem could not be settled by other means. The bills before the Congress at that time were essentially identical to the largely unacceptable "Frizzel offer." A similar bill is before Congress today as an alternative to the proposal below, and is a risk of taking no

State action.

4. The Congressional Delegation had asked that the State take a more active role in discussions to seek an equitable solution to the problem.

5. By entering the discussions, the State could seek to effect other land trades within the region which would guarantee certain favorable land ownership patterns as well as bring under state control specified areas which the State wished to select itself, but would be unable to select if a CIRI settlement were finalized without State participation.

On the basis of the above the State began discussions with CIRI and the Department of Interior in approximately April of 1975. The discussions continued, becoming particularly intense preceding the Congressional hearings in the middle of May. Because of the complicated nature of the discussions, and with additional time available following the May hearings, the discussions progressed throughout the summer and early autumn. At each hearing, the State responded to Congressional requests, and testified regarding progress on a negotiated settlement. Each time, the State and the other parties were requested and encouraged to continue the discussions, and were advised of Congressional time restraints. Following Congressional hearings in the latter part of September, the land trade proposal was almost complete and the State publicly presented the proposal on October 2, concomitantly holding numerous briefings of smaller, more specialized groups interested in the trade (borough governments, conservation groups, Chamber of Commerce, Legislators, etc.). A thorough press briefing was also held. Following public input, addtional discussions were held with Cook Inlet Region and the Department of Interior to reflect public sentiment of the

proposal. Details of the public input and subsequent changes in the proposal based upon that input are documented in greater detail below.

Implications

If the State endorses the proposal and it is passed by Congress and implemented, the benefits outlined later will accrue to the State and other parties involved. If the State does not support the proposal, or if the proposal is not implemented for other reasons, a significant number of possible permutations exist with respect to the final outcome of Cook Inlet's selection problem. The four most likely are listed here, but others which would have profound effects are possible.

1. Cook Inlet loses its suit--The CIRI appeal is now in the 9th Circuit. Should the suit ultimately be lost, and no other remedy found, the Region would select according to the withdrawals presently in existence which precipitated the litigation. Selections would be in conflict with over 20 townships the State had previously selected and between 10 to 20 townships that the State would now like to select (including Kamishak Bay which is the prime lower west side harbor site in Cook Inlet). The pattern of Cook Inlet Region selections would be dispersed and would create difficult management patterns throughout the Region. Substantial land would be selected which is deemed more appropriate for public ownership and use (such as the harbor site and lands in the Lake Clark area).

   It should be pointed out that this result is somewhat unlikely, even if the suit is lost, because its loss would very likely precipatate unilateral Congressional action for the reason that these selections are generally regarded as inequitable to the Region.

2. CIRI wins its suit--ramifications of this alternative would depend largely upon the court's directives. Cook Inlet would undoubtedly receive lands of more like and similar character which would be more physically suitable for settlement and development, but such lands are likely to conflict with land uses thought more appropriate by the State. Swanson River revenues might also be included. Sizeable portions of the Kenai National Moose Range, which is also a State wildlife refuge, might be selectable by the Region. The State could lose selections totaling approximately 600,000 acres in the Upper Susitna Valley near Chalatna Lake if the court concurred with one of CIRI's requests for redress (further details are indicated on the attached maps). Much more importantly, the entire Alaska v. Morton out-of-court settlement of September 1, 1972 will be threatened in that the remaining forty-three and one-half million acres of state selected lands pursuant to that agreement would be in jeopardy from other Native regions or other groups who might like to see substantial portions of that state acreage in other ownership.

3. Congressional action--having made commitments to help Cook Inlet, and having waited a considerable amount of time for discussions among the three parties to prove fruitful, Congress might well legislate an alternative amendment over any objections made by the State or others. It is hard to be specific about the form such an amendment might take, however, there is good reason to believe that some alternate form of the "Frizzel offer" might emerge. As discussed earlier, this proposal has extremely unfavorable consequences for the State.

4. Administrative settlement--although the least likely of the four, some administrative settlement between Cook Inlet and the Secretary might be arrived at which would not be in the interests of the state. Past experience indicates that any settlement proposed by Interior must be, because of land availability in the Region, either unacceptable to the Region or if acceptable, then probably extremely unfavorable for the State.

Additionally, certain advantages which the State has been able to gain through the discussions would not accrue. Specifically, the ability of the State to guarantee its selection and ownership of lands in the Talkeetna Mountains, Kamishak Bay and, more importantly, lands in the Bristol Bay areas. If Cook Inlet is forced to select lands in the Lake Clark area, the State's bargaining chip of guaranteeing that those lands remain in public ownership would be lost, and our leverage to bargain decisively for state selection rights within the Lake Iliamna-Bristol Bay proposed National Resource Refuge would be lost. One of the most compelling advantages of this proposal is the leverage which ownership of lands in the Bristol Bay area may give the State in what may be the most important single post-ANCSA federal political decision in the State's history: The 17(d)(2) question.

Basic Objectives Of Proposal

Each of the three parties had its own objectives in the discussions and would emerge with certain specific benefits.

State--The objectives of the State were basically two.

1. State land ownership--by trading 21.4 townships the State would gain selection rights and control substantially larger areas of the Talkeetna Mountains, Chakachamna Lake, Kamishak Bay, and the Lake Iliamna

and Bristol Bay areas. In these cases the State has operated from the standpoint that the State is much more capable, because of governmental infrastructure and location, to more effectively meet the needs of its people by owning these lands than can the federal government which lacks the "local" governmental structure needed to respond effectively to Alaska's needs. The juxtaposition of the Talkeetna Mountains to the rapidly expanding population in southcentral Alaska will become even more critical upon the possible establishment of a new capital city, very possibly immediately adjacent to Talkeetna Mountain lands which CIRI presently plans to select. In the Lake Iliamna and Bristol Bay National Resource Range proposal approximately 15 percent of the lands will be under the control of private Native corporations. The State can more effectively administer to the requirements of its citizens in those areas if it owns the other lands within that region. Additionally, the tremendous dependence upon the salmon fishery resources of that region, and the current responsibility of the State to manage those resources, argue cogently that the State should also control the uplands in that area.

2. Land ownership pattern--as it is the State which must provide those services and governmental functions based upon the land ownership pattern which emerges from Cook Inlet's ultimate selections, it is very much in the State's interest to assure a workable selection pattern. Under the proposal, ownership patterns would:

A. provide CIRI with lands physically well suited to settlement and development.

B. guarantee that such developable lands would be located in close proximity to existing government services and, therefore, significantly reduce future expense in providing communication, education, transportation, and public safety services to these areas.

C. hasten the development of these suitable lands in a much shorter time frame than could be expected for the remote lands which CIRI would otherwise be forced to select.

D. a sophisticated but critical point is the fact that certain State selection rights, such as the 11(a)(1) (ANCSA) issue, will have to be resolved very shortly. The State believes it can select in these areas, and if it prevails, such 11(a)(1) selections, in combination with the selections under this proposal, would result in a highly desirable State resource ownership patter, particularly in the Iliamna area.

It might well be emphasized that, although the State believes that its own ownership in this area is critical, an equally high value must be placed on simple consolidation of ownership under as few owner-managers as possible (regardless of who is the owner). This is so far the reason that it is a "mix" of ownership and management patterns that creates the greatest difficulties over the

long view for a large resource area.

CIRI--The basic objectives of CIRI are to obtain lands of more like and similar character to those historically occupied by their ancestors within the Cook Inlet Basin. The proposal would largely accomplish this, although the Region will have reduced its entitlement significantly in obtaining these more suitable lands and would be taking over 50 percent of its entitlement outside the Region. The benefits to the 6,000+ members of Cook Inlet Region, Inc. would be increased, and as members of the Southcentral Alaska community these benefits would have substantial favorable economic and social impacts upon the State. Most important, the Region would finally have accomplished certainty in its selections, which is extremely important for the stability of the Corporation.

Federal Government--The objectives of the Federal Government were to settle the responsibilities of the Secretary with respect to the requirements of ANCSA and to accomplish this in a manner which would have minimal impacts upon other values for which the Secretary is charged with protection. More specifically, the proposal would permit a more acceptable incursion into the Kenai National Moose Range, thus protecting fish, wildlife and their habitat as well as the substantial recreational values of the Refuge. The proposal would also leave certain key areas in the Lake Clark area under Federal control and management. This makes sense in terms of other Federal ownership in the area. Most important, it would settle with finality one of the most difficult and complex legal and resource issues under ANCSA, one which has

required substantial governmental resources.

Negotiation Process

The first approach to the State requesting State participation in land trade discussions occurred in mid-February when Andy Johnson, President of CIRI, met with the Director at the Division of Lands. Following the loss of its District Court suit, and the resultant hardening of the Department of Interior's bargaining position, Cook Inlet then took the legislative solution route and only occasional discussions among and between the three parties occurred during the remainder of February, March, and early April. However, as it became obvious that a legislative solution not in the State's interest was a real probability, and following a request for State participation during Congressional hearings, a decision was made to pursue discussions concerning the proposed trade. At this time, the Commissioner and Governor were briefed, guidelines and general policies and objectives were set, and authorization was procured.

Somewhat regular meetings began in approximately mid-April and intensified considerably toward the latter part of April and the first week of May. By this time considerable public interest had been generated by media reports of the proposed amendment and the Anchorage Area Borough, in addition to the State, was working with representatives of CIRI on a very regular basis. Discussions on the part of the State were led by the Director of Lands. Staff assistance was requested when necessary and various staff attended certain of the meetings. Other divisions within the Department of Natural Resources, particularly the Divisions of Oil and Gas and Parks were consulted to a significant extent and other departments were asked to input when it was felt certain terms in the discussions affected their areas of interest. The Division of Aviation and the Department of Fish and Game were particularly involved. The ongoing progress of the discussions was regularly transmitted to the Commissioner of Natural Resources.

By the end of the first week in May substantial progress had been made and it appeared that CIRI would be willing to withdraw its proposed amendment on the basis of the tentatively proposed agreement. However, it was explicitly stated to the Region and Interior Department that final State concurrence could not be had until a public review and comment process had been effected. CIRI understood this and agreed to request that Congress not act immediately on their proposed amendment, but rather allow enough additional time for the proposed land trade to be agreed to by all parties. On May 7 a briefing was conducted by the Director of Lands for the Commissioner, the Governor, and the several appropriate department heads in Juneau. On the basis of that presentation and ensuing discussions, the decision was made for the State to also request that Congress refrain from acting on Cook Inlet's proposed amendment immediately and to allow additional time within which the parties could move to a final agreement following public input in Alaska.

On May 16 the Commissioner and the Director presented such testimony to the appropriate House and Senate Interior Subcommittees respectively. Prior to this testimony the three members of the Alaska Congressional Delegation and appropriate staff were briefed in considerable detail concerning the tentative proposal as it then existed.

Shortly following the Congressional testimony, the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. Board of Directors, for internal reasons not fully understood, voted to reject the then existing proposal and this led to an approximately three week period during which little discussion occurred between the State and CIRI. The lack of agreement was based primarily upon the Region's insistence that it ultimately obtain full surface entitlement under ANCSA, even if outside the Region. The State felt that full entitlement in addition to the lands which the State had proposed to trade to CIRI

was unacceptable. The latter part of June, following some Region concession on the full entitlement issue, discussions began again and continued intermittantly throughout July, August, and September as Congressional deadlines for action continued to recede. The extra time available was invaluable in allowing the State to more closely scrutinize various aspects of the proposal and to work with the Interior Department to insure the State could agree with the concessions which Interior was proposing. During this period additional meetings with the Congressional Delegation, other division and departmental staff and representatives from CIRI occurred. Documentation of these meetings is contained in greater detail in the file.

On September 24 additional testimony was presented before Senator Haskell's Interior Subcommittee concerning the proposal. Presentations and discussions were held with various interested parties in Washington, including the Congressional Delegation, and a more detailed presentation concerning the state-federal aspects of the proposal was made by the Commissioner and Director to the Department of Interior's Alaska Task Force.

On September 26 the Director announced that a public briefing of the proposal would be held in Anchorage on October 2 with public testimony to be received orally on October 3 with an additional period for written input. On September 30 a very detailed briefing of the proposal was made to both Division of Lands staff and a second briefing to representatives from other divisions within the Department of Natural Resources and representatives of other State departments. On October 1 another very detailed briefing was given to the Press, radio, and television media. Before the public presentation additional detailed presentations were made to various groups which had expressed considerable interest in the ongoing discussions. These included representatives of three affected municipal governments (Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Kenai Borough),

Legislators, and environmental groups. Public presentation on October 2 and the meeting the following night for public input were very well attended and, in response to requests for a similar hearing in Fairbanks, another presentation was made in Fairbanks on October 7. As a result of the media campaign and the public meetings, significant public input was received and a number of meetings were held between the Director and interested parties as well as several additional detailed briefings to groups specifically requesting them. These latter included the Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, Kenai Borough Assembly, Capital Site Selection Committee, and the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission. A summary of the input from the public and the various interested groups, as well as the State's response to this input, is detailed later.

Specific Nature of Proposal

The proposal is basically composed of three different parts; a State-CIRI agreement, a CIRI-Federal agreement, and a State-Federal agreement. All aspects of each sub-agreement must be executed before the entire proposal would be binding. In essence, the State of Alaska would make available to CIRI State lands which the Region feels are of like and similar character to those lands which it has historically used. In return, the State would fall heir to approximately one-half of Cook Inlet's 12(c) entitlement in the Talkeetna Mountains, Chakachamna Lake, Lake Clark, and the Kamishak Bay areas. The remaining approximately one-half of Cook Inlet Region's 12(c) entitlement would remain in federal hands and the Federal Government would in turn convey to the State an equivalent amount of acreage in the Bristol Bay area. Additionally, the Federal Government would convey to Cook Inlet certain other lands within the region, including lands from the Kenai National Moose Range, as well as a total of approximately 26 townships to be selected from federal lands outside of Cook Inlet Region.

Because certain Cook Inlet Region village selections have or are likely to impact state, federal or CIRI interests related to Cook Inlet's selections, smaller sub-agreement proposals have been discussed with approximately seven villages or groups. These proposals function very rationally within the framework of the Cook Inlet Region selection proposal. Without the inclusion of these sub-agreements the interests of one or more of the three major parties would be likely frustrated by the existing village or group selection patterns.

Attached as Appendix A to this document is a more detailed breakdown of the specific aspects of the "original" proposal as presented publicly on October 2. Each aspect of the proposal was specifically keyed by number to an attached map which shows the location of that particular aspect of the proposal. Each aspect was also briefly explained as it pertained to the overall proposal. With only a few exceptions those aspects were the same ones which we had been discussing since last May and, therefore, there was relatively little new with respect to the proposal at that time. Following public input, as described below, and as a result of the U.S. District Court's finding Salamatof and Alexander Creek as certified villages, the proposal was modified and is shown in its final form under the "Current Status" hearing below.

Characterization of Public and Agency Input

The more or less finalized "original" proposal was presented to state agencies and the public in detail during the first week of October. As a result of this process input was received from many sources, primarily the public. This input was used for a series of additional sessions with CIRI in which significant modifications were made. This resulted in the "modified" proposal described later. The characterization below represents agency and public input with respect to the "original" proposal before modification.

As with the public input, other state agencies generally supported the concept of the State's attempts at insuring rational land ownership patterns. One aspect of the proposal, that of the approximately 12 township selection in the Beluga area, generated significant comment from the Division of Geological and Geophysical Survey as well as the Minerals Section within the Division of Lands. This input, both oral and written, emphasized both the amount of known and inferred coal reserves as well as the potential for coal exploitation under various conditions. While general parameters of the coal resource in the Beluga area had been known during the discussions with CIRI, more detailed and specific input from these agencies was requested and received. The specifics of this input may be found in the case file. Input from other state agencies which requested specific alterations or suggestions, e.g. the Department of Highways, was inputted during the modification discussions and this input may again be found in the file. Other agencies generally expressed approval either orally or written of the basic aspects of the proposal.

Public input following presentation of the "original" proposal came in both oral and written form. The vast majority of respondents indicated favorable support for the concept of the State entering the discussions and the general expression was that, with the exception of certain aspects of the proposal, the overall benefit which accrues to the State outweighed any deficits involved. Against this background of significant public support for the concept of the proposal, eight specific areas were singled out which received comment.

1. Mental Health Lands - Testimony brought out the fact, inadvertently overlooked by all parties, that approximately six and one-half townships from within the original pool of land CIRI could select from in the Beluga area had been selected by the State as mental health lands. Input and interest concerning these lands was received not only at the public hearings but

also through several telephone calls from interested members of the public. It might be noted that this finding alone made the extensive public process invaluable, and demonstrates the need for public exposure on all similar complex issues.

2. Coal Deposits - By far the most controversial aspect brought out by the public hearings and subsequent input concerned the inclusion of the "Beluga Coal Fields" in the proposal. Concern was genuinely expressed, although facts, figures and questions were often uninformed in nature. However, the sum total of input at the public hearings, from interested calls and appearances at the Division of Lands by interested parties, and inquiries from several groups indicated a definite feeling that significant acreage of lands with coal potential were felt to be "too much."

3. Insufficient Time - A number of comments were received which indicated that because of the complexity of the proposal insufficient time was available within which to satisfactorily study and comment. Interested parties were understanding of the fact that the "deadlines" were largely a result of a Congressional time schedule beyond our direct control, but the feeling of inappropriate time constraints was still evident. Later announcements by the State that over five weeks were available for public input ameliorated this feeling considerably.

4. State Agency Input - A few respondents indicated that they felt that insufficient input had been received from some State agencies during the negotiation process. While such comments generally indicated an understanding that specific recommendations from all agencies could not necessarily be accommodated in the proposal, the feelings were that all resource aspects should be addressed equally before a final decision is made on the proposal.

5. Legal Aspects - Two respondents raised the question of the authority of the State to enter into such a proposed trade. Their comments were almost exclusively directed at the authority of the State to alienate sub-surface resources in apparent contradiction to the Alaska Statehood Act and to the process by which "equal value" was determined.

6. Parks and Recreation Protection - A very significant number of respondents indicated approval of those few aspects of the proposal which offered some measure of protection for future open space and/or recreational options.

7. Accelerated Development - Several respondents indicated a favorable disposition to those aspects of the proposal which, by providing the Native corporations with lands appropriately located and suitable for development, would hasten the settlement and development of these lands in a manner which would favorably impact the State's economy. It was also felt that the location of private development in the Cook Inlet basin was appropriate and timely.

8. Extra-Regional Selection - Comments were received from three regional corporations which protested the out-of-region entitlement for Cook Inlet. These comments centered largely on a fear that CIRI's interests would not be compatible with those of Native residents of other regions, particularly with respect to CIRI's responsiveness to their life styles and subsistence needs. A fourth region, however, testified in favor of the proposal.

At a meeting of the Alaska Legislative Council in Anchorage on November 4, a presentation to the Council concerning the proposed Cook Inlet land trade was made by Mr. Harold H. Gallett, Jr. Mr. Gallett was particularly concerned with the Beluga lands aspect of the proposal. Not being familiar with the

"modified" proposal which resulted from public input of the preceding month, Mr. Gallett's presentation unfortunately conveyed some erroneous information. As a result of the presentation and an ensuing discussion, the Council became very interested in the proposal, and a subcommittee, chaired by Senator Kay Poland of Kodiak, was appointed to look into the matter and to report back to the Council. This subcommittee met in Juneau with the Governor, Commissioner of Natural Resources, and Director of Lands on Novem. r 7. In addition to Senator Poland, other Legislators present included Senator Rader and Representatives Smith, Miller, and Specking. The session included a detailed presentation of all aspects of the proposal followed by extensive questioning. The session lasted approximately three and one-half hours. On Monday, November 10, a conference telephone call was held among members of the Legislative Council concerning the proposal and the response of the Council was made in a letter from Council Chairman Genie Chance to Commissioner Martin on November 12. The Council felt that because of the early time deadlines and complexity of the proposal that the Council was in no position to either condone or oppose the trade proposal. Senator Chance did, however, indicate that members of the Council were free to express individual opinions on this or future land trade proposals.

The press was somewhat indecisive in commenting on the entire proposal. The "Daily News" did not discuss specifics, but rather applauded this attempt by government to actively participate in a proposal which would have such a great effect on the State. The "Daily Times" pointed out some of the benefits to be accrued, particularly the aspects of putting lands more suitable for development into native hands at an early time, but also questioned whether all aspects of the trade had been publicized so that a full and complete judgement might be made by the public. More recently, following the interest expressed by the Legislative Council in early November, the "Times" questioned

why the State was even involved in the matter in light of the paper's feeling that the problem was really one between the Federal Government and the Natives.

Generally, press coverage of the entire process has been extensive, and it is safe to conclude that public exposure, for those who chose to follow the issue, was extremely high. The Press briefing given by the State regarding the initial proposal was probably the most extensive ever given on any issue regarding State lands.

Current Status

As a result of public and agency input certain substantial changes were made to the tentative proposal which was made public during the first week of October. In addition, the decision by Judge Gazell in the United States District Court, which found that the villages of Salamatof and Alexander Creek were certified and therefore entitled to select large acreage within areas very important to the agreement, caused other necessary changes to the original proposal since certain aspects of the proposal sought an agreement before a decision was rendered. The significant changes to the "original" proposal, which have resulted in a "modified" proposal, are outlined below.

1. Beluga Area--the original proposal would have permitted CIRI to select 12 townships from a pool of approximately 22.5 townships in the Beluga Area. The modified proposal would permit CIRI to select 13.5 townships out of a pool of approximately 16 townships. The reduced pool reflects the 6½ townships of Mental Health lands which were withdrawn from the pool. This reduction would leave approximately 75 per cent of the measured or indicated coal reserves in State ownership. Despite this very significant diminu-

tion of value to Cook Inlet Region, the modified proposal calls for only 1.5 additional townships which may be selected from the diminished pool. In addition, a much larger area on the coast southwest of the Tyonek Reservation would remain in State ownership for future resource development in that area. Rather than CIRI owning a land corridor from its selected lands to the coast, the State would guarantee a public right-of-way for various resource and other transportation needs.

2. Bristol Bay Area--the original total of approximately 30 townships in the area of the Interior Department's Lake Clark d(2) proposal which were to be traded by the State in return for an equal number of townships in the Bristol Bay Area has been reduced to approximately 25. This change resulted from a determination by the State that it would be of greater benefit for the State to receive title to approximately 5 townships in the Lake Chakachamna Lake area. In addition to the inherent value of these lands, the Interior Department is very interested in these townships for inclusion in its d(2) proposal. For this reason, the State would retain a very strong bargaining position by obtaining title at this time to those lands.

3. Anchorage Bowl Federal Surplus Lands--while the original proposal specifically prevented CIRI from obtaining title to Federal Surplus Lands in the Campbell Tract, Point Campbell and Point Woronzof withdrawals, the modified proposal goes further in also protecting the Goose Lake withdrawal and in guaranteeing transfer of the Campbell

Tract to the State immediately and the Point Campbell and Point Woronzof of those surplus properties to the State or the Anchorage Municipality surplus properties as soon thereafter as possible.

4. Other Federal Surplus Lands Or Withdrawals--the original proposal permitted CIRI to select up to 3 townships of Federal lands in the Cook Inlet region from a pool of Federal surplus property, revoked Federal withdrawals and unperfected public land entries such as homesteads, etc., on an acreage basis. The modified proposal recognizes that such Federal lands may have significant economic values and there is therefore a provision to reduce CIRI's selection entitlement by 1 acre for every $500 of land value selected by CIRI from such Federal lands. In addition, the State is given certain veto and appeal prerogatives to insure that public interests are protected prior to selection by CIRI.

5. Extra-Regional Selections--In response to input by other Native regional corporations which expressed apprehension at CIRI's ability to select lands in close approximation to their land selections, the modified proposal permits affected village and regional corporations outside Cook Inlet to exercise a veto over CIRI's land selections in their 11(a) withdrawals. This will assure the other Native corporations of protection for subsistence, economic or other values. To insure that CIRI would have sufficient lands available to select from, the modified proposal permits CIRI to select from d(1) lands extra-regionally by following a selection process which guarantees both the Federal and State governments a role in determining the location of selections and in protecting each government's own specific interests.

6. Kenai National Moose Range--the District Court's finding that Salamatof is an eligible village immediately impacted the Moose Range with an additional 56,500 acres of selections. Since it appears the Federal government may appeal the decision, the impact and final date of land selections on the refuge are unknown at this time. The modified proposal therefore assumes a maximum selection by all Native corporations of approximately 108,000 acres. If the Federal government appeals and is successful, then the lands otherwise selected by Salamatof would probably go the CIRI as shown in the original proposal. However, if Salamatof does remain an eligible village, CIRI would obtain lands in the refuge only to the extent that some of the villages were willing to trade out of the Moose Range and make lands available for CIRI. In essence, therefore, total impact upon the refuge would remain roughly the same as in the original proposal; the only difference would be which corporation would own the lands.

7. Lake Clark Village Selection Tradeouts--as a result of the District Court decision which found Salamatof and Alexander Creek as eligible villages, the acreage of village selections in the Lake Clark area approximately doubled. Although the State would still trade out those village selections on a 1 for 4 basis, total State acreage involved would remain about the same. The only differences from the original proposal would be that 4 rather than 2 villages would be involved, and the Federal government would be required to provide any other additional acreage from within other village deficiency withdrawals.

Eight specific aspects of the original proposal were commented upon during the public input process. These aspects are outlined above on pages 15-17. Aspects number 1 (Mental Health lands) and 2 (coal deposits) were very substantively addressed and the changes described under number 1 of current status above. Aspect number 3 (insufficient time) has been taken care of by the continued Congressional postponement of action which has provided over 60 days for public reaction and input. Aspect number 4 (State agency input), if a valid basis for comment ever existed, was also addressed during this 60 day period. Contacts with most state agencies, particularity the Division of Geological and Geophysical Survey, resulted in additional comment and input from these agencies. The Division of Geological and Geophysical Survey in particular submitted additional memoranda and reports concerning resource values in the Beluga area. Items number 6 (Parks and Recreation Protection) and 7 (accelerated development) were merely supportive of certain aspects of the original proposal. These aspects were retained in the modified version. Aspect number 8 (extra-regional selection) was specifically addressed in number 5 under current status above. Only aspect number 5 (legal aspects) of the public input summary has not yet been specifically addressed in this memorandum. These legal points of the proposal are discussed in greater detail in the following section.

Major Considerations Before Decision

Two important considerations in all land exchanges were emphasized by a few members of the public and also by the Special Legislative Council Subcommittee:

1. Is there existing legal authority to conclude an exchange?
2. Would the State be receiving at least equal value for the value it gives?

These aspects had, of course, been investigated by the State at the onset as an integral part of any such decision-making process.

1. Authority - It is the opinion of the Attorney General and, we believe, of most other attorneys who have addressed the matter in detail that the Executive presently has State statutory authority to undertake this proposed land exchange. Authority has apparently existed since the enactment of the Alaska Land Act shortly after Statehood for the State to conclude an agreement such as this land trade proposal. Under AS 38.05.020(b)(2), the Commissioner, and, under AS 38.05.035(a)(14), the Director, have several times since Statehood entered into land trades or other agreements affecting lands that were not treated as sales or leases under the Land Act. Additional specific authority for land exchanges such as the present proposal was provided by the 1972 Legislature in the form of AS 38.95.060 as a counterpart to Section 22(f) of ANCSA. Among other things, this law permits the State to exchange land or interest in land with a Native corporation for the purpose of affecting land consolidations or to facilitate the management or development of the land.

The authority cited above does not prohibit the alienation of minerals as proposed in the trade. Although there is no State statutory obstacle, the Statehood Act prohibition against such alienation, found in Section 6(i), is regarded by some as a Federal constraint. Many persons take the position that Section 6(i) has been amended by implication in Section 22(f) of ANCSA so that it does not come into play in such exchange transactions. To erase any questions, the Federal Legislation which will implement the land

trade proposal will specifically address this matter to remove any doubt as to Congressional intention regarding state authority to enter into such a proposal.

2. Equal Value Consideration--In determining whether equal value will be received for value given in an exchange such as this proposal, there are basically two different types of "values" which require consideration. One is a value which can be determined with reasonable accuracy to have an economic value, often expressed in dollars. Secondly, there is value which either may be capable of expression in economic terms but for which a specific dollar value cannot be estimated with any particular degree of certainty at this time, or for which an economic value may never be specifically determined. However, values in this second category are very real and a reasonable person would recognize their existence and importance in computing the overall value received or given in a trade. With respect to this proposal paragraphs A and B below outline, respectively, the two types of values mentioned above.

A. Economic Values--The information presented below represents a summary of economic values identified with respect to State interests in the proposal. The information is based upon reports from various State sources and is expressed in terms of current 1975 dollars, i.e. economic values of resource potentials such as the Beluga coals have been discounted back to present day value. Only those resources specifically known to exist were valued. For example, although there are unquestionably very real and significant subsurface economic mineral values on lands which the State

would receive under the proposal, since they are as of this time unidentified no attempt was made to infer a particular economic value. In the Beluga area where certain measured or indicated reserves exist, however, estimated valuations were made.

Under the proposal the State would exchange approximately 21.2 townships of its land in return for 51 townships of Federal land and the right to select, at the State's discretion, an additional 20 townships. Also, the State would receive title immediately to the Campbell Tract in the heart of the Anchorage Bowl as well as a commitment to an expedited transfer of the Federal surplus lands at Point Campbell and Point Woronzoff. In estimating the economic value of the lands to be given and received by the State, estimates were made on the value of the land itself, any timber thereon, and any known mineral resources thereunder. The table below summarizes these values. Documentation may be found in the files.

TABLE I.

ESTIMATED ECONOMIC VALUES, IN PRESENT DOLLARS, OF LANDS GIVEN AND RECEIVED BY THE STATE

LANDS GIVEN BY STATE

LOCATION	ACREAGE	VALUES ($MILLIONS) LAND	MINERALS	TIMBER	TOTAL
Scattered Tracts	69,721	15.7	---	1.8	17.5
Kenai Penn.	107,650	16.1	---	1.3	17.4
Beluga	314,640	22.0	15.9[a]	1.2	39.1
TOTAL	492,011	53.8	15.9	4.3	74.0

LANDS RECEIVED BY STATE

LOCATION	ACREAGE	VALUES ($MILLIONS) LAND	MINERALS	TIMBER	TOTAL
Kamishak Bay	276,480	11.1	---	.2	11.3
Koksetna R.	161,280	6.4	---	.2	6.6
Talkeetna Mts.	161,280	6.4	---	.1	6.5
Bristol Bay	576,000	23.0	---	---	23.0
Campbell Tract	3,930	5.9[b]	c	c	5.9
Pt. Campbell	1,179	6.6[d]	---	---	6.6
Pt. Woronzoff	593	4.2[d]	---	---	4.2
Capt. Cook Rec. Area	4,800	.8	--	.1	.9
TOTAL	1,228,742	64.4	---	.6	65.0

NOTE:

a. The 15.9 value for the Beluga Coal resources is based on the middle of three scenarios for production in that area (pessimistic, medium, optimistic). The value has been discounted at eight percent from future revenues to present dollar values. The most optimistic scenario, which makes several very optimistic assumptions, would yield a discounted value of $38.2 million (figures attached to memo).

b. A very conservative figure of three thousand dollars per acre has been assumed for the Campbell Tract. This figure has then been discounted fifty percent under the assumption that if the State did not gain immediate title to the area under this proposal it would still stand a respectable chance of obtaining the land at some time in the future.

c. Although other values including timber and specifically gravel are found on the Campbell Tract, sufficient data were not immediately available to make a good estimate of value. However, the value of gravel alone, located as it is within the center of the Anchorage Bowl, would be very substantial, certainly totaling in the millions of dollars.

d. As with the Campbell Tract the values of the Point Campbell and Point Woronzoff surplus lands has bee.. discounted to recognize that the State might obtain these lands at some unknown future date in other ways if the proposal is not executed. However, because these lands are outside of the two-mile radius of the old city boundaries, and because they are not as important as the Campbell Tract for other public purposes, there is a measureably greater probability that these surplus

Table I. NOTE d. continued.

lands would go to CIRI under some other form of settlement of their claims. Therefore, the conservative values of $8,000 and $10,000 per acre, respectively, are further discounted only thirty percent.

To the values to be received by the State as estimated above must be added values which, if the proposal is not consummated, might be lost to the State. The two most prominent values in this category are the ninety percent royalty revenues which the State receives from oil production in the Swanson River area of the Kenai National Moose Range, and 26 townships of state selected land which CIRI would select if they prevailed in their court suit and the Secretary made such lands available for native selection by refusing to convey them to the State. Any estimation of the value of these two possibilities to the State must assume certain levels of probability that the situation would occur without execution of the proposal.

Swanson River Revenues--There are any number of factors which may enter into assuming a probability that the Secretary or the Congress might convey to CIRI substantial subsurface title in the Moose Range. While only 15 months ago such a possibility would have seemed small to the State, ownership of 15 townships of Moose Range subsurface estate was offered to CIRI by the Secretary in September of 1974. Had CIRI accepted the offer at

that time the possibility of that event would have been one-hundred percent. In view of both that offer and Congress' assurance to CIRI of some settlement of their land claims problem, and assumption of a .5 probability does not appear unreasonable. Using State revenue projections for oil and gas royalty receipts from the Moose Range for only the next 14.5 years, and discounting those revenue projections at eight percent, a figure $41 million is obtained. Use of a probability of .5 yields an estimated value of $20.5 million.

Chalatna Lake 26 Townships--In assuming a probability that the State might lose title to lands currently selected south of Mount McKinley National Park in the Lake Chalatna area two probabilities must be estimated. The first is the possibility that CIRI would prevail in its court suit. Assuming that CIRI did prevail, a probability must then be estimated as to whether the Secretary would attempt to break the 1972 out-of-court settlement of Alaska v. Morton and whether he would be successful in that attempt over almost certain State court action. Numerous agruments may be proposed regarding these two probabilities but for this analysis probabilities of 50 and 40 percent respectively are used. Applying these probabilities to an estimated current land value for the 26 townships of $24.0 million and an estimated value for timber of $3.3 million, a value of $5.5 million is found.

A third value which must be estimated is that of the

additional 20 townships which the State may select at its discretion. Although statehood selection entitlement would be used, three factors must be considered. First, there is a possibility that the State may never be able to exercise its full selection rights under the Statehood Act and that the State must look closely at every opportunity it has to select lands. Secondly, the lands which could be selected are, relative to the lands that will be remaining after implementation of ANCSA and settlement of the d(2) question, certainly in closer proximity to existing state lands and populated areas. Thirdly, an exercise of State selection rights would be the first selections under the Statehood Act in the past four years. In other words, the "right to select" certain lands now that are in close proximity to existing state selections is in and of itself of value. Using the very conservative total value for these lands of $40 per acre, and discounting the 20 township selection right by a factor of two-thirds to account for the use of selection entitlement, the result is an estimate of $6.1 million.

Thus, the total estimated value of the three factors described above is $32.1 million. This total, when added to the estimated appraised values cited in Table I. above, gives a total estimated economic value to the State of $97.1 million. To this total must be added or subtracted the values described below to which a reasonable economic value cannot be applied at this time, or perhaps ever,

with any degree of certainty.

B. Other Values--As mentioned earlier, there are two types of other values which must be taken into consideration for purposes of evaluating this proposal. First are economic values which cannot be identified with any reasonable specificity at this time, and secondly there are those values which might never be capable of having a specific economic value attached to them, but which are unquestionably of significant value none the less. Paragraphs number one and two below present, respectively, positive and negative values to the State associated with the present proposal. Although certainly not exhaustive, the listing attempts to outline the major non-economic values involved.

1. Positive Values--the following positive values would accrue to the State should the proposal be consummated.

(a) CIRI Court Suit--as explained earlier in this memorandum, if Cook Inlet wins its appeal the State might lose not only considerable acreage from its present selections south of Mt. McKinley National Park, but it might also lose substantial additional lands should the September 1972 out-of-court settlement with the Secretary be abrogated. In view of the District Court's decision that the Secretary was in error concerning his finding eleven villages ineligible, Cook Inlet Region's chances

of success with its court suit were measurably increased.

(b) Moose Range Surface Protection--private surface ownership within the Moose Range would be kept to a minimum, thus protecting the very significant wildlife and recreational values of the Moose Range. The Moose Range is also a state wildlife refuge and its already tremendous value for recreational pursuits including hunting, fishing, canoeing, etc., will continue to grow with increased settlement and development of state and private lands outside the refuge on the Kenai Peninsula. Some, however, would argue that maximum Moose Range lands should be given to the natives so that development may occur.

(c) Suitable Lands In Private Ownership--the state lands received by the Native corporations are lands suitable for settlement and development because of physical characteristics and location, thus substantially reducing future costs to the State to provide services to these areas. Additionally, the Native corporations receiving these lands will be in a much better position to develop them at an earlier date, thereby stimulating economic development and providing an

additional tax base both to the State and to the local governments involved.

(d) Kamishak Bay Lands--under the prooosal the State would receive title to approximately 12 townships of land on the west side of Cook Inlet on Kamishak Bay. These lands would represent the only State presence on the west side of Cook Inlet for at lest 400 miles south of Kalgin Island. Kamishak Bay itself, owned by the State, is believed to have significant oil and gas resource potentials and these coastal lands represent the only feasible areas for onshore development facilities. This proposal would put these lands in State hands. Additionally, the terminus of the Interior Department's "western transportation corridor", which originates in Petroleum Reserve Number 4, terminates on Bruin Bay which the State would also receive.

(e) Talkeetna Mountain Land--the State would receive approximately 14 townships in the Talkeetna Mountains area, some of which would be located immediately adjacent to currently State patented land. Three of these townships are contiguous to one of the three final sites to be considered for the new State Capital. Additionally, the proposal would bring to

State ownership lands otherwise selected by Native groups which would be included in the current Talkeetna Mountain State Park proposal. The land trade would permit a manageable park boundary proposal to be established, thus obviating the inevitable costly routine of buying back private property in the future. Also, watershed protection for a new Capital or for other settlement to the west would be assured.

(f) Addition To Captain Cook Recreation Area--the proposal would insure that a minimum of 7 sections of land would be added to the Captain Cook Recreation Area from federal lands within the Moose Range. Otherwise, Native selection of these sections would result in a significantly less manageable recreation unit.

(g) Public Lands--the proposal would insure that lands with significant public interest would remain in public ownership, particularly in the vicinity of Lake Clark. In addition, the State would receive lands in the Chakachamna Lake area which would give the State significant bargaining power in influencing federal action with respect to hunting, mining or other State interests in any permanent federal withdrawal in the Lake Clark area.

(h) Increased State Presence in Bristol Bay--the proposal would increase the State's presence in the Bristol Bay area by gaining for the State approximately 25 townships of d(2) land in addition to the 12 townships on Kamishak Bay. The 17(d)(2) land would, of course, be otherwise unavailable to the State. This enhanced state position will strengthen the State's bargaining power with respect to the proposed National Resource Range in the Bristol Bay-Lake Illamna area. If the Resource Range proposal is adopted as presently proposed, the State, with the single exception of the Wood River-Tikchik area, would be totally removed from any significant land ownership position west of Cook Inlet.

(i) State Interests in Other Federal Lands--under the proposal other federal surplus lands and unperfected public land entries which might go to CIRI within the region would be subject to a State veto and/or appeal process to protect State and public interests in these lands. Since the eventual settlement CIRI receives, whether by agreement, legislation, or by court action, will undoubtedly include these lands, the proposal represents the State's only opportunity to participate in protecting the public interests on these lands. As an example, the Bradley Lake Power Withdrawal is specifically protected from Native ownership; if the withdrawal should

be revoked, it could be selected by the State.

2. Negative Values--the following negative values would accrue to the State should the proposal be consummated.

(a) Beluga Coal Management--the proposal would remove the State from its current position of almost total ownership of lands in the Beluga area by putting into CIRI's hands approximately 25 percent of the measured and indicated coal reserves and surrounding lands which may contain additional reserves. While the State would still of course have very substantial environmental controls over mining through its air and water quality standards, etc., and while it could pass surface mining legislation applicable to private lands, it would lose the additional landlord power to control strip mining operations. However, with regard to revenues, the State would lose its royalty interest, but all informed opinion agrees that a severance tax would yield the best returns, and is the proper course for the State to follow.

(b) Loss of Port Area--approximately 7 sections of land northeast of the village of Tyonek with potential for industrial development and docking facilities would be transferred to native hands. Perhaps the best site on the west side of northern Cook Inlet, which is located just to the south of these 7 sections, is already owned

by the village of Tyonek. The State would retain, however, another site of at least equal suitability and potential just west of the Tyonek village lands. This latter site is the one which has been primarily suggested and studied from the standpoint of the use and/or shipping of coal from the existing coal leases in the Beluga area.

Economic Summary--As mentioned earlier in determining equal value two types of value have been used; value in economic terms and value in a sense which cannot be strictly expressed in dollars. As outlined above, the economic values themselves which accrue to the State are in excess of those values which the State relinquishes. These are calculated as shown below.

TABLE 2.
SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ECONOMIC VALUES ($MILLIONS)

GIVEN BY STATE

Existing values relinquished	74.0
TOTAL	74.0

RECEIVED BY STATE

New values received	65.0
Existing values not lost	32.1
TOTAL	97.1

To the total economic values received by the State the non-economic values cited above, both positive and negative, must be added. Since the degree to which these non-economic values accrue positive or negative benefits to the State is somewhat subjective, certainly no quantification is possible. However, they are very important considerations and any decision making process must reasonably incorporate

them in determining the overall equal value consideration.

Finally, it should be emphasized that the agreement represents a negotiated settlement, which is an extremely important factor. First, it can certainly be suggested that negotiation, particularly regarding non-quantifiable items, is man's best procedure for reaching equity. While this is not relied upon for legal foundation here, it is nonetheless crucial for public policy reasons.

Second, a settled three party negotiation implies that each has left the bargaining feeling that either he got a fair and equal share, or more likely, a better share than the others. The Director would certainly assert the latter in terms of a negotiated value for the State, but would recognize that each party may feel the same for its own reasons and seek to demonstrate this to its constituency or higher authority.

Third, it is important to convey some sense of the "paths not taken" regarding trading items and other values. While no blanket conclusion is possible, there can be every assurance that a comprehensive effort took place, over many months, to seek out and discuss a multitude of alternatives before reaching the agreement herein.

Conclusions and Recommedations

This memorandum of transmittal has attempted to outline in a structured fashion the basis for State participation, the process of that participation, and the results as found in the proposal. It is my conclusion that State participation

In the modified proposal as described above is in the best interests of the State and that the State will receive considerable excess value for the value it relinquishes. As your approval and the concurrence of the Governor are needed to authorize State participation in this proposal, this document can serve as basis for that decision, augmented by any further information you may require. In this particular case since you have been very closely and continuously involved with the process, and as the Governor has been fully briefed at several different times, I believe most of the aspects are suitably covered above, and in the complete files on this matter.

While it is my opinion, and that of most others I know who have addressed the matter in detail, that the Executive Branch presently has the state statutory authority to execute this proposed land exchange, it is also true that questions have been raised by members of the public and by legislators concerning the adequacy of this authority. While I believe that these questions would certainly be answered by the courts in the executive's favor, the process of litigating a test case would be inordinately time-consuming. That intervening litigation period would protract the commencement of passage of lands under the agreement, a consequence which all parties regard as undesirable, and possibly fatal, if the basic merits of the agreement are accepted.

There is no doubt that the proposed exchange cannot come to pass without prior federal legislation clearing its way under NEPA and Section 6(i) and dealing with other matters of implementation. The opportunity - perhaps the only opportunity - for such legislation is upon us now with the omnibus ANCSA amendments bill.

After the Congressional legislation is passed, it of course will be necessary for the State to assent to the exchange. While the Commissioner is authorized under existing law to give that assent, unilateral executive action on a matter of this

magnitude would be inconsistent with the policy of the present administration that all important social institutions should have the opportunity to participate to the fullest extent possible in such decisions. Therefore, I believe the State should structure the proposed transaction so as to maximize the Legislature's ability to participate in the decision. (Indeed, the Administration endeavored to involve the Legislature throughout the public review process as the proposal has been developed.) The problem, of course, is that there is no mechanism by which the federal government can legally "negotiate" the matter through the Legislature during the session, for Congress must act now to get federal authority for a specific proposed transaction. Nor is it likely under our Constitution that the Legislature could, or would choose, to do so.

Given these premises, the only opportunity that the State has to insure that the Legislature may pass upon the merits of the proposal is for Congress to enact legislation empowering the Secretary to consummate the transaction (removing federal obstacles to the State's participating), such legislation to be subject to the State's subsequent consent. The state administration, in its turn, pledges that consent to the Congressionally legislated "offer" will be forthcoming, if at all, only after review and consideration by the Legislature. An action by the Legislature disapproving the exchange should result in an action by the Governor denying consent.

If the decision is made to seek legislative review the time factor is particularly important. For several reasons, including the Congressional need for certainty the inexorable progress of Cook Inlet's appeal, and the dynamic nature of land status in Alaska, final action by the State would be needed as soon as practicable consistent with the Legislature's need to have a thorough opportunity to review the proposal in sufficient detail to make responsible public policy. I believe we would be in a position during the first week of the session to thoroughly brief

members of the Legislature and make available to them any information we might have concerning the proposal. Under that scenario it would appear that 50 to 60 days should be sufficient time for the Legislature to thoroughly review the proposal, particularly in view of the already widespread publicity and general public awareness of the various aspects of the proposal.

I close with the request that action taken affirmatively and expeditiously on this matter as I believe it to be a unique, perhaps singular, opportunity to achieve a vital series of public and private objectives. It is important, and in my view, right.

RESOURCE ASSOCIATES OF ALASKA, INC.
3230 AIRPORT WAY, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
TELEPHONE (907) 479-6231 / 6097
TELEX 090 35402

February 20, 1976

Mr. Frank Ferguson
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
State Capital
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Ferguson:

I feel that it is in the best interest of the State of Alaska to approve the Cook Inlet-State-Federal Agreement. This Agreement does the following for the State of Alaska.

(1) Nets 30 more townships of land (691,200 acres) to State above entitlement. The State needs all the land it can get from the Feds and this is the last chance to get it.

(2) Provides the State with an opportunity to select valuable future mineral lands from withdrawals to be abolished by the Agreement.

(3) Protects the State-Federal Agreement of September 1972 involving 45,000,000 acres of valuable mineral lands.

(4) Increase likelihood of early mining at Beluga which will generate tax revenues in excess of lost royalties.

(5) Increases the land tax base of boroughs in the Cook Inlet basin by 453,888 acres.

(6) Provides lands in private ownership in the Anchorage basin badly needed for expansion.

(7) Provides for Native owned lands in the 17D-1 areas outside the region. These will be private lands which can be bought by all and the existence of which helps prevent formation of more grand park plans by the Federal government.

(8) Resolves pending litigation which is adverse to the State's best interest.

I believe that the Agreement is in the best interest of the State of Alaska and should be passed in an expeditious manner.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence E. Heiner

LEH/dc

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: All Members of the Senate

DATE: March 30, 1976

FROM: Senator Mike Colletta

SUBJECT:

For you information I have attached a copy of a letter I received from Kent Frizzell, Under Secretary of the Interior. It clarifies the position of the Department of the Interior on the Cook Inlet Land Trade as pertains to Point Woronzof land.

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.- 20240

March 26, 1976

AIRMAIL

Senator Mike Colletta
Assembly Building
Room 100
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Colletta:

This letter is in response to your inquiry concerning the effect of the State of Alaska Legislature's recent ratification of the Cook Inlet land trade on lands on Point Woronzof. It was certainly not the intent of the Department of the Interior that transfer of lands on Point Woronzof be restricted to park and recreation uses. It is our understanding that the State of Alaska and Cook Inlet Region, Inc., had similar intentions during the negotiation of the land trade agreement. Unfortunately, the language of the agreement does not reflect the intent of the parties, because of typographical errors in the final document.

We view the exclusive language relating to Point Woronzof in the land trade agreement as an oversight, and we intend to take corrective measures to attempt to resolve this matter. In this regard, we are now having discussions with representatives of the state and Cook Inlet Region, Inc., to identify methods by which the intent of the parties may be accomplished.

If the State of Alaska desires a portion of the tract for a runway extension, and the Federal Aviation Administration concludes that such a transfer would be appropriate, we will take whatever actions are necessary, within our authority, to accomplish such a transfer.

We hope that this letter clarifies our position on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Kent Frizzell

Under Secretary of the Interior

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
ALASKA ASSOCIATION FOR QUALITY EDUCATION
ALASKA CHILD CARE CENTERS ASSOCIATION

DR. DEL A. BROCK
DR. MARGARET GREEN
BUD BIRD
SHIRLEY BRATCHER

February 15, 1975

The Honorable Frank Ferguson
State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

I regret that we were unable to attend the public hearing on Senate bills 120 and 121 held yesterday in Anchorage and request that this written testimony be entered in the record.

Our organization represents 20 members providing day care and private school to approximately 2000 children in Alaska.

We would urge that a clarification of Senate bill 120 be made prior to passage, concerning the intent as to whether private centers will be funded to care for the children qualified or whether Agency centers will be funded to be in direct competition with private centers. As worded, it would seem that the Agency could choose to enter the field, both regulating and operating. The care to be provided by this legislation is needed, but the great expense per child, which would result from the inefficient operation by a government agency, would limit its benefits. Past experience in other states shows that private centers can provide the services under contract at much lower costs, thereby benefiting more children. The typical charge for day care in Anchorage is $1800 per year. Parents cannot afford to pay more and centers cannot provide more care under present regulations.

If there are insufficient facilities available now for the number of families requiring service, it is due to the restrictions imposed by state staffing regulations which make operation of a center ifficult, if not impossible, unless the operation is fortunate enough to have free rent, free staff or other benefits adequate to offset the deficit. Contributing to this marginal operation is the low rate paid by the state for the care of children of families receiving state aid. State compensation currently paid is less than that paid by the public for the same service, while requiring centers much additional record keeping and billing for only those state children. Payments arrive 60 days after the payment would have been received had the care been provided to the paying public.

The often quoted "federal interagency day care standards," considered the base standard in the country, have recently been modified by Congress to allow lower operating costs in day care. To quote from the January 8, 1975, issue of Education Daily's "Report on Preschool Education": President Signs Social Services Bill - - "Major eligibility changes for social services under the Social Security Act and a relaxation of Federal day care standards are among provisions of H.R. 17045, which passed both houses of Congress on December 20 by voice vote.... Lowers Staffing Ratios. In an effort to reduce yearly Federal day care costs which are approaching $3,000 per child, provisions of H.R. 17045 loosen minimum staffing ratios and education program

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requirements of day care centers. The bill requires that ratios of one adult for every 20 children aged 10-14 be maintained, and a 1 to 15 ratio for children 3-9 years old. The conference committee earlier scrapped a provision which would have required a staffing ratio of one adult for every two infants under 3 years of age, and instead voted to leave the final requirements to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

We urge that the Legislature adopt the new Federal staffing requirements in Senate bill 120 and commit Senate bills 120 and 121 to only contracting day care services with private and non-profit operated centers.

Yours truly,

Del A. Brock

Del A. Brock, Ph.D.

DB:nm

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RurAL ALaska Community Action Program, Inc.

MAILING ADDRESS: DRAWER 412 ECB
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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

April 1, 1975

Senator George Hohman
State Capitol
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Hohman:

Attached is some information regarding a request for State matching funds for Head Start and Parent Child Center programs in Alaska. Dr. Helen Beirne and other legislators will be co-sponsoring a bill to be introduced in the House to provide the State matching money.

As you can see from the attached information, communities in your region would be affected by the additional funds. I would appreciate your support on this matter, and if you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Roger

Roger Mooney
Director of Child Development

Attachment: As stated

RM/vh

Partners for Progress
with Alaska's Communities

RurAL ALaska Community Action Program, Inc.

MAILING ADDRESS: DRAWER 412 ECB
TELEPHONE 279-2441
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

REQUEST FOR STATE FUNDING FOR HEAD START

Head Start is a nationwide effort sponsored and funded by the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare to help prepare children of less fortunate families from three to six years old for school. It represents the drawing together of all resources--family, community, non-professional and professional--which can contribute to the child's total development.

Head Start attempts to teach pre-school children how to respond to other children and adults in group situations. The program exposes children to the basic fundamentals needed to operate in the modern world. Beginning with language development, socialization, and motor development, the program offers experiences in punctuality, sanitary habits, personal grooming, responding to questions with words instead of gestures, and listening to others speak.

Among Head Start's most important goals are to provide an orientation to school, as well as provide health and nutrition in the program. The Head Start program also seeks to develop in the child a good self image and to help him develop into an emotionally well adjusted individual.

Equally important, Head Start seeks parent involvement through a Policy Committee and volunteer work and provides career development training for its staff members.

Head Start funds are appropriated to communities in Alaska and in other states with the requirement that the local community match the Federal funds with twenty percent local effort. In Alaska, there are presently 30 rural Head Start programs serving approximately 600 children, three centers in Anchorage serving approximately 100 children, one Head Start program in Fairbanks serving approximately 100 children, and a center in Chugiak/Eagle River serving 30 children. In addition, two Parent Child centers, demonstration projects directly funded by the Office of Child Development in Washington, D.C., serve approximately 50 families in Hoonah and Kotzebue. All of these programs have greatly exceeded the twenty percent requirement for local effort; most programs have done so by arranging for free rental of buildings, organizing volunteer efforts, donating foods, equipment supplies etc., all of which are counted as "in-kind" share and are assigned a dollar value.

In other states, such as Massachusetts and Washington, the state provides general funds to match the federal money which comes into the state for Head Start programs. This has allowed a great expansion of the Federal dollar. The Rural Alaska Community Action Program, the Greater Fairbanks Head Start Association and Chugiak Children's Services all have been operating with essentially the same amount of Federal funding that they received in 1967, when the Federal program first began. Because of inflation, what has resulted in all too many cases is a reduction in the number of children served, substandard salary scales, and a yearly budget battle to try to continue the same level of services to children and families. RurAL CAP, for example, initially operated more than 60 Head Start programs when funding first began for the program, and, because of inflation, has had to cut this number to 30 villages.

At present, Federal funding for Head Start and Parent Child centers in Alaska comes to a total of $1,404,000.00. If the State were to match these funds with twenty percent general funds, the total cost to the State treasury would be approximately $281,000.00. These additional funds would allow expansion of the Head Start and Parent Child center programs into additional rural areas, and would allow urban programs such as Anchorage, Chugiak and Fairbanks to increase the number of children served.

Presently, Washington administers its matching share program through the Washington State Office of Child Development. In Alaska, the funds could be passed through the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

The present cost per child for Head Start in Alaska averages approximately $1,400 per year. At this rate, State funding would allow expansion of Head Start services to an additional 190 children.

However, since the $1,400 per child figure includes administrative costs, it is more than likely that the additional number of children to be served would be considerably higher.

At the minimum, however, the program could be expanded as follows:

Area	Share of State Funding (Based on Present Federal Funding Level)	Additional Children to be Served
Anchorage (including Chugiak)	$42,000	30
Fairbanks	34,000	25
Rural Areas and other major cities (sites to be selected on basis of need)	205,000	145

Except for areas like Kodiak and Hoonah, most village Head Start programs serve all the pre-school children in the community.

The $205,000 earmarked for "rural areas" would allow the development of Head Start programs in approximately 10 new sites in Alaska, serving a total of approximately 145 additional children.

The success of Head Start programs across the State has been demonstrated not only by comments from school principals, parents and kindergarten teachers, but by the numerous requests for Head Start programs from communities throughout the State.

Anchorage, which now serves 100 children in three Head Start centers, has a waiting list of more than 100 eligible children. Fairbanks has a similar list.

The following villages have applied for Head Start programs for FY 76. At present, none of them have Head Start. The asterisk indicates that the community meets all of the eligibility requirements for Head Start (at least 15 eligible children, has a building, and a group of parents who are interested in forming a Policy Committee etc.):

Delta Junction*
Huslia*
Seldovia*
Koliganek
Craig*
Ambler*
Beaver
Nim*
Kotlik*
Ekwok
Unalakleet*
Kongiganak
Kwinhagak*
Kivalina
Seward*
Klukwan
McGrath
Russian Mission
Shageluk
Nicolai
Kalskag
St. Michael*
Galena*
Venetie
Shishmaref*
Port Chilkoot*
Larsen Bay
Kwigillingok*
Saxman*
Koyuk
Scammon Bay
Sitka*
Anderson
New Stuyahok

DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSED HOMES, LICENSED DAY CARE CENTERS, AND HEAD START FACILITIES IN ALASKA.

City of Anchorage:

27 centers with slots for 850 children (one is for part-time only)
97 licensed homes
3 Head Start locations which serve 100 children (aprox 4 hours per day)

City of Fairbanks:

8 centers with slots for 213 children
18 licensed homes
Head Start serves 80 children

City and Borough of Juneau

5 centers with slots for 199 children (one is for summer only)
22 licensed homes

South Central Alaska:

Palmer: 2 centers with slots for 75 children
3 licensed homes
Chugiak: 1 center with slots for 30 children
Seward: 1 center with slots for 20 children
2 homes
Eagle River: 2 homes
Kenai: 1 home
Valdez: 1 center with slots for 24 children

South East Alaska:

Hoonah: 1 center with slots for 30 children
Ketchikan: 2 centers with slots for 42 children
2 homes
Sitka: 1 center with slots for 37 children
2 homes
Petersburg: 1 center with slots for 28 children

South West Alaska:

Kodiak: 1 center with slots for 49 children
3 homes
Dillingham: 1 home

Western Alaska:

Bethel: 1 center with slots for 30 children
Kotzebue: 1 center with slots for 50 children

Northern Alaska

Barrow: School district operated program for 50 children

Rural Alaska:

30 Villages have Head Start programs (which are not day care) each serves from 15 to 30 children 3]/2 to 5 hours a day.

HEAD START VILLAGES

Alakanuk 31 children

Chevak 21 children

Emmonak 21 children

Fort Yukon 16 children

Gambell 14 children

Fortuna Ledge 18 children

Hooper Bay 32 children

Kake 23 children

Kaltag 13 children

Kiana 19 children

Kodiak 20 children

Kwethluk 22 children

Manokotak 21 children

Mekoryuk 15 children

Mountain Village 26 children

Nondalton 16 children

Noatak 17 children

Noorvik 29 children

Nunapitchuk 21 children

Nulato 20 children

Old Harbor 16 children

Point Hope 16 children

Saint Paul 21 children

Savoonga 20 children

Selawik 15 children

Stebbins 30 children

Togiak 26 children

Wainwright 21 children

Yakutat 20 children
(operated by school district

Partners for Progress
with Alaska's Communities

RurAL ALaska Community Action Program, Inc.

MAILING ADDRESS: DRAWER 412 ECB
TELEPHONE 279-2441
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

File
HSS
Head
START

February 5, 1975

The Honorable George Hohman
Alaskan State Senate
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Hohman:

Attached is a position paper regarding proposed State matching of child development funds which come from the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare into Alaska.

This concept and request for State funds has been endorsed by a Task Force on early childhood education, made up of representatives from the Dept. of Education, the Dept. of Health and Social Services, public and private pre-school operators, and various agencies such as the Rural Alaska Community Action Program etc.

More important, the request is the product of planning done by parents of pre-school children all over the State. It was drawn up and approved at the last meeting of the RurAL CAP State Child Development Policy Council, a group composed of parents of Head Start children in 30 rural communities from Kake to Wainwright, and in three Anchorage centers. In addition, the group includes representatives from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Dept. of Health and Social Services etc. The request has also been endorsed by the Greater Fairbanks Head Start Association.

As is indicated in the text of the attached statement, Washington State presently appropriates funds for such a State match. In Washington, the program was begun without legislation being introduced - the sum was simply included in the Governor's budget.

We are interested in getting this introduced in the present legislative session if legislation is necessary. If it is simply a matter of appropriation, I would still appreciate your efforts. This is an issue which affects a great number of parents and children throughout the State. For a relatively small amount of money, a large number of additional pre-school children could be served. As you may know, State Operated Schools did a survey of community needs in 1972, called A Modest Proposal. The overriding priority in a great majority of communities was pre-school programs.

I would appreciate your support in this matter.

Sincerely,

Phil Smith
Acting Executive Director

Attachment: As stated

PS/RM/vh

Partners for Progress
with Alaska's Communities

RurAL ALaska Community Action Program, Inc.

MAILING ADDRESS: DRAWER 412 ECB
TELEPHONE 279 2441
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

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Among Head Start's most important goals are to provide an orientation to school, as well as provide health and nutrition in the program. The Head Start program also seeks to develop in the child a good self image and to helphim develop into an emotionally well adjusted individual.

Equally important, Head Start seeks parent involvement through a Policy Committee and volunteer work and provides career development training for its staff members.

Head Start funds are appropriated to communities in Alaska and in other states with the requirement that the local community match the federal funds with twenty percent local effort. In Alaska, there are presently thirty rural Head Start programs serving approximatley 600 children, three centers in Anchorage serving approximately 100 children, one Head Start program in Fairbanks serving approximately 100 children, and a center in Chugiak/Eagle River serving thirty children. In addition, two Parent-Child centers, demonstration projects directly funded by the Office of Child Development in Washington D.C., serve approximately fifty families in Hoonah and Kotzebue. All of these programs have greatly exceeded the twenty percent requirement for local effort; most programs have one by arranging for free rental of buildings, organizing volunteer efforts, donating foods, equipment, supplies, etc., all of which are counted as "in-kind" share and are assigned a dollar value.

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Presently, Washington administers its matching share program through the Washington State Office of Child Development. In Alaska, the funds could be passed through the Department of Education.

The present cost per child for Head Start in Alaska averages approximately $1400 per year. At this rate, State funding would allow expansion of Head Start Services to an additional 190 children.

However, since the $1400 per child figure includes administrative costs, it is more than likely that the additional number of children to be served would be considerably higher.

At the minimum, however, the program could be expanded as follows:

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Continued from page 2

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Anchorage, which now serves 100 children in three Head Start Centers, has a waiting list of over 100 children. Fairbanks has a similar list.

THIS PAPER HAS COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCACY; WE THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE HELPFUL TO YOU AND/OR YOUR GROUP IN REVIEWIN C TITLE XX, SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS..... Bill McGuire

DM Con

2/24/75

Issue: Eligibility of Children .

Does a current recipient include a child whose parents' parental rights have been terminated or a child who has been placed under agency custody by a court order?

These questions may become critical in determining that the requirements of 2002(a)(4) are being met, and regulations will be necessary to make these determinations clear and uniform.

/

Issue: Charging of Maintenance Costs to Title XX

Regulation should specify what if any proportion of maintenance costs in a residential facility may be regarded as service expenditures under 2002(a)(7)(A). Indications are that the States may subsume large maintenance costs as services in many settings.

"For Your Information"
OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCACY
2457 Arctic Boulevard
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Issue: Foster Care

Section 2002(11)(B) as presented requires a definition of "foster care." Consensus of committee is that the definition should provide for care in the traditional facilities such as foster family homes, group homes and other social care facilities and should be available to children as well as other age groupings, i.e., the elderly.

The definition of "special need" will clearly be required in regulations.

If the definition of foster care proposed above is not the definition intended by legislation, we would recommend that the legislation be amended to incorporate foster care in group homes and other social care facilities.

Issue: Transitional Arrangements

One State has asked if any regulations will allow transitional arrangements between the July 1 beginning of their fiscal year and the October 1 effective date of Title XX. Their fiscal year planning, if transitional arrangements are not allowed, may require them to provide services in one way for one quarter and another for the three following quarters. This will have implications for decisions about adding, deleting or consolidating some services, and for related funding and staffing decisions.

Issue: Can Services be Limited to Current Recipients?

May a State limit its service program under Title XX to current recipients of assistance, Medicaid, etc. (categories enumerated in 2002(a)(4)) and not serve any others? If not, this should be addressed by regulation.

Issue: Eligibility Ceiling

May a State set its financial eligibility ceiling below the 80% of median income level noted in the Act? Regulations should address whether this is or is not possible.

Issue: Maintenance of State Effort - Title XX

Section 2003(b) requires maintenance of State and/or sub-State appropriated matching funds at the FY '73 or FY '74 level, whichever is less. The language seems clear.

The potential problem, however, is that we may have no way of knowing what the States' appropriate effort was for those years, and what portion of the State match was donated funds. It should not be assumed that we could determine this from the State legislative budgets, since often the services match comes from a number of different budget lines, and may not be identifiable in the budget. Local government or donated portions of the State match may or may not be included in the State budget. In some States such donations are "appropriated", i.e., run through the legislative approval process, so that even the work "appropriated" may be subject to misinterpretation.

One solution may be to state in the regulations that the maintenance of effort level shall be construed as one-third of the lower of FY '73 or FY '74 Federal expenditure of each State for services under the old titles, unless the State documents a claim to the contrary by a given date, subject to acceptance by the Secretary. However it is done, each State's maintenance of effort level should be nailed down early, so that we won't have to fight the battle if and when some State tries to supplant appropriated funds with dorated funds.

Issue: Services Outside Institutions

Section 2002(11)(A) indicates that expenditures may be reimbursed "for the provision of a service that (i) is provided by other than the hospital, facility, prison, or foster family home in which the individual is living . . ."

Our questions:

1) What does "other" mean?
2) Does it mean provided by a staff or individual not under the direct control or supervision of the institution?
3) Does it mean provided by a staff or individual who is not physically located in the institution?
4) Are there any other institutional settings, not mentioned in this subsection, which may be or should be included under the authority spelled out in this section? i.e., halfway houses, residential treatment centers, and other facilities related to treatment for alcohol and drug abusers.

Responses or defintions developed from these questions should be in regulatory form.

Issue: Maintenance of Effort

In Section 2002(b) the Act mandates maintenance of effort by the States based on their FY '73 or FY '74 expenditures. We believe it is imperative that regulations and instructions be written to state the specific data which will be needed. If services are to be dropped, added or consolidated under Title XX, what effect will this have on the maintenance of effort computation? These regulations should stipulate that the MOE level be determined before or at the time Title XX becomes effective.

Issue: Emergency Shelter

Section 2002(11)(C)

We feel that emergency shelter as a protective service should be provided not in excess of 30 days per emergency episode.

This should be a regulatory statement.

Issue: Need for a Service Plan

We are concerned that a service plan may not be required under Title XX, for the following reasons:

1) Unless there is an assessment of service needs for an individual, how does agency make a rational determination as to what services are to be given? To set up a service plan, you must do such an assessment. The sequence of orderly planning with an individual requires a contractual-type arrangement such as is provided by a service plan.

2) Federal audit will be much more easily facilitated if service plans are available.

3) The Act requires that someone must determine that service is needed and that the service relates to the goals of the Act. A service plan is a logical extension of this requirement.

4) The demands of the SSRS may implicitly demand a service plan.

5) Effective coordination with other human resources programs requires that someone (optimally a service worker) make a decision about what services an individual needs and refer him or her to programs where that service is available. This process would necessitate an orderly service planning effort.

If these items are appropriate concerns, a regulation might be necessary. The flexibility intended by Title XX may preclude such regulation, however. If this is the case, guides should be developed to help the States choose an effective case management system.

Issue: Availability of Training

Several questions are raised in our reading of Title XX as enacted: 1) Is training of assistance workers (vis service workers) covered at 75%? 2) Is training of provider staff covered? At what percentage? 3) Is training of volunteers covered at 75%?

All of these questions are of extreme importance to the continued efficient and effective functioning of State agencies. Clear guides should be prepared to address these questions.

Issue: Citizen Involvement

Further definition is needed of how citizen participation may be accomplished. We feel that guides should be developed showing means and systems for participation. Particular attention (perhaps regulations) should be addressed to the manner in which comments received from the public by Agency which develops the plan will be utilized and taken into consideration in developing the final plan. We feel the authority for such regulations would be found in Section 2004(2)(J).

Issue: Fee Schedules Under 2002(a)(5)

We believe that equity demands that the Secretary by regulation mandate that fees may not be charged to individuals at or below the minimum income level (lower of 80% of median income of family of 4 of the State or U.S. median income). If fees are allowed in this group, the disincentives to self-sufficiency and removing oneself from welfare are greatly enhanced.

Issue: Definition of Goals (Sections 2001 & 2002)

Further definition of the goals specified in Sections 2001 and 2002 is necessary in either regulations or program guide. Program guide would be preferable in light of the spirit and intent of Title XX. States have already requested further clarifiction as to Congressional intent re specific services intended under the goals. However, AoA has found that general goal descriptions have been helpful to the States, and nitty gritty goal definition would inhibit flexibility.

Section 2002(a)(3), however, specifies that the Secretary cannot withhold funds when a State defines something as a service.

On balance, we recommend program guides on the definition of goals which would give examples, or list types of services and/or further definition which can lend guidance but which will not seem or be restrictive. Although some States may want tighter definitions, we need to help them realize their responsibility under Title XX to set their own priorities and goals.



Issue: Redetermination of Eligibility

A regulation should specify intervals for the redetermination of financial eligibility for non-recipients of public assistance who are receiving services. Assistance and "medically needy" recipients are required by law to undergo these periodic eligibility redeterminations.

In addition, program guides should be developed to help the states develop systems and ways of periodically assessing the initial and/or continuing need for particular services. A periodic assessment of the need for services should be accomplished for both recipients and non-recipients of public assistance.

Issue: Further Definition of Services - Section 2002(a)(1)(E)

The broad general nature of the services listed in 2002(a)(1)(E) will lead to confusion and possible misconstruing of Congressional intent unless there is further clarification. For example, "protection services", without further definition, might be extended to a logical extreme where police and public safety activities were funded from Title XX.

Further, the reporting system required will necessitate further definition.

We believe that this further definition should be by regulation to promote uniformity (i.e., conform with major standare setting organizations) accountability through reporting systems, and clarity.

Issue: Eligibility: Determination of Income

A method should be developed for specifying median income which failed in inflationary factors. This should be specified by regulation so that there is uniformity among the states.

A definition of gross income 2002(a)(5)(B) should also be specified by regulation (i.e., traditional IRS disregard of income like VA Benefits, SSA benefits, etc. apply, or some other standard).

Issue: Reversion of Funds to Donors

Section 2002(a)(7)(D)(iii) seems to delete the non-reversion-to-donor rule, "if the donor is ..... a nonprofit organization". It appears that, for example, United Way could donate funds to the State and receive them back with federal matching funds in tow.

We read this section and Section 2002(a)(7)(D)(ii) to indicate that any non-profit organization may donate funds, specify services they will provide and have funding then reverted to them. We are not sure this is correct, however.

Because of the nature of the donated funds issue and the confusion this change may bring, we believe that the terms need to be further defined in regulations so that there are no questions about the intent that donated funds can revert to non-profit donors, and can be counted for federal match.

Further, we believe that specific clarification should be made with respect to the status of Indian and native American groups as "non-profit" groups.

(7)

Dist. 1
Ed. Assoc.

LAW OFFICES
JOE P. JOSEPHSON, INC.,
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
1526 F STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

(907) 272-8531

February 16, 1976

OF COUNSEL
ROBERT M. GOLDBERG, ESQ.

GEORGE KAUFMANN, ESQ.
(D.C. BAR ONLY)

The Honorable Frank Ferguson
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Frank:

I understand that you spoke with John Cooper and George White about the DOEA law suit. I am enclosing a copy of the Findings of Fact and Conclu.ions of Law and Order in the earlier DOEA case which was won by Alaska Unorganized Borough School District, which I represent. It has always been the position of the district that negotiations are the responsibility of the respective regional education attendance areas established under Chapter 124 SLA 1975. We believe that for the district to enter into negotiations with DOEA for the 1976-1977 school year would be in conflict with the legislature's desire to achie.e local self-determination. In fact, as you know, the legislature specifically allowed any regional education attendance area to negotiate separately from other attendance areas, so there may even be more than one bargaining agreement in what is now the unorganized borough school district.

I also enclose the most recent complaint filed by DOEA. At least some of the claims in the new case are exactly those which Judge Ripley has already rejected, in my judgment.

Please let me know if you have any questions or suggestions.

Sincerely,

Joe P. Josephson

Enclosures

DRUG ABUSE

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

JUNEAU, ALASKA

May 20, 1975

Drug Abuse 8.3

Mrs. Mary Beth Hilburn, Coordinator
State Office of Drug Abuse
Department of Health & Social Services
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mrs. Hilburn:

I am enclosing a resolution from the Bethel Service Unit Health Board regarding the Bethel Rap Center.

I would appreciate it if you would contact Alex Nick directly and explain the present situation and what solutions could be found to enable the center to continue its drug program.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

George Hohman
State Senator

ld

8.3

May 17, 1975

Mr. Alex Nick, President
Bethel Service Unit Native Health Board
Box 287
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Alex:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the Board's resolution regarding funding for the Bethel Rap Center.

I want to see funding for the Rap Center continued and will contact the appropriate officials and make our wishes known. I will request that they respond directly to you and provide me with a copy of their correspondence.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

George Hohman
State Senator

GH:pt

8-3

Alaska Family House

A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY

2825 WEST 42nd PL. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 279-5502 OR 279-5503

February 15, 1975

George Hohman
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Hohman:

This correspondence is to inform you of the annual Alaska Family House Telethon which begins February 25, 1975. The telethon will be broadcast live over KIMO-TV for five consecutive nights. We at this time invite your participation. You can participate in this community endeavor by appearing with us as we broadcast or by sending a letter or telegram which will be read by one of our civic leaders in the community. The Saturday night broadcast is being reserved for legislators who might be in town that evening.

Enclosed please find correspondence relating to this unique program endeavor. Alaska Family House is at all times available to answer any questions you may have in our area of knowledge in order to help you with the legislative process you are struggling with.

If I can be of any further assistance in regards to this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Terry M. Stahlman
Director
Alaska Family House

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Terry M. Stahlman
Pres. & Treas.
Dorothy M. Weniger
Excutive Vice Pres.
Teresa Stahlman
Sec.

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William D. Gibson
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Earl Hibpshman
Jamie Love
Steve Agbaba
Rudy Ebenbeck
E. O. Hanson, *N. E. of C.*
Peggy Colletta

A LOOK AT FAMILY HOUSE

For Terry Stahlman, a former heroin addict, himself, fighting the need for another hit is a full-time job of self-understanding.

As Director of Alaska Family House, Stahlman is teaching, pressuring, cajoling and shaming many others to do the same.

That is what Family House is all about. The facility in the final analyisis, is an institution that makes responsible citizens out of heroin addicts by treating addiction as a symptom of deeper personality problems.

To look at Family House's residents, which include four children, one would not think they are what Stahlman calls "dope fiends". Yet they all were convicted (except the children) of crimes that grew out of their addiction.

All the residents look as though they're well on the way to success in giving up heroin and can make it on the rolls of Family House's success stories.

Of all the addicts who have graduated from the Seattle house's two-year program, none has returned to heroin use.

"You come to Family House when you hit bottom", Stahlman said.

And you hit bottom as an addict, he said, "when you get tired of the repercussions of doing dope". In his case, the repercussions included the need to steal to feed his habit. He was doing time on a felony conviction when he sought out Seattle's Family House.

The addicts in the Anchorage facility all are there for the same reason: They've hit bottom and were assigned to the house in lieu of a prison term.

"We've been able to operate", Stahlman said, "only because of the progressive Alaska corrections system under Charles Adams".

When an addict is accepted at Family House, he literally becomes a part of the addict-treating-addict facility. In his first year in the program, the rules are stringent.

No television, books, newspapers, radio, games, or other diversions are allowed. Two rules apply all the time--no physical violence and no chemicals.

"We're treating the addict's behavior--we want him to change", said Stahlman. For that reason, the addict must concentrate all his waking hours in relating to himself as a person and to others as people.

It's a hard road to navigate. But it's needed, Stahlman said, because of the nature of most addicts.

Early in their lives, he pointed out, they probably were rejected as they tried to accomplish goals which society approved. After repeated failure, "you say the hell with it--you don't even try to climb the ladder of success anymore".

Instead, according to Stahlman, the potential addict turns to another ladder, one that leads to dope addiction and crime. His peers in this world reinforce his ego with every increasing dosage of dope or every daring robbery or theft.

The dope at first numbs feelings of rejection and visions of reality, but soon is needed just to stay physiologically normal. And the addict, by now, Stahlman said, probably steals up to $1,000 in goods a day to feed his $300 to $500 daily heroin habit: "The fence doesn't give you the retail value of the goods you steal".

Soon, the dope is no longer worth the repercussions, Stahlman said, and that's where Family House begins.

The house starts the addict at the bottom rung of the socially-acceptable ladder.

An addict never experienced things that most people take for granted, Stahlman said. Like a family Christmas around a tree. Or changing an infant's diapers. Or cooking a balanced dinner. Or skiing, skating, football, basketball and baseball.

They began climbing the other ladder too soon to learn these things, Stahlman said, "and at first we treat them like children".

Family House's residents all have their assigned chores and the ladder to responsibility may start with the simple task of watering the plants daily.

The daily chores fall into departments and, as the addict learns what he never did before, he advances to department head or perhaps even the house's assistant director. His responsibilities are pyramided until he masters them and relates to the other residents.

Through it all, he is given positive reinforcement if his behavior is responsible.

If his behavior is irresponsible or antisocial, he is admonished, ridiculed, or penalized. Nevertheless, he is told he's liked as a person--it's his behavior that's wanting.

"The addict is sensitive and easily hurt", Stahlman said, and the key to "curing" him is showing him the way to cope with others, with setbacks and with his behavior. He is taught that he doesn't need dope as an escape.

Family House relies heavily on intensive group therapy sessions to move the addicts up their individual ladders. And during each session, the addict knows that everyone there has had the same experiences as he.

ALASKA FAMILY HOUSE

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Alaska Family House will provide an extensive fifteen month to two year treatment program for drug abusers. The individual will "grow up" in a family environment, stressing individual responsibility and mutual caring. Residents will be men and women ages 16 and over. The majority will formally have been injectable drug users, (with a history of institutionalization), referred through the Criminal Justice System. Individuals will begin as residents in a highly structured treatment facility doing menial tasks, and work to responsible positions as part of resident staff. In the second year (the re-entry phase of the program, while residing in a less structured re-entry living situation), he will perform administrative duties for the Family House, and act as staff for a community project*. Since the experience the individual acquires during his rehabilitation will be excellent training for low profile positions in the helping fields, the Alaska Family House will serve as a combination treatment/training program.

Services of the first year residential treatment section are:

1) Intake screening;

2) Structured therapeutic community having a family environment with 24 hour supervision including board, room, clothing, and sundries provided;

3) Supervised work positions of gradually increasing responsibility within the therapeutic community

4) Traditional therapeutic community activities:
   a) "Morning Meeting" each day
   b) 5 seminars per week (to improve intellectual and verbal abilities;

5) Formalized techniques of behavior confrontation;

6) Minimum of four (3 hour) group therapy sessions per week, plus additional specialized sessions for:
   a) women
   b) couples
   c) parent-children
   d) "peers" (individuals at approximately the same days of progress in the program);

7) Directed dialogues for improvement of inter-personal relationships (as necessary);

8) Bi-monthly marathon therapy sessions;

9) Individual counseling (informal);

10) Outside family counseling;

11) Developmental leisure (cultural and recreational activities aimed at developing constructive options for pleasurable experience), including retreats;

12) Instruction and training via work positions in: office procedures, administration of facility, group structure and leadership, record keeping;

13) Development of a community re-entry plan .

*NOTE: The Second Year Re-entry phase will not be implemented during the duration of this contract.

Drug Abuse

Alaska Family House

A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY

2825 WEST 42nd PL. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 279-5502 OR 279-5503

March 26, 1975

Sen. George Hohman
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Sen. Hohman:

Enclosed please find a copy of some recent press relating to the Alaska Family House and its recent educational trip to view the legislative process, etc. in Juneau. At this time we wish to extend our sincere appreciation to you for your help and warm reception. Alaska Family House is proud of what you are doing to make this state a good place in which to live.

If I can be of any further assistance in regards to this, or any other matter, please feel free to contact me by phone (279-5502) or by mail.

Sincerely,

Terry M. Stahlman
Director
Alaska Family House

ADVISORS
Steve Agbaba
Rep. Helen Beirne
Bill Bittner, *Atty.*
Harry Branson, *Atty.*
Peggy Colletta
Rudy Ebenbeck
David A. Rogers

DIRECTORS
Terry M. Stahlman
Pres. & Treas.
Dorothy M. Weniger
Exec. Vice-Pres.
Teresa J. Stahlman
Vice-Pres. & Sec.

ADVISORS
Katherine Fanning
David Froula, *C.P.A.*
William D. Gibson
E. O. Hansen, *N. B. of C.*
Jack R. Heesch
Jamie Love
Capt. George Weaver, *A.P.D.*

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

~~DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS~~

329 Barrow St., Anchorage, Alaska DRUG ABUSE OFFICE

Drug Abuse
Bethel

February 24, 1975

Mr. Michael G. Moore, Technical Assistant
ANCADA
528 W. 5th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Moore:

A memo by you regarding the Bethel Rap Center Program and Evaluation was brought to our attention today. In a phone conversation with Mr. George Barrail, Director of ANCADA, I learned that this memo represents only your own position and not that of your Agency.

Since much of the memo appears to differ from the information we obtained from the Bethel Rap Center, it seems appropriate that we clarify the following issues with you. You stated that:

1. "There was exactly one (1) staff member available to fill out the forms."

Though the Bethel Rap Center drug component chose to budget only one paid staff member, Mr. Tom Anderson, Executive Director; Mr. Louey Andrews, Contract Administrator; and Mrs. Ruth Jacobs, Secretary; were all also heavily involved in preparing forms and reports for the program.

2. "The training program for filling out the CODAP forms was apparently unsuccessful as Ms. Shortell returned forms from locations other than Bethel."

It is our appraisal that training workshop was successful. Though some forms were returned to other programs initially, all programs but Bethels subsequently mastered the CODAP forms and have submitted them in an appropriate and timely fashion.

3. "The objections to the program appear to be all bureaucratic; that is, the Bethel program didn t correspond to what Ms. Shortell believed it should be. When she stated there was no counseling here, that apparently meant that no formal arrangement to see client on a regular basis was set up. She did not question any of the clients or complaints, or rather, didn't report it if she did.

Our areas of concer for the Bethel program were manifold and far exceeded bureaucratic consid rations. The submitted document on Bethel Rap Center prepared for the Gover or's Advisory Board on Drugs is available upon request. It is also of note tha program expectations were the outgrowth of contractual stipulation

including areas of conformity, all drug treatment programs have contracted for and measureable objectives the Bethel Rap Center themselves developed. Further, at no point in the evaluation report was it stated that "there was no counseling here". It was suggested on Pages Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) that a counseling program per se was not evident. That statement was premised on a commonly accepted concept of treatment programs and we would ask that you re-read that section for the purposes of clarification. Finally, a real effort was made to elicit client comments. More information on that issue may be found under point eight (8).

4. "Ms. Shortell was repeatedly asked by Mr. Fred Pete and Mr. Tom Anderson to show him how to fill out a CODAP form. According to Fred she did not do this, but rather kept telling him which items were incorrect but not how they should be corrected. She may have thought she did this, but communication was apparently lacking."

Mr. Pete attended a CODAP workshop on September 16, that was some six (6) to eight (8) hours long for the express purpose of learning how to complete CODAP forms. Subsequent to that session, Louey Andrew was in our offices and at least an additional two (2) hours was spent clarifying the forms with him. During the program visit November 25, 26, 27, 1974 several hours were spent with Mr. Pete and Mr. Andrew reiterating the method in which CODAP forms were to be completed. This process was repeated with Mr. Anderson during the January 2, 1975 visit. Unquestionably, Bethel Rap Center has had difficulty with CODAP forms, but they were instructed in how to complete these forms. Additional time was devoted to pointing out which items needed correction and how they were to be corrected.

5. "The lack of need cited in Ms. Shortell's report came from conversation with 'experts and professionals'. Coming out of the cafeteria at the dormitory for boarding school students here, I saw a reefer being passed. I wonder if Ms. Shortell bothered to look. I also visited the Ice Cream Parlor in Bethel about 2:30 a.m., February 8. As a former user and as one who wandered in the circles of drug users for several years, I was shocked to see symptoms which could and probably did involve use of various drugs and poly drug abuse. My shock stemmed from the severity and universality of the symptoms. I doubt if the social worker or the psychiatrist from PHS or Gail Shortell bothered to conduct this sort of investigation."

The evaluation report on Bethel did not suggest categorically that no need exists in Bethel for a drug treatment program. Instead it was stated that it was our feeling the need should be re-evaluated. It is not the task of SODA to establish this need but that of the Bethel community. The evaluation reported how certain agencies in Bethel saw the need. We would welcome funding proposals from Bethel, either from Bethel Rap Center when the areas of deficiency are corrected or from other interested parties.

6. "I discussed certain sections of the evaluation with the Executive Director of the Greater Bethel Council on Alcoholism. I learned that the passage, 'Despite Tom's protests, Fred Pete had gone to Denver as a representative of the Bethel School Board to observe the open classroom concept and than to San Francisco to attend the National Congress on Drug and Alcohol Abuse during December', could at best be termed a half truth, but is more correctly called

a baldfaced lie. Tom stated that he protested the objections voiced by Gail and Mary Beth and was very proud that Fred could go. I also learned that the passage, 'Tom further explained that he had considered terminating Fred,.....' resulted from Tom's answer to Gail's direct question as to whether he had considered terminating Fred. Tom's reply was that he'd several times considered terminating everyone including himself. Incidentally, Fred told me that Gail and Mary Beth were supposed to be attending the National Congress, however, when Fred sought their advice on which workshops to attend he was unable to locate them."

It should be noted in direct testimony to the Governor's Advisory Board on Drugs in February in reference to the document prepared concerning Bethel Rap Center and the evaluation Mr. Anderson stated, "I think essentially the problems that have been outlined are essentially correct." He did not suggest to us then or since that any statements in the evaluation were incorrect though his comments were solicited. Additionally, we must take issue in the suggestion that the report contained a "baldfaced lie". This puts our integrity in question and suggests that SODA has a vested interest in maligning any of the programs. We are an agency concerned with helping people. It is therefore to our advantage to see to it that programs we fund remain viable. An examination of the number of technical assistance hours spent with the Bethel Rap Center will bear this out.

Mr. Anderson's reply regarding Mr. Pete's possible termination was in reply to a direct question I posed regarding what course of action had Mr. Anderson considered regarding the problems Mr. Pete was having with his position. As stated in the report, Mr. Anderson stated he had considered terminating Mr. Pete but has not because he feels he is a very good counselor, can speak Eskimo, and relates so well to the clients.

Mrs. Hilburn posted an information card for Mr. Pete on the "Message Exchange Board" at the National Congress of Alcohol and Drug Abuse. The card informed him of her presence at the meeting, her hotel, and her phone number. Three other participants on the Congress were able to contact Mrs. Hilburn via this system. It is unfortunate that Mr. Pete was unable to locate her.

8. "It's interesting to note that Nome's program was given a good rating, yet we're aware of a number of consumer complaints which SODA may or may not be aware of. The flimsy excuse that Fred's car broke down is indicative of the level of interest that is apparently exercised in seeing clients and looking at the issue of whether or not their needs are being met in evaluating drug programs."

Unquestionably, interviewing clients is a crucial aspect of evaluating a program's effectiveness and a component that is generally included in each evaluation this office has done. On our November visit with the Rap Center, we specifically and repeatedly requested that Mr. Pete set up at least one such interview. A series of replies: it would be "difficult", his clients would be "too uncomfortable" and unwilling to talk were offered and we were effectively prevented from completing this aspect of evaluation.

During the January 2, 1975 visit this request was made again. It was granted with the understanding that Mr. Pete would accompany me. When his car failed it took him some four hours to put it in running order.

Though we considered suggesting taking a cab to the interviews, the repair of the car seemed so imminent that we waited. As you well realize, simple matters such as the operation of a car become real issues when the temperature drops to forty (40) below. It is regrettable that our time was limited and precluded rescheduling the appointments. The factors were realities and do not reflect a low level of interest in client assessment.

"Also, I wonder why the only programs given really poor evaluations were native - administered?"

Other drug-treatment programs non-native administered have received critical evaluations. To suggest that only native programs receive critical evaluations is not an accurate statement. More correct might be that we feel evaluations provide an excellent growth opportunity for programs. Evaluations are designed to help programs improve their programming and service delivery to clients. Recommendations and technical assistance are always an integral part of the process.

It is the hope of SODA that the foregoing has been of interest to you and enable you to broaden your knowledge of the Bethel Rap Center. If in the future you should visit with other of our treatment programs, again in the capacity of a private citizen or on the behalf of ANCODA, we would welcome your comments.

Sincerely,

Gail Shortell

Gail Shortell

cp
cc: Senator Ted Stevens
Lt. Governor Thomas
State Senator George Holman ✓
Martin Moore
Margaret Wilmore
Dr. Nightingale
Dave Vallo
Herb Powless
Steve Labuff
Rick Weber
Dennis Tiepleman
Tom Anderson
Fred Pete
Gordon Jackson
Carl Jack
Charles Oxereok
George Barrail
Commissioner of Health & Social Services
Members of the ANCADA Board
Mary Beth Hilburn

Bethel + D.A

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

Pouch H01, Juneau 99811

March 20, 1975

Mr. Tom Anderson
Executive Director
Greater Bethel Council on Alcoholism, Inc.
P. O. Box 190
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Mr. Anderson:

At the January 31, February 1 and 2, 1975 Governor's Advisory Board on Drug Abuse meeting, it was recommended to curtail funding of the Bethel Rap Center. The reasons are stipulated in Document #232, which explains non-compliance of program objectives and lack of compliance with recommendations made by on-site evaluators.

As of this date the Bethel Rap Center has received $5,602.87 for services provided in the months of August, September, and October 1974. You are requested to submit billings to the State Office of Drug Abuse within ten (10) days of receipt of this letter for the months of July, November, December, 1974, January 1975, and expenses incurred in February 1975.

Sincerely yours,

Francis S. Williamson

Francis S.L. Williamson
Commissioner

Enclosure

recommendations indicated on Document #232.
I take particular note that a position for Mr. Pete be found as this action puts him out of a job.
Also as there is no date on Document #232, recommendation #3 is not clear.

As this is the first correspondence I have had from you about this matter, and no specifics are called for, I shall comply as best as possible to your request for billings.
If you are willing to pay our program costs for the month of July 1974 this would be a most gracious action on your part, as we had no Contract in force for that month. Funds for the previous year were totally expended by June 30, 1974 and the effective date of the present Contract is 1 Aug 1974.
But I guess all of us can make mistakes when we try to interpret Contracts.
It is a happy coincidence that a Fiscal Auditor from Mrs. Blanchards Office was in my office when your letter arrived. He will insure, I'm sure, that the billings I will send to you are substantiated.

Till I hear from you.

Cordinally,

Tom Anderson
Executive Director
TA:rmj

c.c. Senator George Hohman

P.S. Good Luck on your confirmation.

Bethel + DA

GREATER BETHEL COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM, INC.
P.O. Box 190
Bethel, Alaska 99559

PH: (907)543-2116

April 3, 1975

Mr. Francis S.L. Williamson
Commissioner
Department of Health & Social Services
Office of the Commissioner
Pouch H01
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Williamson:

We have received your letter as of April 3, 1975.

Although the recommendations of the Governor's Advisory Board on Drug Abuse have been noted I'm sure that the intention of this Board was not to deny service to the people of Bethel because of misunderstandings and shortcomings on the part of the staff of two organizations who are, in part at least, dedicated to the alleviation of problems created by the abuse of Drugs.

Nowhere in any of the Documents has it ever been indicated that the services have been denied or not available to clients. What we are trying to do is serve clients and I'm sure it's much easier to sit back and critize an operation that one knows nothing about, that to really find out about it. If ever these critisms had some constructive merit they would be greatly appreciated.

In the final analysis, whether or not a program exists in Bethel to serve the AVCP Region is up to you.
The idea of closing a program is something that I would feel some trepidation about, without insuring that some other provider of the service in question was available.
If you were to look into the past history of the Drug Abuse Board and the Office of the Commissioner, all of the Board's recommendations were not followed.
The most notable of these was the Langdon Clinic decision.

I had hoped to see you about this matter during your planned trip to Bethel, as you had indicated your intentions to visit Bethel in the very near future.
I would hope that if the intent of your letter is to terminate our contractual agreement with the State, that you also comply with the Contract and indicate what you are doing through the language of the Contract.

I suppose what I am asking for is some reference to this Contract in your letter of termination or suspension, whatever the case may be. In any case, I can find no provision in this Contract to cancel it on a retroactive basis.
I also hope that your actions also will include the full

In administering this program, the state has no other choice but to follow the policies as established by the BIA. The state cannot nullify [illegible] Federal policy by either regulation or law. Therefore, even if the [illegible] fully agreed with the position you and Ms. Peters have taken, it could not correct or satisfy the adverse action alleged by Ms. Peters.

Several discussions have been held with the BIA since the policy modification was distributed on December 3, 1972. From these discussions, it is our understanding that the BIA does provide for certain specific needs of children in boarding schools in cases of extreme hardship. For details on what they will provide and to whom, I would suggest that you contact the BIA in Bethel.

I hope the above information is of some help to you in considering the States position on the BIA-Division of Family and Children Services contract. I will be happy to provide more information if it is desired.

Sincerely,

Don Kemp
Assistant Administrator
Assistance Payments

Approved by:

Freda M. Borchick, Acting Director

DK/dlv

cc: RAPM-NRO
Bethel District Office
BIA Social Services Bureau

2-12 Drugs / Marijuana

file

Box 521
Cordova, Alaska 99574
January 31, 1975

George H. Hohman
Box 100
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Senator Hohman:

I believe you find the enclosed self-explanatory. You may well have already seen the article or one like it in another publication.

It does bring to mind one very important point, however, in that as you may recall, when the "Marijuana Controversy" began in the mid 60's many a scientist, medical doctor, psychiatrist and psychologist repeatedly stated "it will take twenty (20) years of usage before we will know what effects of "Pot" really are.

For the Public Servant who tends to view with suspicion all articles published by this particular periodical, I am sure more direct contact with the author would prove enlightening.

This article is particularly gratifying to me since I vigoriously opposed the prior stance of Dr. Powelson when I was State Coordinator for Drug Abuse Education working out of Governor Miller's office.

It is extremely unfortunate that we constantly find ourselves placed in a position where we seemingly can only compare the merit or demerit of one drug as opposed to another. However, as long as certain rationalizations are expounded on at great length by a small vocal group of people wishing to "justify their personal actions", it therefore behooves those who know that "they aren't really telling it like it is" to make every attempt to make our unsuspecting and easily swayed youth and their less knowledgable parents at least partially aware of the trap that is being laid for them by other older youths and immature young adults. Unfortunately, all too often this type of action is viewed simply as confrontation.

One day, perhaps, we may actually get around to dealing with the problem. At present to my knowledge, this is not being done anywhere in Alaska. The main reason for this is that there are very few people, in or out of government, who actually understand the problem, and the remainder of those who would appear to be concerned are far more interested, for various and sundry reasons, in treating the symptom of the problem or, failing in that, to bunglingly attempt to rehabilitate the visable and therefore socially unacceptable end result of the problem.

There is a workable solution to the problem but it is not a "quickie miracle" solution. It will take a lot of hard work for a lot of years. In short, it is the reverse of dependancy - it is called building self-confidence, not braggadocio - just self-confidence

If you would tell me, as a lot of self serving bureaucrats have, in order to preserve their position or function, that a lot is and has been accomplished toward the goal of correcting the problem then I would say to you "let the public see the results and take heart".

If you sincerely wish to pursue a solution to the problem, I wish you good luck because in my view human resources are at least as important as are all of our other "natural" resources.

Very truly yours,

James F. Calhoon

James F. Calhoon

8.3

Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

528 West 5th Avenue, Suite 3
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone (907) 274-7435

February 20, 1975

Office of the Governor
Governor Jay Hammond
State Capitol
3rd Floor, Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

This letter is an official communication of the Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. The Commission represents the twelve Native corporations in matters concerning alcoholism and drug abuse statewide as outlined in the state plan.

At various times throughout your campaign you spoke of implementing evaluation processes in alcoholism programs and we agree that in order for state funded programs to deliver services in a responsible manner this must be done. However, it cannot be done on a maintenance level budget which is again proposed for the coming fiscal year. We feel that in order to implement some kind of responsibility within the Office of Alcoholism, various steps need to be accomplished. Among these are the appointment as soon as possible of a coordinator for the State Office of Alcoholism. Also permanent and competent staffing for that office. This is not to say that the previous acting coordinator (Ms. Barbara Miklos) was not a competent administrator. We applaud her efforts as she did the best she could under the circumstances. However, the efforts of one person however competent that person may be is not enough to insure order and responsibility within that office. We believe also the Office of Alcoholism cannot function properly under the Department Of Family And Children Services and should be a department of it's own under the Department Of Health And Social Services.

I believe you have received communication from other programs within the state addressing these same problems and others which we will be speaking on in more detail on the 27th of February. We are scheduled to meet with members of the Health, Education & Social Services Committee on that date and we expect at that time that members of that committee will be aware of the problems as we program people have stated them. We look forward to meeting with either yourself or your representative while we are in Juneau.

Sincerely,

George Barril

George Barril
Executive Director

GB/dd

cc: Lowell Thomas, Jr., Lt. Governor
Bob Palmer
Clem Tillion
Sue Green
Fred McGinnis
Stan Harris
Ben Iverson
Virginia Blanchard
Mike Bradner
Chancy Croft
John Keating
A. B. Colyar
Ed Stewart
Dennis Tiepelman
Members - Alaska Association of Alcoholism Professionals
Members - Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism
Members - Committees H. E. & S. S. House and Senate

8.3

Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

"Mini-grants Program"

528 W. FIFTH AVENUE, SUITE 9
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

PHONE: 277-2578

February 13, 1975

TO: Ms. Helena M. Andree, Vice President ANCADA Board

FROM: Michael G. Moore, Technical Assistant Michael Moore

RE: Visit to Bethel Drug Abuse Program, February 5, 1975

I examined the Bethel Drug Abuse Program as administered by the Greater Bethel Council on Alcoholism February 5, 1975 as well as an "evaluation" of the program by Gail C. Shortell.

There are several facts of which you should be made aware:

1. There was exactly one (1) staff member available to fill out the forms.

2. The training program for filling out the CODAP forms was apparently unsuccessful as Ms. Shortell returned forms from locations other than Bethel.

3. The objections to the program appear to be all bureaucratic; that is, the Bethel program didn't correspond to what Ms. Shortell believed it should be. When she stated there was no counseling here, that apparently meant that no formal arrangement to see a client on a regular basis was set up. She did not question any of the clients for complaints, or rather, didn't report it if she did.

4. Ms. Shortell was repeatedly asked by Mr. Fred Pete and Mr. Tom Anderson to show him how to fill out a CODAP form. According to Fred she did not do this, but rather kept telling him which items were incorrect but not how they should be corrected. She may have thought she did this, but communication was apparently lacking.

5. The lack of need cited in Ms. Shortell's report came from conversation with "experts" and professionals. Coming out of the cafeteria at the dormitory for boarding school students here, I saw a reefer being passed. I wonder if Ms. Shortell bothered to look. I also visited the Ice Cream Parlor in Bethel about 2:30 A.M. February 8. As a former user and as one who wandered in the circles of drug users for several years, I was shocked to see symptoms which could and probably did involve use of various drugs and poly drug abuse. My shock stemmed from the severity and universality of the symptoms. I doubt if the social worker or the psychiatrist from PHS or Gail Shortell bothered to conduct this sort of investigation.

6. I discussed certain sections of the evaluation with the Executive Director of the Greater Bethel Council on Alcoholism. I learned that the passage, "Despite Tom's protests, Fred Pete had gone to Denver as a representative of the Bethel School Board to observe the open classroom concept and then to San Francisco to attend the National Congress on Drug and Alcohol Abuse during December," could at best be termed a half-truth but is more correctly called a bald-faced lie. Tom stated that he protested the objections voiced by Gail and Mary Beth and was very proud that Fred could go. I also learned that the passage, "Tom further explained that he had considered terminating Fred, ..." resulted from Tom's answer to Gail's direct question as to whether he had considered terminating Fred. Tom's reply was that he'd several times considered terminating everyone including himself. Incidentally, Fred told me that Gail and Mary Beth were supposed to be attending the National Congress; however, when Fred sought their advice on which workshops to attend he was unable to locate them.

8. It's interesting to note that Nome's program was given a good rating, yet we're aware of a number of consumer complaints which SODA may or may not be aware of. The flimsy excuse that Fred's car broke down is indicative of the level of interest that is apparently exercised in seeing clients and looking at the issue of whether or not their needs are being met in evaluating drug programs.

The appearance to me is that the SODA personnel mentioned in this memo are professionals, are aware that they are professionals, and are impressed by the fact that they are professionals. They are unaware of the society in rural areas, ignorant of their lack of awareness, and stubbornly poised on their professional pride to refuse to admit that ignorance and lack of awareness. If this appearance is true the proper adjective to apply is STUPID.

P.S. Gail Shortell can't spell "Ekaiyurvik" even though it's on the front of the rap center in foot-high letters. Also, I wonder why the only programs given really poor evaluations were Native-administered.

MGM:lr
cc: Senator Ted Stevens
Lt. Governor Thomas
State Senator George Holman
Martin Moore
Margaret Wilmore
Dr. Nightingale
Dave Vallo
Herb Powless
Steve LaBuff
Rick Weber
Dennis Tiepleman
Tom Anderson
Fred Pete
Gordon Jackson
Carl Jack
Charles Oxereok
George Barril
Commissioner of Health & Social Services
Members of the ANCADA Board
Mary Beth Hilburn
Gail C. Shortell

ENVIRONMENT

ANALYSIS OF IMPORTANT SECTIONS OF

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SB 267

Section 2 and Section 19. Grants and loans for water supply and sewerage systems.

Section 2 substantially revises current law relating to local grants for water supply and sewerage system purposes. Current federal law precludes the possibility of a state's advancing to local governments the anticipated federal share for projects on which construction commenced after July 1, 1972. Section 19 of this bill thus repeals Section 30(a).

The important part of the proposed revision to AS 46.03.030 is the increase in state participation to 50 per cent of the total project cost or 50 per cent of the non-federal share, whichever is the lesser. This program involves state funding of projects which often are not eligible for federal funds, particularly in public water systems, which are often neglected, and projects which can receive federal funding are undertaken instead. In much of Alaska, public water supply systems are badly in need of upgrading, especially as they will have to meet new standards promulgated under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. By increasing the state's share in these projects from the present maximum of 25 per cent to 50 per cent, we feel that more communities will be able to acquire badly needed facilities.

Section 3. Waste Disposal Permits.

This section expands the waste disposal permit jurisdiction of the department to any operation which results in the disposal of waste material into the water.

This amendment is necessary if the state is to assume jurisdiction over the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit process, currently being administered in the state by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments of 1972 (FWPCA). Under that section, it is currently necessary for a person to obtain a federal permit from EPA for any discharge from any point source into the water of the state, whether or not the receiving waterbody is navigable. See United States v. Holland, 378 F. Supp. 665 (DCMD Fla. 1974).

Under Section 402(b) of the Act, states may assume control of the NPDES permit program if the state possesses water quality authority at least equal to that possessed by EPA. A majority of states have acquired this delegation, precluding the need for continuing extensive federal involvement in state water quality management. However, the State of Alaska cannot assume this authority at the present time, because our water quality permit jurisdiction is limited to commercial or industrial operations.

Section 7. Plan Review.

The department is currently in the process of developing regulations to implement state responsibilities under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (P.L. 92-523). In order to assume authority for implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act within the State of Alaska, it is necessary that the state possess "adequate procedures for the enforcement of . . . state regulations" (Section 1413(a)(2)). This section, by way of a new subsection (b) to AS 46.03.720, provides for the review of plans for larger public water supply systems in order to adequately insure that these systems will be constructed and operated in conformity with the state's substantive regulations.

Section 9, Section 11, Section 13. Pollution Enforcement.

1. The department currently possesses no civil "option" for enforcement of anything but oil spills (unless the department sues for costs of restoration under Section 780--a provision which often is not relevant). Thus, particularly in air pollution or sewerage disposal matters, the department must either proceed criminally, or simply drop the matter. It should be noted that a civil remedy is necessary to assume federal permit authority. Environmental enforcement is, to a large degree, either compensatory or remedial in nature--that is, the punishing of a culpable individual is often only tangential to the main purposes of an environmental enforcement agency. The main concern is preventing or remedying damage.

Revised AS 46.03.760 establishes a civil option for the full range of violations currently covered only by the criminal provisions of AS 46.03.790. We believe the existence of this civil option will at once greatly increase both the fairness and effectiveness of the department's enforcement functions.

The "normal" response to the need for a civil option in environmental enforcement has been the creation of civil penalties. The problem with this approach is that some courts may view this as an attempt to penalize or punish a defendant without affording him the normal range of rights given to a criminal defendant, i.e., privilege against self-incrimination, jury trial, etc. See Kennedy v. Mendoza-Martinez, 372 U.S. 144 (1963). As a matter of both policy and law, the argument has some merit.

Accordingly, the proposed revision of Section 760 has been written in a manner which frames the civil assessment to recognize the two primary goals of environmental enforcement--that is, compensation and correction.

2. Current oil spill liability provisions are deficient in many respects. Under current AS 46.03.822, a private party or a governmental agency other than the state is entitled the full compensation, based on strict liability for all actual damages caused by an oil spill. However, the availability of strict liability compensation to the state is limited by the provisions of current 760(b), which places an upper limit on state compensation of $100,000.

Requiring the state (and the state alone) to prove negligence to obtain full recovery for actual damages flies in the face of judicial and legislative opinion that the handling of oil is a hazardous undertaking, for which the handlers should be strictly liable in the event of injury. The Alaska Legislature has recognized this in Section 822 and has accordingly granted unlimited recovery for actual damages based on strict liability to any person, except the state. In Section 13 of this bill, revisions to Section 822 remove this distinction, and permit the state to recover for all actual damages caused to it by an oil pollution incident.

Section 10. Injunctions.

Currently Title 46 does not confer upon the department the power to seek an injunction for violations of its standards. This power is necessary to assume federal permit jurisdiction. Absent a specific statutory provision authorizing such suits, the courts will not enjoin the violation of a statute or regulation as such. Thus, except in cases where an actual "public nuisance" can be demonstrated, the department's authority to seek immediate effective remedial action may be extremely limited.

At common law, in order to obtain a preliminary injunction, it was necessary for the plaintiff to demonstrate that physical irreparable harm would be caused to him by a failure to grant the preliminary relief. There has emerged a judicial response toward this problem. Particularly in federal courts, it is often not necessary to demonstrate physical irreparable harm when seeking an injunction against a violation of a public welfare statute--such as environmental legislation. See Jones v. District of Columbia Redevelopment Agency, 499 F.2d 502, 512 (CADC 1974); Environmental Defense Fund v. TVA, 468 F.2d 1164, 1184 (CA6 1972); Lathan v. Volpe, 455 F.2d 111 (CA9 1971). Section 765 mirrors this judicial philosophy.

Moreover, Section 765 mirrors current judicial attitudes toward the balancing of equities in environmental actions, as articulated in United States v. Reserve Mining Co., 514 F. 2d 492. The court in that case held that the balancing of equities in environmental enforcement actions would be relevant in determining the timing of compliance, but not in the ultimate necessity of complying within a reasonable time.

Section 14. Compliance Order.

The compliance order is often the most effective single means of enforcing environmental quality standards. It is effective and expeditious, and does not necessarily require expensive and time-consuming litigation on the part of either the department or the person on whom the compliance order is served. Its very informality makes it a useful tool to the department and an important alternative to formal judicial action. Section 14 expands the order procedure beyond water quality matters.

Section 19. Repealers.

AS 46.03.230(a) is repealed. This was not included in original SB 267. Presently, the state funds local air pollution control authorities under two statutes--AS 43.18-.010(a)(3), state aid to local governments, and AS 46.03.230(a), state and federal aid. The Title 43 provision provides for $2.00 per capita to cities and boroughs for both air and water pollution control facilities. The Title 46 provision currently provides that localities are entitled to a block grant The amount of money appropriated by the legislature for AS 46.03.230(a) purposes has represented only a token contribution (total $25,000) compared with the total budgets of the

three boroughs that presently have air pollution control authority. The costs of administering these two funding programs are also duplicative, as essentially the same information must be regenerated for each application.

Because the legislature is currently undertaking a comprehensive review of the state's revenue-sharing laws, the administration believes that the establishing of adequate levels of air and water pollution control funding should be analyzed in the context of that debate. However, SSSB 267 does take the matter halfway, by removing the unnecessary duplication of programs by repealing current subsection (a) of Section 230, and making subsection (b) the full text of that section. The related AS 46.03.240 is likewise repealed.

Fisheries

COPPER
RIVER
NATIVE
ASSOCIATION, INC.

(Ahtna Tanah Ninnah)
Drawer G
Copper Center, Alaska 99573

Telephone: 822-3333

April, 14, 1976

Mr. Nels A. Anderson
P.O. Box 234
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Dear Mr. Anderson,

We of the Copper River Area, support House Committee Resource Bill 114, (Relating to the Copper River Subsistence Fishery) and 115(Requesting Department of Fish & Game to change the restrictive procedure for permit issuance for Copper River Subsistence Fishery) wholeheartedly, since more than 85%(documented in the AHTNA Region Planning Guide, 1973) of the people in the Copper River Basin are subsistence off the land, we feel this would be a great asset of flexibility and convience for the people in regard to HCR 114 and 115. Also, we of the Copper River Area would like to see some effort of study directed towards banning the use of airplane equipment. I think that a band on their use would favor rural people, who usually has the time, rather than money to invest in connection with the use of airplane equipment for hunting and fishing, the entire question of access should carefully considered because it can pose serious problems. For instance, people because of their knowldege or time available to them, have access to the resources of their community may not be ben fited if access is improved for outsiders. We realize such recommendations would take much time and cooperation between interested parties, but we are willing to cooperate and help in any way.

Sincerely,

Wilbur T. Joe, Executive Director
Harry Johns, Paralegal (Alaska Legal Services)
Harry A. Johns Sr.

cc: Frank Ferguson
Keith W. Specking
Jalmar Kerttula



PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION

A regional non-profit organization for the enhancement of fisheries.

Wallace H. Noerenberg
Executive Director

P.O. Box 1110
Cordova, Alaska 99574
(907) 424-3411

March 10, 1976

The Honorable Frank Ferguson
State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Frank:

The enclosed position paper by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation is being sent to you in an effort to identify some of the many issues underlying the formulation of an Alaskan fisheries policy. It has been written in response to the recent introduction by Governor Hammond of a 40 million dollar fisheries rehabilitation bond proposal and an accompanying 200 million dollar Fisheries Enhancement Loan Bill (SB689).

We encourage you to consider our proposal as a viable alternative to the existing situation, and we solicit both your criticisms and support. Please do not hesitate to call on us for further comment, testimony or information. We are vitally concerned and eager to contribute.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Hall

A. W. (Bill) Hall,
Secretary

AWH:sk

Encl.

(10)

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION

Position Paper on Salmon Aquaculture
Development in Alaska.

INTRODUCTION

Following passage of the private nonprofit salmon hatchery act in 1974 and the subsequent incorporation of nonprofit aquaculture corporations, the subject of salmon aquaculture development in Alaska has acquired a new significance that calls for a careful examination and definition of the numerous issues involved. This significance was given added impetus with the appointment by Governor Hammond, in January of 1976, of an Alaska Fisheries Council whose goal is to stimulate and direct the actions necessary to restore the salmon fisheries to acceptable high levels of production in the shortest time possible.

As an aid to the council and for the information of the general public, the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, on the basis of experience gained in the forming of a regional organization, planning, financing and partial construction of a salmon hatchery offers the following position paper.

A PARTNERSHIP PROPOSAL FOR SALMON ENHANCEMENT

As a point of departure from which to launch this position paper, it is necessary to establish the value judgements that must necessarily precede a logical proposal. In this case, the relevant value judgements are inherent in the following constitutional and statutory quotations.

> "Wherever occuring in their natural state, fish, wildlife and waters are reserved to the people for common use".
> (Alaska Constitution Article VIII, Sec. 3)

"The Commissioner shall manage, protect, maintain, improve and extend the fish, game and aquatic plant resources of the State in the interest of the economy and general well-being of the State;..." (A.S.16.05.020(2).

"The Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Development shall encourage the investment by private enterprise in the technological development and economic utilization of the fisheries resources;..." (A.S.16.06.092(2).

"It is the intent of this Act to authorize the private ownership of salmon hatcheries by qualified nonprofit corporations for the purpose of contributing, by artificial means, to the rehabilitation of the State's depleted and depressed salmon fishery." (Section I, Ch. III, SLA 1974).

It is an obvious and logical deduction from the foregoing, that because of the common property constraints on the management and use of the salmon resource, that the goals of the State and of qualified nonprofit corporations in a salmon rehabilitation program must be identical.

It is very significant that this same concept was alluded to by Commissioner James Brooks of the Alaska Department of Fish & Game at a salmon aquaculture conference in Cordova in January of this year. To quote from Commisssioner Brook's speech which was entitled "A Partnership Proposal for Salmon Management":

"... With common goals, purposes and constituencies, state and private salmon enhancement efforts must develop in harmony

even to the point of joint enterprises where there is mutual benefit and agreement. These statements reflect the administration's policy, certainly another fundamental change from the traditional role of government in our fisheries, and I hope they contribute to a new era of progress and cooperation."

The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation congratulates Commissioner Brooks, and in acknowledgement of the commonality of goals, purposes and constituencies between public and private salmon enhancement programs, accepts the Hammond Administration's partnership proposal for salmon management. Now, in the spirit of that proposal, we suggest that the important question to ask is how to do the job most economically and expeditiously. This question in turn raises the following questions:

1. Who should finance the planning, construction and operation of the hatcheries?
2. Who should be responsible for the planning and construction of the hatcheries?
3. Who should operate the hatcheries?

The remainder of this paper will deal with these questions, and in so doing will attempt to define a plan of action through which to achieve a true partnership in the rehabilitation of Alaska's salmon resource.

FINANCE

Because qualified nonprofit hatchery corporations are assisting the state by contributing toward the rehabilitation of a common

property resource, they are in effect, public service corporations. In this regard, they provide access to private sources of funding otherwise unavailable to the state, and thereby offer the state the opportunity for expediting the rehabilitation effort. It is only logical therefor that the state and the public service hatchery corporations should join together in a program to finance the planning and construction of salmon hatcheries.

We propose that a state loan program be enacted including a provision for performance grants. The performance grants would constitute a credit against the interest and principal of the loan based on a specified dollar amount per quantity of salmon fry actually produced with the total credit limit being the full amount of the debt. As a means of funding the performance grants, the proposed 40 million dollar bond issue should be modified to allocate a specified dollar amount for this prupose, and provisions should also be made to make monies from "The Renewable Resources Fund" available for this and other related purposes.

PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

Beacuse of the staff and expertise presently existing with the A.D.F.&G., it is only logical that the state should play a primary role in the planning of salmon hatcheries. However, the planning process must include user group input in specific regard to site selections and species to be produced. As the public service hatchery corporations gain more experience and expertise they will, of course play a larger role in the planning process.

In regard to the question of who should construct the hatcheries,

we offer the following observations. Because of state law specifying bidding procedures for construction of publicly owned facilities, it may very well be more economical for private enterprise to construct the hatcheries. Particularly in the case of regional user group corporations, savings may be possible through the availability of donated services. This did in fact, occur in the construction of the Port San Juan hatchery by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation. However, until the public service hatchery corporations acquire the necessary experience and expertise, it is probable that the state, by contracting with private enterprise, can build more economically.

OPERATIONS

It is the position of the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation that the operation and management of state owned salmon hatcheries should be contracted to qualified nonprofit hatchery corporations for the following reasons.

1. Private enterpirse can do the job for less cost. The A.D.F.&G. estimates that the annual operating cost for a 50 million egg capacity pink and chum salmon incubation facility to be approximately $300,000. The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation estimates that it can accomplish the same job for about $150,000.
2. Under management by private enterprise, the receipts from sales of surplus fish can be more easily applied to operating costs thereby avoiding a costly expense to the state.
3. Under management by regional, nonprofit user group corporations the marketing of surplus fish will be done by experienced persons in such a manner as to avoid adverse effects

on the existing economic structure. This has not been the case in Oregon and Washington where the marketing of fish from state owned hatcheries has caused the value of fish caught by commercial fishermen to drop precipitously.

4. Because the operations of a system of salmon hatcheries will not constitute a financial burden on the state, more state money will be available for research and management. Again, this is not the case in Washington where the cost of hatchery operations consumes so much money that little or nothing is left over for research and management.

The foregoing outlines the basic elements of a partnership for salmon enhancement as conceived by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation. The present bond issue and loan program proposals are inconsistent with this partnership concept because they define two separate sets of criteria and regulations, (one for the state and one for the nonprofit public service corporations) that serve to emphasize and increase the separation between the two efforts. This is obviously not the most economical and expeditious way to rehabilitate the salmon resource. Rather, we should pool our resources in a cooperative effort to apply the appropriate talent to the appropriate problem.

In addition to the foregoing reason, we feel that the loan program is unacceptable because it will impose too high a debt service on the financing. Why should a public service nonprofit hatchery corporation be charged a fee for helping the state? If the purpose of a state sponsored financial aid program for aquaculture development is to accomplish a significant infusion of capital in-

to hatchery construction, then the loan program as defined by the latest bill drafted by the Governor's Fisheries Council will defeat its' own purpose. We say this because our experience has taught us that the costs of administration, research and development, operations, and construction are such that they alone will tax the ability of a fledgling corporation to survive. In fact, without a brood stock that can produce an immediate return of significant size, the only means by which a hatchery corporation can pay its' debts during its' first years of operation is by a subsidy borne by supporters of the program.

CONCLUSION

We have refrained in this paper from dealing with specific details both in regard to our proposals and to our criticisms. We have done this in an intentional effort to emphasize the underlying assumptions and value judgements that must precede the formulation of a comprehensive salmon enhancement program. We feel very strongly that agreement must be reached on these value judgements prior to creation of specific programs, because the assumptions upon which a program is based will dictate the direction in which it proceeds. We definitely DO NOT want a program created that pulls in two different directions and that will eventually arrive at two different destinations. We definitely DO want a program created that will develop into a cooperative effort consistent with a pre-determined set of goals that will accomplish an objective beneficial to the general well-being of the state.

JAY S. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April, 1976

MAILER MEMORANDUM NO. 76-3

FROM: Charles H. Meacham, Director
International Fisheries and External Affairs

Here it is--the long-awaited Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, the United States extended fisheries jurisdiction legislation! The enclosed copy is provided with the compliments of Senator Ted Stevens.

Governor Jay Hammond has lauded the efforts of Alaska's Senator Ted Stevens and Congressman Don Young in attaining congressional passage of the extended fisheries jurisdiction bill, which became law on April 13, 1976, with an effective date of March 1, 1977. Under terms of this bill begins a new era of U. S. fisheries jurisdiction extending seaward 200 nautical miles and based on a regional management concept.

Foreign fishing will be allowed within the 200-mile zone only when fish stocks cannot or will not be harvested by U. S. vessels. Total fishing in the zone is not to exceed the optimum yield for each stock. All continental shelf fishery resources within and extending beyond the fishery conservation zone are also protected. Exclusive U. S. fishery management authority is extended to anadromous fish spawned in U. S. waters throughout the migratory range of such species.

One of the most important items to Alaskans covered in the bill is the establishment of a North Pacific Fisheries Management Council. Alaska alone among the 50 states has a region consisting entirely of one state and a clear majority of the voting membership on its regional council.

The North Pacific Fisheries Management Council will consist of eleven members, five of whom are nominated by the Governor of Alaska and appointed by the Secretary of Commerce. The sixth Alaskan member of the Council will be the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (or his designee).

JAY S. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR

15.1

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April 17, 1975

MAILER MEMORANDUM No. 75-4

FROM: Charles H. Meacham, Director
International Fisheries and External Affairs

From the many articles and subjects related to international fisheries and external affairs recently in the news, the following have been selected as being of special interest to you:

Law of the Sea, Geneva, Report of the first week
U F A W U Convention Calls for Pressure on Americans to Reduce Their Catch, Western Fisheries, Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 1975
Incidental Halibut Catch Coming Under Control, ibid
Proposal to Change Bering Sea from Two Fishing Periods to One, ibid
Halibut Association Meeting Held . . ., ibid
North Korea, Deepsea Catches up 20 per cent, Fishing News International, Jan. 1975
Taiwan, Catch Target of 820,000 Tons, ibid
USSR and Norway Agree on Quota, ibid
British Fishermen Angered as Soviet Fleet Moves in, ibid, Dec. 1974
Russia and Norway Discuss Fish Limit, ibid
Web of Danger, Japanese High Seas Salmon Fishery, The Fishermen's News, Seattle, Feb. 1975
New Vaccine for Salmon, The Fisherman, Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 24, 1975
Japanese Tags on Oregon Tuna, ibid
"Equator" Visits Vancouver, Soviets, U.S. Tag Halibut, ibid
Britain Rejects Idea of Exclusive Fishing, International Herald Tribune, Paris, March 17, 1975
Soviet Fishing Fleet May Be on Way Home, Shipping and Trade News, March 25, 1975
Soviet Crab Ban Bid Rejected, Japan Times, March 26, 1975
Tohoku Fishermen Worried, ibid, March 31, 1975
Russia Seeks Curbs on Salmon Fishing, ibid, March 30, 1975
Mediterranean Tuna Fishing Banned by Japan, ibid
Focus on Fisheries, ibid, March 7, 1975
Continental Shelf Pact, ibid, March 15, 1975
Japanese, Chinese Delegates Discuss Marine Resources, ibid
Soviet Fisheries Minister to Visit Japan in May, ibid
Japan to Accept 200-Mile Zone Proposal at U.N. Sea Law Meet, ibid March 16, 1975
U.N. Sea Law Meet, ibid
Miyazawa Not Sure of Sea Law Confab Outcome, ibid
N. Pacific Fishing Ban Not Due Soon: Official, ibid, March 17, 1975
Japan, China Talk Voluntary Fishing Curbs, ibid

China Unwilling to Withdraw Military Protection Line Closing Off Gulf of Liaotung in Fishery Negotiations, translation from Asahi Shimbun, March 4, 1975

Japan Soviet Fishery Negotiations Begin for Salmon and Trout, ibid

United States Observer Placed on USSR Fishing Vessel, Statistics and Market News, March 24, 1975

Consolidation of Japanese Whaling Industry from Four Fleets to Two, ibid

Soviet-American Fisheries Claims Board, ibid, March 17, 1975

Digest of Congressional Record, Protection/Fishery Industry, Vessels/Fishermen's Protective Act, Jurisdiction/Extended Fisheries Zone, ibid

December 1974 Japanese Frozen Shrimp Imports Record 9,404 Metric Tons, ibid

Counting Fish Populations by Computer . . ., ibid, March 6, 1975

Four U. S. Halibut Vessels in Early Bering Sea Fishery, ibid

Japanese Fishery Reports Recovery of Tagged Sablefish, ibid

Spain to Buy Alaska Pollock from Japan, Foreign Fisheries Information, Feb. 25, 1975

JAY S. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

Geneva, Switzerland
March 21, 1975

Following is a report covering the first week of the third session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which convened in Geneva, Switzerland, March 17, 1975.

Chairman Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka) in his opening address urged committees to begin immediate negotiations for the first two weeks, after which he stated his intention to meet with committee chairmen and other conference officers to consider a future course of action. He listed as essential the achievement of articles which include the issues of territorial sea, straits, and an economic zone. These were presented in a sober atmosphere with wide recognition that failure to achieve substantial progress at this session will substantially minimize chances of any widely acceptable LOS agreement.

The Conference is divided into three main committees: (1) Seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction--exploitation system, conditions of exploitation, economic implications, and evaluation; (2) Territorial sea, contiguous zone, straits, high seas, access to the sea, archipelagos, economic zone and continental shelf; and (3) Marine pollution, scientific research and transfer of technology. These committees are, for the first two weeks, to meet to discuss a program of work which will include committee meetings in the morning and informal working and negotiating groups in the afternoon.

Committee 1: Vice Chairman Thomas Flores of Brazil, in the absence of Chairman Engo (Cameroon) who has not yet arrived, announced that Committee 1 working group would continue with Articles 1-21 on a regime for seabeds with emphasis on Article 9 (who shall exploit) and on conditions of exploitation.

Committee 2: At a formal meeting of Committee 2 the chairman's (Galindo-Pohl of El Salvador) work program was approved which will entail informal morning meetings to consider articles in the main trends paper beginning with provisional territorial sea with a view to reducing differences. The chairman indicated his intentions to undertake an active role in informal working groups and consultations in the afternoon.

Committee 3: Committee 3 will take up questions of marine environment, scientific research, and the transfer of technology from the point left at the last meeting in Caracas, Venezuela, June 20-August 29, 1974.

Additional meetings: "The Group of 77": (Less-developed countries). "The Group of 77" met, privately, during the week prior to the opening session as well as this week. "Landlocked Group": This group has been holding meetings as have many other informal consultative groups.

Charles H. Meacham, Director
International Fisheries and
External Affairs

PACIFIC-RIM DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

SENIOR ASSOCIATE: YUTAKA JAKE OKAMOTO
TEL: ANCHORAGE 333-8530
MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 3417
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

PENTHOUSE
101 BUNNELL STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
U. S. A.

February 20, 1975.

Dear Frank:

Enclosed please find a copy of the letter I received from the Fish & Game Department here in Anchorage.

Since the Kotzebue Coop indicated that they did not desire to have the Prince William Sound fishermen's organization, CAMA, have access to this research results, I am now determined to finance this trip to Japan myself, and go to Hokkaido to get all the data documents I need to complete the final paper for you.

I expect to receive the 2nd payment of $2,000 sometime in the early part of the next week, and am planning to leave for Japan on March 1, 1975.

..... I just got through and talked to you.

Well. As I said, I am taking some $1500 out myself to finance this trip and try to deliver the full product to you tward the end of March.

I know, from the raction of ADF&G and some others, our paper will be some king of time bomb once it gets into proper circulation. It will arouse considerable interest across the State.....Say, you say you didn't receive my last long letter about all this and other things?

May be it got lost at the hotel, or something. To brief you in on it, right at this moment (learning from the Prince William Sound Experience) there are two schools of thought in Juneau on this subject. They are as follows:

(1) One group lead by Dr. William Y. McNeil, auke Bay Lab. Auke Bay, Alaska (National Marine FISHERIES Service), who favor our kind of artificial rehabilitation effort, and see no problems pitching in for help.
(2) The other group headed by Jack Helle, a genetics biologist of the State Fish & Game (of all organizations!), who has gotten his Phd. on the genetic stidy of Chum salmon, and adamantly maintains a position that 'tampering with the nature' of genetics such as artificially fertilizing salmon eggs with random male melt tends to cause unforseen adverse consequences to the future Chum run in Alaska!!!!!!

OK. In a substantive way, the obvious conclusions of my study will challange such negative position. And in order to combat that sort of 'scholarly' negativism, I feel I should best prepare myself to provide you with sufficient amunition on firm academic and statistical ground once you open up your barrels.

I know I can provide such support which will make you famous in Juneau.

Since I was unable to get any expenses reinbursed on this study project, and since I am further getting into expending more of my fund in order to get it done, I wish you would try your best to get some more fund for my study.

I will complete it for your purpose anyway with what I got from CEDC. But, please do the best you can to fund another study project so that I can, between the two projects, get an equitable return for the effort I am putting into it.

I will contact you as soon as I come back from Japan, so that you can let me know what you will have been able to do about additional funding.

Perhaps, the first project will be what you and I have discussed before, and the second project will strictly be an economic feasibility study and investment-return analysis of the Kotzeube Chum salmon rehaibilitation program itself!

I know I will get enough data from Japan to base such study on a sound analytical evidence. With the input of Fish & Game, I am certain I will come up with a sound and comprehensive feasibility study for you as it applies to your area in Kotzebue Sound.

A lot of good luck.

Respectfully your,

Yutaka Jake Okamoto

P.S. Yoshiko wahted to to convey her best regards to you.

PACIFIC-RIM DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

SENIOR ASSOCIATE: YUTAKA JAKE OKAMOTO
TEL: ANCHORAGE 333-8530
MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 3417
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

PENTHOUSE
101 BUNNELL STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
U. S. A.

February 20, 1975.

Mr. Edwin Cross
Manager
KOTZEBUE SOUND AREA FISHERIES COOP, INC.
Kotaebue, Alaska

Dear Edwin:

Thank you very much for your attention to my study contract for which I understand you are now mailing your second payment check tomorrow.

As I promised, I am now enclosing a copy of an official letter I received from Mr. Kenneth Middleton of Alaska Department of Fish & Game dated February 18.

I will also send a copy to Frank in Juneau so that he can be kept informed.

Now that I can plan on the trip to Japan next week, instead of the 22nd, it sort of interfears with my schedule.....I have to get a few things done which I now cannot do here during the second week of March.....and am presently trying to get off here on March 1, 1975.

This way, I can spend enough time in Hokkaido talking to the experts at the Federal hatchery system, getting everything I need to write the final report. I will check with Frank before leaving so that we can make sure he will get the final report in time for his legislative use in Jueanu.

Hope your coop will have a good contract this year so that you will enjoy a productive and profitable summer this year. Say hello to all Board members.

Sincerely yours,

Yutaka Jake Okamoto

cc - Senator Frank Ferguson.

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME

Division of Commercial Fisheries

333 RASPBERRY ROAD — ANCHORAGE 99502

February 18, 1975

Mr. Yutaka Jake Okamoto
Pacific-Rim Development Research Associates
P. O. Box 3417
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Jake:

It was with great interest that I read your recent report concerning the development and status of the chum salmon rehabilitation efforts in Hokkaido, Japan.

There currently is a great deal of interest in Alaska in fisheries rehabilitation techniques, both from the standpoint of public (Department of Fish and Game) expenditures and programs, and private endeavors as a result of recent legislation enabling private entities to engage in fisheries production programs.

Naturally, there is much to gain by utilizing the experience of others, especially if that experience is successful. Therefore, there is a great deal of interest in the Japanese experience.

The question of segregating (identifying) natural vs. hatchery produced fish is a basic and difficult question. Accurate and realistic assessment of hatchery produced fish, both from a survival and cost-benefit standpoint, is heavily dependent upon this factor.

In any event, it certainly appears that there is much to learn from a detailed study and evaluation of the Japanese work in this field. I am looking forward to your continued examination of these efforts to assist the public as well as private interests for similar programs in Alaska.

Sincerely,

Kenneth R. Middleton
Regional Supervisor

PACIFIC-RIM DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

SENIOR ASSOCIATE: YUTAKA JAKE OKAMOTO
TEL: ANCHORAGE 333-8530
MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 3417
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

PENTHOUSE
101 BUNNELL STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
U. S. A.

February 20, 1975.

Mr. Tomonari Matsushita
Deputy Director
Fishery Agency
The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisehry.
Government of Japan

Dear Mr. Matsushita:

I trust you have received my previous letter by now. I just received a comment letter from our mutual friend Kenneth R. Middleton of Alaska State Department of Fish & Game, who has been the supervisor of the Bristol Bay commercial fisheries for a long time.

He is fully in accord with my view, that I didcussed with you at dinner in Tokyo, that the Japanese government and the government of Alaska should develop areas of technical cooperation in the field of salmon stock rehabilitation as a purely 'technical' exchange program and as such completely divorced from the political issue of international fisheries.

I will also hand-carry another letter from Mr. Robert C. Lebida who is in charge of the Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Development under the State Separtment of Fish and Game.

I am also working on this study particularly in assistance to a Alaska State Senator Frank Ferguson from the Kotzebue area, who is introducing a new legislation in April calling for a special State appropriation to finance a salmon hatchery system in the Kotzebue Sound.

I am now leaving definitely for Tokyo on March 1, 1975. And I will contact you sometime Monday, the 3rd for an appointment at another day. Please kindly make advance arrangement so that I will be able to obtain the publications I wish to have as mentioned in my previous letter to you.

May I congratulate you on your appointment recently to the position of Japan's chief negotiator with the government of the People's Republic of China. I hope I will not hit you at the busiest moment in Japan. Please give my best regards to Mr. Yonezawa who I understand is heading for Europe soon.

Sincerely yours,

Yutaka

Yutaka Jake Okamoto

cc - Senator F. Ferguson.

E-Z-OUT

Uarco Business Forms - Ro

Form 02-006

REPLY MEMO

State of Alaska

Cil fisheries

MESSAGE	REPLY
TO _____ DATE 11/	TO Mike Whitehead DATE 5/1/75
	During our conversation after I received this memo with the attached letter from Kotzebue you indicated that you thought you had solved the problems. I would like to know if you were successful. Jerry Wolfe

SIGNED

1. KEEP YELLOW COPY. 2. SEND WHITE AND PINK COPIES WITH CARBON INTACT.

SIGNED

1. WRITE REPLY. 2. DETACH STUB. KEEP PINK COPY. RETURN WHITE COPY TO SENDER.

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

TO: Mike Whitehead
Special Assistant
Office of the Governor

DATE: April 16, 1975

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-4124

FROM: Vern Roberts, Director
Division of Administration
Department of Fish and Game

SUBJECT: Lake Nunavaugaluk (Snake Lake) Land Problem

Mike, this will confirm our telephone conversation of April 14, 1975 regarding the above referenced subject.

Chapter 2 SLA1974 appropriated $1,500,000 to the Department of Fish and Game for rehabilitation of fisheries in the Bristol Bay area. One million dollars of this was allocated to the "Snake" Lake incubation project. This money lapses on June 30, 1975 if not obligated or reappropriated.

We have negotiated with Choggiung Limited, the native corporation for Dillingham, which filed on the land at "Snake" Lake under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, for the lease of lands required. Although the state has included all terms and conditions demanded by Choggiung Limited in a proposed lease, it has remained unsigned for six months; despite attempts of their attorney to expedite its completion. Unless the required land is either owned by the state or comitted to the state by a valid lease, I cannot and will not commit the state to a capital expenditure of over a million dollars.

Representative Ted Smith contacted the Department of Fish and Game approximately thirty days ago to determine if a land swap was objectionable. This swap would be land at Snake Lake for land in the proposed Tikchik State Park on a fair market basis. Alaska Department of Fish and Game concurred with this idea and so notified Representative Smith and Representative Nels Anderson. Further, we notified Mike Smith, Director, Division of Lands, that we would pay survey and appraisal costs.

I have notified both Representatives Smith and Anderson that time was of the essence in this matter. Bids must be solicited and contracts awarded in order to obligate this money before it lapses on June 30. There is a technical loophole which may be exploited, that of encumbering the money by a reimbursable services agreement to the Department of Public Works who has contracting authority, to buy an additional year on this project. If all else fails, this may be preferable to letting the money lapse.

I have been informed by Representative Smith that the Division of Lands has the authority to enter into an agreement with Choggiung Limited which would provide for the swap upon Choggiung Limited being granted interim conveyance of the land at Snake Lake.

Mike, we need one of two things by April 30, 1975 to guarantee the state's long range use of the required land at Snake Lake so that this project can proceed on schedule: a) Signature by Choggiung Limited on the lease they are holding or b) Signature by the state and Choggiung Limited on an agreement covering the land swap.

Any assistance which you may be able to render in obtaining either of the above alternatives will be appreciated.

Forest
mgm't

SANTCO SOUTHEAST ALASKA NATIVE TIMBER CORPORATION

PRESIDENT
Clarence Jackson Sr.
Box 200, Kake, Alaska 99830

SECRETARY
Marjorie Young
Box 73, Craig, Alaska 99921

March 10, 1976

Honorable Frank R. Ferguson
Senate
State of Alaska
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: H.B. 607 Sponsor Rep. Miller/Beirne
S.B. 563 Sponsor by the Rules Committee by Request of the Governor. Relating to Alaska Forest Practices Act and Resources

Dear Senator Ferguson:

The Southeast Alaska Native Timber Corporation (SANTCO) was formed by the village corporations, urban corporations and regional corporation established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANSCA) with its sole intent to provide the natives of Southeastern Alaska a means to inventory, classify, plan, develop, harvest, reforest and manufacture timber resources on lands each is a beneficiary of under ANSCA. The shareowners, living predominantly in communities in the Tongass National Forest where these lands are located number over 16,000 persons. Although, patent to lands, pursuant to ANSCA are yet to be conveyed to the participant coporations, it is estimated that over 400,000 acres of timbered lands will be conveyed. In anticipation of this occurence, our member corporations individually and collectively, have been working to inventory, classify and plan for the use of the newly acquired properties. This process is not yet completed.

As we are all aware, the timber industry in our region is at an all time low - in harvesting, production, marketing and jobs.. Natives and non-natives alike are being affected by the negative economic impact of this occurence. On top of all this, a federal court ruling regarding the "clear cut" method of harvesting timber threatens to completely bring to a standstill, a basic industry of our State. Constant pressure by federal environmental requirements threaten to make obsolete present processing facilities in the region and prohibits construction of planned new facilities. Further, lawsuits relating to preservation of certain land areas of our State by the Sierra Club and other environmental interests promote set asides of vast land areas for special purposes and special interests thereby prohibiting a comprehensive view of the natural resources of the State remaining available for development. After careful observation, the members of SANTCO advance, based on these circumstances, that this is no time to promote restrictive legislation on a prime resource until the aforementioned problems are settled out.

At this moment in history, the only people owning, the greatest part of Alaska, private timber lands are the Native Corporations. H.B. 607 and S.B. 563 is clearly aimed at native ownership and use of lands. Members of SANTCO would like to remind this body that Alaska Natives were and are still the first conservationists in Alaska.

We are not about to destroy our remaining meager resources. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act requires that, at a minimum, that we manage our lands under a multiple use sustained yield management plan no less stringent than that of the U.S. Forest Service. This plan must be filed with Congress. For the interim, it is believed that the public's interest will be considered through this process.

In discussions pertaining to the legislation before this session, concern has been raised as to the extent of the State of Alaska interests. Both bills purport to treat potentially timbered lands owned by the State of Alaska and those owned by the private sector similiarly and without distinction. Firstly, at this time, it is not clear as to what level the State of Alaska is involved with timber resources. Although the State pursuant to the Statehood Act, is allowed to select up to 400,000 acres of land within the National Forest, the State Administration has failed to do so. In this vain, as a pre-requisite to any State Forestry Practices Act, SANTCO believes it important that the State legislature provide some guidance to the Administration by providing or requesting the State's plan of selection, means for inventory and classification, committment and outline of a multiple use/sustained yield plan, designation of land set asides for special purposes, plan for protection and preservation of other natural resources pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Alaska and lastly, a specific plan and schedule to put State lands into the flow of economics and commerce. Secondly, both bills broadly interpret the State's jurisdiction to regulate commerce related to the timber industry and to protect other natural resources and the general welfare of the people pursuant to the State Constitution with little regard to the property rights and interests of of private citizens. In the opinion of SANTCO, it is important that any legislation narrowly construct the responsibilities of the State of Alaska pursuant to its Constitution. Furthermore, the bill, as presented, prescribes an excessive regulation of timber commerce not presently included as precedence in statute for any other industry or business in the State of Alaska. Additionally, the legislation strains the level of restrictions on the civil rights of citizens and property owners, not envisioned in the State Constitution. The legislature should clearly review the possibility of separating the need for law governing forest management of State lands from that of private landholdings.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of SANTCO, it was concluded upon the

advise of legal counsel and various members, that the Alaska Forestry Practices Act legislation as presented before this session of the legislature is detrimental to the interests of private landowners/timber owners. The Board voted to oppose the advancement of the H.B. 607 and S.B. 563 during this session of the legislature. It is hoped that your office could lend its support toward "shelving" or detering progress on these matters. This is not to say that the native timber interests are totally opposed to some form of legislation relating to the Alaska Forestry Practices and Resources in the future, however, it is our intent that a longer process for development of the legislation take place, possibly under the guidance of the Legislative Council. Through a committee of this forum, a series of hearings through the affected areas of the State could take place and an extensive analysis of the timber situations, legislative alternatives and other considerations be made.

Thanking you for this consideration.

Sincerely,

S.E. ALASKA NATIVE TIMBER CORPORATION
Legislative Committee

Joe Wilson
Chairman

cc: Robert W. Loescher, SANTCO Legislative Committee
Ethel Staton - SANTCO Legislative Committee
Gerald Gray - SANTCO Legislative Committee
Glenn Charles - SANTCO Legislative Committee
Warren Weathers - SANTCO Legislative Committee
Clarence Jackson - SANTCO Legislative Committee
Board of Directors - SANTCO
Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indians of Alaska
Executive Committee/Delegates
Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood
SEALASKA - Board of Directors
Alaska Loggers Association

RWL:JW:lg

HEALTH SERVICES

Senator Ferguson

PROGRAMS
AND
RESEARCH
IN
HUMAN
BEHAVIOR

Rt 6, Box 6309
Juneau, Alaska 99803

April 16, 1976

SUSAN SULLIVAN, CHAIRMAN
HOUSE H.E.S.S. COMMITTEE

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS I REQUEST YOU CONSIDER FORMATION OF A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

1 The scope of health services needed in both rural and urban areas of Alaska must be given top priority consideration in an environment of medical expertise. It is apparent that Health services are secondary to welfare services in the combined system now operating in Alaska.

2 Additional impetus must be given to delivery of health services by local communities. The relinquishment of authority to local entities cannot be realized under the established dictums of the Department of Health & Social Services. Contractual & funding procedures are too cumbersome and/or archaic to produce new agreements rapidly and for the benefit of the client.

3 The expanded services offerred by the various Health sections, offices and Divisions can be coordinated and practised within the concept of a Department of Health rather than as an adjunct to the welfare agencies.

4 The status of State owned health facilities such as Harborview and Alaska Psychiatric Institute has much improvement in general administration. In a Health oriented Department these facilies and comprehensive Health programs could be blended into a smoothly functioning whole, rather than a fragmented series of services.

5 The formation of one Department whose sole responsibility is to advance medical care and treatment facilities will offer needed services now, not on a crisis basis.

Thank you.

Perry Holm

PROGRAMS AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN BEHAVIOR

Rt 6, Box 6309
Juneau, Alaska 99803

April 16, 1976

REPRESENTATIVE SUSAN SULLIVAN
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
H.E.S.S. COMMITTEE
CAPITOL

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS I REQUEST YOU CONSIDER THE FORMATION OF A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Answer to 1 on top page.

1 The Division of Public Health has been without a Director or Deputy Director for an extended period of time. This Division in many areas of service and care is the only Division offering assistance to those Alaskans living in the more remote areas of Alaska. The Bethel area is in a serious condition regarding sanitation and prevention of diseases such as Hepatitis and typhoid. The introduction of virulent strains of flu to the people of Alaska has hospitalized State workers located in the metropolitan sectors of the State. These germs will continue to cause severe illness to bush communities that have not been exposed during the winter season. The authority to cope with these problems and the support for Health employees does not exist in a situation where the Commissioner is unable to hire a Director, after an extremely ~~campaign~~ to attract outsiders for the position, and continues to fill the position without providing the total responsiblity for Divisional actions to the acting Director. Health problems must have top priority.

Answer to 2 & 3 on top page.

2 The expanded services offerred by the various Health sections, offices and Divisions could be coordinated and practised within the concept of a Health Services department rather than as an adjunct to welfare programs. The bureaucratic sprawl associated with present welfare agencies is a deterrent to those professionals in the Health field; nurses qualified to make decisions and to follow-through with treatment on the spot, village aides trained to recognize symptoms and to utilize preventive techniques, doctors in all fields of medicine visit remote areas periodically and treat problems during that visit - these workers cannot and should not be equated with or hampered by the welfare system. It is apparent that Health services are secondary to welfare services in the present system.

3 Additional impetus must be given to local communities to form their own service programs. This relinquishment of power cannot be realized under the established dictums of the Department of Health & Social Services. Had local control been possible many areas would now have viable programs rather than a plan lying in a drawer in the Department's Central Office complex.

HOPE COTTAGE

02-0018

STATE
of ALASKA

TO: Frederick P. McGinnis
Commissioner

Thru: Jerry L. Schrader, M.D.
Director
Division of Mental Health

DATE : May 1, 1974

SUBJECT: 1973-74 DD Construction Funds

From: Robert P. Gregovich, Ph.D. RPG
Coordinator
Office of Developmental Disabilities
Division of Mental Health

On Monday, April 29, 1974, originals and copies of the attached comments together with the Hope Cottage Grant application (not attached) were mailed to HEW, Region X, in Seattle..

A copy of the Hope Cottage Grant application is available in the Office of Comprehensive Planning.

RPG:rrr
attachments

350.62
G179
388.88

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH / POUCH H — JUNEAU 99801

April 2?, 1974

Mr. Samuel N. Guida
Acting Regional Commissioner
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Region X
Arcade Plaza Building
1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Mr. Guida:

Enclosed is an application by Hope Cottage, Inc., of Anchorage, Alaska, for $100,000 in federal Developmental Disabilities construction funds.

The use of federal funds for the above purpose was recommended by the State Developmental Disabilities Council and approved by the Office of the Commissioner of the Department of Health and Social Services. A letter signed by the Chairman of the Council is attached. Also, attached is a Form OPC-11. indicating approval of the project documented in the revision of the State Plan for 1973-74. The State Plan revision is also enclosed.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Gregovich, Ph.D.
Coordinator
Office of Developmental
Disabilities

RPG:rrr
attachments

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

April 24, 1974

Mr. Samuel N. Guida
Acting Regional Commissioner
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Region X
Arcade Plaza Building
1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Mr. Guida:

On behalf of the Developmental Disabilities Council, herewith attached is a transmittal form (OPC-11) and amended attachments to the State of Alaska State Plan for Developmental Disabilities Programs for 1973-74.

Sincerely,

Helen Mothershead

Helen Mothershead, Chairman
Governor's Planning and Advisory
Council on Developmental Disabilities

HM:rrr
attachments

Attachment 5.4A - Service and Construction Priorities

Planning and service priorities are given under subheading C of Attachment 5.1 of this plan.

Construction priorities are as follows for 1973-74:

(a) Construction of a group home in Anchorage that meets national accreditation standards.

(b) Construction of a developmental center for Southeast Alaska.

Rationale for these priorities is based on the limited availability of construction funds together with the readiness of organizations to respond to time requirements imposed. Specifically, of the two applicants eligible for construction funds, the Developmental Disabilities Council recommended the above priorities.

Attachment 5.5 - Financial Plan: Proposed Obligations During 1973-74

This State Plan proposes that 1973-74 federal funds be used to finance special projects under a system of grants to community non-profit and public agencies. Responsibility for administration of the funds rests with the Department of Health and Social Services. Accountability for grant management rests with the State Office of Developmental Disabilities. Grants will be awarded to agencies that submit applications in accordance with the priorities and criteria listed in Attachment 5.1 of this plan.

Specifically, it is intended that $94,000 in federal funds be expended in the form of grants to community non-profit and public organizations, and that $6,000 in federal funds be expended for the purpose of (a) establishing a long-range, state-wide, planning effort under the preview of the State Developmental Disabilities Council ($2,000), (b) financing travel and per diem expenses for official duties of members of the Developmental Disabilities Council ($2,500), and (c) financing expenses relating to the management of grants by the Office of Developmental Disabilities ($1,500). The establishment of regional focal points to integrate and monitor generic and specialized programs offered by both public and private agencies in a region is the highest priority (cf., Section 5.1). It is estimated that approximately $50,000 in grant funds will be awarded to implement this priority. It is estimated that $44,000 in grant funds will be awarded to implement specific service priorities (i.e., prevention, vocational training, and others listed on Page 4 of Section 5.1).

In addition, it is intended that $100,000 in federal construction funds be used to help finance the construction of a group home in the Anchorage area that meets national accreditation standards.

Page 2 of this attachment summarizes the financial plan on the preprint supplied.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971-412-745

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE
Washington, D. C. 20201

Submit 6 Copies

TRANSMITTAL AND NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF STATE PLAN MATERIAL SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE STATE PLAN PROGRAMS

TO: REGIONAL COMMISSIONER
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE

TRANSMITTAL NUMBER: DD 74-2

I PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION *(Same identification as title page of preprinted plan)*

State Plan: Developmental Disabilities Construction Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-517)

II TYPE OF ACTION SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL *(Check one and enter effective date)*

☐ NEW STATE PLAN
☒ AMENDMENT

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 24, 1974

COMPLETE REMAINDER OF PART II IF THIS IS AN AMENDMENT *(Separate transmittal for each amendment)*

FEDERAL REGULATION CITATION

CFR Title 45, Part 416

NUMBER OF THE PLAN SECTION OR ATTACHMENT	NUMBER OF THE SUPERSEDED PLAN SECTION OR ATTACHMENT
Section 5 (Attachment 5.4A, and 5.5A)	Section 5 (Attachments 5.4A and 5.5A)

SUBJECT OF AMENDMENT

Construction Funds

III GOVERNOR'S REVIEW *(Check one)*

☒ GOVERNOR'S OFFICE REPORTED NO COMMENT

☐ COMMENTS OF GOVERNOR'S OFFICE ENCLOSED

☐ NO REPLY RECEIVED WITHIN 45 DAYS OF SUBMITTAL TO GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

SIGNATURE OF STATE AGENCY OFFICIAL

TITLE
Acting Deputy Commissioner
Dept. of Health and Social Services

DATE
April 24, 1974

RETURN TO: *(Name and Address of State Agency)*

Frederick P. McGinnis
Commissioner
Dept. of Health and Social Services
Pouch "H"
Juneau, Alaska 99801

REPORT OF SRS APPROVAL

DATE RECEIVED IN REGIONAL OFFICE | REGION

Plan approved – one copy attached

SIGNATURE OF REGIONAL OFFICIAL

TITLE | DATE

REMARKS

FINANCIAL PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 73-74 FUNDS

(a) of nated te ncies	(b) Total Funding	(c) FUNDING SOURCES: Federal Funds 1/	State	Other Public	Private Non-Profit	(d) DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS BY PROGRAM 2/: Planning	Administration	Services	Construction 3/
t. of lth and ial.. vices	$342,900	$200,000	$102,900		$40,000	$ 4,500	$ 1,500	$94,000	$100,000
to ning d sory ail									
tals	$342,900	$200,000	$102,000		$40,000	$ 4,500	$ 1,500	$94,000	$100,000

1/ Includes only funds allotted to the State (or expected to be allotted under the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act of 1970. These funds are entered in dollar amounts proposed to be expended by each agency listed under column (a) for each program.

2/ On additional sheet to this attachment is a listing of Services and Construction projects proposed to be supported.

3/ The percentum of Federal participation in the eligible costs of a construction project under this program for the fiscal year is as follows:

(a) 50 per cent Non-poverty Areas

(b) 90 per cent Urban and Rural Poverty Areas

**NOTE*

THE ORIGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZE BLUEPRINT OF THE PROPOSED CHALET FOR HOPE COTTAGE, INC. THIS DOCUMENT MAY BE RETRIEVED FROM THE ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES FOR VIEWING.

HOUSING

The Association of
Village Council Presidents
Housing Authority
Box 767
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2604

March 23, 1976

Senator Frank A. Ferguson
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

You recently received a letter from the village of Emmonak requesting your assistance in resolving the problem of past due wages for a construction project undertaken by the A.V.C.P. Housing Authority. Our Authority is presently participating in a special housing program funded through a Memorandum of Agreement between H.U.D., B.I.A. and P.H.S., under which we are developing 80 houses for the villages of Emmonak, Hooper Bay, and St. Mary's. Within this program we were limited to a development budget of $30,000 per unit which was arbitrarily established back in Washington, D.C. three (3) years ago without the consultation of any Regional Housing Authorities.

It was apparent that this budget limitation was inadequate and in September of 1975 we submitted a revised budget to H.U.D. with complete justification for all aditional costs. Since that time we have received continual delays from H.U.D. and the matter is now becoming of extreme urgency.

Attached is a copy of our recent letter to H.U.D. providing further information and justification, and our responding letter to James Hart. This problem has caused severe problems for the people of Emmonak, and we request your support.

Sincerely,

Michael B. Jones
Executive Director

cc: James Hart

MBJ/msa

The Association of
Village Council Presidents
Housing Authority
Box 767
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2608

March 23, 1976

Mr. James E. Hart
and the Workers of the AVCP Housing and Citizens of Emmonak
Emmonak, Alaska 99581

Dear Mr. Hart:

This is in response to the letter you have written to Governor Hammond concerning non-payment of wages for our housing project in Emmonak. I know that this has been a serious problem for you and the workers on this project, and it's been a very serious problem for us too. We have tried over and over again to obtain from HUD the additional funds that are required to complete the projects and to pay all of the back wages that are owed. In October of 1975 we submitted to HUD our amended budgets with a request for additional funding. Since that time, HUD had delayed and delayed, and now they are arguing with BIA as to which agency will pay the necessary additional costs. Your letter to Governor Hammond, and all of the copies that you sent out to other people, will help us to bring this problem to the attention of the right agency officials, and to put the needed pressure so that we can get much needed action from HUD.

Attached is a copy of my recent letter to Roger Riddell, Director of HUD's Office in Anchorage, in which we clearly state and justify our request for additional funding. Even though we provided detail justification in the amended budget which we submitted to HUD last October, a month ago they asked us again to provide another justification. It is very clear that the original budget of $30,000 per house imposed on us from Washington, D.C. was never adequate to complete our housing projects funded under this program. This is now admitted by both HUD and the BIA, however HUD is claiming that the BIA, having signed a special Memorandum of Agreement with HUD and PHS, is now responsible for paying any additional costs over $30,000 per house. The BIA, on the other hand, is arguing that they do not have that responsibility, and that HUD as the funder of the program should pay for additional costs. While these two agencies are arguing, houses lie incomplete and the people of Emmonak have suffered.

We are told that a decision regarding this matter will be made in Washington, D.C., however we were also told that three and four months ago. The attached copy of a letter to Roger Riddell represents only a part of the effort that we have been making to get some action on this serious problem. We very much regret that this problem has happened, and we ask for your support in our efforts to obtain the necessary additional funding, and to complete the houses as quickly as possible so that families can at last enjoy their new homes.

Sincerely,

Michael Jones

Michael B. Jones
Executive Director

cc: Governor Jay S. Hammond
Lowell Thomas, Jr., Lieutenant Governor
W.I. Palmer, Executive Assistant
Neil Thomas, Executive Director, Human Rights Commission
Myron Angstman, Public Defender
Edmond K. Orbeck, Department of Labor
William Edward Spear, Department of Labor
E.T. Lee Leland, Department of Labor
Tom Evans, Department of Labor
Sterling Gallagher, Department of Revenue
Phillip Guy, Legislative Rep.
James. H. Huntington, Legislative Rep.
Larry H. Davis, Legislative Rep.
George H. Hohman, Senator
Frank A. Ferguson, Senator
A.V.C.P., Inc., Bethel
H.U.D., Anchorage,
B.I.A., Anchorage

MBJ/msa

The Association of
Village Council Presidents
Housing Authority
Box 767
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2632 or 543-2633

Mr. Roger Riddell,
Director,
Anchorage Area Office,
Department of Housing and Urban Development,
334 West 5th, Avenue,
ANCHORAGE, Alaska, 99501.

March 5th, 1976

Dear Roger:

RE: COST OVER-RUNS ON SPECIAL 500 UNIT HOUSING PROGRAM
FOR EMMONAK, HOOPER BAY AND ST. MARY'S (AK-9-1 (3))

As you know, the AVCP Housing Authority, along with the other Regional Housing Authorities, has experienced cost over-runs in implementing the special 500 unit housing program. Although we submitted an amended budget to your office during SEPTEMBER of 1975, which was forwarded to the HUD Seattle office, OCTOBER 16th of 1975 for review and transmittal to HUD's central office with complete back up by line item for requested budget increases, no action has yet been taken. Pursuant to your request for additional information on the causes of the over-runs, I am providing that explanation below in narrative form, as a line item back-up has already been provided.

Let me say first that the term over-run is a misnomer from the authority's perspective. The original budget of $30,000 per house was seriously inadequate. It was not a budget that we built, and represented only the BIA's guestimation as to what they could build the houses for three years ago. In no way did the BIA budget relate to the actual cost of constructing houses in the villages of our region.

The basic reasons for the over-runs for Emmonak, Hooper Bay and St. Mary's are as follows:

(1) TRANSPORTATION

The BIA originally budgeted for an average materials transportation cost of of $6,000 per unit. The actual transportation billings per house were as follows:

VILLAGE	BUDGETED		ACTUAL		DIFFERENCE	
	PER UNIT	TOTAL	PER UNIT	TOTAL	PER UNIT	TOTAL
EMMONAK	5,950	178,500	9,981.07	299,432.10	4,031.07	120,932.10
HOOPER BAY	5,950	178,500	9,981.07	299,432.10	4,031.07	120,932.10
ST. MARY'S	5,950	119,000	9,981.07	199,621.40	4,031.07	80,621.40
TOTALS		476,000		798,485.60		322,485.60

It is apparent that the actual costs of barge transportation were substantially above BIA budget estimates. A major reason for this was an inflation rate in transportation costs in Alaska of 68 per cent between 1973 and 1975. The increased cost of transportation alone accounts for 56 per cent of our cost over-run figure.

It should be noted that transportation costs were not uniformly high for all regional authorities. For example, the BIA charged the Bering Straights Housing Authority $5,000 per house, for transporting materials on its ship the Northstar. This difference is obviously very significant, and was never reflected in the original budget.

(2) NON-BUDGETED COSTS FOR REPLACEMENT AND ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REQUIRED, MATERIALS AND TRANSPORTATION COSTS

There were a number of required materials which either arrived damaged or did not arrive at all. These constituted unavoidable and non-budgeted items in our budget, summarized as follows:

DESCRIPTION	PER UNIT	TOTAL
1. Added cost of transporting air freight containers of stove vent pipes/assemblies to Emmonak and St. Mary's which were deposited in St. Michael's and not loaded on the next barge	50.00	1,500.00

2. Additional 4" x 12" beams for house foundations in Emmonak	690.00	20,700.00
3. Additional materials purchased in Bethel, including: cases of nails additional lumber to cover shortages, space heaters, visqueen and other miscellaneous:		
Emmonak	116.60	3,498.00
Hooper Bay	39.02	1,170.70
St. Mary's	18.89	377.00
4. Our budget for water/sewer hook-up, per house was $500.00. The per unit charge in St. Mary's was $750.00 per unit.	250.00	5,000.00
5. Additional electrical supplies for all units.	75.00	6,000.00
Freight charges:	41.36	3,308.89
6. PHS requires special 200 gallon holding tanks with special external hook-up for haul-type sewage system in Emmonak (materials, labor, transportation).	655.00	19,650.00
TOTAL ADDITIONAL COSTS		56,204.59
AVERAGE ADDITIONAL COST PER UNIT	702.56	

(3) LABOR

The BIA estimated labor costs at their force account rate of approximately $6.00 per hour. It happened that during the summer of 1975 a school was under construction in each of our villages of Emmonak, Hooper Bay and St. Mary's, where the contractors were paying $11.50 per hour for laborers. We were informed that we would be unable to organize a labor force with such wages in view of the competing jobs. We adopted the following wage scale to attract as many workers as we could:

Laborers	$ 8.00 HR.
Lead Men	$ 9.00 HR.
Assistant Supervisor	$ 13.00 HR.
Construction Supervisor	$ 15.00 HR.

To insure that all houses would be closed in before winter, we authorized our crews to work 60 hour weeks, payable at straight time. Near the end of the summer we received a letter from the State Department of Labor instructing us that time-and-a-half would have to be paid for all over-time work. This factor alone had a large impact on our budget.

Labor budget and over-run figures are summarized below:

	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Original Labor budget	8,000.00	640.000.00
Revised estimate to construct	9,583.00	266,677.00
Difference	1,583.45	126,677.00

It is note-worthy that the projected labor over-run is 22 per cent of the total over-run, while transportation cost increases represent 56 per cent of the total over-run.

(4) SITE PREPARATION

A uniform amount of $500.00 per unit was budgeted for site preparation in Emmonak, Hooper Bay and St. Mary's. Our actual costs ran higher, as follows:

VILLAGE	ACTUAL COST PER UNIT	OVER-RUN	TOTAL OVER-RUN
EMMONAK Heavy brush had to be cleared by hand.	709.03	209.03	6,270.90
HOOPER BAY Extremely close proximity of existing houses and rough terrain prevented a power auger from being used. Holes for 360 piling were hand dug.	847.43	347.43	10,422.90
ST MARY'S Steeply sloping ground required site grading and gravel fill for seating foundations.	1,170.90	670.00	13.410.00
TOTAL OVER-RUN			30,103.80

This cost information is summarized below:

ORIGINAL BUDGET	40,000.00
ACTUAL TOTAL COST	70,103.80
DIFFERENCE	(30,103.80)

(5) MATERIALS MOVEMENT WITHIN PROJECT AREAS

Our budget did not anticipate difficulties in moving materials about within the project site areas, described below:

VILLAGE			COST
EMMONAK			
Sites are scattered about a mile along the Yukon River. Billing for rental of fork-lift with driver from the Ghemn-Mason-Osberg Company for movement of our materials to construction sites			8,932.00
HOOPER BAY			
Two village sites are separated by about a mile. A helicopter lift set all materials at a point midway. The only vehicle was a pick-up truck. The owner's price was $10.00 per load/trip. 650 trips at $10.00 per trip, plus 1300 man hours loading/unloading (including cost times) at $8.00 per hour			
	TRUCK RENTAL	$ 6,650.00	
	LABOR	$10,640.00	
	TOTAL	$17,290.00	17,290.00
ST. MARY'S			
A network of good roads existed in St. Mary's, as well as readily available equipment. No extra-ordinary costs were incurred			
TOTAL			26,222.00

The cost increases described in this report are summarized in the table below:

CATAGORY	BUDGET	ACTUAL	DIFFERENCE
Transportation	476,000.00	798,485.00	322,485.60
Materials replacement*		56,204.00	56,204.00
Labor	640,000.00	766,677.00	126,677.00
Site preparation	40,000.00	70,104.00	30,104.00
Materials movement in site area*		26,222.00	26,222.00
TOTALS	1,156,000.00	1,717,692.00	561,692.60

These represent the major items in our amended budgets, previously submitted when cost increases in all line items are considered, the total figures are as follows:

TOTAL INITIAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET	2,415,061.00
AMENDED BUDGET	2,992,845.00
DIFFERENCE AND REQUEST FOR BUDGET AMENDMENT INCREASE	577,784.00

* These items are not reflected in the original budget as line items, but represent a magnitude of cost unanticipated anywhere in the initial development budgets.

The above explanations and tables summarize the major cost increases and the reasons for them. It is apparent that the initial budgets were inadequate. Had the budgets been built to reflect development costs based on actual circumstances in each village (site problems, true transportation costs, availability of equipment, and etc.) , the initial budgets would have been considerably higher and over-runs would not have occurred.

Our authority anticipated over-runs last summer in the early stages of construction. We projected those over-runs in detail last September. Prepresentatives of both HUD and the BIA with whom we spoke admitted that the development budgets were inadequate. We were advised by HUD legal counsel in Seattle to prepare and submit amended budgets. We did so without delay in an effort to avoid any interruption in our construction program. Our goal was to have every family moved in by Christmas, and we were on schedule. A HUD official in Seattle advised us that, with proper documentation, our amended budgets should be approved and funded within a period of six weeks.

As we neared the end of our existing budgets, we met with participant families and employees in each village. We told workers we would have to lay them off, but if any wished to continue working to keep the projects from shutting down entirely, we would keep track of their time and catch their payrolls up when supplemental funding arrived. Most workers agreed to do so. In Hooper Bay we had to push our construction program forward, because a number of families had torn their old houses down and were living in tents and winter had arrived. As weeks went by, we anxiously inquired about the status of our amended budgets, and were expectedly assured that they would be funded - just a matter of two or three weeks.

We shut down all construction activity in January. Although our projects are 85 per cent complete, there are a number of dissolutioned families and workers in each village. Back wages are owed in the amount of $ 164,284.00, and many families have gone into debt to local stores, anticipating pay checks. Some workers are talking of legal recourse.

Our amended budgets, previously submitted, are fully documented. The explanations embodied in this letter further demonstrate that the over-runs are valid and legitimate, and I personally assure you that they are. I urgently request that you recommend to the appropriate officials in the HUD central office, that our amended budgets be approved and funded without delay.

Thank you for your help, and please let me know if there are any points which require clarification.

Best Regards,

THE ASSOCIATION OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS HOUSING AUTHORITY

MICHAEL B. JONES
Executive Director

CC: Sen. Ted Stevens

Mr. James Young

City Councils of : EMMONAK

HOOPER BAY

ST. MARY'S

MBJ/M

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

RONALD G. NELSON
Professional Civil Engineer
1500 AIRPORT WAY - Box 888
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 456-4654

March 17, 1976

The Honorable Frank R. Ferguson
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V, State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 98111

Dear Senator Ferguson:

REF: House Bills 684 & 829

I would like to express very strong opposition to the referenced bills which I believe are unnecessary, unwise and in certain respects unconstitutional.

I'm presently developing and operating a 180 unit mobile home park near Fairbanks and in so doing have acquired a reasonable degree of knowledge concerning the subject addressed by the referenced bills. Had these bills been law when I started development I would not have been able as a private individual, unsubsidized by government, to employ the persons I have, purchase the required goods and create a needed commodity which has added considerably to the Fairbanks North Star Borough tax base.

HB 829 Sec. 2 AS34.03.040 Paragraph C Part 1

I require each tenant in my court to enter into a written lease. This lease is with a particular tenant NOT a mobile home. If a tenant sold his mobile home to a third party who refused to enter into a rental agreement with me this bill would prevent me from requiring that the mobile home be moved resulting in a conveying of my ownership rights in the lot to whoever happens to hold title to the mobile home. Surely this is unconstitutional.

HB 829 Sec. 2 AS 34.03.040 Paragraph C Part 2

I require as a condition of tenancy that each tenant make certain improvements to the lot he leases all of which are associated with landscaping and include such items as planting a lawn, trees and shrubbery, and installation of fences and walks. Since these improvements are fixed to the land and not to the mobile home, I could not as a court owner require that they be done. The result would be in too many cases no effort by the tenant towards maintenance of their lots.

HB 829 Sec. 2 AS34.03.040 Paragraph C Part 4

I currently charge an entry fee for initial placement of each mobile home within my park. This is strictly a result of a superior product, and the law of supply and demand. Legislation which removes the possibility of this form of income for the developer also removes an incentive for further development which is needed if a balance is to be obtained between available housing and a communitites need for such housing.

HB 829 Sec. 34.03.225

Wording of this section implies that a mobile home is something other than personal property of an individual and that indeed it can be evicted. Lease or rental agreements are between landlord and tenant NOT landlord and a mobile home.

A fifth part should be added which clearly allows any lease or rental term agreed upon in writing between landlord and tenant. The overall effect of of this section prohibits a normal month to month rental agreement and therefore prohibits a park owner from exercising control over his property. It literally prohibits any owner from terminating a tenancy and thus confers ownership rights to the tenant which is definitely unconstitutional.

Sec. 45.30.070 Part b

This disallows a mobile home dealer from paying a park developer to reserve spaces and would again have the effect of removing an incentive for development of needed mobile home parks and subdivisions. Financial institutions literally REQUIRE before committing funds that a substantial portion of the proposed project have rental commitments. The only practical source of such commitments are the various mobile home dealerships. A condition for financing of my park was such a commitment for reservation and rental of spaces. As an owner I do not believe I should be denied the opportunity of reserving and renting spaces in my park to what is potentially the greatest market.

HB 684 Section 1 AS45.50.471 (b) Part (23)

Again this would prevent a park or subdivision owner from entering into an agreement with a mobile home dealer to reserve spaces or lots on which the dealer could set up homes to sell to the public. As a park owner I've made such an agreement. By so doing I was able to obtain the necessary commitment for rental of spaces, a prerequisite to my being able to obtain financing. I believe it is unconstitutional to deny an owner the right to reserve or rent lots to anyone he so choses.

Additionally this bill would prevent a dealer from constructing his own park or subdivision and placing therein only homes his dealership sells. Perhaps you should pass a law to prevent a developer of conventional housing lots from also being the only builder in any particular development.

I would hope that you consider these comments, keeping in mind that the free enterprise system is the greatest system ever, as long as government controls and regulations do not over control or over regulate.

Thank you for your much valued time.

Sincerely,

Ronald G. Nelson

Ronald G. Nelson

Mauneluk Association
P.O. Box 256
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

January 12, 1976

Frank:

This is a classical example of how public programs can get out of control. I believe letters like this will remind some individuals of the reality and bring them back to help the people that are so desperately in need.

Thank you for your continuous support in our efforts to serve rural communities such as Buckland.

Sincerely,

MAUNELUK ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 256
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Phone
(907) 442-3262 3311
or
(907) 442-3164 3312

January 12, 1976

Mr. George Ashby
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Nome, Alaska 99762

Dear Mr. Ashby:

It has been brought to my attention by the City Council of Buckland during my most recent visit that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has yet to complete the construction of three (3) BIA sponsored residential homes. I was informed that all of the building materials are landed in Buckland with the exception of insulation since the summer of 1973. Another words, for at least two summers, BIA has failed to even put up the frame of these three (3) homes in order to protect the lumber from weathering.

Furthermore, you have personally prohibited their construction due to the one missing item as mentioned earlier. It is unfortunate that your shortsightness has not only irritated the patience of the people of Buckland but as a result, caused much of the lumber to warped or altered substantially in their structure as to render it useless when needed for the "eventual" building.

In addition, Mr. Warren Thomas, former Mayor of Buckland has repeatedly requested your office and you directly to authorize the construction of these houses with the understanding that insulation will be added when provided by BIA. In short, for two (2) full calendar years and entering the third year, Nome's BIA office has remained deaf-eared to Buckland's plea.

Again, the building materials in question have obvious manifestation of deterioration, and it is doubtful that a structurally safe house can be built without first replacing the damaged materials. Essentially, we recommend a full inspection of the building supplies and inform us as to what action you might undertake to resolve this horrible mess, or will it remain as relics?

Please bear in mind that as a consequence of your non-action, three (3) families in Buckland are living below the Federal Housing standards. We shall await anxiously for your reply.

Sincerely,

MAUNELUK ASSOCIATION

Dennis J. Tiepelman, President

R. Souphanavong

Bernard Souphanavong
Economic Planner

cc: City Council of Buckland
Mr. Warren Thomas, President, Nunachiak Corporation
Mr. Clarence Antiquia, Area Director, BIA/Juneau
Mr. Frank Ferguson, U.S. Senator, Kotzebue
Mr. Robert Schaeffer, Director NANA Housing Authority
Mr. Sam Kito, President, AFN

BS:dkn

Alaska STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY

January 8, 1976

FILE

Mr. Don Perkins
Executive Director
Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority
P.O. Box 995
Nome, Alaska 99762

Dear Mr. Perkins:

Thank you for your letter of December 23, 1975, relating to the possible transfer of the turnkey III project in Nome from the Alaska State Housing Authority to the Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority. I am happy to hear the Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority is interested in the possible transfer of the project in Nome.

I have several questions and comments concerning your letter:

1. You state that you are prepared to assume the responsibilities of a permanent management and interim ownership. I am sorry, but I don't understand the term "interim ownership." Being new to this position, I assume it is ignorance on my part. Hopefully, you will be able to give me an idea of what you mean. ASHA's position is one that centers on rapid and complete turnover of the project to you.

2. As with other projects that are being proposed for transfer to a local housing authority, the operating reserves would remain with the project as you wish.

3. The Target Proposal Project (TPP) grant allocation is somewhat out of our hands. We support TPP funds for the Nome project, regardless of the ultimate ownership of the project. Should HUD concur in the transfer, and should we work out equitable arrangements, ASHA has no objection whatsoever to the TPP grant going to the Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority. Should you wish to assume ownership, we will actively support this position. However, prior to assumption of ownership, ASHA will retain the final direction as to the use of TPP funds. In either case, your advice is solicited.

4. As in our other negotiations and as mentioned above, ASHA feels that operating reserves and future grant monies should remain with the project, regardless of ownership. However, upon transfer of

TELEPHONE (907) 279-7643 BOX 80 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510

the project all liabilities would pass to the new owner. ASHA feels quite strongly that if it transfers the assets of a particular project, all liabilities should also be transferred.

3. Since the pickup truck, used in the Beringvue Project, is considered an asset of the project, it seems, as you request, it, too, would be transferred to the Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority.

Hopefully, this letter has answered some of your questions and given you a more concrete idea of ASHA's policy on this matter.

I would appreciate your comments as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

ALASKA STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY

Bill Miles
Executive Director

BM:mrm

cc: Mr. Roger A. Riddell, HUD
Mr. Robert Prescott, HUD
Mayor Robert Renshaw, Nome

bcc: Senator Frank R. Ferguson

F, LE

Alaska STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY

February 18, 1976

Dear Legislator:

Please find attached seven chapters of proposed regulations that the Alaska State Housing Authority (ASHA) intends to adopt. Notice of public hearing is being published in the newspapers; please find attached a copy of that notice. Hopefully, you will take the opportunity to carefully review these regulations and propose to us those changes or modifications that you believe would make the regulations more useable. We would like your written comments by the close of business on March 22, 1976.

We are not particularly happy about incorporating, by reference, HUD regulations. However, in those areas where we are forced to incorporate by reference, we did so because HUD regulations and procedures are mandatory. Moreover, in each one of those areas where we had to incorporate by reference, the HUD procedures or regulations consist of a document that is over an inch and one-half thick. Therefore, it would have been useless for us to attempt to crib the language of the HUD regulations. Hence, what we have attempted to do is simply fill-in those areas where the HUD regulations permit us to do so. We believe that we have covered all of those gaps that are not covered by HUD.

It is anticipated within six weeks time, ASHA, in conjunction with HUD, will promulgate another chapter of regulations concerning Federally-assisted public housing. However, since that area is so heavily regulated by HUD, the regulations that ASHA drafts must be carefully reviewed and checked with the HUD people to insure that there does not exist conflicts or ambiguity.

Again, we would appreciate your attention and review of these proposed regulations.

Sincerely,

ALASKA STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY

Bill Miles
Executive Director

BM:def

Enclosures

TELEPHONE (907) 279-7643 BOX 80 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510

tlingit & haida regional housing authority

COURTESY COPY
TLINGIT & HAIDA
REGIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

ROBERT W. LOESCHER
Executive Director

March 3, 1976

Mr. Roger Riddell
Area Director
U.S. Department of Housing &
Urban Development
334 West 5th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: 400 Indian Housing Allocation and
Future Allocations.

Attention: Patricia Stevens
Jack Smodey
Loren Cole

Dear Mr. Riddell:

Thank you very much for the invitation to attend the HUD meeting at Anchorage, Alaska, February 11, 1976 related to the four hundred (400) unit allocation of low income Indian housing under program authority by the HUD Anchorage Area office, scheduled for dispersment to applicant housing authorities/communities across the State of Alaska. As I began to go over my notes and evaluate the positions I represented on behalf of the communities in our region of Alaska, I felt that in retrospect of other housing meetings and significant moments in Alaska housing history that it would be best to record the events of the Anchorage meeting in a letter to HUD.

The Meeting

The Tlingit-Haida Regional Housing Authority and other Alaska Native housing authorities met and received the presentations by the HUD Anchorage Area Office staff with regard to a four hundred (400) unit allocation of low income Indian housing under program authority by the HUD Area Office scheduled for dispersement to applicant housing authorities/communities throughout the State of Alaska. It was noted that 200 of the units were being reprogrammed from the earlier AFN 1200 unit program. Of these units, (127) were scheduled back to the North Slope area, (43) to the Kotzebue region and the remaining (30) were not designated. An additional 200 units have come from HUD Central Office to be distributed.

FRANK SEE — Chairman, Hoonah
CYRIL GEORGE — 1st Vice Chairman, Angoon
SAM DEMMERT — Yakutat
ROBERT SANDERSON — Treasurer, Hydaburg
BERTHA CAVANAUGH — Member at Large, Kake

525 VILLAGE STREET JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801 TELEPHONE (907) 586-2192

The regional authorities received copies of a Memorandum from HUD Undersecretary, David S. Cook to James Young, HUD Region X, Administrator, dated February 6, 1976 regarding the aforementioned 400 housing units. Highlights of the Memorandum (attached) are as follows:

1.) HUD encouraged the application of the BIA/HUD 500 unit program method as a condition of the development process of the 400 unit allocation. This includes the design, construction method, BIA participation, special processing procedures, etc.

2.) If the Alaska native housing authorities found the extention of the Special 500 unit program provisions unacceptable, HUD agreed that "...a program should be offered which is administratively simpler than the regular Mutual Help Program and which would give the RNHA's more flexibility and control than the special program does, but which would set an absolute ceiling on the amount of subsidy HUD will provide and bind the Regional Corporations to provide the funding for any cost over runs. If this course of action is taken, Central office will design the program and transmit it to Region X for review and concurrence."

3.) By the Memorandum authority was transmitted by HUD Central office to Region Office to acquire interest in property to put the 400 units upon using an "after acquired title" method to document future interest until lands are conveyed by US DOI - BLM to the village corporations and municipalities.

4.) The use of the "Force Account" method of construction is approved subject to the utilization of Davis-Bacon wage rates as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

5.) HUD - Central office requested HUD Region X to confirm that cost over runs on the previous BIA-HUD 500 units are valid - the total development cost per unit limit was set at thirty thousand dollars ($30,000). Additionally, HUD - Central Office requested the following:

a.) a statement whether the terms and conditions of the Memorandum of Understanding relating to the BIA responsibility for mechanical management of construction were honored in these cases and if not, why not?

b.) evidence that the expenditures are inevitable increases which were unforeseeable and are not the result of inadequate or extravagant management.

6.) and lastly, HUD said: "Finally, in order to implement successfully these new initiatives, it will be necessary to maintain constant contact among HUD and

BIA staff in Washington, Seattle and Alaska. The common goal is the provision of adequate housing to low-income Alaska natives. With a positive attitude and cooperation there is no reason that the issues cannot be resolved and the necessary houses built. We pledge the full support and cooperation of this office and look forward to working with you in this area."

An ambiguity was presented to the effect that the HUD new Indian Housing Regulations and HUD 7410 processing regulations would simultaneously apply; however, the BIA/HUD program is an approvable method and is recommended. Further, related by HUD Area staff, was the fact that a forty thousand dollar ($40,000) per unit total development cost figure was approved to limit the development costs for the new four hundred units. Additionally, it was HUD Area Office intent to disperse the units to regional housing authorities which did not have a great number of units in their region under administrative control inorder that these authorities could become financially viable in their housing management programs and provide a base for housing development staff capability. And lastly, as a result of HUD Secretary - Carla Hills and Region X Director James Young, positive approach and desire to move housing into contract and production, HUD Area Staff related that it was their intent to allocate the units where the homes could be built and if it comes to pass that progress is not being achieved where allocated than the units will be pulled back and re-allocated to areas where the homes can be produced. The total effect being that if Alaska HUD can show production on these units, than the Area Office would be in a better position to work to secure more housing units for Alaska.

General Housing Authority Response

After a period of expressions of general anguish, anxiety, anger, frustration... and in no case, elation over the HUD presentation, the housing authorities generally evolved the following positions:

1.) the housing authorities would accept this time round, the 400 unit allocation of housing following the BIA-HUD guidelines with some modifications as to the design and delivery system; except, the Tlingit-Haida Regional Housing Authority stated with regard to 400 units and the conditions attached thereto, that it wished the other native housing authorities to have priority on this round of allocations; however, in the event other housing authorities experience difficulty in getting the housing units under production, the Tlingit-Haida Regional Housing Authority is prepared to receive and put under Annual Contributions Contract (meeting all the requirements of approvable sites, design requirements, construction and management, construction and management plans) within 30-45 days any and all housing program reservations not able to move into production by the other housing authorities.

2.) Generally, all the housing authorites are not in favor of continuing in the future with the BIA/HUD Special Program. The authorities present requested the HUD Area Director to advise the Regional Administrator James Young and HUD Secretary Carla Hills, that the Alaska Native Housing Authorities request HUD to provide for an Alaska Native Housing Program which follows the new Indian Housing Program regulations or current low-income housing regulations in its program requirements and processing. To say it another way, the housing authorities wish to be dealt with like all other Indian housing authorities across the nation and do not see any special benefit at this time in having a special housing program for Alaska Natives. Difficulties have been experienced all along the way with the design, construction, transportation, administrative procedures, etc. related to the BIA-HUD program, much of which has been out of the control of the housing authorities and managed by federal representatives. Across the board, all the housing authorities oppose the generation of any new housing program for Alaska by Washington, D.C. officials which are developed, as has been the case in the recent past, without any input from Alaska Natives.

3.) The recommended forty thousand dollars ($40,000) (TDC) Total Development Cost limitation figure advanced by HUD has been discussed and meets with much controversy. All housing authorites, except for two - Bering Straits and Bristol Bay - are of the opinion that a $40,000 limit is restrictive and an unreasonabel approach realizing the unique problems of Alaskan environmental conditions, vast geographical areas creating higher logistics problems and costs than in the continental United States, limited materials and labor to build houses and higher costs by Alaskan housing authorities just to administer the construction and management of housing under their control. For the most part, it is unrealistic to say that houses for Alaskan Natives or anyone in rural Alaska can be built for $40,000 TDC and meet the following technical requirements and social - economic conditions:

a.) HUD - MPS - Minimum Property Standards for design of housing; and

b.) Davis-Bacon Act - wage rates established by the Department of Labor which are generally comparable to levels established by labor unions.

c.) Miller Act - requirement to advertise and bid jobs and bonding.

d.) Provision for proper coordinated work along with the housing development of water/sewerage extentions and treatment, adequate roads and sidewalks, electrical line extentions and if necessary, a contribution to improvements in capacity of electrical generation and in some villages of Alaska - their fuel storage supply.

e.) Provision for proper (PLC) Preliminary planning funds to identify and solve problems in ordinary planning relating to approvable sites, securing of surveys and soils tests, family interviews and eligibility processing, title searches, deed preparation, utility coordination problems, municipal code platting requirements, etc.

f.) Transportation of housing supplies, materials, construction equipment and qualified men to meet a variance in project transportation costs of $2,000 per unit to as high as $15,000 per unit some locations of Alaska

g.) The limited construction season in Northern Alaska, where in only the summer months, an effective efficient construction program can be waged. It should be noted that these are the months when rural Alaska Natives handle their subsistence food gathering and hunting. Force account or mutual help contributions to the housing developments are effected by this seasonal occurence.

h.) To build homes that are adequate and modest which are safe and sanitary, easily and economically heated and are complimentary to the natural environmental conditions where the home is physically located. Additionally, to build homes that vary in size and bedroom count so as to adequately serve the family needs and to provide for the future housing stock of the community.

It should be pointed out that all of the above requirements and conditions have been ignored or implemented in a much less stringent manner than required by law or what the situation actually demands in the present BIA/HUD 500 unit program. Except for the requirements to meet Davis Bacon wage rates, and, if any changes to the BIA - 3 bedroom house plans are to be initiated - each should be an effort toward meeting HUD-MPS, the new 400 units of housing are to follow the same BIA/HUD agreed upon program guidelines. It should be further pointed out that the BIA/HUD units were sold on the concept that each could be built within $30,000 TDC. At this time all the authorities participating in the program are requesting budget amendments to the tune of TDC $40,000 or more for the non-compliant housing units. As earlier stated, a bit of irony and ambiguity is recognized in the promotion of the BIA/HUD program requirements and the request to also use simultaneously, the new HUD Indian Housing regulations and existing low income processing requirements.

The BIA/HUD program guidelines and the HUD regulations are contrary to one another. HUD should consider either one or the other set of processing procedures.

4.) The Housing Authorities were concerned that the acceptance of the 400 unit

program not be considered precedence as an element of HUD policy in advancement of future housing allocations to Alaska.

5.) The regional housing authorities, by State statute are the offspring of the regional Alaska native non-profit associations. For the most part, the regional housing authorities do not share the attention of the for profit regional or village corporations established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. HUD Undersecretary, David S. Cook, in his Memorandum, February 6, 1976, stated the following:

> "If extension of the Special Program to cover the additional 400 units is unacceptable to the RNHAs, we agree with you that a program should be offered which is administratively simpler than the regular Mutual-Help Program and which would give RNHs more flexibility and control than the Special Program does, but which would set an absolute ceiling on the amount of subsidy HUD will provide and bind the Regional Corporations to provide the funding for any cost overruns. If this course of action is taken, Central Office will design the program and transmit it to Region X for review and concurrence."

HUD infers that as a program condition, that the Native Regional Corporations must supply funds for housing development that the government is unwilling or unable to provide. Not only is the whole approach objectionable to the housing authorities, but the program requirement being advanced by HUD is contrary to federal law. I cite the following:

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act December 18, 1971 (85 Stat. 688) Section 2(c):

> (c) no provision of this Act shall replace or diminish any right, privilege, or obligation of Natives as citizens of the United States or of Alaska, or relieve, replace, or diminish any obligation of the United States or of the State of Alaska to protect and promote the rights or welfare of Natives as citizens of the United States or of Alaska; the Secretary is authorized and directed, together with other appropriate agencies of the United States Government, to make a study of all Federal programs primarily designed to benefit Native people and to report back to the Congress with his recommendations for the future management and operation of these programs within three years of the date of enactment of this Act;

This whole matter was further elaborated in the Omnibus Bill passed by Congress and signed by the President December, 1975, as follows:

> "SEC. 29. (a) The payments and grants authorized under this Act constitute compensation for the extinguishment of claims to land and shall not be deemed to substitute for any governmental programs otherwise available to the Native people of Alaska as citizens of the United States and the State of Alaska."

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is clearly in error in suggesting that the Regional Native Corporations should be bound "to provide funding for cost overruns."

Total Development Cost: Proto-Type Cost vs. Set Limit

The real issue at hand here is the ability of HUD to approve the Estimated Total Development Cost of projects following the legally recognized procedure of proto-type cost limits for unit construction costs with an approvable site development and extraordinary condition allowance precedence support 1.5 x proto-type cost or to set an arbitrary and capricious total development cost figure for the housing authorities to restrict their developments within.

Recently, our Authority has been in receipt of the National American Indian Housing Council - Indian Housing Monthly Report Analysis Contract No. K51C14200918. Of particular interest in this statistical report is the HUD Region X summary and the reports ending conclusions. Of the total 1028 units reflected for FY75/76 the 360 units in ten (10) communities of Southeastern Alaska completed and occupied, represent 35% of the Region X HUD total. It should be noted that of the 500 units BIA/HUD program maybe 20% is completed and occupied. Of the remaining units allocated to the region, very few outside of the State of Alaska have gotten out of the planning stage. In Southeastern Alaska, the Sitka forty (40) unit project and the Metlakatla twenty five (25) unit project remain outstanding. Mainly, this has occurred because HUD Area - Alaska has just issued the program reservation and the preliminary loan contract to the participating housing authorities.

A feature of the Alaska units that differs distinctly from allocations on the Continental United States is the (ETDC) Estimated Total Development Cost per unit of housing. At this point in history, the national average ETDC is $34645. In Region X HUD, the average ETDC is $39474. The report notes that there is great disparity between the costs of the BIA/HUD 500 Mutual-Help units presently under construction and their predecessor units which averaged around $55,000 per unit.

The "predecessor units" were the 360 Turnkey III homes constructed by the Tlingit-Haida Regional Housing Authority at remote village sites in Southeastern Alaska.

These units were within the proto-type cost limits set for the area and published in the Congressional Record. Further, the site development costs and other allowable costs outside of dwelling cost limits did not exceed the (1.5x) proto-type cost limits considered "rule of thumb" allowable by previous precedence of HUD programs.

The discussion of this point of how Estimated Total Development Costs are arrived at administratively in the different areas of Region X HUD evolves a point of conflict between the native housing authorities and HUD.

The Prototypes cost/plus additional site development and other cost method is set by law and regulation. The concept is that by securing costs for units of work, materials, transportation and other costs for related type projects of the government throughout the areas outlined in an annually published Prototype Cost statement - a standard cost per unit of housing will be arrived at. In the Continental U.S., this system is fairly accurate considerating the volume of work that can be surveyed. However, it should be noted that with inflation in cost of materials and increased labor costs of the last few years, this systems reliability and accuracy has been under challenge to keep even on a day to day basis. In Alaska, the inequities are vast. The government secures prototype cost information from military and remote governmental construction projects which are hundreds and even thousands of miles apart. Modes of transportation and availability of skilled labor is extremely diverse. The validity of proto-type costs have been constantly challenged because of inconsistant set values in the various geographic areas, i.e., upstream villages having a lower value than downstream locations; a cost limit of a centralized village with an airport being established for a village a couple of hundred miles away - yet located in the same proto-type cost area.

The history of HUD establishing arbitrary and capricious ETDC limits is not without precedence. Let's look back for a moment. The AFN Housing Authority advertised the housing projects at Gambel and Savoonga and received bid prices in the ranges of $70,000 plus per unit. Following the proto-type cost method with the attendant precedence for additional costs and some minor modifications, it could be said that these costs were approvable. Even today, with established proto-type cost limits in most areas of Northern Alaska, cost per unit could easily range from $60 - 70 thousand dollars per unit for even modestly designed houses. The North Slope Borough Housing Authority dwelling units average ETDC. In the last few years, none of the Alaska State Housing Authority urban housing apartments have averaged less than 50,000 per unit. As stated before, the Tlingit-Haida 200 units had a set TDC figure of $60,000 per unit for dwelling units built under close to conventional processing procedures and MPS standards.

The BIA/HUD house which does not meet code, M.P.S., uses force account labor without Davis Bacon wages, no Miller Act considerations and are not insurable

under the HUD National Indian Housing Insurance program and receives technical assistance from the BIA and other agencies not counted in TDC totals - had a program established TDC of $30,000. All of the housing authorities participating in the program are requesting amended A.C.C. contracts to $40,000 T.D.C. or more. The irony is the units are nowhere near the criteria of the term "standard housing" and the life expectancy of the units is limited.

The bottom line is that HUD cannot live with the proto-type cost limit processing in Alaska nor can it live with a high (TDC) Total Development Cost limit in the $60,000 - $70,000 range per unit for low income housing. The reasons have never been related, even though the sitautions have honestly demanded a higher cost figure. Speculatively, the HUD administration has been extremely sensitive nationally to congressional inquiry. It is felt that such high dollar figures per unit would not be approvable to highly place HUD executives, congressional oversight committees and the national conscience. This position leaves the Alaska Native in a paradoxical situation with regard to their need for homes/actual costs for construction and the limits HUD has established both technically and politically. The result is that the native leadership faces HUD with their hat-in-hand taking whatever type of program HUD is willing to advance whether the result be standard housing or substandard housing - with or without native involvement. What is even more sorry is the reality these native leaders face, when despite the reluctance these men feel for what each is doing in accepting a second rate program - the housing is desperately needed and it is impossible to turn one housing unit down, for whatever reason that may be justified because of the high level expectancy a ing program generates in each local community.

Somewhere between proto-type costs and the arbitrary and capricious establishment of total development cost ceilings, is an answer. Hopefully, an answer that is legally supportable and is realistic enough to get the Alaska Natives out their predicament and HUD into an administratively conscionable position.

The need for rural housing in Alaska, as heralded a few years ago, exceeds 6,000 dwelling units. The 1200 units presently underway or completed represent 20% of the goal. In a debate in Washington, D.C. with a HUD technician a few years ago, the same issue of total development cost was under discussion. It was said " that three (3) units of housing could be built in Alabama for everyone that could be built in Alaska." I disputed the fact, but the point was made. My rebuttle was .."provide Alaska their one unit pro-rata on a scheduled and planned basis and I believe Alaskans could live with it.

With the above story in mind, I believe that if a not to exceed total development cost figure could be agreed upon in the neighborhood of $55,000-60,000 ETDC per dwelling unit and the figure was dependable, it might be possible to develop a stable regional housing authority program following the guidelines of the Indian Housing regulations. A set figure would challenge the housing authorities and private industry to come up with designs, material innovations and construction methods which would meet the criteria and be acceptable to all concerned. Further, if the housing dollars could be allocated to the authorities on the basis of a minimum number of units to be constructed rather than a set figure, this would encourage variance in type of design, bedroom count, etc. Lastly, if some creditability could be built by HUD/Regional Housing Authorities in such a program, ANSCA regional corporation, non-profit associations and other groups might become more inclined to invest funds in the administrative budgets or even the construction programs of the regional housing authorities - on a re-imbursable basis or as tax credits. This will take time to develop.

The Tlingit-Haida Regional Housing Authority Position.

The Tlingit-Haida Regional Housing Authority (T-HRHA) is willing to allow the other regional housing authorities to have preference on this round of (400) units of low income housing; however, it, again wishes to re-iterate that it can meet the HUD terms and requirements for moving housing units to HUD ACC and construction at village locations in less than forty five (45) days in the event the other Regional Housing Authorities are unable to move their program to fruition this construction season as manadated by HUD. This Authority needs new construction programs inorder to survive and to continue to meet the needs of low-income families in the Southeastern Alaska area. This Authority request consideration for any unit allocations which come available.

In Conclusion....

As stated at the beginning of this paper ... events and progress should be recorded. The comments contained herein are intended to be a part of continued positive discourse toward securing additional housing for all Alaskans.

Sincerely,

TLINGIT-HAIDA REGIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Robert W. Loescher
Executive Director

encl.

cc: All Alaska Housing Authorities
All ANSCA - Regional Corporations
All Non Profit Regional Associations
Rural Cap
Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Mike Gravel
Representative Don Young
James Young - HUD Regional Director
Secretary Carla Hills - HUD
Under Secretary David S. Cook
Herman Williams - HUD Region X
Reeves Nawhoosky - HUD - Wash. D.C.
National Indian Housing Council
Housing Assistance Council
Commissioner McAnerney - Community & Regional Affairs
Deputy Commissioner - James Edenso - State Dept. of Commerce
T-HRHA Board of Commissioners
T-HCC - Executive Committee
Southeast Alaska Communities - Mayors
Bush Conference - Alaska State Legislature
Alaska Native Foundation - Emil Notti
Rural Development Council - Bert Hall - HEW - Anchorage
USDA - Farmers Home Administration - Wally Kubley
Clay Antioquia - Area Director - BIA
Morris Thompson - Commissioner - BIA

RWL: lg

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20411

ASSISTANT SECRETARY-COMMISSIONER

CC. Dir
PCYR
MFR
ACV
Legal
Hdq



MEMORANDUM FOR James L. Young
Regional Administrator
Region X, Seattle

Subject: Alaskan Native Housing - Low Income Public Housing Program

This is in response to your January 13 subject memorandum and confirms the results of your discussions the week of January 19 with Central Office staff.

For the 200 units which will be allocated to you shortly and the 200 units from recaptured Program Reservations, the BIA is willing to consider extention of the existing Special Program for 500 units to cover the additional 400 units, provided that the Regional Native Housing Authorities (RNHAs) agree to the extension. Whether the Special Program covers only the original 500 units or is extended to cover the additional 400 units, we will negotiate with BIA amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding to define more clearly the respective responsibilities of HUD, BIA and RNHAs, particularly with regard to cost controls and overruns and management after occupancy. Before final approval of any amendments, we will take into account the views and recommendations of the regional staff and Alaska personnel, including HUD, BIA and RNHAs.

If extension of the Special Program to cover the additional 400 units is unacceptable to the RNHAs, we agree with you that a program should be offered which is administratively simpler than the regular Mutual-Help Program and which would give the RNHAs more flexibility and control than the Special Program does, but which would set an absolute ceiling on the amount of subsidy HUD will provide and bind the Regional Corporations to provide the funding for any cost overruns. If this course of action is taken, Central Office will design the program and transmit it to Region X for review and concurrance.

Whether or not the Special Program is extended, this memorandum will constitute your authority to utilize for the additional 400 units the same basic house plan and design that was approved by Central Office for the Special Program 500 units. As you know, under the Special Program, minor variations were

40,000

permitted to be made by BIA for adaptation to the site(s) or, in order to make use of local building materials or to reflect local custom. If the Special Program is not extended, similar variations may be permitted at the request of the RNHAs, subject to the approval of your office or the Anchorage Insuring Office, as you may decide, and provided BIA and IES concur. Major variations from the already approved basic house plan and design will, of course, require Central Office approval.

after acquire title from BLM per

With respect to land titles, this memorandum will also constitute your approval to accept for the additional 400 units title transfer documents of future interest in the land until the land titles can be conveyed by either a valid fee patent or a valid 50-year leasehold interest. This is an extension of the authorization granted for the 500 units of the Special Program, providing for a series of quit-claim type instruments of future interests for up to two years after execution of the Annual Contributions Contracts, and, we understand, is necessary because of the inability of the Bureau of Land Management to process promptly the large number of land title claims arising under the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act.

Decisions regarding use of Force Account construction and establishing a ceiling on HUD-assisted total development cost per unit are inextricably related to the question of extension of the Special Program as discussed in paragraphs two and three of this memorandum. Upon receipt of further information from you on this matter, we will be in a better position to advise you on these questions. It should be noted, however, that Force Account work is subject to Davis-Bacon wage rates and the new Indian Housing final regulations will be state. The rates and pay for laborers and mechanics employed in this construction cannot be less than the wages prevailing in the locality of the projects as determined by the Secretary of Labor. In this instance, it would appear that the RNHAs can make a valuable contribution in obtaining wage rates commensurate with those presently being paid to workmen by the proper completing of Department of Labor Form SF-308, Request for Determination. Your office should make certain that SF-308's are properly prepared and do in fact present accurate representation of wages actually being paid for the various classifications, including new or different classifications representing the actual types of work and actual skills involved. It should be emphasized that journeyman classifications and skills are not required or employed in many of the jobs involved.

Before closing, we need to address the requests for ACC List amendments for cost overruns involving the projects of the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) Native Housing Authority under the Special Program. In order to validate the amounts requested, we would like a member

of your staff to reexamine the particulars of the requested amendments with the BIA and the AVCP, if necessary. Before recommending to the Secretary that she authorize the increases, it is necessary that we have (1) current information on the status of these projects, (2) a statement whether the terms and conditions of the Memorandum of Understanding relating to BIA's responsibility for technical management of construction were honored in these cases and, if not, why not, and (3) evidence that the expenditures are inevitable increases which were unforeseeable and are not the result of inadequate or extravagant management.

Finally, in order to implement successfully these new initiatives, it will be necessary to maintain constant contact among HUD and BIA staff in Washington, Seattle and Alaska. The common goal is the provision of adequate housing to low-income Alaska natives. With a positive attitude and cooperation there is no reason that the issues cannot be resolved and the necessary houses built. We pledge the full support and cooperation of this office and look forward to working with you in this area.

David S. Cook

FACSIMILE POUCH TRANSMISSION

FROM: AAO - D. Cook

TO: SEA - KG

DT/TIME, OPR: 2/2/76 8:05 RGM

DISTRIBUTION: [illegible]

Action

Other AAA-HPMC

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HUNTING

COALITION of INTERIOR ALASKA OUTDOORSMEN

P.O. Box 18
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99707

Affiliated Clubs:

Chena River Sports Club
Chena Dipnetter's Association
Fairbanks Trailblazers, Inc.
Interior Alaska Trappers Association
Interior Wildlife Association
Tanana Valley Sportsmen's Association

April 15, 1976

Dear Governor Hammond and Legislators,

Re: Senate Bill No. 335

The Coalition of Interior Alaska Outdoorsmen has previously stated their position on raising the cost of hunting and fishing licenses and big game tag fees. We now feel that it is time to better define and clarify this position.

Senate Bill 335 as passed by Senate drastically changes the license and tag fee structure. It is our understanding that over 85% of revenue generated by sales of licenses and tags comes from non-residents. Based on this information, we question how much will be gained by doubling the cost of resident sport fishing and hunting licenses. We believe fewer licenses will be sold, therefore decreasing any gain hoped to be achieved.

We believe that three other areas should be considered for additional revenue and to better distribute the cost burden to all those benefiting from fish and game management programs. These are as follows:

1. We do not believe that any valid reason exists today for a 25-cent license. If necessary, the welfare agency supporting the qualifying individual should pay the normal fee and thereby transfer these funds to the fish and game fund so federal matching monies could be received. In 1975, 5,004 25-cent licenses were sold. None of these funds went to the Dept. of Fish and Game. Since this 25-cent license allows the licensee to hunt, fish and trap it should be valued at $15.00. Thus $75,000.00 in possible revenues was not received by Fish and Game. When the 3 to 1 matching federal monies are added the total loss was actually $300,000.00.

2. We believe that somewhere between one fifth and one third of the Dept. of Fish and Game's Sport Fishing and Game Division's activities are solely directed toward non hunting and fishing activities. This is estimated to consume in excess of $2,000,000.00 of Fish and Game funds. At the present time the hunter and fisherman pays the bill for these activities. We believe a better method would be to fund these activities from general funds and thus more equitably share the costs of all activities. A general fund appropriation of approximately $600,000.00 along with matching federal funds, would total approximately $2,000,000.00.

3. At the present time all revenue derived from trapping licenses goes directly to the general fund account. Fish and Game does not receive any of these monies, but provides all the management efforts. Again, the hunter and fisherman is paying the bill. We believe that these trapping funds should be sent directly to the Fish and Game account. This could then be matched by federal monies. Approximately 8,000 trapping licenses were sold in 1975. This amounts to $24,000.00. Due to loss of federal matching funds, this resulted in a loss of $100,000.00 to Fish and Game. We would support an increase of the resident trapping license to $10.00 providing these funds go directly to Fish and Game. This could generate $320,000.00 in additional revenue.

We are opposed to all resident big game tag fees. The cost of administering may well offset any additional revenue derived. This will also discourage hunting by residents and may effect sales in related outdoor activities. We believe this new fee area should be approached with great caution.

Items 1 through 3 above would require a general fund appropriation of $600,000.00 and could generate as much as $2,620,000.00 for Fish and Game management. This would be done without changing the present resident hunting and fishing license structure.

We have not taken a position on non-resident fee increases. The legal and social ramifications are such that we think it best to concentrate our efforts on this license and fee issue as it affects us as resident Alaskans.

Again we would like to suggest that public hearings on this matter be held in several areas of the State.

Sincerely

Ivan Thorall

Ivan Thorall, Chairman

Alaska
Professional Hunters Association, Inc.

P. O. BOX 4-1932
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99509

Phone (907) 279-7837
or (907) 344-5482

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Frank Ferguson
Senate Resource Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99801

Subject; Proposed non-resident tag fee increase.

Many thousands of dollors are spent by the the State promoting tourism in Alaska in magazines and in papers in the lower 48. It seams inconsistent to me that on the one hand we want tourism and on the other hand we reject it by making it too expensive for the lower income tourist that come to Alaska - and when I say tourist I also mean hunter.

There seams to be a misconception to what a tag fee is. Many people seam to think that a tag fee is the price of an animal. This is not true. A hunter must buy a tag for the privilege of hunting the animal. This tag does not mean that he is buying or getting the animal, but only the right to hunt it.

Many other expenses are involved besides the tag fee in a guided or non-guided hunt. Airlines, hotels, resturants, sporting-goods stores, air taxi operatons, etc. Everyone benefits when we have this type of tourist up here.

The hunting tourist leaves much more money in Alaska, than the person that comes up to look around and take a few pictures.

Another point that we might consider is that when we increase the tag fee as the proposed legislation would do, we are only restricting those people from the lower income brackets that can not afford this type of increase. It is not going to restrict or stop the very monied hunter that wants a






guided hunt, from coming up here. We will have less hunters, and it will not effect the majority of guides, but it will affect the hotels, resturants and all the other businesses that depend upon tourists.

If the purpose of this legislation is to reduce the number of hunters that come to Alaska, then we are accomplishing this, but I would like to make a suggestion. If what you really want is to reduce the number of hunters that come to our state, then the best way to do it is to require that all hunters must have the services of a guide, before they can hunt in Alaska. Because of the high price of the guided hunts this would materially reduce the number of people that come from the states and other countries to hunt Alaska. I do not say this to benefit the guides because that would have very little effect on them. The people that come for a guided hunt have the money to do so, but it would stop a number of hunters who are in the lower income bracket and can not afford the services of a guide.
Many thousands of hunters come to Alaska and hunt moose, caribou black bear and goat on their own, because a guide is not required. Their success is not that great, but they do spend much with the charter boat operators, air taxies, roadhouses, etc. Less hunters means less business and therefore less taxes for the state.
What I am saying is that the proposed increase is not going to drasticially effect the guided hunts in Alaska, but it will effect the other small businesses that depend on tourism to quite some extent.
If you recall in 1973 after the last price increase in tags the number of non-resident hunters purchasing tags dropped from 11000 approx. to 8000. I have no idea what the drop would be now after this proposed increase, but I am sure it would be substantial.
On a 16 or 18 day hunt, most guided hunters normally buy 5 tags which in the past has amounted to $525.00. On a hunt of this type he expects to take three trophies and the other tags are just in case he has a chance at additional game.

If this increase goes into effect we may look forward to a hunter buying only three tags for $600.00 instead of five tags for $1000.00 The revenue to the state would be increased by $75.00, but with a substantial decrease in the number of hunters it seams to me that in the long run the state will come out on the short end, when we consider reduced taxes from small businesses, reduced income from Airlines and the state ferry system.
We all should in the future think of the hunter as a tourist,

and every time a piece of legislation comes up partaining to hunters, to try to think of them as tourists first and hunters second. The hunter is one of Alaska's greatest tourist. They have contributed much to the state and businesses, almost everyone benefits from these hunters that come up here. When the pipeline boom is over we are going to be left with an ecconomy that is based on tourism and some commericial fishing operations. Alaska has no industries as such and our dependence on the tourist is very great for all businesses, not just the guiding business, BUT ALL BUSINESSES.

Thank you for taking the time to read this as I know you are all very busy people.

Stan Frost
President A.P.H.A. Inc.

Interior Wildlife Association of Alaska

Conservation Wise USE of Resources

PHONE (907) 456-4762 • BOX 60255 • FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

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S T A T E M E N T February 6, 1975

to the

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

regarding

PREDATOR CONTROL IN ALASKA

Our group wishes to go on record as strongly endorsing predator control in Game Management Unit 20A. Further, we wish to call to your attention that game herds are being seriously reduced im many areas of Alaska at this time, in some cases due to hunting, but mainly wolf predation as shown by the poor moose and caribou calf survival. We believe an expanded control effort on wolves beyond 20A is warranted as soon as possible. In particular, the Nelchina, Eagle-Circle, Tanana, Galena and Bettles areas.

Our group is well aware of the squabble with the anti-hunting groups that is sure to ensue and that this initial effort in 20A must be performed as cleanly and smoothly as possible. We also believe that the Game Department is underestimating the magnitude of the undertaking in Unit 20A. We first believe that they are underestimating the number of wolves in 20A (see attached article by a biologist-guide residing full time on Wood River in the middle of 20A). And, secondly, we believe they are overestimating the effectiveness of Super Cubs in taking wolves in 20A. It is our belief that something over 70 percent of 350 wolves must be taken to effect any control. We believe that Super Cubs, given enough time, might effect a 40 percent take. But beyond that we think the Department, Legislature, Governor and Game Board should be prepared to use a helicopter for the remainder of the job. In fact, it could be done much more effectively right from the start using a helicopter. We suggest, however, that up to 40 percent of the wolves could be removed at no cost to the state if shooting permits are issued to individuals of proven capabilities and integrity immediately; then be prepared to use a helicopter during March to complete the job.

However it is done, we want to reiterate that our group endorses this long overdue effort to manage a few acres of Alaska for the benefit of the hunting public rather than as a national park.

Tag fees
15.1

STATE OF ALASKA BOARD OF FISH AND GAME

TO: Members of the Board of Fish and Game

DATE: May 3, 1975

FROM: Ivan Thorall, Chairman

SUBJECT: Management and regulations governing the taking of game on state refuges.

The rule-making powers of the Board of Fish and Game as set forth in Sec. 16.05.250 and other sections of title 16 are often confusing to me (as well as others, I assume) because they overlap or are duplicated by the Commissioner's powers and duties.

As I understand the law, we are bound by the actions of the Legislature to promulgate regulations dealing with the management of our wildlife on the refuges as well as on other areas of the state. I am listing below the laws or portions of them which may explain, somewhat, my reasons for disagreeing with the other members of the board on the afternoon of April 12, 1975, when we approved a motion which attempted to hand over our regulatory authority to the "Feds" and/or the state administration.

I still maintain that no muskoxen may be legally "taken" from Nunivak Island or anyplace else in the state except under regulations promulgated by the Alaska Board of Fish and Game.

I will certainly welcome comments and explanations to the contrary from anyone.

16.05.050 Powers and duties of commissioner. The commissioner has, _ _ _ _ _, the following powers and duties:
(6) capture, propagate, transport, buy, sell or exchange game for propagating, scientific or stocking purposes.

16.05.340 License and tag fees.
(17)
(b) The commissioner may issue without cost a permit to collect fish and game, subject to the limitations he considers appropriate, for scientific, propagative, or educational purposes. _ _ _ _

16.05.930 Exempted activities.
(a) This chapter does not prevent the collection or exportation _ _ _ _ for scientific _ _ _ _ or for propagation _ _ _ _ purposes under a permit which the department may issue and prescribe the terms thereof.

16.40.010 Disposition of surplus animals. _ _ _ _ the department may, under regulations promulgated by it ***, grant the surplus _ _ _ _ for breeding _ _ _ _ or scientific _ _ _ _ purposes.

*** This is the Taylor law. I think the legislature meant the board instead of the department because as far as I can determine the department has no authority to promulgate regulations.

MORE

Following are the laws dealing with the Boards authority regarding State Game Refuges.

16.20.010 Legislative recognition. The legislature recognizes that:
(1) the state has jurisdiction over all fish and game in the state except in those areas where it has assented to federal control;
(2) *the state has not assented to federal control of fish and game in those areas which were set apart as National Bird and Wildlife Refuges while the state was a U. S. territory;
*emphasis added.

16.20.020 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to protect and preserve the natural habitat and game population in certain designated areas of the state.***

***It should be evident to everyone by now that the "Feds" have not managed or allowed the state to manage the game on Nunivak Island in a manner to protect and preserve the natural habitat and game populations. They have accomplished this mismanagement by invoking their trespass rule against us. There is some evidence to indicate that they are up to no good in other areas. The bureaucrats of D.C. seem mainly interested in establishing themselves as the sovereign, not as good game managers.

16.20.030 Refuges established. (a) Those land areas now included in the National Wildlife Refuge System which are cited in this subsection are designated as state game refuges, and the board shall assign them appropriate refuge names:
(10) Nunivak Island Refuge

16.20.040 Regulations. *The board shall, under ch. 5 of this title establish regulations governing the taking of game on state game refuges it considers advisable for conservation and protection purposes. *emphasis added.

I am still hung up on this matter. In my opinion, according to law, it requires board action to establish regulations to manage the muskoxen on Nunivak Island. And until the Legislature sees fit to knuckle under to the Feds I must continue to oppose federal control of our wildlife, especially when it will throw an otherwise viable program into a mess like they have made of the muskoxen mismanagement program of Nunivak Island!!!

INSTRUCT'L UNITS

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y · STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

M E M O R A N D U M

February 26, 1976

SUBJECT: Fiscal Impact of CSSB 610 and Related Matters (W.O.#'s 2233 & 2241)

TO: The Honorable Frank Ferguson

FROM: A. R. Latham
Research Analyst

The fiscal impacts to the education foundation program due to CSSB 610 follow:

Section 1: Based upon fiscal 1976 figures the heating, electricity, water and sewer costs for the Rural Education Attendance Areas have been determined and will be found in Table 1.

Section 2: Altering the foundation unit allowment statement to read 3006 and over--160 plus one for each 21 pupils or fraction of 21 affects only Anchorage and Fairbanks. Increased costs will be found in Table I.

Sections 2 & 3: Altering the minimum floor for instructional units from one to two affects only secondary schools, and the cost increase is reflected in Table 1.

Section 4. Changing the base instructional unit from $23,500 to $26,000 significantly increases costs over fiscal '76. This increase is found in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Fiscal Impact of CSSB 610

Utilities	
Electricity, water, sewer	$ 2,000,000
Heating	1,100,000
Unit Allotment	
Anchorage	1,300,000
Fairbanks	200,000
Unit Floor	500,000
Base Instructional Unit	13,500,000
Total	$18,600,000

Additional Considerations

1. Changing the minimum percentage from 93% to 95% on the $26,000 base will increase costs approximately $2,200,000.

2. Changing the base instructional unit from $26,000 to $27,500 will increase costs approximately $7,250,000.

3. Changing the minimum percentage from 93% to 95% on the $27,500 base will cost approximately $2,200,000.

4. The changes in mini-874 will decrease revenue in fiscal '77 by $1,400,000; the bulk of this being in Anchorage - $970,000, Fairbanks - $230,000, Juneau - $20,000, Kenai - $40,000, and Matanuska-Susitna - $60,000.

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

F.R.T

Based on 1976

Individual School Budgets

Supplied by NSSD.

	* Lower	DOE
Northwest	327,746	236,633
Bering St.	193,122	103,011
Lower Yukon	361,737	133,336
Lower Kuskokwim	182,059	~~0~~
Upper Kuskokwim	56,605	~~0~~
Nunagak-Bristol	108,005	40,643
Lake/Pen-Bristol	45,113	~~0~~
Bleuning	42,568	~~0~~
Rivers Inf	6035	~~0~~
Dillingham	~~0~~	~~0~~
McGrath	103,655	63,311
Mid Yukon	425,584	235,735
Upper Yukon	193,934	~~0~~
Upper Tanana	35,592	~~0~~
Upper Tanana II	20,027	~~0~~
Upper Tanana III	107,631	~~0~~
Copper River	62,26	~~0~~
N. Slope Borough	52,836	43185
S. Peninsula	~~0~~	~~0~~
Nenana/Yukon	22,939	~~0~~
Chugach	3225	~~0~~
Tanana	41,116	
	2,343,139	852,118

9,115,641
856,118
5,159,623

EXHIBIT Based on 1976 Budgets

Region Wise Allocation

Region #	T. Util	Tex U.	% - 0.01	Ex Util
1	338675	1,528,326	0.167	321,539
2	174,157	785,884	0.182	142,722
3	420,138	847,657	0.456	386,232
4	322,605	3,513,636	0.052	182,060
5	85,161	714,024	0.079	56,600
6	168,633	1,540,573	0.069	107,010
7	83,353	1,054,106	0.039	41,189
8	74,024	776,382	0.055	42,969
9	21,350	383,735	0.016	6039
10	18,543	1,352,238	(0.026)	0
11	131,404	783,235	0.128	100,672
12	512,310	2,209,867	0.192	423,991
13	233,044	1,033,622	0.193	189,298
14	34,952	481,077	0.074	35,709
15	88,853	1,745,646	0.011	20,027
16	171,080	1,086,193	0.118	127,634
17	116,417	1,354,207	0.044	60,649
18	70,383	971,080	0.103	51,340
19	1140	652,704	(0.038)	0
20	56,668	741,733	0.036	26,735
21	8131	140,327	0.018	2518
Unk.	61,560	574,200	0.064	38,047
Total	3,274,691	24,312,483		2,363,210
			0.095	2,302,400

F. Rt — Based on 1976 Budgets

Region 1 — Northwest — 1976

Village	T. Units	T.E.B	% - 0.04	Excess Units
Amble	53,710 —	174,858	0.267	46,715
Buchanan	20,411 —	124,197	0.125	15,503
Deering	2,752 —	93,794	—	—
Kiana	56,533 —	188,270	0.260	47,002
Kivalina	47,230 —	251,053	.148	37,186
Kobuk	6362 —	57,010	0.072	4,081
Noatak	48162 —	252856	0.150	38,048
Noorvik	116000 —	582,341	0.159	92,714
Shungnak	47,455 —	203,375	0.193	44,487
Total	374,675	1,728,336		327,746

Region 2 Bearing Strait

U.Vega	T.C.I	Tex.C	%-0.0%	Ex. Unit
Council	8114 —	41,695	.0.155	6446
Kayak	41,010 —	137,157	0.259	35,524
Skishmaref	41,662 —	268,195	0.141	37,534
Teller	22038-	138,532	0.119	16481
Wales	47,458 —	109662	0352	43,072
Wt. Mt	6875 —	80235	0.046	3665
	T.C.I. 174,157	785,884		143,122

Region 3 Lower Yukon

U.Nya	T.Un./	TEB	%.007	E.U./
Alakanuk	145,958 —	202832	0.680	113,412
Emmonak	72,555 —	110,052	0685	68,555
Mt. Village	72,511 —	137,371	0.491	67,504
Pitkas Pt	69,252 —	152147	0.415	63,166
Tot./				313,077
Russian Mis	11568 —	102795	0.077	7860
				320 936
Fortuna Ledge (Marshall)	46.923 —	152506	0.268	40 823
	420,139	847,057		361 759

Region 4 Lower Mississippi

Oil	T. Unit	Tax	% - 0.04	Ex Unit
Ft Mason Black	12,600 —	55,863	0.091	8765
Bethel	288,524 —	3,161,325	0.057	162,152
Hawkins Sand	17,325 —	177,245	0.057	10,155
Plainview	3756 —	65,223	0.014	587
Total	322,605	3,513,456		182059

Region 5 Upper Kuskokwim

U.I	T.U.I	T.E.U.I	% - 0.04	E.U.I
Aniak	48185 —	280,311	0.132	36,572
Deadhorse	10,620 —	122,273	0.047	5,729
Crooked Cr.	8099 —	94,079	0.046	4335
Sleetmute	5980 —	52080	0.024	2157
Stony River	6226 —	44945	0056	3628
Total				52,861
Red Devil	6151 —	60336	0.062	3748
	85,161	714,524		56,609

Meshgesh - Bulgol

Regions 6 Bears Ears

U. Unit	T. Unit	T. Est. Bud	% 0.0x	Est. Unit
Alkali	11592 —	165 715	0.070	7,363
N. Alkali	840 —	45 977	—	—
Clear Cr	8805 —	66128	0.053	6,160
Elwin	8713 —	94,617	0.052	4,528
Kolipash	7772 —	108 746	0.031	3413
Lewis	7772 —	88,731	0.047	4154
Mud Hill	12285 —	25,046	0.005	2247
New Shoshoh	47,851 —	213467	0 178	35,078
Tosi	53,419 —	464 012	0 073	34,253
Twin Pk	9521 —	55,164	0.061	5,762
Tot.	164,633	1,500		108,009

Region 7 Lake/Peninsula Boroughs

Village	T.Unit	T.Ex.13	%-0.04	Ex.Unit
Chignik	0 —	49,006	—	—
Chignik Lag	3971 —	54853	0.032	1777
Chignik Lake	5174 —	92054		1452
Egegik	14,405 —	100785	0.103	10,374
Igiugig	5032 —	55022	0.051	2831
Ivanof Bay	0 —	49102	—	—
Kokhanok	7477 —	78757	0.055	4337
Newhalen	4807 —	116863	0.001	132
Nondalton	23,604 —	179604	0.091	16,420
Pedro Bay	1311 —	53516	0.041	2170
Pennsylvania	4652 —	85543	0.013	1148
Pilot Pt.	6000 —	56525	0.065	3723
Port Heiden	3880 —	79277	0.006	709
Total	83,333	1,054,106		45,113

Region 8 Phenix Chain

U. Hgt	T. Unit	T. to B	% - 0.04	Σ U. I
Phenix	362 —	50627	0.030	1537
Otha	7483 —	62483	0.080	4986
Bellotshi	3383 —	50871	0.627	1348
Colby	5054 —	82,943	0.022	1784
Nelson Lyon	4605 —	62204	0.034	2117
Fish Pass	8100 —	58,342	0.100	5726
Nihshki	11211 —	59385	0.149	8835
Sand Pt	30584 —	343,723	0.049	16,755
Total	74,024	776,382		47,566

Region 5 Public Law

Utility	Tot. Util.	T.E. & S.	% - 0.03	Ex. Util.
St Co.	6440 —	77426	0.043	3343
St Rd	14550 —	306359	0.009	2656
Total	21,390	383,785		6035

Region 10 Alaska

Village	T.U.1	T.E.B.	% - 0.02	F.U.1
Alaska	~~16,544~~	1,354,238	—	—
Total	16,544	1,354,238		0

Region 11 17 Counties

Village	Tot Unit	Tot Pop	% of Co	Est Unit
Anoka	43962	109711	0.365	39,626
Big Cross	47446	205895	0.191	39,250
Lino Lk.	0	48,564	—	—
McCarron	28,653	249,367	0.075	18,672
Nisha	8620	78775	0.069	5462
Tahoma	2660	50,151	0.013	676
Tichi	0	41975	—	—
Total	131,498	783,755		103,686

Region 12 MAK Data

U.Hyd	T. Unit	T.E.R.	% - 0.05	Ex. U.
Allahabad	13,907 —	121480	0.070	8,597
Bellis	14,832 —	54780	0.231	12,641
Hughes	8724 —	73034	0.079	5803
Hush	47889 —	146142	0288	42,043
Kal	48588 —	208578	0.193	40,229
Kayuchuk	32,413 —	111,161	0.252	27,963
Kuk	1066 —	66553	—	—
Mills	43,752 —	165253	0.225	37,190
Nulato	252268 —	622748	0.285	177358
Ruby	15822 —	124136	0087	10,856
Tanana	83,547 —	513,602	0.123	63,310
Total	512,310	2,207,967		425,544

Group 13 Upper Yukon

U.#	T.Wt.	TE.B	%-0.04	Ex. Wt.
Arctic U.#	24434 —	116866	0.207	24,434
Birch Ck.	5870 —	58506	0.060	3514
Calhoun	18,286 —	92835	0.157	14,574
Circle	16,131 —	64232	0.211	13,561
Ft. Yukon	130,828 —	642478	0.195	125,125
Rampart	12,984 —	62,112	0.165	10,503
Stevens U.#	4586 —	56,166	0.040	2256
Ten-1				193,974
	233,044	1,093,629		

Region 14 Upper Red Bluff

Unit	T. Unit	T.A.B.	% - 0.04	Ft. Unit
Richardson	31,915 —	355367	0.050	17,704
Bellevue Grant	6317 —	36140	0125	4385
Cantwell	16721 —	87,570	0.151	13,218
Total	54,952	481,077		35,707

Region 13 Upper Tanana West

U.U	T. Unit	TEXB	% - 004	Ex Unit
Delta Junc.	54,727	1,163,313	0.007	8154
Ft. Greely	35,126	582,333	0.020	11,833
Total	89,853	1,745,646		20,027

Region 16 Upper Texas East

U/I	T. Unit	T. Exs	% - 0.07	Ex. Unit
Bartlett	10,302 —	54378	0.149	8119
Eagle	13308 —	100136	0.593	59303
Norway	66468 —	235815	0.242	57035
Newman Lk.	11,750 —	87544	0.074	6248
Tok	69232 —	608070	0074	44,525
Total	171,080	1,086,143		127,634

Point 17 Copper River

U.11	Tuil	Tex.	% - 0.04	Fe. Uil.
Christochi...	9975 —	80832	0.083	6742
Copper Cr	11,445 —	123533	0.052	6488
Gahona	15379 —	91700	0.127	11703
Glenallen	66,322 —	502710	0.033	30,210
Kenny Lk	13256 —	154372	0.046	7121
Paxson	0 —	40,380	—	—
Total	116,417	1,354,207		62,264

Region 18 Northern Peninsula

U. Name	T. Unit	T.E.B.	% - 0.0%	Ex. Unit
Pinjoon	19,230 —	363,347	0.095	34,696
Fish Cove	0 —	37,400	—	—
Gustaws	21,753 —	90,333	0.201	18,140
Klukwan	—	—	—	—
Tooku Spirit	—	—	—	—
Total	70,213	491,080		52,836

Region 19 Southwest Peninsula

Village	T. Unit	T. Est. Pop.	% - 60+	Ex. Unit.
Cape Pole	0	58,554	—	—
Coffman Cove	240	60,627	—	—
E/Copper	0	35,631	—	—
Elec Creek	0	31,663	—	—
Gold[illegible]	0	26,215	—	—
Naukati Bay	0	40,304	—	—
New [illegible]	0	29,126	—	—
Point Alva	0	38,659	—	—
Roosevelt Harb.	0	35,095	—	—
Ruins Bay	0	37,233	—	—
St. Johns	600 —	33,842	—	—
Thorne Bay	300 —	156,223	—	—
White Pass	0	67,658	—	—
Total	1140	652,704	0	

Region 20 Mg/Ha

Village	T.V.I	T.C.B.	% - 0.04	Ex. V.I
Hewette	18204 –	111803	0.123	13732
Mahatha	38412 –	730133	0.013	9207
Total	56,616	741,939		22935

Region 21 Chugach

U.T.	T. Unit	TEX.	% - 0.04	Ex. Ord.
Tatitlek	5995 —	51738	0.076	3525
W. Hinchinbrook	2136 —	88565	—	—
Total	8131	140,327		3,525

Region — Unknown

U.W.	T. Unk.	T. Ex. B.	% - 0.0%	Ex. Unk.
Alabama	0 —	48734	—	—
Tri U.W.	55893 —	452,784	0.083	37,781
Okyssenahale	5987 —	66305	0.020	3335
Texarkana	0 —	77,237	—	—
Total	61880	595,830		41,116

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NOME PUBLIC SCHOOLS

BOX 131, NOME, ALASKA 99762

March 9, 1976

Senator Frank Ferguson
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V - State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

I would like to bring to your attention State Statute 14.17.051, Instructional Unit Allotment. There appears to be a problem in this Statute for school districts located in District 18. It is my understanding that the Cost of Living Allowances which are made for figuring the instructional unit allotment for individual school districts are based upon the cost of living in the local Districts. It is this point that I have some problem in understanding; namely, that Districts 14 & 19 immediately to the South of District 18 and closer to Anchorage, receives 130% of the base Instructional Unit Allotment. District 17, lying in the area to the north of District 18 receives 133.75% of the base Instructional Unit Allotment.

If these percentage factors are based on the cost of living in the local areas I would recommend that there be some investigation of the present cost of living in District 18 in an effort to determine if District 18 is getting the benefit of the present cost of living. I have reviewed some of the major factors to be considered in a cost of living and find that indications are overwhelming that District 18's cost of living is higher than the cost of living in Districts 14 & 19. In fact, District 18's cost of living more nearly equates the cost in District 17, which receives 133.75% of the base Instructional Unit Allotment.

The City of Nome and the villages located in District 18 have been victims of very rapid inflation. Some of this inflation has been the

result of the November 11, 1974 disaster which devastated some of the businesses in the Nome community.

I would like to present the information I have gathered regarding some of the key factors that would be considered in a cost of living adjustment. The factors presented here are not complete, but they are indicators that some kind of adjustment needs to be made.

1. University of Alaska Food Basket Survey

   Bethel - 186% of Seattle
   Nome - 194% of Seattle - a difference of 8 percentage points

2. Wien Air Alaska's freight rates from Anchorage to Nome -$19.90 per 100 lbs. Anchorage to Bethel - $14.00 per 100 lbs. Anchorage to Kotzebue - $19.90 per 100 lbs.

   The Wien rates for freight from Anchorage to Dillingham are $9.70 per 100 lbs. yet District 13 in which Dillingham is located, receives 126.25% of the basic Instructional Unit Allotment.

3. By a conversation with a resident of Bethel via phone, it has been possible to make the following comparisons:

   Cost of oil in Bethel - 48¢ per gallon
   In Nome - 54.6 - 57.6 per gallon

   Cost of gas in Bethel - 75¢ per gallon
   In Nome - 76.5 + 3% City Tax

4. The best information available to me indicates that school district employees' salaries are higher in Nome than in Bethel and these salaries directly reflect the higher cost of living in Nome.

The above references to other cities and school districts are meant to be used as reference points only in establishing indicators which point to a need for readjustment for the Nome School District and the new Regional Attendance Area served out of Nome. It does not indicate that the present percentage adjustments made for other districts are any less warranted. It indicates that District 18's cost of living should be reviewed and an adjustment should be made which brings the Instructional Unit Allotment more in line with the intent of the cost of living allowance.

I hope this information provides you with a basis on which to support legislation which would bring about an immediate relief to the school districts in District 18.

I would be happy to answer any questions you may haye regarding the position I have presented in this letter. If you have any questions please let me know.

Sincerely,

Darroll Hargraves
Superintendent

DH:jc

xc: Senator Frank Ferguson
Representative Charles Parr

The Legislature of the [illegible]

FISCAL NOTE

First Session - Ninth Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill No. H. B. #131

Title: Relating to the public school foundation program.

Requested by: House HESS Committee Date: 2-27-75

Return Date Requested: ASAP

Agency: Education Program: Pre-Elem-Secondary Educ.

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: Financial Support Programs

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.	-0-	14,087.7	20,749.8	21,371.8	22,012.4	22,674.2
	TOTAL	-0-	14,087.7	20,749.8	21,371.8	22,012.4	22,674.2

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

	GENERAL FUND	-0-	14,087.7	20,749.8	21,371.8	22,012.4	22,674.2
	FEDERAL FUNDS						
	OTHER						

C. POSITIONS:

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

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

See attached.

FY 77 Unit Value Increase $25,000

Assume 3% growth for succeeding fiscal year

Formula: AS.14.17.021(c)

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: 3/10/75 PREPARED BY: William D. Thomas

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

		FY 76	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
A)	Proposed Statute	112,364.1	123,129.3	126,830.4	130,632.6	134,558.3
	Present Statute	94,898.4	98,900.2	101,874.9	104,929.0	108,082.2
	+ Revenue Sharing	3,378.0	3,479.3	3,583.7	3,691.2	3,801.9
B)	TOTAL	98,276.4	102,379.5	105,458.6	108,620.2	111,884.1
	Increase (A - B)	14,087.7	20,749.8	21,371.8	22,012.4	22,674.2

Assume 3% growth in succeeding fiscal year.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS 1000 FISCAL NOTE BACK-UP FOR SENATE BILL-610

	I.U. Inc.
Anchorage	1,923,407
Bristol Bay	34,101
Cordova	52,423
Craig	17,935
Dillingham	48,321
Fairbanks N. S.	638,176
Galena	21,237
Haines	37,392
Hoonah	24,696
Hydaburg	14,938
Juneau	279,594
Kake	22,407
Kenai Peninsula	370,140
Ketchikan Gateway	175,423
King Cove	18,210
Klawock	6,378
Kodiak Island	177,332
Matanuska-Susitna	234,011
Nenana	26,922
Nome	89,810
North Slope	131,152
Pelican	6,042
Petersburg	47,808
Selawik	28,938
Sitka	127,530
Skagway	21,126
St. Mary's	19,425
Unalaska	19,275
Valdez	89,880
Wrangell	50,400
Yakutat	23,807
A'S & Contr.	1,527,964
Schools Total	6,306,200

STATE OF ALASKA
Inter-Department Route Slip

TO:
MAIL STATION NUMBER 3100
DEPARTMENT Legislature - Rm 107 - Capitol
ATTENTION Senator Ferguson

- ☐ Approval
- ☐ Signature
- ☐ Comment
- ☐ Contact Me
- ☐ Prepare Reply
- ☐ For Your File
- ☐ Note & Return
- ☐ Initial & Return
- ☐ Return As Requested
- ☐ Return For Approval
- ☐ Necessary Action
- ☐ Your Information

Remarks:

FROM:
MAIL STATION NUMBER 0500
DEPARTMENT Ed
BY WDI
DATE 3/16

02-002 (REV. 10/73)

Dist. Schools	1000 Change from 23 to 19 ADM FISCAL NOTE BACK-UP FOR SENATE BILL-610
	I.U. Inc.
Anchorage	1,923,407 + 2,616,900
Bristol Bay	34,101
Cordova	52,423
Craig	17,935
Dillingham	48,321
Fairbanks N. S.	638,176 + 140,031
Galena	21,237
Haines	37,392
Hoonah	24,696
Hydaburg	14,938
Juneau	279,594
Kake	22,407
Kenai Peninsula	370,140
Ketchikan Gateway	175,423
King Cove	18,210
Klawock	6,378
Kodiak Island	177,332
Matanuska-Susitna	234,011
Nenana	26,922
Nome	89,810
North Slope	131,152
Pelican	6,042
Petersburg	47,808
Selawik	28,938
Sitka	127,530
Skagway	21,126
St. Mary's	19,425
Unalaska	19,275
Valdez	89,880
Wrangell	50,400
Yakutat	23,807
A'S & Contr.	1,527,964
Schools	6,306,200 + 2,756,931 = 9,063,131

Item VIII A - FY 1977 PROPOSED FUNDING CHANGES

After analysis of the estimated revenue and operating expenses for each regional educational attendance area for FY 1976, the following changes in the revenue and at composition should eliminate 90 per cent of the potential deficits for FY 1977.

(1) Increase the minimum number of instructional units per school site from one (1) to three (3).

(2) Appropriate the cost of AVEC and water and sewer utilities to the Department of Education in a category separate from the State foundation support.

(3) Provide a $50,000 supplemental factor to every school district with an ADM of less than 300.

FRANK,

THIS IS ONE WAY TO HELP THE REAA'S WITH FUNDING FOR NEXT YEAR. RON WESLEY WILL BE IN JUNEAU ALL OF NEXT WEEK. WILL HAVE HIM TALK WITH YOU AND ~~[illegible]~~ ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU HAVE.

Geo

ALASKA UNORGANIZED BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED FUNDING CHANGES
FY 1976

REAA	3 Unit Minimum Factor	Water And Sewer Costs	AVEC Costs	Small School District Factor	Total
Northwest	$ 66,005	$ -0-	$286,860	$ -0-	$ 352,865
Bering Strait	124,610	-0-	122,940	50,000	297,550
Lower Yukon	-0-	96,000	81,960	50,000	227,960
Lower Kuskokwim	32,078	-0-	-0-	-0-	32,078
Upper Kuskokwim	66,005	-0-	-0-	50,000	116,005
Nushagak-Bristol Bay	62,305	-0-	81,960	-0-	144,265
Lake-Peninsula-Bristol Bay	218,067	-0-	-0-	-0-	218,067
Aleutian Chain	218,067	-0-	-0-	50,000	268,067
Pribilof Islands	-0-	-0-	-0-	50,000	50,000
Adak	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
McGrath	99,008	-0-	81,960	50,000	230,968
Middle Yukon	66,005	92,000	204,900	-0-	362,905
Upper Yukon	165,013	-0-	-0-	50,000	215,013
Upper Railbelt	31,431	-0-	-0-	-0-	31,431
Annette Island	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Southeast	246,750	-0-	-0-	-0-	246,750
Frederick Sound	159,151	-0-	40,980	50,000	250,131
Copper River	27,025	-0-	-0-	-0-	27,025
Upper Tanana West	26,144	-0-	-0-	-0-	26,144
Upper Tanana East	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Chugach	-0-	-0-	-0-	50,000	50,000
TOTAL	$1,607,664	$188,000	$901,560	$450,000	$3,147,224

LAND + WATER USE

"Serving the Golden Heart of Alaska"

ASSOCIATION OF SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS
P. O. BOX 334
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99707

17 Feb. 1976

SUBJECT; Amendments to H.B. 407
Relating to Waste Water Treatment.

To; State Affairs Committee
J. H. McKinnon

Health, Education, and Social Services
S. Sullivan, Chairman

Our membership represents the Water and Wastewater Treatment and Maintenance Personel of the Ft. Wainwright Facilities.
As Federal Employees, we are not allowed to speak in behalf of the Army.

We wish to emphasize that the voluntary operator Certification Program being championed by the A.W.W.A, is not a product of the General Membership, and is not a workable product for our state.

We disagree with Sec. 46.30.040 certification.
The paragraph should be changed to define the difference between an operator, technician, and a supervisor.
The program fails to provide for a satisfactory "Grandfathers Rights" clause, and places a limit on the duration of the certificate.
We feel that a certificate should be renewable each three years simply by paying a fee. We feel an operator should have the right to leave the field for more than a year, and not lose his certificate. We feel that an operator should be entitled to ask for an inactive status without reveking certification rights. This is important for those operators in the smaller "Bush Communities."

We disagree with Sec. 46.30.050, par. 4-- Revocation of Certificates.
The right to reveke certificates for reasons other than the use of fraud or deceit in there granting, is very undesireable. This authority would give a committee the right to deny a man the lifelong right to work without a previous legal trial and conviction. This is not the way our system of justice works.

Par. 5-- Is contrary to the very Title of this bill.

Sec. 46.30.080
Temporary Certification;
We feel that if an individual has shown that he or she is qualified to operate a community Water or Wastewater system, they should be entitled to a permanent certificate, pertinent to their respective community.

Paul Huff- Chairman
Galen Instenes- Sec.
Roy Heidel- Treas.

Galen Instenes

Real Estate Services Corporation

Appraisers, Counselors, Investment Analysts

KENNETH JAY GAIN, M.A.I., S.R.P.A., C.R.E.C.
PRESIDENT

FRANKLIN M. KING, JR., M.A.I.
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

GARRETT W. WALDNER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

STATEWIDE SERVICE

507 W. NORTHERN LIGHTS BLVD.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 274-7636

April 7, 1976

Representative Bob Bradley, Chairman
Commerce Committee
Pouch V
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: Your Hearing on House Bill #876

Dear Bob:

I am sending this letter Special Delivery in hopes that it will arrive prior to your scheduled hearings on April 8 and 9 on the above-referenced bill. As a 25-year Alaskan, I, too, am concerned about rising land prices and having, over that period, acted both as a buyer and seller, recognize the fact that rising land values is an issue that slices both ways.

If you can, by legislation, very accurately define the "evil speculator" who drives up land prices, I, too, am in favor of putting an oppressive tax on him. Unfortunately, as noble as the goals of HB 876 may seem, it simply won't work.

As any experienced land economist is aware, there are 3 items that drive up land prices. These items in order of their impact on land values are as follows: 1) An imbalance in the supply and demand situation, i.e. when demand exceeds supply, land values rise, and when supply exceeds demand, land values drop. 2) Increasing restrictions on the development of land by the State and local agencies. The most rapidly rising costs in subdividing land is engineering and planning expenses due to the many current environmental restrictions. Current development costs, excluding land purchase and profit, in the Municipality of Anchorage now ranges from $9500 to $12,500 per lot. 3) The cost of developing land and the profits on such development, like any other commodity in the market, are affected by the general inflation which has been rampant in the nation for the last several years, and more particularly in Alaska due to the pipeline impact.

If House Bill #876 were addressed to any of these 3 causes of the increase in land value, it could perhaps have a positive effect. Unfortunately, it provides only an incentive for sellers to charge a higher price to offset the tax they will have to pay, or provides an encouragement for them to hold the land much longer, thereby, decreasing the supply of land available for sale at any one time. I will concede the fact, that if this bill became law, it will perhaps discourage investment type buyers from purchasing land which has no immediate prospect for development, and thereby decreasing the price that

sellers of such land can demand. However, it will have the opposite effect in areas of intense development such as the Municipality of Anchorage. It is my opinion that if this bill becomes law, any prudent person who has owned their land for less than 6 years will take it off the market and hold for greater profits which can be realized at that time, or will demand prices which will be enough to offset the tax. This subtle influence on sellers tends to decrease the supply of land available for sale. Therefore, in a growing area such as Anchorage where there is a strong demand for land to be used for immediate development, the net effect will be to raise land prices so that the tax can, in effect, be passed on to the buyers. In many cases, the buying market may not be strong enough so that buyers will pay for the additional cost of the tax, and, therefore, much of this land will not be saleable until after the 6-year holding period. Therefore, the secondary effect of this tax will be to immediately provide a windfall to persons such as myself, who have owned land for more than 6 years and, therefore, because of reduced competition from owners of land for less than 6 years, can charge whatever the market will bear without fear of an unreasonable sharing in our profits by the State of Alaska, which shared in none of our risk.

While I am a Democrat who happens to be pro-business, I am still liberal enough to support legislation which will prohibit business and industry from taking unfair advantage of the consumer. Unfortunately, this bill does not do what it is proposed to do. It will simply accelerate the rising land prices by limiting the supply of land for sale. If the legislature is truly concerned about reducing the cost of homesites to the average citizen, it should involve itself with action which will reduce the cost of developing land or make the many thousands of acres of State land available for sale to the general public.

I would further submit that, while residential land prices have risen very sharply, in no way have they increased the 200% and 300% per year quoted in some of the newspaper articles. Enclosed is a copy of our 1975 Survey of the Anchorage Real Estate Market which indicates that from September 1972 through September 1975, residential land prices increased by a total of 60.29%. However, when this figure is considered after inflation, using normal investment analysis methods, the average constant dollar return to the owner has only been 7.91%. This is, of course, an attractive return when compared with many other fixed return investments, but is certainly far from exorbitant.

While rising land prices are an issue of concern to all Alaskans, any remedy should be approached from a well-researched and well-studied philosophy. I feel that House Bill #876 is a hip-shot reaction that will have exactly the opposite effect of what the bill is proposed to solve. I therefore urge that your committee hold extensive hearings throughout the State of Alaska and make a detailed study into this matter before passing a bill which will probably add greatly to the increase to cost of living of the average Alaskan citizen. If I can provide you with any additional information in this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

REAL ESTATE SERVICES CORPORATION

Kenneth Jay Gain, MAI, SRPA, CREC
President

kj
enc.

cc: All members of Legislature
Anchorage Times
Anchorage News
Juneau Empire
Fairbanks Daily News Miner

ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

FAIRBANKS BRANCH

PRESIDENT
Mark B. Ringstad
P. O. Box 604
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

VICE PRESIDENT
Carl Heflinger
409 Clara Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

SECRETARY
Douglas Colp
1101 Gillam Way
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

TREASURER
Donald R. Stein
105 Dunbar St. HA
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

270 Illinois Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Phone: 456-5005

January 20, 1976

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond, Governor
State of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

The Fairbanks Branch of the Alaska Miners Association involving almost 200 members, at the last regular meeting, voted to object to your H. B. 169 entitled "An Act relating to land and water use and establishing the Alaska Land and Water Use Planning Council and Regulatory Commission."

This H. B. 169 is completely unacceptable and seems typical of your administration's apparent disregard for the welfare of the majority of people in Alaska and the Nation.

Sec. 46.28.020. Alaska Land and Water Use Planning Council and Sec. 46.28.030. Public Appointees. These two sections state that the council shall consist of six commissioners, one director and three public appointees. All ten members of the council are to be hand-picked by you, a condition which is completely unacceptable to members of the Fairbanks Branch of A.M.A. No council composed entirely of environmentalists and conservationists can be effective and in the best interest to a majority of Alaskans.

Paragraph (7) under Sec. 46.28.130. Purposes. Reads as follows: "the recognition of the need for a continuing supply of direct and indirect energy sources to fill the needs of the state and to contribute the state's just and equitable share in meeting national energy needs." This paragraph is excellent. Why wasn't there a paragraph recognizing the need for minerals and other resources to fill the needs of the state and the nation? Too many people today either do not understand or choose to ignore the fact that the Mineral Industry is number 1. All other industries are subordinate. You cannot grow spuds, build homes, highways, transportation modes or put clothes on your back without minerals. Why in the world then is this administration hell-bent on creating every conceivable road-block possible in order to stop resource development of any kind? The National Taxpayers Union re-

ports that "we are now in hock for over five trillion dollars which makes your and my share about $115,000.00" How long will it take for this bubble to bust? A nation cannot buy unless it sells. It cannot sell unless it obtains minerals. According to Mr. J. Allen Overton, Jr., President of the American Mining Congress, "an area larger than the encompassing twenty five of the twenty seven states east of the Mississippi River is no longer accessible to mineral exploration." "Much of this accelerated withdrawal process has occurred since 1968, without coordination or without regard for the cumulative effect on future production of metals and minerals from domestic sources." We must either produce our required minerals or purchase them from a foreign country. We have already experienced a mild energy crisis because of our dependency on foreign oil producers. This energy crisis will have amounted to nothing, compared to a mineral crisis, should this happen. The development of domestic mineral supplies is the real key to lessening and eliminating any potential mineral crisis. Alaska has so much to contribute to her people and the nation if her politicians, her environmentalists and conservationists would get off this land-grab - stop-industry kick and exert their expertise toward an orderly progressive development plan.

Sec. 46.28.230. Qualifications (a) and (b) are completely unacceptable. No commission composed of a special interest group can formulate rules and regulations governing all aspects of any workable plan without the help and expertise from industry, resources, and other factions that would be involved with the results of this Act.

Sec. 46.28.260. Compensation. If one adds up superior court judge wages for all commissioners to other costs, including public hearings, executive directors, consultants and other necessary services, it is easily seen that the annual cost of this proposed body, will amount to probably a million dollars. We do not agree that this huge expenditure is of that great of an importance to the majority of Alaskans or the Nation.

Thank you for allowing the Fairbanks Branch of A.M.A. to express their views regarding H. B. 169. Hopefully, you may wish to reconsider your request to have this bill progress through the legislative houses.

Respectfully requested,

Douglas B. Colp

Douglas B. Colp, Secretary
Fairbanks Branch
Alaska Miners Association

cc: Mr. Bill Waugaman, President A.M.A.
Mr. Mark Ringstad, Chairman, Fairbanks Branch
Senator John Butrovich
Senator John Huber
House Member Charles Parr
House Member Mike Bradner
House Member Terry Miller
House Member Glenn Hackney
House Member Fred Brown
House Member Stephen Cowper
A.M.A. Anchorage
A.M.A. Juneau
A.M.A. Sitka
A.M.A. Ketchikan

LAND CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

NEWS RELEASE

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT – ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 9, 1976

No. 76-06

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONTACT:
Art Kennedy
Chief, Public Affairs
Bureau of Land Management
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

BLM ALASKA STATE DIRECTOR GIVEN AUTHORITY TO DECIDE
ON PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY NEEDS ON LANDS CONVEYED TO ALASKA NATIVES

The Alaska State Director of the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management has been given authority to determine local public needs for rights-of-way across lands being transferred to Alaska Natives and Native Corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Secretary of the Interior Thomas S. Kleppe said today.

The policies on land easements regarding access, passage, and potential use set forth in the Secretary's Order are designed to protect the public's interest in land conveyed to Alaskan Natives and Native Corporations, while avoiding undue interference with the Natives' use of the land. Reservation of easements for transportation of energy and natural resources are not covered in this Order and will be dealt with in a separate Secretarial Order.

The Secretarial Order deals with public needs for rights-of-way across lands being conveyed to natives for access, transportation, communication, utilities and recreation. In granting easements, the State Director must consider public needs, the effect an easement may have on Native lifestyles

(OVER)

and subsistence needs, possible environmental effects, and other factors.

The easements will assure the public's right of access to State and Federal lands, to bodies of water including the sea, and other resources of public value. Easements will not be required where other reasonable access is available.

The Secretarial Order was signed on February 5, 1976, and became effective upon signature.

# # # #

ORDER NO. 2982

Subject: Reservation of Local Easements Pursuant to Section 17(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA)

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this order is (a) to establish policy, guidelines, and procedures for reserving local public easements in the State of Alaska pursuant to section 17(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (85 Stat. 688, 708), and (b) to delegate to the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska, the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to determine which local public easements are necessary and to reserve such easements for public use.

Section 2. Delegation of Authority. The State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska, is hereby delegated the authority to determine which local public easements are necessary and to reserve such easements for public use, pursuant to the policy, guidelines, procedures, and limitations within this order.

Section 3. Scope. This order deals with local public easements. Local public easements include all public easements other than easements to be used in interregional or interstate commerce for the transportation of energy, fuels, or natural resources, or for interregional or interstate communications systems.

Instructions for the reservation of easements for interregional or interstate transportation of energy, fuels, or natural resources, and for interregional or interstate communication systems shall be promulgated separately.

Section 4. Policy. The local easement policies herein set forth will be applied to protect the public interest in land conveyed to Natives and Native corporations pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and to meet the requirements of public law.

Local public easements will be reserved for public and governmental uses. Local easements in behalf of the general public for recreation, access, transportation, utilities, airports, and aircraft landing sites will be reserved only on the basis of present existing use with the following exceptions: (1) The reservation of a continuous shoreline easement extending 25 feet above mean high tide along the marine coastline of the State; and (2) the reservation of easements to assure present and future access to all public lands and resources. These exceptions describe the only local easements in behalf of the general public to be reserved for other than present existing uses. Scenic easements will not be reserved. Periodic linear and site easements for recreation purposes on rivers and streams and site easements on lakes will be reserved only to the extent necessary to provide continued public use of areas having highly significant present recreational use.

Whenever it is determined that an easement will adequately serve a governmental need in lieu of retention of title to the land pursuant to section 3(e)(1) of the ANCSA, an easement will be reserved to (a) protect existing uses, or (b) protect presently planned uses.

Easements will be precisely located whenever possible except in those instances where this would result in a substantial delay in the issuance of conveyances. Local public easements, especially existing transportation and utility easements, will be located in close proximity wherever possible. For this purpose, corridors carefully delineated in accordance with 43 CFR 2650.4-7(b)(4) may be used to permit the subsequent identification of the precise location of each easement. Local easement corridors will be specifically identified as to location, size, and use in terms of the public easements to be contained therein.

Local easement corridors may be delineated by aliquot parts or by other means necessary to accommodate the easements. When the specific identification and definite location of all the easements within a corridor are made, those portions of the corridor reservation not used by the easements will be relinquished.

Easement provisions in interim conveyances and patents will identify uses through commonly accepted terminology, e.g., trail or road. When necessary, additional descriptive terms may be added to further

identify uses. All easements shall be reserved to the United States and subject to further regulation thereby.

The term "public easements" will include public use, access, transportation, recreation, communication, and utility easements as may be defined in State or Federal law or through historical usage. The authority granted in ANCSA to reserve public easements will be exercised to protect the public interest, including but not limited to, their right of access to and use of public land and public resources. All conveyances will be made subject to all rights of access preserved under section 17(b)(2) of the ANCSA. Identification and reservation of public easements shall include consideration of the need to assure access to Federal or State lands and resources (including the need to reserve easements for full right of access to the reserved subsurface) or land which is subject to public use.

Special consideration as to the location of such easements will be given to the effect of a proposed easement on Native lifestyle and subsistence needs. The environment and other relevant factors will also be considered. Alternative routes and modes of access will be assessed. All public easements will be periodically reviewed to determine if they continue to be required or if they should be vacated.

It should be noted that the right of the United States to enter lands conveyed to the Natives will be reserved in the patent for cadastral,

geodetic, or other survey purposes. Easements reserved for this purpose will be a general right of entry for such survey purposes along with the right to do all things necessary in connection therewith.

Determinations of easements to be reserved will be made after review of the recommendations of the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, other Federal Agencies, the State, the Natives, and the general public. Consideration will be given to requests for easement reservations which are timely submitted to the Bureau of Land Management accompanied by written justification.

Detailed guidelines follow to further assist the State Director in the proper discharge of the Department's responsibility for easement identification and reservation.

Section 5. Guidelines. (a) In identifying appropriate easements, an assessment must be made of the public use or purpose to be accommodated and the type of easement proposed. This order lists situations which form the basis for identification of specific easements to be reserved. However, it is not intended that such examples are all inclusive.

(b) The size of specific easements will be governed by standards set forth in applicable laws and regulations. In the absence of a controlling statute or regulation, the following standards will be

followed as general guidelines, taking into account the purposes for which the easement might be reserved. Standard sizes delineated here may be varied when such a variance is justified by specific conditions.

(1) Roads and trails. The usage of roads and trails will be controlled by applicable State or Federal law or regulation. The usages listed in these guidelines will not be listed in the conveyance either as prohibited or permitted usages of the easement but instead will be used for the purpose of determining the width of the easement to be reserved.

(A) The width of a trail will be 25 feet if the usages to be accommodated are for travel by foot, dogsleds, horseback, small vehicles, and uses of a similar character.

(B) The width of a trail will be 50 feet if the usages to be accommodated are for travel by all-terrain vehicles, track vehicles, 4-wheel drive vehicles, and uses of a similar character in addition to the uses included under (A) above.

(C) The width of a road will be 60 feet if the usages to be accommodated are for travel by automobiles or trucks and similar vehicles within a community.

(D) Major traffic arteries or roads connecting communities or regions will be 100 feet in width.

(2) Marine coastline. In order to provide public access to and along the marine coastline and use of such shore for purposes such as the beaching of watercraft or aircraft, travel along the shore, recreation, and other similar uses, a continuous linear easement 25 feet in width upland of and parallel to the mean high tide line shall be reserved, subject to the limitations and conditions contained hereafter in subparagraph (c)(2).

(3) Recreational rivers and streams. To provide for public use of rivers and streams having highly significant present recreational use, easements 25 feet in width shall be reserved along the bank or banks of such rivers and streams. In addition, such reservations on nonnavigable recreational rivers and streams shall include the river or stream bed.

(4) Campsites and beaching sites. Easements may be reserved for boat and float plane pullout areas upon a shore. Also, easements may be reserved for temporary camping sites upon a shore or along a linear access route or within a reasonable distance of such shore or route. Easements for the beaching of boats and float planes, and temporary campsites shall be one acre, more or less, except where

terrain, sanitation, public safety, or intensity of public use require deviation. When appropriate, access routes to and from such beaching or camping sites shall be provided.

(5) Other easements. Other easements may be identified, the size of which is not controlled by any applicable law or regulation. The size of such easements for any given purpose may vary from place to place depending upon the particular circumstances. When not controlled by applicable law or regulation or this order, size shall not exceed that which is reasonably necessary for the purposes of the identified easement. A nonexclusive list includes easements for railroad sidings, spurs, and stations; electric or electronic transmission or reception; communication systems; local water, gas, or sewer systems; docks; navigational aids for watercraft or aircraft; aircraft landing sites not covered under section 14(c)(4) of the ANCSA; avigation; and weather stations.

(c) This subparagraph includes a nonexclusive series of situations in which easements should be reserved pursuant to the policies enumerated in this order. The right to hunt will not be reserved on any lands conveyed pursuant to ANCSA. However, the availability of hunting on Federal or State lands will be a factor to be considered in reserving other easements hereinafter listed.

(1) Access. Easements for access by the government and the general public shall be reserved across Native lands to Federal and State facilities, resources, lands, and waters, including the ocean. Easements for access by the government and the general public may be reserved, when reasonably necessary, across Native lands to provide access to and from communities, airports, docks, boat and float plane beaching sites, reserved aircraft landing sites, campsites, water transportation routes, groups of private holdings, reserved easements for reservations and developments constituting a public use. All easements shall follow existing routes of travel when possible. Easements for rest areas and temporary camping sites will be reserved when reasonably necessary in conjunction with routes of travel. Whenever there is not an existing route of travel, easements should be reserved in topographically suitable locations.

(2) Marine coastline. (A) The easement along the marine coastline described hereforefore in subparagraph (b)(2) will not be reserved if it is determined prior to conveyance that it is impracticable for use by the general public. If it is reserved and is later determined to be impracticable, it will be relinquished.

(B) In the original reservation, deviations from the waterline are permitted when specific conditions so require, e.g., impassable topography or waterfront obstruction.

(C) A marine coastline easement shall be reserved subject to the right of the owner of the servient estate to build upon such easement a facility for public or private purposes, such right to be exercised reasonably and without undue or unnecessary interference with or obstruction of the easement reserved. When access along the marine coastline easement is to be obstructed, the owner of the servient estate will be obligated to convey to the United States an acceptable alternate access route at no cost to the United States, prior to the creation of such obstruction.

(D) Access to the ocean as a public resource will be provided on National Wildlife Refuge System lands in consonance with the rules and regulations of each refuge. Seasonal and/or temporal closures of such access routes may occur when required to protect wildlife values.

(3) Recreational rivers and streams. The easement described in subparagraph (b)(3) heretofore may be reserved when it

is determined that there is highly significant present recreational use of a river or stream for sport fishing, boating, portage, or other water related recreational activities. Highly significant present recreational use on a portion of a river or stream will justify the reservation of linear easements only on that portion where such use actually occurs and not on the entire waterway. When reasonably necessary for general public use and enjoyment of the recreational easement, additional easements may also be reserved for temporary campsites, sanitat facilities, or access to the recreational area.

The determination of highly significant present recreational use will take into account numerous factors. A river or stream need not meet all criteria to be considered as having highly significant present recreational use. The factors to be considered shall include (a) the volume of use (at least several users each year), (b) the variety of recreational experiences, (c) the uniqueness of the experiences (e.g., where trophy-sized fish or a specific species of fish may be caught), or (d) the overall quality of the experiences (e.g., white water canoeing or inspiring scenery).

(4) Beaching sites. Site easements may be reserved at suitable locations on the bed and shore of lakes, rivers, streams, bays, and the marine coastline when determined to be reasonably

necessary for public travel along water transportation routes or when necessary for use as a boat or floatplane beaching site. Site easements may also be reserved to provide connections from water transportation routes to land transportation routes.

(5) Lakes. Site easements may be reserved at suitable locations on the bed and shore of lakes for public utilization of the waterbody. Site easements may be reserved on lakes greater than 640 acres in area where reasonably necessary. Site easements will not be reserved where reasonable access can be provided on publicly owned waterfront. Site easements will not be reserved on lakes under 640 acres in area unless such waters have unusual recreational or transportational value for public use.

(6) Utility, communication, weather, and appurtenant easements. To the extent reasonably necessary, in order to protect present existing uses, easements will be reserved for utility, communication, and weather purposes. Appurtenant easements may also be reserved.

(7) Aircraft landing sites. Aircraft landing sites which are presently being used but which do not qualify as airports under section 14(c)(4) of the ANCSA may be reserved as are reasonably necessary for public access or safety. Associated space easements may also be reserved.

(8) Space easements. Space easements may be reserved as needed to insure public safety or to permit proper use of improvements developed for public benefit or use, such as navigational aids or communication sites.

(9) Agreements. In addition to the foregoing, the State Director is also authorized to reserve any easements necessary to insure protection of international treaty obligations and to implement any agreement entered into between the United States and the Native or Native corporation receiving the conveyance. For example, the agreement of May 14, 1974, related to Naval Petroleum Reserve Number Four, between the United States Department of the Navy and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation and four Native village corporations, will be incorporated in the appropriate conveyances and the easements necessary to implement said agreement shall be reserved.

Section 6. Procedures. The following administrative procedures are designed to provide an organized method of handling land conveyances and the discretionary aspects of public easement reservations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). A selection application may be processed in part at any time so that conveyance can be made at the earliest practicable time for those portions having no conflict.

These procedures shall be used as a guide when identifying and reserving public easements and issuing decisions to convey under ANCSA. The identificatic of public easements to be reserved under section 17(b) of ANCSA shall be conducted concurrently with the processing of other regulatory land selection requirements.

The identification of needed easements will include participation by the Natives, State, Federal Agencies, and others having an interest in easements.

The BLM District Manager shall transmit identified easement needs to the BLM State Director. After reviewing the identified easement needs, the State Director shall determine which easements will be reserved.

The State Director will then notify all parties that participated in the development of the easement needs, including the Natives, the State of Alaska, the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, and interested Federal Agencies, as to the proposed easement reservations. This notice shall direct that all comments be sent to the Commission and the State Director.

It is expected that the Commission and the State of Alaska will furnish their recommendations on the proposed easement reservations within the time prescribed by regulations. If a recommendation is not submitted by the Commission or the State within the time period established by regulations, 43 CFR 2650.4-7(d), the State Director may proceed.

The BLM State Director shall review the Commission's recommendations and the comments from other interests. If there are significant differences between the State Director, the recommendations, and the comments from other interests, he may submit the easement reservation question to the Director, BLM, for final determination by the Department of the Interior. Otherwise, he will issue a decision to convey that includes easements that will be reserved and all other terms and conditions relating to conveyance of the land.

The decision to convey shall be served on all parties having a property interest in land affected by the determination. The Alaska Native Claims Appeal Board (ANCAB) will review decisions pursuant to section 17(b)(3) of ANCSA only to determine whether the decision to reserve was arbitrary or capricious.

Where no appeal has been timely filed on decisions to convey or where ANCAB has rendered its decision on an appeal, the BLM State Director may issue the conveyance.

Section 7. Limitations. The actions of the State Director under this delegation shall be subject to supervision and review by the Director, Bureau of Land Management.

Section 8. Effective Date. This order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until it is amended, superseded, or revoked.

Secretary of the Interior

Date: 7-6-5, 1916

Prepared for publication in the Federal Register.

WILKINSON, CRAGUN & BARKER

LAW OFFICES

THE OCTAGON BUILDING

1735 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

(202) 833-9800

CABLE ADDRESS

"WILCBAR"

ERNEST L. WILKINSON
JOHN W. CRAGUN (1906-1969)
GLEN A. WILKINSON
ROBERT W. BARKER
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GORDON C. COFFMAN

ROSEL H. HYDE
DONALD C. GORMLEY
Counsel

R. ANTHONY ROGERS
PATRICIA L. BROWN
WILLIAM R. LOFTUS
STEPHEN R. BELL
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JOSEPH P. MARKOSKI
MICHAEL B. GREEN
STEVEN C. LAMBERT

January 29, 1976

John W. Schaeffer
President
NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.
Box 49
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Re: Amendments to Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

Dear John:

Enclosed are several copies of the government's official print of the recently enacted omnibus bill which amended the Settlement Act. We also are sending a copy of the law to each person receiving a copy of this letter.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

WILKINSON, CRAGUN & BARKER

By: Foster De Reitzes

Enclosure

cc: (w/encl.)
NANA Board
Lance Anderson
Al Adams
John Shively
Joseph Rudd, Esq.
Rick Larsen

LEGAL

Ed.

w/ Habeler's 7.47
legal book

AFN, INC./JOHNSON-O'MALLEY FY-76 APPLICATION

Part 3.000.0

Section

3.010.0 Introduction - Describe your community - geographical location population and percent Native and economic base. Additionally, state the problem and what needs to occur to correct the situation and, your target group. The number of eligible students in that target group and what percentage of your forcasted enrollment for school year 1975-76 this represents.

3.020.0 APPLICANT INFORMATION

3.021.0 Applicant agency Bristol Bay Native Association and Kodiak Area Native Association

3.022.0 Address B. O. Box 179, Dillingham, Alaska 99576
city state zip code

3.023.0 Contact Person Trefon Angason, Executive Director - BBNA
name title

3.030.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

3.031.0 Project Name/Title Bicultural Legal Education

3.032.0 Project Dates July 1, 1975 June 30, 1976
begin end

3.033.0 Total JOM Request $ 169,203

3.034.0 Is this JOM project to be a part of a comprehensive program effort for the school or for Native students?
X Yes ____ No If "YES" describe briefly: This program will serve all the Native students in rural Alaska in grades K - 12.

3.035.0 Have other funds been sought for this project? X Yes ____ No

3.036.0 Have other funds been received for this project? ____ Yes X No

3.037.0 If "YES" to 5.0 or/and 6.0 - Indicate Source, Amount, Per Centage of JOM Project and how used. Indian Education, HEW
Source Amount Percent How used
If additional space is needed, indicate on a separate sheet and attach to this page.
(see reference in Narrative)

3.038.0 Indicate total number of JOM staff to be employed in Project.

Full-time 4 Part-time 1 Consultant 0 Student 0

AFN, INC./JOHNSON-O'MALLEY FY-76 APPLICATION

Part 3.000.0

Section

3.040.0 JOM NATIVE EDUCATION COMMITTEE INFORMATION

We, the undersigned members of the Bristol Bay Native Association and Kodiak Area Native Association
community/agency
JOM NATIVE EDUCATION COMMITTEE, have participated, in accordance with the current JOM Regulations, in the planning and development of this JOM Project.

	Parent of Eligible Native child(ren)	
PRESIDENT B.B.N.A. [signature] Chairman's signature	✓ yes	no
[signature] Vice-Chairman's signature	✓ yes	no
[signature] Secretary's signature	✓ yes	no
[signature] Other officer (if any)	✓ yes	no
[signature] Members signature	yes	no
	yes	no
	yes	no
	yes	no

3.050.0 AFFIDAVIT: This application has been developed and approved for the Native Students of the State of Alaska by the JOM
city / town village
Native Education Committee in conjunction with our Local Education Agency.

Signed [signature] (AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE), DATE 3/12/75

Signed [signature] (CHAIRMAN, JOM NATIVE EDUCATION COMMITTEE) DATE 3/15/75

The course work and/or other aspects of this program, if funded, will be accredited in the _____
community/school district.

Signed _____ DATE
Superintendent of Schools or Principal

Signed _____ DATE
Chairman, Local School Board

AFN, INC./JOHNSON-O'MALLEY FY-76 APPLICATION

Educational Needs

Alaska Native people have no concept of their legal rights. A lack of lawyers in the bush coupled with the rapid influx of people from outside Alaska makes Alaska Natives vulnerable to exploitation. The passage of the Alaska Native Settlement Act further complicates their lives by imposing complex corporate structures on the regions and villages. Present school curriculum does not provide training in basic legal rights, indormation about Land Claims and a general understanding of governmental and legal processes.

Project Goal or Purpose

The Bristol Bay Native Association and Kodiak Area Native Association Committee has decided to seek funding from Johnson-O'Malley to provide statewide dissemination of the legal education materials which have been developed in a pilot project for the communities of Bethel, Selawik and Ft. Yukon by Alaska Legal Services.

AFN, INC./JOHNSON-O'MALLEY FY-76 APPLICATION

BICULTURAL LEGAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM

Introduction

Over 40,000 Eskimos and Indians scattered across half a million square miles of the State of Alaska have no concept of their legal rights. Of this population more than 20,000 are school age children.

A lack of lawyers and inadequate delivery of justice to bush Alaska critically impairs their lives. In large areas of rural Alaska there are no attorneys or courts. Because of their isolation and cultural differences Native people have no knowledge of their legal needs and rights. The economy of these remote places cannot support attorneys in private practice and there are not enough attorneys available through public agencies to reach these widely scattered localities.

Alaska Eskimo and Indian cultures have been based on subsistence for hundreds of years. With a strong sense of survival these people had constructed a life that was complete within their villages and immediate community. Lifestyles evolved, based on the need for survival in a harsh and isolated land and a strong feeling of individuality, which stressed non-interference with others, passive acceptance or avoidance of conflict. In this setting, the Anglo-American legal system of defense and litigation has little relevance.

The encroachment of Western civilization into the bush is

making the old way of life increasingly difficult. Traditional law ways have been undermined, and no substitute has begun to function. With the rapid growth in Alaska through mineral development rural Alaskans are being faced with many complex legal problems.

The distribution of dividend checks under ANCSA makes Alaska Natives especially subject to exploitation. Their problems range from the rights, privileges and responsibilities resulting from Land Claims to the difficulties in switching from subsistence to a cash economy. Deadlines are not part of a traditional life way. When they receive notices or are served documents, it may take as long as a year for them to find out what to do. By then it is too late. They will have lost whatever property, wages or rights they may have had. They do not have access to legal defense when accused and as a result usually plead guilty to the charges. Court statistics reveal that 96% of cases brought in Bethel are decided without a hearing.

The construction of the Alaska Pipeline will ultimately settle more than 15,000 non-Natives in twenty-seven campsites in Bush areas. That pipeline is but the first of a series of three or four lines proposed for the next ten years. In addition, a bridge spanning the Yukon River is also scheduled for construction to provide an access road to Nome. This will open up all the country north of the Yukon River. Although this offers opportunities for employment

and improved transportation for Interior Alaska, it also destroys the natural protection from exploitation which existed as a result of the isolation.

Seventy per cent of Alaska Natives live in two hundred villages scattered over half a million square miles. Legal advice is delivered by a handful of attorneys employed by the Public Defender Agency and Alaska Legal Services. Because of the sparse population and low income of the inhabitants it is unlikely this will improve in the future.

Superior and District Courts are located in large urban centers. Magistrates, whose role is similar to a justice of the peace, dispense justice in 45 villages. Because of minimal training and limited jurisdiction they are ineffective and their function is largely ministerial. The Alaska State Troopers serve the area on a circuit-riding basis when needed.

Poverty in rural Alaska ranges from 50% to 100%. There is virtually no means of employment except commercial fishing which is confined to coastal villages. This resource is seasonal and fluctuates in productivity. There are five distinct cultural groups within the state, each with a different language. The resulting cultural gap makes for lack of trust of White men.

In this setting Western legal systems are anachronistic. Yet legal problems are mounting and contribute to the perpetuation of poverty. The Second Justice in the Bush Conference held in

Minto, Alaska June 9 - 12, 1974 concluded with a number of findings and recommendations pertaining to the lack of adequate delivery of justice to the bush. Almost all relate to a lack of knowledge and understanding of the Anglo-legal system. It was repeatedly pointed out by the delegates who were representative of villages from all over Alaska that "village people do not generally understand the State justice system and the State justice system does not generally understand the village people". They recommended that bicultural legal educational materials be developed to explain how the law works. A copy of the over-all findings from that conference, as well as a list of participants to the conference is included in the appendix.

In 1974 Alaska Legal Services Corporation applied for and was granted funding for the development of legal education curricula in a pilot project for delivery to Bethel, Selawik and Fort Yukon grades K through 12. That project is underway and three units of curricula have been delivered and are now being used and tested in those schools.

Thie application continues the program funded in 1974 which served Bethel, Selawik and Ft. Yukon and will provide legal educational curriculum to Alaska Native students in the entire state. The Johnson-O'Malley monies requested in this proposal will provide for the editing, revision and printing of the curriculum materials developed in this year's project and for

dissemination of those materials to all Native schools in the state. It will also provide for development of additional educational tools such as audio and video cassettes to aid non-readers and marginal or slow readers. These teaching aids have been suggested as necessary by teachers and parents in the pilot communities, Ft. Yukon, Bethel and Selawik during evaluation of the original curricula. Teachers' workshops to provide for training in the use of these materials are also a part of this project. In addition, a training conference will be held for Legal Services attorneys who will act as back up advisors to teachers in rural Alaska when this project has been concluded. Throughout the entire year of this project, the staff will act as a back up center for teachers and communities all over the state to assist with problems of delivery.

The need for this curriculum by Native children grows more critical each day. The problems faced by Natives are multiplying more rapidly than had been predicted by economists, educators and legislators. The rapid influx of people from outside Alaska as a result of the pipeline and oil development makes Alaskan Natives more vulnerable to exploitation than ever before. The people must be armed with knowledge of their rights and how to assert them in order to survive. The dissemination of education concerning the rights of a consumer, the complexities of corporate structure and Land Claims, knowledge of governmental processes, family problems and the law, criminal law and the rights of an individual are

essential in today's society. Most importantly, Native children need to learn how the law can help them and protect their rights.

The curricula being developed by the Alaska Legal Services Corporation legal education project provides this knowledge.

AFN, INC./JOHNSON-O'MALLEY FY-76 APPLICATION

See Attached Schedules

Student Information		Total of Children in Community Per 1974 Records
Early Childhood (3-5) years		Unknown
Kindergarten (5) years		412
Elementary Level	1	1137
	2	1128
	3	1239
	4	1226
	5	1249
	6	1223
Secondary Level	7	1154
	8	1117
	9	583
	10	490
	11	326
	12	262
Other Independent schools in rural Alaska - per grade		10,218
TOTAL STUDENT COUNT		21,865

Student population of Independent School Systems - December, 1974
Rural Alaska
(figures provided by State Operated Schools Statistician)

School	Number of Students
Bristol Bay Borough Schools Naknek, Alaska	264 - grades 1 and 2
Dillingham City Schools Dillingham, Alaska	206 - Kindergarten - 6th grade 223 - grades 7 - 12
Galena City Schools Galena, Alaska	79 - Kindergarten - 6th grade 67 - grades 7 - 12
King Cove School King Cove, Alaska	110 - Kindergarten - 12th grade
Klawock School Klawock, Alaska	60 - ungraded
Kodiak School System Kodiak, Alaska	2,221 - Kindergarten - 12th grade
Nenana School Nenana, Alaska	211 - Kindergarten - 12th grade
Nome School Nome, Alaska	856 - Kindergarten - 12th grade
North Slope Borough Schools Barrow, Alaska	1,052 - Kindergarten - 12th grade
Petersburg School Petersburg, Alaska	682 - Kindergarten - 12th grade
St. Mary's Public School St. Mary's, Alaska	133 - Kindergarten - 12th grade
Selawik School Selawik, Alaska	196 - Kindergarten - 12th grade
Sitka School System Sitka, Alaska	1,808 - Kindergarten - 12th grade
Unalaska Public School Unalaska, Alaska	107 - Kindergarten - 12th grade
Valdez Public School Valdez, Alaska	496 - Kindergarten - 12th grade

Wrangell School Wrangell, Alaska	627 - Kindergarten - 12th grade
Yakutat Public School Yakutat, Alaska	140 - Kindergarten - 12th grade
Hoonah Public Schools Hoonah, Alaska	129 - Kindergarten - 6th grade 110 - grades 7 - 12
Bartlett Elementary High School Tyonek, Alaska	98 - Kindergarten - 12th grade
Wilwood Boarding School Kenai, Alaska	167 - grades 9 - 12
Nilnilchik Public Schools Nilnilchik, Alaska	176 - grades 1 - 12

Basic Instruction Enrollments

First Quarter 1974-75

RURAL SCHOOLS	K TOTALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	GRADES 1-6 TOTALS	7	8	9	10	11	12	GRADES 7-12 TOTALS	GRADES K-12 TOTALS	EST. FY-75	INCREASE (DECREASE)
ADAK/ALEUTIAN REGION ARTHUR H. HAMILTON																		
Adak (See On Base)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	
Akutan	-	2	3	3	1	1	2	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	13	17	(4)
Atka	-	2	-	2	1	1	4	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	13	15	(2)
Belkofski	-	2	2	-	1	3	2	10	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	14	16	(2)
Cold Bay	-	5	5	2	2	3	2	19	1	3	2	1	-	-	7	26	27	(1)
False Pass	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	8	4
Nelson Lagoon	-	1	2	1	1	1	2	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	11	-0-
Nikolski	-	2	-	2	1	1	3	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	8	2
St. George Island	-	4	3	5	6	6	6	30	5	4	-	-	-	-	9	39	41	(2)
St. Paul Island Kg-6	11	11	11	19	6	17	13	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	88	95	(7)
St. Paul Island 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	18	17	7	9	-	-	51	51	33	18
Sand Point Kg-6	4	17	9	11	11	11	17	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	80	84	(4)
Sand Point 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	10	15	11	7	9	6	58	58	66	(8)
TOTALS	15	46	36	45	31	46	55	259	44	45	20	17	9	6	141	415	421	(6)

Alaska State-Operated Schools
Basic Instruction Enrollments

First Quarter 1974-75

RURAL SCHOOLS	K TOTALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	GRADES 1-6 TOTALS	7	8	9	10	11	12	GRADES 7-12 TOTALS	GRADES K-12 TOTALS	EST. FY-75	INCREASE (DECREASE)
ANNETTE ISLAND REGION JAMES JENNINGS																		
Annette Island	14	10	8	9	10	7	8	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	66	79	(13)
Metlakatla Kg-6	26	27	19	26	39	27	30	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	194	202	(8)
Metlakatla 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	43	14	38	26	17	20	178	178	175	3
TOTALS	40	37	27	35	49	34	38	220	43	34	38	26	17	20	178	438	456	(18)

Alaska State-Operated Schools
Basic Instruction Enrollments

First Quarter 1974-75

RURAL SCHOOLS	K TOTALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	GRADES 1-6 TOTALS	7	8	9	10	11	12	GRADES 7-12 TOTALS	GRADES K-12 TOTALS	EST. FY-75	INCREASE (DECREASE)
BETHEL REGION B. A. WEINBERG																		
Alakanuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	16	-	-	5	21	21	25	(4)
Atmautluak	-	6	9	4	9	6	6	40	4	6	-	-	-	-	10	50	48	2
Bethel-Middle	-	-	-	-	92	89	87	268	90	59	-	-	-	-	149	417	378	39
Bethel-Primary	67	61	82	91	-	-	-	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	315	(14)
Bethel-Regional High School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	149	149	96	71	465	465	417	48
Emmonak High School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	5	3	6	-	14	14	9	5
Kongignaak	-	5	6	11	10	9	16	57	3	10	-	-	-	-	13	70	77	(7)
Mountain Village High School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	15	4	3	1	23	23	25	(2)
TOTALS	67	72	97	106	111	104	109	599	97	75	185	156	105	77	695	1361	1294	67

Alaska State-Operated Schools
Basic Instruction Enrollments

First Quarter 1974-75

RURAL SCHOOLS	K TOTALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	GRADES 1-6 TOTALS	7	8	9	10	11	12	GRADES 7-12 TOTALS	GRADES K-12 TOTALS	EST. FY-75	INCREASE (DECREASE)
DELTA/GREELY/TOK REGION GLEN D. CHOWNING																		
Delta Junction Kg-6	-	32	28	26	26	31	34	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	177	188	(11)
Delta Junction 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	34	28	59	55	51	47	274	274	265	9
Dot Lake	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	11	4	3	-	-	-	-	7	20	21	(1)
Eagle	-	6	3	6	4	4	4	27	4	4	-	-	-	-	8	35	37	(2)
Ft. Greely (See On Base)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	-
Mentasta Lake	-	3	4	5	-	5	5	22	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	25	26	(1)
Northway	7	6	6	11	5	5	8	41	11	7	8	-	-	-	26	74	89	(15)
Tanacross								CLOSED									10	(10)
Tok Kg-6	12	17	19	15	19	11	18	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	111	94	17
Tok 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	6	16	13	20	13	10	78	78	89	(11)
TOTALS	21	67	61	65	56	57	71	377	59	61	80	75	64	57	396	794	819	(25)

Alaska State-Operated Schools
Basic Instruction Enrollments

First Quarter 1974-75

RURAL SCHOOLS	K TOTALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	GRADES 1-6 TOTALS	7	8	9	10	11	12	GRADES 7-12 TOTALS	GRADES K-12 TOTALS	EST. FY-75	INCREASE (DECREASE)
FORT YUKON REGION JAMES EACHUS																		
Arctic Village	-	2	3	4	4	12	4	29	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	31	36	(5)
Birch Creek	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	8	16	(8)
Chalkyitsik	-	2	2	1	3	3	3	14	2	5	-	-	-	-	7	21	32	(11)
Circle	-	2	3	-	1	1	3	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	12	12	-0-
Ft. Yukon Kg-6	12	10	6	17	16	17	17	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	95	90	5
Ft. Yukon 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	18	15	18	13	16	3	83	83	81	2
Rampart	-	2	1	3	2	4	1	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	15	14	1
Stevens Village	2	1	-	-	2	2	2	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	5	14	8	6
TOTALS	14	20	15	26	29	41	31	162	26	27	18	13	16	3	103	279	289	(10)

Alaska State-Operated Schools
Basic Instruction Enrollments

First Quarter 1974-75

RURAL SCHOOLS	K TOTALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	GRADES 1-6 TOTALS	7	8	9	10	11	12	GRADES 7-12 TOTALS	GRADES K-12 TOTALS	EST. FY-75	INCREASE (DECREASE)
GLENNALLEN REGION MAXWELL L. FANCHER																		
Alcantra Youth Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	2	8	5	4	-	-	19	19	25	(6)
Chistochina	-	3	3	4	4	3	5	22	3	5	-	-	-	-	8	30	28	2
Copper Center	-	17	4	11	8	7	6	53	7	5	-	-	-	-	12	65	41	24
Gakona	-	4	4	2	3	11	7	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	28	4
Glennallen Kg-6	14	20	13	15	21	26	23	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	132	137	(5)
Glennallen 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	22	28	42	40	30	29	191	191	177	14
Kenny Lake	-	7	5	7	10	8	6	43	11	11	-	-	-	-	22	65	61	4
Paxson	1	2	-	-	1	1	4	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	11	14	(3)
Tatitlek	2	2	2	-	-	1	1	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	11	16	(5)
Whittier	-	5	3	4	4	1	2	19	-	2	1	3	1	1	8	27	15	12
TOTALS	17	60	34	43	51	58	54	300	47	62	49	47	31	30	266	583	542	41

Alaska State-Operated Schools
Basic Instruction Enrollments

First Quarter 1974-75

RURAL SCHOOLS	K TOTALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	GRADES 1-6 TOTALS	7	8	9	10	11	12	GRADES 7-12 TOTALS	GRADES K-12 TOTALS	EST. FY-75	INCREASE (DECREASE)
LOWER YUKON/MCGRATH REGION JAMES E. TOZER																		
Aniak Kg-6	-	8	7	8	9	11	7	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	55	(5)
Aniak 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	8	12	11	8	3	4	46	46	26	20
Anvik	-	3	2	3	4	2	3	17	4	2	-	-	-	-	6	23	27	(4)
Chuathbaluk	-	8	4	-	3	6	5	26	13	2	-	-	-	-	15	41	46	(5)
Crooked Creek	-	9	8	4	2	5	6	34	4	4	-	-	-	-	8	42	37	5
Fortuna Ledge	-	5	6	5	10	5	7	38	2	9	-	-	-	-	11	49	44	5
Holy Cross	-	8	6	14	9	3	6	46	8	7	10	6	-	-	31	77	73	4
Lime Village	-	-	2	2	5	2	1	12	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	17	12	5
McGrath Kg-6	-	8	4	5	8	11	9	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	86	(41)
McGrath 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	10	7	22	12	8	3	62	62	55	7
Nikolai	-	3	-	3	4	5	-	15	5	2	-	-	-	-	7	22	31	(9)
Pitka's Point	-	5	2	7	4	5	3	26	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	29	26	3
Red Devil	-	1	2	-	2	3	2	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	14	15	(1)
Russian Mission	-	6	4	6	1	-	5	22	5	2	-	-	-	-	7	29	25	4
Sleetmute	-	4	4	4	3	7	3	25	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	31	30	1
Stony River	-	2	1	2	3	3	2	13	3	4	-	-	-	-	7	20	18	2
Takotna	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9	(2)
Telida							DID NOT OPEN THIS YEAR										12	(12)
TOTALS	-	70	53	64	68	70	59	384	76	57	43	26	11	7	220	604	627	(23)

Alaska State-Operated Schools
Basic Instruction Enrollments

First Quarter 1974-75

RURAL SCHOOLS	K TOTALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	GRADES 1-6 TOTALS	7	8	9	10	11	12	GRADES 7-12 TOTALS	GRADES K-12 TOTALS	EST. FY-75	INCREASE (DECREASE)
N.W./BERING STRAIT REGION RONALD HOHMAN																		
Ambler	-	12	13	6	6	6	6	49	11	4	-	-	-	-	15	64	53	11
Buckland	-	10	2	4	1	11	3	31	5	4	-	-	-	-	9	40	41	(1)
Council	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	(2)
Deering	-	2	-	3	3	3	4	15	2	5	-	-	-	-	7	22	25	(3)
Kiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	8	3	2	1	14	14	30	(16)
Kivalina Kg-6	4	2	7	8	4	15	10	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	50	49	1
Kivalina 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	3	5	5	8	9	4	34	34	32	2
Kobuk	-	1	-	2	2	5	1	11	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	15	15	-0-
Koyuk	-	3	2	8	5	2	8	28	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	34	35	(1)
Noatak	-	9	11	9	6	14	12	61	6	7	10		-	-	23	84	82	2
Noorvik Kg-6	-	13	22	22	21	20	23	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	121	114	7
Noorvik 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	17	15	16	19	9	7	83	83	86	(3)
Shishmaref	-	6	10	10	12	10	12	60	9	12	-	-	-	-	21	81	92	(11)
Shungnak	-	7	3	8	8	8	11	45	3	6	1	-	-	-	10	55	58	(3)
Teller	-	8	4	3	5	1	2	23	7	6	-	-	-	-	13	36	41	(5)
Wales	-	2	1	1	2	2	6	14	2	4	-	-	-	-	6	20	22	(2)
White Mountain	-	1	1	4	4	3	3	16	1	5	-	-	-	-	6	22	23	(1)
TOTALS	4	76	76	88	81	102	101	524	75	76	40	30	20	12	253	781	806	(25)

Alaska State-Operated Schools
Basic Instruction Enrollments

First Quarter 1974-75

RURAL SCHOOLS	K TOTALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	GRADES 1-6 TOTALS	7	8	9	10	11	12	GRADES 7-12 TOTALS	GRADES K-12 TOTALS	EST. FY-75	INCREASE (DECREASE)
SOUTHEASTERN REGION BRUCE H. HILL																		
Angoon	-	11	7	12	14	13	11	68	16	15	16	8	-	-	55	123	127	(4)
Cape Pole	-	3	3	8	2	2	4	22	5	3	-	-	-	-	8	30	34	(4)
Cottman Cove	-	6	1	6	3	3	4	23	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	28	35	(7)
El Capitan	-	4	3	2	2	2	1	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	16	14	2
Elfin Cove	-	1	2	1	2	4	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	(1)
Gildersleeve	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	9	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	14	15	(1)
Gustavus	-	3	2	-	2	4	-	11	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	14	11	3
Naukati Bay	-	1	3	2	1	-	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	10	(1)
New Kasaan	-	3	2	2	-	1	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	(2)
Port Alice	-	1	5	2	1	2	2	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	15	16	(1)
Roosevelt Harbor	-	2	-	2	3	1	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	5
Rowan Bay	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	10	10	-0-
St. John's Harbor	-	1	-	2	1	2	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	11	(2)
Shakan Bay	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	8	14	(6)
Thorne Bay Kg-6	-	7	7	7	8	11	11	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	51	54	(3)
Thorne Bay 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	8	10	5	7	6	6	42	42	42	-0-
Tuxekan	-	1	4	-	2	1	-	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	11	4	7
Whale Pass	-	4	6	4	3	2	2	21	6	4	-	-	-	-	10	31	21	10
TOTALS	-	51	47	52	46	52	51	299	51	46	21	15	6	6	145	444	449	(5)

Alaska State-Operated Schools
Basic Instruction Enrollments

First Quarter 1974-75

RURAL SCHOOLS	K TOTALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	GRADES 1-6 TOTALS	7	8	9	10	11	12	GRADES 7-12 TOTALS	GRADES K-12 TOTALS	EST. FY-75	INCREASE (DECREASE)
SOUTHWESTERN REGION LIVWOOD-LAUGHY																		
Aleknagik	-	3	2	3	1	3	4	16	8	6	-	-	-	-	14	30	33	(3)
Aleknagik North Shore	-	1	3	3	5	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	(1)
Chignik	3	-	1	5	1	2	4	13	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	20	19	1
Chignik Lagoon	-	-	-	2	2	3		9	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	13	8	5
Chignik Lake	-	2	2	6	5	4	1	20	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	25	29	(4)
Clark's Point	-	2	2	3	3	1	5	16	3	4	-	-	-	-	7	23	19	4
Egegik	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	16	5	5	-	-	-	-	10	28	33	(5)
Ekuk	—							CLOSED									12	(12)
Ekwok	-	3	1	7	4	2	3	20	4	3	-	-	-	-	7	27	27	-0-
Igiugig	-	1	2	1	-	3	-	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	12	13	(1)
Ivalof Bay	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	9	11	(2)
Kokhanok	-	-	5	4	6	3	5	23	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	28	30	(2)
Koliganek	3	5	6	6	6	3	6	32	2	5	-	-	-	-	7	42	37	5
Levelock	4	2	2	1	4	3	2	14	4	3	-	-	-	-	7	25	26	(1)
Manokotak	-	6	8	13	14	11	15	67	8	16	7	-	-	-	31	98	100	(2)
Newhalen	-	5	3	3	10	5	2	28	3	10	-	-	-	-	13	41	33	8
New Stuyahok	-	12	8	11	10	6	11	58	8	15	8	-	-	-	31	89	77	12

Alaska State-Operated Schools
Basic Instruction Enrollments

First Quarter 1974-75

RURAL SCHOOLS	K TOTALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	GRADES 1-6 TOTALS	7	8	9	10	11	12	GRADES 7-12 TOTALS	GRADES K-12 TOTALS	EST. FY-75	INCREASE (DECREASE)
SOUTHWESTERN CONT'D.																		
Nondalton Kg-6	-	4	7	7	5	6	8	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	37	50	(13)
Nondalton 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	11	12	8	6	-	-	37	37	27	10
Qigsenakale	-	2	2	1	-	3	1	9	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	13	20	(7)
Pedro Bay	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	11	11	-0-
Perryville	-	3	6	1	3	5	1	19	3	3	-	-	-	-	6	25	21	4
Pilot Point	-	2	2	3	2	3	2	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	15	16	(1)
Platinum	-	2	1	2	3	1	3	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	13	3
Port Heiden	-	1	3	-	4	2	3	13	2	4	-	-	-	-	6	19	23	(4)
Togiak Kg-6	-	14	8	15	19	13	10	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	88	(9)
Togiak 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	14	16	9	14	-	-	53	53	51	2
Twin Hills	1	1	2	3	4	6	3	19	3	5	-	-	-	-	8	28	25	3
TOTALS	14	75	81	106	115	93	94	564	101	124	32	20	-	-	277	855	865	(10)

Alaska State-Operated Schools
Basic Instruction Enrollments

First Quarter 1974-75

RURAL SCHOOLS	K TOTALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	GRADES 1-6 TOTALS	7	8	9	10	11	12	GRADES 7-12 TOTALS	GRADES K-12 TOTALS	EST. FY-75	INCREASE (DECREASE)
TANANA REGION JOE R. COOPER																		
Allakaket	-	2	3	6	8	5	9	33	5	7	-	-	-	-	12	45	48	(3)
Bettles	-	3	1	-	2	2	1	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	11	9	2
Hughes	-	2	3	2	1	2	4	14	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	19	23	(4)
Huslia	-	3	3	3	7	7	8	31	4	4	-	-	-	-	8	39	43	(4)
Kaltag	-	5	7	9	8	8	8	45	10	10	-	-	-	-	20	65	69	(4)
Koyukuk	-	-	4	4	5	6	2	21	8	3	-	-	-	-	11	32	43	(11)
Manley Hot Springs	1	1	-	2	1	2	2	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	14	(4)
Minto	-	2	4	3	8	5	6	28	4	7	-	-	-	-	11	39	44	(5)
Nulato Kg-6	-	6	10	9	14	9	15	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	63	71	(8)
Nulato 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	12	15	11	20	18	17	93	93	89	4
Ruby	-	-	3	1	6	5	5	20	7	7	-	-	-	-	14	34	38	(4)
Tanana Kg-6	7	10	6	11	11	13	9	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	67	88	(21)
Tanana 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	17	13	21	15	13	12	91	91	90	1
TOTALS	8	34	44	50	71	64	69	332	70	71	32	35	31	29	268	608	669	(61)

Alaska State-Operated Schools
Basic Instruction Enrollments

First Quarter 1974-75

RURALS	K TOTALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	GRADES 1-6 TOTALS	7	8	9	10	11	12	GRADES 7-12 TOTALS	GRADES K-12 TOTALS	EST. FY-75	INCREASE (DECREASE)
UPPER RAILBELT/FT. W. W. REGION-STEVE SPENGLER																		
Anderson Village Kg-6	8	14	8	8	11	13	10	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	72	88	(16)
Anderson Village 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	14	11	15	15	9	8	72	72	64	8
Brown's Court	-	2	1	1	3	3	-	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	12	11	1
Cantwell	-	2	3	6	-	6	1	18	4	3	-	-	-	-	7	25	23	2
Ft. W. W. (See On BAse)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	-
Tri-Valley Kg-6	12	9	15	12	20	12	14	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	94	94	-0-
Tri-Valley 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	12	16	10	15	7	7	67	67	61	6
TOTALS	20	17	27	27	34	34	25	174	31	31	25	30	16	15	148	342	341	1
RURAL TOTALS KG-6	220	635	598	707	742	755	757	4194	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	4414	4813	(399)
RURAL TOTALS 7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	709	583	490	326	262	3090	3090	2765	325
RURAL TOTALS Kg-12																7504	7578	(74)

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SCHOOLS
Taken from Dec. School Reports School Year 74-75

School	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	U	N	9	10	11	12	N	TOTAL HS N	TOTAL ELEM & HS NN
Akiachak	8	11	15	12	15	11	14	10	6		102						102	*3
Akiak		6	3	6	8	8	5	8	2		46						46	
Alakanuk		30	24	22	17	12	13	11	11		140						140	*2
Carter Island		3	8	2	7	6	0	4	4		34						34	*1
Beaver		0	0	6	1	2	3	1	3	2	18						18	
Brevig Mission		4	2	4	7	6	6	7	5		41						41	*1
Cheforнak		5	12	8	9	5	6	7	2		54						54	
Chevak		16	24	15	16	11	13	18	15		128						128	
Diomede		8	6	9	2	4	1	5	3		38						38	
Eek		8	8	3	5	12	4	6	6		52						52	
Elim		3	3	3	6	10	2	5	6		38						38	
Emmonak	22	21	21	26	20	18	17	13	12		170						170	*4
Gambell		18	20	9	9	8	11	12	10		97						97	*3
Golovin		7	3	3	2	3	3	3	2		26						26	
Goodnews Bay		5	9	20	9	13	9	6	10		81						81	
Grayling		0	4	9	2	6	8	3	9		41						41	*2
Hooper Bay	15	17	22	20	22	20	26	18	21		181	10					191	*1

*Non-Native students are not shown except where noted.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SCHOOLS
Taken from School Reports School Year

School	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	U	N	9	10	11	12	TOTAL IIS N	TOTAL ELEM & IIS N	NN
Kalskag		9	3	3	4	3	10	5	1		38						38	
Kasigluk		7	7	8	16	9	8	8	9		72						72	
Kiana	2	9	5	14	12	15	7	9	13		86						86	*2
Kipnuk	9	5	11	11	15	18	19	13	10		111						111	
Klukwan		2	2	3	0	1	1	0	0		9						9	
Kotlik	14	11	14	11	6	8	11	10	14		99						99	*1
Kotzebue	EC/K 39/34	38	51	53	66	73	55	56	54		519	28	40	35	24		646	*55
Kwethluk	10	11	15	21	12	16	18	11	13		127						127	*3
Kwigillingok		10	18	8	4	6	7	7	5		65						65	*5
Lower Kalskag		6	10	11	7	11	3	0	0		48						48	
Mekoryuk		4	9	11	4	10	6	7	9		60						60	*1
Mt. Village	19	24	24	29	8	19	12	23	11		169						169	*1
Napakiak		8	7	12	12	13	7	9	10		78						78	
Napaskiak		8	19	6	9	7	10	5	8		72						72	*4
Newtok		4	6	8	7	5	4	9	1		44	1					45	*2
Nightmute		11	6	6	0	3	5	3	8		42						42	
Nunapitchuk		8	12	11	16	8	10	11	10		86	8					94	
Oscarville		2	2	1	0	1	0	2	0		8						8	

*Non-Native students are not shown except where noted.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SCHOOLS
Taken from School Reports School Year

School	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	U	N	9	10	11	12	N	TOTAL ELEM & HS N	NN
Pilot Station		24	12	11	5	8	6	10	8		84						84	
Quinhagak		5	8	19	24	7	12	9	7		91						91	* 1
St. Michael		4	4	7	2	8	10	7	7		49						49	
Savoonga		23	15	11	12	13	12	14	12		112	10					122	* 1
Scammon Bay		10	4	8	6	7	6	4	10		55						55	* 1
Shageluk		3	7	6	3	5	4	4	3		35						35	* 2
Shaktoolik		3	5	2	5	3	3	3	4		28						28	
Sheldon Point		3	6	7	5	2	5	2	2		32						32	
Stebbins		21	12	8	4	4	6	1	8		64						64	
Tetlin		5	3	2	3	6	3	2	3		27						27	
Toksook Bay		26	9	9	12	4	8	9	10	3	90						90	* 2
Tuluksak		6	10	7	12	6	3	8	5		57						57	* 1
Tuntutuliak		11	8	11	10	11	8	7	3		69						69	
Tununak	9	6	9	5	10	11	22	8	8	1	89						89	
Unalakleet	11	11	13	11	13	14	22	20	15		130						130	*12
Venetie		2	0	4	3	4	2	1	0	1	17						17	
Wainwright																		
Grand Total	192	502	530	532	484	494	466	434	408									

Non-Native students are not shown except where noted.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SCHOOLS
Taken from School Reports School Year

School	U	N	9	10	11	12	N	TOTAL ELEM & HS N	NN
rangell	99							99	
t. Edgecumbe			98	110	91	83		382	
hemawa					37	47		84	
Grand Total	106		155	150	163	154		4770	112

NARRATIVE

The Native Parent Advisory Committees of Bethel, Selawik and Fort Yukon met in the Fall of 1973, and determined that development of legal education curricula was a priority. This information was conveyed to Alaska Legal Services Corporation through attorneys assigned in each region. As a result Alaska Legal Services designed a project to develop legal education materials and sought funding from several sources to produce it. In February, 1974, a proposal was submitted to Alaska Federation of Natives/Johnson-O'Malley Review Committee, which proposal was subsequently funded. The project was commenced in August, 1974 and is currently underway. The program calls for the curricula to be distributed on a pilot project basis to Bethel, Ft. Yukon and Selawik in grades K through 12.

In June, 1974 a statewide conference on Justice in The Bush was convened in Minto, Alaska. Participants included representatives of the Alaska court system, Alaska State legislature, Alaska Bar Association, Public Defender Agency, Alaska Legal Services, Attorney General, State Troopers, Health and Social Services and all agencies charged with the responsibility for delivering justice to rural Alaska. Also attending were more than 200 Alaska Native people representing all regions of the state. They included many members of Native Advisory Committees from villages all over Alaska. For three days the conferees discussed the many problems associated

with delivery of justice to the bush and the representatives from the various agencies listened to the Native participants describe the problems they are experiencing. At the conclusion of the conference all the delegates and participants worked together in developing a list of findings and recommendations. Throughout the conference and as outlined in the final recommendations, a need for legal education in the bush became paramount. A copy of those findings and recommendations as well as a list of participants in the conference is attached.

The legal education curriculum which is being developed, disseminated and tested in schools in Bethel, Selawik and Ft. Yukon has been met with great enthusiasm by the school adminstration, school board, teachers and parents in those communities. Full accreditation has been given to the course work. (See attached letters of support.)

The curricula is being developed after many meetings and consultations throughout the project year with members of the pilot communities, teachers, parents, administrators and students. It is written so that it relates directly to rural lifestyle and problems which occur in Bush Alaska. Emphasis is placed on how the law can help people who have legal problems, and identifies what those problems and legal rights are. The curricula is unique to the entire country inasmuch as, with the exception of materials developed for secondary schools on the Navajo reservation (Dinebeiina

Nahiilna Be Agadithe), there has been no other curricula on this subject written for Indian and Native students. It is particularly unique in that it is aimed at all students, from kindergarten through grade 12. A copy of curricula developed to date is attached and made a part hereof.

The Alaska Federation of Natives has made application for funding for printing and dissemination of these legal educational materials under Indian Education Act on January 31, 1975. It is not known at this writing whether that grant application will be successful; however, this application is being submitted to Johnson-O'Malley in case that application is rejected. It is not our intention to suplicate this project with Johnson-O'Malley funds. We merely wish to do everything possible to ensure available funds for its completion.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of this project is to provide basic legal education to every Alaska Native student in grades kindergarten through twelve in the state of Alaska. In order to do this is will be necessary to:

1. Edit, revise and redraft basic legal education curricula now being developed and tested by the Alaska Legal Services Corporation legal education project in Bethel, Ft. Yukon and Selawik.

2. Have sufficient copies of curricula printed for distribution to all rural elementary and secondary schools in Alaska with Alaska Native students.

3. Develop supplementary teaching aids for non and slow readers in the form of audio and video cassettes.

4. Conduct teacher workshops throughout the state during the school year.

5. Act as an advisory back-up center to teachers and parents to provide assistance with the delivery of this curricula.

Objectives

1. To provide Alaska Native students in grades Kindergarten through 12 with legal education curricula so that they will gain a clear understanding of their basic legal rights, how the law can help them and how to get help.
2. To teach Alaska Native students to be more knowledgeable consumers and advisors of other Native consumers.
3. To help the student be more capable of exercising his legal rights within the criminal justice process; the student will be capable of employing customary and civil remedies as well as to solve conflicts which occur in the village.
4. To help the Native student be better equipped to protect the Native family unit by increased knowledge of the role law and custom play in familial relationships.
5. To make the student more capable of protecting his/her property rights and the land on which he lives under rights afforded him and her by the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act.
6. To teach students how federal, state, and village law define the most important roles he plays with the village so that he can prosper within the legal framework.
7. To assist students develop a broad appreciation for the role of Native custom as well as law in early, present and future village life.
8. To provide students with basic training that can lead to possible future employment in the village in jobs such as

village policeman, magistrate, village councilman, parole officer, paralegal aide, legal secretary, judge and lawyer.

9. To provide students with an appreciation for the role of legislators and government workers in order that they will be encouraged and motivated to seek these positions when they become adults to better serve the villages and provide good representation to their people.

10. To conduct teacher workshops to better equip teachers who will be teaching this curricula.

11. To provide students who are slow or non-readers with audio and visual aids to ensure that they have an equally good opportunity to benefit from the legal education curriculum developed by this project.

Activities

Consumer Education: General

1. The student will discover how contract and contractual relationships are formed by members of the client group in order to sharpen his/her perception of conditional sales contract, sales negotiations and expectations that should flow from the contractual relationships.
2. The student will learn how contractual relationships are shaped by law and how law places rights and responsibilities on the consumer and seller to convey these difficult concepts to his parents. For these reasons examples of customary property relationships within the family and community will be used to lay the basis for comparisons with commercial dealings. These dealings will allow the student and his parents to view contractual relationships comparatively and to understand the importance of written contracts and their special legal jargon.

Consumer Education - Elementary Level

1. Students will become aware that they are part of the village (community)
    A. Students will name community people with whom they come in contact.
    B. Students will become aware that they as consumers come in contact with certain community helpers

(storekeeper, community services, honey bucket service, telephone, electricity).

C. Students will chart and diagram the community, and the people who make up the community.

2. Students will become aware of how the villagers lived before there were stores and community services

A. Explore the customs of bartering, sharing.

B. Students will be able to compare and appreciate the old way with the new.

C. Compare the stores in the village.

3. Students will become aware of money as a means of bargaining

A. Students will realize that when buying something they expect to get their money's worth (warranties)

B. Students will become familiar with the term "credit" and learn that it costs more to buy on credit

C. Students will become aware of the credit systems used in their village.

1. Charge accounts at stores
2. Banks
3. Personal loans
4. Interest

3. Students will become aware of consumerism in their every-day activities

A. Shopping at local stores

B. Ordering from catalogs

C. Selling of Native crafts

D. Receiving pay for services rendered

E. Selling fish to buyers

5. Students will enact salesman/buyer skits to show role each plays in consummating a sale.

6. Students will visit local magistrate or legal services attorney and ask for explanations of what they can do if they are cheated when they buy or sell something.

Consumer Education - Secondary Level

1. Students will study the traditional way goods were exchanged or traded and how goods were shared.

2. Students will study the legal consequences of a consumer who orders goods from the urban stores either through the mail or in person. Also to be included are purchases made from the local merchant.

A. Making of the contract; contract theory and practice as an aspect of consumer problems encountered by the student and his parents.

B. Disputes over fraud; dispute over shoddy goods

C. Damaged goods; perishable goods; delayed shipping

D. Different kinds of implied and expressed warranties (guarantees)

E. What recourses for a consumer with consumer-related problems.

1. Examination of federal and state laws which apply to consumer problems.

2. State and Federal agencies that a consumer can go to with a consumer problem.

3. The court system and how it can deal with consumer problems.

4. How to get legal assistance for consumer problems.

F., Money management-securance of credit; understanding secured property; understanding credit and interest and the different kinds of credit; receiving credit in return for future goods, for example, receiving food during the winter in return for partial or the summer fish catch.

3. The student will study the legal consequences of a person who sells his goods, for example, fish or handcrafts, to a local merchant or a middleman in the village or urban area.

Criminal Laws, Custom and Village Disputes - General

For Natives, punitive sanctions by the police or other public entities often flow as immediate and expected results from encounters with the law. Participation in the adversary system is an option that is taken up by defendants only if they can perceive the necessity to challenge the interpretation of the police in securing evidence and making the arrest. Previous research has indicated that cultural attitudes toward law and authority may make Eskimos disinclined to participate in the adversary process because Eskimos have greater skill at conciliation. Similarly, the state correctional apparatus does not individualize the

correctional process and serve the victim or reintegrate the offender into the community as customary procedure did until the advent of the state legal process.

The teaching objective of this unit is to convey the appropriate roles of victim, offender and third party dispute resolver in the traditional and modern legal system. Expectations regarding kinds of conduct, proof of misconduct and relief by second parties or by entities such as village councils for Eskimos will form the basis for a comparison between criminal procedure in the courts and treatment of offenses within the group that do not result in court action.

The bicultural legal education program not only presents moot courts that hear relevant criminal justice matters but also alternative moot courts that dramatize treatment of behaviour outside of court. For student groups this means a detailed comparison of the accusatorial system (including plea bargaining when viewed against the likely impact of a court hearing) against the often conciliatory efforts of disputants in customary proceedings that may be familiar to students and their peers.

Criminal Laws, Custom and Village Disputes - Elementary Level

1. Students will recognize that we need rules to live by and to solve problems

    A. Explore rules in the classroom and why we have them

    B. Extend to exploring village rules

2. Students will become aware that village rules have changed as the village has grown and how old ways have combined with new.

   A. Students will be come aware of old ways of living in the village and how the village has changed

      1. How disputes were settled in past

      2. How disputes are settled now

      3. Why they are settled in the modern way

   B. Students will compare the old with the new and develop an appreciation of both.

3. Students will become aware of the role in the community of people involved in criminal law

   A. Policemen

   B. Magistrate

   C. Lawyers

   D. Judge

   E. Probation officer

   F. Council

Criminal Laws, Customs and Village Disputes - Secondary Level

1. The student will study the dynamics of dispute resolution before the village council.

   A. The conciliatory process for dispute resolution in the village council.

   B. The jurisprudence of the village council, the particular

norms that the council articulates to govern future behavior of the disputants and the universal norms it defines to shape inter-personal relationships within the village.

C. The articulation by the village council of correctional sanctions or definition of compromise.

2. The student will study the dynamics of the accusatorial system in court.

A. Why there are criminal laws

B. Descriptions or kinds of crimes

C. Criminal penalties and why they are used and who decides to use them

D. Interrogation and confessions

1. Role of the police in proving the case.

2. Role of the police in settling disputes outside of the courts.

E. Trial

1. What the defendant must do to make the court work for him.

2. Role of the defense attorney

3. How the court looks at law and evidence and decides.

F. Juvenile law and procedure

3. Torts

Although torts is a subject not always covered in legal educational material, it is crucial to treatment of law from a bicultural

perspective. Usually clients do not readily perceive the different responses of the criminal law and the civil law without help from a-torneys; they often seek private remuneration or restitution from the police and the criminal justice system because traditional law rarely distinguishes between the two. Also, rural justice systems are primarily criminal justice systems so that civil law remains a mystery to many client groups. Finally, the tort system is not a process for discovering comparative negligence. This problem, much criticized by scholars, puts particular burdens upon Native Americans to solve matters of comparative fault customarily. Informal mechanisms of dispute resolution offer a ready alternative to the justice system. In sum, Alaska Natives may mistakenly act as complaining witnesses when relief that they seek is private relief in the village. Fines and jail sentences may in fact deter their inter-personal resolution of a dispute.

The student will study the key issues of American torts.

A. Kinds of fault-liability under law

B. The reasonable man concept

C. Suppose both parties are at fault

D. Contributory negligence when you are also to blame

E. How the court decides

F. How traditional court or the village council would decide the case

Law and the Family - General

Familial relationships regarding rights and duties with respect to property and changes of the familial relationships resulting from death, birth or marital disputes are relevant for viewing the combined influence of customary attitudes and imposed legal requirements of courts, welfare authorities and others.

Attempts to terminate parental or familial rights because of breakdowns in the nuclear family are constant sources of agony to Native American families and Native American communities. Cases such as these also set into relief conflicts between legal definitions of parental responsibility for children and traditional expectations that uncles, grandmothers, and other members of extended families will sustain the responsibility for child raising and support.

Besides raising the issue of conflict between family law and family tradition in this unit, the students will be introduced to governmental programs which could enhance their ability to sustain themselves and their families. The list includes not only state welfare programs but also the welfare programs offered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The legal education program is an opportunity to explain these programs to students as systems of affirmative legal rights to which they are entitled and not merely charitable enterprises. To accomplish this, we will emphasize the use of fair hearings as an avenue of appeal against decisions by program employees.

Law and The Family - Elementary Level

1. Each child will define his role in the family
   - A. Rights as a member of the family
   - B. Duties as a member of the family
2. The student will look at his role in the family as it might have been in the old days.
   - A. Rights
   - B. Duties
3. The student will recognize that he learns from living in the family
   - A. Traditional things he was taught
     1. Hunting
     2. Sharing property within the family group
     3. Caring for older relatives
   - B. Modern things he is taught
     1. Property within the family
     2. Duties in the family (jobs)
4. The student will become aware that the family looks to the law at certain times
   - A. Traditional ways of:
     1. Adoption
     2. Divorces
     3. Wills
   - B. Modern ways of:
     1. Adoption
     2. Divorces

3. Wills as a legal document

4. Welfare

5. Birth certificate as a legal symbol

6. Custody by government agent-acting parents

7. Child abuse

Law and The Family - Secondary Level

1. The student will study the parent and child relationships with regard to the present law and with regard to the Alaska Native custom

   A. Parent's duties towards children

      1. Customary law ways

      2. Present law ways

   B. Children's duties towards parents

      1. Customary law ways

      2. Present law

2. The student will study the role of the state in parent-child relationship

   A. Child abuse

   B. The child's rights in court custody proceedings

3. Adoption

   A. Customary law ways

   B. Present law

      1. Private adoption

      2. Public or private adoption agency

         a. Selection process

         b. Rejection on what grounds

3. The child's rights in adoption proceedings

4. Guardian, foster parents, boarding homes and others who have the legal obligations similar to parents

   A. Who is placed and how they are placed

   B. Rights of the person placed

5. Illegitimacy

   A. Customary law ways

   B. Present law-right of financial support from his/her father

6. Divorce

   A. Customary law ways

   B. Present law

      1. Separation agreement

      2. Legal separation

      3. Division of property

      4. Child custody and support

7. Inheritance

   A. Custom

   B. Present law

      1. Wills

      2. No wills

8. Support for needy families

   A. Unemployment

   B. Retirement

   C. Disability or injury insurance

   D. Survivor's benefits or life insurance

E. Public assistance

1. Custom

2. Present law

a. Old age assistance

b. Aid to the blind

c. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled

d. Aid to families with dependent children

e. Food stamps

f. Fair hearings

Native Land Claims - General

The importance of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act has been emphasized by Natives, Native leaders, non-Native leaders and educators. The intent of this unit is to concentrate on two areas, land and corporations.

The major part of the land selection process has been completed so the future concern will be in land protection and potential land development. The present law concepts of land ownership in comparison to customary land ownership will be explored. Also to be covered is why Native leaders are concerned about land ownership and why they pursued land ownership and management by Natives.

The corporate structure will have a continuing effect on Natives. This unit will deal with some basic concepts of corporate existence: How the corporations are formed, their responsibilities, and the rights and responsibilities of the share holders are questions to be studied. The role of the corporation in business ventures, investment and management will be studied.

It will be strongly emphasized that investing your money in property, stocks, or bonds is not a game for amateurs.

Native Land Claims - Elementary Level

1. Students will become aware that the land has many uses.
   - A. Explore how the land was used in the past
     1. People used any land they needed at any time
     2. No legal ownership of the land
   - B. Now it is necessary to protect the land
     1. Need for private ownership of property
     2. Need to protect land, fish and wildlife
2. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act is a law
   - A. ANCSA gives each Native a right to land
   - B. Students will understand the corporation as manager of the land.
     1. Students will understand that he is a shareholder in the corporations.
     2. Students will understand rights and duties of a shareholder.
3. Students will become aware of different kinds of ownership and usage of land and water.
   - A. Land we hunt on
   - B. Land we look for oil on
   - C. Land our house is on
   - D. Water we fish in

Native Land Claims - Secondary Level

1. The student will learn the meaning of the word "Act" or "Bill".

   A. Brief discussion of how an Act or Bill is passed in a legislative body.

   B. Brief discussion of how and why the ANCSA was written and passed in Congress.

      1. State selection

      2. Land freeze

      3. Discovery of oil

2. The student will learn the meaning of some basic concepts in ownership of land.

   A. Legal title and patent

   B. Survey

   C. Acre

   D. Section

   E. Townships

   F. Tier and range

   G. Land selection

3. The student will study the customary and present laws in relationship to land.

   A. How the Alaska Native customary viewed the use of land

      1. No boundaries as presently defined

      2. Disputes over territorial rights

   B. Land action by Congress

1. Native Allotment Act
2. Indian Reorganization Act
3. Townsite
4. ANCSA

4. After learning the basic land regulations in the ANCSA the students will study the customary ways and present law ways to protect or develop his land.
   A. How did hunters preserve the land
   B. Subsistence
   C. Subsurface and surface rights
   D. Development
   E. Environmental law
   F. Politics and how that affects the status of land
5. The student will then study the corporation structure.
   A. How Alaska Natives shared in a cooperative effort in the past.
   B. Make-up of a corporation
      a. State laws regulating
      b. Regional corporation and village corporation
      c. Stockholders
         1. Rights and responsibilities
         2. Shares and stocks
         3. Proxy and cumulative voting
      d. Board of Directors
      e. Corporations Officers

C. Other general areas to view

a. Principal

b. Interest and interest rates

c. Investments

d. Profit vs. non-profit corporations

1. Advantages

2. Disadvantages

e. Possible conflicts between corporations

1. Between regional corporations

2. Between regional and village corporations

f. Possible joint ventures between corporations

1. Between regional corporations

2. Between regional and village corporations

g. The responsibilities of the village and regional corporations to their shareholders

h. Business management

i. Taxation

Law and Village Life - General

Outside of the home in the village the student takes up new and old legal identities as villager, employee, Alaska citizen and Alaska Native. Each of these identities has legal ramifications. This unit will explore important legal results of daily life in the village.

Law and Village Life - Elementary Level

1. The student will realize that he is a Native citizen of

both the State of Alaska and the village.

A. The student will realize that the State of Alaska has certain laws.

1. Individuals from the villages are elected to make up the state laws in the legislature.

2. These laws affect everyone who lives in a village.

B. The student will explore how the village makes and uses law

1. Village council in traditional functions

2. Village council in present day

3. He will learn how the magistrate, council and policeman work with village law

2. The students will realize that in a given role the law affects him (individual rights)

A. As a citizen

B. As a student

C. When he needs PHS

D. As an employee

Law and Village Life - Secondary Level

1. The student will study his role as a member of the village

A. The student will learn how customs are transformed into legal rules with the passage of ordinances

B. The student will learn how to influence the above process and how it affects the way village people treat

each other.

2. The student will study his role as a wage earner or food provider. As either a subsistence hunter or fisherman or employee of Alyeska Pipeline or the local electrical cooperative, the relationship of the student to his work is governed by law and rules.

The student will study:

A. Fish and game rules

B. Limits on childhood and adult employment

C. Law and regulation as rights

3. The student will view his role as a student within the school. The student will examine:

A. His rights and responsibilities and how these relate to individual rights granted him as a citizen of the state and nation. The bill of rights contained in both the state and federal constitution should come alive for the student through an exploration of decisions about school matters which balance necessary constraints on his conduct in school with political freedom outside.

B. How members of his village once taught their students and the customary rights the young had under that system.

Evolution of Law in the Village - General

Throughout the five previous units the student will study both traditional law ways and modern law which affects his

life. Consequently the last unit will achieve the final behavioral objective by presenting a broad-based, problem-oriented synthesis of law, custom and problems already treated as viewed against the historical evolution of law ways and law and traditional and modern institutions in the village.

The Evolution of Law in The Village - Elementary Level

1. Traditional Law

   A. The students will become aware of how customs became laws.

   B. The student will become aware of traditional Native legal relationships.

   C. Students will become aware that Western law has had a definite impact on traditional law in the village.

2. Modern Law

   A. The students will become aware of the evolution of police in Native villages.

   B. The students will become aware of how courts were established in some villages.

   C. Children will become aware that bush justice will continue to grow and change in the future.

The Evolution of Law in the Village - Secondary Level

1. Traditional Law

   A. How does custom become law?

   B. Traditional Native legal relationships

C. The coming of Western law and its impact on traditional law in the village

2. Modern Law

A. The evolution of police in Native villages

B. The coming of courts in the village

C. Modern bush justice: today and tomorrow

Delivery of Units - Primary Level

1. Students will use a casebook of problems relevant to village life for each subject unit. The problems, drawn from actual cases, will be employed.

A. Discussion and analysis of problems from the perspective of community norms and western legal norms.

Comparison of each approach.

B. In the discussions use of manipulatives such as flannel boards, puppets and pictures.

2. Role playing - problems will be viewed from the point of view of village figures - legal agents.

A. Magistrate

B. Policeman

C. Leaders

D. Councilmen

3. Visits to the classroom by members of the community

A. Policemen

B. Magistrate

C. Councilmen

4. Mock trials portraying both the traditional and modern approaches to dispute settlement

5. Selective integration into other areas of the school curriculum such as art and math where unit material is appropriate.

Delivery of Units - Secondary Level

1. Students will use a casebook of problems relevant to village life for each subject unit. The problems, drawn from actual cases, will be employed in the following manner;

A. Discussion and analysis of problems from the perspective of community norms and Western legal norms. Comparison of each approach.

B. Role play - problems will be viewed from the point of view of various village figures - legal agents (magistrate, constable) and traditional agents (leaders, councilmen) Dramatization will occur in secondary school grades.

C. Community contribution - actual adults in the test communities will be invited into the classroom to discuss the problems.

D. Mock trials will test both traditional modern approaches to dispute settlement.

2. Possible avenues to prevention of legal problems which employ traditional and modern strategum will be developed by students and communicated through drawings, videotapes, newsletters and other education material directed to other students or adults.

CURRICULUM OUTLINE (See attached copies of first three units)

Unit I. Consumer Education

1. Role in the family
2. Responsibilities of family members
3. Role in the school community
4. Responsibilities of members of school community
5. Definition of a consumer
6. Definition of a producer
7. People consume services as well as goods
8. How people obtained goods before the modern way of life
9. Trading and bartering
10. Money as a means of bargaining
11. Warranties and Guarantees
12. Invoices, bills and receipts
13. Banks and their services
14. Credit
15. Advertising as a means of sometimes tricking the consumer
16. Contracts
17. Puffing and Bait-and-Switch
18. Responsibilities of Airlines

Unit II. Criminal Laws, Customs and Village Disputes

Elementary Level

1. Conforming to norms of behavior
2. Responsibility for our actions
3. Rules in school
4. Why people need laws
5. Awareness of consequences when a rule or law is broken
6. Laws in the community
7. Role of policeman and state trooper
8. Role of lawyers
9. Role of magistrates and judges
10. Role of council in the community
11. Interaction of people involved in the legal process

Secondary Level

1. The conflicts between white man's law and Native law
2. The Robert Janes Murder Trial at Pond Inlet by Alex Stevenson
3. A transfer of legal power in Alaska (from Old Yukon, Tales-Trails and Trials by Judge James Wickersham)
4. How civilized do you feel this morning?

5. The law as a rule and the law as a process, a way to solve problems
6. What are customs and laws?
7. Questionaire on the old law ways
8. Readings on custom (teacher and senior high level only)
9. From People of the Deer, Farley Mowat
10. From Book of the Eskimos, Peter Freuchen
11. From The Netsilik Eskimos, Asen Balikci
12. Comments on the readings
13. From Alaskan Eskimos, Wendell H. Oswalt
14. From Cultures of the North Pacific Coast, Philip Drucker
15. From Lieutenant Zagoskin's Travels in Russian America, 1842 - 1844
16. Activities on new and old ways
    Part two - torts and criminal law
17. The Legal System in Alaska
18. Activity: Criminal cases, civil cases
19. Torts
20. From contracts to torts, protecting the consumer in a complicated market place
21. Criminal law in tbe village
22. Activity: arrested
23. Activity: Party and Bust
24. Activity: Bail, Jail or O.R.
25. Activity: Plea Bargaining
26. Proof or evidence
27. Activity: Characters in the courtroom
28. Activity: Preparation for a mock trial
29. Activity: How a case is handled in the courtroom
30. Activity: Working towards creating a mock trial
31. Activity: Sentencing: You be the judge
32. Juveniles and criminal law
33. Juvenile justice in the bush
34. Activity: Putting together the family court
35. Activity: What is it really like?
36. A picture of Bush Justice (summary for teachers)
37. Interview with ex-bush trooper William Nix
38. Recommendations of the second bush justice conference
39. Wedding U. S. Law to Eskimo Tradition by Stephen Conn and Arthur E. Hippler
40. Glossary
41. Evaluation
42. Sample test, Units one and two

Unit III. Family Law

Elementary Level

1. Family Life - old and new

2. Rights and Duties of family members
3. Learning within the family
4. Extension of nuclear family in villages of long ago
5. Marriages and divorces - custom and law
6. Adoption - old ways and new
7. Rights and duties of foster parents and foster children
8. Social Services available to families

Secondary Level

1. Marriage
2. Marriage in Alaska
3. Support
4. What does divorce end for Native people?
5. Divorce as an Alliance Mechanism among Eskimos
6. Marriage Law Activities
7. Child abuse
8. Children's Rights: The latest Crusade
9. Indian Family Defense - Child Welfare Crisis
10. How Civilized do you feel today - part two
11. Carle v. Carle, Supreme Court of Alaska
12. What is a guardian
13. Family court: part two
14. Child Welfare Problems in an Alaskan Native Village
15. Where there's a will. . .
16. Domestic Relations Problems - List of Things to Bring to Lawyer
17. Welfare
18. Application Forms
19. Activity: Person in Need of Assistance
20. BIA
21. Fair Hearings - Appeals!
22. Activity: Mock Fair Hearing
23. Food Stamps
24. Exhibit A
25. Exhibit B
26. Exhibit C
27. Exhibit D
28. Exhibit E
29. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
30. Activity: So you want Welfare
31. Activity: What is wrong?
32. Activity: Role Playing - Welfare Worker
33. Rights and Responsibilities
34. Get a lawyer
35. Why are You Trying to Change My Way of Doing Things?
36. Poverty and Welfare - Right to Welfare

37. Bits and Pieces
38. Teacher - Reading suggestions
39. Glossary

Unit IV. Native Land Claims (Curriculum to be written)

1. Importance of ANCSA
2. Concepts of land ownership in comparison to customary ownership
3. Corporate structure
4. Rights, responsibilities of the shareholders
5. Role of the corporation in business ventures, investment, etc.
6. Possible conflicts between corporations

Unit V. Law and Village Life (Curriculum to be written)

1. Citizenship - of the village, the state and United States
2. Laws of Alaska and how they are made
3. Village council functions today and in the past
4. How the law affects the individual
5. How customs become legal rules
6. The law and regulations as rights
7. How the old systems worked

Unit VI. The Evolution of Law in the Village (Curriculum to be written)

1. Traditional Native legal relationships
2. How Western Law affects traditional village laws
3. Modern Law
4. Policemen, the courts and the justice system in the village
5. Modern bush justice: today and tomorrow

Evaluation

MEASURING TECHNIQUES - PRIMARY LEVEL

For each objective the following devices will be employed to measure all objectives for primary school students.

1. Teachers will make a pre and post evaluation of unit materials; they will be measuring them against the stated objectives of the curriculum.
2. The students' growth as defined by the objectives will be measured by means of pre and post observation sheets to be filled out by the teacher before and after each instructional unit. These sheets will cover the students' levels of awareness of the content material in each of the units.
3. Art projects and use of manipulatives such as puppets, flannel boards and pictures will be employed to measure levels of awareness in the content areas of each unit.
4. Teacher will initiate and observe role-playing activities to evaluate levels of awareness against the relevant objective for each unit.
5. Parents will be invited into the classroom to participate in small group discussions. They will discuss problems related to each unit and assess students increased awareness of the legal implications in everyday events, as defined by the objectives to which each unit relates.

MEASURING TECHNIQUES - SECONDARY LEVEL

Objectives will be measured uniformly with the following devices:

1. Test after each unit to discover if student can spot legal problems.
2. Test by means of role play and problem analysis to see if students know how various legal or traditional figures or bodies will respond to the issues.
3. Pre and post tests on each unit.
4. Precourse and post course evaluation of student knowledge by legal services attorneys and community representatives.
5. Pre and post course evaluation of materials by teachers.
6. Classes will develop legal education materials (pamphlets, newsletters, videotapes.)
7. Class will be graded as they prepare for videotape by writing a script, directing, etc.
8. Class members will perform simulation games of salient pre-legal and legal transactions to be evaluated by instructors, curriculum developers and peers.
9. Secondary school students will instruct primary school students and be observed.
10. Selected students will serve as interns with members of the village and state legal system and be evaluated as to objectives in the process.

JOB DESCRIPTIONS

Job Description: Attorney/Project Director

Hired by and responsible to:

Graduate ABA accredited law school.

The attorney will be responsible for ensuring that all materials produced are legally accurate and not misleading in content. It will be essential that the person hired for this position have experience and interest in rural Native legal problems and knowledge of traditional law ways.

Responsible for overseeing entire project, contractual obligations and personnel hire and management. Project manager will be responsible for providing all legal content and interpreting legal language and technicalities accurately to teacher/curriculum specialists.

Responsible for preparation and submission of monthly program reports and fiscal reports.

Duties:

1. Overall responsibility for total project.
2. Review all evaluations resulting from pilot testing of 1974 project.
3. Direct curriculum specialists and assist when necessary in editing, revision, redrafting of curricula.
4. Seek publisher for curricula.
5. Develop teacher training workshop.
6. Conduct workshop for Legal Services attorneys who will act as backup persons to bush teachers.
7. Conduct teacher workshops for bush teachers.
8. Cause printed curricula to be distributed to all Native schools in state.

(See attached resume of present Attorney/Project Director)

2. Job Description: Curriculum specialists-teachers (2)

Hired by: Project manager

Responsible to: Project manager

BA degree in Education

Must have experience working in rural village school systems and be knowledgeable about problems of delivery of educational materials to rural Native children. Must have demonstrated ability in producing attractive and appealing classroom techniques and sincere interest in providing legal education curricula to Native students. Prior experience in writing and development of curricula essential. One person must have training and experience for elementary grades and one for secondary grades.

Duties:
1. Under direction of project director, review all evaluations from pilot testing of 1974 curricula.
2. Edit, revise and redraft curricula where necessary.
3. Develop scripts for use in audio and visual cassettes for use by non and slow readers.
4. Assist in development of teacher workshops
5. Conduct rural teacher workshops
6. Provide backup assistance to rural teachers when required.

(See attached resumes of present Project Staff)

3. Job Description: Communications specialists (6 mos. only)

Hired by: Project Manager

Responsible to: Project Manager

Qualifications: Training and experience in development of audio and visual teaching aids. Specific knowledge of rural

villages and cultural gap between rural Alaska and urban modern life. Ability to transpose information from one lifestyle to another.

Duties:
1. Develop, with direction from Project Manager and curriculum specialists audio and visual aids for non and slow reading Native students.
2. Develop audio and visual aids for use in teacher workshops under direction of project staff.

4. Job Description: Secretary

Hired by: Project Director

Responsible to: Project Director

Ability to type accurately, 70 wpm, transcribe from dictation equipment. Excellent spelling, grammar and composition sense essential. Ability to work under pressure. At least two years prior secretarial experience.

Duties:
1. Type all manuscripts prepared by project staff
2. Act as office manager, i.e., order supplies, handle messages, arrange travel.
3. Keep accurate records of project for reports required by JOM
4. Other secretaryial duties, i.e., correspondence files, etc. as required.

January, 1975

Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

(907) 479-7448

R E S U M E

STEPHEN COHN

Education

1964	Colgate University; B.A., cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa; honors in major (Political Science)
1964	University of Mexico, Summer School
1966	University of Coimbra (Portugal), Summer School, diploma in course
1968	Columbia University Law School, Juris Doctor
1968	Columbia University School of International Affairs, M.I.A.

Professional Expertise

1975	Project Director, BASICS (American Bar Association), grant to Alaska Bar Association
1974 - present	Board Member, Alaska Public Interest Research Group
1974 - 1975	Director, Legal Education Project for Alaska Natives in Primary and Secondary Schools, Alaska Legal Services
1974	Ford Travel Grantee, International Seminar on Eskimo Culture and Law, (Montreal and Frobisher Bay)
1974	Consultant to Chief Justice, Alaska State Supreme Court, on reforms of the court system in rural Alaska
1974	Co-organizer. Second Conference on Justice in the Bush, Minto, Alaska
1974	Teacher, "Law in the Village," first undergraduate course in clinical legal education for Alaska Natives
1974	Consultant, American Bar Association, Alaska Project on comparative standards of criminal justice
1973 - 1974	Unpaid consultant, Center for the Study of Responsive Law (Ralph Nader), Complaint Management Project
1973 - 1974	Project co-director, Structural Reforms in Alaska Rural Justice, National Science Foundation grant

Professional Expertise (cont'd.)

1973	Consultant, A Look at Bush Justice (film produced by Ed Isenson for the state court system)
1972 - present	Associate Professor of Law, Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska
1971 - 1972	Ford Travel Grantee (Alaska)
1971	Consulting Attorney, Ramah Navajo Legal Education Project, Ramah, New Mexico
1971	Staff Attorney, Shiprock New Mexico office of Navajo Indian Legal Services Program, Dinebeiina Nahiilna Be Agaditahe
1971	Research Associate of the Faculty of Law, University of Texas at Austin
1970 - 1971	Special Award Grantee, Foreign Area Fellowship Program of the Social Sciences Research Council. Research affiliation in Brazil with Centro Latino Americano de Pesquisas em Ciencias Socias (Rio de Janeiro), UNESCO
1969	Coordinator, New Mexico, Call to Research and Action to Stop Hunger Program (1969 CRASH program of the Society of Friends)
1968 - 1969	Attorney-in-charge, Crownpoint, New Mexico office of Dinebeiina Nahiilna Be Agaditahe
1967	Comments Editor, Columbia Law School, Columbia Journal of Transnational Law
1967 (Summer)	Metropolitan Graduate Summer Field Training Program in Latin American Grant to study the legal position of residents of favelas in Rio de Janeiro
1966 (Summer)	Grantee, Fundacao Calouste Gulbenkian (Portugal)
1963 - 1964	Editor-in-chief, campus newspaper Colgate Maroon (Colgate University)
1963	Internship, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D.C.
1963	Internship, Office of Congressman Thomas Downing (Virginia)
1963 (Summer)	Reporter, Daily Press, Newport News, Virginia; Wallstreet Journal Newspaper Fellow

As associate professor of law at the University of Alaska, engaged in extensive research with an anthropologist on Alaska Native law ways and their relationship to the modern justice system in rural Alaska. Also defined and tested new legal procedures for the court system which incorporate traditional techniques of dispute resolution in Native villages, and prepared policy papers for justice agencies which serve Native constituencies. As teacher, developed and initiated the first course in law directed to Native undergraduates on clinical legal education for Natives in Alaska villages in collaboration with Alaska Legal Services attorneys.

As attorney-in-charge of a Navajo Indian Legal Services office, developed an in-service training program for Navajo lay persons who became lay advocates in the Navajo tribal courts; engaged in practice before state and federal courts; organized the first welfare rights groups for Navajo Indians in New Mexico and conceived of and organized the first Indian consumer cooperative for rural Navajo people in Torreon, New Mexico, utilizing food stamps as seed capital for that endeavor. My work, at Ramah, New Mexico was the development of original curriculum materials with Navajo lay advocates for a bilingual legal education project for high school students that emphasizes a comparative legal approach with traditional means of dispute resolution and law ways receiving parallel course emphasis along with important aspects of formal civil and criminal law. The long-term objective of this project was to develop materials to be used in all Navajo high schools, in community education projects conducted by the Navajo Indian Legal Services and to provide materials for in-service training of attorneys and lay advocates who work with Navajo clients.

Other field research conducted concerning the impact of law on social problems:

1. Study of customary law ways of Alaskan Natives as Ford Foundation travel grantee.

2. Study of internal law and dispute resolution in squatter colonies of five Brazilian cities as well as the legal rights and recourses of residents, in 1970 as a special award grantee of the Foreign Area Fellowship Program of the Social Sciences Research Council. Research affiliation in Brazil was the UNESCO organization., Centro Latino Americano do Pesquisas em Ciencias Socias (Rio de Janeiro). The year-long study involved residing and working in favelas, alagados, and mucambos; the urban squatter settlements in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Fortaleza, Recife, and the satellite city of Taguatinga (Brasilia).

3. Study of the legal position of residents of favelas in Rio de Janeiro during the summer of 1967 as a grantee of the Metropolitan Graduate Summer Field Training Program in Latin America.

4. Study of the policy implications of royal Portuguese decrees upon Indians in colonial Brazil in Lisbon and Coimbra, Portugal, in the summer of 1966 as a grantee of the Gulbenkian Foundation.

Other Academic Distinctions

At Columbia University, International Fellow, Edward John Noble Leadership Fellow

At Colgate University, Austin Colgate Scholar, Allen-Lasher Prize for Distinction in English Composition

Colgate Washington Study Group

Conferee

Alaska invitee, Regional Conference on Law-Related Education, American Bar Association (Seattle) 1974

Alaska invitee, international seminars on the process of legal acculturation among Eskimos of the Canadian North, International Center of Comparative Criminology (Montreal and Frobisher Bay), 1974

Panelist, Third Annual Alaska Criminal Justice Conference (Eagle River, Alaska), 1974

Keynoter, Lawyers Panel, Second Conference on Justice in the Bush (Minto, Alaska), 1974

Magistrates Advisory Committee of the Alaska State Supreme Court, 1973

Magistrate Training Program (Bethel and Nome, Alaska), 1972

Symposium of Paraprofessionalism and Bush Justice, 23rd Alaska Science Conference (College, Alaska), 1972

Panelist, "Quality of Justice in Bush Alaska, A Review of Recent Developments and Improvements," Second Annual Criminal Justice Conference, Alaska Methodist University (Anchorage), September, 1972

First Legal Services Colloquim (Vail, Colorado), 1969

First Graduate Student American Assembly (Arden House), 1968

Inter-American University Foundation Program in Developmental Policy for Brazilian Students (Harvard), 1968

Professional Memberships

Member: State Bar Associations of New Mexico and New York
American Bar Association
Organization of Paralegal Educators
Law and Society Association

Personal

Born: October 21, 1942

Address: Institute of Social, Economic, and Government Research
University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Language Qualifications

Speak Portuguese
Working use of Spanish

Professional Publications

1974

"Conciliation and Arbitration in the Native Village and the Urban Ghetto," (with Arthur E. Hippler), Judicature 58,5:228-235.

"Bicultural Legal Education for Native Americans," Law in American Society, Journal of the National Center for Law-Focused Education, Vol. 3, No. 2, May, 1974, pp. 18-21.

"Wedding U.S. Law to Eskimo Tradition," (with Arthur E. Hippler), Juris Doctor 4,4:40-44.

"The Changing Legal Culture of the North Alaska Eskimos," (with Arthur E. Hippler), Ethos 2,2:171-188.

"Bilingual Legal Education," reprinted in Dr. Merwin Deever, ed., American Indian Education (anthology of articles from Vols. 1-12, Journal of American Indian Education), Bureau of Educational Research and Services, College of Education, Arizona State University, 1974, pp. 115-121.

1973

"Bilingual Legal Education," Journal of American Indian Education, January 1973, Vol. 12, No. 2, 3-10.

"Native Paralegals and Culture Change in Alaska," distributed by National Clearing House for Legal Services, Clearing House No. 9995.

"Traditional Northern Eskimo Law Ways and their Relationship to Contemporary Problems of Bush Justice," (with Arthur E. Hippler), ISEGR Occasional Paper #10, Fairbanks: Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska.

"Summary of Traditional Athabascan Law Ways and Their Relationship to Contemporary Problems of Bush Justice," (with Arthur E. Hippler), Alaska Bar Brief 2,5:5 and 2,6:3.

"Paralegals in the Bush," (with Arthur E. Hippler), UCLA-Alaska Law Review, 85-102, Vol. 3, No. 1, Fall.

Professional Publications (cont'd.)

1972

"Athabascan Law Ways and Their Relationship to Contemporary Problems of Bush Justice," in Occasional Paper #7, Fairbanks: Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska.

"Legal Education in Navajo High School," Open Forum Clearinghouse Review, Vol. V, No. 9, p. 503, January.

The Law of the People: Dine Bibee Hazaanii, A Bicultural Approach to Legal Education for Navajo Students, (four vols.), Ramah, New Mexico, Ramah Navajo High School Press.

From Navajo Land: The White Trader System (with Richard Reichbardt, Esq.), (accepted by Scanlan's Magazine, 1972) published in Law of the People, Ramah, New Mexico.

"The Bicultural Legal Education Project at Ramah, New Mexico," Indian Historian, Vol. 5, No. 3., Fall.

1970

"Marginal Urban Communities in Latin American and United States Aid Policy," David Smith, ed., Prospects for Latin America, New York: The International Fellows Series, Columbia University.

1969

The Squatters' Rights of Favelados, Centrol Intercultural de Documentacion, Cuaderno No. 32 (Mexico), 1969; also included as an article in Ciencias Economicas e Sociais, Vol. 3, No. 2 (San Paulo, Brazil), 1970.

Contributor to Hunger Why?, American Friends' Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1967

"The Government, Research and the Integrity of the Scholar," International Studies Quarterly, Vol. XI, No. 3, September.

Publications in Press

"Action Plan for Village Justice", (draft distributed by the Clearinghouse Review), Clearinghouse No. 11, 919, March, 1974.

"Stock, Corporations and the Native Land Claims Settlement." University of Alaska: Center for Northern Educational Research, 1975.

"Comparative Analysis of the ABA Standards in Light of Attendant Problems in Bringing Justice Services to Rural Alaska Natives," Alaska State Court System, 1975.

Publications in Press (cont'd.)

"Navajos as Paralegals: Advocates Who Listen" (with Norman Ration), University of Arizona Law Review, 1975.

"The Extralegal Forum and Legal Power, the Dynamics of the Relationship," (in collection of papers delivered at the AAAS Conference, 1974), University of Texas, 1975.

Alaska Natives and the Law (with Frank Barthel and Pat McDearmon) (four volumes), 1975.

Publications in Preparation

Southwestern Eskimo Law Ways and Their Relationship to Bush Justice, 1975.

Southeastern Indian Law Ways and Their Relationship to Bush Justice, 1975.

Reader on Bush Justice, 1975.

Casebook of Village Council Records from Eskimo and Indian Village in Alaska, 1975.

Village Councils and Native Community Control of Justice in Alaska, Law Note, American Journal of Comparative Law, 1975.

Casebook on Favela Law, 1975.

Eskimos and Their Councils: New Trends from Old, UCLA-Alaska Law Review, 1975.

Papers Delivered

"The Extralegal Forum and Legal Power, the Dynamics of the Relationship--Other Pipelines," American Association for Advancement of Science, San Francisco Meeting, February, 1974.

"Extralegal Forums and Legal Power: The Dynamics of the Relationship in Alaska and Other Places," First Anthropology in Alaska Conference, Anchorage, Alaska, March, 1974.

"Bicultural Legal Education for Native Americans and Others," Law in American Society, Third Annual Conference on Law-Focused Education, Chicago, April, 1974.

"Advocacy in the Bush: New Directions and Alternatives," Keynote address, Panel on Lawyers, Second Conference on Justice in the Bush, Minto, Alaska, June, 1974. Clearinghouse Review No. 12, 997 (1974).

Research Manuscripts

1975

Airlines and Alaska: The Ever Weakening Thread, paper prepared for Ralph Nader and Alaska PIRG.

1974

Report to the Chief Justice, recommendations for reform of the court system in rural Alaska, unpublished.

"Final Report, Emmonak Conciliation Board, A Model for a New Legal Process for Small Villages in Alaska," report of National Science Foundation project prepared for presentation to the Alaska State Supreme Court, unpublished.

A Public Interest Research Group in Alaska, Center for Study of Responsive Law (Ralph Nader), unpublished.

1973

Research Design and Comments on Citizens Consumer Complaint Center Proposal, Center for Study of Responsive Law (Ralph Nader), unpublished.

Co-authored with Arthur E. Hippler, ISEGR, Working Papers, Application of the conclusions of the American Bar Association on Standards for Criminal Justice to Bush Justice in Alaska, unpublished paper prepared for Justice John Dimond (retired), Comparative Analysis Project of the Alaska State Court System, March 20.

Bush Justice: Sentencing Reforms, a Role for the Council. Draft prepared for the Alaska Supreme Court and Alaska Division of Corrections.

1972

Informal Instructions for Defendants in the Magistrates Court. Paper prepared for magistrate training session in Bethel and Nome, Alaska.

Notes on Representation of Native Clients. Paper prepared for the Alaska State Public Defender Agency.

Cross-Cultural Videotapes for Magistrates, co-authored with Arthur E. Hippler, ISEGR. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration application, September.

Cultural Alternatives in Correction, co-authored with Arthur E. Hippler, ISEGR. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration application, September.

"Promise for Reform Recommendations," co-authored with Arthur E. Hippler, ISEGR. Letter to the Alaska Supreme Court, outline of verbal presentation to the court, November 14.

Frank Barthel
340 E. 2nd Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1974 to present

Employed by Alaska Legal Services as a Legal Education Curriculum Specialist to develop a six-unit legal education curriculum for Native students in rural Alaska.

Consultation with the Editor of a Native Land Claims Textbook sponsored by the Alaska Native Foundation.

Will give two workshops on legal education for secondary teachers at the Alaska Education Association convention in March.

Participating in a committee on how an Alaskan Native student, who is attending school in the city, can cope with prejudice in the schools and the urban environment.

1971-1974

Social Studies Teacher
Bethel Regional High School
Bethel, Alaska, 99559

In the Spring of 1972, I instituted a Native Land Claims Class. The program became a two semester program which offered an elementary survey of the Land Settlement; then a more advanced level of understanding for those students who wish to go further. In the future high schools will have to teach environmental law and land resource management courses along with business and corporate courses in order for people to protect their land and financial resources.

I initiated a Work Study program at the High School so that students would work at the elementary school, hospital, laboratory, dental clinic teen counseling center, radio station, fire station, day care center and receiving home.

I wrote and received two grants from the Indian Education Act. One grant was to video tape a Native Land Claims Course, presented and produced by Bethel Regional High School Students. The second grant was to have eighteen students attend business management seminars presented in six villages by the Kuskokwim Community College.

1973	Taught a Native Land Claims Class at Kuskokwim Community College to a select group of students, some of whom were on the land selection committees in their villages. Part of the program was to bring in people with expertise in certain areas (consturction, business management, law, environmental protection) to present a realistic picture for those interested in development.
1969-1970	Social Studies Teacher Pageland High School Pageland, South Carolina

OTHER TRAINING

1973-1974	Attended numerous meetings here in Bethel and Anchorage (Alaska Foundation of Natives convention, Alaska Council of Village Presidents meetings, Calista.)

EDUCATION

1968	Graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with a BA with Honors in Political Science
1971-1972	Received from the University of Alaska 5 graduate credit hours for Secondary Curriculum Development
1972	University of Alaska; summer school in education
1973	Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina; summer school in education.

R E S U M E

PATRICIA E. MC DEARMON

Education

1968	Mount St. Agnes College, Baltimore, Md; B.A., Speech and Hearing Therapy
1970	Old Dominion University; summer school in Education
1971	University of Alaska, Anchorage; summer school in Education

Professional Experience

1974 - present	Primary Curriculum Developer, Legal Education Project, Alaska Legal Services Corporation
1973-74	Bethel, Alaska, taught first grade
1972-73	Bethel, Alaska, Special Education
1971-72	Shishmaref, Alaska, Taught grades 2,3,4
1970-71	Anchorage, Alaska, substitute teacher
1969-70	St. Mary's, Alaska, taught second grade
1968-69	St. Mary's, Alaska, taught fifth grade

Personal

Born: March 1, 1945

Address: 1627 W. 32nd #50
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Time Frame

Months 1, 2 and 3 (July, August and September)

Staff will:

1. Edit, revise, redraft and publish legal education materials.

2. Plan and conduct workshop for Legal Services attorneys who will act as backup persons to bush teachers at conclusion of project.

3. Plan and conduct workshop at Anchorage Community College for bush teachers residing in Anchorage for summer.

4. As an outgrowth of foregoing two workshops, staff will develop outline for bush regional workshops to be conducted in rural locations during school year 1975-76.

Months 4, 5 and 6 (October, November, December)

Staff will:

1. Disseminate printed curriculum to rural schools.

2. Conduct regional teacher workshops in cooperation with Bureau of Indian Affairs, State Operated Schools and Alaska State Department of Education in Kotzebue, Bethel and Ft. Yukon to instruct teachers in use of materials.

3. Adapt curriculum for application to audio and video cassette use.

Months 7, 8 and 9 (January, February and March)

Staff will:

1. Conduct regional teacher workshops in Cold Bay, Barrow, Dillingham and Sitka.

2. Provide ongoing assistance statewide to teachers in use of legal education curricula.

3. Curriculum specialist will commence production of audio-video cassettes.

Months 10, 11 and 12 (April, May and June)

1. Provide ongoing backup assistance statewide to teachers in use of legal education curricula.

2. Disseminate audio-video curricula materials to schools and assist teachers in their application.

3. Evaluate effectiveness of project.

Bicultural Legal Education

BUDGET

100	**Personnel**		
101	Attorney-project director (12 months x $2,000)	$24,000	
102	Secondary school curriculum specialist (12 months x $1,890)	22,680	
103	Primary school curriculum specialist (12 months x $1,890)	22,680	
104	Communications Specialist (6 months x $2,000)	12,000	
105	Secretary (12 months at $1,100)	13,200	
	TOTAL		$94,560
200	**Employer Contribution/Employee Benefits**		
201	Attorney-project director	$ 1,651	
202	Secondary school curriculum specialist	1,614	
203	Primary school curriculum specialist	1,614	
204	Communications specialist	1,230	
205	Secretary	1,302	
	TOTAL		$ 7,411
300	**Consultants**		
400	**Travel**		
401	Staff (3)	$ 4,145	
	TOTAL		$ 4,145
500	**Per Diem**		
501	Staff (3)	$ 1,260	
	TOTAL		$ 1,260

600	Office Expenses		
601	Rent	$ 7,800	
602	Consumable supplies $60/month	720	
603	Postage $30/month	360	
604	Telephone expense $100/month	1,200	
605	Copy service $50/month	600	
	TOTAL		$ 10,680
700	Equipment		
701	Typewriter rental $25/month	$ 300	
702	Sony TC 55 cassette recorder $150	150	
	TOTAL		$ 450
800	Staff - Inservice Training		
900	Equipment - Instructional		
901	Textbook printing	$42,570	
902	50 Audio cassettes (90 min.) $4 each	200	
903	100 Video cassettes (30 min.) $30 each	3,000	
	TOTAL		$ 45,770
1100	Indirect Costs		
1101	3% of $164,275		$ 4,928
	GRAND TOTAL		$169,203

AFN, INC./JOHNSON-O'MALLEY FY-76 APPLICATION

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION BY LINE ITEM

100 PERSONNEL

101 Attorney/Project Director

This person must be an attorney who has had extensive background and experience in Alaska Native legal problems, and in the development of legal education curricula. The individual should have an understanding of the traditional law ways of Alaska Eskimo and Indian people. He will be able to organize the work of this project and see that the objectives are met in a timely manner. He will be responsible for all staff work in the project and be responsible for the filing of all records and reports required. He will account for all funds expended and materials purchased during the project.

102 Secondary school curriculum specialist-teacher

This person must be an accredited teacher of secondary education who has had experience teaching in rural Alaska. He must be aware of the need for delivery of legal education to Native students and have a sincere desire to do so. He will evaluate the curricula developed in 1974, take part in editing, revising and redrafting final curricula prior to publication. He will participate as an instructor of secondary education teachers in teacher workshops.

103 Elementary school curriculum specialist-teacher

This person must be an accredited teacher of elementary education who has had experience teaching in rural Alaska. He must be aware of the need for delivery of legal education to Native students and have a sincere desire to do so. He will evaluate the curricula developed in 1974, take part in editing, revising and redrafting final curricula prior to publication. He will participate as an instructor of secondary education teachers in teacher workshops.

104 Communications specialist

The communications specialist will be responsible for producing audio and video cassettes utilizing the legal education materials. The focus of these teaching aids will be slow and non-readers. This person must understand the cultural differences between Native and non-Native lifestyles and be able to bridge that gap by means of audio and visual communications techniques. He will be employed during the last six months of the project.

105 Secretary

The secretary must possess excellent secretarial skills, complete all reports and curricula at the direction of project staff.

200 EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS/EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A life and health insurance policy is provided for all employees. Figures computed on this line item are based on required tax contributions to salary as well as the health and life insurance policy.

FICA	.0585 x maximum of $14,000
ESC	.0160 x maximum of $10,000
Insurance	.0280 x gross annual salary

300 CONSULTANT/CONTRACTUAL

400 TRAVEL

401 Travel in this line item is to pay air fares for the attorney/project director and curriculum specialists/teachers to each of the following places in order that they may conduct 2 day regional teacher workshops for teachers in the area who will be using the curricula: Cold Bay, Kotzebue, Bethel, Ft. Yukon, Barrow, Dillingham and Sitka. Fares are based on figures provided by The Travel Center, Anchorage, Alaska.

500 PER DIEM

501 Per diem in this line item is to pay 2 days of per diem to each staff member shown in 401 above who will be conducting seven teacher workshops shown in the above listed communities. Per diem is computed at $30 per day x 2 days for each workshop x 3 persons x 7 trips.

600 OFFICE EXPENSES

601 Rent

65¢ sq. ft. x 1,000 sq. ft. x 12 mo. = $7,800.
This figure is a reasonable office rent in Anchorage at this writing. With the tremendous increase in growth in Alaska it is impossible to obtain rental space for a lower per square foot cost.

602 Consumable Office Supplies

$60/mo. This figure is based on present expenditures of Legal Education Project.

603 Postage

$30/mo. This figure is based on present expenditures of Legal Education Project.

604 Telephone

$100/mo. This figure is based on present telephone expense for Legal Education Project. Considerable long distance charges are incurred in this project.

605 Copy Service

$50/mo. This is the average cost of making copies for the project. Legal Education Project presently utilizes copy machines owned by Alaska Legal Services and Rural Alaska Community Action Program and reimburses their costs.

700 EQUIPMENT

701 Typewriter rental

$25/mo. This is the cost for renting an IBM selectric typewriter for the Legal Education Project. Cost of rental is less than the cost of purchasing a new typewriter and carrying maintenance contract thereon.

702 Sony TC 55 Cassette Recorder

$150.00 Price estimated made by Northern Video Systems, Anchorage, Alaska. Necessary for making viceo cassettes

800 STAFF INSERVICE TRAINING

900 EQUIPMENT - INSTRUCTIONAL

901 Textbook printing

Costs are based on estimates provided by State Operated Schools for textbooks and workbooks. They have estimated their cost of printing a 1,000 page set of textbooks to be $9 each copy. It is the intention of this project to provide one set of textbooks for each teacher in elementary school. There are 14,618 elementary school children in Native schools, with a ratio of 20 students for each teacher. Based on that, 730 copies of the elementary school textbook will be required. There are 6,055 secondary Native students in school in Alaska and approximately two-thirds will be studying Social Studies at the same time. It is the intention of this project to provide one text for each

secondary student, therefore approximately 4,000 secondary texts will be needed. Based on the cost estimates provided by S.O.S., we have budgeted $42,570 for publication costs.

4,730 textbooks at $9.00 each $42,570

902 50 Audio Cassettes - 90 minutes

$4.00 each. Price estimate given by Northern Video systems, Anchorage, Alaska.

903 100 Video Cassettes - 30 minutes

$30.00 each. Price estimate given by Northern Video Systems, Anchorage, Alaska. Note: No equipment for recording video tapes is shown in either rental or purchase categories of this budget. A video rover and all necessary equipment is owned by Alaska Legal Services and is available to be used on in-kind basis in the production of these tapes.

1100 INDIRECT COSTS

1101 5% of $164,275 - $8,214

This figure is based on present actual costs of accounting, project direction and administration of Legal Education Project under the sponsorship of Alaska Legal Services.

HAVELOCK AND ASSOCIATES
513 WEST SEVENTH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

JOHN E. HAVELOCK

TELEPHONE
(907) 277-6570

March 13, 1975

Johnson O' alley Review Committee
c/o Alaska Legal Services Corporation
524 West Sixth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

I understand that Alaska Legal Services Corporation is applying to you for renewed funding to continue their Legal Education Project.

It is no secret that the education of rural people in the nature of the American legal system is absolutely necessary and fundamental to the enjoyment of other rights and the exercise of the responsibilities of citizenship. Anything that can be done to move this project forward and to expand its influence in rural Alaska will be enormously helpful to the Native people of Alaska.

I encourage you to continue your support of this worthwhile project.

Sincerely,

John E. Havelock

JEH/mr

3/5/75

We the school Board are interested in a Program for teaching Land Claims courses in our school

Boyd Patterson
Chairman School Board.

Spence Nelson
Chairman of Tom. Committe.

EKWOK. ALASKA

March 5, 1975

Alaska Legal Services
Legal Education Project
Anchorage, Alaska

We have heard about the Legal Education materials you have developed and are testing in Bethel, SElawik, and Fort Yukon.

We want to obtain copies of these materials for our schools. WE hope that you can get funding to make these materials available to all the schools in the state, since there is a very great need for this kind of legal education.

Signed

Joyce Andrew
Annie Chocknok
Evan Chocknok Sr.
Wally Hurst
Wassily Kimun
Peggy Mohr

March 4/75
Portage Creek, Ak.

To Alaska Legal Services

Anchorage, Alaska

From J.O.M. Committee for Portage Creek.
We the parents of children in Portage Creek are interested in having the land claims taught to our Children.
We understand there are materials developed for grades K - 12
And we would like these materials at Portage Creek.

Lena Kapotak
Gregory Bedford
Mary Kapotak
Natalia Wassilie
Bella L. Paul

LAY MEMBERS
KENNETH L. BRADY
LEW M. WILLIAMS, JR.
ROBERT MOSS, SR.
LAW MEMBERS
MICHAEL A. STEPOVICH
EUGENE F. WILES
MICHAEL M. HOLMES
CHAIRMAN, EX OFFICIO
JAY A. RABINOWITZ
CHIEF JUSTICE
SUPREME COURT

Alaska Judicial Council

303 K STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99501

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
R. ELDRIDGE HICKS

March 11, 1975

Dear Johnson O'Malley Review Committee:

The Alaska Judicial Council has a particular interest in bush justice needs in accordance with our general constitutional responsibility to conduct studies for improvements in the administration of justice. Our endeavors in this area to date have included examinations of the deployment of judges into rural areas, a judicial districting proposal, and most recently a study of the disposition of native offenders in rural communities.

In the context of these investigations and studies, we have had an opportunity to become accutely aware of the need for legal education in village schools. I wish to support wholeheartedly your attempt to obtain funds under the Johnson O'Malley Act for publishing copies of texts to be distributed to all village schools, for holding teacher workshops in conjunction with SOS, BIA and others in the use of the material.

If this office can be of any assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

R. Eldridge Hicks

R. Eldridge Hicks
Executive Director

REH/jsh

March 4, 1975

Johnson O'Mally Review Committee

As Mayor of Selawik, I would like to express my opinion toward the Legal Education Program that is being taught in our school. I feel that it should be continu or re-funded for another year.

My reason being that the Students has learned a lot about law and the City Ordenances. The Students now has respect for law. I feel that if the Legal Education Program is continued, the Students will grow up to be respected Citizens of Selawik. The Students will be graduating in a couple of years, It will be them who runs for Council positions. If they learn now, instead of later it would help them and Community.

I would also like to state that on the month of Febuary, the City Council and myself had the law class take over our position for a day. I felt that it would be and experience for them, for in a couple of years from now, It will be them who will be Council Members. As one Student Stated, I have now realized what responsibility the Council has, and what is to be expected from the Council, and am glad, I was prepared for it.

I strongly feel that the Legal Program should be continued for the benifit of our Students and the Community of Selawik.

Allen Ticket

Allen Ticket

cc: Johnston o'mally Review Committee

February 28, 1975

To Johnson O'Malley Review Committee

We have been using the legal education material, Alaska Native and the Law, developed by Alaska Legal Service for four months. Our staff finds the material highly useful and rele ant to the students in the village. As one elementary teacher stated, "for once we have some material that the students can relate to. My students can learn what people do for jobs here in the village then we can talk about what kind of jobs people do in other villages or cities." Another elementary teacher stated, "the activities work and the students can do things rather than being read to. But more important the things they do for activities relate to life in the village. And when we discuss how things were done years ago they can compare that with how things are done now."

On the secondary level the Alaska Native and the law material is being taught to 11th and 12th graders. Besides my excitement and satisfaction with the material and the concept of getting students, at all grade levels, to understand the law and how it relates to them, is the satisfaction of my teacher and his students. Two measures of how the material is receive come to mind. First, is the increase of knowledge of the material as measured by the teacher. During the first semester when the material was first being used, 16 of 23 students were receiving little or no credit and the mean grade score was 48. During the second semester only 2 of 23 students were receiving little or no credit and the reason why one student is receiving little credit is because of lack of attendance. The mean grade score increased from 48 to 76. A second indicationof the use of the material is that some speople in the village are beginning to ask for more police action and following that up to see that the police action is carried through.

I need not explain the great need for this material. I have tried to convey that the material as tested here in Selawik is something the students want to learn, enjoy learning it and are putting their energy into learning the material. However as an educator I must mention that although the material is excellent, there is still a need for some revision. For example, we feel here that the first unit should deal with the old law and social ways then go into the newer ways of dealing with social interaction and law. Although the material the old and new is compared and that is fine. However by starting with the old way we lay a basis for continueing the comparison between the old and the new and try to understand the advantages and disadvantages of both. We can also try to understand why conflicts arise because of the newer ways of doing things.

Also as the writers of the material come each month we have shown them what is working, what methods results in facilitating learning. We also discuss what needs to be revise. But where is the time t revise? We understand the tremdous deadline the writers have been placed under. Programs of this magnitude are staffed by 4-5 times the number then the

staff of the legal education program. Furthermore whereas the legal education staff has one month, to read relevant material, rewrite and create material and methods that apply here, print the material and visit and consult with the users of the material, other programs have several years. The above is one reason why this program should be extended another year. This way the input of the teachers and students who are using the material can be included in the revision. We can also share the ideas of teachers and students from the other two schools under this study. Secondly, what about the Natives who live in the urban areas. One-half of Doyon's population lives in Fairbanks. Six thousand (6,000) natives live in Anchorage. Their problems are different. For example, buying a used car and the contractual arrangements that exist in that situation. What about the social agencies in the cities that deal with natives but who do not always understand the cultural ways of native. Material is needed in order to explain to urban natives how the law can help them. We can also prepare students for what to expect in the cities should they decide to live there. Thirdly, we are going to offer legal education material to older people in the village. We also hope that magistrates in the village would attend those courses.

We are in the business of preparing people to live today. The legal education material is a giant step in that direction.

Sincerely,

James Ede

James Ede
Director of Education

JE/as



NOME PUBLIC SCHOOLS

BOX 131, NOME, ALASKA 99762

January 22, 1975

RECEIVED JAN 2 4 1975

Mr. Gordon Jackson
Alaska Federation of Natives
1675 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I am presently coordinating a legal education survey in conjunction with Alaska Legal Services. The social studies curriculum is being revised to meet the immediate needs of the students, and the 1975-1976 school year will offer classes particularly devoted to legal education in rural Alaska. Therefore, lesson plans and prepared materials from the legal education project would be a valuable resource for our social studies department.

Sincerely,

Ron Gerton

Mr. Ron Gerton
Chairman, Social Studies Dept.
Nome Public Schools

cc: Stephen Conn

OVERALL FINDINGS OF THE SECOND BUSH JUSTICE CONFERENCE

1. That police protection for village people is inferior and in need of improvement.

2. That the importance of fish and game protection to village people is underestimated by State authorities and fish and game laws are unequally applied between sport and subsistence users.

3. That village people do not generally understand the State justice system and the State justice system does not generally understand the village people.

4. That village people do not want their children or elderly removed from the village by the schools, courts or police or other agencies.

5. That participation of village people in virtually all agencies of the justice system is severely lacking.

6. That village life should be governed by village law and custom as much as possible.

7. That progress in the improvement of the bush justice system since December, 1970, has been much too slow.

DATED at Minto, Alaska, this 12th day of June, 1974.

OVERALL FINDING NO. 1

THAT POLICE PROTECTION FOR VILLAGE PEOPLE IS INFERIOR AND IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT

1. Recommendation: that State law enforcement agencies establish a more equitable system of distributing law enforcement personnel throughout rural Alaska.

2. Recommendation: before assignment to a bush area, a State Trooper should be trained in village culture, with adequate continued training provided.

3. Recommendation: that every village have quick and effective access to a State Trooper.

4. Recommendation: that initial training of village police should be in the village of service or a culturally similar village.

5. Recommendation: that local village or city council control be maintained over the village police program.

6. Recommendation: that village police and village constable pay be increased to a professional level by the State.

7. Recommendation: that the number of village police and village constables be substantially increased.

8. Recommendation: that if a village council calls for a trooper, that one be sent immediately.

9. Recommendation: that State Troopers be accompanied by an interpreter wherever language problems for understanding are likely to be met.

OVERALL FINDING NO. 2

THAT THE IMPORTANCE OF FISH AND GAME PROTECTION TO VILLAGE PEOPLE IS UNDERESTIMATED BY STATE AUTHORITIES AND FISH AND GAME LAWS ARE UNEQUALLY APPLIED BETWEEN SPORT AND SUBSISTENCE USERS

1. Recommendation: that the number of fish and game protection officers be substantially increased in village areas.

2. Recommendation: that laws be enacted to ban airplane hunting and trapping since and where it conflicts with the subsistence harvest by village people.

3. Recommendation: that fish and game enforcement powers be placed within a village community wherever possible.

OVERALL FINDING NO. 3

THAT VILLAGE PEOPLE DO NOT GENERALLY UNDERSTAND THE STATE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THE STATE JUSTICE SYSTEM DOES NOT GENERALLY UNDERSTAND THE VILLAGE PEOPLE

1. Recommendation: that every State agency should develop bilingual educational materials to explain how they work to village people.

2. Recommendation: that legal and other public notices to bush villages be simple, clear, and bilingual so that they can be understood.

3. Recommendation: that the justice system provide training to afford every village with at least one native person educated to work in criminal and civil law.

4. Recommendation: that each village council receive from either the troopers, or the district attorney, information as to the disposition of all cases coming from their village.

5. Recommendation: that more civil and criminal trials be held in all villages.

6. Recommendation: that all agencies respond to each inquiry or protest from a village community, and in each case where that agency cannot solve the problem, that they give specific information of what must be done, and who must be turned to.

7. Recommendation: that all judges be encouraged to gain better understanding of village people by spending increased time in village communities.

OVERALL FINDING NO. 4

THAT VILLAGE PEOPLE DO NOT WANT THEIR CHILDREN OR ELDERLY REMOVED FROM THE VILLAGE BY THE SCHOOLS, COURTS, POLICE OR OTHER AGENCIES

1. Recommendation: that State and Federal laws, regulations, policies and programs in and for the villages be comprehensively reviewed and changed to insure the protection and fostering of family relationships and cultural values in the villages including:

a) secondary education and training in the villages,

b) care for the mentally ill, physically handicapped and the elderly in need of their home community,

c) adequate social and family counseling services in the villages to prevent the breakdown of family units,

d) foster, adoption and group homes in the villages for the care of children in need, and

3) village participation and approval in all decisions involving removal of children from their home and community environment.

OVERALL FINDING NO. 5

THAT PARTICIPATION OF VILLAGE PEOPLE IN VIRTUALLY ALL AGENCIES OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IS SEVERELY LACKING

1. Recommendation: every village should have at least one paid person who works with the Division of Corrections to supervise local young people and adults who get in trouble with the law.

2. Recommendation: that all phases of State Trooper personnel standards be reviewed for cultural bias and any standards that unfairly restricts participation of village people in the Trooper program be abolished.

3. Recommendation: that the State Legislature fund Public Defender services in second class cities.

4. Recommendation: that the State or regulated business provide funds to bring people to the administrative hearings that effect them.

5. Recommendation: that initial training of village police should be in their village or a culturally similar village.

6. Recommendation: that village council control be maintained over the village police program.

7. Recommendation: that all qualified Alaskan Native applicants be hired as State Troopers until a fair level of Native participation is reached.

8. Recommendation: that the Alaska State Troopers should actively recruit Native people and fully implement their affirmative action program.

9. Recommendation: that the justice system provide training to afford every village with at least one Native person educated

to work in criminal and civil law.

10. Recommendation: that all State programs in the villages funded by Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds, especially discretionary funds from the Indian desk, be defined, approved and monitored by specifically appointed village people from areas that will benefit from these programs.

11. Recommendation: that Alaska Legal Services Corporation Board of Directors decentralize their overall program delivery and establish offices in Kodiak, Kotzebue and Barrow.

12. Recommendation: that all administrative agencies in the State and Federal government take all action necessary to insure the full participation of the people affected by their actions.

13. Recommendation: that legal and other public notices to bush villages be simple, clear, and bilingual so that they can be understood.

14. Recommendation: that all notices be given so that they reach the people, and that radio and tv be used more often to give these notices.

15. Recommendation: that administrative hearings and proceedings be held in the village to be affected.

16. Recommendation: that village people be appointed to policy making positions on all agencies that affect them.

17. Recommendation: that all complaints and requests from village residents be acted upon even though they might not meet strict formal requirements, and that where additional information is needed to determine the exact nature of the complaint or request that the agency do whatever follow-up is necessary to insure com-

18. Recommendation: that liquor licenses issued to unincorporated areas be revokable upon request by a majority of the residents of the area without those residents having to first organize a municipal government.

19. Recommendation: that the Alaska Bar Association be encouraged to establish a voluntary section to provide hearing officers to second class cities to preside over hearings, required by law to be held, when the city does not have the ability to otherwise obtain a hearing officer.

20. Recommendation: that all State regulatory agencies guarantee village input into agency decisions by visiting the villages, and making the villages' needs and wishes known to the decision body.

21. Recommendation: that legislation be enacted to enable a Native village to vote dry and enforce such legislation against residents of the village, visitors and any carrier who knowingly transports liquor into the village in violation of this legislation.

22. Recommendation: that all phases of city police personnel standards be reviewed for cultural bias and any standards that unfairly restricts participation of village people in the city police program be abolished.

23. Recommendation: that all qualified Alaskan Native applicants be hired as city police until a fair level of Native participation is reached.

24. Recommendation: that the city police should actively recruit Native people and fully implement their affirmative action

OVERALL FINDING NO. 6

THAT VILLAGE LIFE SHOULD BE GOVERNED BY VILLAGE LAW AND CUSTOM AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE

1. Recommendation: that a study of an independent system of State Police for rural Alaska be undertaker, and new service and personnel standards for rural Alaska be evaluated.

2. Recommendation: that the Department of Community and Regional Affairs should provide attorneys residing in regional village areas to work with villages and help them codify their customary and traditional laws.

3. Recommendation: that customary law, such as adoption and inheritance laws, be recognized within the State justice system and applied where desirable.

4. Recommendation: that existing, local judicial bodies, such as village councils, be funded and supported by the legislature through the State judicial system.

5. Recommendation: that, where desired by a village, experimental bodies such as conciliation councils should be encouraged and funded by the legislature, through the judicial system.

OVERALL FINDING NO. 7

THAT PROGRESS IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE BUSH JUSTICE SYSTEM SINCE DECEMBER, 1970, HAS BEEN MUCH TOO SLOW

1. Recommendation: that the court system is commended for establishing the service unit.

2. Recommendation: that the Alaska Supreme Court is commended for its sensitivity to problems of village people.

3. Recommendation: that the State Legislature is commended for establishing the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

4. Recommendation: that the establishment of legal offices in Dillingham, Nome and Bethel is commended.

5. Recommendation: that much else of substance is the recommendations of the First Bush Justice Conference remains undone and that the executive, judicial and legislative branches of the State should take quick and positive action to carry out the resolutions of that conference.

6. Recommendation: that the Department of Public Safety is commended for establishing a village constable training program.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

A. RESOLVED THAT a committee of Alaska Legal Services, Alaska Public Defender Agency, Department of Law, Alaska Federation of Natives and other interested agencies be organized to draft proposed legislation and take positive action including adoption of regulation and new agency policies upon prior consultation with the Second Bush Justice Conference Monitoring Committee and other village organization to implement the recommendations of this conference.

B. WHEREAS, the Second Bush Justice Conference in Minto initiated judicial and administrative leaders to the unique problems of rural villages,

WHEREAS, this conference and its participating agencies exist to solve these problems,

RESOLVED THAT within one year three conferences similar to the Minto Conference be held in remote villages to deal specifically with the problems in the villages in which the conferences are held.

C. WHEREAS, the Second Bush Justice Conference has adopted many recommendations and

WHEREAS, a Monitoring Committee is necessary to secure the implementation of these recommendations,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT an interim Monitoring Committee be established with the following membership:

Phillip Guy
Nick Gregory
Gordon Jackson
Brenda Itta
Mitch Lomenticff

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT this interim committee secure funding for a permanent committee fairly representing all rural regions.

D. WHEREAS, the people of Minto have very graciously acted as hosts for the Second Bush Justice Conference, by providing a meeting place and sleeping facilities for the conferees; and

WHEREAS, the women of Minto have worked many hours to cook and have provided outstanding meals for the conferees during the entire three-day sessions; and

WHEREAS, the Minto dancers have honored the conference by performing and entertaining the conferees; and

WHEREAS, the citizens of Minto, by their individual participation, contributed immensely to better communication between all the participants,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Second Bush Justice Conference that a proclamation of appreciation be endorsed by this body on behalf of the people of Minto.

E. WHEREAS, many problems of urban Native people were brought up at the Second Bush Justice Conference,

WHEREAS, these problems are of major concern to all persons and agencies involved in the Second Bush Justice Conference,

RESOLVED THAT within one year an urban Native Justice Conference be held similar to the Bush Justice Conference in Minto.

F. WHEREAS, the United States Civil Rights Commission invested much time, effort and funds in providing a representative for the Second Bush Justice Conference in Minto,

WHEREAS, DON STOCKS, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission representative, contributed a great deal to the discussions at the Second Bush Justice Conference,

RESOLVED THAT the Second Bush Justice Conference commends the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and Don Stocks for their involvement in the Conference and encourage their further activity in solving the problems of "Bush Justice" in Alaska.

MINTO RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recommendation: that the Superior Court appoint a Juvenile Intake Aide at Minto who would be provided with court system funds to pay for necessary phone calls to the Juvenile Intake Office and Superior Court Judge handling children's matters.

2. Recommendation: that the letter and Fish and Game laws and regulations of the State of Alaska be rigidly enforced in the Minto area for the protection and benefit of both the residents of Minto and its visitors, and that Minto residents be employed in such enforcement with authority and back-up from the State of Alaska.

3. Recommendation: that the rules of the Village Council of Minto be rigidly enforced with fairness to all, with special attention to the restricted parking on the road down to the river at the east end of Minto.

4. Recommendation: that the U.S. Public Health Services repair and maintain the water and sewer system which it installed in Minto.

5. Recommendation: that the Alaska Transportation Commission actively seek a resident of Minto to operate a bus line on the Minto-Fairbanks highway, and provide all the expertise necessary for the village applicant to comply with the State requirements of a bus line.

6. Recommendation: that since the FAA presently allocates funds for maintenance of the air strip in the uninhabited site of Old Minto, it is recommended that the FAA transfer this maintenance budget to the heavily utilized air strip at the Village of New

Minto, and actively seek and pay residents of the village to bring the air strip to safety standards and provide all season maintenance.

7. Recommendation: that the U.S. Postal Service seek and utilize every possible avenue for providing Minto with surface mail delivery over the Fairbanks-Minto highway, including a contract with the bus line operating scheduled service on the Fairbanks-Minto route when such a line is established, and which contract will supplement or possibly even replace the present air mail contract which now provides mail delivery to Minto only twice a week.

Second Justice in the Bush Conference, June 9-12, 1974----Minto, Alaska

Funding by Alaska Humanities Forum, Alaska Native Foundation and State Economic Opportunity Division, Department of Community and Regional Affairs

Project Director: Loyette Goodell

Master of Ceremonies: Francis L. Flavin

Advisory Committee:

Stephen Conn, Esq.
Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research
University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska

Eric Treisman, Esq.
Deputy Director
Alaska Legal Services Corporation
Fairbanks, Alaska

William Timme, Esq.
Doyon, Ltd.
527 Third Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska

Michael C. Harper
Executive Director
Rural Alaska Community Action Program
Drawer 412 ECB
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Participants and Representatives:

Court System:

Supreme Court:

Honorable Jay A. Rabinowitz, Chief Justice
941 Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska

Honorable Robert C. Erwin, Associate Justice
941 Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska

Superior Court:

Honorable Thomas B. Stewart, Presiding Judge
First District
Pouch U
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Honorable Victor D. Carlson, Judge
First District
Box 910
Sitka, Alaska 99835

Honorable Gerald J. Van Hoomissen, Judge
Fourth District
604 Barnette Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

District Court:

Honorable Hugh H. Connelly, Presiding Judge
Fourth District
604 Barnette St.
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Honorable Hartley Crosby, Judge
First District
State Capitol Room 513
Pouch U
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Honorable Nora Guinn, Judge
Fourth District
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Honorable Ethan B. Windahl, Judge
Second District
Box 431
Nome, Alaska 99762

Magistrates:

William Nix, Supervisor
731 I Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Hilma K. Shavings
Nunivak Island
Mekoryuk, Alaska 99630

R. Eldridge Hicks
Executive Director
Alaska Judicial Council
941 Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Honorable Philip Guy
Member of the Board
Alaska Legal Services Corp.
Kwethluk, Alaska 99621

Honorable Lawrence D. Petersen
House of Representatives
Box 14
Ft. Yukon, Alaska 99740

Honorable John Sackett
Alaska State Senate
Box 65
Galena, Alaska 99741

Kaarina Abel Health Educator
U.S. Public Health Service
528 Fifth Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Pat Alouia
Juvenile Intake Officer
Division of Corrections
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Lena Andree
Alcohol Counselor
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Laura Bernard
Director of Community Liaison
Alaska State Operated Schools
650 W. Intern'l Road
Anchorage, Alaska

Joe Curran
Paralegal Aide
Alaska Legal Services Corp.
Box 40
Nome, Alaska 99762

Jacqueline Dailey
Program Specialist for
RuralCAP
Drawer 412 E.C.B.
Anchorage, Alaska

Frank Dalley
Northern Region Social Services
Supervisor
Alaska Division of Family &
Children Services
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Quentin DeBoer
Commissioner, Alaska
Transportation Commission
338 Denali St.
Anchorage, Alaska

James Doogan
Director, Alcoholic
Beverage Control Board
800 E Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Tom Duncan
Coordinator for KUAC
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Richard Edwards
Commissioner, Alaska Public
Utilities Commission
338 Denali St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Eileen Ewan Director of the Aging
Program
Copper Valley
Copper Center, Alaska 99573

Loyette Goodell
Assistant Director
Alaska Legal Services Corp.
524 W. 6th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska

Terry Hanson
Police Specialist
Criminal Justice Planning Agency
Pouch A J
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Michael Harper
Executive Director
Rural Alaska Community
Action Program
Drawer 4412 E.C.B.
Anchorage, Alaska

Bob Hannman
Regional Supervisor
Alaska Department of Fish
and Game
1300 College Rd.
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Arthur Hippler
Institute of Social, Economic
and Governmental Research
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Michael B. Jones
Director, State Economic
Opportunity Division
Department of Community
and Regional Affairs
Pouch B
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Walter Jones
Chief Probations & Parole
Divisions of Corrections
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Jeff Kennedy
Coordinator of KUAC
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska

Roger Lang
President, American Federation
of Natives
1675 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bill Mailer
Program Administrator
Social Services, Alaska Division
of Family and Children Services
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Donald L. McQueen
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Public Safety
Pouch N-State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Roger Meltvedt
Supervisor for the Labor Law
Compliance Division of the
Department of Labor
1514 Cushman St. Room 205
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Mike Ration
Administrative Director of
Dinebeiina Nahulna Be
Agaditahe
Window Rock, Arizona 86515

Corporal Charles Reed
Department of Public Safety
Office of the Commissioner
Pouch N-State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Lou Reese
Bethel Intake Officer
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Jackie Saffel
Paralegal
Alaska Legal Services Corp.
510 2nd Ave. Suite 230
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

John Shively
Executive Vice President
Alaska Federation of Natives
1675 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Donald Stocks
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
1121 Vermont Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20425

George Van Wyhe
Regional Supervisor
Sport Fish Division
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game
1300 College Road
Fairbanks, Alaska

Bill Vaudrin
Executive Director
Alaska Human Rights Commission
2457 Arctic Blvd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Bruce Abramson, Esq.
Vista Attorney
Alaska Legal Services Corp.
Nome, Alaska

James Blair, Esq.
President of Alaska Bar Association
330 Wendell St. Suite 4
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Warren Christianson, Esq.
Member of the Board
Alaska Legal Services Corp.
Sitka, Alaska 99835

Steve Cline
Alaska Public Defender Agency
Fairbanks, Alaska

Conald Clocksin, Esq.
Deputy Director
Alaska Legal Services Corp.
315 Fifth St.#8
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Stephen Conn, Esq.
Institute of Social,Economic and
Governmental Research
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

George Edwards, Esq.
VISTA Attorney
Box 40 Nome, Alaska 99762

Frances M. Flavin, Esq.
Executive Director
Alaska Legal Services Corporation
524 W. Sixth Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

David H. Getches, Esq.
Native American Rights Fund
1506 Broadway
Boulder, Colorado 80302

No[illegible]an Gorsuch, Esq.
A[illegible]orney General
State of Alaska
Pouch K
Juneau, Alaska 99801

James Grandjean, Esq.
Alaska Legal Services Corporation
524 W. 6th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

John Hedland, Esq.
1016 W. Sixth Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Birt Hirsch, Esq.
Association on American
Indian Affairs
432 Park Ave. South
New York, N.Y. 10016

Stanley Howitt, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General
Consumer Protection Division
Department of Law
360 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Jay "Randy" Luffberry, Esq.
Assistant District Attorney
1001 4th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Richard Madson, Esq.
Member of the Board
Alaska Legal Services Corp.
543 3rd Ave. Room 210
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

John Reese, Esq.
Deputy Director
Alaska Legal Services Corporation
524 W. 6th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Lewis Schnapper
Supervising Attorney
Alaska Legal Services Corporation
Box 73
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Herb Soll, Esq.
Executive Director
Alaska Public Defender Agency
831 1/2 W. 4th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

James Vollentine, Esq.
Member of the Board
Cook Inlet Region Inc.
Alaska Legal Services Corporation
524 W. 6th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Beverly Cutler
Research Attorney for
Alaska Judicial Council
940 4th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Abel Akpik
Point Lay, Alaska 99790

Benny Albert
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Evelyn Alexander
Minto, Alaska 99758

Floyd Alexander
Minto, Alaska 99758

Jim Alexander
Minto, Alaska 99758

Johnnie Alfred
Minto, Alaska 99758

Katherine Attla
Huslia, Alaska 99746

Jim Allen Aveoganna
Wainwright, Alaska 99782

Bill Barr
Shishmaref, Alaska 99772

Eddie Bergman
Allakaket, Alaska 99720

David Bodfish
Wainwright, Alaska 99782

Richard Carrol
Ft. Yukon, Alaska 99740

Mrs. Hanna Carter
Minto, Alaska 99758

Jannah Carter
Minto, Alaska 99758

Ron Carter
Minto, Alaska 99758

Clarence Charlie
Minto, Alaska 99758

Crerosy Charlie
Minto, Alaska 99758

Fabian Charlie
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Geraldine Charlie
Minto, Alaska 99758

Lige Charlie
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Linda Charlie
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Mabel Charlie
Minto, Alaska 99758

Martha Charlie
Minto, Alaska 99758

Neil Charlie
Minto, Alaska 99758

Robert Charlie
Minto, Alaska 99758

Susie Charlie
Minto, Alaska 99758

Wilford Charlie
Minto, Alaska 99758

Ester Combs
Cook Inlet Native Assoc.
3350 Commercial Dr.
Anchorage, Alaska

James Croll
Bethel Broadcasting Co.
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Mitch Dementieff
Nenana, Alaska 99760

Andy Edger
City Manager
Bethel, Alaska

Isaac Edmond
Minto, Alaska 99758

Walter Edmond Edward
Minto, alaska 99758

Lucy Finnesand
Copper Center, Alaska 99573

Alfred Frank
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Anna Frank
Minto, Alaska 99758

Arthur Frank
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Ellen Frank
Minto, Alaska 99758

Lucy Frank
Minto, Alaska 99758

Richard Frank
Minto, Alaska 99758

Edward Gologergen
Mayor
Savoonga, Alaska 99769

Nancy Gray
Point Lay, Alaska 99790

Paul Gregory-Bethel Broadcasting Co.
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Arthur Haakinson
Ouzinkie, Alaska 99644

Mrs. Mary Halley
Holly Cross, Alaska 99602

Edward Halverson
Tlingit-Haida
Central Council
114 S. Franklin St. Rm. 202
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Danny Hugo
Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska 99721

Harry Hugo
Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska 99721

Chief Andrew Isaac
Dot Lake, Ak.

Brenda Itta
Barrow, Alaska 99723

Gideon James
Arctic Village, Alaska

Andy Jimmy
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Barbara Jimmy
Minto,Alaska 99758

Chuck Jimmy
Minto, Alaska 99758

Dan Jimmy
Minto, Alaska 99758

Peter Jimmy
Minto, Alaska 99758

Steven Jimmy
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Susie Jimmy
Minto, Alaska 99758

Adam John
Box 3-242 E.C.B.
Anchorage Alaska

Mrs. Elsie John
Minto, Alaska 99758

Peter John
Minto, Alaska 99758

John Jonathan
Minto, alaska 99758

Mrs. Rosie Jonathan
Minto, Alaska 99758

Reggie Joseph
Stevens Village, Alaska 99774

Mrs. Rita Joseph
Alakanuk, Alaska 99554

Mr. Franklin Kaningok
Gambell, alaska 99742

Sam Kito
Executive Director
Doyon Ltd.
527 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Georgianna Lincoln
102 1/2 Lacey St.
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Judy Marquez
Anchorage Daily Times
820 W. 4th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Joseph Martin
Goodnews Bay, Alaska 99589

Joe McGee
Vice Mayor
Galena, Alaska 99741

Tina Monigold
Kodiak Area Native Assoc.
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Bergman Moses
Allakaket, Alaska 99720

R.J. Murran
Hooper Bay, Alaska

Liz Newman
Rampart, Alaska 99767

Alex Panamaroff
Karluk, Alaska

Sylvester Peel
Hydaburg, alaska 99922

Solomon Peter
Minto, Alaska 99758

Reverend Titus Peter
Ft. Yukon, Alaska 99740

Harry Riley
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Josephine Riley
Minto, Alaska 99758

Freeman Roberts
Mayor
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Isabelle Roberts
Minto, Alaska 99758

Marie Roberts
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mr. Wyman Seqevan
Wainwright, Alaska 99782

Henry Shavings Sr.
Mayor
Nunivak Island
Mekoryuk, Alaska 99630

Bergman Silas
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Sarah Silas
Minto, Alaska 99758

Francis Smith
Cook Inlet Native Assoc.
3350 Commercial Dr.
Anchorage, Alaska

Johnathan Soloman
Ft. Yukon, Alaska 99740

George Straughart
Alakanuk, Alaska 99554

Bill Tegoseak
Barrow, Alaska 99723

Mrs. Ann Titus
Minto, Alaska 99758

Charlie Titus, Sr.
Minto, Alaska 99758

Charlotte Titus
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Elsie Titus
Minto, Alaska 99758

Irene Titus
Minto, Alaska 99758

Leo titus
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Matilda Titus
Minto, Alaska 99758

Robert Titus
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Selina Titus
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Verna Titus
Minto, alaska 99758

Virgil Titus
Minto, Alaska 99758

Wilson Titus
Minto, Alaska 99758

Gabriel Tom
Stebbins, Alaska 99671

Tim Towarak
Unalakleet, Alaska 99684

William Trader
Emmonak, Alaska 99581

Aeffie Vent
Huslia, Alaska 99746

Oran Walton
Selawik, Alaska 99770

Willis Walunga
Gambell, Alaska 99742

James Willie
Napakiak, Alaska 99634

Dan Winfrey
Minto, Alaska 99758

Mrs. Lisa Winfrey
Minto, Alaska 99758

Rayfield Murran
Hooper Bay, Alaska

Melvin Charlie
President Tanana Chiefs
Conference
102 1/2 Lacey St.
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

7.14 Legal Edu.
7.147

LAW OFFICES OF
ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
524 WEST SIXTH AVENUE, SUITE 204
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE 272-9431

MAY 7 REC'D

May 4, 1975

RECEIVED
MAY 6 - 1975
DEPT. OF COMMUNITY
AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Mike Harper
Assistant Director
Community and Regional Affairs
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mike,

As you know we have prepared legal education materials which cover consumer law, family law, criminal law, land claims, village government, employment law and the evolution of the legal process in 200 Alaska Eskimo and Indian villages. This six units of material is suitable for introduction into schools from K - 12 and for adult legal education. It has been tested and criticized by teachers, students and villagers in Bethel, Selawik and Fort Yukon. It deals with village problems and deals with customary approaches to law as well as state law. Tim Kennedy and the Skyriver Foundation are developing audiovisual materials to accompany the material.

This material is the first fullblown attempt to develop legal education material which relates both to custom and law for Native American children and adults in Alaska. The single other example of similar material, Navajo legal education materials developed by me and Navajo paralegals at Ramah Navajo High School was evaluated and praised by scholars concerned with the failure of law to relate to the needs of Native Americans and others as follows:

"[It] is unique in developing a basic legal literacy course useful in and outside of the school system. The program is particularly valuable for groups with strong alternative legal traditions, found commonly in developing countries but present in almost all societies. The project not only conveys knowledge (substantive legal competence), but also enhances a critical, evaluative framework for deciding how and why to mobilize legal machinery (psychosocial legal competence)."

From Legal Socialization: Strategies for an Ethical

63 village school applicants

Legality by June Louin Tapp and Felice J. Levine, 27 Stanford Law Review 1, at 68 (November, 1974).

The project for Alaska Natives is superior to the Navajo project. It has won praise from Judge Nora Guinn, the Chief Justice and, most importantly, from Native communities which have learned about or received the materials and the Native magistrates, police and others who have reviewed the materials. The materials are being used by the court interpreter project of the court system.

We attempted to secure funding for the project from Johnson-O'Malley. However, Alaska Legal Services was not able to reapply for a grant to publish the materials for all villages, conduct workshops for teachers and community people, and undertake revision based upon the comments and criticisms of village people who have experienced the materials and evaluated them. Each region has its own special priorities all of which cannot be met by available JOM funding. The State Operated Schools offered to print the materials but now informs us that their budget will be cut. The state Bureau of Indian Affairs was hostile to the project from its inception perhaps because they recognize that legal education can produce a new kind of accountability for all federal and state programs. The Alaska Federation of Natives applied for Indian Education monies to continue the program. However, we have learned that there is no strong support for funding for Alaska Natives on the board from other Indian groups.

Our budgetary needs as spelled out in the enclosed proposal require $43,000 for publication and editing of the books and an additional $86,000 for workshops and backup support for over 200 villages which will be served by the project in the coming school year.

I am well aware that at this late date no state agency can provide all of the funding. However, if even symbolic appropriations can be secured from any state agency, we are prepared to secure the remainder of the funding necessary directly from the Department of the Interior through the Solicitor's Officer or the Department of Education, the American Bar Association or Foundations.

If there is no symbolic commitment to legal education for

Natives from any state agency I have been warned hat no national entity will realize the significance of teaching law to village people.

Legal education is no panacea. However, it speaks directly to the twin problems of delivery of justice services and comprehension of legal process raised again and again by professionals and by Natives at two state conferences on justice in the bush.

If the project does not reach all villages it will gather dust in a closet while confidence in a system of laws and customs erodes in all villages.

Don Clocksin has a copy of three of the units of the material which you can show to agency people.

I would urge any agency who has an interest to realize the positive contribution they will make to Native villages in Alaska, one that will further enhance the reputation of any agency that provides this unique material to Native Americans in Alaska.

I am sure you will do your best to help.

Sincerely,

Stephen Conn
Professor of Law

SC:pb
Encl.

THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

Limited Entry

OLD HARBOR COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE LIMITED ENTRY
P. O. BOX 109
OLD HARBOR, ALASKA 99643

Dear Fellow Fishermen:

We, the Committee to Preserve Limited Entry, consisting of one hundred twenty fishermen, born and raised in the State of Alaska, who live year round in the City of Old Harbor, who's main income consists of salmon fishing, are trying to stop the repeal of Limited Entry for the reasons understated.

As it is well noted that Kodiak Island, and other regions as well, have in the past several years had a sharp decline in the Salmon catch. It seems most strange that people should want more boats and more gear coming into Alaska. Do they want to kill the salmon off completely? As it is, and the way it's going, we will have to take pictures of the salmon to show our grand children what we caught for a living.

It is said that only a few fishermen want to keep Limited Entry so they can control the industry, this is NOT so. These men are trying to preserve a dying industry. An industry that made Alaska the great state it is. It will most certainly die if not for some type of control.

If it is not controlled by Limited Entry, the fish and game will have to step in and control it by closing certain areas and then limiting the fishing time to a couple days and then just a few hours. We have seen this happen in other regions where there are too many units of gear, thus creating a heavy burden on the tax payers of Alaska, who will have to subsidize the many fishermen and their families who's main income is the salmon fishing by Welfare. Money, that could well be used on Education, Roads, and building a better Alaska, will have to be spent on Welfare recipients who have had a poor salmon season due to too many boats, too much gear, and not enough fish.

We do not want this to happen, but if we open our eyes to a few years ahead this could most certainly be a reality if the present law is repealed.

We do not want welfare, we do not want to be a burden to the tax payers. We want to hold our heads high and be proud that we are sons of fishermen, and want to make our living as our forefathers have.

We know from fact that there are many outside fishermen waiting to come to Alaska to fish if it is repealled to take from the State a part of it, to take it's fish, it's money, and it's heritage, leaving nothing.

On the bad years they will not come, they will instead stay home and stay with their present jobs and businesses or just vacation, as many are in it for monetary gains only and will come in the big years such as the one forth coming. They don't spend their money here, they don't raise their children here, they couldn't care less if we the year round Alaskan lives or starves, as long as they can come and take what they can, then go to the south and live good during the cold winter months. They are not concerned about building up a dying Alaskan industry back to what it once was.

When the salmon industry does once again regain it's strength by Limited Entry and other means of restoration, we can foresee allowing more permits to those who want to fish here in Alaska.

People are mislead to beleive that the younger people who want to fish can't and their sons won't be able to fish because of limited entry. There will be no industry for younger fishermen to get into.

Our sport fishing and tourism industry will die if the law is repealled and the law closes the streams to sport fishing due to over harvesting.

Fellow Alaskans, we urge you to open your eyes to the matter before you. It is a serious one and can affect the lives of many Alaskans and the future of our children of Alaska.

We are not a political organization nor do we receive funds to campaign on political matters. We are a group of Alaskan fishermen dedicated to preserve the economy and the heritage of a dying industry in Alaska.

OLD HARBOR COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE LIMITED ENTRY

Ron Berntsen, Chairman

STATE OF ALASKA
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

POUCH KB – JUNEAU 99801

March 8, 1976

The Honorable Frank R. Ferguson
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

Enclosed for your information are samples of the application form and instruction booklet which are being sent to each individual applying for an entry permit for the commercial salmon fisheries of Kotzebue, Norton Sound, the Yukon and the Kuskokwim. The Commission will mail an application and instructions to each fisherman who participated in any of these fisheries as a gear license holder at some time from 1970 to 1975. Also enclosed for your information is a copy of the AYK regulations as adopted by the Commission.

To simplify the application process, the Commission will have qualification points already printed on each individual's application where State records support those points. Applicants may also claim additional points, as the instructions explain.

Applications and instructions will also be available from commercial license vendors, Fish and Game offices, and from those individuals and organizations hired by the Commission to provide application assistance. Application assistance will be provided as practical in each village in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim area affected by limited entry in the salmon fisheries of these districts. The individuals who will be providing assistance will be local persons who are bilingual and who have been trained to provide proper assistance.

If at any time you are in need of information or assistance relating to limited entry, do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Roy A. Rickey
Chairman

RAR:dw
Enclosures

1. 20 AAC 05.220(a) is amended to add the following:

Gear code and annual fees

10 gill net	$20

(Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

2. 20 AAC 05.230(a)(1) is amended to add paragraph P and amend paragraph Y as follows:

P Upper Yukon Area - all drainages and watersheds of the Yukon River upstream of the Bonasila River to the Canadian Border.

Y Lower Yukon Area - all waters between the latitude of Canal Point Light at 63 24' north latitude 162 26' west longitude and 62 north latitude and all drainages and watersheds of the Yukon as far upstream as the Bonasila River.

(Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

3. 20 AAC 05.230(b) is amended to add the following underlined language:

(b) Each administrative area listed in (a)(1) of this section shall include all fresh waters of Alaska draining into the ocean between the points on the coastline which designate the boundaries of the administrative area, unless otherwise provided in the description of the administrative area in (a)(1) of this section.

(Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

4. 20 AAC 05.310(a) is amended to add the following fisheries:

(9) Kuskokwim (W)
gill net fishery

(10) Kotzebue (X)
gill net fishery

(11) Lower Yukon (Y)
gill net fishery

(12) Upper Yukon (P)
gill net fishery
fish wheel fishery

(13) Norton Sound (Z)
gill net fishery

(Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

5. 20 AAC 05.320 is amended to add the following:

(10) Kuskokwim (W)
gill net fishery.....810

(11) Kotzebue (X)
gill net fishery.....214

(12) Lower Yukon (Y)
gill net fishery.....627

(13) Upper Yukon (P)
gill net fishery..... 99

fishwheel fishery.....126

(14) Norton Sound (Z)
gill net fishery.....195
(Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

6. 20 AAC 05.510 is amended to add a new subsection (b) and to appropriately renumber the present subsections:

(b) The application period for entry permits for those fisheries designated in sec. 310 (a)(9)-(13) of this chapter will be from March 10, 1976, until midnight, May 10, 1976. (Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

7. 20 AAC 05.535 is added as a new section:

20 AAC 05.535. APPLICATIONS FOR FISHWHEEL ENTRY PERMITS. Applications will be accepted from fishermen who operated fishwheels commercially between 1960 and 1975 with registration numbers issued to them by the Department of Fish and Game. (Eff. / / Reg. 57)

Authority: AS 16.43.100(b)
AS 16.43.110(a)
AS 16.43.260(a)
AS 16.43.260(d)
AS 16.43.260(e)

8. 20 AAC 05.550 is amended to add the following underlined language:

20 AAC 05.550. ISSUANCE OF ENTRY PERMITS. (a) The commission will issue entry permits to all applicants assigned to priority classifications designated in sec. 600-660 of this chapter as involving significant economic hardship.
(Eff. 12/18/74, Reg. 52; am / / Reg. 57)

9. 20 AAC 05.653 is added as a new section:

20 AAC 05.653. PRIORITY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR THOSE FISHERIES DESIGNATED IN 310(a)(9)-(13) OF THIS CHAPTER. (a) The commission finds that special circumstances (set out in detail in the findings of October 20, 1975 which accompanied the proposed regulations) exist requiring the use of the priority classification system in sec. 656 of this chapter for those fisheries designated in sec. 310(a)(9)-(13) of this chapter.

(b) For each fishery for which a maximum number of entry permits has been established in sec. 320(10)-(14) of this chapter, a point system is used for ranking applicants for entry permits.

(c) A point scale of 0-24 is established.

(d) The commission will assign an applicant to one of 25 priority classifications designated by the numbers 0-24, based on the total points to which his qualifications, as of the qualification date, entitled him under section 656 of this chapter. The greater the degree of hardship the applicant would suffer by exclusion from the fishery, the higher the total number of points. (Eff. / /, Reg. 57)

Authority: AS 16.43.100(a)(1)
AS 16.43.100(a)(2)
AS 16.43.100(a)(6)
AS 16.43.100(b)
AS 16.43.110(a)
AS 16.43.100(b)
AS 16.43.110(a)
AS 16.43.250(a)

10. 20 AAC 05.656 is added as a new section:

20 AAC 05.656. POINT SYSTEM FOR FISHERIES DESIGNATED IN SEC. 310(a)(9)-(13) OF THIS CHAPTER. (a) Past Participation. Up to a maximum of 16 points will be awarded to an applicant for past participation in the fishery applied for based upon the following schedule:

(1) Year fished as a gear license holder*	Schedule (a)**	Schedule (b)**
1975	4	3
1974	3	3
1973	3	3
1972	3	3
1971	2	2
1970	1	2
	16	16

*In the Upper Yukon fishwheel fishery, where gear licenses have not been required, only the operator of a fishwheel in the commercial fishery, as described in sec. 535 of this chapter, may qualify for the points listed in the schedule in this subsection.

**Schedule (a) is to be used in all fisheries designated in sec. 310(a)(9)--(13) except the Kotzebue gill net fishery, for which schedule (b) is to be used.

(2) If unavoidable circumstances exist such that an applicant was unable to participate in the fishery during 1974 or during 1975, the commission will in its discretion award the applicant up to a maximum of 7 points upon a special showing of past participation.

(b) Economic Dependence. Up to a maximum of 8 points will be awarded an applicant for economic dependence on a fishery based on the schedule in this subsection.

(1) Income dependence percentage or non-fishing occupational income based on harvesting the fishery resource while participating as a gear license holder, in the fishery applied for, in 1974 and 1975 is shown in the following schedule:*

Salmon Fishery	Criteria	1975 Points	1974 Points
Kuskokwim (W) gill net fishery	Income dependence percentage in excess of 60%, or non-fishing occupational income less than $3,000.	4	2
	Income dependence percentage in excess of 30%, or non-fishing occupational income less than $6,000.	2	1
Kotzebue (X) gill net fishery	Income dependence percentage in excess of 80%, or non-fishing occupational income less than $2,000.	4	2
	Income dependence percentage in excess of 60%, or non-fishing occupational income less than $4,000.	2	1
Lower Yukon (Y) gill net fishery	Income dependence percentage in excess of 60%, or non-fishing occupational income less than $3,000.	4	2

Lower Yukon (Y) gill net fishery	Income dependence percentage in excess of 30%, or non-fishing occupational income less than $6,000.	2	1
Upper Yukon (P) gill net fishery	Income dependence percentage in excess of 60%, or non-fishing occupational income less than $3,000.	4	2
	Income dependence percentage in excess of 30%, or non-fishing occupational income less than $6,000.	2	1
Upper Yukon (P) fishwheel fishery	Income dependence percentage in excess of 60%, or non-fishing occupational income less than $3,000.	4	2
	Income dependence percentage in excess of 30%, or non-fishing occupational income less than $6,000.	2	1
Norton Sound (Z)	Income dependence percentage in excess of 60%, or non-fishing occupational income less than $3,000.	4	2
	Income dependence percentage in excess of 30%, or non-fishing occupational income less than $6,000.	2	1

*In the Upper Yukon fishwheel fishery, where gear licenses have not been required, only the operator of a fishwheel in the commercial fishery, as described in sec. 535 of this chapter, may qualify for the points listed in this subsection.

(2) If unavoidable circumstances exist such that an applicant's income dependence upon the fishery is not realistically reflected by his income dependence in 1974 and 1975, the commission will in its discretion award an applicant up to a maximum of 6 points based on a special showing of income dependence.

(3) Points will be awarded for investment in fishing gear as of the qualification date.*

(A) Owns vessel or gear or both	1 point
(B) Owns fishwheel	1 point

*A maximum of one point may be claimed under this subsection.

(4) Points will be awarded for availability of alternative occupations in the applicant's place of domicile as of the qualification date.

(A) One point will be awarded an applicant whose domicile is in a census district or county with a population that is 80% or more rural or has a total population of under 10,000 as of the 1970 census.

(B) Zero points will be awarded an applicant whose domicile is in a census district or county with population that is less than 80% rural or has a total population of more than 9,999.

(C) An applicant from a zero point area may receive one point through a special showing that there is neither a road nor an adequate daily transportation service from the applicant's domicile to other potential areas of employment in his county or census district. (Eff / /, Reg. 57)

Authority: AS 16.43.100(a)(1)
AS 16.43.100(a)(2)
AS 16.43.100(a)(6)
AS 16.43.100(b)
AS 16.43.110(a)
AS 16.43.250(a)

11. 20 AAC 05.659 is added as a new section:

20 AAC 05.659. DESIGNATION OF SIGNIFICANT AND MINOR ECONOMIC HARDSHIP CLASSIFICATIONS FOR THOSE FISHERIES DESIGNATED IN SEC.310(a)(9)-(13) OF THIS CHAPTER. (a) Priority classifications 10 through 24 are classifications of applicants who would suffer significant economic hardship by exclusion from the fishery, except in the Kotzebue gill net fishery where such classifications are 12 through 24.

(b) Priority classifications zero through 2 are classifications of applicants who would suffer only minor economic hardship by exclusion from the fishery, and an entry permit originally issued to them under AS 16.43.250(c) may therefore have certain restrictions placed upon its transfer as required by AS 16.43.170(c). (Eff. / / ,Reg. 57)

Authority: AS 16.43.100(a)(2)
AS 16.43.110(a)
AS 16.43.127(c)
AS 16.43.250(b)
AS 16.43.250(c)

Sen George Hohman 18.2

Limited Entry is a governmental attempt to solve the problem of too many boats by creating a new bureaucracy instead of trying to find the real roots of the problem, which on closer examination turns out to be the failure of other government bureaucracies.

Last year was the first time in my working life that I didn't pay income taxes, because Uncle Sam and Alaska said, Dave, you are doing the country a favor by buying a boat. I used the Investment Credit and took 7% of the value of my shrimp boat and deducted it directly off my tax bill. If I should have good seasons the next two years I could put all profits into a Capital Construction Fund set up by the NMFS, promise to build a new boat or make major improvements in my old boat, and for two years continue to pay no no income taxes. The fourth year I could buy a new boat using a low interest, low down, long term federal loan, and not even have to sell my first boat since I could have a substantial down payment in my Capital Construction Fund. Also, since Congress has just raised the investment credit to 10% I would have a new big tax break with my second boat, and continue to pay no taxes.

These are some of the ways that processors and fleet builders have over-capitalized our fleets. I'm an independent Alaskan fisherman--I like my boat and don't want another, so this and future years I'll be paying taxes and subsidizing the fleet builders I'm competing with.

This is the problem of our way of promoting growth--particularly when applied to our fishing industry. I imagine MacDonalds avoids paying taxes as long as he keeps building more hamburger stands, and the hamburger-eaters might keep growing in number, but we only have a limited number of fish, at the present.

Fishermen are out there catching not just fish, but dollars. Most fishermen's minds are like a cash register--they know the payday before they hit the dock. Instead of the government's handing fishermen dollars with tax subsidies and write-offs, it should eliminate the subsidies and let our industry get back on an even keel, and then maybe in the future take away a few dollars in taxes and plow that money back into more fish. That would be a natural form of limiting entry that would help the fish and the fishermen and cut down government costs instead of this present uncoordinated, multi-headed monster that is driving us crazy, wasting our money, doing nothing for the fish, and pitting brother against brother. Let's repeal Limited Entry, work to eliminate the tax gimmicks, and get on with some positive programs to help the fish. Limited Entry is an attempt to hold down the lid on a pressure cooker with force instead of simply turning off the fire.

Dave Herrnsteen

Dave Herrnsteen
Box 1704
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

April 29, 1975

(14-years an Alaskan; 9 years full-time commercial fisherman; owner/operator F/V BONANZA; B.A. in Economics, 1964)

LIQUOR

CITY OF SEWARD

P. O. BOX 327
SEWARD, ALASKA 99664

CITY MANAGER 224-5214
COMPTROLLER 224-5216
INFORMATION 224-5215
CITY POLICE 224-5201

March 22, 1976

Senator Frank Ferguson
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Sir:

In reference to SB 681, allowing municipalities to levy a tax on liquor sales.

I, as Chief of Police of Seward, have discussed this type of bill with our City Manager. I feel sure that the liquor industry brags about how much taxes the state obtains from liquor sales. But as you know, the municipalities receive very little.
They receive returns on liquor licenses, which in Seward amounts to approximately $13,500.00. Seward's police budget for the 74-75 fiscal year was $163,000.00. Approximately 80% of police activity is alcohol related.

So you can see that municipalities are handicapped with the liquor problem and no monies to deal with the problem.

I do feel that there should be some restrictions on the amount of taxes that could be levied, also, enforcement of such taxation.

Communities throughout Alaska are having the same problems with alcohol. I feel it is time that the Senate listens to the cries of their communities, for help that is desperately needed.

I feel that monies derived from such taxes would help municipalities subsidize the police and alcoholism programs.

Sincerely,

Louis A. Bencardino
Chief of Police
Seward Police Department

LAB/cmw

Box 239
Galena, Alaska 99741

March 22, 1976

Health, Education and Social Services
Committee Members
State Legislature, Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Member:

It is my understanding that pending legislation would permit the sale of beer and wine in the village grocery stores.

Please be aware that I am totally against this legislation.

Sincerely,

Dorothy S. Lee

DOROTHY S. LEE
SOCIAL WORKER III
GALENA DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE

DSL:vtd

SEWARD COUNCIL ON COMMUNITY SERVICES
P. O. BOX 1045 224-5775
SEWARD, ALASKA 99664

March 25, 1976

Dear Senator;

In reference SB 681, allowing municipalities to levy a tax on liquor sales.

I, as Executive Director of the Alcohol and Mental Health Program of Seward, have discussed this type of bill with our City Manager. As you know the liquor industry brags about the amount of taxes the state obtains from liquor sales, however as you also know the municipalities receive very little. They receive returns on liquor licenses, which in Seward amounts to approximately $13,500. Seward's police budget for 74 - 75 fiscal year was $163,000. Approximately 80% of police activity is alcohol related.

You can see that municipalities are handicapped with the liquor problem and with no monies to deal with the problem. I do feel that there should be some restrictions on the amount of taxes that could be levied, but I also feel that there should be some enforcement of such a taxation to help pay for these services.

Communities throughtout Alaska are having the same problem with alcohol. I feel it is time that the Senate listens to the cries of their communities for help that is desperately needed.

I believe that monies derived from such taxes would help municipalities subsidize the police and alcoholism programs.

Sincerely,

Orrin Reistad
Executive Director
Seward Council on Community Services

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH S — JUNEAU 99811

May 11, 1976

The Honorable Frank Ferguson
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a Notice of Adoption of Emergency Regulations and Notice of Proposed Changes in the Regulations for the Department of Revenue, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

Sincerely,

Glenis Dove
Alaska Administrative Code
Coordinator
Department of Revenue

Enclosure

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

As required by AS 44.62.250, notice is given that the Alaska Department of Revenue adopted on this date as emergency regulations, a new 15 AAC 20.280, 15 AAC 20.290, 15 AAC 20.300 and 15 AAC 20.310 relating to the definition and prohibition of monopolies in regards to alcoholic beverage gispensary and retail store licenses. These regulations also provide reporting requirements for beverage dispensary and retail store licensees in order to establish market data, and provisional licenses to be granted until such market data be obtained by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Notice is hereby given that the Department of Revenue under authority vested by AS 43.05.080 proposes to adopt regulations in Title 15 of the Alaska Administrative Code to implement AS 04.10.255, as follows:

(1) A new 15 AAC 20.280 establishing reporting requirements for alcoholic beverage dispensary and retail store licensees.

(2) A new 15 AAC 20.290 and 15 AAC 20.300 defining and prohibiting the formation of monopolies in regards to alcoholic beverage dispensary and retail store licenses.

(3) A new 15 AAC 20.310 providing for provisional licenses.

Notice is also given that any person interested may present oral or written statements or arguments relevant to the action proposed at a hearing to be held at Chena Conference Room, Chena Building, 513 1st Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska at 10:00 o'clock a.m. on May 27, 1976.

The Department of Revenue, upon its own motion or at the instance of any interested person, may at the hearing or after it adopt the above proposals substantially as set out above without further notice.

Copies of these regulations and proposed changes may be obtained by writing to the Director, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, 509 West 3rd Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

DATED: May 6, 1976 at Juneau, Alaska.

Duane Hall

Duane Hall
Chairman
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

MENTAL HEALTH

AMHA (reply)

ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Affiliated with National Association of Mental Health

~~BOX XXX~~ 1135 West 8th ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

March 18, 1975

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Senator Hohman,

The Alaska Mental Health Association would like to know if they have your support for the "Community Mental Health Services Act". It has been introduced as Senate Bill 24 by Genie Chance.

This is the third year for the bill. The governor has recommended the bill be passed. The Division of Mental Health and Commissioner Williamson support the bill. We have found no opposition. Some rural areas would like to see a 90/10 appropriation rather than 75/25, but basically they support the bill.

This bill is needed, we do not have services that people can afford in this state. This bill would allow communities to develop mental health services which would operate on a sliding fee scale.

In a state where more people have died of accidents than of heart trouble, stroke, or cancer, where the suicide rate is 32% above the national average (16-19 year olds), and where homicide, rape, child abuse, and alcoholism rates are all above the national average, how can we afford to continue with out help for our people.

There are monies that come from Mental Health Lands thats do help to supplement the cost for services. This is true in Education and Mental Health! Most of the monies allocated support institutions and this is the most costly type of treatment. At the present time Alaska Psychiatric Institute is used as if it had a revolving because of lack of early treatment and follow-up treatment. This could be allieviated with mental health services.

With the pipeline impact and the stresses caused by it, the problems can only multiply.

Community Mental Health Services are needed as a supportive system for the Division of Family and Social Service, Criminal Justice Department and Corrections, Drug and Alcoholism Programs, and Developmentally Disabled, for often the individuals and/or families involved with these programs also need mental health services. Mentally Healthy people are productive menbers of society.

Please give this bill your attention and we would be interested in your position.

Sincerely,

Joyce Munson
Executive Director

ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Affiliated with National Association of Mental Health

XXXXXXXXX 5531 Arctic Blvd. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

8.5

April 28, 1975

Genie Chance
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Genie,

Here is a copy of a news release that Dr. Oliver wrote up. Probably very little will get in the paper and I wanted you to see where we are. This is a dedicated and very professional person as well as a good administrator and probably the best to hit Alaska in a long time. He was formerly with the clinic for a long time. He was formerly with the clinic for about 6 months before the move to API. Dr. Oliver had nothing to do with preparing the budget, that was Adriene Cook who has left the system, he remained less than one year. I did not send copies to all the legislators so if you could circulate it in the senate it would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Joyce Munson
Executive Director

sm:JM

CRISIS AT ALASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

After an initiation of two months as Superintendent of API, I can only conclude that we have a severe crisis on our hands in the form of totally inadequate resources to competently carry out the mission with which we are charged, the provision of quality psychiatric in-patient care.

We have such a shortage of professional and paraprofessional staff involved in patient care that we are constantly exposing patients, staff and the community at large to real and unwarranted hazhards. For example, we have no intensive treatment area in the entire institution with security enough to prevent any highly disturbed or violent patient who chooses to, from walking away from the hospital.

We have, on several occasions, had to work nursing personnel sixteen hour shifts in order to provide adequate supervision for extremely suicidal patients. For moderate suicidal risks, we simply have to take our chances.

We have no adequate physical facility to provide classroom space for the nearly fifty children at API who are unable to obtain their education from the public school system.

There is such a severe shortage of psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers, that the ones we do have spend nearly all their time dealing with crises to the marked neglect of the routine work which cries out to be done with the less distrubed patients. This prolongs the hospitalization of many patients (the majority of those on the adult admission service) and vastly increases the cost of patient care, both directly and indirectly. The indirect costs are probably by far the most expensive for the community. These include the delay in returning patients to employment, homemaking and other productive activities with the hard dollar costs to the tax payer involved in increased hospital, welfare and disability payments, plus the loss to the community of spendable income and taxes not paid during the proloned disability of the patient. The cost to the afflicted mental patient and to his or her family are incalcuable in terms of emotional and financial suffering involved in lengthy psychiatric disability. When one speculates as to how costly inadequate early treatment and inadequate discharge planning and follow-up care become when they contribute to increased chronicity of illness, the figures become mind-boggling. Inadequate and insufficient early treatment and aftercare contribute direclty to repeated, prolonged, or even permanent hospitalization. If a single patient can be prevented, by vigorous and timely treatment, from developing severe mental illness requiring lifetime hospitalization, the savings to the taxpayer might well exceed one million dollars over a twenty to thirty year period. This figure for cost of hospital care alone, excludes the huge additional costs if the patient happens to be the family breadwinner or a mother whose forced removal from her children may exact from the public the burden of providing large amounts of long range social services to her offspring.

Our staff shortage multiplies our problems directly and in many ways. The prolongation of patient hospitalization makes the bed shortage even more acute and results in a vicious cycle. Our social workers, nurses and psychiatrists spend large blocks of time screening out and turning away a large percentage of applicants for admission. In some of these cases, referral of the patient to other community resources is entirely appropriate, in others, the admission of the patient would be desirable if we had the capacity to take care of him or her. Unfortunately, we undoubtedly refuse admission to many patients who return later in a more advanced state of illness and who may then be less amenable to treatment or require a more prolonged stay and the deployment of more staff time and resources.

Our social work staff, instead of spending major blocks of time holding the line at the front door, should be much more vigorously involved in discharge planning and especially in coordinating aftercare services for patients. This would help provide followup medical and social services often needed by patients to maintain their improvement and be able to remain out of the hospital after discharge. An increased social work and psychology staff would also permit more individualized treatment of patients and more urgently needed work with their marital partners and families. This type of family therapy is grossly needed on the Childrens and Adolescent Wards as the amount being done is woefully inadequate. What data do I have to substantiate my claim that API is expected to function at a hopelessly inadequate level of funding? Consider the following: We are expected to function in this fiscal year with eight fewer staff than we had in the year ending June 30, 1968. We have sixteen less nursing positions filled than in 1968. Not all of these latter positions have been taken away from us, but because of other problems in the system (low pay in some areas, difficult working conditions, lack of job satisfaction, lack of opportunity for advancement, and because of inflexible policies in the state personnel system) we have not been able to recruit successfully. There is an 88% turnover rate per year among our paraprofessional staff for the reasons mentioned above.

The population in Alaska has increased from approximately 293,000 in 1968 to approximately 340,000 at the present time with a conservative projected figure for 1977 being 375,000. Our admission rate has increased by 265% over 1968 based on the figures for the first six months of this fiscal year. At the present rate of increase, we expect a 281% increase by the end of this fiscal year. The admissions would be far higher than this if there was any possible way we could accommodate everyone needing to be in the hospital.

This failure to keep staff and other treatment resources growing, with the marked increase in workload and the burgeoning population in Alaska, must result in a steady deterioration in the quality of care. Further evidence for the inadequacy of our resources comes from a study of API recently carried out at my request by Dr. Robert Moore of San Diego, California. Dr. Moore has devoted almost his entire professional life to administering quality psychiatric inpatient services. He is employed by an organization in California (The Vista Hills Foundation), which contracts mental health services to communities and, in one instance, to an entire county. They also operate three proprietary psychiatric hospitals of their own in San Diego and Los Angeles. Although Dr.

Moore's organization runs good hospitals, they do not squander their profits by overstaffing them. In his consultation report to me, Dr. Moore, by his criteria and knowledge of other programs, felt that we were seriously deficient as far as our professional staff is concerned. He felt that the shortages are particularly severe in the numbers of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, occupational and recreational therapists, and in the paraprofessional nursing personnel. To give one example involving our busiest service, our Adult Admission and Acute Treatment Ward, Dr. Moore was of the opinion that this type of service requires, for around-the-clock coverage, five to six nursing hours per patient per day, whereas we have 2.59 hours, approximately one-half of the number required to operate the service safely and effectively.

Although I have been authorized to recruit two more psychiatrists, Dr. Moore does not think two more is enough and these new positions are available only by using funds currently being spent to pay a few part-time psychiatrists who help with part of our night and weekend coverage. In spite of this arrangement, our full-time medical staff finds their workloads so crushingly heavy and the amount of unpaid overtime they have to work so onerous that they are looking eagerly at other employment opportunities in other states. I have no authorization to increase staff in any of the other professional disciplines even after the beginning of the next fiscal year except for staff for a new unit for the mentally ill offender. Unfortunately, the number of positions budgeted for are not enough to operate this unit either safely or effectively.

In a landmark legal case in Alabama in 1971, "Wyatt vs Dr. Stickney, et al", a Federal Court ruled that involuntary psychiatric patients have a constitutional right to adequate treatment and ruled that the Bryce and Searcy State Hospitals must provide same. After a few months probationary period when the defendant hospitals and superintendents still failed to satisfy the court that they were providing adequate care, the court imposed on these hospitals, after consultation with the foremost authorities in the United States, minimal staffing patterns. The court made it quite clear that the imposed numbers of staff were minimal and not optimal. The court further ruled that the state had no choice but to provide this level of care regardless of the availabilty of budgeted funds. IN SEVERAL RESPECTS, API FAILS TO MEET THE STAFFING STANDARDS REQUIRED TO BE PROVIDED TO THE ALABAMA STATE HOSPITALS BY THE FEDERAL COURT. Wherein does the responsibility lie for this dismal state of affairs in Alaska's Mental Health System?

In my opinion, no one person or group can be scapegoated and held totally responsible, although many of us are culpable. Assessing blame is usually an exercise in futility, but in this case the problems need to be identified if we hope to correct them -- so here goes: There has not been adequate administrative and professional leadership from the top in Juneau. My predecessor, Dr. Cook, believed in "de-institutionalization" and the closing of public mental hospitals. He also believed in "open door" hospitals, so he eliminated our only locked ward and used the staff of that unit to start an adolescent ward. These are lofty and noble ideals, but they have never worked

in any other community unless there were very highly developed alternatives to in-patient hospital care. This experiment was doomed to failure before it began in Alaska which has a particular paucity of alternatives to in-patient care. There is only one psychiatric day treatment center in Alaska, in Ketchikan, and there is not even a halfway house in Anchorage for adult psychiatric patients, except for The Lodge which does an excellent job of maintaining a few chronically ill patients in the community with no full-time professional staff whatsoever. Within days of closing API's locked ward, Dr. Cook found that he had to lock the entire fifty bed admission ward for the sake of a very small number of patients who do need to be locked in. We now have the very unfortunate situation of having some forty-five patients who should be on an open ward, locked up for the sake of the half dozen who need to be protected from themselves or from whom we need to protect the community. Equally unfortunate, is the fact that the admission ward was never designed to be a security unit and no one stronger than an eight year old child can be held there if they are really determined to escape.

No Superintendent should be given dictatorial powers and be allowed to impose misguided personal philosophies and program changes on a public mental hospital without thorough consultation with staff and approval of his superiors. The Mental Health Director, in my opinion, clearly dropped the ball in this regard and should not again be permitted to abdicate his leadership role. The administration in Juneau has totally failed to do any long-range planning for API's future. The expected, and already realized, population increases have been totally ignored in future budgetary planning. The pipeline impact is already being heavily felt by those of us on the line in Anchorage, but is only being idly speculated about in our Juneau headquarters. There is hardly a day that passes that some mentally ill person does not arrive in Alaska by ferry, plane or automobile. There appears to be a marked tendency for the problem-ridden individuals to run away from it all to Alaska where the streets are paved with gold! Many of these poor disillusioned characters wind up in our treatment facilities and just on the welfare rolls, if they are lucky. Institutionalization is a dirty word nowadays and I cannot fault a mental health administration for giving heavy priority to alternative kinds of care once they have good hospital backup. Good hospital backup is not available and alternative kinds of care are still in the pipe-dream stage. Those of us charged with delivering direct services to patients, are also far from blameless. We have not howled loudly enough for adequate tools to do our jobs.

Some of you citizens out there are not blameless either. One out of ten of you will be hospitalized for mental illness. Do you want it to be in a third rate hospital? Do you support legislators who won't fight for good health care? You can do your part by making yourselves heard!

To our new Health Commissioner, Dr. Williamson, I ask, what can you do to influence the legislature to provide supplementary funds? While you are at it, you might take a good look around our system, see who's doing

their job competently and act accordingly. For myself, I have a certain level of professional pride and self-esteem I have to maintain. I can't maintain it running a third rate hospital. Like it or not, we do have a third rate hospital (I've worked in first rate ones and the contrast is dramatic). We could have a first rate hospital and I am completely convinced it is far less expensive in the long run to provide first class care!

We have a large nucleus of skillful, competent, caring and highly dedicated people crying for the budgetary and administrative support needed to function effectively. Give us the tools now to do our jobs or Alaskans will pay the high price of shoddy care and I and some other key people will return to systems where we can do a decent job.

M.C.H. REVISED BUDGET IF ORIGINAL CANNOT BE FUNDED

LABOR

M.C.H. Co-ordinator		19,435
Adm Assist.		11,156
		30,591
FRINGE 13%		3,977
	ST.	34,568

TRAVEL 3 village 1 anc. # 1,160

MATERIALS SUPPLIES FILMS EDUCATIONAL # 500

OTHER

SPACE OFFICE	3,000	# 3,000
Housing 2	5,586	# 5,586
MALPRACTICE INSUR.		200

INDIRECT

Accounting	1,200	
Manage	1,200	
SUPPLY	600	
	3,000	# 3,000

TOTAL # 47,710

Mental Health - 1976 BUDGET Y.K.H.C.

DIRECT LABOR

M. H. SUPERVISOR	15,000
" " ASSISTANT	14,247
" " "	10,000
CHILD CARE SPEC ½	8,500
	47,747

FRINGE — 13% 6,207

TRAVEL

ORIG/DEST/ORIG	REASON	# OF TRIPS	Cost/Day of Trip	# of Days	AMOUNT
BET./ANC./BET	STAFF	20	135		3700
" " "	PER DIEM		43	3 days	2500
BET/WILL/BET	STAFF	20	110		2200
" " "	PER DIEM		25	3 days	1000
WILL/BET/WILL	WORK SHOP	1	80	6 days/person	480
" " "	PER DIEM	1	40	1 person - 6 days	1440
					11320

SUBCONTRACTS

JOE BLOOM 4 DAYS X 135 = 540

12 DAYS X 150 X 1800

+ 15 EXPENSES 2400

OTHER

SPACE - HOUSING 10,344

TOTAL 78,015

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA - FISCAL NOTE

The present matching ratio established by policy is to fund 75% of the operating budgets of Ketchikan and Kodiak. In Fiscal Year 1975, the Legislature funded Gateway Community Mental Health Center at 138.4 and Kodiak Aleutian Center at 81.7 for a total of 220.1.

The State also has regional offices in Anchorage, Juneau and Fairbanks, which operated mental health clinics. In Fiscal Year 1975 the Legislature funded Anchorage at 227.1, Juneau at 175.1, and Fairbanks at 205.3 for a total of 607.5

In Fiscal Year 1975 a total of 827.6 General Funds were appropriated for community mental health programs in Alaska.

The largest community mental health center is in Ketchikan with an operating budget of 281.2 in Fiscal Year 1976. This center has the only community mental health program in Alaska which we feel has an adequate staff to serve the need of its catchment area (population approximately 20,000). This center has a staff of 5 professionals, 1 aide, 1 administrative assistant, and 2 clerical staff. Contrast this with the state-operated clinic in Anchorage of 5 professionals and 2 clerical personnel responsible for a catchment area population of approximately 158,000.

Although it is anticipated that projections of cost will be unique to each community dependent on its geographical locations, its available manpower, its present mental health and its needs, a rough estimate of the cost of a community mental health program resources for Alaska can be projected.

Assuming the Ketchikan program is adequate and by projecting the figures of 20,000 population and a budget of 281.2 to the entire State would indicate that Alaska could develop a statewide community mental health program for approximately 4,639.8. Using the matching formula in this Bill of 75%, the State's General Fund share would be 3,479.9. The State already has a 827.6 General Fund appropriation for community mental health services. Consequently, an additional 2,652.3 would be required. It has been brought to our attention that the 75% match would be inadequate in poverty areas and a 90% match would be more realistic. Below is a list of mental health planning areas and their designation as poverty or non-poverty areas. 13 of the planning areas are designated as poverty areas encompassing 44,000 persons or 13% of the total population (base 330,000).

Utilizing the 90% - 10% matching ratio in the 13 planning districts would increase the total estimated General Fund cost to 3,571.6 or an additional 92.1.

District	Poverty * Non-Poverty	District Center	July 1, 1973 Population Estimates by Dept. of Labor
1	Poverty	Barrow	2,814
2	"	Kotzebue	4,352
3	"	Bettles	461
4	"	Fort Yukon	934
5	"	Nome	5,682
6	"	Galena	1,862
7	Non-poverty	Fairbanks	52,074
8	Poverty	Tok	649
9	"	Bethel	11,784
10	"	Aniak	1,881
11	"	McGrath	585
12	Non-poverty	Anchorage	158,026
13	Poverty	Glenallen	1,204
14	"	Dillingham	4,858
15	Non-poverty	Kodiak	8,868
16	Poverty	Cold Bay	6,914
17	Non-poverty	Kenai	13,781
18	"	Seward	2,446
19	"	Valdez	3,903
20	"	Juneau	21,102
21	"	Sitka	11,095
22	"	Ketchikan	13,823

*Poverty areas are determined by 15% or more of the population falling under 125% of the O. E. O. Poverty Guidelines (Per 1970 Census Data)

I. REQUEST

Bill No. HB 311

Title: Community Mental Health Services Act

Requested by: Representative Hugh Malone Date:

Return Date Requested:

Agency. Health & Social Services Program: Division of Mental Health

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: Community Operated Mental Health Cente

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	8.4	8.4	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
400	COMMODITIES						
500	EQUIPMENT						
600	LAND & STRUCTURES						
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	211.7	582.5	1239.2	2002.6	2782.0	3560.4
			(264.4)	(290.8)	(319.9)	(351.9)	(387.1)
	TOTAL	220.1	590.9	1250.4	2013.8	2793.2	3571.6

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

	GENERAL FUND 90.10	220.1	590.9	1250.4	2013.8	2793.2	3571.6
	FEDERAL FUNDS						
	OTHER	62.2	166.9	368.7	601.5	834.3	1068.2

C. POSITIONS:

	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	3/	3/	3/	4/	4/	4/
	MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	36/	36/	36/	48/	48/	48/

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

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: 3-26-75 PREPARED BY:

Mentally Retarded Citizens - HSS

1 February 1975

(2)

Mr. Bob Swain
Staff Assistant for
Retarded Citizens
1625 Columbine
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Mr. Swain:

As you review the proposed budget outline for the Ketchikan Habilitation House, you will please notice the budget outline for the Rehabilitation part of the program. This portion of the program could be in operation with a single grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for about $20,000.00. On repeated occasions, these people have indicated that their greatest need of services is from workshops. However, since my arrival on August 20, 1973, I have had only one formal contact from OVR, at which time they said they couldn't help us here because we don't offer the services they need. I have received perhaps $1,000.00 in fees, and they have, obviously, kept their word about not helping. Presently, OVR sends their clients to Tacoma for evaluation and training services, spending Alaska money in Washington.

I will propose to the OVR that with a single grant for $20,000.00, an adequate evaluation unit could be established in Ketchikan. My background includes a Masters Degree in Vocational Rehabilitation, with a specialty in work evaluation from the University of Wisconsin - Stout. Also, there is a person in our community, Dave Robinson, who has had several years' experience in evaluation at Syracuse University, and even developed his own system of evaluating manual coordination and dexterity. It is my hope that this portion of our proposed program for Ketchikan can be underway soon. Any help you may lend us in this matter will be greatly appreciated. I will send letters to OVR about this matter.

About our overall proposed program, the group home is an integral part of the entire program since it would allow us to serve all of Southeast Alaska for evaluation and training services. I am unfamiliar with the availability of monies for this project, but know this is necessary. Any information or advice on this matter would also be appreciated.

The habilitation, or activities center, program is an expensive proposition and will need continual funding. We are presently halfway through our Developmental Disabilities grant of $17,500.00 for this year's program. We have had

difficulties in setting up this program due to inadequate funding, and the first Activities Director quiting. However, an energetic and dedicated ex-social worker in our community will be assuming this responsibility as of this date. Our concern here is that the money for this program and individual will expire on July 1, 1975, and we need help to retain this part of the program. The wood product manufacturing can help out, but we will still need help. Any information would once again be appreciated.

In closing, I would like to add that I enjoyed meeting you at the recent conference in Anchorage and I only wish that I could have had more time and opportunity to explain our situation here more adequately.

Sincerely,

KETCHIKAN HABILITATION HOUSE

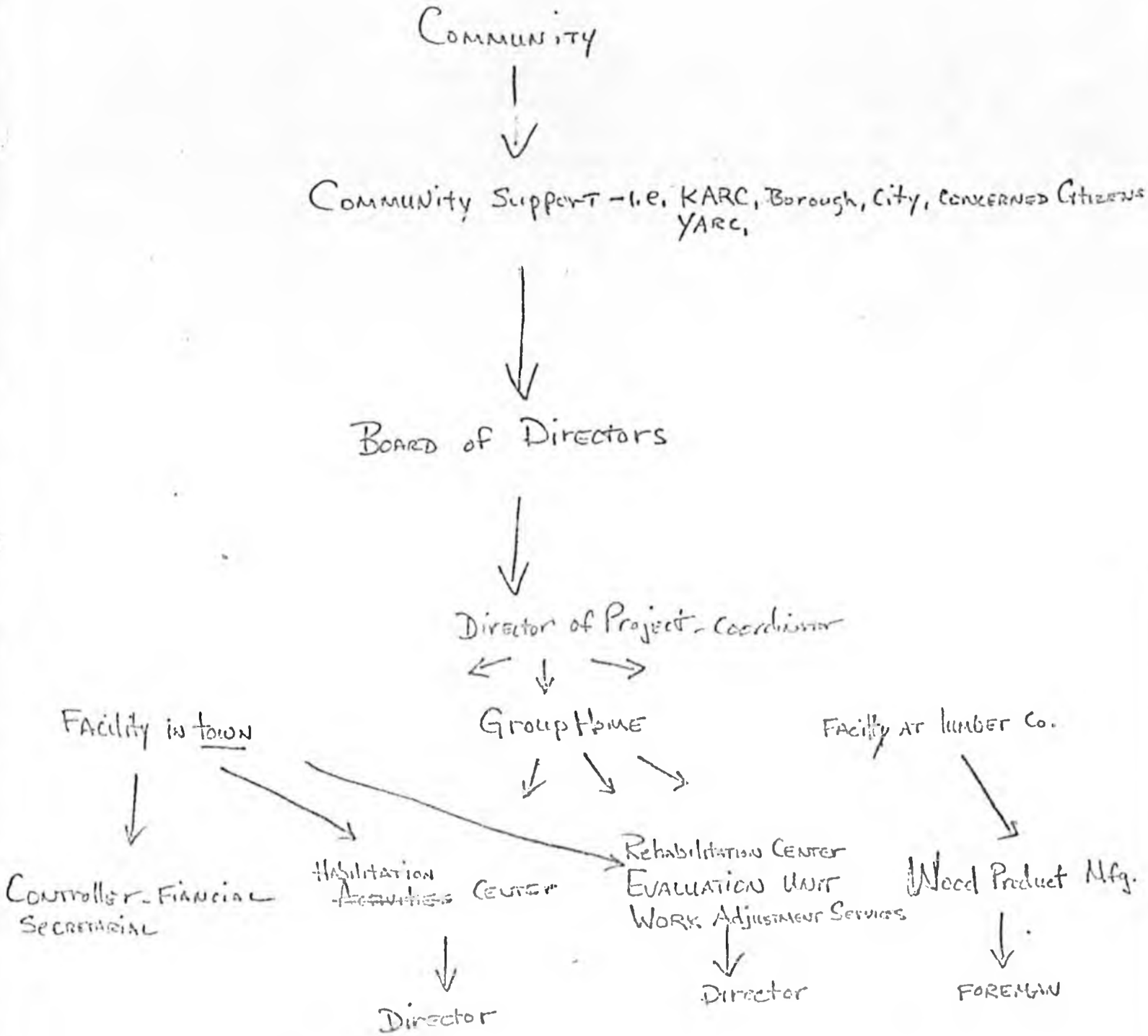
By Douglas J. Saltzman
Douglas J. Saltzman, Director

DJS:jz

cc: Omar Carey
ASARC
Drawer 8-1
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

KARC
P. O. Box 1216
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Title of Project: Ketchikan Habilitation House, Inc.



Secretary - Bookkeeper

Personal Adjustment Specialist

Occupational Therapy
Living Skills Program
Kitchen Facilities
Laundry " "

Lead Supervisor

Supervisors

Individuals Participating in Program (up to 12)

Rehabilitation Center

Products:
Ceramic Mold items
Wood handcrafted items
Candles

Proposed Budget Outline of Habilitation Center

Expenses		Income	
Director	14,500	Product Sales	10,000
Sec.-Bk.	7,000*	Staffing Monies	30,000
Adj. Specialist	9,500*	CETA through Borough or City Management	
Lead Supervisor	8,400*		
Supervisors (2)	12,000*		
Client Wages	3,000		
Rent + Utilities	6,000		
	65,400		40,000.00

*CETA Monies or Partial

- 25,400.00

WORK EVALUATION UNIT → Sec. Bk.
capicity upto 5

Chief
FIELD EVALUATOR
|
EVALUATOR AIDE

← WORK ADJUSTMENT TRAINING

HEAD - CARPENTER
capicity upto 3
|
CONTRACTING SERVICES
to COMMUNITY
At Offering ALL Phases
From FRAMING to FINISHING WORK

Wood product Mfg. Div.
HERRING BAY Lumber Co.
(Capicity up to 5)

Proposed Budget Outline for Rehabilitation Center

EXPENSES

CHief EVALUATOR	14,500
Evaluator Aids	6,000 *
CARPENTER	14,500
Sec. BK.	7,000 *
RENT + Utilities	4,000 *
	46,000.00

INCOME:

OVR, BIA FEES for EVALUATION SERVICES	15,000
OVR, BIA FEES for Work Adj. Services	10,000
Contracting Carpentry Services	7,500
CETA MONIES for STAFF	12,000.
	44,500.00

- 1,500.00

Proposed Cost of Setting Up Program:

EVALUATION UNIT — 10,000.00

INCLUDES COST of
either TOWER OR JEUS
EVALUATION SYSTEMS. — 5.000.00
Recommended DEVELOPMENT of — 2,500.00
WORK SAMPLES
Purchase of NECESSARY TOOLS — 2,500.00
EQUIPMENT
10,000.00

WORK ADJUSTMENT TRAINING

TRUCK	5,000.00
Completing Wood shop	2,500.00
Tools, Equipment	
	7,500.00

- TOTAL: $ 17,500

LEAD Supervisor

|

Truck Driver

|

INDIVIDUALS OR CLIENTS PARTICIPATING IN program

|

Products — for K.P.C. — pallets, spacer boxes, riser blocks
— others available

Proposed Budget Outline of Cut-off Shop Facility

EXPENSES

Foreman	12,000.
Lead Sup.	9,600 *
Truck Driver	8,400 *
Client Wages	12,000
Spec. ½ time	3,500. *
2 Trucks	5,000.00
	48,500.00

INCOME

KPC Wood product contract	60,000.00
Others, as survey stakes, pallets, + Cut-off-Trim service for lumber Co. Customers easily developed estimated gain with investment of 5,000.00 - ...	20,000.00
	80,000.00

+ 32,500.00

Cost to Set-up Wood Mfg. Shop

Addition of lean-too with setup of 2 large radial arm saws	2,000.00
Industrial quality compressor	1,000.00
Enclosure of office, lunch area	2,000.00
	- 5,000.00

+ 27,500

File ~
Div. of
Mental
Health

BACKGROUND ON REQUEST FOR FUNDS FOR WORK ACTIVITIES AND REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES IN SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

The Association for Retarded Citizens of Anchorage has been providing a work training program for physically or mentally handicapped individuals in their Work Activities Center and Sheltered Workshop programs for the last three years.

Before July 1, 1974, the programs were funded by Title 4A of the Social Security Act.

This funding discontinued at that date and negotiations began with the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Mental Health and the Office of Developmental Disabilities to continue the program by finding alternate sources of funding. The Department of Health and Social Services secured $58,000 in funding for the 1974-75 fiscal year. The Association for Retarded Citizens of Anchorage, Inc., in projecting the minimum cost necessary to operate the program, needed $40,500 to continue the program after March 1, 1975 and until June 30, 1975. This will continue the program for 22 individuals at minimum levels until June 30, 1975.

MINORITY
HIRE

S.63 10.2
FRBKS

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH
Box 1267, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

February 1, 1975

State Sen. George H. Hohman
Pouch V
State Capitol Bldg
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Sen. ~~Hohman~~: George,

The topic we have selected to explore for our first Special Report is one that continues to mystify practically all parties concerned because of its elusive nature.

Despite a proliferation of state and federal laws, orders, regulations, agencies, and commissions designed specially to ensure that resident and minority Alaskans are given an equal, or, in some cases, preferential opportunities for employment on the pipeline project, complaints continue to abound alleging that they are not.

This staff report examines, in depth, the statutory, regulatory and agency framework aimed at achieving optimum Alaska hire, and analyzes the complex problems which confront them in dealing with this controversial issue. Our report, we believe, constitutes the most comprehensive overview and assessment of the subject ever presented for general consumption, and brings together virtually all of the pertinent and available information needed to assess the current status and effectiveness of the Alaska hire effort. While we have presented, based on this information, our own analysis and conclusions at the end of this report, readers, of course, are free to draw their own.

This paper, prepared at the request of the Fairbanks North Star Borough's Impact Advisory Committee, is intended to serve mainly as a tool to assist anyone who deals with this subject - whether employer, worker, administrator or interested observer - to understand better the way the Alaska hire program is supposed to work, the extent to which it is, or is not, working, and why. Any comments you may have on our findings are welcomed.

Sincerely,

Joe La Rocca, Director
Impact Information Center

JEL/kbp

ALASKA PLAN POLICY BOARD, INC.

2636 SPENARD ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 276-1313

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Jeff Berry
Ben Humphries
George E. Smith
"Spud" Williams
Hameed Ahmod

March 1, 1976

Senator Frank Ferguson
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are copies of letters which were written by Mrs. E. Jean Reynold, Mr. George E. Williams, Mrs. Vertis Williams, and Mrs. Sandra Blackmore of our staff, regarding an unauthorized meeting that occured on January 28, 1976 during the absence of our Executive Director, Mr. Milo S. Griffin, in the Alaska Plan Conference Room.

The unauthorized meeting also included four E.E.O. Representatives: The representatives were:

Mr. Warren Privette,
Mr. Bruce Boyd,
Mr. Aaron Lovejoy,
Mr. Randy Parker,

We, the Alaska Plan Board, the Executive Director, and the Staff feel that you should be made aware of one of the attempts to discredit the Alaska Plan.

Personnel changes have been taken in regards to two of the staff participants. If any additional information is needed, it shall be supplied upon your request.

Sincerely yours,

Milo S. Griffin
Executive Director

MSG:hh

Enclosures

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 16, 1976

TO: Milo Griffin

FROM: George Williams

SUBJ: Meeting of Execution Contractors - 28 January, 1976

To begin with, the meeting was informal and I did not call the meeting. In fact, I was officially on leave at the time. Since Mr. Griffin was out of town I felt that if anything came up that the staff felt was important, they should call me at home. Consequently, on the morning of January 28, 1976 I received a call from Mrs. Jean Reynolds to come to the office as the four contractor's E.E.O. officers were in town for an Alyeska conference and they decided to stop and see Mr. Griffin. Since Mr. Griffin was out of town they asked to see me. When I arrived at the office, the staff, the contractor's E.E.O. officers and I sat down. The E.E.O. officers began to ask questions about the funding of the Alaska Plan. They said they had heard the Alaska Plan would not be refunded. I said that we had heard the same thing from Juneau. Then the conversation was directed to the Alaska Plan's Board of Directors. The contractors felt that the Board had not done its job in giving proper direction to Mr. Griffin so he could pass it on to his staff. They felt the Board was detrimental to the Plan. They also felt that Mr. Griffin did know how to run the Plan, and that he hadn't taken any of the suggestions that were given to hi by Mr. Lovejoy the week he spent with the Alaska Plan. Mr. Lovejoy's feeling was that the Plan had to die and another plan written up. He suggested using the D.C. Plan as a model. Mr. Lovejoy told me that, "If I were you, I would resign from the Plan". He said it might hurt me in the future if I was connected with the Plan, that everybody is talking about the Alaska Plan and regards it as a big joke.

We on the staff know the Alaska Plan has its problems, but we also feel that in time we could work these problems out. My impression was that the contractors were going to help the Plan get funding, not kill it off before it had run its course. I was highly mistaken and taken in by their approach. Randy Parker stated he could use what influence he had in Juneau to see what he could do. I didn't know it meant he was going to try and discredit the Plan.

I must admit I was not politically astute in that matter at all. The contractors stated that any of the staff who wanted to work on the pipeline would get their help. It was also agreed that no one, not even Mr. Griffin should become aware of this meeting. That is where I made my first mistake. I, of all people, should have reported this meeting to Mr. Griffin immediately upon his return. I take full responsibility and blame for this as I was the senior member of the staff.

Mr. Warren Prevett, one of the contractors, wanted a copy of the personnel policy and by-laws of the Alaska Plan. I agreed to furnish these to him in the future.

I wish to apologize to Mr. Griffin. First, for not reporting the meeting and also for acting irresponsibly in the eyes of my fellow staff members. I deeply regret my actions. I made a grave error in judgement. I do hope you realize that I have never had any intention of discrediting the Alaska Plan. I have every desire to see this plan succeed. Please relay my apologies to the Board. I am not and will not be a part of any plot to overthrow or undermine the Alaska Plan, its staff, its director or the Board. I am totally dedicated to the Alaska Plan.

Meeting, Wendsday, Jan. 28, 1976

On Jan. 28, 1976, four Execution contractor EEO Officers, Aaron Lovejoy, Warren Privette, Randy Parker and Bruce Boyd entered the Alaska Plan office and asked for the Executive Director, Milo Griffin. Ms. Jean Reynold told them that he was not in, so they asked, "Where's George?" Mr. Williams was on vacation leave at that time but Ms. Reynolds called him at home and he arrived at the office in about 5 min.

In the meantime, the four EEO Officers milled around amongst themselves while waiting for Mr. Williams. When he came in he asked them "What's going on?" and they replied "That's what we came to ask you!" All laughed and the four men, Mr. Williams and Ms. Reynold entered the conference room and closed the doors.

Approximately one half hour later (11:50 a.m.), Ms. Reynold came out of the meeting and said to Vertis Williams and myself, "why don't you come in and hear what they've got to say."

Mr. Aaron Lovejoy was definitely the lead speaker with Mr. Warren Privette as his vocal reinforcement. The 10-12 minutes we were in the meeting, Mr. Williams and Ms. Reynold were rather quiet and we all listened. Bruce Boyd and Randy Parker never said one word the remainder of the meeting. Mr. Lovejoy's speech consisted of his concern about the plan and how it is not working as it is. He proposed to the staff of a new plan under the same format as the Washington DC Plan and it seemed that the four EEO Officers had already specified each one's part in collecting data, writing letters. etc.. Mr. Lovejoy stated that it should only take 3-6 months to get the new plan and policies underway and during this period the staff could obtain pipeline employment from any of the attending EEO Officers. They all agreed.

Members of the Policy Board and the Executive Director were discussed unfavorably between Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Privette. I recall no comments from any of the staff on this subject.

Since the two of us entered the meeting late, the conclusion seemed to be that this Alaska Plan with it's policies and goals would soon die and a new Alaska Plan would be formed within the next six months where the staff could retain their normal positions. Also, the staff was assured of emplyment during this interim period and immediately following the meeting, Mr. Lovejoy came to my desk and told me to sign up with the Teamsters Union or Laborers Union immediately.

If they intended to confuse us, they did. But I don't think any of us believed that a new plan could be actively working within six months. We were mostly concerned about what the E.C. Officers were trying to do! Mr. Lovejoy warned us that this meeting and information discussed was not to leave that room.

Randy MacInnis

ALASKA PLAN POLICY BOARD, INC.

2636 SPENARD ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 276-1313

8

MEMORANDUM

DATE January 28, 1976
TO: Mr. Griffin
FROM: Vertis M. Williams, Resident Hire Field Coordinator
SUBJECT

A meeting was held at the Alaska Plan Office between the Execution Contractors, E. E. O. officers:

Mr. A. Lovejoy - M. K. Rivers
Mr. R. Parker - Green Association
Mr. W. Privette - Artic Constructors
Mr. B. Boyd - Perini Artic Association

Alaska Plan - Staff:
Sandy Blackmore
Jean Reynold
George Williams
Vertis Williams
This meeting had convened approximately 45 minutes before I attended (after interviewing two clients). Therefore I was only in attendance for the final 15 minutes.

The purpose of the meeting from what I could gather was "What's Happening with the Alaska Plan", stated by Mr. Lovejoy who seemed to be chairman of the meeting with Mr. Privitte as co-chairman. Mr. Boyd and Mr. Parker were rather quiet at this point. However, they seemed to endorce the general conclusion of the meeting. The fact being that the Alaska Plan is soon to be a closed book. Lovejoy stated "that we are tired of the way that the Plan has been functioning and the Policy board and the Excutive Director has to go. The fact is that the plan will not get funding anyway because the word is out. What we propose to do is write a NEW Alaska Plan, and we'll get started next week.

So if you want to get out on the pipeline, between the four of us we will get you out."

Their final statement made by Mr. Lovejoy was "we don't want a word of this to leave this room if it does we will surely know from where it came. Mr. Griffin or the Board is not to know the outcome of this meeting. Neither is A. F. N. or any of the Native organzations.

The meeting ajourned with,"you will be hearing from us soon", meaning the Execution Contractors.

Mr. Lo ejoy told me if I was at all interested to sign-up with Laborers and Teamster Unions.

Vertis M. Williams VMW
Resident Hire Field Coordinator

wj

ALASKA PLAN POLICY BOARD, INC.
2636 SPENARD ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 276-1313

MEMORANDUM

DATE February 13, 1976
TO: Mr. Griffin
FROM: Mr. Williams
SUBJEC Drop-in Visit of Four Execution Contractors

I was on leave the week of January 26, 1976. However I was called at home to come to the office, because we had visitors. The contractors wanted to see Mr. Griffin, but he was in Juneau. The four contractors and part of the staff went into the conference room to have an informal conversation about what was the status of the Alaska Plan in regards to funding.

Question were asked about the funding, but it appeared knew more about its funding than the staff did. The only things discussed was the Alaska Plan funding and what condition the Plan seemed to be in. They also offered many suggestions. They proposed to us to have Mr. Griffin call a meeting between the four contractors and the Alaska Plan. I didn't consider the informal meeting even worthy of note since nothing said or suggested was put in writing. To me it was only another session of pure rhetoric.

Sincerely yours,

George Williams
George Williams
Field Coodinator

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 16, 1976

TO: Clifford Black

FROM: George E. Williams

RE: Reaffirming My Loyalty to the Alaska Plan

You and I have come a long way together in the Alaska Plan. My loyalty to the Alaska Plan has recently been put in a very bad light due to a recent meeting between four contractor's representatives and the Alaska Plan's staff. I wish to set the record straight regarding this. I made a grave mistake by not reporting this meeting to Mr. Griffin. I wish to apologize to you and the Board for my negligence in not reporting the meeting. I want to reaffirm my belief and loyalty to the Alaska Plan. I have no intention of doing anything that would discredit or harm the Plan. I am hoping that I will have a chance to prove to you and the Board my allegiance to this program. My belief in the Alaska Plan is great and I have worked very hard, even with a reduction in pay for the sake of the Plan. I hope that the Board will accept my apology.

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

2nd report

To: Mike Griffin - Director
From - Jean Shepard

2-13-76

January 28, 1976 there was a meeting held in the office by Randy Parker, Warren Prinkle, Aaron Kenyon and Bruce Boyd. G. Williams mason vocational had called to inform me that the E C's were in town for a meeting. He also asked me to inform them when they came in. They came in asked for Mike, Jean. They asked me to call George and said let's talk. When George came the talk I gave by Aaron saying the Plan would not be funded, would definitely fail and the present structure would have to go. They stated the Board and the Director would have to be changed. All of us discussed the assistance they had tried to offer to the Plan but Ramon had dropped the ball. He stated

the Plan was going to be re-written and submitted to Alyeska and then to the Legislature for funding. Tony this really meant a lot to me because - and was of political ramifications. They stated that the meeting was confidential but I felt I had already had discussed with someone I wanted to contact him when he got back in town. They also stated that if any employee wanted a copy that they would assist us in obtaining one. I still did not that the information that anyone could tamper with a Federal approved Plan.

There are a few things that George had mentioned that I am thinking that type of worker I have - I do not know when it

thought. For instance, George said that he was in a meeting and it was discussed that he had been contacted to take one of the proposed Field Coordinator Slots (Chuck Lampin) that we are asking for under Special Funding. He said he was told that this mon would be added to his present salary if taken. He said the Filipino Community was helping him out had contacted Helena about. Here again it's this possible? Here again, is this true

Another thing that has bothered me since I have been working here. Everytime George has a problem or was unhappy, everyone on the Board assumed that his problem was mine and his If then his problems were mine they named was mentioned. It was never that way. The only time I mention anything was when

My evaluation was up March 23, 1995 and
(an evaluation).
asked Junior for one. He never gave it to me
This was an issue between me and my boss
he brought it up in a staff meeting. I like
job and respect my position. I have ne
had involved with any type of unde
cover activities. I would like for
any personal actions to be stricken fro
my files.

To: Mr. Griffin
From: Jan Penfield
Date: 2-10-76
Subject: ECs

2-10-76

On Tuesday Jan 27, George informed me that the EC's were to be in town for a meeting with Aleyska or someone. On Wednesday Jan 28, 1976 George called to ask me if anything new happened and I said no. He asked me to inform him if something did.

About 11:30 the Execution Contractors came in and asked for Milo. I told them he was in Juneau. They asked for George and I said he was home. They asked if I would call him to come down for a meeting so I did. They said we were just in town for a conference and thought they would come by to see Milo. But since he was out of town they would like an informal

it -, re-submit it, and get it funded like it should be.

They stated that if any one wanted a job with them to just let them know and they could get any staff member a job. The conversation went all around the room with all asking questions and looking quizical. It was concerned with how they knew, what could we do to save the Plan, and what assistance could ~~we~~ they give us? They said they had checked it out, there was nothing we could do to save it & that they tried to help us last June.

Chat with the staff.

They asked how the Plan was and I answered great. In fact, our Boss was in town now to discuss future funding. They said the Plan would not make it because of the present structure. They were concerned because they wanted to see all minorities struck equally through the Plan and this was not being done because of our present Board structure. They were also concerned about hires that had worked for them last year and whether or not we could assist them with their seniority list.

They stated that since the Plan did not have a chance that they were going to recruit

NOME

02-001B

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

Nome
At least 2-3 wks. before a decision from FEAS

TO: Lois Jund
Deputy Commissioner for
Program Management
Dept. of Health & Social Services

DATE : February 18, 1976

THRU: Richard Renninger
Acting Coordinator
Office of Planning & Research

SUBJECT: New Nome Hospital

FROM: Walter C. Moyle, Architect
Office of Planning & Research

Telephone discussions were held February 18, 1976 with Regional Program representatives Jim Van Hoomissen, Pete Van Hee and Fred Tucker concerning this application.

A negative financial feasibility report has apparently gone to Dr. David Johnson from the review people.

The basis for the negative decision is that there is no reasonable assurance that the facility will have continuous support with sufficient and timely funds by the applicant.

Although the Indian Health Service has indicated that the project would have their continuous support, this is subject to year by year availability of funds.

The application is definately not disapproved at this point but unless further and emphatic support is provided immediately, no other action is likely.

A letter from the Office of Public Assistance to David Johnson, M.D., does not support the application. This letter indicates that the current reimbursement for ICF would not meet the projected rates forecast for this facility.

The project is currently being reviewed by an independent consultant retained by HEW. His decision will no doubt be forthcoming within the next few days.

It appears to the writer, that some other means of financing the project must be found. Cost of debt service are adding an unbearable ½, % cost burden to this small facility.

WCM:RR:kp

WAS 1,142.3
NOW $150,000

2/18/76

I spoke with James Armbrust of the Contract Health Care Program, in Indian Health Service (279-6661, ext. 368) about the Nome Hospital. He said that it was essential that approval from HEW arrive this week because if not, part of the 1.6 million State matching funds would be lost, and also the ~~900,000~~ Hillberton moneys would be lost. Also, there would be a higher cost of construction next year.

TELEGRAM to SEN STEVENS
U.S. Con. Rep TOWNS
SEN GRAVEL
Mike

REQUEST YOUR SUPPORT ON NSHC'S EFFORTS TO SECURE HEW APPROVAL AND INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE FINANCIAL AID FOR THE NORTHWEST HOSPITAL PROJECT. DELAY OF APPROVAL WILL CAUSE STATE AND ~~PRIVATE~~ fed FUNDS TO LAPSE, AS WELL AS ESCALATED COSTS FOR FUTURE CONSTRUCTION. THE HEALTH OF OUR RURAL NATIVE PEOPLE IS AT STAKE.

NORTON SOUND HEALTH CORPORATION

P. O. Box 966 Nome, Alaska 99762 443-2261

2-18-26
Nome

Delegate of Alaska Federation of Natives

February 15, 1976

US Senator Ted Stevens
411 Russell Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Stevens:

This letter details the financial requirements of the corporation for the hospital project, which we are now dependent upon you to receive, by virtue of recent Indian Health Service action. Our financial requirements to continue the planning and architectual work on the project up to the point of drawing down the FHA mortgage money totals $725,500 and is broken down in detail in Table I, attached to this letter.

Through January 31, 1976, the Methodist Church had paid for a total of $240,000 worth of front-end work, and the Indian Health Service has paid another $270,000. The total of $510,000 received from these two sources is over and above the $725,500 needed to complete the planning.

I was in Washington, D.C., Tuesday, February 3, meeting with Indian Health Service representatives to discuss our financial situation and requirements. During this meeting, IHS representatives indicated that they could not porvide us with additional grant money because their budget add-ons had been rescended. Further, they indicated they were at considerable risk because of lack of a Congressional mandate to support the Nome project.

Since that time, we have been told by the HEW Region 10 financial analyst, that financial feasibility is contingent upon the Indian Health Service entering into a 25 year contract with the Norton Sound Health Corporation to pay for the cost of Native care as well as make up any other operating losses of the Corporation. This position clearly discriminates against the Native population as a potential borrower, and challenges the financial creditability of the Indian Health Service. Similar requirements are not made of Medicare, Medicaid, Blue Cross, or other third party payors of health care.

When word of the HEW Region 10 position reached Indian Health Service representatives in Washington, D.C. and in Anchorage, IHS withdrew its financial support of the project entirely and said that no further money of any kind would be available. It was only after the discriminatory nature of HEW Region 10's position had been forcefully pointed out to them, that they partially reconsidered and the Alaska Area Native Health Service agreed to try to continue funding us on a week by week basis.

Because the architects are now in the construction documents phase of the design process, which requires that 15 to 20 people work on the project at the same time, our weekly cash requirements will run $42,700 for each week during the next several months. The Alaska Area Health Service has promised to try to find this money on a week by week basis, until a decision has been made by HEW Region 10 in Seattle. At best, one week of support from the Alaska Area will be available. We, therefore, urgently request your assistance in providing a congressional mandate as well as any dollars required by IHS in order to continue planning this project. Funding on a grant basis is much more desirable since repaying a loan would reduce our equity, increase the [illegible] yes the [illegible] as well as [illegible]

Secondly, funds are needed for an early construction start to get the building enclosed by late October 1976, thereby avoiding a one year construction delay and $1.5 million in unnecessary cost escallation. The total amount required for this purpose os $125,000. A detailed breakdown of this amount is shown in Table 2 attached. We can accomplish the early construction start if we can obtain an early drawdown of the State of Alaska matching grant monies of about $1,600,000. In order to do this the State Attorney General's Office requires a guarantee for repayment of this money should the project not proceed. Since the NSHC has no fixed assets, the best method of providing this guarantee would be a surety bond signed by the Indian Health Service. Dr. Emery Johnson's office has agreed to consider signing such a surety bond, if provided some form of Congressional direction to participate in the project. We need authority to start drawing down the State matching grant money by March 15, 1976 so that our construction manager can order materials and arrange for their shipment to Nome.

We are grateful for the support you have given to us in the past, and are now giving to help reverse the discriminatory criteria being used by HEW Region 10 in reviewing our application, as well as your assistance in the matters discussed in this letter. We and the people of our region are extremely grateful that we have a U.S. Senator as sensitive and responsive to the needs of our people as you have been and continue to be. Thank you.

Sincerely,

William M. Dann
Executive Director

WMD:jkh

cc: Emery Johnson
Gerald Ivy
U.S. Representative Don Young
U.S. Senator Mike Gravel
Governor Jay Hammond
Representative Larry Davis

TABLE I

PLANNING FUNDING REQUIREMENTS 2/1 - 6/30/76

Architectural Services	$ 379,000
Equipment Specification and Selection	60,000
[illegible]	[illegible]00
Planning Consoltants	132,000
Legal Fees	15,000
Management Consultants	39,000
Construction Manager	27,000
Soils Testing	8,500
FHA Appraisal Cost	3,500
NSHC Travel and Administrative Expense	25,500
FHA Application Fee	26,000
Financial Advisors	17,000
	$ 757,500
Balance IHS Funds Available (1)	32,000
	$ 725,500

NOTES:

(1) Even though $32,000 still remains in our hospital account, we have incorred $195,000 worth of planning expenses through 2/13/76 which have not been paid.

TABLE 2

EARLY CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Barge	$ 20,000
Piling	60,000
Air Freight	128,000
Earthwork	23,000
Drill and Drive Piling	256,000
Fabricate Structural Steel	200,000
Fabricate Exterior Wall	200,000
Procure Mechanical and Electronic Equipment	100,000
Concrete Foundation	60,000
FHA Inspection Fee	78,000
TOTAL	$1,125,000

South Central Health Planning and Development Nome
1135 West Eighth Avenue Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 278-3631



March 9, 1976

Mr. Bill Dann
Norton Sound Health Corporation
P. O. Box 966
Nome, Alaska 99762

Dear Bill:

This letter is being written as a direct response to the letter addressed to the Chairman and Board members of South Central Health Planning and Development, Inc. by Jim Hahn and dated on March 5, 1976.

During the two-day meeting held on the 5th and 6th of March, the Board took action related to that letter and some of the concerns that were expressed in it. First of all, they asked me to come into the office and write this letter (I am on annual leave from my full-time responsibilities) and further asked that I call you today with a more personal response. I have been trying to call you for several hours now, and have been unsuccessful in reaching you, so as I write this letter I do so with a view to covering both the information that I would relay personally over the telephone and that which I would have normally have addressed in writing.

Dealing with the allegations concerning my "lobbying", I would relate that I have never stated to anyone, nor do I personally feel, that the hospital in Nome should not be constructed. I have, in a manner in which I shall describe, made the statement that the project should be subjected to scrutiny. and further that the appropriate body to do this would be the Hill-Burton Committee of the State Comprehensive Health Advisory Council. I made that statement (after the CHAC had taken formal action requesting the same) primarily as a concerned citizen, and have never, under any circumstances represented that as the view of any one of the several formal and informal organizations with which I am associated. The fact of the matter is that I am not personally opposed to the construction of a hospital in Nome if that project proves to be the most effective and cost-effective way to solve the health delivery problem of that area. I have expressed the fact that I have been approached by several people in the Anchorage area who were concerned about the potential "ripple effect" that such a costly project would have on the delivery of health care throughout the state--and have had that same concern myself. The only other occasion that I have had to state anything at all about the project is to use it as an example--in respect to the review provisions inherent in a Certificate of Need law of one sort of another, should such a piece of legislation become part of the Alaska Statutes.

I can state clearly that I have not lobbied against the project. If such were the case, and if any of the organizations with whom I work would have directed me to lobby for any cause, I would have contacted many more people than those you refer to in your letter.

Again,. in response to specific concerns from your letter, I agree that the (b) agency has no authority to review the Nome Hospital project and as a result has never considered that topic as a discrete subject nor has it contemplated such an endeavor. Secondly, I have never approached the representative from Nome with a "plea of non-support for the MMM project" or with any other plea. Until moments before preparing the draft of this letter, I didn't even know who the representative from Nome was. Once again, I may have, in testimony before the House HSS Committee, mentioned the project in reference to Certificate of Need, and as such, it would be possible to misconstrue the purpose of such testimony, particularly if quoted out of context. Finally, the Board of Directors of South Central Health Planning and Development, Inc., has not, nor to the best of my knowledge do they intend to review or to make any comment on the project in question. In fact, as a result of the March 5th letter they passed the following resolution and emphasized that this action should be communicated to the full board as it is seated:

> Moved that: "Every member of the interim Board of Directors and staff is instructed to be explicit about whom they are representing or not representing when lobbying or influencing opinion on health matters. No member of the interim board of Directors or staff will speak for the interim Board of Directors of the H.S.A. unless a position has been established by action of the interim board."

The motion was carried unanimously.

In addition, the following was passed:

> "That a letter be drafted stating that the Board of South Central Health Planning and Development, Inc. has taken no stand on any project, nor has the Board reviewed any project, nor has anyone been authorized by the Board o speak for it on any project with the exception of P.L. 93-641 and that the letter indicate that the minutes of the Board meetings reflect this, and that the letter encourage Norton Sound Health Corporation to participate in the selection process and in the formulation of the full board of directors."

As president of the corporate board, I have responded in reaction to those actions of the board. I can fully understand also, wearing the several hats that I do, how cautious I must be in expressing personal opinions while carrying the banner of an organization with which I am affiliated. To the extent that I have not fully identified personal feelings as contrasted to organizational positions, I have erred. It is regretable that others have understood references to the project in question on my behalf to be lobbying efforts aimed at defeating the project--for I have made no such effort. I have asked questions, used illustrations that

I felt appropriate, and passed along concerns expressed by others, and hopefully this has been done in a professional way and for professional, and not, personal reasons.

On a personal as well as professional level, I would like to express my sincere hope that Norton Sound Health Corporation will remain as an active partner in the implementation of Public Law 94-641 and in that, the development of a viable health systems agency that can and must serve all of the people in the area for which it is responsible. If there are any further questions, please call me. While on vacation, I can be reached at 745-4732.

Sincerely,
(Letter drafted by H. F. Janneck;
Signed in his absence by

Laura Colbert for

H. F. Janneck, President
South Central Health Planning and Development, Inc.

HFJ/lc

cc: Mr. Peter Van Hee, HSA Coordinator, Region X
Interim Board Members
Mr. Jerry Ivey, Area Director, Alaska Area Native Health Service
Chairman, MMM Hospital Board, Nome, Alaska
Chairman, NSHC Board, Nome, Alaska
Representative Larry Davis, State of Alaska
Representative Frank Ferguson, State of Alaska
Dr. Williamson, Commissioner, State Department of Health & Social Services
Senator Mike Gravel, Washington, D.C.
Senator Ted Stevens, Washington, D.C.
Representative Don Young, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Jerome Trigg, Bering Straits Native Corp., Nome, Alaska
Mr. Robert Renshaw, Mayor, Nome, Alaska
Mr. Lar Krug, Task Coordinator, South Central Health Planning & Development, Inc.

Nome

March 5, 1976

Chairman & Board Members
Interim Board
South Central Health Planning & Development, Inc.
1135 West Eighth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sirs:

During the past five years the Norton Sound and Seward Peninsula communities have pursued replacement of the Maynard McDougall Memorial (MMM) Hospital facility located in Nome, Alaska. The major thrust of this effort was carried by the MMM Hospital Board and the Board of the Norton Sound Health Corporation by application through the Hill-Burton process with professional consultants of Tribrook Group, Inc., a health planning firm, and the architectural firm of Henningson, Durham and Richardson.

Throughout the course of our project, we have anticipated negative opinions and criticism as to the scope and feasibility of replacing the MMM Hospital facility. These are more than welcome when channeled through the proper application procedures, as constructive criticism can only lead to a better product and more competent health delivery.

We have, however, been informed that some negative lobby efforts have been initiated by Mr. Hal Janneck, Interim Executive Director of the South Central Health Planning and Development, Inc., which is the HSA agency applicant for the Region encompassing the Norton Sound Area. These have allegedly been a statement advocating non-support for the MMM Hospital facility at a 314 (b) agency meeting, lobby encounters with the State of Alaska Representative from Nome, and a lobby effort with Senator Mike Gravel's office in Washington, D. C.

Several issues emerge here. First, is that the 314 (b) agencies have no review authority for hospital replacement projects, therefore, any statement of position indicating support or non-support, if made, would be totally improper and not be within the legislated scope of the 314 (b). Second, while all private citizens have the right to approach their elected representatives on any issue, there is certainly some question as to the intent of such approach should that individual be construed to represent a formal agency position. In this case, if again the allegation is true and Mr. Janneck, in fact, did approach the legislative constituents with a plea of non-support for the MMM project, then we would question whether or not it was a formal HSA position. If so, we at the NSHC did not, as a participating member of the Interim Board, receive any communication as to what our vote as a Board member would be.

We realize, of course, that the NSHC as a Native dominated health corporation is exempt from following the HSA mandates, as the Native groups are specifically excluded from the Act if they so choose. We have up to this point participated on a good faith effort in the interest of better health care through competent planning. This participation has been encouraged also by the Alaska Area Native Health Service. We are now wondering if our participation has been a shuck, and if we are eating the first worm from a rather large political platter designed to impede and coerce the Native and "bush" health interests.

Our present position is as follows:

1. We would like for an explanation and position statement from either the Interim Board, or the seated Board before continuing further in the HSA process. This we see coming through:

   a. An investigation into the above allegations by appointed committee of either the HSA Board or the seated Board.

Until something is resolved and forwarded to Norton Sound Health Corporation, we must temporarily obstain from HSA participation and withhold our letter of support for the applicant agency. We await your prompt reply.

Sincerely,

James A. Hahn
Research & Development Specialist
Norton Sound Health Corporation

cc: Mr. Peter Van Hee, HSA Coordinator, Region X
Interim Board Members
Mr. Jerry Ivey, Area Director, Alaska Area Native Health Service
MMM Hospital Board, Nome, AK
NSHC Board, Nome, AK
Representative Larry Davis & Frank Ferguson, State of Alaska
Mr. Williamson, Commissioner, State Dept. Health & Social Services
Senator Mike Gravel, Washington, D. C.
Senator Ted Stevens, Washington, D. C.
Representative Don Young, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Jerome Trigg, Bering Straits Native Corp., Nome, AK
Mr. Robert Renshaw, Mayor, Nome, AK

DON YOUNG
CONGRESSMAN FOR ALL ALASKA

COMMITTEES:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1210 LONGWORTH BUILDING
TELEPHONE 202/225-5765

DISTRICT OFFICES
115 U.S. FEDERAL BUILDING
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE 907/279-1587

202 U.S. FEDERAL BUILDING
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
TELEPHONE 907/456-6949

February 18, 1976

Senator Frank Ferguson
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

Thank you for your telegram expressing support for the Norton Sound Health Corporation's application for a loan for the construction of a new hospital in Nome.

I am aware of the situation and have expressed my strong support for this project. I know the unsafe condition of the present health facility and agree that a new hospital is essential to prompt and adequate health care delivery.

As you may know, this proposal is currently under review in the H.E.W. Region X office. I understand that F.H.A. is inclined to guarantee a loan providing H.E.W. finds the plan a viable one. I have spoken with Mr. James Neiffert in the Washington office of the Indian Health Service and he has assured me that I.H.S. supports the Corporation's project.

I appreciate your taking the time to let me know of your concern in this matter.

Sincerely,

Don Young

DON YOUNG
Congressman for all Alaska

DY:dcv

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

OFFICE of CHILD ADVOCACY

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCACY

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

Pouch AL
Juneau, Ak. 99811
Phone: (907) 465-3584

January 20, 1976

Senator Frank Ferguson, Chr.
Health, Education, Social Services Comm.
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

At its meeting on January 13 and 14, 1975 the Board of Directors for the Office of Child Advocacy prepared the following Policy Statement concerning legislation during this session:

1. The Board's highest priority is the support of the recommended legislative changes as part of developing a Children's Code for the State of Alaska.

2. The Board will support bills which reduce duplication of services and increases the coordination and quality of services provided for Alaskan Children.

3. The Board will support legislation which supports the legal rights of children and families, advocates for the protection of those rights, and public services to protect those rights.

4. The Board supports the development of a computerized data system with full protection for privacy for gatering information for planning for the delivery of human services and evaluation of those services.

5. The Board supports the Regionalization of the State service delivery system by boundries which provide the most effective service delivery system of the highest quality possible, with the greatest equality of services.

6. The Board will generally NOT support legislation which would designate the Office of Child Advocacy as a Service Delivery Division.

7. The Board believes that the State, either direclty or by contract, should provide an acceptable level of treatment: and that, priorities should be given to preventive programs. Each service: eduation, child welfare, juvenile justice, etc. should each establish an "acceptable" level of treatment.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call Betsey McGuire, Executive Director of the Office of Child Advocacy, 465-3584.

Sincerely,

Westeen Holmes

Westeen Holmes, Chairperson
Board of Directors of the
Office of Child Advocacy

WH/kh

7.14 7.13

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCACY

2457 ARCTIC BLVD.
ANCHORAGE 99503
PHONE: (907) 274-2648

March 24, 1975

George H. Hohman, Chairperson
Senate Health, Educ. & Soc. Svcs. Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Hohman:

The Workplan for the Office of Child Advocacy for FY 74 calls for an Evaluation of the Board and staff; we have been able to arrange with Preston Bruce from the Office of Child Development, Washington, D.C. and Dr. Howard Schrag from the Office of Child Development, Idaho, to perform this Task for us the week of April 14. The primary goals of the Evaluation are:

a. To help determine the impact of the OCA on the State's awareness of children's needs, validity of goals for OCA as defined by the Law which established it in 1972;

b. To help determine the validity for such an Office as a comprehensive planning mechanism (as defined by law), needs assessor, etc.;

c. To review the workplan for FY74 (6 mos. of operation), FY 75 (9 mos. of operation), the FY76 Workplan, and provide recommendations and goals for the Workplan for FY77; examine cost/effectiveness, work plans and budgets;

d. To help determine whether changes in legislation concerning the OCA should be planned & presented to the FY76 legislature;

e. To help determine the role of the OCA in relation to: other agencies also legally responsible for planning, OCA & the Pipeline-impact, OCA & the Region X OCD, SRS, OE, Mental Health, etc. OCA & Private Agencies, etc.

I am wondering whether you could arrange for your committee to meet after 4:30 p.m. on Monday, April 14, or between 8 & 9 a.m. or after 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th. If your Administrative Assistant could call this Office, we would try to arrange our schedule to your convenience and would meet wherever it would be easiest for your committee.

Sincerely,

Betsey W. McGuire
Executive Director

BWM/hj

cc: Committee members

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCACY

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

2457 ARCTIC BLVD.
ANCHORAGE 99503
PHONE: (907) 274-2648

March 24, 1975

Bill Ray, Chairperson
Senate Finance Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ray:

The Workplan for the Office of Child Advocacy for FY 74 calls for an Evaluation of the Board and staff; we have been able to arrange with Preston Bruce from the Office of Child Development, WAshington, D.C. and Dr. Howard Schrag from the Office of Child Development, Idaho, to perform this Task for us the week of April 14. The Primary goals of the Evaluation would be:

a. To help determine the impact of the OCA on the State's awareness of children's needs, validity of goals for OCA as defined by the Law which established it in 1972;

b. To help determine the validity for such an Office as a comprehensive planning mechanism (as defined by law) needs assessor, etc.;

c. To review the workplan for FY74 (6 mos. of operation), FY75 (9 mos. of operation), the FY76 Workplan, and provide recommendations and goals for the Workplan for FY77; examine cost/effectiveness, work plans and budgets;

d. To help determine whether changes in legislation concerning the OCA should be planned & presented to the FY76 legislature;

e. To help determine the role of the OCA in relation to: other agencies also legally responsible for planning, OCA & the Pipeline-impact, OCA and the Region X OCD, SRS, OE, Mental Health, etc., OCA & Private Agencies, etc.

I am wondering whether you could arrange for your committee to meet after 4:30 p.m. on Monday, April 14, or between 8 & 9 a.m. or after 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th. If your Administrative Assistant could call this Office, we would try to arrange our schedule to your convenience & would meet wherever it would be easiest for your committee.

Sincerely,

Betsey W. McGuire

Betsey W. McGuire
Executive Director

BWM/hj

cc: Committee members.

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCACY

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

2457 ARCTIC BLVD.
ANCHORAGE 99503
PHONE: (907) 274-2648

February 19, 1975

Dear Legislator:

As you know, the Board of the Office of Child Advocacy met in Juneau on February 12 & 13, 1975. We were sorry if you were unable to locate us, but we did review the legislation that was available to us at that time and the following are the recommendation of the Board:

SB 11-...relating to the legitimization of children conceived by artificial insemination;

DO PASS

SB 24-...relating to community mental health services;

DO PASS

SB 28-...relating to the capacity of persons to consent to marriage; we also reviewed the amendments available on 2/12 and suggest the following changes:

1) a complete rewrite of the bill as we had such questions as: who will counsel? who will pay the counselor? we recommend that a Court order be necessary for marriage of children 16 years and under and not just parental consent.

SB 59-...relating to the publication of names of juveniles

DON'T PASS unless recommended by the Supreme Court Children's Rules Committee.

SB 79-...creating a public service facility revolving loan fund;

DO PASS but recommend an Advisory Board to set priorities & determine allocations.

SB 120-...relating to day care facilities;

DO PASS with suggested changes - line 29(page 2) should include..."or recognized by a federal agency"; there are some programs which are funded partially by federal funds & cannot be licensed by DHSS. It should also be assured that DHSS maintains its level of day care funding for AFDC or WIN families, or other federal programs. On page 3 a child should be defined "below mandatory school attendance age". The Board also recommends that the level of eligibility be similar to that of Title XX of the Social Security Amendments, or as later amended.

letter to legislators
re: legislation recommendations 2-19-75

SB 120 (cont'd.)

The Board also attended the hearing in Anchorage & made comments & the Office submitted informational material to the Community & Regional Affairs House & Senate committees.

SB 128-...requiring that coverage for newly born children be included in... health & disability plans.

DO PASS

HB 68-...creating an Alaska Youth Hostel Plan;

DO PASS

One of the recommendations of the Conference on"The Child & the Law" sponsored by the Office of Child Advocacy in June & October of 1974 was subsequently voted on by the Child Advocacy Board and reads:
"That no legislation be passed in areas where critical studies are being conducted concerning children's services...".
The attached letter was therefore written in December to appropriate agencies and departments. Attached for your information are the responses from each agency. We hope in your further legislative issues, this information will be useful to you.

We will continue to review legislation as possible and appropriate, and will try to keep you informed of recommendations.

If you have any specific requests, please do not hesitate to contact this Office.

Sincerely,

Betsey W. McGuire
Executive Director

BWM/hj

Encls.

JAY S. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

February 5, 1975

Mrs. Westeen Holmes
Office of Child Advocacy
2457 Arctic Boulevard
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Mrs. Holmes:

It has come to my attention that in order to qualify for Federal funding under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, Alaska should accomplish two things: (1) Change State legislation to define a child, as under 18, to be in accord with the Federal act, and (2) designate a State agency to serve as contact point for matters pertaining to this Act.

In order to fulfill the second of these recommendations, please consider this letter official designation of the Office of Child Advocacy as the Alaska contact agent to coordinate information and action related to this Act.

Any further questions related to this role for the Office of Child Advocacy can be discussed during our visit February 14.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

cc: Mrs. Betsey McGuire
Office of Child Advocacy

Commissioner McGinnis
Department of Health and
Social Services

Doctor David Spence, Chief
Family Health

Doctor George Brown
Child Abuse Board

February 10, 1975

State of Alaska
Office of Child Advocacy
Betsey W. McGuire
Executive Director
2457 Artic Blvd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Ms. McGuire,

I feel that the State Criminal Justice Planning System as part of the State process for developing Standards and Goals for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency with Community Involvement is very important. I feel that the chief source of money that will be available is from LEAA, State Criminal Justice Planning Commission. I am in great favor of the proposal that you are encountering for Bethel.

If there is any way that I can help you in pursueing this matter, please contact my office here is Bethel. The phone number is 543-2286.

Sincerely,

Martin B. Moore
Special Assistant to
the Governor

MBM/rr

cc: Sue Taylor
Sue Greene
Keith Stubblefield
Senator Hohman

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCACY

~~WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR~~

Jay S. Hammond, Governor

2457 ARCTIC BLVD.
ANCHORAGE 99503
PHONE: (907) 274-2648

February 5, 1975

Mr. Andrew Edge
City Manager, City of Bethel
P.O.Box 537
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Mr. Edge:

Last week I met briefly with Sue Taylor, who told me that she had discussed with you the possibility of the Office of Child Advocacy employing part-time a resident of Bethel to work on the process of developing a local planning mechanism for children's services, being funded by an LEAA Grant from the State Criminal Justice Planning System as part of the State process for developing Standards and Goals for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency with Community Involvement. We now have a staff person, part-time, in Ketchikan; a volunteer in Barrow, and hopefully, a part-time staff person in Bethel. As soon as Mr. Stubblefield of Criminal Justice Planning and I have a chance to meet, I shall be able to establish a State-wide task force of Child Advocacy Board members, representatives of other LEAA Task Forces and representatives from Ketchikan, Barrow, and Bethel. Funds will be available for at least one person from Bethel to attend these Task Force meetings to provide local in-put. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of the proposal, a sample of the kind of Ad which should be used for recruiting a staff person, and some other material which we are using as basic concepts in developing local planning mechanisms.

We are delighted your Office is willing to cooperate in this matter; while I met you briefly while I was in town a few months ago, I will plan on having more time to discuss this plan with you on my next trip. I would hope after a small committee has been established by you and Sue and other appropriate people, especially from the Criminal Justice Syste,m you would interview prospective employees; then I will come and work with you to make the final decision.

If you have any questions, please either talk to Sue or contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Betsey W. McGuire
Executive Director

Encls.

BWM/hj

cc: Sue Taylor, Keith Stubblefield, Senator Hohman
O/G Bethel, Sue Greene

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCACY

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

2457 ARCTIC BLVD.
ANCHORAGE 99503
PHONE: (907) 274-2648

December 5, 1974

letter sent to: Stanley Friese, SOS
Commissioner of ~~John Rivenburg~~, Labor
Commissioner Marshall Lind, Education
Mike Harper, Rural CAP
Commissioner Lee McAnerney, Comm. & Reg. Affairs
Robert Pavitt, Planning & Research
Commissioner Fredrick McGinnis, H&SS

Dear _____:

One of the responsibilities of the Office of Child Advocacy is to "provide leadership in recommending legislative change which affects the provision of children's and child development services..." At the Board meeting in October, 1974, the Board voted to recommend: "That no legislation be passed in areas where critical studies are being conducted..." This motion was based on information from the Conference on 'The Child & the Law", at which time, for instance, we learned that there is a study being done here in Anchorage on the Runaway Child, from which, presumeably, information and data will be made available in FY 75 concerning who the Runaway is, where s/he goes, who helps the Runaway, etc. It is apparent that such information would be useful in developing legislation concerning that group of children. The Board is therefore recommending that no such legislation on the Runaway be considered this session.

It is also apparent that other such studies are being conducted about which most legislators and other Departments are uninformed. It is for these reasons that I have therefore been requested to seek information from all appropriate agencies on what studies your Department is conducting at this time -- or plans to conduct or contract for during FY 75. Some of these may well be research projects funded with federal monies, or they may be studies being conducted by the University or some other Research group. Our Office is concerned with children ages 0-18, in the field of health, education, institutional care, families and children, etc.

I would appreciate your notifying me of these projects as soon as possible, either by sending me a copy of the contract, the proposal, or a brief description of the area to be studied and the Objectives of the study.

Any help you can give us in this area will be greatly appreciated. If we could receive this information this month, it would assist the Board in reviewing legislation that is presented to us in January.

Sincerely,

Betsey W. McGuire
Executive Director

BWM/hj

cc: Margaret Sanstad, Reg. X
Doug Baily, Adm. Asst.

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

P. O. BOX 1149 — JUNEAU 99801

December 16, 1974

Ms. Betsey W. McGuire
Executive Director
Office of Child Advocacy
2957 Arctic Boulevard
Anchorage, AK 99503

Dear Ms. McGuire:

In response to your letter of December 5, 1974 requesting information on studies our department may be conducting presently or plans to conduct in FY '75 in regard to children's and child development services, I have reviewed your request with my staff and am advised that we have not planned or contemplated any studies in this regard during FY '75 or FY '76. If something does develop though we will be glad to keep you advised.

If I can be of further service, please advise.

Sincerely,

Leland T. Dalby
Acting Commissioner

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

File copy

TO: Betsy W. McGuire
Executive Director
Office of Child Advocacy

DATE: December 19, 1974

FROM: David A. Eide
Research Analyst
Department of Education

SUBJECT: Child Studies

This is written at the request of Commissioner Lind in response to your letter of December 5.

There are apparently only two projects in the Department which may be of interest to your Office. The first you are, of course, aware of; the Early Childhood Development Ad Hoc Workshop in Anchorage on January 7 and 8.

The second is a survey of schools which lack a kindergarten program, done last summer. A tabulation of the results, the reasons for lack of program, is attached.

We would appreciate learning the results of your survey. As a member of the Alaska Committee on Evaluation and Information Systems (CEIS/Alaska), we have a responsibility to inform the membership of studies regarding their clientele group. The committee is composed largely of local school district representatives.

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

DAE:lb

Attachment

cc: J. Jeffers
E. Polley
R. Walker

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

P.O. BOX 1149 - JUNEAU 99801

December 9, 1974

Betsy W. McGuire
Executive Director
Office of Child Advocacy
2527 Artic Blvd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Betsy:

Thank you for your letter asking for information on studies dealing with children. I think you will have better luck with Dr. McGinnis than with the Department of Labor since none of our programs deal with children, per se. However, what we have, we will give you.

Basically, the only program which impinges directly on children 0-18 years of age is our Summer Employment for Economically Disadvantaged Youth (SPEDY) which is similar to the old Neighborhood Youth Corps. We also assisted in operating the Youth Employment Services (YES) with the Department of Education. In Anchorage this function is presently being operated at 2636 Spenard Road under the Auspices of the Employment Service, The Greater Anchorage Area Borough, and the Office of Vocational Education.

Data from these services is continuously analyzed in terms of (1) client group served, (2) needs of the group, (3) labor markets affected, and (4) impact of the program. This kind of data is also kept continuously for our normal Employment Service operation in Anchorage and throughout the State. There is literally so much data available that it might be best for you to contact Mr. Arthur Zilig of our Anchorage Office who can assist you in location specific factors.

The Department of Education, too, has studies relating generally to your area of concern and I am certain that Mr. Gerald Riley would be happy to respond to any inquiry you may care to make.

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER / POUCH B–JUNEAU 99801

December 10, 1974

Ms. Betsey McGuire
Executive Director
Office of Child Advocacy
2457 Arctic Boulevard
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Ms. McGuire:

This is in regard to your letter of December 5, 1974, requesting information about studies this Department has or will undertake which are of interest to the Office of Child Advocacy.

After checking with our various division directors I find we presently have nothing underway which is of concern to your agency. However, I do want to commend the Office of Child Advocacy for taking steps to insure agency coordination within your area of concern and have asked Ms. Lare from the Anchorage office of the Division of State Economic Opportunity to advise you of future undertakings which may be of interest to you.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Lee McAnerney
Commissioner

LMcA:nw

cc: Ms. Lare

PHARMACY

Alaska Medical Center Pharmacies, Inc.

207 E. Northern Lights Blvd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Joy H. Donelson, R.Ph. Pres.
Ralph W. Donelson, V. Pres.
Marsha Hollonian, R.Ph. Sect.
Chas. Decker, R.Ph. Treas.

SICKROOM SERVICE

Lake Otis Pharmacy
4050 Lake Otis
Chas Decker Man

Medical Arts Pharmacy
207 E. Northern Lights
Joy Donelson, Mgr.

March 6, 1976

Sen. Frank Ferguson
Room 109, Capitol
Juneau, Ak.

Dear Sen. Ferguson,

In regard to the committee substitute for House Bill 575 which passed the House this week, we do not feel that this bill is in the best interests of the Alaskan consumers. We feel that the bill would create more problems than it would solve. Contrary to popular belief, pharmacy is not reaping huge profits at the consumers' expense. Pharmacists in this state do not earn as much in salary per hour as the lowest paid pipe line worker. We feel that purchasing prescription medication solely on the basis of the least expensive generic equivalent should not be the sole factor. As you can see from the enclosed literature, therapeutic equivalence is based on many factors.

The advertising and price posting clauses in the bill could force small, locally owned drug stores in the smaller communities in the state out of business. The large chain drug stores can take advantage of quantity buying and offer lower prices. If these small operations are forced out of business these small communities will then be left without pharmaceutical services not always offered by a large chain located many miles away. The people in Nome and Valdez still remember

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SICKROOM SERVICE

Lake Otis Pharmacy
4050 Lake Otis
Chas Decker Man

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207 E. Northern Lights
Joy Donelson, Mgr.

how inconvenient it is to have their nearest drug store in Fairbanks and Anchorage. Advertising and price posting could also result in the purchase of large quantities of medications by the patient. All too often this practice leads to incorrect dosing by the patient and the use of the drug for persons other than the one for which the drug was prescribed. In other words, rather than waste the medication, the patient often "loans" his prescription to a friend who might have similar symptoms. Quite frankly, this practice is a nightmare for both physicians and pharmacists. Finally, we feel that advertising and price posting tend to call attention to the use of drugs at a time when we are trying to prevent drug abuse and its myriad of problems.

We feel that the people of Alaska are currently receiving excellent pharmaceutical services. Purchasing prescription medications solely on the basis of price will lead to the deterioration of these services. The Alaskan consumer is the one who will suffer from reduced pharmaceutical services. The patients who purchase their medications at our pharmacy have always been willing to pay for quality pharmaceutical services. We feel that this is the attitude of Alaskans in general. We feel that Alaskans will resent any attempt to sacrifice quality in their prescription services.

We further feel that our patients will object violently to any

Alaska Medical Center Pharmacies, Inc.

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Anchorage, Alaska 99503

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SICKROOM SERVICE

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4050 Lake Otis
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attempt on our part to tamper with the medication prescribed by their physician, whether it be brand name or generic equivalent. Since the physician would be held responsible for any liability incurred from the use of that drug, we feel that the physician, and only the physician, should have the final choice in which drug he prescribes for his patient. When the physician writes a prescription, he should have every assurance that his patient will receive only that item and not a substitute.

Sincerely,

Joy H. Donelson

Joy H Donelson

Marsha S. Holloman

Marsha S. Holloman

ALASKA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

March 31, 1976

The Honorable Frank R. Ferguson
The State Senate
Room 109, Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

The Board of Directors of the Alaska Pharmaceutical Association is of the opinion that a lay person (public member) does not have enough knowledge of the profession of pharmacy and its problems. The Board meets only three or four times a year and the lay person would just be getting the feel of the job when his term expires.

Sec. 4, 08.01.064 - Waiver of Educational Requirement for Admission to Examination for License to Practice Occupation. A waiver would completely eliminate Sec. 46, Sec. 08.80.110 - Qaulifications for Registration. The qualifications for registration as now stated has been the result of hard work of pharmacy members over a period of years and a vote of Pharmaceutical Association members. We highly recommend that this be followed with no waivers. This waiver would set us back at least 20 years.

Removing control from the professional Boards, whose primary objective is to protect the people of the State of Alaska will undoubtedly deteriorate the quality of health care.

We believe that the reciprocation status now enjoyed by the pharmacists in Alaska may be jeopardized. Other states may discredit the Alaska pharmacists and refuse reciprocation because of this section regarding the Waiver of Educational Requirements.

Sec. 08.01.068 - License by Endorsement. Our standards of Pharmacy Education are much higher than in foreign countries. The quality of the profession would suffer. We believe that reciprocity with the other states is the only answer.

The other professions should have similar arguments and we believe they are justified.

Sincerely yours,

ALASKA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Stanley P. Thompson

Stanley P. Thompson, President

CAD/dd

POLICE STANDARDS

STATE OF ALASKA

ALASKA POLICE STANDARDS COUNCIL

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

610 C STREET — RMS. 205 AND 206
ANCHORAGE 99501
PHONE: (907) 279-0564

April 6, 1976

Senator Frank R. Ferguson
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

Attached hereto you will find a copy of the Notice of Proposed Changes in the Regulations for the Alaska Police Standards Council.

The proposed regulations, once in effect, will affect law enforcement agencies and their personnel. We feel these proposed regulations are important; and we ask if you have any views or comments relating these proposed changes to contact our office as soon as you have had an opportunity to review the regulations. Written testimony will also be accepted relating to the proposed changes.

Yours truly

ALASKA POLICE STANDARDS COUNCIL

John C. Flanigan

John C. Flanigan,
Executive Director

JCF:blh

Encl.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

PART 4. ALASKA POLICE STANDARDS COUNCIL

Register _____, _____, 1976

6 AAC 70.020
6 AAC 70.040
6 AAC 70.080

6 AAC 70.020 is amended by adding a new provision as (b)(3) and renumbering existing (b)(3) as (b)(4).

(3) upon written application of the chief of police due to an exceptional lack of personnel, the council grants an extension of the probationary period for a police officer who cannot meet the requirements of the Act. An extension based on exceptional lack of personnel may not exceed six months at a time. Additional extensions may be granted upon request and proper documentation. (Eff. 8/10/73, Register 47, am / /76, Register _____)

Authority: AS 18.65.220
AS 18.65.240

6 AAC 70.040 is amended as follows: BASIC, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED CERTIFICATES. (a) The council will issue basic, intermediate and advanced certificates to police officers meeting prescribed standards of training, education and experience.

(1) To be eligible for the award of a certificate each applicant shall:

(A) be a full time paid police officer and a member of a law enforcement unit located within the State of Alaska;

(B) attest that he subscribes to the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics;

(C) meet the minimum standards prescribed by section 10 of this chapter;

(D) meet the additional requirements for the level of certification sought.

(2) In addition to the requirements set forth in subsection (a)(1), each applicant for a basic certificate shall:

(A) have completed a probationary period of not less than 12 months with his present department, and

(B) have successfully completed the required basic training, or the equivalent as determined by the council.

(3) In addition to the requirements set forth in subsection (a)(1), each applicant for an intermediate certification shall:

(A) possess or be eligible to possess a basic certificate, and

(B) have acquired the following combination of education and training points in conjunction with the prescribed years of law enforcement experience:

Minimum Training Points, Including APSC Basic Course (Equivalent Hours)	15 (300)	23 (460)	30 (600)	38 (760)	45 (900)	APSC Basic Course	APSC Basic Course
Minimum Education Points, in college Credit Hours	15	23	30	38	45	AA or AS Degree	BA or BS Degree
Years of Law Enforcement Experience	8	7	6	5	4	4	2

(4) In addition to the requirements set forth in subsection (a)(1), each applicant for an advanced certificate shall:

(A) possess or be eligible to possess a basic certificate, and

(B) have acquired the following combination of education and training points in conjunction with the prescribed years of law enforcement experience:

Minimum Training Points, Including APSC Basic Course (Equivalent Hours)	30 (600)	35 (700)	40 (800)	45 (900)	APSC Basic Course	APSC Basic Course	Basic Course
Minimum Education Points, in college Credit Hours	30	35	40	45	AA or AS Degree	BA or BS Degree	Masters Degree

Years of Law Enforcement	12	11	10	9	9	6	4

(C) or, in lieu of the requirements in (a)(4)(B), the council may issue an advanced certificate, upon application, to each applicant who has acquired 12 combined education and training points and 20 years of law enforcement experience, or 30 combined education and training points and 15 years experience; provided that the last 5 years of law enforcement experience shall have been in a supervisory position or above. A supervisory position is one occupied by a police officer with supervisory or command responsibilities where he directly supervises or commands full-time employees of a law enforcement unit.

(5) Education points are awarded on the following basis:

(A) One quarter term unit of college credit shall equal one education point.

(B) One semester term unit of college credit shall equal one and one-half education points.

(6) Twenty classroom hours of police approved training shall equal one training point.

(A) Advanced, supervisory, middle management, executive, or specialized courses certified by the council will be approved towards training points.

(B) For the purpose of certification above the basic level, the council may approve in-service training which is recorded and documented by the trainee's department. These records must confirm successful completion and must include the subject, classroom hours, time and date.

(7) When college credit is awarded for law enforcement related subjects, it may be counted for either training points or education points.

(8) Education and training must be supported by copies of transcripts, certificates, diplomas, or other verifying documents attached to the application.

(9) The acceptability of law enforcement experience shall be determined by the council. Law enforcement experience acquired in a police agency whose standards are lower than those required by the provisions of sections (10) and (40) may be rejected.

(b) All applications for the award of the basic, intermediate or advanced certificate shall be completed on the prescribed council form entitled "Application for Award of Certificate."

(c) The council may revoke the certification of a person, under the Administrative Procedures Act (AS 44.62) upon a finding that the holder falsified information required for eligibility for a certificate or upon a finding that the holder has been discharged for cause from employment as a law enforcement officer by a police agency in this state or any other jurisdiction.

(d) A basic, intermediate or advanced certificate lapses if the holder is not employed as a law enforcement officer with a police agency in this state, or any other jurisdiction, for a period of 12 consecutive months.

(e) The holder of a basic, intermediate or advanced certificate shall return his certificate to the council upon the revocation of his certificate.

(f) A police officer may have a lapsed certificate reinstated upon the satisfactory completion of a probationary period of 12 months employment as a police officer with a participating police department and upon the successful completion of any supplemental and remedial training and education which the council determines is necessary for him to meet current standards of police officers in the state.
(Eff. 8/10/73, Register 47, am / /76, Register _____)

Authority: AS 18.65.220
AS 18.65.240

6 AAC 70.080 is amended as follows: DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED. No regulation in this chapter may be construed or applied in such a manner as to permit the disqualification of or unlawful discrimination against an applicant for a certificate, or for employment as a police officer based on the applicant's race, color, creed, sex, ethnic origin, religious or political affiliation, or religious or political beliefs.
(Eff. 8/10/73, Register 47, am / /76, Register _____)

Authority: AS 18.65.220
AS 18.65.240

POST-
SECONDARY
COMM.

ALASKA STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR VOCATIONAL & ADULT EDUCATION

SUITE 213 – GOLDSTEIN BLDG.
130 SEWARD STREET
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

FRANCES ROSE
CHAIRPERSON

WALTER WARD
VICE CHAIRPERSON

(907) 586-2149
OR (907) 586-1736
DALE E. STALEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 13, 1976

To: Commissioner of Education, State Board of Education, 1202 Commission, Board of Regents University of Alaska, State Superintendent Association, Association of Alaska School Boards, Office of the Governor, Alaska State Legislature, Commissioner of Administration and Commissioner of Education for Region X.

From: Frances H. Rose, Chairperson FHR

Subject: Post-Secondary Vocational Education Funding

The State Advisory Council for Vocational and Adult Education unanimously passed the following resolution at its regular meeting on February 10, 1976, in Juneau, Alaska. This resolution is a response to a situation which has been unresolved for a year; and if it is allowed to continue, it will seriously hamper efforts in vocational education in the state.

Therefore, we hope that by bringing this matter to your attention you may be able to assist in corrective action within the area of your jurisdiction. We know that you are as concerned as we are that the maximum effort in vocational education be put forth in this state; and we hope that through cooperation between those of us who have influence in the field of education in Alaska the problem will be resolved.

The Council is willing to assist you in any way we can. Please feel free to contact us. Thank you.

JIM EVANS
ANCHORAGE

STAN SUMMERS
NOME

CLYDE COURTNAGE
ANCHORAGE

LOUIS J. LICARI
SITKA

BERTRACE CHASE
WRANGELL

ROBERT HAVERFIELD
FAIRBANKS

MARIE DARLIN
JUNEAU

CHARLIE MAE MOORE
JUNEAU

CARROLL FADER
KETCHIKAN

MIKE FREEMAN
ANCHORAGE

FRANK CHAPADOS
FAIRBANKS

DICK BOWER
ANCHORAGE

FRANCES ROSE
ANCHORAGE

JIM CARROLL
JUNEAU

ROBERT THWING
ANCHORAGE

WALTER WARD
KENAI

GLEN LUNDELL
ANCHORAGE

DONALD THIEDEMAN
KODIAK

HELEN BEIRNE
ANCHORAGE

ROGER BLAIR
ANCHORAGE

RICHARD H. EAKINS
JUNEAU

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the State of Alaska continues to rank high among the fifty states in unemployment levels, and communities throughout the State have indicated a high priority for educational programs leading to gainful employment,

And whereas, a major source of financial aid for such program leadership comes from the federal Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, which requires that "Any state desiring to receive Federal funds under the Act shall designate or create by State law a State board which is the sole State agency responsible for the administration of vocational education, or for the supervision of the administration thereof by local educational agencies, in the State",

And whereas, the State of Alaska has designated the State Board of Education as the sole State agency for receipt and disbursement of such funds,

And whereas, through administrative action which channeled funds directly to the University of Alaska, thereby circumventing the State Plan and the designated sole State agency, the State of Alaska has jeopardized in excess of one million dollars which flows through the State, which could make the State ineligible for federal vocational education funds because of a lack of acceptable local effort expenditures,

Be it therefore resolved by the Alaska State Advisory Council for Vocational and Adult Education that funds so distributed be recouped and such administrative action must not again occur which is in violation of established federal and state regulations and the responsibilities designated thereby,

Be it further resolved that this Council stands fully behind cooperative and coordination efforts by which articulation and maximum return from limited resources will be realized. However, it is the Council's position that such decisions should result from deliberate action by the State Board of Education and the 1202 Commission for the State of Alaska. Involvement or concurrance of both of the above bodies should be required on all matters related to program standards or fiscal allocations which may directly or indirectly serve as a bridge between secondary and post secondary programs.

Passed by unanimous action of the Council in a meeting held in Juneau, Alaska, February 10-11, 1976.

Frances H Rose

Frances H. Rose, Chairperson

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

March 17, 1976

TO: Frances Rose, Chairperson
Alaska State Advisory Council for Vocational and Adult Education

FROM: Don M. Dafoe
Executive Vice President

SUBJECT: Your Memo of 2/13/76 re Postsecondary Vocational Education Funding

Dr. Robert Hiatt, President of the University, and Mr. Brian Brundin, President of the Board of Regents' have asked me to respond to your memorandum of February 13, 1976.

I do not know what your sources of information were for preparation of this memo but it is apparent to me that it must have been based on insufficient and faulty information. The persons who are best informed in this matter include Dr. Lind, Mr. Nat Cole, and Dr. Spaziani of the Department of Education, Mr. Rich Guthrie, former Legislative Budget Analyst, and myself. Perhaps you did have the benefit of hearing from the Department of Education people and/or Mr. Guthrie, but I was not consulted.

There is some pertinent historical background of which you should be aware. For several years beginning with Fiscal 1972 and continuing through Fiscal 1974 there had been an appropriation to the Department of Education for post-secondary vocational funding through the community colleges. The determination of fund allocations was arrived at through discussions between Mr. Ridle, then Director of Vocational Education, and community college directors. Allocation formulae were developed as a basis for distribution. Howeve., vocational education personnel appeared not to really believe in the allocation concept and insisted upon a great deal of paperwork, most of which our directors believed to be unnecessary, and an attitude that some of our people felt bordered on harassment.

For fiscal year 1974 the amount of $1,350,000 was appropriated but actually only $1,206,000 reached the community colleges. Some of the difference was "administrative expense" which we had agreed to reluctantly. For FY 1975 we had provided information to the Department of Education, noting that more than $1,800,000 should be provided to provide for increased enrollments.

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

The Legislative Finance Committees for several years had raised questions regarding the allocation of these funds and had expressed concern that the community college budgets were not complete--that is, that the budget from the University covered primarily academic and community service budgets but did not encompass all vocational education sources.

In the Spring of 1974 the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and Mr. Guthrie raised the question as to whether the State funding for community college vocational education had to go through the Department of Education. There were several discussions involving Mr. Cole, Mr. Lind, Mr. Guthrie, Senator Groh and myself. At no time was the question of "sole State agency" or possible loss of funding brought up.

The legislative appropriation act placed the $1350.0 in the University budget with the legislative intent on page 14 of the education budget document stating the following:

"LEGISLATIVE INTENT

"$1,350,000 has been transferred from the Department of Education for community college voc. ed. programs support. The entire amount is to be distributed to community colleges based upon a formula that is approved by all community college directors and advisory boards.

"The FY 76 budgets for community colleges shall be complete program budgets that include funding from all sources for all courses, programs and activities."

On May 5-6, 1974, at a meeting of community college directors in Fairbanks, we worked out the fund allocations as required under the intent note and requested the directors to inform advisory boards accordingly and reflect any concerns. The allocations were then incorporated in the FY 75 working budgets of the various units. The budgets for FY 76, in accord with stated legislative intent, incorporated these funds as state support funds in the overall budget.

In April 1975 we received a letter from Dr. Staley inviting participation in an Advisory Council meeting in Sitka May 14-15. His letter raised some questions. In a letter dated April 18 I responded to his letter, answering several of the questions. I noted that because of commencement activities and legislative pressures I doubted that either Dr. Hiatt or myself could attend. However, I did designate, through the Provosts, representatives of each region to attend, and requested them to be prepared to report to the Council on specific items. Later we designated Mr. O'Mahoney as our official liaison representative to the Council.

In May of 1975, Dr. Spaziani told me in Juneau that Region X HEW lawyers were raising some questions. Subsequently their concerns were discussed by Dr. Lind, Dr. Hi[illegible] and myself. At one point in April Verdell Jackson was involved in discussi[illegible]erning reporting.

On July 22 I received a letter from Dr. Spaziani in which he stated that Alaska legal counsel did not concur with USOE interpretations. The counsel proposed that we sign an agreement to provide information required to satisfy Federal reporting requirements. In a reply dated July 28 I noted that we would be pleased to sign an agreement to provide fiscal, personnel, and student enrollment information as required to meet Federal commitments. I indicated our appreciation for the need to satisfy Federal maintenance of efforts requirements and for the State Department of Education to have a comprehensive view of what goes on in Vocational Education. I noted that we assumed that such reports would be made available to the Advisory Council.

I asked that the agreement form be forwarded for my signature. I also suggested that reporting forms be sent to our units and that I be notified when they were sent so I could follow up with our reporting entities.

On August 15 I was copied with a letter from Dr. Spaziani to Mr. Rockefeller proposing a proposal for an agreement by the University of Alaska to provide necessary information for the State Plan Year End Report.

On August 26, following a telephone conversation with Dr. Spaziani, I noted that I had executed and forwarded the agreement requested. I noted again our willingness to submit reports and on that same day forwarded the reporting forms to our community colleges with a request for return to me by September 20 so I could review and transmit them to Dr. Spaziani. In that letter I noted that Mr. Jackson reportedly had stated that the University was not willing to agree to report. That is, of course, blatantly untrue.

On September 8 I received a letter from Dr. Spaziani with a copy of a memo to Verdell Jackson dated September 5 from Mr. Lorensen of the Attorney General's office which, in essence, approved the agreement arrangement. I am enclosing a copy of the signed agreement and Mr. Lorensen's memo for your information.

On October 14 we received a telephone call from Dr. Spaziani noting that Mr. Sam Kerr of Region X would be conferring further with legal counsel in Washington and we would be kept informed.

In the meantime, we did send in reports from all of our community colleges to Mr. Jackson and invited his review and comment.

Our position has consistently been that we are willing to cooperate in reporting to the State Department of Education on post-secondary vocational education. We understand and respect the need to provide maintenance of effort information and the need for the Department of Education (and, through them, your Council to have comprehensive vocational education information).

We do not in any way want to have vocational education funding adverse y affected.

However, we do not believe that a Federal office through its legal counsel can dictate how a State legislature appropriates its funds. We believe that the position of the Alaska Attorney General's office is sound.

If the Federal lawyers persist in narrow bureaucratic interpretation we believe that a hearing should be requested before the United States Commissioner of Education.

I am willing to discuss this whole matter with your Council at any time.

DMD/jbg
Encl: 8/15 Agreement & 9/5 Lorensen Memo
cc: Board of Regents
President's Council
Community College Directors
Commissioner of Education
Chairman, State Board of Education, and Members
Director, 1202 Commission, and Members
Secretary, Association of Alaska School Boards
Governor Hammond
Speaker of the House of Representatives
President of the Senate
Chairman, HESS Committee, House of Representatives
Chairman, HESS Committee, Senate
Members, Alaska State Advisory Council for
Vocational and Adult Education
W. Phillip Rockefeller, Regional Commissioner, Region X
Verdell Jackson, Director, Vocational Education

Added information;

1. On March 11 the House Select Subcommittee on Education introduced HCR 112 which relates to this subject and is apparently based on the same misinformation which prompted your memo! I will ask Representative Parr who requested its introduction.

2. On March 18 I received a letter from Verdell Jackson enclosing a revised agreement form suggested by Region X concerning reporting and access to records. It differs only slightly from the one I signed last August. His letter states "It appears at this time that we can comply with the USOE request for information and finally resolve the year long conflict with USOE". !!!

THIS LATEST ACTION CERTAINLY CONFIRMS THE POINT THAT SOMEONE, EITHER THROUGH LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OR BY DESIGN, MISINFORMED YOU AND THE COUNCIL (AND A LOT OF OTHER PEOPLE BY SPREADING COPIES OF YOUR MEMORANDUM)!

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER / POUCH F — ALASKA OFFICE BUILDING
JUNEAU 99801

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
AND
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

Public Law 90-576, as amended (Vocational Education Act) requires that the State Board of Education act as the "sole agency for administration of the State Plan, or for supervision of the administration thereof by local education agencies." However, the Alaska constitution places sole authority over the State's University System in the Board of Regents of the University. Some portions of the program under the State Plan for P.L. 90-576 are operated by the Board of Regents within its university system and it is therefore not within the authority of the State Board of Education to administer them. In order to satisfy the alternative federal requirement that the State Board of Education be the sole agency for supervision of the administration of these portions of the Plan by the Board of Regents, the following agreement is entered between the University of Alaska and the Alaska Department of Education.

1. The University of Alaska will provide to the Department of Education for fiscal year 1975 and 1976 timely fiscal, personnel, and student enrollment data necessary to complete DOE and Federal reporting requirements under P.L. 90-576, as amended.

2. The University of Alaska will permit during regular working hours, access to the relevant fiscal, personnel, and student enrollment records to representatives of the Department of Education for the purpose of reviewing administration of vocational education programs.

3. This agreement may be terminated upon mutual agreement of the University of Alaska and the Department of Education.

University of Alaska

Date: August 22, 1975

Alaska Department of Education

Date: 8/15/75

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

TO: Verdell Jackson, Coodinator
Career & Vocational Education
Department of Education

DATE: September 5, 1975

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Ronald W. Lorensen
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Law

SUBJECT: State Plan for Vocational Education and Sole State Agency

At your request, we have reviewed the agreement between the Department of Education and the University of Alaska dated August 20, 1975. Under this agreement, the University has agreed to provide the department with certain information and to permit access to and review of relevant records relating to the university's administration of portions of the state's Plan for Vocational Education.

You have asked, with respect to this agreement, whether it satisfies the federal requirement that there be a "sole agency for administration of the State Plan (for Vocational Education), or for supervision of the administration thereof by local educational agencies." Your question arises from the fact that while the state plan designates the state Board of Education as that sole agency, under the plan some programs are to be operated within the university system by the State Board of Regents over which the Board of Education has no legal authority. (Alaska Constitution, Art. VII, Sec. 3). In an effort to satisfy the federal requirement while remaining within the confines of their respective operational authorities, the Department of Education and the University of Alaska have established, by this agreement, a supervisory relationship whereby the department can supervise and review the university's operation of its vocational education programs without encroaching on the university's operational authority over those programs.

While the Department of Law is charged only with the enforcement and interpretation of state law, so that any interpretation we would place on federal law would be of no binding effect, absent the concurrence of the U.S. Attorney General, we would indicate that this supervisory relationship does appear to come within the purview of the alternative federal requirement that there be a sole agency for supervision of the administration of the state plan. Presumably this alternative requirement was inserted in the legislation to avoid precisely the kind of conflict in the various states which would would arise in Alaska were the state Board of Education to try to exert its authority over university-run programs.

RWL:jf

How the States Support Colleges

Here are estimates of their comparative efforts, based on the latest available figures

	1974-75 Appropriations (a) Amount (add 000)	Rank	Appropriations per student (b) Amount	Rank	Appropriations per capita (c) Amount	Rank	Approp. per $1,000 of personal income (d) Amount	Rank
Alabama	$ 158,110	25	$2,088*	35	$ 44.68	36	$11.54	19
Alaska	36,073	44	8,552	1	109.31	1	18.42	1
Arizona	152,549	26	2,229	28	74.12	2	15.80	5
Arkansas	82,421	35	2,431	18	40.46	45	10.24	31
California	1,365,861	1	2,204	30	66.30	8	12.01	18
Colorado	167,154	24	2,024	36	68.59	6	13.64	11
Connecticut	135,247	28	2,648	12	43.97	39	7.40	46
Delaware	37,206	43	2,378	21	64.59	12	11.18	
Florida	412,299	7	2,855*	7	53.70	23	10.91	
Georgia	237,416	14	2,881	6	49.61	30	11.29	21
Hawaii	58,740	38	2,020	37	70.60	4	12.74	13
Idaho	50,238	39	2,631	13	65.24	11	14.78	8
Illinois	612,545	3	2,914	5	54.52	21	9.45	37
Indiana	247,119	12	2,499	15	46.49	35	9.32	40
Iowa	147,785	27	2,407*	20	50.89	25	9.65	36
Kansas	126,502	31	1,873*	44	55.51	18	10.47	29
Kentucky	169,604	23	2,676	11	50.75	26	12.58	14
Louisiana	185,531	19	2,119	34	49.29	32	12.54	15
Maine	46,705	41	2,454	17	44.46	38	10.89	
Maryland	181,704	20	2,233*	26	44.64	37	8.13	45
Massachusetts †	199,761	16	2,179	31	34.33	49	5.54	49
Michigan	524,173	4	2,490*	16	57.96	16	10.44	28
Minnesota	194,311	18	2,162*	32	49.86	28	9.71	35
Mississippi	130,729	29	2,270	24	57.31	17	16.12	3
Missouri	197,911	17	2,207	29	41.60	42	8.59	43
Montana	38,249	42	1,854	45	53.05	24	11.33	20
Nebraska	85,400	34	2,292	23	55.38	20	10.51	27
Nevada	29,720	47	2,244	25	54.23	22	9.44	38
New Hampshire	18,380	50	1,162	50	23.24	50	4.95	50
New Jersey	289,512	11	2,724*	10	39.33	47	6.73	48
New Mexico	61,382	37	1,967	39	55.50	19	14.40	10
New York	1,159,880	2	3,515*	2	63.50	14	11.13	23
North Carolina	337,044	9	3,025	4	63.92	13	14.93	7
North Dakota	31,730	46	1,380	49	49.58	31	8.71	42
Ohio	386,017	8	1,919*	41	35.97	48	7.09	47
Oklahoma	105,970	32	1,475	48	39.79	46	9.17	41
Oregon	129,889	30	1,913	42	58.38	15	12.08	17
Pennsylvania †	485,242	6	2,770*	8	40.77	44	8.17	44
Rhode Island	47,036	40	2,752	9	48.34	33	9.99	33
South Carolina	180,558	21	3,409	3	66.24	9	17.06	2
South Dakota	32,221	45	1,908	43	47.04	34	9.98	
Tennessee	169,833	22	2,161	33	41.16	43	10.05	
Texas	509,180	5	1,788*	46	43.17	41	9.44	
Utah	75,740	36	1,950	40	65.46	10	16.08	4
Vermont	20,120	49	1,760	47	43.36	40	10.70	26
Virginia	242,359	13	2,417*	19	50.38	27	10.31	30
Washington	232,343	15	2,016	38	67.76	7	13.15	12
West Virginia	89,034	33	2,231	27	49.63	29	12.53	16
Wisconsin †	327,321	10	2,542*	14	71.64	3	15.08	6
Wyoming	24,306	48	2,308	22	68.86	5	14.67	9
Total U.S.	**$10,965,160**		**$2,373**		**$52.25**		**$10.36**	

* Indicates states whose appropriations included at least one percent specifically appropriated for private institutions or students attending private institutions.
† Estimate
(a) Reported by M. M. Chambers of Illinois State University.
(b) State appropriations divided by number of full-time students in public institutions in fall, 1973, reported by U.S. Office of Education.
(c) State appropriations divided by July, 1973, population, reported by U.S. Bureau of the Census.
(d) Per capita appropriations divided by thousands of dollars of per capita personal income for 1973, reported by U.S. Department of Commerce.

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STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Division of Student Financial Aid
Division of Postsecondary Education
Western Region Higher Education Compact

907-465-2855
Pouch F — State Office Building
Juneau 99811

February 13, 1976

TO: The Honorable Frank R. Ferguson
Alaska State Senate

FROM: Kerry D. Romesburg, Executive Director
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, at its February 6 and 7, 1976 meeting, discussed a number of bills currently being considered by the Alaska Legislature. The Commission would like to offer its endorsement and recommendations for the pending legislation outlined below. Any assistance which you may provide in these matters will be appreciated.

HB 143 "An Act relating to the regulation of postsecondary educational institutions;"

Comments: The Commission views this legislation as its first priority for support. This bill would provide "consumer protection" to the citizens of the State for the area of post-secondary education. Current legislation and regulations do not effectively prevent "consumer abuse" in many cases.

This bill has passed the House unanimously (last session) and is presently in the Senate Finance Committee.

HB 142 "An Act relating to the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education;"

Comments: This bill adds two additional fields of study for inclusion in Alaska's participation in the WICHE Student Exchange Program, and provides for a number of general "housekeeping" changes which will assist in clarifying Commission duties and programs.

HB 144 "An Act revising the Community College Act;"

Comments: The Commission endorses this bill as written, but omitting Section 14.40.605 (a).

SB 239 - 240 "Acts providing for the delivery of postsecondary educational services to rural areas by the University of Alaska;"

Comments: While it appears the University of Alaska and the Alaska Board of Regents have already taken steps to effect the provisions of these bills, the Commission wishes to formally endorse the concepts and the provisions therein.

HB 708 "An Act establishing the Alaska community service internship program;"

Comments: The Commission endorses and supports the establishment of this community service internship program for Alaskans. The benefits of experiential education have been well documented throughout our country, as well as here in our State. This bill provides the structure by which such educational endeavors can be greatly expanded, and is designed to prevent possible program abuses.

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Division of Student Financial Aid
Division of Postsecondary Education
Western Region Higher Education Compact

907-465-2855
Pouch F — State Office Building
Juneau 99811

TO: Jay S. Hammond
Governor

FROM: Kerry D. Romesburg, Executive Director
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

DATE: March 8, 1976

On March 5 and 6, 1976, the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education met at a special meeting called to discuss possible alternatives for the State's involvement with Alaska Methodist University. After considerable study and deliberation, the Commission unanimously approved a course of action to be recommended to your office and to the Legislature. The recommendation, adopted March 6, 1976, is:

1. That, the State of Alaska establish a contractual* relationship between the State and Alaska Methodist University for the provision of educational services to the citizens of the State; and

2. That, the State ensure, by option or other agreement that the State retain first right to the purchase or lease of Alaska Methodist University in the event of eventual sale or desire for sale; and further

3. That, the State of Alaska seriously consider the purchase or lease of Alaska Methodist University as soon as possible and in such a manner as to ensure the viability of Alaska Methodist University as an educational institution in the interim.

Attachment
cc: Dr. Robert Dellenbach, President, Alaska Methodist University
Members, Alaska State Legislature

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*Contract as outlined in the attachment to this memorandum.

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Division of Student Financial Aid
Division of Postsecondary Education
Western Region Higher Education Compact

907-465-2855
Pouch F — State Office Building
Juneau 99811

Recommended Contractual Agreement

The State will enter into a direct contractual agreement with Alaska Methodist University for the provision of postsecondary educational services. For these services the State will pay $7,000 per full-time equivalent (FTE) resident student for the first 300 FTE resident students enrolled and shall further pay: $6,000 for each FTE resident enrollment above 300 and not exceeding 400, $5,000 for each FTE resident enrollment above 400 and not exceeding 500, $4,000 for each FTE resident enrollment above 500 and not exceeding 600, and $3,000 for each FTE resident enrollment above 600.

TABLE OF SAMPLE CONTRACT AMOUNTS

FTE Resident Enrollment	Contract Amount
300	$2,100,000
400	2,700,000
450	2,950,000
500	3,200,000
550	3,400,000
600	3,600,000
650	3,750,000
700	3,900,000
800	4,050,000

In entering into such an agreement with the State, Alaska Methodist University will agree to charge a tuition for Alaska resident students which shall not be in excess of the tuition charged a student at a comparable level of study in the University of Alaska system.

February 4, 1976

Mrs. Mildred Banfield
Post Secondary Education Commission

Dear Mrs. Banfield:

I am glad that I had the opportunity to talk with you about the future of higher education in the Anchorage area. I came away with the feeling that we share the same concerns, among which is the desireability of restoring a competitiveness and diversity between higher education institutions if feasible, yet not jeopardize cooperation which is also vital. The paramount goal should be high quality education for Alaskans. Quality is difficult to assess but I think two factors make enormous contributions to the students' educational experience. These critical factors are:

1. intellectually inspiring and competent teachers and;
2. visually inspiring surroundings and adequate space.

I am fearful that both of these keystones to quality are in jeopardy at the present time.

1. The securing of high calibre teachers is limited at AMU and UAA by budgetary constraints, at AMU by extensive facility cuts of the past and the uncertainty of the future, and at the University of Alaska by its high costs and administrative overhead and ill feelings which have been generated.
2. The preservation of outstanding environmental features of existing university lands is jeopardized if UAA development is limited to their present property which will result in the not-so-gradual elimination of the natural buffer which now exists between Anchorage urban sprawl and AMU's buildings. The acreage now dedicated to higher education is not adequate to accommodate the large future enrollments which are projected.

What actions can be taken to remove these jeopardies to the quality of higher education?

1. Execute a UAA/AMU land trade which will direct UAA development away from important natural areas and along already impacted areas such as existing campus roads and in the only direction where additional lands for higher education can be acquired.

2. Add enough funds to the State bond package to purchase the 80 acres on the north side of Tudor Road.
3. Establish a higher education trust to hold this land and the adjacent portion of the Far North Bicentennial Park which is being designated for institutional use.
4. Appropriate funds to the UAA which will increase the quality and quantity of teachers.
5. Restore stability, quality and competitiveness at AMU perhaps by reestablishing it as a semi-antonomous state college.

I hope these probes for solutions might help you and your commission to resolve the problems and take advantage of the opportunities which now confront higher education.

Sincerely,

Nat

Nat Goodhue

NG/kp

Div. of
Pub. Asst.

ALASKA CHAPTER
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, INC.
P.O.Box 3-3794
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

April 1, 1976

President: John Pugh MSW*
Vice President: Eugene Reynolds ACSW*
Corresponding Secretary: Ella Craig ACSW*
Recording Secretary: Bonnie Esch MSW*
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Bill Mollerstrom ACSW* Chairperson

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Elizabeth Shaw MSW* Chairperson

Social Policy & Action (ELAN)
Celilia "Pudge" Kleinkauf ACSW* Chairperson

Program:
Jack Kleinkauf ACSW* Chairperson

Newsletter Editor
Nancy Malise ACSW

*Board Members

Governor J. S. Hammond
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Hammond,

The Alaska Chapter, National Association of Social Workers is writing to express to you our members' concern regarding the lack of assistance being rendered to people in need by the Division of Public Assistance, Department of Health and Social Services, and to request the establishment of a special commission or board to serve you in reviewing and monitoring that Division's operations.

For four long years the Alaska Chapter NASW has involved itself in a variety of ways with attempts to correct inadequacies of this Division, the former Division of Family and Children Services, and we have come to believe firmly that without a consistent and on-going assessment of these operations, the problems people experience will never be resolved.

We have followed closely the recent problems, complaints, and attempts at resolution of the difficulties with food stamps, public assistance, and general relief. While some improvements may have taken place, long lasting change is by no means assured. We have seen "temporary" improvements before and people in need continue to suffer from the inadequacies of the Division of Public Assistance.

Clients and other concerned citizens need to have a mechanism which works to ensure their fair and equal treatment, as well as proper administration of assistance programs. As such an entity does not now exist, our organization requests consideration of its creation.

It is our hope that, as soon as possible, a representative from your office can meet with us to consider the appointment

of a special commission, council, or board for the Division of Public Assistance. We are at your disposal as to time and place, and await word regarding such details.

Sincerely,

John R. Pugh

John R. Pugh, ACSW
President, Alaska Chapter of NASW

Cecilia Kleinkauf

Cecilia Kleinkauf, ASCW
Chairperson, NASW
Social Action and Policy Committee

JRP:dld

cc: Frank Flavin, Ombudsman
Francis Williamson, Commissioner of Health & Social Services
Larry Sullivan, Director, Div. of Public Assistance
Senators Chancy Croft, Genie Chance, John Sackett, and Frank Ferguson
Representatives Susan Sullivan, Helen Beirne, and Kathryn Ostrosky
Loyett Goodell, Alaska Legal Services

JAY S. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April 20, 1976

Mr. John R. Pugh, ACSW
President, Alaska Chapter, NASW
P.O. Box 3-3794
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Pugh:

I appreciate your expression of concern that recipients of assistance and other citizens concerned with, and affected by, the programs and operations of the Division of Public Assistance lack a formal mechanism by which the Division might recognize their problems and benefit from their suggestions. I wholeheartedly agree that the creation of a board or commission to Aid the Division in reviewing and improving its delivery of benefits is both necessary and desirable.

It was not my intent, nor was it Commissioner Williamson's intent, that the recent reorganization within the Department of Health and Social Services would or should obviate the necessity for an advisory body which could focus primarily upon public assistance programs and delivery systems. The dissolution of the Welfare Advisory Board, which had been of so much benefit to the supplanted Division of Family and Children's Services, was a result of the reorganization, and it was intended to precede and promote the development of new advisory bodies better suited to the separated functions of the newly-created Division of Social Services and Division of Public Assistance.

In mid-October of 1975, the Director of the Division of Public Assistance, Mr. Lawrence Sullivan, proposed to Commissioner Williamson the creation of an advisory board for his Division, and Commissioner Williamson strongly supported this proposal. However, we jointly agreed to postpone the creation of that body until completion of a review of the Department's entire operations, including those of all advisory boards, by the Governor's Management and Efficiency Review team.

That group has now completed its work, and I am reviewing its extensive recommendations. In the near future, Commissioner Williamson shall be taking steps

to establish an advisory board for the Division of Public Assistance, and he will most certainly consider the concerns of the Alaska chapter of the National Association of Social Workers in bringing this board into existence.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

Public Health

Bristol
604

RESOLUTION 75-07

(2)

WHEREAS, it is the duty of Public Health Nurses as spelled out in the publication of the Division of Public Health, Section of Nursing entitled "Public Health Nursing Services - 1974" to do:

1. Case-finding)
2. Supervision) TB cases, contacts, and suspects.
3. Follow-up)
4. Surveillance) Previously infected population and;

WHEREAS, the publication further states that they are to "provide and promote preventive, therapeutic, and rehabilitative nursing services to families on a community-wide basis in homes, health centers, schools, and clinics" and;

WHEREAS, the above stated duties done through chest X-ray community surveys and other means have been lacking in the Bristol Bay Region/ Kanakanak Service Unit since 1972;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, this 22nd day of February 1975 that the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors in its quarterly meeting duly held in Dillingham, Alaska strongly urge the Division of Public Health Section of Nursing provide X-rays to the people of the Bristol Bay Region/Kanakanak on a yearly basis;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Public Health Nurses "provide on-the-job training, experience and supervision on a continuing basis to the Community Health Aides assigned to the section of Nursing" as stated in the publication of the Division of Public Health, Section of Nursing entitled "Public Health Nursing Services - 1974."

S/ Nick D. Gregory
Nick D. Gregory, President
Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
Date

RESOLUTION 75-09

WHEREAS, the Public Health Nurses under the Division of Public Health, Section of Nursing and various IHS personnel travel to our villages to render services periodically, and

WHEREAS, these periodic visits are just that, and

WHEREAS, some of our villages (mainly those in the Anchorage Service Unit) usually the smaller ones (50 and less) are often neglected, and

WHEREAS, these visits are very important for:

1. Case-finding
2. Supervision
3. Follow-up
4. Surveillance
5. Preventive health care, etc.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the BBAHC on this 22nd day of February, 1975, duly assembled in Dillingham that we strongly urge that Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health Section of Nursing and the IHS provide the same level of care to small villages as well as large villages.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that whenever PHN's or IHS personnel are travelling in the area that they visit all villages and not neglect the smaller villages.

S/Nick D. Gregory
President

ATTEST:

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
DATE

RESOLUTION 75-14

WHEREAS, emergency medical services are a top concern of the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC), and

WHEREAS, the EMS Act of 1973 is a vehicle to provide a partial answer to our many needs, and

WHEREAS, the responsibility to insure the provision of essential services rests with the State of Alaska, and

WHEREAS, the pre-planning emergency medical minutes with recommendations and proposals for the Statewide E.M.S. meeting January 6-8, 1975, represented by the regions and Bob Cole, State E.M.S. Coordinator came up with a plan for a comprehensive regionalized system of emergency patient care,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors duly assembled on this 22nd day of February in Dillingham that the State Department of Health and Social Services comply with the action taken by the Statewide EMS Conference on January 6-8, 1975; develop a comprehensive regionalized system of Emergency Patient Care of which Bristol Bay/Northern Aleutian-Kanakanak will be one of the eight proposed regions, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a State-wide task force composed of members from each region be established as soon as possible to assist the State in drafting a Statewide EMS application,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation be the vehicle in the Bristol Bay Area that the State contract with to hire any planners and develop the Regional EMS plans and implement them at the regional level.

S/Nick D. Gregory
President

ATTEST:

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
DATE

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION
P. O. BOX 233
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

PHONE: (907) 842-3322

MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislators

FROM: Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, Donald F. Nielsen, Executive Director DFN.

DATE: February 24, 1975

SUBJECT: Bristol Bay Work Projects

Explaination: Resolution 75-16

WHEREAS, the State has a moral and legal obligation to take care of its citizens, and whereas the decline of the Bristol Bay fishery in a large way is due to neglect on the States part we feel that it is the states duty to provide special legislation to help our people.

We don't want hand outs. We want to work for what we get in the form of village self-help projects. These projects will parallel what is already being done thru the vehicle of "RDA" and "Operation Mainstream," but should in no way supplement them or be used in lieu of them.

The projects to be decided upon by the village/city councils will be for the most part labor intensive to help upgrade and improve our villages. However, money must be provided for materials, equipment (trucks, front end loaders, back hoes, cats, graders etc) and overhead so that the BBNA/BBAHC can oversee the project and do the necessary paperwork.

Our justification is simple:

This keeps our people off welfare and social services and gives them a sense of worth, accomplishment, pride, direction, and improved mental health to want to continue.

Most of our people aren't fortunate to receive unemployment since there are virtually no jobs available, and besides the jobs in Bristol Bay are seasonal (work in summer, hunt and wait for summer employment in the winter); unemployment is abused, and is often short lived in the highly inflated rural villages of Bristol Bay.

The U.S. Government in the lower 48 pays farmers not to farm and since fishing is classified under the Department of Agriculture there should be no problem

of subsidization.

Since the world is experiencing a protein shortage and there is a possibility of exterminating our salmon fishery by continual fishing during these crucial low years, the State should declare a five year moratorium and subsidize each fisherman in addition to the above requested labor intensive projects.

Alternative forms of economic development as being developed by the BBNA and Bristol Bay Development Council should be funded by the legislature as a way of making up for the States neglect of our ownly form of economics.

In conclusion, normally most states, countries or people react to a crisis after the damage has been done (Crisis by management); is it not far simpler to plan to alleviate or prevent disasters in which we of Bristol Bay are now facing before they occur? We think so in Bristol Bay.

RJC: DFN: slc

RESOLUTION 75-16

WHEREAS, the fisheries predicition for Bristol Bay is projected to be the lowest in history, and

WHEREAS, these recently has been a number of poor years of fishing, and

WHEREAS, the commercial fishing canneries in Bristol Bay may not open up due to the flooded fish markets, and

WHEREAS, the only way they may open up is if there is a decrease in price per pound for salmon which in no way takes in the inflation we are being subjected to, and

WHEREAS, the poverty that is engendered in the area as a result of the decreasing fishery is reflected in many negative ways such as increased alcoholism, family disruption, mental health problems, and increasing dependence on public assistance that are all socially wasteful,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the BBAHC Board of Directors on this 22nd day of February, 1975, duly assembled at Dillingham that the legislature appropriate special legislation to generate funds for the Bristol Bay Area along the lines of the OEO Disaster funding provided in 1974,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this special appropriation be used for work projects to create some sort of economics for the well being of our people, while instilling in them a sense of accomplishment in earning this money as we develop our villages,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this money be in an amount that takes in both work projects (manpower-high labor intensive) and also allows the villages to obtain needed materials (lumber, and equipment such as trucks to do the job) to meet the village needs.

S/Nick D. Gregory
President

ATTEST:

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
DATE

RESOLUTION 75-06

WHEREAS, the Public Health Nurse located in Naknek serving the Peninsula Area serves the same number of communities as the two health nurses assigned to the Dillingham area;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, this 22nd day of February 1975 that the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors at its quarterly meeting duly held in Dillingham, Alaska strongly urge that the Division of Public Health Section of Nursing under the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services provide a second Public Health Nurse to the Naknek area as soon as possible;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these Public Health Nurses comply with their duties as prescribed by the Division of Public Health Section of Nursing, "Public Health Nursing Services - 1974" to, "provide on-the-job training, experience and supervision on a continuing basis to the Community Health Aides assigned to the Section of Nursing."

S/Nick Gregory
Nick D. Gregory, President
Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
Date

RESOLUTION 75-01

WHEREAS, our older people (62 and older) and beneficiaries of Social Security and State Aide are having many problems in trying to keep up with the high cost of living, and

WHEREAS, each time the Social Security Benefits increase the State Aid goes down by an equal amount, and

WHEREAS, this does not help our older people and the State or Social Security beneficiaries keep face with inflation and cost of living increases especially in Rural Alaska,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the 4th day of February, 1975, that the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Executive Board strongly urges the Legislature of the State of Alaska to help our older citizens and beneficiaries preserve their earning power by getting legislation passed that would keep the State Aid payments at their same level whenever the Social Security benefits increases, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that State Aid increase at the same rate as the Social Security amount.

S/Nick D. Gregory
President

ATTEST:

S/Joseph L. Clark
Secretary

2/24/75
DATE

Public Service Radio

alaska assn. for the arts

P. O. Box 2786 Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

9 April 1976

President Brian J. Brundin
University of Alaska Board of Regents
1430 Crescent
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear President Brundin:

The Alaska Association for the Arts of Fairbanks urges you to reject the proposed transfer of the broadcasting license for KUAC radio and television from the University of Alaska to a nonprofit corporation. KUAC is doing educational broadcasting in the most meaningful sense and is fulfilling an important aspect of the University's purpose. Separation from the University would limit instructional offerings and would increase costs of public broadcasting service. KUAC's quality could not be retained at its present high level if this transfer were permitted. Community citizens on the station's Advisory Board directly influence operation and programing, and transfer of the license to another nonprofit organization would be costly and time-consuming.

It is the feeling of our Board of Directors that this move would be a serious detriment to our area. As members of the listening and viewing audience, we endorse the current status of KUAC and wish to express appreciation for the excellent broadcasting job which it is doing. We urge you to support the University's retention of the KUAC license so that the station may continue to serve the community and the state with its excellent offerings in education, communication, and enrichment.

Sincerely,

Donna Matschke

Donna Matschke, President
(Mrs. Gunther Matschke)

CC: Board of Regents, State Legislators

mkb



ALASKA BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION

"RESOLUTION"

The Alaska Broadcasters Association, at its meeting of 2 April, 1976, adopted the following resolutions:

Be it resolved that: The Alaska Broadcasters Association is concerned that in some areas of the State, Educational/Public Broadcast stations are duplicating or planning to duplicate programming offered on Commercial broadcast stations in the same community.

Resolved further that the Alaska Broadcasters Association strongly urges the Governor, the Legislature and the Alaska Educational Broadcast Commission take appropriate measures to assure that Educational/Public Broadcast stations in the State, never, under any circumstance broadcast any type of programming being broadcast in a community competing with a Commercial Broadcast station in any way.

The Governor, Legislature and the Alaska Educational Broadcast Commission must insure that Public/Educational stations in the State of Alaska confine their efforts in broadcasting to the enrichment of the public, by augmenting and supplementing those types of program not normally carried on a Commercial Broadcast station.

Guidelines must be established which would prohibit Public/ Educational Broadcast stations, funded with public monies, from competition with any Commercial Broadcast station in private enterprise.

Bristol
Bay
Native
Corporation P.O. BOX 237 / DILLINGHAM / ALASKA 99576 / PH (907) 842-3070

March 25, 1976

Sen. Frank Ferguson, Chairman
Health, Education and Social Services Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Frank:

It has recently come to our attention that KDLG, the local Public Service Radio Station, is having considerable difficulty in obtaining the necessary funding to remain on the air. The services provided by KDLG are a necessity to inform the public of the local, area, state and national news. We grant that state and national news can be heard from larger radio stations however the recent rabies epidemic and its coverage carried by KDLG, with assistance from the Public Health Service, made the people aware of how dangerous rabies is, how to recognize rabies in animals, what to do when rabies is suspected, and what preventive measures to be taken.

We strongly urge and request that you and your committee assist KDLG in obtaining the necessary funding to continue this vital service to this area.

Sincerely,

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

Harold H. Samuelsen
President

HHS:aem

cc: Leo Lutchansky

RURAL
CAP

Partners for Progress
with Alaska's Communities

RurAL ALaska Community Action Program, Inc.

MAILING ADDRESS: DRAWER 412 ECB
TELEPHONE 279-2441
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

December 29, 1975

William C. McConkey, Chairman
Rural Energy Task Force
Alaska Energy Office
338 Denali Street - MacKay Bldg.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. McConkey:

During the December 11th Task Force meeting, several major areas were discussed. The most important issue that will influence energy in rural Alaska is the $2,000,000 Energy Research & Development Administration (ERDA) funds that will be administered by the AEO, if funded.

These would be long range development research plans to test the feasibility of alternative energy sources in the state. The State of Alaska is prime now for this kind of research, since we already know that our world fossil fuels are limited. It appears that the crude fuels "taken" from Alaska will not be primarily used in this state. We have got to have some alternative source.

Where the funds are to be used should be carefully analyzed. This is where a permanent Energy Commission for the state would play a major role for future Alaska. If alternative sources of energy were proved feasible in certain areas, these would become primary industrial sites. The future development of Alaska will ride on the more feasible sites (geothermal, hydro-power, tidal, etc.).

The Energy Commission would be appointed by the Governor and should be representative of both rural and urban Alaska. We already know that alternative energy sources are feasible, but special attention would be paid to the type of specialized equipment involved; for instance, modifications would have to be made on wind generators to fit rural Alaskan situations, and icing conditions. Again, I will say that a more permanent Task Force or Energy Commission is necessary for the development of Alaska. Three meetings is not enough time to discuss, review, and research the rural energy problems and to make a well thought out plan for the problems we are faced with.

The proposed energy legislation for the establishment of a revolving "matching" fuel fund bothers me a great deal. It creates a burden on the village, especially those that do not have the management capability, and most of all the other two-thirds funding. The small village will be hurt the most.

These "problem" villages need the loans the most, and these communities should be given planning and technical assistance. A fuel management training program should be required with the loans. They need full financing from somewhere. One must be established through the state. The village corporations (in shortage problem situations) usually do not have a great deal of Alaska Native Claims annual allotments. I know, because I worked with the Calista Corporation with 10 communities in the Bethel area in 1974. They had barely enough money to invest for staff and expenditures required by law (audit, financial reports, etc.).

The high cost of setting up bulk storage tanks for villages requires planning, training and some grant (RDA) help. I would rather see a revolving loan fund with two-thirds or full financing depending on the village situation. Every area is different (transportation, communications, distance from distributors, economic, etc.). As I have stated before, and will state again, it is important to our rural villages.

The problem villages should be assisted first. These are usually the communities with no storage. In other words, a set of strict criteria should be set. The permanent task force would have some say on the criteria and type of financing and assistance they need. Along the lines of fuel management training, the community colleges (University of Alaska) would be cooperative in setting up courses that would pertain to fuel. An ongoing "energy consciousness" program should be taught at these colleges and also in high school.

There is an ongoing fuel data gathering program by several agencies at this time. A central information center should be set up at the Alaska Energy Office. There is enough information for a good start.

The recommendation to create regional supply centers is good. This should be pursued now. The non-profit and profit corporations should be made aware of the importance of energy planning, both in terms of short and long range.

I have often felt that the state should purchase fuels locally, and that they should encourage villages to work closely with the State Operated Schools and BIA in planning for fuel orders so as to ensure that fuel is delivered at one time, or in some cases twice a year to fill those fuel needs. The village with transportation problems should coordinate efforts with agencies that order fuel and insist that those fuels are delivered as promised.

I would not have to expound on the recommendation of village and regional corporations assuming responsibility in providing the capital necessary to establish energy systems. I support the recommendation to read "recommends that private and industrial corporations", etc., instead of village and regional corporations.

A recommendation was made to encourage private and industrial corporations to study the possibility of entering the fuel transporation business on a "private" profit making basis, and I support it.

Mr. McConkey
December 29, 1975

The enclosed summary was the action taken at the Legislative Conference held in Anchorage on December 5-7, 1975. There were representatives from both rural and urban Alaska who participated in the sessions. The recommendations were made formally and were passed by motion unanimously. I urge you to read those recommendations.

I wish to go on record stating that I feel very strongly about the statements that I have made to the Rural Energy Task Force members and hope that they will consider my comments. Having worked with fuel problem situations for the past year has made me realize there is financial and technical assistance (education in fuel management and planning) needed very badly in the bush.

Ithas been a pleasure to serve on the Task Force, and I would definitely like to be involved in the future for any Alaskan energy development.

We must take energy conservation measures if we are to succeed as an energy efficient state. How much of the Alaskan fossil fuel will the rural Alaskans see and be able to enjoy at a reasonable cost?

Sincerely,

Mary Stachelrodt

Mary M. Stachelrodt
Director, Rural Energy

MMS/so

Enclosure

cc: Task Force Members

12/23/75

RURAL CAP EMERGENCY FUEL LOAN FUND

In order for a village, corporation, or an individual to receive a no-interest loan they must:

1. Demonstrate that they intend to repay the loan before they are actually loaned the money.

2. That RurAL CAP comes up with a repayment plan according to village needs.

3. Loans can be made to individuals, in concurrence with the village council.

4. That no more than $3,000 per community be loaned out at any one time.

5. That the village has demonstrated that they have tried other funding sources.

A total to date of $20,000 is available for rural emergency fuel loans at no interest.

The RurAL CAP bulk storage fuel loans have been allocated to date. No other funds have been proposed by RurAL CAP for bulk storage. However, if such monies are made available, RurAL CAP will make a grant proposal.

Rural Energy Committee Summary

Mary

December 7, 1975

SB 392 - This bill to create within the Department of Commerce, a rural needs energy revolving loan fund.

It was given a very high priority by the Committee and to amend Sec. 44.33.140 to read "Powers and duties of the department @ the department may:

"(1) Make loans to a qualified entity for purposes of construction, equipping, and operating fuel storage facilities and for fuel purchases, including fuel for resale, and for emergency energy requirements such as electrical generation."

We felt that the Bill was a little too broad, it included loans for "other energy requirements including but not limited to electrical utilities, geothermal, hydroelectrical, or wind-power energy production, or for natural gas lines construction; etc."

Sec. 44.33.150 (a) to read the same.

The administration is proposing legislation for a matching loan fund for rural energy needs similar to SB391-392 but ideas surrounding this legislation are:

1. That loans be funded by the State at no more than 1/3 total project cost.
2. At the prevailing interest rate and 3 that the State would be paid back first.

The committee rejected these 3 conditions, for the following reasons:

1. The 1/3 State matching by 2/3 other is unrealistic. It is hard enough for a village to find financing for a bulk storage facility at approximately .85-$1.50 per gallon capacity for amortization costs.
2. At this 1/3 matching loan to be at the prevailing interest rate, the community might as well go to a bank. Only communities over 3,000 population such as Bethel, Kotzebue would be able to afford the loans under these conditions.
3. For the State to be paid back 1st. I guess the idea behind that is so that the loan is paid due the State.

Another proposed piece of legislation by the administration is a winterization bill. The Committee is in favor of the proposal if it is geared toward winterization in urban and un-capped areas, such as Anchorage, Fairganks, Juneau, Ketchikan.

Another strong recommendation is for the Conference to support any effort in establishing a building design and building standard code for energy efficiency structures in Alaska.

The committee recommends to support the Alaska Energy Office in their endeavor in upgrading the Alaska State building code, to

implement energy conservation measures in all future construction of State owned facilities and support of their decisions made under the A95 review process.

A-95 is set-up as a clearing house for certain federal-funded projects, such as a HUD project.

Another recommendation was made in support of the Energy office to review,and approve or disapprove,any HUD development plans to insure that the fuel needs are met.

LAST YEAR THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE PASSED A BILL APPROPRIATING $281,000 TO PROVIDE MATCHING FUNDS FOR HEAD START AND PARENT CHILD CENTER PROGRAMS. THIS YEAR THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE HAS CUT IN HALF THE AMOUNT OF STATE MATCHING FUNDS REQUESTED BY C & RA.

IF THE STATE DOES NOT WISH THE $281,000 TO BE A CONTINUING APPROPRIATION, THERE ARE 2 ALTERNATIVES:

1. PASSING AN AUTHORIZATION BILL, DIRECTING THE ADMINISTRATION TO ANNUALLY INCLUDE IN ITS BUDGET REQUEST 25% MATCHING FUNDS FOR FEDERALLY FUNDED CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN THE STATE.

2. PASSING AN APPROPRIATION BILL ANNUALLY.

IF THE GOVERNOR'S PRESENT BUDGET PASSES THE LEGISLATURE, WITH THE PRESENT LEVEL OF STATE FUNDING FOR HEAD START, AT LEAST FOUR PROGRAMS PRESENTLY FUNDED UNDER STATE FUNDS WILL END.

Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.

February 6, 1976

Senator Frank Ferguson
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

As you know, the Alaska State Legislature last year passed a bill appropriating $281,000 to the Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs to provide matching funds for Head Start and Parent Child Center programs throughout the State of Alaska.

Enclosed is our first quarterly report to Eric Lee in the Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs. You will notice that all of the funds were used in new programs, and to provide training and technical assistance to those seven new rural programs and one additional classroom in Anchorage. In addition, programs in Fairbanks, Chugiak and Metlakatla were expanded to include more children.

We feel that given the time and constraints, that these programs have been enormously successful and have provided much needed services to handicapped and normal pre-school children throughout the State.

However, I have recently learned some disturbing news: The Governor's Budget Advisory Committee has cut in half the amount of State matching funds requested by the Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs for Fiscal Year 1977.

It was, I believe, the intent of the Legislature that the $281,000 appropriation be a continuing appropriation. It was also, in my contact with legislators, the intent of both the House and the Senate, to allow expansion of the Head Start program as far as an additional 25% matching would allow that expansion.

If, however, the State administration does not see Head Start as a priority, then the Legislature may wish to consider the following:

1. Passing an authorization bill, directing the administration to annually include in its budget request 25% matching funds for Federally funded Child Development programs in the State.
2. An annual appropriation, based on the current level of funding for Head Start program operators from the Office of Child Development. The alternative is, of course, simply passing an appropriation bill annually.

If the Governor's present budget passes the Legislature, with the present level of State funding for Head Start, it will mean closure of at least four of the programs presently funded under the State funds.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Roger Mooney
Director of Child Development

Child Development • P.O. Box 3908, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 • (907) 279-2441

RM/vh

NARRATIVE

I OPENING OF PROGRAMS

State funding was used to open eight new Child Development programs:

> Head Start programs were opened in Galena, Huslia, Haines, Ketchikan, Kotlik, Newtok and an additional classroom in Anchorage.

A unique program combining Head Start and a Parent Child Center was opened in Tok. The program in Tok is a classroom-based program for 20 children from Tok and Tanacross, and also provides outreach services to five villages in the Upper Tanana Region. These services include information and training in early childhood development, health services, and activities for young children. Staff from the Parent Child Center will assist local communities to start volunteer programs.

A total of 33 staff have been hired in the eight programs, with backgrounds ranging from a high school education to a Master's Degree in Special Education.

II ENROLLMENT

The eight programs have an enrollment of 142 children and an additional 30 are being served by the outreach Parent Child Center in Tok. Of this number of children, 21 are handicapped.

III COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Volunteer participation and the enthusiasm for the program has been overwhelming. In Haines, for example, a full-time Director of the center, which includes both Head Start and non-Head Start children, works entirely without pay. In addition, the people of Haines totally renovated a building and raised enough money to pay for most of the cost of renovation.

Parents volunteer in the center in Haines on a regular basis.

In Ketchikan, a local church provides space free to Head Start, and parents of the Head Start children have painted the entire building.

In all of the rural programs, no State funds are used for rental of buildings. The communities have provided space for Head Start free of charge.

In Anchorage, the Head Start program is located in Fairview Elementary School, and the space is free to the Head Start program. This donation of space and volunteer effort represents a substantial "in-kind" contribution to the program.

IV HEALTH SERVICES

Most of the children in all of the communities have been examined by health professionals, and plans are underway to ensure that all children receive a complete physical exam and a dental examination. Attached is a trip report by a consulting pediatrician who visited Newtok. The report is not only an illustration of the kinds of services that the Head Start program provides in health, early education etc., but is a vivid example of the need for programs like Head Start in communities like Newtok.

V TRAINING

Staff in all centers with the exception of Kotlik and Eavtok, which opened late, were involved in accredited training delivered through Sheldon Jackson College, the University of Alaska and Kuskokwim Community College. The training program established by RurAl CAP and the University of Alaska, will lead to a two-year Associate of Arts degree in Pre-primary Education.

12/31/75
Rii/vh

TEACHER TRNING

7.32
7.29

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

ALASKA STATE-OPERATED SCHOOL SYSTEM

650 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ROAD
ANCHORAGE 99502

May 1, 1975

The Honorable George H. Hohman
Alaska State Senate
Pouch "V", State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Hohman:

Attached please find information concerning ESEA Title VII funds for teacher training.

Sincerely yours,

George H. White
Acting Superintendent

GHW:hj

attachment

02-0018 (REV 08-73)

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: George White, Acting Supt.
Alaska State-Operated School System

DATE: April 18, 1975

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO.

FROM: Baxter Wood, Director
Bilingual Education

Baxter Wood

SUBJECT: Response to Questions from Senator George Hohman Regarding ESEA Title VII Teacher Training

To clarify the scope of this inquiry, the pending revised program before the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee deals with three separate funding sources (State General Fund, ESEA Title VII Yup'ik, and ESEA Title VII Teacher Training). First, the RP re-allocates State General Funds from Contractual Services and other budget categories to Personal Services in order to fund a majority of bilingual instructors with State General Funds and have the Federal monies provide the supportive, supplemental services such as bilingual teacher training and bilingual materials development. Secondly, the RP includes an additional $17,000 unanticipated Federal Funds in the Yup'ik Grant which goes to the Kuskokwim Community College Yup'ik Language Workshop for the development of Yup'ik language material. The new $385,968 ESEA Title VII fund had not been proposed to the Office of Education at the time the ASOSS FY 75 budget was submitted. Upon learning of the availability of these funds for this purpose, we submitted in February, 1974, a proposal for extensive bilingual teacher training. Thus, these funds are the bulk of the revised program and is explained below.

When the teacher training proposal was submitted, it was with the understanding that a great deal of planning was needed in order to provide this training on a regional basis instead of as originally proposed in the Seward Skill Center. I anticipated delaying the implementation of this until January of this year but because of administrative problems in developing a complicated RP, it has been delayed to this point. However, this has not caused serious problems in that the training is to be provided this coming summer.

Beginning as soon as May 12, 1975, these funds will provide teacher training to bilingual instructors and certificated teachers working directly with bilingual programs as follows:

1. May 12 to 27, 1975, training for nine bilingual instructors in the Dillingham region at KCC in Yup'ik language literacy and bilingual teaching methods.

2. May 19 to June 13, eleven bilingual instructors and at least five certificated teachers (June 2 through July 11, 1975) for training in Koyukon, Upper Tanana, and Upper Kuskokwim language literacy and grammar as well as teaching methods and English communication.

   This training will be conducted with the University of Alaska in Fairbanks and take place on that campus. The training for paraprofessionals and certificated teachers deliberately overlaps to allow inter-action between the certificated teachers and bilingual instructors. The certificated teachers will be taking conversational Koyukon as well as graduate-level training in methods of second language teaching.

3. June 16 to 27 and July 7 to 18, training for eleven bilingual instructors in Arctic Village. This training will also deal with literacy and grammar in Gwich'in and teaching methods.

4. July 7 to August 1, training for 25 bilingual instructors and five certificated teachers in Nome. This training will deal with advanced Inupiat literacy but concentrating on the bilingual instructors' Inupiat grammar skills, development of bilingual classroom materials and teaching methods. The five or more certificated teachers will be working closely with the bilingual instructors but will take a graduate-level course in methods of second language teaching.

5. July 14 to August 8, training for 15 bilingual instructors and at least two certificated teachers in the Bethel region and also teachers from Togiak, Manokotak, Twin Hills, and Aleknagik North Shore. This training will include (ED 206) Introduction to Teaching and for those who have not already taken it, a course (ED 193) Introduction to Methods and Materials in Bilingual Education. In addition to this, a communications lab in English language skills will be offered for those needing it and we are exploring ways of offering other courses.

6. Not included in the above workshops will be training for two or more bilingual instructors from Akutan and Atka as well as instructors and teachers from Angoon and Metlakatla. Due to the uniqueness of the situation, this training will be handled on an individual basis but could be incorporated into one of the above workshops. In the Southeast, we are hoping to make a continuing agreement for training with Sheldon Jackson College.

All of the above training for a total of 71 bilingual instructors and at least 12 certificated teachers will be for college credit at the individual's option and will count towards an Associate of Arts Degree and/or a Bachelor's Degree for full teacher certification. Attached is a recent report developed for the University of Alaska under contract with ASOSS which proposes a new four-year degree program for teacher certification. This is built on the Associate Degree Program developed by KCC. Although this report and its various recommendations need much review and revision, it does propose a definite plan for the University that would allow our bilingual instructors to receive training that will be documented, transferable, and most of all, will cumulate towards a potential degree.

I am now completing the Title VII Proposal for next year which will take this basic plan and stretch it throughout next school year and next summer and hopefully, on a continuing basis generally providing for the following:

1. Two one-week workshops during the school year held in regional locations with a follow-up visit to each site after each workshop. We consider the on-site training essential in order to deal with the actual problems faced by the teachers in the classroom.

2. Approximately four weeks of summer training also in regional locations which both continues the training of experienced staff and also provides initial training to any new instructors and teachers.

3. Intensive, on-going training for a corp group of ten Native language experts in order to develop the personnel resources to assist in the immense job of developing bilingual instructional material in at least six major languages. We expect to identify these persons during the summer training programs and formalize their training as "Interns" for the rest of next year and thereafter.

The ESEA Title VII Proposal for next year which will be available within two weeks will specifically outline the training and materials development plan for next year but also project continuing plans for seven years. As this stands now, our objectives are to first meet the bilingual instructors' most immediate needs but do do so in an accredited, degree-oriented, field-centered program that will by the summer of 1982 help provide for a minimum of 60 bilingual instructors with Associate Teacher Certification and approximately 25 fully certified teachers with expertise in bilingual education.

At present, although the number of Alaska Native teachers is increasing, to my knowledge, there are only three teachers within ASOSS who are fluent in the Native language of the area. The total potential number of students needing or potentially needing some form of bilingual education is around 4,000.

There is some ambivalence in my own mind regarding the above plan as to the role of the University of Alaska and other institutions of higher education. The general feeling seems to be that ASOSS is not established for higher education and that the University should play a major role in providing this training. However, there is some question as to losing direction and control over this training if it is contracted lump sum to the University. My feeling is that the reorganization within the University providing the administrative and program capabilities of dealing with our needs is most critical. I am optimistic that in the near future, the University will take moves to alleviate some of these problems. Basically, however, we need Community Colleges such as KCC in Nome, Kotzebue, Fort Yukon, Dillingham, Glennallen and other regional locations.

To get back to the original point, additional monies in the training grant include consultant services on materials development, some hardware such as a printing press, VTR and a modified type of language master and $40,000 to provide the travel for these workshops. One last detail, the participants for summer training will not be on salary but receive a weekly stipend of approximately $150.

I will be glad to elaborate on this program and provide any additional information needed.

BW:gjd

cc: David Lannigan
Harvey Pitts
Tupou Pulu
Dennis Rehder
Mike Travis

P. S. Also attached are copies of ASOSS Proposed Regulations on Bilingual Education and ASOSS Administrative Procedures for Bilingual Education.

ALASKA STATE OPERATED SCHOOL SYSTEM

PROPOSED REGULATIONS ON BILINGUAL EDUCATION

REFERENCE: Alaska Statutes

Section 14.08.160 Bilingual Education. (a) A state operated school which is attended by at least 15 pupils whose primary language is other than English shall have at least one teacher who is fluent in the native language of the area where the school is located. Written and other educational material, when language is a factor, shall be presented in the language native to the area.

(b) The board of directors shall promulgate regulations to carry out the purposes of this section.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

In accordance with AS 14.08.160(a) and pursuant to the authority contained in AS 14.08.160(b) the Board of Directors of the Alaska State Operated School System proposes to adopt regulations on bilingual education as set forth below.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION

A. Definitions

1. "Bilingualism" is defined as the practice of alternately using two languages.

2. "Bilingual education is defined as the use of two languages as mediums of instruction. This includes instruction in either English as a second language or the native language(s) of the community as a second language.

3. "pupils whose primary language is other than English" is defined as pupils who come from an environment where the dominant langage is other than English.

4. "dominant language" is defined as the language traditionally relied upon for communication in the home and community.

5. "teacher who is fluent in the native language of the area" is defined as a certificated teacher (or a noncertificated instructor receiving teacher training) who is literate and fluent in the language native to the community.

6. "Culture" is defined as the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of people and transmitted from one generation to another.

B. Purposes

Recognizing the students' inherent right to an education in both English and the native language of the community, it is the policy of A.S.O.S.S. to incorporate , as applicable both languages into the instructional program for the following purposes.

1. To utilize the students' native language to facilitate learning and to strengthen communication skills in both the native language and in English

2. To provide a better opportunity for all students to receive a more meaningful education by incorporating the languages and cultures of the community into the school curriculum.

3. To facilitate the students' development of a positive understanding and appreciation of his own cultural heritage as well as respect and appreciation for other cultures.

4. To provide increased opportunities for parents and community members to participate in the schools'activities.

C. Eligibility

Due to the many languages spoken in communities within A.S.O.S.S. and the different status of these languages, bilingual education shall be implemented in those schools which fall under the following catagories

in order of priority and upon the approval of the advisory school board.

1. (a) schools in which fifteen or more students speak the native language of the community fluently with little or no English speaking ability.

(b) schools in the above catagory with less than fifteen students

2. (a) schools in which fifteen or more students speak the native language of the community and English with some degree of fluency in both languages

(b) schools in the above catagories with less than fifteen students

3. (a) schools in which fifteen or more students speak English with little or no ability to speak the native language of the community.

(b) schools in the above catagory with less than fifteen students

D. Planning and Implementation

The priorities for implementation as set forth in C. above apply to the total District as well as to each regional administrative area. An annual plan of services shall be developed for each region as a part of the overall instructional plans for that region. An annual plan of services for the total District shall be developed from the regional plans.

Regional and District plans shall detail the activities needed to support the local school operations in administration, instructional materials development, teacher training and evaluation.

Instructional planning for bilingual education is the responcibility of the local school staff with support from the regional and District offices. Approval of the advisory school board is required before implementation.

E. Instructional Materials

A.S.O.S.S. shall develop instructional materials appropriate to the languages and cultures of the communities it serves. To the fullest extent possible, the development of these materials shall involve the local school staff and community.

Nothing in these regulations shall prevent the purchase of any relevant materials that may be available.

F. Teacher Education

A.S.O.S.S. shall in conjunction with post secondary education institution(s) provide for and on-going program of teacher education for paraprofessional instructors and certificated teachers who are directly involved in bilingual education.

ALASKA STATE-OPERATED SCHOOL SYSTEM

BILINGUAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

February 1975

Submitted by
Baxter Wood, Director
Bilingual Education

ALASKA STATE-OPERATED SCHOOL SYSTEM

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION

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APPENDICES:

A. Proposed ASOSS Regulations on Bilingual Education (includes A.S. 14.08.160 (a) and (b)

B. Statewide Bilingual Education Conference Recommendations to DOE

C. Language Assessment Instruments

1. Teacher Questionnaire
2. Language Skills Rating Form
3. Content Area Rating Form
4. Student Questionnaire
   a. Student Attitude Rating Scale
   b. Student Language Behavior Questionnaire

D. 1. 1967 Bilingual Education Act
2. 1974 Amendments to Bilingual Education Act

E. ESEA Title VII Regulations (Current)

F. New Title VII Regulations for FY 76

G. New Title VII Regulations for FY 77

H. Civil Rights Compliance Report

I. ESEA Title VII Application Forms

ALASKA STATE-OPERATED SCHOOL SYSTEM

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION

PREFACE

Attached to this document as Appendix "A" are (proposed) ASOSS Regulations on Bilingual Education. These Regulations interpret and define Alaska Statute 14.08.160 (a) on bilingual education. The following administrative procedures, based on these Regulations, provide the requirements for planning, implementing and administering bilingual education activities.

To the fullest extent possible, the planning and administration of bilingual education should be accomplished through established procedures for the schools' basic instructional program. Thus, these planning procedures and the regional plan itself should be a component of the overall planning process and of the total instructional plan for each region.

These procedures are intended to facilitate the development of all bilingual education activities utilizing all resources, however, the specific budgetary information required is limited to State General Funds allocated specifically for bilingual education under AS 14.08.170 and/or Federal ESEA Title VII funds.

Federal funds are generally to supplement the State's obligation to provide bilingual education. Thus, the State's resources should be used for the core bilingual teaching and administrative staff, whereas Federal funds more appropriately address the special needs of bilingual teacher education and bilingual curriculum and instructional materials development.

In addition to information required by State and Federal regulations, these procedures include information required by the Civil Rights Compliance Report on Instructional Services for Students Whose Primary or Home Language is Other than English. (HEW No. OS 53-74; attached as Appendix II.)

A. LOCAL PROGRAM PLANNING PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES

1. Purposes

The purposes of bilingual education as set forth in the (proposed) Regulations are as follows:

a. To utilize the students' Native language to facilitate learning and to strengthen the students' communication skills in both the Native language and in English.

b. To provide a better opportunity for all students' to receive a more meaningful education by incorporating the languages and cultures of the community into the school curriculum.

c. To facilitate the students' development of a positive understanding and appreciation of his own cultural heritage as well as respect and appreciation for other cultures.

d. To provide increased opportunities for parents and community members to participate in the schools' activities.

From these general purposes the community, parents, Advisory School Board and school staff must develop the specific goals and objectives for bilingual education in the local school.

2. Planning Procedures

a. The local school administrator (Principal or Principal Teacher) is responcible for the development of the bilingual education curriculum with assistance provided from the Regional and District offices. Exactly how this is to be accomplished is to be decided by the local Advisory School Board, the School Administrator and the Regional Superintendent.

b. Input from parents of bilingual students must be incorporated into the bilingual curriculum.

c. The local Advisory School Board must approve the school's curriculum for bilingual education.

3. Guidelines

a. The school's bilingual education curriculum should be developed as a part of the basic instructional program. The design of the program is based on the status of languages spoken in the community and the community's goals for continued use of these languages.

b. An assessment of each student's language abilities is needed in order to develop an appropriate curriculum. Instruments used in determining the language situation of each community will be provided by the Regional Office and will include a Village Questionaire, A Student Questionaire, a Language Skills Rating Scale and other instruments which may be developed for a specific situation.

c. The bilingual component of the school's curriculum should be closely coordinated with other bilingual activities in existing preschool and/or adult education programs. Although the primary responsibility of staff supported with State bilingual funds or federal (ESEA Title VII) funds for students in the K-12 program, some staff time may be allotted to preschool and/or adult education activities.

B. REGIONAL PLAN OF SERVICES

In each ASOSS Administrative Region with schools eligible for bilingual education, the Regional Superintendent will direct the development of a Regional Plan of Services for Bilingual Education. These plans are due annually on June 1 ; submitted to the Associate Superintendent for Instructional Services.

1. Planning Procedures

a. The Regional Superintendent is responcible for the development of the Regional Plan of Services. The District Office will provide assistance upon request and coordinate inter-regional planning efforts.

b. Parents of bilingual students shall be involved in the planning of bilingual education activities. A representative parent committee must approve the Regional Plan of Services. To the extent feasible, this parent committee should overlap with similar parent committees established for planning ESEA Title I, Title IV Indian Education Act and other similar programs.

c. This plan may be developed as a separate document or incorporated into a more comprehensive plan of services for all instructional activities.

2. Planning Guidelines

a. Administration

i. Include a summery statement of the needs for bilingual education in the region and the status of existing activities and future plans.

ii. List the staff and discription of positions involved in the administration of bilingual education. Include an organizational chart for the above positions.

iii. Describe the selection procedures, the composition and operating procedures covering the Regional Parent Committee.

iv. List the schools with and without bilingual education and the order of priority for implementing new programs. State the criteria used to establish priorities. The Regional Parent Committee must specifically approve this priority list.

b. Materials and Curriculum Development

i. List all instructional materials currently used for bilingual instruction.

ii. List instructional materials to be developed during the following school year and describe how and by whom they are to be developed, printed and disseminated.

iii. Describe in general the current bilingual curriculum in the regional schools.

iv. Describe the process by which the bilingual education curriculum will be further developed in each school and how that process is related to overall curriculum development.

c. Teacher Education

To the fullest extent possible teacher education activities should:

- be an ongoing program
- provide for college credit
- be degree oriented (AA. or BEd.)
- provide for training activities on site, at regional centers and the option of on campus training
- include an integrated design for increased interaction between certificated teachers and bilingual instructors.

i. List by name and school the current certificated teachers and bilingual instructors working directly with bilingual education.

ii. Describe the training needs for all staff working with bilingual education and the activities to meet those needs. Include how these activities are to be administered such as by Regional Office staff or through an institution of higher education.

d. Assessment/Evaluation

The regional superintendent is responsible for the evaluation of the Regional Plan of Services. Areas to be included in the evaluation include administration of the regional plan, development of materials, teacher education activities and the assessment instruments. The regional parent committee must be involved in the evaluation.

A language assessment of the region's students will be conducted by the local school staff with needed support from the Regional and District Offices. Instruments used to determine the language status of each community are attached as Appendix C.

The following should be completed with data from the above instruments:

i. The number of students by school which fall into the following categories of language usage:

Primary or Home Language Other Than English	A Speak Only This Language	B Speak Mostly This Language and Some English	C Speak This Language and English Equally	D Speak Mostly English and Some of This Language	E Speak Only English	F Line Totals
Column Totals						

ii. From the column totals in Item i above, the number of students by school who receive bilingual instruction.

iii. The number of students receiving bilingual instruction who are Alaska Native (or other minority ethnic group).

iv. Explain the method(s) of language dominance assessment employed to determine the degree or ability of the students reported under Item 2.

C. DISTRICT PLAN OF SERVICES

An annual District Plan of Services for bilingual education shall be developed under the direction of the Associate Superintendent for Instructional Services. This plan will incorporate the Regional Plans of Services as well as specify the activities and services provided by the District Office staff. This plan is due annually on July 1; submitted to the District Superintendent.

1. Planning Procedures

   a. The Director of Bilingual Education shall coordinate the development of the District Plan of Services with the Regional Offices staff.

   b. The District Plan of Services shall be developed with input from parents of bilingual students and approved by a representative parent group prior to September 1.

2. Planning Guidelines

   a. Administration.

      i. Include a summery statement of the needs for bilingual education in the District and the status of existing activities and future plans.

      ii. List the staff and description of positions involved in the administration of bilingual education at the District and Regional Offices. Include an organizational chart for the above positions.

      iii. Describe the selection procedure, the composition and operating procedures covering the District Parent Committee.

      iv. List the schools with and without bilingual education and the order of priority for implementing new programs within each region and within the District. State the criteria used for establishing priorities. The District Parent Committee must specifically approve the District's inter-regional priorities for implementation.

      v. Describe the services to be provided by the District Office staff supporting bilingual educaiton. State the need for these services and how these activities will meeet those needs. Include an evaluation design for the services provided by the District Office staff.

D. BUDGET INFORMATION

These procedures and guidelines cover the planning and administration of State General Funds allocated specifically for bilingual education and Federal ESEA Title VII funds. However, nothing in State or Federal Regulations prohibits the use of basic instruction funds for bilingual education activities. As each region's bilingual program will probably involve expenditures of both funding sources, regional budgets must distinguish between these sources.

Following are procedures and guidelines to facilitate the planning and administering of these funds:

1. Budget Planning Cycle

a. The District's budget for bilingual education is submitted (along with the other departments) to the Superintendent on July 1 of each year for the following fiscal year's operation. For example, on July 1, 1975, the preliminary budget request is submitted for fiscal year 1976-77. Both State and Federal funds are included in the budget request. This budget cycle thus requires a bilingual education preliminary budget submission from each region by June 1 each year for the second following fiscal year. (i.e., June 1, 1975, preliminary budget request from each region for fiscal year 1976-77.)

b. Upon receiving the Governor's recommended budget allocation (in January-February) for bilingual education, the District Office staff shall make tentative allocations of State and Federal funds to each region and the District Office based upon the needs of regional schools for bilingual education according to priorities established in the (proposed) Regulations.

c. Using this budget allocation, the Regional Superintendent will develop tentative budget allocations to local schools according to regional priorities. An appropriate percentage of this budget should be allocated to the Regional Office for the administration, teacher education, curriculum and materials development, and assessment/evaluations supporting the schools' bilingual activities. The Regional Office allocation should be based on the schools' need for these services.

d. Based on the above allocations, or on subsequently revised budget allocation (as approved by the Legislature) each Regional Superintendent shall submit a Regional Office budget and local school budgets along with the Regional Plan of Services on June 1, for the following school year. (i.e., June 1, 1975, for fiscal year 1975-76.) Any discrepencies between the regional budgets as submitted and the authorized budget shall be resolved in writing by the District Office prior to July 1.

Thus, on June 1, each region must submit:

i. A Regional Plan of Services for the following fiscal year as specified in Section "B"

ii. A preliminary budget request for the second following fiscal year including:
- separate budgets for State and Federal funds.
- totals for each budget category (use State budget categories only)
- list of all new positions requested with job description.
- summery explanation of budget changes from the Regional Plan of Services submitted for the previous year.

e. By June 30, the District Office will notify each region in writing as to the status of the regional budget for the following fiscal year.

2. ESEA Title VII

The rules and regulations governing the use of ESEA Title VII funds are attached as Appendix "E", "F" and "G". These regulations change from time to time and specific requirements may supercede procedures and guidelines in this document.

As a detailed proposal is required to be submitted to the U. S. Office of Education in February (approximately) each year, each region shall submit on January 15, a proposed plan for the use of Title VII funds for the following fiscal year. This plan should further detail the activities projected in the preliminary regional budget (Federal) request made on June 1, previously. To the extent feasible, this plan should include the information required on the ESEA Title VII application forms attached as Appendix "I". However, joint planning is required between the Regional and District Offices as the Regional plans for Title VII must be submitted as one proposal to the U. S. Office of Education.

TITLE

XX

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

178

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH H — JUNEAU 99801
XXXXXXXXXXX

May 8, 1975

Pouch H01 - Juneau 99811

Members of Senate, State of Alaska
% Honorable Chancy Croft
President, Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Subject: Alaska Implementation:
Public Law 93-647
Title XX, Social Security
Act

Public Law 93-647, Title XX of the Social Security Act, "Grants to States for Services," has been signed into law. That Act will replace Title IV-A and Title VI which were previously in effect in Alaska. Title XX provides more flexibility in planning for Health and Social Services in Alaska for Fiscal Year 1977. Under Title XX states may provide a wider range of services of their choice directed at five broad goals.

These national goals are:

I. Economic self support reducing dependency
II. Self Sufficiency reducing dependency
III. Reduced exploitation of children and adults unable to protect own interests
IV. Reduced inappropriate institutional care
V. Institutional care where appropriate

Family planning is the only specific service mandated by Title XX.

The Act was not signed by the President until January 4, 1975. Draft regulations were issued on April 14, 1975. The final regulations are not out as of this date. Because of the timing of the Fiscal Year 1976 budget submittal to the Legislature, the Department of Health and Social Services has recommended the distribution of available federal "ceiling" social service funds for Fiscal Year 1976 as shown on the enclosed report. The budget pending before the legislative committees reflects that distribution of funds.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this matter. The Department welcomes any further views or comments on the allocation of the federal funds listed herein.

Sincerely,

Francis S. L. Williamson

Francis S. L. Williamson
Commissioner

Enclosure: Report on Allocation of Social Security Act, Titles IV and VI "ceiling funds."

SOCIAL SERVICES FY 75 AND FY 76

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

SCHEDULE OF TITLES IV AND VI CEILING FUNDS

	FY 75		FY 76
	$3901.7		$4000.0
	Actual	Restriction	Governor's Budget
PROGRAM SERVICES:			
Homemaker	354.5		172.5
Day Care	296.3		296.3
Other Services	7.1		
SUBTOTAL	657.9		468.8
ALCANTRA (Youth Campus)	426.0		416.1
SOCIAL SERVICES	1269.3	32.3	1726.8
SOCIAL SERVICES PIPELINE			18.5
PIONEER'S HOME			
Sitka	32.8		
Palmer	12.3		
Fairbanks	13.3		
SUBTOTALS	58.4		
ALCOHOLISM	1322.4		1327.8
QUALITY CONTROL			17.0
ADMIN. & SUPPORT (Dept. & Statewide)	200.0		25.0
TOTAL	3934.0	32.2	4000.0
Minus Restriction	(32.2)		
GRAND TOTAL	3901.7	32.2	4000.0

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

GENERAL INFORMATION
P.L. 93-647 - Title XX of the Social Security Act
"Social Services Amendments of 1974"

Title XX of the Social Security Act is a new program to provide social services to needy people. The law was enacted in December and signed by the President January 4, 1975.

Background

Social Services are services such as day care, family planning, homemaker services, counseling, transportation and foster care. For a number of years, federal funding has been available to the states under Titles IV-A and VI of the Social Security Act to provide these kinds of services to needy people who are present, former or potential welfare recipients. These services were aimed at preventing or reducing the individual's dependency on welfare. Thus, individuals receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and/or Medicaid and people who have been eligible in the past ("former" recipients) or might be eligible in the future ("potential" recipients) were eligible for social services. Under Titles IV-A and VI the social services program is a federal-state program under which prescriptive federal regulations have set the parameters and design of the program. States have had little opportunity to participate in the planning and definition of services.

Up until 1972, the social service program had an open-ended federal appropriation; that is, the federal government automatically provided a 75% match for whatever state funds were legally expended on social services. The program began to expand rapidly, and Congress placed a

national $2.5 billion ceiling on it in 1972 and stipulated that the total was to be divided among the states based on a population ratio. In addition, Congress required in this legislation that 90% of a state's services funds must be spent on current welfare recipients (recipients of AFDC, SSI and/or Medicaid), with only 10% of the funds allowed for "former" or "potential" recipients.

New and more stringent federal regulations were proposed following the Congressional changes, and all of these factors brought together a number of organizations to work on a reform of the social services program. The result is a new Title XX which replaces the old social service programs under Titles IV-A and VI.

Title XX

Title XX is a block grant of federal funds to states to provide for a program of social services which is defined and developed by the states. States will have much greater flexibility, authority and responsibility under the new program than they had under previous prescriptive federal regulations.

Service Goals: Under Title XX states must provide services designed to address five broad goals:

(1) achieving or maintaining economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency;

(2) achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency;

(3) preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests, or preserving, rehabilitating, or reuniting families;

(4) preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, home-based care, or other forms of less intensive care; or

(5) securing referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate, or providing services to individuals in institutions.

Only one specific service -- family planning -- is mandated by the law. This is quite different than under previous law and regulation, which mandated 15 specific services which each state was required to provide. The state may choose whatever services it wants to provide to serve its citizens based on the goals above except that at least one service must be provided to meet each of the goals. The law gives the following examples of services which might be provided, if the state desires:

- child care
- protective services for children and adults
- services for children and adults in foster care
- home maintenance and management services
- adult day care services
- transportation services
- training and related services
- employment services
- information
- referral
- counseling services
- preparation and delivery of meals
- health support services
- appropriate combinations of services designed to meet the special needs of:

- children
- aged
- mentally retarded
- blind
- emotionally disturbed
- physically handicapped
- alcoholics
- drug addicts

Target Groups & Eligibility: Title XX requires states to make social services available to current welfare recipients (AFDC, SSI, and/or Medicaid), and mandates that 50% of the Federal funds expended must go to these current recipients. You will recall that earlier law required 90% of the funds to be expended on current recipients, so this represents a substantial change. Of course, this does not mean that the state could not spend more than 50% of its Federal funds on current recipients if it so chose.

There is also a change in the eligibility of "former" and "potential" welfare recipients. Instead of these somewhat ambiguous designations, eligibility under Title XX is specifically related to income. Under the previous law, eligibility based on "former" or "potential" status sometimes meant that a mother who was able to get off the welfare rolls and return to work by enrolling her children in a day care program, would be forced to quit her job to take care of the children when her designation as a "former or potential" recipient expired. She would, in turn, be forced to apply for AFDC payments once more.

Under the income eligibility provisions of Title XX, states may provide, if they so desire, services to individuals and families who earn up to

80% of the state's median income, or of the full national median, whichever is lower. If the state wants to provide services to people over 80% of that income, but below 115% of the median income, they may do so if they charge fees for the services. Any services provided to persons over the 115% level would have to be provided without any federal matching funds. Because of these new provisions, Title XX will be attractive to many citizens who have previously been ineligible for Title IV-A or Title VI program funds. The problems legislatures will jointly face with the Governor is how to meet the needs of people within current state fiscal constraints. In the states which have reached their ceiling, like Washington, Alaska and Oregon, the entitlement is now committed to service programs currently ongoing under Titles IV-A and VI, and meeting additional needs may require shifting of funds from current programs and/or appropriating new state funds.

Planning: Title XX requires the state to develop each year a Comprehensive Service Plan, to be prepared by the agency which is designated by the state's executive officer to administer Title XX programs and services. Major components of this plan must describe: objectives of the state's social service program; the services to be provided; the people who will be served; the geographic areas which will be covered by this program; planning, evaluation and reporting process; organizational structures to be used in carrying out the services; coordination with other human services programs; steps to assure that needs have been taken into account. This plan must be made available annually in the

state for public comment at least 90 days before the program begins (July 1, 1975 of this year). Forty-five days must be allowed for public comment and the final plan must describe any changes made in response to public comment. This plan will not be approved or disapproved by HEW.

In order for this plan to be of greater value to states and their citizens, it is recommended that states develop a needs assessment and current resource inventory. It will be important to coordinate other federally funded human services programs and Title XX planning. Recent Congressional Acts of particular importance are the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) and the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (HCDA) which together with Title XIX (Medicaid), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) form a core of federal financing to meet human service needs. Funds for alcoholism, mental health, mental retardation, health services, drug addiction, employment security, child care and other services in communities, whether from the federal, state, local, or private agencies, all contribute to the existing services system. To fairly assess need and existing resource allocations so as to develop the state's comprehensive service plan, all of these programs should be reviewed.

Special concerns in your state may make it appropriate for the Legislature to communicate planning priorities to the agency designated by the Governor so that legislative concerns are properly addressed by the

planning staff. Such early participation will avoid delays in implementation of the final plan which could cause the state loss of federal matching funds.

Funding: The $2.5 billion national ceiling on federal social services expenditures continues. No new funds will be available. The 75% federal/25% state matching formula for service funds is also unchanged by enactment of Title XX. Family planning services, the only services mandated in the law, will continue at the higher 90% federal/10% state match. Title XX requires that the state continue to maintain its current effort in spending on social services. Privately donated funds will continue to be allowed as part of the state social services match.

Federal Role: Since the federal government will no longer mandate services and requirements for the delivery of services to the states, the federal role under Title XX will be one of technical assistance to the states, evaluation of the overall impact of the program, collection of statistical reports, and periodic reports to the Congress on the operation of social service program as carried out by the states.

Summary

Title XX becomes effective October 1, 1975. States will receive substantial long term benefits from Title XX in terms of greater flexibility. State responsibility for development of the Comprehensive Annual Service Plan can assure that State government has the opportunity to coordinate the myriad of programs funded by Federal, state and local

government. The federal evaluation activity required by the Act will ensure a better understanding of the results of those coordinated program operations.

Title XX presents new opportunities for state flexibility in planning social services. It is important that the legislature establish priorities for the guidance of the designated agency in the planning process particularly as the agency develops the state Comprehensive Service Plan.

II. Title IV-D - CHILD SUPPORT PROVISIONS (LOCATING ABSENT PARENTS)

The Bill which enacted Title XX also adds a new Title IV-D to the Social Security Act which requires the Federal Government to assume a more active role in monitoring a State's efforts to locate absent parents and collect child support from children on AFDC. HEW is required to set up a separate unit to review and approve state child support plans, evaluate the implementation of the child support program in each state, and provide technical assistance to states to help them to establish effective systems for determining paternity and collecting support. HEW will be required to determine the adequacy of child support programs by conducting an annual audit. A State will not be found to have an acceptable program unless it adequately cooperates in obtaining child support payments from the absent parents of AFDC children who reside in other states. If the minimum standards are not met, HEW would be required to impose a penalty equal to 5% of the Federal AFDC match. In order for states to have reasonable lead time to develop effective programs, no penalties will be imposed prior to January 1, 1977.

A mother must agree to try to help locate an absent father in order to receive AFDC payments. Lack of cooperation will preclude her payments, but her children will continue to receive benefits.

3. National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974

The Health Planning and Development bill was signed by the President on January 4. A summary of the law is attached. Clarification of the bill will come through regulation and policy developed by Bureau of Planning and Resource Development.

The following are items which may require State legislation:

(1) Authority to reorganize the State Agency. The Governor is to designate a State Agency as the sole agency for the performance of State planning functions except that any functions may be performed by another agency of the State Government upon request of the Governor under an agreement with State Agency satisfactory to the Secretary of HEW. This may also require authorization of the State Health Coordinating Council and repeal of Health Facilities Construction Council and Community Mental Health Center Construction Councils.

(2) Certificate of Need legislation which applies to new institutional health services proposed to be offered or developed within the State. The Certificate of Need program shall provide for review and determination of need prior to the development or offering of services, facilities or organizations or substantial expenditures undertaken in preparation for such offering. The State Agency shall consider recommendations made by health systems agencies. Such program shall also periodically review (not less than every five years) all institutional health services being offered in the State and after considering the recommendations of the health systems agencies, make public its findings. This requirement applies to the State Agency at the expiration of the first regular session of a State legislature after the enactment of the law.

(3) Enabling legislation so that private non-profit organizations and the State Health Coordinating Council can review State health plans.

(4) Authority to compel private medicine to report to health systems agencies and the State Agency who will be reviewing all institutional services periodically.

1974 AMENDMENTS TO THE

PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965

BACKGROUND

The purpose of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 is to help restore the economic health of areas burdened with high unemployment and low family incomes.

To be eligible for assistance, a project must be located within an EDA-designated Area or designated Economic Development Center and must be consistent with the approved Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP). The principal requirements for an area's designation are high unemployment or low family income.

Areas also may be designated if they have experienced or are expected to experience a sudden rise in unemployment due to the closing of a major source of income, or if they have suffered a substantial loss of population due to the lack of job opportunities.

Eligibility of Applicant

Applicants may be States, local subdivisions thereof, Indian tribes, or private or public non-profit organizations or associations representing an EDA-designated Area or Economic Development Center. Applicants must be legally empowered to receive and disburse Federal grants and loans for its construction.

SECTION 302
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Section 302 was added to the Act to enable the Economic Development Administration to make grants up to 80 per cent of the cost for economic development planning to States, cities, and sub-state planning and development organizations. For FY 1975 there have been appropriated $5.5 million to carry out this program.

The Agency has decided that first priority for these funds will be given to States and second priority to cities. There has long been a need for statewide economic planning and under the provisions of this section, such planning is encouraged. It is even a requirement of the legislation that any such statewide planning must be a continuous process involving public officials and private citizens in analyzing local economy and that the plan as developed shall

incorporate the goals and objectives of local and economic development district planning. In this initial year, the process of cooperation and mutual plans is perhaps even more important than the end product which will result from all of these efforts. There is also some limited assistance available to districts to assist them in defraying costs of their A-95 reviews carried out pursuant to the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968.

SECTION 304
PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Section 304 of the Act authorizes $35 million in Fiscal Year 1975 and $17 million in Fiscal Year 1976 for allocation by the Secretary of Commerce to States for supplementing or providing first-dollar grants and loans authorized by Titles I, II and IV of the Act. For Fiscal Year 1975, $13 million has been appropriated. These funds are available for construction of Public Works facilities under either a grant or loan program. Funds are apportioned to the States according to the ratio which grants have been made under Title I to the respective State since August of 1965. Applying the appropriated funds to the formula, we find that the States in this federal region would be entitled to the following sums:

Alaska	-	$321,000
Washington	-	$578,000
Idaho	-	$184,000
Oregon	-	$177,000

In addition, there must be a 25% infusion of State funds under this Section and projects selected must be consistent with State plans developed under Section 302 which was just discussed.

A State may use these funds to reduce or waive the non-federal share otherwise required for an EDA project. A State may also use its 304 funds as first-dollar funds on a new project after the Secretary has determined that the project meets all of the eligibility requirements for an EDA project the same as if federal funding were available.

TITLE IX
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

The Agency received an important new tool with the addition of Title IX to the Act entitled "Special Economic Development and Adjustment Assistance." This legislation enables EDA to provide assistance programs to meet special needs arising from action of the federal government and change in economic conditions. By way of limited example, funds from this Title may be used to obtain compliance with environmental requirements which remove economic activities from a locality, and economic adjustment problems resulting from severe changes in economic conditions such as occurred in this area with the drastic curtailment in the employment of the Boeing Company a few years ago. The uses to which the funds may be put are very broad as long as the purpose of the Act has been met. Perhaps the most important aspect of this legislation is that it permits the Agency to act as soon as there has even been threatened severe unemployment instead of waiting until a plant closes down. It is this Title that has been used to grant recent assistance to the State of Washington to develop a plan to solve its commercial salmon fishing problem.

Funds may be used for goals as diversified as erection of public facilities, rent supplements, training, relocation of individuals and unemployment compensation. Any unemployment compensation payments would be handled by the Department of Labor and the State involved. So far the Agency has not favored the use of the funds for unemployment compensation but rather for the development and solution of economic adjustment problems.

An eligible recipient for these funds can be a redevelopment area or economic development district established under the Act, an Indian tribe, a State, a city or other policital subdivision of the State, or a combination of political subdivisions. Funds granted to an eligible recipient may be used in direct expenditures by the recipient or through redistribution by public and private non-profit entities in grants, loans, loan guarantees or other assistance.

Prior to receiving any funding, the eligible grantee must submit a detailed plan which will be approved by the Secretary of Commerce. The plan will identify each adjustment need for which assistance is sought, describe the activity planned to meet each need, and the details for carrying out the plan.

Under this Title, it is now possible for EDA to offer assistance just as soon as there is a threatened severe unemployment arising from economic dislocation. Such needs can be readily met and a community assisted to overcome its economic adjustment problems before its residents are unemployed.

TITLE X
JOB OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, better known as CETA, has been enacted as Title X of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. The purpose of this legislation is to provide emergency financial assistance to stimulate, maintain, or expand job-creating activities in areas which are suffering from unusually high levels of unemployment.

Under this legislation an eligible area could be any area which meets one of the following definitions:

1. Any area which the Secretary of Labor designates as an area which has unemployment equal to or in excess of 6.5 per cent for three months.

2. Any area designated pursuant to Section 204(c) of CETA.

3. Any area which has been designated as a redevelopment area under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

The legislation requires that at least 50 per cent of the funds be used on projects or programs which are 75 per cent labor intensive so the real emphasis here is upon jobs.

The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor are jointly to determine which programs or projects will contribute significantly to the reduction of unemployment in the eligible area, can be initiated promptly, substantially completed within twelve months, and are consistent with locally approved comprehensive plans. Once these tests are met, the funds can be used for nearly any activity that is labor intensive.

To date, $125 million have been appropriated for this legislation, but there can be a division of these funds between other federal agencies and the Economic Development Administration.

EDA has administratively decided to fund these projects at an 80 per cent grant rate except in those cases where it has been determined that the non-federal contribution cannot reasonably be obtained by the State or local government concerned. In these cases, the grant rate would be 100 per cent.

The emphasis in expending these funds will be upon projects that are labor intensive and have obtained the approval of locally involved levels of government.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

1150 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 785-5610

Earl S. Mackey
Executive Director

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Chairmen, Human Resources Committees

FROM: Dick Merritt, Special Assistant for Human Resources

DATE: March 11, 1975

Recently, I forwarded to you a copy of some regulatory questions surrounding the new Title XX(Social Services Amendments) to the Social Security Act. I am enclosing additional information related to the new program which I hope you will find useful. If it is the case that your particular committee is not responsible for social service programs in your State, I would be grateful if you would share the enclosed information with the appropriate committee chairman.

As you know, the new Title XX authorizes $2.5 billion to the States for Social Services programs. October 1 is the effective start-up date for the law. Each State must publish its proposed Annual Services Program Plan before July 3, 1975. Legislators should recognize that HEW is no longer responsible for approving the content of the State plan. That is to say, HEW will not define for a State what is or is not a social service. States must allow at least 45 days for public comment on the plan and then publish its final version 45 days prior to the beginning of its services' program year.

May I make a particular request which I hope you will not find troublesome? In my effort to keep legislators and legislative staff informed about important Federal issues in the Human Resources field which may affect States, it would be helpful for me to know the name of the Chairman of the Committee which is responsbile for issues such as health, social services, and welfare. Moreover, it would also be good to know the names of any staff individuals serving that committee or committees. Therefore, I would appreciate it very much if you would supply me with this information.

Finally, if this office can serve you in any way, we would welcome your call.

2/5/75

PLANNING FOR TITLE XX IMPLEMENTATION

HEW SCHEDULE

STATE SCHEDULE

MAJOR PRIORITY -

ANNUAL SERVICES PROGRAM PLAN

INTERRELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER HUMAN SERVICES

HEW Schedule

Completed

6-State Planning Survey

Draft Planning Format

HEW Field Staff Meetings on Policy and Implementation

Regional Directors

SRS Regional Commissioners

SRS Assoc. RC for Community Services

Secretary's orientation letter to Governors

Draft SSRR

HEW Schedule

In Process

Policy Issue Identication and Resolution

Completion Date	February 14

Proposed Regulation Development

Issue Date	March 14

Guide Development

Planning Guides	February
Financial Controls and Audit Guides	July
Purchase of Service Models	July
Evaluation Manual	March
Guidelines for the Planning-Public Review Process	April

Regional Office Liaison

HEW SCHEDULE

PLANNED

THREE JOINT REGIONAL ORIENTATION MEETINGS FOR STATES
(SAN FRANCISCO, DALLAS, WASHINGTON)
AFTER PROPOSED REGULATIONS ISSUED, IN MARCH

ORIENTATION MEETING FOR NATIONAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTEREST GROUPS
IN WASHINGTON, D.C. IN MARCH

DEVELOP AND PUBLISH A "CITIZENS GUIDE" FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC AVAILABLE
IN MAY

"ADMINISTRATIVE" STATE PLAN FORMAT AND GUIDELINES ISSUED, MARCH
PLAN REVIEWED AND APPROVED, JULY-AUGUST

PHASE OUT TITLE IV-A AND VI
NOW TO DECEMBER

STATE SCHEDULE

ASAP	DESIGNATE TITLE XX AGENCY ORGANIZE FOR TITLE XX ADMINISTRATION
NOW TO JULY 1	DEVELOP COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL SERVICES PROGRAM PLAN
NOW TO JULY 1	DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT PROCEDURE FOR PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS
NOW TO OCTOBER 1	DEVELOP AND INSTALL FINANCIAL CONTROL SYSTEM FOR PROHIBITIONS AND ELIGIBILITY
NOW TO OCTOBER 1	DEVELOP AND INSTALL CAPABILITY FOR TITLE XX REPORTING
JULY 1	PUBLISH AND MAKE GENERALLY AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC: PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL SERVICES PROGRAM
JULY 1 PLUS AT LEAST 45 DAYS	RECEIVE PUBLIC COMMENT ON PLAN
BEFORE OR ON OCTOBER 1	PUBLISH AND MAKE GENERALLY AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC: FINAL COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL SERVICES PROGRAM, INCLUDING EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROPOSED AND FINAL PLAN, AND THE REASONS
DURING PROGRAM YEAR	ANY AMENDMENT TO A FINAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN IS PUBLISHED AS A PROPOSED AMENDMENT; PUBLIC COMMENT IS ACCEPTED FOR 30 DAYS; THE FINAL AMENDMENT IS PUBLISHED WITH EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROPOSED AND FINAL AMENDMENT, AND THE REASONS

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL SERVICES PROGRAM PLAN

SIX-STATE SURVEY

TO ASSIST HEW IN DEVELOPING REALISTIC REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR TITLE XX PLANNING

STATES SURVEYED

	ADMINISTRATION	
	STATE	COUNTY
OREGON	X	
VIRGINIA		X
NORTH CAROLINA		X
KENTUCKY		X
MICHIGAN	X	
NEW YORK		X

GENERAL FINDINGS

- MOST PLANNING BASED ON FEDERAL MANDATES.
- TITLE IV/VI HAS NOT REQUIRED SERVICES PLAN ON AN ANNUAL BASIS. PRESENT FEDERAL PLAN IS STATIC DOCUMENT.
- BUDGET SERVES AS THE PLAN IN MOST STATES.
- WHERE PLANNING IS REQUIRED BY FEDS (AGING), OR SPECIFIC MONEY IS AVAILABLE FOR PLANNING (HEALTH), IT IS DONE.

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL SERVICES PROGRAM PLAN

CHANGES IN PLANNING IN THE STATES AS A RESULT OF TITLE XX

- PLANNING WILL BECOME A FLUID ONGOING PROCESS, MUCH LIKE THAT USED TO DEVELOP THE BUDGET.
- STATES WILL HAVE TO LEARN TO DEAL OPENLY WITH EXTERNAL FORCES.
- MORE INFORMATION MUST BE AVAILABLE ON PROGRAMS IN ORDER TO JUSTIFY PRIORITY SETTING.
- OTHER STATE PROGRAMS WILL BE FORCED TO DEVELOP DETAILED PLANS.
- SERVICES WILL IMPROVE WITH BETTER PLANNING.

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL SERVICES PROGRAM PLAN

GOAL AND OBJECTIVE SETTING

- STATES ARE USING MBO, BUT THE OBJECTIVES VARY WIDELY BETWEEN STATES.
- SOME OBJECTIVES GROSSLY STATED—THEY RELATE TO WHOLE PROGRAMS OR PARTS OF PROGRAMS, RATHER THAN SPECIFIC SERVICES.
- CLIENT-ORIENTED OBJECTIVES
- CLIENT-ORIENTED OBJECTIVES WITH GOAL ACHIEVEMENT ESTIMATES
- ACTIVITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE OBJECTIVES
- BE ABLE TO MEASURE.

  BE ABLE TO [illegible]T PUBLIC AND PIGS TO RELATE TO GOALS AND GOAL MEASUREMENT.

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL SERVICES PROGRAM PLAN

Estimated Costs by Service, Category and Geographic Area

- States do not break down expenditures entirely by individual service, but have some capacity to do so through adjustment of present cost allocation procedures.

- Information on estimated expenditures and reporting on services costs can best be obtained through the budgeting system currently.

- Most States can break down costs by county or district, through expenditures for staff and purchased services.

- In States with county-administered systems, cost allocation and reporting is more difficult. The more units involved in services delivery, the more difficult to monitor costs.

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL SERVICES PROGRAM PLAN

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

PROGRAM INVENTORY DATA

SERVICES OFFERED IN AGENCY PROGRAM ——→ TARGET GROUP/INDIVIDUALS

ANALYSIS OF REQUESTS FOR SERVICES NOT MET (IF STATE MAINTAINS DATA ON DENIED APPLICATIONS)

SERVICES OFFERED BY STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES' PROGRAMS ——→ TARGET GROUP/INDIVIDUALS

ANALYSIS OF SURVEYS MADE BY THESE AGENCIES OF NEEDS, IF AVAILABLE.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT DATA FROM PARTNERSHIP AND SITO PROJECTS IN YOUR STATE, IF AVAILABLE.

DATA DEVELOPED BY:

AREA PLANNING AGENCIES

STATE AGENCIES COMPILED FOR STATE BUDGET

CETA MANPOWER PLANNING COUNCILS ON PROGRAM NEEDS

STATE AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS ON AGING IN PUBLIC HEARINGS

CONSUMER AND CITIZEN EXPRESSIONS OF NEED

CENSUS DATA - 1970

SITO SITE DEMONSTRATIONS *

HARTFORD, CONN.	HOWARD CO, MARYLAND	DULUTH, MINN.	UTAH (STATE)
AUGUSTA, MAINE (STATE)	MON VALLEY, PENN.	EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO	ARIZONA (STATE)
MAINE (STATE)	BENJAMIN BANNEKER CENTER	LANSING, MICH.	CONTRA COSTA, CALIF.
BROCKTON, MASS.	VIRGINIA	MICHIGAN (STATE)	HONOLULU (STATE)
MASSACHUSETTS (STATE)	ANACOSTIA, WASH., D.C.	MINNESOTA (STATE)	LUMMI INDIANS, WASH.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.	CHATTANOOGA, TENN.	DES MOINES, IOWA	OREGON (STATE)
NEW YORK CITY	LOUISVILLE, KY.	JONESBORO, ARK.	WASHINGTON (STATE)
DELAWARE (STATE)	NO. CENTRAL ALABAMA	LOUISIANA (STATE)	
	DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK.	SOUTH DAKOTA (STATE)	
	MONTANA (STATE)	SO. DAK. STATE UNIV.	

*NEEDS ASSESSMENT COMPLETED - UNDERLINED

PROGRAM / TARGET GROUP	TITLE XX	CETA	HCDA	COMMUNITY SERVICES	AGING	MENTAL HEALTH	DRUG ABUSE	ALCOHOLISM	VR	DD
Children	If low income	If disadvantaged, underemployed	X	If disadvantaged		X	With drug related problems	With alcohol related problems	If handicapped	If developmentally disabled
Aged	"	X	X	X	X	X	"	"	"	"
Mentally Retarded	"	X	X	X	If 60 or older	X	"	"	X	X
Blind	"	X	X	X	"	X	"	"	X	"
Emotionally Disturbed	"	X	X	X	"	X	"	"	X	"
Physically Handicapped	"	X	X	X	"	X	"	"	X	"
Alcoholics	"	X	X	X	"	X	"	X	X	"
Drug Addicts	"	X	X	X	"	X	X	"	X	"
Unemployed	"	X	X	X	If 55 or older	X	"	"	"	"
Welfare Recipients	X	X	X	X	If 60 or older	X	"	"	"	"

PROGRAM / SERVICES	TITLE XX	CETA	HCDA	COMMUNITY SERVICES	AGING	MENTAL HEALTH	DRUG ABUSE	ALCO HOLISM	VR	DD
Child Care	X	X	X	X		X			X	X
Protective Services	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Foster Care	X			X	X	X				X
Home Services	X		X	X	X	X			X	X
Adult Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Transportation	X	X		X	X					X
Training	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
Employment Services	X	X	X	X	X				X	
Information and Referral	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Counseling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Meals	X			X	X					
Health Support Services	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X

CETA= Comprehensive Employment and Training Act
HCDA= Ho ing and Community Development Act
VR= Vocational Rehabilitation
DD= Developmental Disabilities

washington report
for state legislatures

From the National Conference of State Legislatures

March 10, 1975

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Latest Developments

A number of programs authorized by the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts are due to expire June 30, 1975. The Administration, in the FY 1976 budget, indicated its desire to have these categorical programs replaced with a block grant approach to the States. Congressional reaction to the Administration's plan, so far, has been largely negative. Hearings have already taken place on legislation designed simply to extend, with minor changes, the basic categorical authorizations for funding child nutrition programs.

Background

The Administration will soon submit legislation which would combine all child nutrition programs into a single block grant to the States. This proposal would affect school breakfast, school lunch, special milk, day care, summer feeding, equipment assistance, supplemental feeding, and women, infants and children programs(WIC). Block grant funds, however, would be available solely for children; hence, Federal aid for pregnant and nursing women now funded under WIC and supplemental feeding would be terminated. States would be required to develop a State plan which would allow for public comment. Prior approval of the State plan by the Department of Agriculture would not be required. States, however, must publish for public review a list of accomplishments achieved under the block grant.

Under the Administration's program, States would be able to provide meals to children from families with incomes only up to 125 percent of the poverty line. Present law makes children from families with incomes up to 175 percent of poverty cutoff eligible for reduced-price meals. Termination of Federal support for the so-called non-needy is expected to save the Federal treasury about $600 million annually. Much of the shortfall, however, is expected to be filled through State and local supplementation.

Even if the block grant proposal is not accepted by Congress, the Administration will not seek to renew school breakfast, day care, summer feeding, supplemental feeding, WIC and special milk programs. The Administration has indicated it will request funds only for the school lunch program, equipment assistance for schools and commodities to schools if the block grants are not enacted.

Earl S. Mackey, *Executive Director*

Carol Weissert, *Editor*

Affiliated with the Council of State Governments

1150 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 785-5614

The House Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education Subcommittee has already reported its version of the legislation(H.R. 3736) to the full Education and Labor Committee. Mark-up sessions on the bill are expected to begin before mid-March. Senator McGovern has introduced his own proposal(S. 850) for extending and amending the child nutrition laws, however, the Agriculture Subcommittee has yet to schedule hearings on the measure.

H. R. 3736, introduced by Chairman Carl Perkins, and S. 850, McGovern's bill, would retain completely the categorical funding approach to child nutrition and, therefore, differ sharply with the Administration's recommendations. Both Perkins' and McGovern's bills would extend day care feeding, summer feeding, school breakfast and WIC, all of which expire June 30 of this year. Both bills would make children from families with incomes up to 200 percent of the poverty line eligible for reduced-price meals. Hence, whereas now a child from a family of four with an income of $7,900 a year can receive a reduced-price meal, a child from a different family of four with an income of $9,020 would be eligible under the Perkins or McGovern approach. (A comparison of the McGovern and Perkins' proposals is attached).

State Role

While the National Conference of State Legislatures' policy strongly supports a block grant approach to Federal aid, the States could hardly be enthusiastic about greater flexibility over the application of what would amount to be one-half billion dollars less of Federal child nutrition funds. Significantly, the willingness and capability of the States to administer efficiently and equitably a block grant program was doubted seriously by many members of the House Subcommittee. In the words of Chairman Perkins, "A block grant would destroy everything we have tried to build up in this area."

Staff Contact: Richard E. Merritt

75-I-12

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH AND CHILD NUTRITION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1975 (S. 850, H.R. 3736)

	S. 850	H.R. 3736
A. School Breakfast	Permanent Extension of authority	Permanent Extension of authority
	Directs the Secretary in cooperation with State Education Agencies, to carry out a program of information to the schools in furtherance of this policy.	Same provision
B. Special Food Service		
1) Day Care Feeding	Would retain Day Care as a separate program but require reimbursements and commodity donations at exactly the same level as provided in School Food Programs.	Would terminate Day Care Food Program and bring it as well as Head Start Centers into the School Lunch and Breakfast programs.
	Meals served to non-poor children would be reimbursed at lower rates than meals served to needy children.	Same Provision
	Includes reimbursements for suppers and supplements.	No reimbursement for suppers and supplements.
	"especially needy" Day Care Centers could receive extra funding.	No similar provision.
	$5 million/year authorized for equipment assistance to Day Care and Summer Feeding Programs.	No separate equipment funding for Day Care Centers.
	Eligibility	
	Family Day Care Centers of 12 or fewer children(must be licensed or meet Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements of 1968)	No similar provision

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH AND CHILD NUTRITION ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 1975 (S. 850, H.R. 3736)

	S. 850	H.R. 3736
2) Summer Feeding	2 year extension	1 year extension
	Would set maximum reimbursement rates for meals served in 1975 summer's program of 80 cents for lunches and suppers and 25 cents for supplements.	No similar provision
	Rates must be adjusted annually.	No similar provision
	Permits breakfasts to be served in the program and sets a 45 cent maximum reimbursement for this meal.	No similar provision
	State Education Agency shall determine the eligibility of institutions applying for reimbursement.	No similar provision
	Short-term residential camps for low income children(i.e. wherein children attend for less than a month) would become eligible.	No similar provision
	Proposed regulation must be published by January 1 of each year and final regulations by March 1.	No similar provision
C. Special Supplemental Food Program(WIC)	Would make authorization permanent. $300 million annual authorization.	Would extend for 3 years without changes. $200 million annual authorization.
	Would allow WIC clinics to use 25% of funds on administrative costs, which must include outreach and nutrition education(previous ceiling was 10%). Clinics could exceed 25% ceiling during first 6 months of operation or until full capacity, whichever comes first.	No similar provisions

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH AND CHILD NUTRITION ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 1975 (S. 850, H.R. 3736)

		S. 850	H.R. 3736
C.	Special Supplemental Food Program(WIC) (Continued)	Permits mothers to remain in program until 6 months after childbirth, instead of 6 weeks. Children would remain eligible until age 5 instead of 4.	No similar provision
		Creates a National Advisory Committee on Maternal, Infant and Fetal Nutrition to study and report to Congress and USDA annually on the status of the WIC program.	No similar provision
D.	School Lunch	Would amend the Act making the following institutions eligible for reimbursement: --public or licensed non-profit orphanages, homes for mentally retarded children, homes for emotionally disturbed children, temporary shelters for runaway or abused children, hospitals for chronically ill children, juvenile detention centers and homes for unmarried mothers and their infants.	Similar provision
E.	Commodities Provisions	Extends for 3 years USDA authority to purchase non-surplus commodities at market prices for schools and other nutrition programs.	Same provision
		Would require that 75% of the commodities or cash in lieu of commodities USDA is required to provide to schools actually be in the form of commodities rather than cash	Same provision
		Would require USDA to provide schools with the same quantities of grain, oils and shortening as they received in FY 74.	Same provision

THIS PAPER HAS COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCACY; WE THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE HELPFUL TO YOU AND/OR YOUR GROUP IN REVIEWIN C TITLE XX, SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS..... BW McGuire

2/24/75

Issue: Eligibility of Children

Does a current recipient include a child w[illegible]se parents' pa[illegible]ental rights have been terminated or a child who has been placed under agency custody by a court order?

These questions may become critical in determining that the requirements of 2002(a)(4) are being met, and regulations will be necessary to make these determinations clear and uniform.

For Your Information"
OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCACY
2457 Arctic Boulevard
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Issue: Charging of Maintenance Costs to Title XX

Regulation should specify what if any proportion of maintenance costs in a residential facility may be regarded as service expenditures under 2002(a)(7)(A). Indications are that the States may subsume large maintenance costs as services in many settings.

Issue: Foster Care

Section 2002(11)(B) as presented requires a definition of "foster care." Consensus of committee is that the definition should provide for care in the traditional facilities such as foster family homes, group homes and other social care facilities and should be availabl[illegible]o children as well as other age groupings, i.e., the elderly.

The definition of "special need" will clearly be required in regulations.

If the definition of foster care proposed above is not the definition intended by legislation, we would recommend that the legislation be amended to incorporate foster care in group homes and other social care facilities.

Issue: Transitional Arrangements

One State has asked if any regulations will allow transitional arrangements between the July 1 beginning of their fiscal year and the October 1 effective date of Title XX. Their fiscal year planning, if transitional arrangements are not allowed, may require them to provide services in one way for one quarter and another for the three following quarters. This will have implications for decisions about adding, deleting or consolidating some services, and for related funding and staffing decisions.

Issue: Can Services be Limited to Current Recipients?

May a State limit its service program under Title XX to current recipients of assistance, Medicaid, etc. (categories enumerated in 2002(a)(4)) and not serve any others? If not, this should be addressed by regulation.

Issue: Eligibility Ceiling

May a State set its financial eligibility ceiling below the 80% of median income level noted in the Act? Regulations should address whether this is or is not possible.

Issue: Maintenance of State Effort - Title XX

Section 2003(b) requires maintenance of State and/or sub-State appropriated matching funds at the FY '73 or FY '74 level, whichever is less. The language seems clear.

The potential problem, however, is that we may have no way of knowing what the States' appropriate effort was for those years, and what portion of the State match was donated funds. It should not be assumed that we could determine this from the State legislative budgets, since often the services match comes from a number of different budget lines, and may not be identifiable in the budget. Local government or donated portions of the State match may or may not be included in the State budget. In some States such donations are "appropriated", i.e., run through the legislative approval process, so that even the work "appropriated" may be subject to misinterpretation.

One solution may be to state in the regulations that the maintenance of effort level shall be construed as one-third of the lower of FY '73 or FY '74 Federal expenditure of each State for services under the old titles, unless the State documents a claim to the contrary by a given date, subject to acceptance by the Secretary. However it is done, each State's maintenance of effort level should be nailed down early, so that we won't have to fight the battle if and when some State tries to supplant appropriated funds with donated funds.

Issue: Services Outside Institutions

Section 2002(11)(A) indicates that expenditures may be reimbursed "for the provision of service that (i) is provided by other than the hospital, facility, prison, or foster family home in which the individual is living . . ."

Our questions:

1) What does "other" mean?
2) Does it mean provided by a staff or individual not under the direct control or supervision of the institution?
3) Does it mean provided by a staff or individual who is not physically located in the institution?
4) Are there any other institutional settings, not mentioned in this subsection, which may be or should be included under the authority spelled out in this section? i.e., halfway houses, residential treatment centers, and other facilities related to treatment for alcohol and drug abusers.

Responses or defintions developed from these questions should be in regulatory form.

Issue: Maintenance of Effort

In Section 2002(b) the Act mandates maintenance of effort by the States based on their FY '73 or FY '74 expenditures. We believe it is imperative that regulations and instructions be written to state the specific data which will be needed. If services are to be dropped, added or consolidated under Title XX, what effect will this have on the maintenance of effort computation? These regulations should stipulate that the MOE level be determined before or at the time Title XX becomes effective.

Issue: Emergency Shelter

Section 2002(11)(C)

We feel that emergency shelter as a protective service should be provided not in excess of 30 days per emergency episode.

This should be a regulatory statement.

Issue: Need for a Service Plan

We are concerned that a service plan may not be required under Title XX, for the following reasons:

1) Unless there is an assessment of service needs for an individual, how does agency make a rational determination as to what services are to be given? To set up a service plan, you must do such an assessment. The sequence of orderly planning with an individual requires a contractual-type arrangement such as is provided by a service plan.

2) Federal audit will be much more easily facilitated if service plans are available.

3) The Act requires that someone must determine that service is needed and that the service relates to the goals of the Act. A service plan is a logical extension of this requirement.

4) The demands of the SSRS may implicitly demand a service plan.

5) Effective coordination with other human resources programs requires that someone (optimally a service worker) make a decision about what services an individual needs and refer him or her to programs where that service is available. This process would necessitate an orderly service planning effort.

If these items are appropriate concerns, a regulation might be necessary. The flexibility intended by Title XX may preclude such regulation, however. If this is the case, guides should be developed to help the States choose an effective case management system.

Issue: Availability of Training

Several questions are raised in our reading of Title XX as enacted: 1) Is training of assistance workers (vis service workers) covered at 75%? 2) Is training of provider staff covered? At what percentage? 3) Is training of volunteers covered at 75%?

All of these questions are of extreme importance to the continued efficient and effective functioning of State agencies. Clear guides should be prepared to address these questions.

Issue: Citizen Involvement

Further definition is needed of how citizen participation may be accomplished. We feel that guides should be developed showing means and systems for participation. Particular attention (perhaps regulations) should be addressed to the manner in which comments received from the public by Agency which develops the plan will be utilized and taken into consideration in developing the final plan. We feel the authority for such regulations would be found in Section 2004(2)(J).

Issue: Fee Schedules Under 2002(a)(5)

We believe that equity demands that the Secretary by regulation mandate that fees may not be charged to individuals at or below the minimum income level (lower of 80% of median income of family of 4 of the State or U.S. median income). If fees are allowed in this group, the disincentives to self-sufficiency and removing oneself from welfare are greatly enhanced.

Issue: Definition of Goals (Sections 2001 & 2002)

Further definition of the goals specified in Sections 2001 and 2002 is necessary in either regulations or program guide. Program guide would be preferable in light of the spirit and intent of Title XX. States have already requested further clarifiction as to Congressional intent re specific services intended under the goals. However, AoA has found that general goal descriptions have been helpful to the States, and nitty gritty goal definition would inhibit flexibility.

Section 2002(a)(3), however, specifies that the Secretary cannot withhold funds when a State defines something as a service.

On balance, we recommend program guidelines on the definition of goals which would give examples, or list types of services and/or further definition which can lend guidance but which will not seem or be restrictive. Although some States may want tighter definitions, we need to help them realize their responsibility under Title XX to set their own priorities and goals.

(5)

Issue: Redetermination of Eligibility

A regulation should specify intervals for the redetermination of financial eligibility for non-recipients of public assistance who are receiving services. Assistance and "medically needy" recipients are required by law to undergo these periodic eligibility redeterminations.

In addition, program guides should be developed to help the states develop systems and ways of periodically assessing the initial and/or continuing need for particular services. A periodic assessment of the need for services should be accomplished for both recipients and non-recipients of public assistance.

Issue: Further Definition of Services - Section 2002(a)(1)(E)

The broad general nature of the services listed in 2002(a)(1)(E) will lead to confusion and possible misconstruing of Congressional intent unless there is further clarification. For example, "protection services", without further definition, might be extended to a logical extreme where police and public safety activities were funded from Title XX.

Further, the reporting system required will necessitate further definition.

We believe that this further definition should be by regulation to promote uniformity (i.e., conform with major standare setting organizations) accountability through reporting systems, and clarity.

Issue: Eligibility: Determination of Income

A method should be developed for specifying median income which failed in inflationary factors. This should be specified by regulation so that there is uniformity among the states.

A definition of gross income 2002(a)(5)(B) should also be specified by regulation (i.e., traditional IRS disregard of income like VA Benefits, SSA benefits, etc. apply, or some other standard).

Issue: Reversion of Funds to Donors

Section 2002(a)(7)(D)(iii) seems to delete the non-reversion-to-donor rule, "if the donor is ..... a nonprofit organization". It appears that, for example, United Way could donate funds to the State and receive them back with federal matching funds in tow.

We read this section and Section 2002(a)(7)(D)(ii) to indicate that any non-profit organization may donate funds, specify services they will provide and have funding then reverted to them. We are not sure this is correct, however.

Because of the nature of the donated funds issue and the confusion this change may bring, we believe that the terms need to be further defined in regulations so that there are no questions about the intent that donated funds can revert to non-profit donors, and can be counted for federal match.

Further, we believe that specific clarification should be made with respect to the status of Indian and native American groups as "non-profit" groups.

(7)

TRANS.

February 18, 1976

Senator Frank Ferguson
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Ferguson: Remuk

The Villages of Stebbins and St. Michael have asked me to inquire of you the status of progress on the road connecting the two communities.

The need of which can be underscored by the recent storms of the past couple of years, early freeze-up cutting off tug transportation and fuel problems being experienced throughout Rural Alaska.

Had this link been present last year, all supplies and equipment for completion of over 40 housing units would have been delivered and the critical and chronic fuel shortage being experienced presently at Stebbins would be alleviated by connection to the 2,000,000 gallon + tank farm at St. Michael.

As members of your constituency from two of your more supportive communities, positive action is requested to assure the belief that you are our most progressive and effective Senator in Juneau.

Thanking you for your attention and positive response, I remain.

Sincerely,

Alfred C. Nakak

ACN:kw

cc: Stebbins City Council
St. Michael City Council
Stebbins Native Corp.
St. Michael Native Corp.

Alaska Carriers Association, Inc.

3443 MINNESOTA DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503

TELEPHONE (907) 272-0568

REFER TO FILE:

April 6, 1976

Honorable Bill Ray
Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ray:

The Alaska Carriers Association has numerous reservations and objections to the proposed creation of a State Department of Transportation as outlined in Senate CS for CS to House Bill 63.

We are joined in our opposition by the Associated General Contractors Association and it is our understanding that organized labor is also opposing this measure.

If hearings are scheduled on this, we would appreciate advance notification so as to bring in some of our membership and to prepare further testimony. However, we can summarize here our major objections to the bill.

1. The proposal is an experimental one, raising doubts as to its workability or legality in handling federal funds.

2. The lengthy and detailed environmental provisions in the bill invite a "no-growth" concept, and deal with areas already covered under Federal Highway Administration and Environmental Protection Agency requirements. The result could be an overlapping and confusion of laws and procedures and an effective tool for advocates of a "no-growth" policy from both inside and outside our state.

3. Most of the objections to the present transportation structure in state government have been based on charges of over-staffing and poor communications between departments. Super-imposing a massive super agency on top of the present structures cannot and will not correct such a situation, if the charges are true.

4. Recognizing that Alaska's Governor has strong authority in all departments of state government, we are concerned at any further erosion of legislative control and authority. It is our feeling that the legislature is more responsive to public needs and wishes than a super agency controlled by the incumbent governor, whomever he may be.

Attached is a commentary of Mr. James Granum, P.E., who is the head of the Engineering and Research Division of the National Highway Users Federation. Mr. Granum is nationally recognized as an authority on engineering administrative procedures, participates in the activities of the National Highway Research Board, and is well qualified to comment on the subject.

We will be pleased to submit further data and commentary on this bill if you so desire.

Sincerely,

Larry Venable
Legislative Representative

cc: Anchorage Office, Alaska Carriers Association
G. Harang, President, Alaska Carriers Association
Senator Poland
Senator Rader
Senator Chance
Senator Ferguson
Senator Butrovich
Senator Sackett

HIGHWAY USERS FEDERATION FOR SAFETY AND MOBILITY

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date March 9, 1976

To Larry Venable

From James O. Granum

Subject Alaska DOT

Per your telephone request, enclosed is information regarding other state DOT's. Note my letter of February 9, 1976 to Harold Gainer which describes the enclosures except for the one entitled "ACIR State Legislative Program." This was issued subsequent to the ACIR report "Toward More Balanced Transportation."

I think you will note that none of these provide for construction activities to be carried on by a department other than a DOT. I have checked our California files regarding new legislation establishing the California DOT, and find that functions of the old Department of Public Works relating to transportation have been folded into the California DOT which, however, remains in the Business and Transportation Agency, headed by the Governor's cabinet level Secretary. While we have not tried to keep track of current organizational developments in California, I do not believe that there has been any change in the basic responsibilities.

Note !!

I cannot conceive of separate DPW handling construction of highways (along with everything else) whenever Federal aid is involved. The interrelations between planning, financing, contracting, construction, payment and audit are so complex that such divided responsibilities are almost inconceivable. Perhaps your FHWA Division Engineer could elaborate. Good luck.

JOG:ac

cc: Owen Allen

JOG

DUPERE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
510 6TH STREET
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
TELEPHONE 586 3553

April 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM

To: Representative Brenda Itta
Senator Frank Ferguson

From: Robert J. Dupere

Subject: North Slope Borough Road Need -- Federal Highway System

Forwarded herein is a copy of Mr. Herb Bartel's letter concerning the Federal highway needs of the North Slope Borough since you were omitted in the initial distribution.

In addition, a copy is forwarded to the Department of Highway's planning section in Juneau.

RJD

cc: Herb Bartel, North Slope Borough
Planning Division, Department of Highways, State of Alaska
(Attn: Jim Bentley)

NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH
P. O. BOX 69
BARROW, ALASKA 99723

TELEPHONE 852-4865

(907-852-2611)

April 13, 1976

H. Woodrow Johansen
Interior District Engineer
2301 Peger Road
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Edgar A. Spruce, Jr.
Western District
P. O. Box 220
Nome, Alaska 99762

Gentlemen:

The North Slope Borough Planning Commission has by the attached resolution recommended additions to the state highway system for each village within the Borough. Nearly all the recommendations are simply a State highway link between the village and its public airport. The small maps of the villages show these additions in red and, with the exception of Barrow, those capital improvement projects that are scheduled for construction by the Borough. Additional information will be submitted for the villages of Atkasook and Point Lay. Atkasook airport site selection is just now getting underway and a request has been submitted to the Division of Aviation for assistance in this so that the final airport location would be approved by them. Point Lay has requested that the Borough relocate the village because of airport access and site development problems at the present location.

The Planning Commission has asked me to have discussions with the Highway Department on the villages' behalf before a final mileage is stated for the recommended addition. A preliminary estimate, however, indicated that approximately 24 miles are involved in the total addition to the system recommended by them.

I have also enclosed the Mayor's statement concerning the Prudhoe Bay haul road to the Growth Policy Council which is referred to in the Planning Commission's Resolution.

Please let me know what your feelings are on this request so it can be discussed further both with you and the villages.

Sincerely,

Herb Bartel
Planning Director

cc: John L. Umlauf, Director, Transportation Planning Division
Patrick P. Ryan, Director, Division of Aviation
Eben Hopson, Mayor, North Slope Borough
Oliver Leavitt, Assembly President, North Slope Borough
Bob Ahgook, Mayor, Anaktuvuk Pass
Jacob Adams, Mayor, Barrow
Marx Sims, Mayor, Kaktovik
Thomas Napageak, Mayor, Nuiqsut
David Stone, Sr., Mayor, Pt. Hope
Ben Neakok, Mayor, Point Lay
David Bodfish, Sr., Mayor, Wainwright
Barbara M. Shaffer, Special Assistant to the Governor, Nome
Growth Policy Council
Bob Dupere, Dupere & Associates
Bill Tegoseak, City Manager, Barrow
Enclosures

NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH
PLANNING COMMISSION

RESOLUTION SERIAL NO. 76-1

ADDITIONS TO THE STATE OF ALASKA HIGHWAY SYSTEM

WHEREAS, the North Slope Borough Planning Commission in preparing a comprehensive plan has found that:

1. Meeting transportation needs for the villages has been one of the highest priorities of the Borough's Capital Improvement Program which projects road construction expenditures of six million, seven hundred thousand ($6,700,000) by the end of fiscal year 1979/80;

2. The Borough's Local Service Roads and Trails Plan submitted by the Planning Commission to the Highway Department in September 1975 does not meet needs for certain high standard roads;

3. High standard public roads linking the village airport and port facility with the village center are needed because of load weights being hauled and requirements for dependable transportation;

4. The need for a high standard public road linking the village with its airport and port facility has Planning Commission priority over the need for expenditure of State funds on the Prudhoe Bay Haul Road;

5. The North Slope Borough Mayor in his statement to the Governor's Growth Policy Council at a Public Hearing in Barrow concerning the Prudhoe Bay Haul Road expressed the need to make additions to the State Highway System for each village before the Haul Road is opened for public use;

6. Over two million dollars ($2,000,000) is now being spent by the North Slope Borough for road construction in the villages and one half million dollars ($500,000) has been spent from the Borough's operating budget for road and equipment maintenance in the village of Barrow;

7. Assistance from the Alaska Department of Highways is needed for Borough road and construction and maintenance funds to be used most efficiently;

8. No mileage is included on the State Highway System serving the villages of the North Slope and no highway construction projects are included in the plan entitled Five Year Highway Construction Program January 1976,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the North Slope Borough Planning Commission recommends the additons to the State Highway System which are attached hereto, as Exhibit #1.

INTRODUCED: April 5, 1976

ADOPTED April 5, 1976

Chairman

April 5, 1976

NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH ROAD TO BE INCLUDED IN
STATE SECONDARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM

(EXHIBIT #1)

COMMUNITY	DESCRIPTION
Point Hope	Road from airport to new townsite
Point Lay	Road from airport to new townsite
Wainwright	Road from airport to center of village and marine staging area
Barrow	Barrow airport to NARL airport, Outer loop airport, Block A, Browerville Fresh water lake road NARL airport to future marine facility
Atkasook	Airport to new townsite
Nuiqsut	Airport (existing) to village New airport to village
Anaktuvuk Pass	Airport to village
Kaktovik	DEWline airport to village

MAYOR'S ADDRESS TO THE GROWTH POLICY COUNCIL

ON THE DISPOSITION OF THE FAIRBANKS-PRUDHOE HAUL ROAD

March 15, 1976

Tonight my remarks about the disposition of the haul road are my own personal remarks and do not reflect an official policy position of the North Slope Borough. Our Assembly has not yet made official Borough policy about the haul road.

My personal feeling is that there are many existing transportation deficits to overcome throughout our Borough which should be overcome before the State begins to think about spending money to operate and maintain a public highway between Fairbanks and Prudhoe Bay.

For instance, there are 24 miles of roads in our Borough that ought to be included in the State's secondary highway program. For a number of reasons, the State's secondary highway maintenance program - so important to other areas of rural Alaska - has never been extended to our Borough communities, and I would think that the State's growth policy would be to take care of existing problems in the Arctic before creating new ones.

It is my feeling that the economics of haul road operation and maintenance are highly questionable. I feel that, even if we needed the road to be opened for some good reason, the State would not be able to afford it.

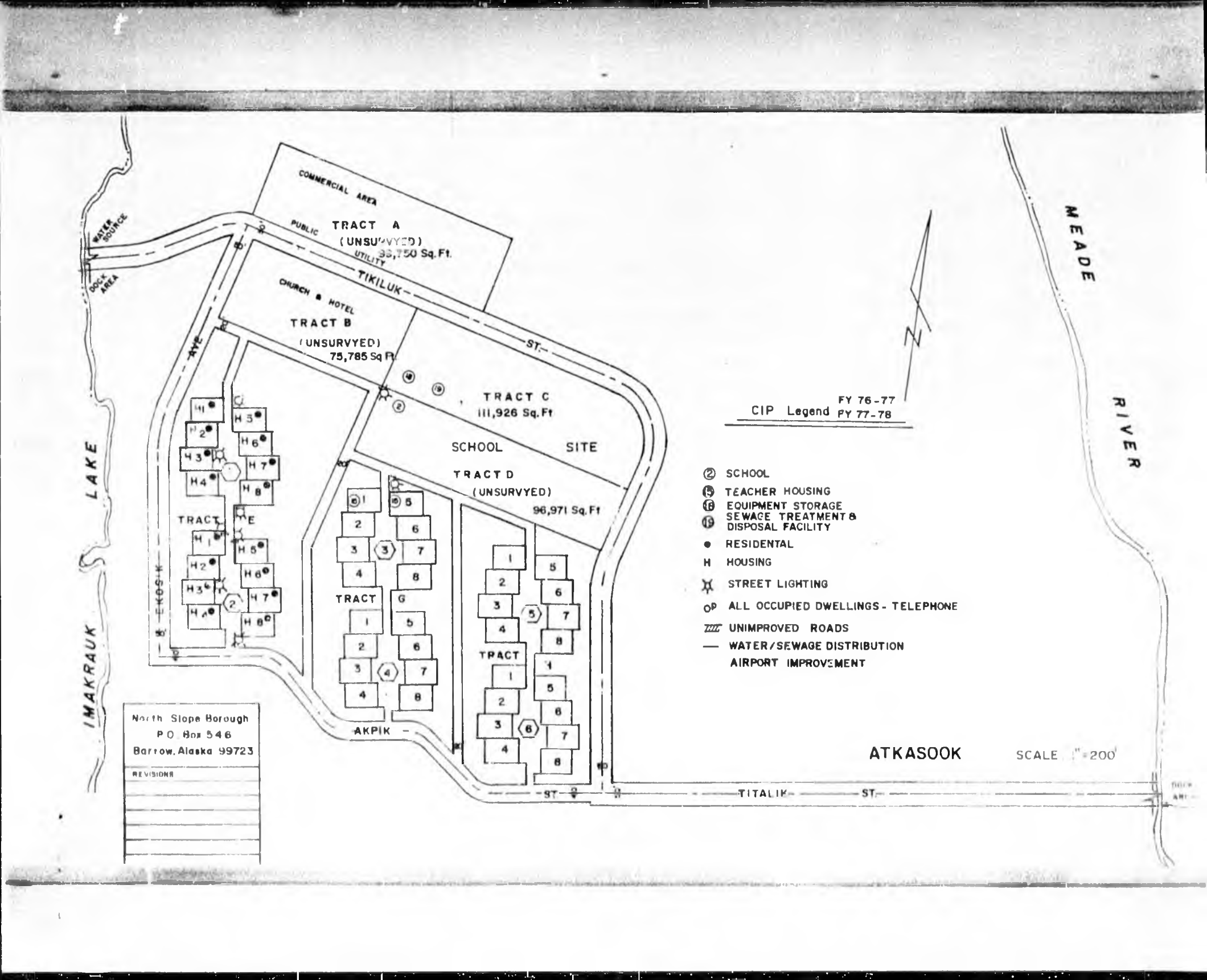
IN ADDITION TO THE NEED TO EXPAND THE STATE'S SECONDARY HIGHWAY PROGRAM TO INCLUDE OUR BOROUGH VILLAGES, WE HAVE NEED FOR A DOCK FACILITY HERE AT BARROW. WE ARE PLANNING TO BUILD A MARINE FREIGHT FACILITY AT POINT BARROW, BUT WE CANNOT HANDLE THE COST OF THIS FACILITY BY OURSELVES. WE FEEL THAT SUCH A DOCK WOULD ENABLE US TO LOWER OUR COST OF LIVING AND INCREASE OUR STANDARD OF LIVING. AS IT IS, OIL DEVELOPMENT IS HEATING UP OUR ECONOMY BUT, WITHOUT A MARINE FACILITY, WE CANNOT BENEFIT FROM THE MILLIONS OF TONS OF SHIPPING THAT SAIL PAST BARROW EACH YEAR. THIS TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT APPEARS TO BE THE KIND OF THING THAT THE GROWTH COUNCIL SHOULD BE CONSIDERING BEFORE THE HAUL ROAD GETS THE ATTENTION IT IS CURRENTLY RECEIVING.

THE QUESTION OF OPENING THE HAUL ROAD FOR PUBLIC USE RAISES OTHER QUESTIONS ABOUT NEW PRESSURES ON OUR CARIBOU HERDS, AND ABOUT NEW, NON-TRADITIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AT PRUDHOE BAY AND ALONG THE ROAD. MY FEELING IS THAT, UNTIL WE BECOME A UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY, WE DON'T WANT TO ENCOURAGE SUCH NEW COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. BECAUSE OF PRESENT INDUSTRIAL POLICIES AT PRUDHOE BAY TO DISCOURAGE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT THERE, THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DANGER FROM SUCH NEW COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT APPEARS FAIRLY REMOTE. BUT, A PUBLIC HIGHWAY TO FAIRBANKS WOULD ACCELERATE THESE DANGERS.

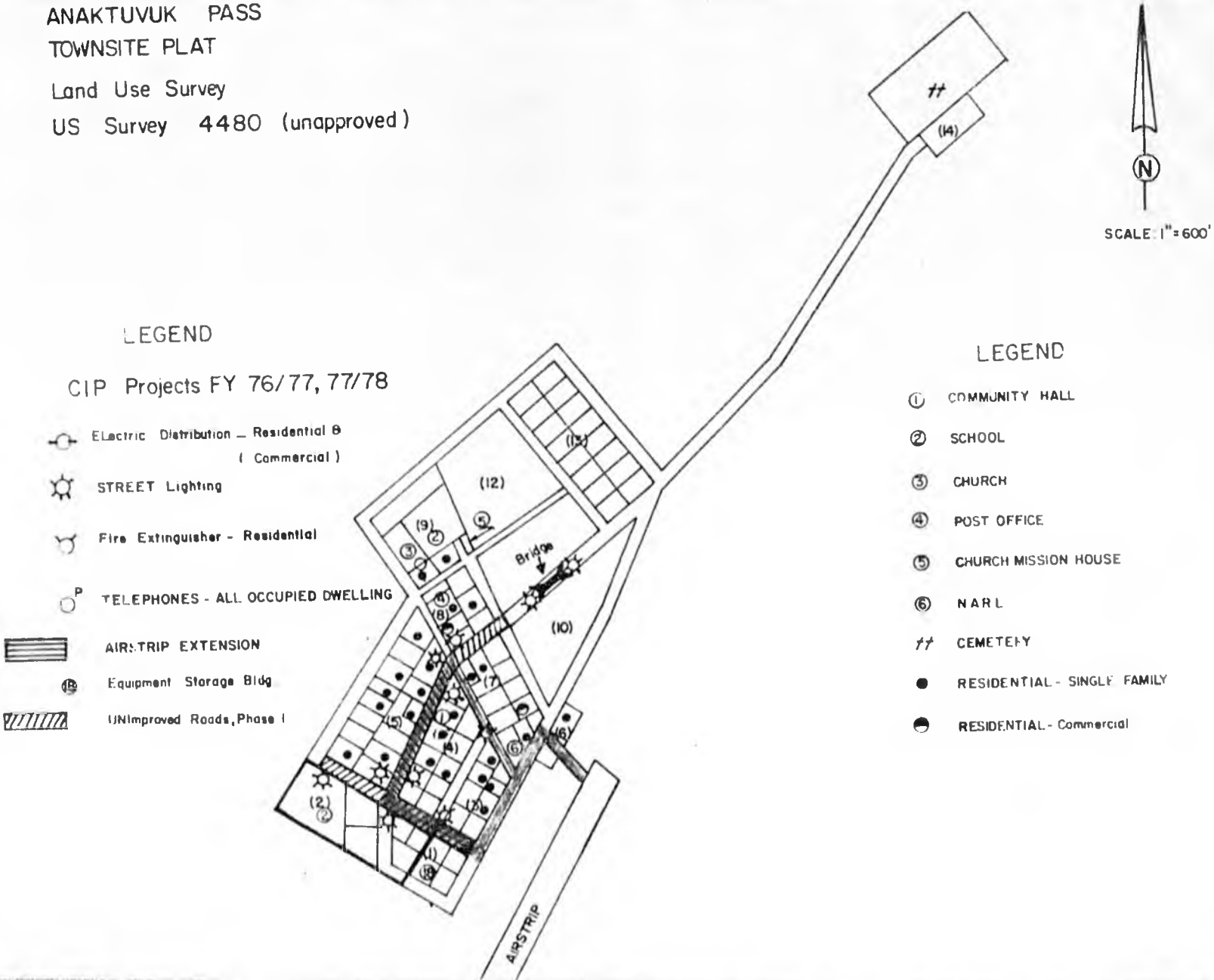
IN SUMMARY, I DON'T FEEL THAT THE STATE SHOULD OPEN THE ROAD FOR PUBLIC USE. I OPPOSE IT FOR THE SAME REASONS THAT OUR PEOPLE IN THE KOTZEBUE REGION HAVE DISCOURAGED MAJOR HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT IN THEIR REGION. OUR HOME-RULE GOVERNMENT HERE WAS ORGANIZED AS PART OF OUR LAND CLAIMS EFFORT TO CONSOLIDATE INUPIAT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONTROL OVER OUR LAND AND OUR COMMUNITIES. I FEEL THAT THE GROWTH POLICY COUNCIL SHOULD PLACE HIGH IMPORTANCE UPON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOME-RULE IN RURAL ALASKA, AND ENCOURAGE STATE GROWTH POLICY TO RESTRICT ANY DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD RESULT IN THE POLITICAL WEAKENING OF NATIVE HOME-RULE. THE HAUL ROAD IS POTENTIALLY SUCH A DEVELOPMENT.

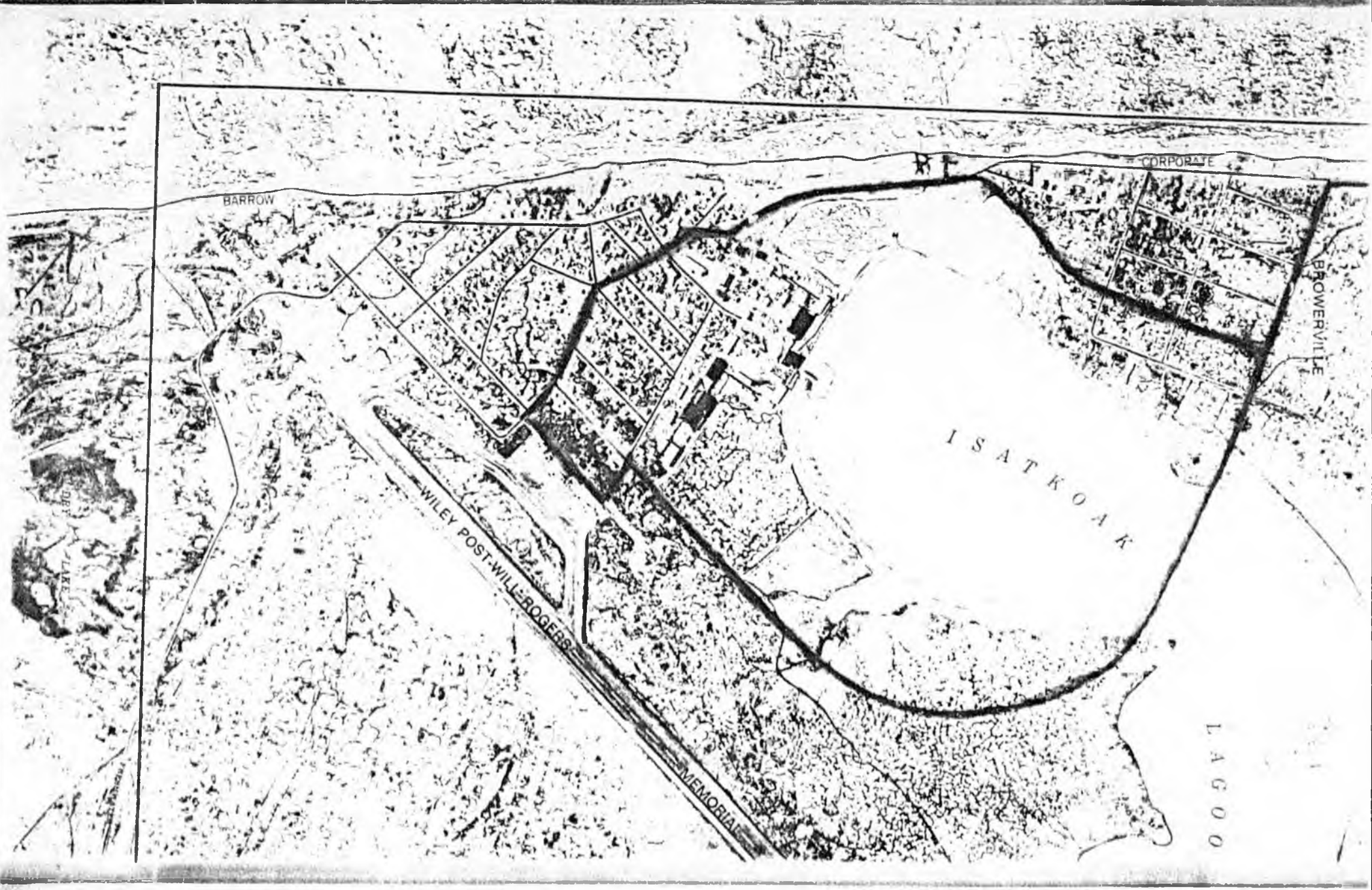
IT IS MY FEELING THAT GOVERNOR HAMMOND AGREES WITH MY ATTITUDE AND THAT HE NEEDS SOME EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC SUPPORT TO REINFORCE HIS DISPOSITION NOT TO OPEN THE HAUL ROAD FOR PUBLIC USE. I HOPE THAT WE HERE IN BARROW CAN PROVIDE PART OF THE REINFORCEMENT HE NEEDS.

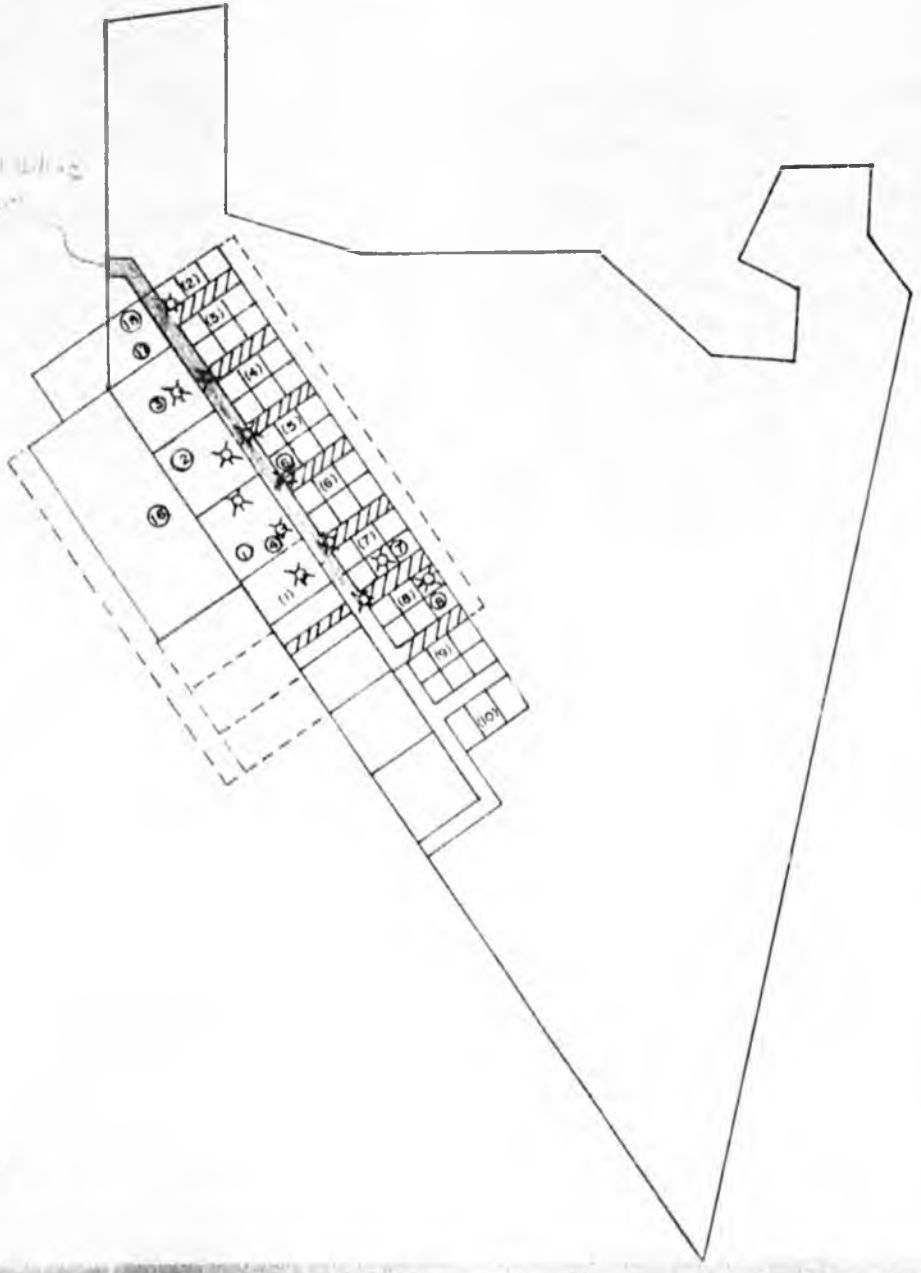
# # #


COMMERCIAL AREA
TRACT A
(UNSURVYED)
35,750 Sq. Ft.
PUBLIC UTILITY
TIKILUK ST.
WATER SOURCE
DOCK AREA
CHURCH & HOTEL
TRACT B
(UNSURVYED)
75,785 Sq Ft
AVE
TRACT C
111,926 Sq. Ft
SCHOOL SITE
TRACT D
(UNSURVYED)
96,971 Sq. Ft
TRACT E
TRACT G
TRACT
AKPIK
EKOSIK
IMAKRAUK LAKE
MEADE RIVER
TITALIK ST.
ATKASOOK
SCALE 1"=200'
CIP Legend FY 76-77 FY 77-78
② SCHOOL
⑮ TEACHER HOUSING
⑱ EQUIPMENT STORAGE
⑲ SEWAGE TREATMENT & DISPOSAL FACILITY
● RESIDENTAL
H HOUSING
STREET LIGHTING
oP ALL OCCUPIED DWELLINGS - TELEPHONE
UNIMPROVED ROADS
WATER/SEWAGE DISTRIBUTION
AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT
North Slope Borough
P O Box 546
Barrow, Alaska 99723
REVISIONS

ANAKTUVUK PASS
TOWNSITE PLAT
Land Use Survey
US Survey 4480 (unapproved)




CORPORATE
BARROW
BROWERVILLE
ISATKOAK
LAGOO
WILEY POST-WILL ROGERS
MEMORIAL



KAKTOVIK
Townsite Plat
U S Survey 4232
LAND USE SURVEY

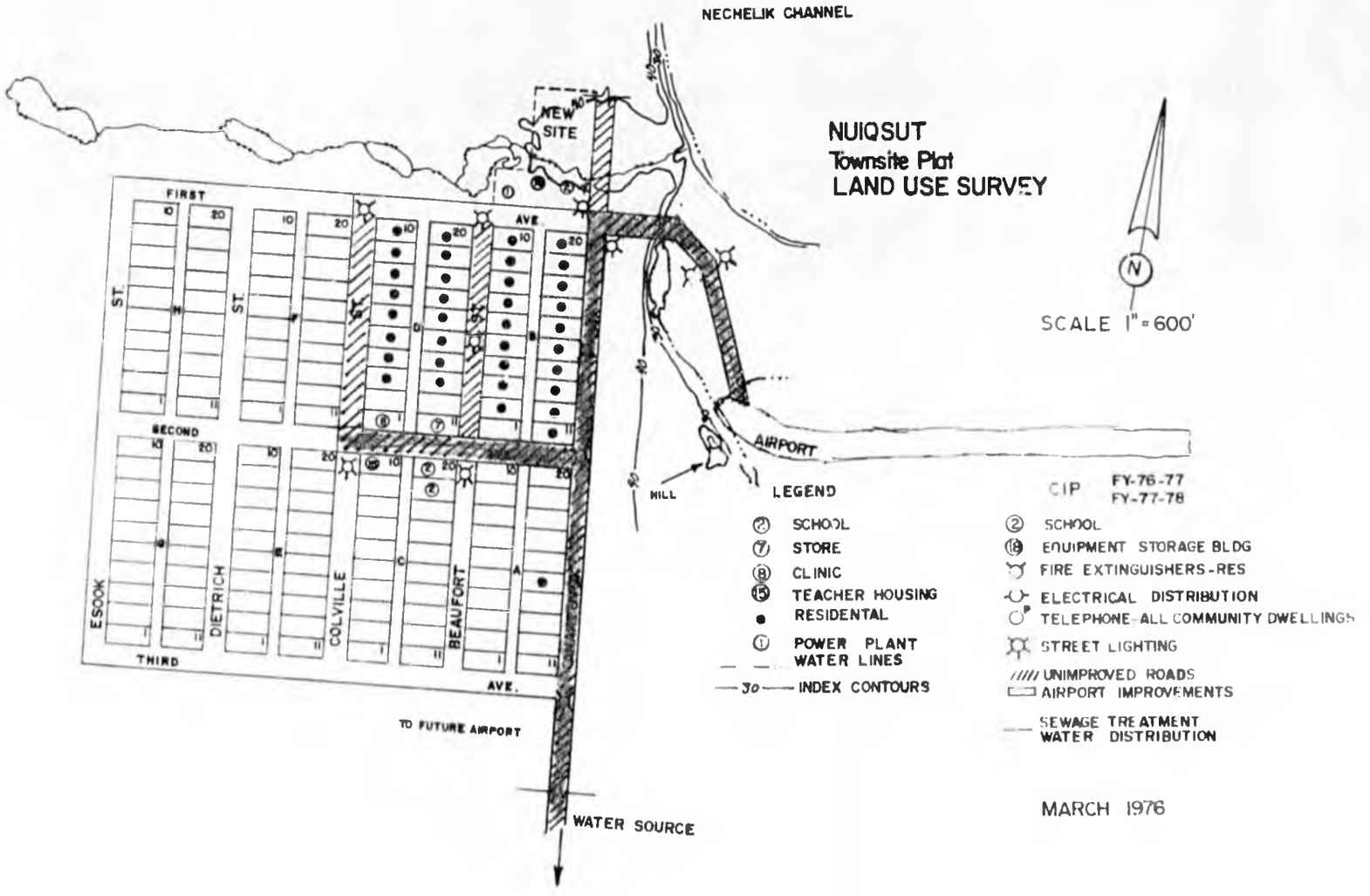
N

SCALE 1" = 600'

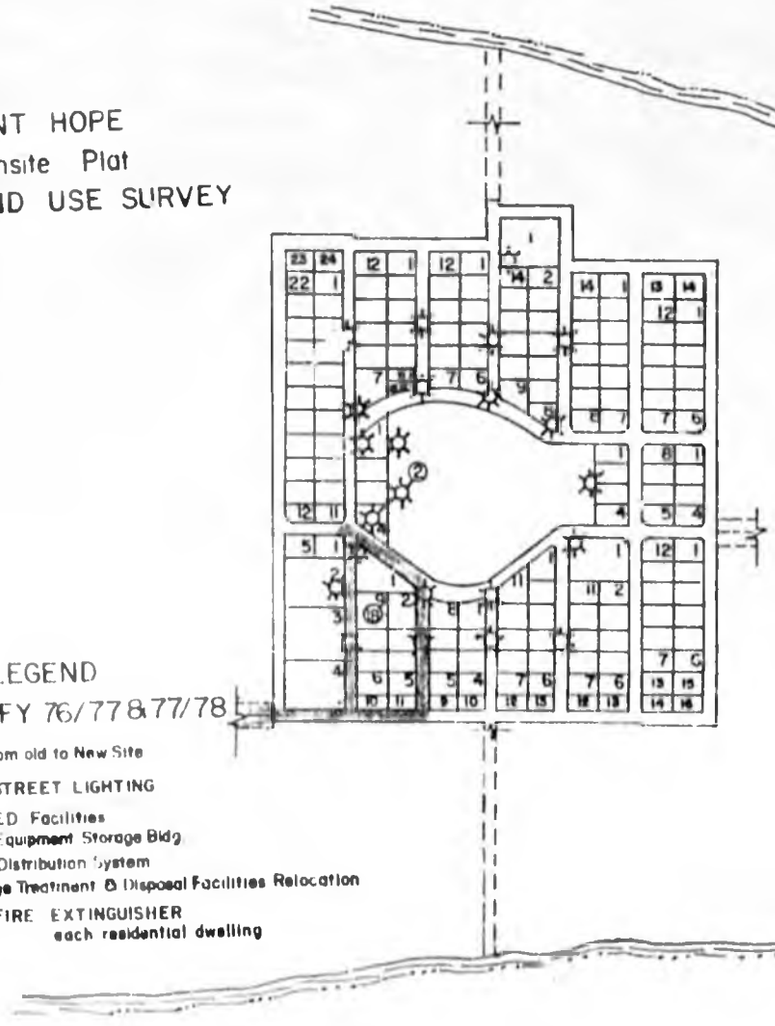
Legends

① COMMUNITY HALL
② SCHOOL
③ CHURCH
④ POST OFFICE
⑥ COFFEE SHOP
⑦ STORE
⑧ CLINIC
CEMETERY
COMMERCIAL

CIP FY 76 77
FY 77-78
② SCHOOL
⑮ TEACHER HOUSING
⑯ VOC ED
⑰ KAK. ELECTRICAL GENERATION
⑱ EQUIPMENT STORAGE BLDG
STREET LIGHTING
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION - ALL OCCUPIED DWELLINGS
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS - ONLY RESIDENTAL
TELEPHONE - ALL BUSINESS, PUBLIC & RESIDENTAL PLACES
KAK. COMMUNITY ROADS - IMPROVED
" " " - PROPOSED


NECHELIK CHANNEL
NEW SITE
NUIQSUT
Townsite Plat
LAND USE SURVEY
SCALE 1" = 600'
FIRST
SECOND
THIRD
AVE.
ST.
ESOOK
DIETRICH
COLVILLE
BEAUFORT
AIRPORT
HILL
TO FUTURE AIRPORT
WATER SOURCE
LEGEND
SCHOOL
STORE
CLINIC
TEACHER HOUSING
RESIDENTAL
POWER PLANT
WATER LINES
30 INDEX CONTOURS
CIP FY-76-77 FY-77-78
SCHOOL
EQUIPMENT STORAGE BLDG
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS-RES
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION
TELEPHONE-ALL COMMUNITY DWELLINGS
STREET LIGHTING
UNIMPROVED ROADS
AIRPORT IMPROVEMENTS
SEWAGE TREATMENT
WATER DISTRIBUTION
MARCH 1976

POINT HOPE
Townsite Plat
LAND USE SURVEY



N

SCALE: 1" = 600'

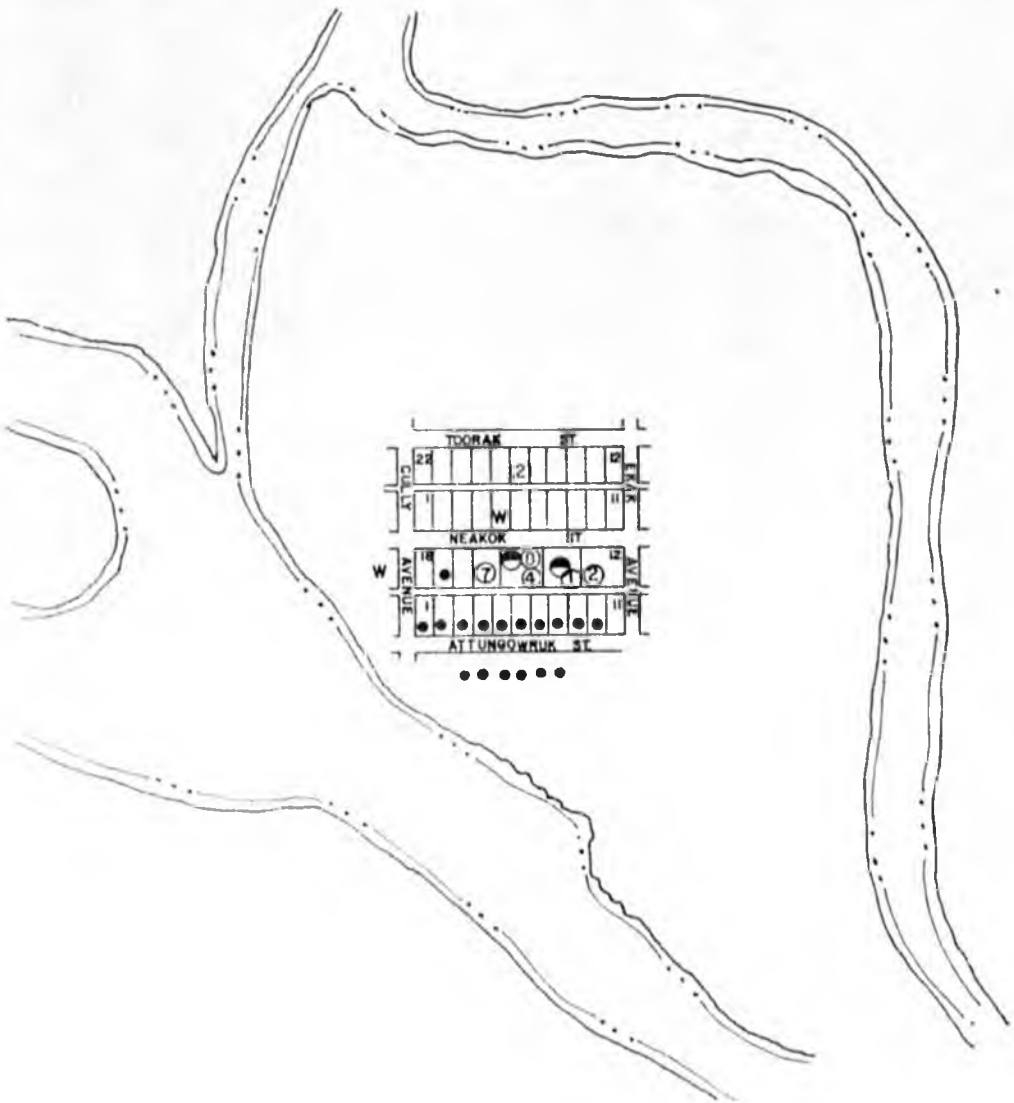
① Community Hall
② SCHOOL
③ CHURCH
④ POST OFFICE
⑤ CHURCH MISSION HOUSE
⑥ N A R L
// CEMETERY
• RESIDENTIAL - SINGLE
● RESIDENTIAL - Commercial

LEGEND
CIP FY 76/77 & 77/78

RD From old to New Site
☼ STREET LIGHTING
2 ED Facilities
18 Equipment Storage Bldg
H_2O Distribution System
Sewage Treatment & Disposal Facilities Relocation
♉ FIRE EXTINGUISHER
each residential dwelling

North Slope Borough
P O Box 546
Barrow, Alaska 99723

REVISIONS



POINT LAY
Townsite Plat
LAND USE SURVEY

N

SCALE: 1"=600'

Legend

① COMMUNITY HALL
② SCHOOL
④ POST OFFICE
⑦ STORE
⑧ Clinic
● RESIDENTIAL - Single Family
◓ RESIDENTIAL - Commercial
W = Windmill

CIP FY 1976-77 & FY 1977-78

1976-1977 New Townsite Selection & Planning

Five Extinguisher each residential Dwelling

1977-1978 Construction of New Townsite
Including
SCHOOL
Teacher Housing
Electric Generation & Distribution

STREET Lighting

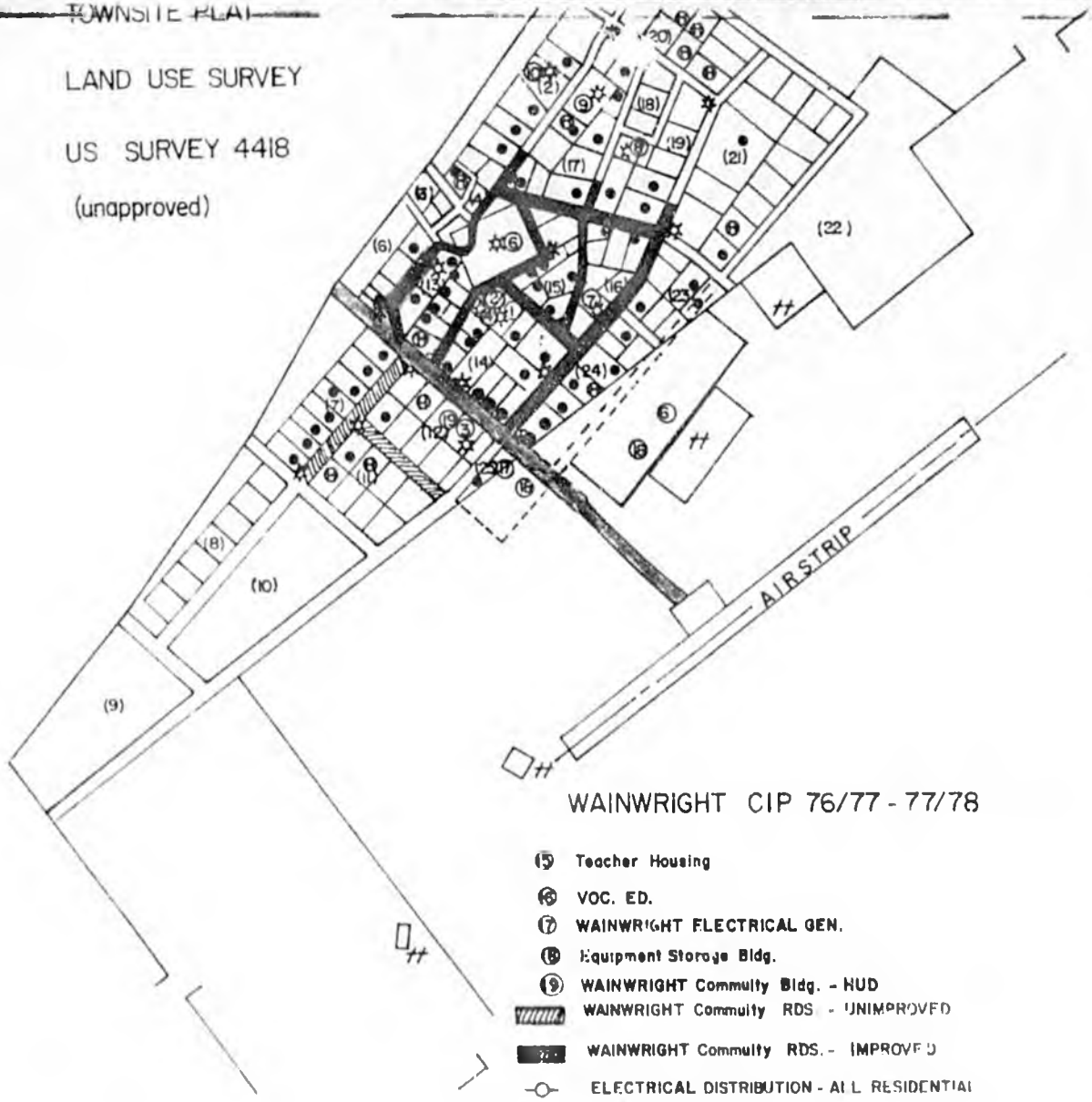
Water Supply

TOWNSITE PLAT

LAND USE SURVEY

US SURVEY 4418

(unapproved)



WAINWRIGHT CIP 76/77 - 77/78

(15) Teacher Housing

(16) VOC. ED.

(17) WAINWRIGHT ELECTRICAL GEN.

(18) Equipment Storage Bldg.

(19) WAINWRIGHT Commuity Bldg. - HUD

WAINWRIGHT Commuity RDS. - UNIMPROVED

WAINWRIGHT Commuity RDS. - IMPROVED

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION - ALL RESIDENTIAL Business, & Public Places

STREET LIGHTING

TELEPHONE ALL RESIDENTIAL, Business & Public Places

H - HOUSING

F - FIRE Extinguishes all Residential

LEGEND

(1) ARMORY

(2) CITY JAIL

(3) EPA WATER PLANT

(4) POST OFFICE

(5) WAINWRIGHT CO-OP STORE GARAGE

(6) SCHOOL

(7) OLD CHURCH

(8) P.H.S.

(9) CHURCH

(10) N.A.R.L.

COMMERCIAL

RESIDENTIAL

CEMETERY

SCALE 1" = 600'

WARREN G. MAGN[illegible]N, WASH., CHAIRMAN
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
VANCE HARTKE, IND.
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV.
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.
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TED STEVENS, ALASKA
J. GLENN BEALL, JR., MD.

FREDERICK J. LORDAN, STAFF DIRECTOR
MICHAEL PERTSCHUK, CHIEF COUNSEL

11.2.T
17.9 (Stevens) wk file

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 8, 1975

Honorable George Hohman
Alaska State Senator
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear George:

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter which I received from William T. Coleman, Jr., Secretary of the Department of Transportation, concerning the availability of Federal funds for an experimental intra-village transportation program.

If I can be of any further assistance in this matter, please feel free to contact me.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

TED STEVENS
United States Senator

Enclosure

THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

MAY 6 1975

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Stevens:

This is in reply to your March 26 letter enclosing Alaska State Senator George Hohman's March 19 letter to you regarding the availability of Federal funds for an experimental intra-village transportation program. Mr. A. B. Virkler Legate acknowledged your letter on March 31.

Enclosed is a copy of the regulations for the Rural Highway Public Transportation Demonstration Program which was established by Section 147 of the 1973 Federal-Aid Highway Act. As stated in this Section, the purpose of the program is ". . . to encourage the development, improvement, and use of public mass transportation systems operating vehicles on highways . . . to enhance access of rural populations to employment, health care, retail centers . . .", etc.

As such, the thrust of this program is to demonstrate alternative methods of providing transportation service using conventional highway vehicles such as buses, automobiles, jeeps, and taxis. The scope of this program does not envision the development or demonstration of experimental vehicle types.

We recognize that there are transportation needs which cannot be met by traditional ground transportation systems. Other Department of Transportation programs, especially in the area of research and development, are addressing this issue and exploring possible solutions.

Sincerely,

SIGNED BY
WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, JR.
William T. Coleman, Jr.

Enclosure

themselves that any proposals submitted under the November guidelines comply with this issuance.

Changes from the original guidelines include the addition in § 820.3 of definitions for a small urban area and operating expenses, a change in geographic scope in § 820.5, a provision in § 820.7 (b) regarding operating expenses, a provision in § 820.7(c) to give preferences to certain private bus operators, the addition of public notice and hearing requirements in § 820.9(b)(2), provisions in § 820.9(d) for the Washington office to make final selections after considering the results of public hearings, the addition of a new § 820.15, which requires that projects allow effective utilization of services by elderly and handicapped persons, and a new § 820.17, which provides that proposals shall be submitted by 60 days from the date this issuance is published.

Section 147 now limits the participation of Federal funds for operating expenses to monies available from the General Fund. For FY 1975, General Fund monies account for $2.895 million, or 30 percent of the total FY 1975 appropriation of $9.65 million. Applicants should be aware that consideration of proposals requesting project participation in excess of 30 percent for operating expenditures must necessarily be minimal.

Project selection criteria are contained in this issuance. Emphasis will be on selection of a range of innovative projects of different sizes, types, and geographical locations.

The funding commitment of local, State, or other Federal agencies to participate in the program and to continue it after the expiration of the demonstration period will be critical to project selection.

Since these regulations relate to a grant program, notice and public procedure thereon are unnecessary and they may be made effective in fewer than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Additional information not contained here may be obtained from the Federal Highway Administration division office in each State, the Urban Mass Transportation Administration regional office, or the State transportation agency.

In consideration of the foregoing, Subchapter I of Chapter I of Title 23, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended by adding a new Part 820, to read as set forth below.

Title 23—Highways

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBCHAPTER I—PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

PART 820—RURAL HIGHWAY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Guidelines

These regulations provide guidelines for administering the Rural Highway Public Transportation Demonstration Program. Section 147 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 as amended by section 103 of the Federal-Aid Highway Amendments of 1974 permits the Federal Highway and Urban Mass Transportation Administration, by delegation of the Secretary of Transportation, to carry out demonstration projects for public mass transportation in rural areas and small urban areas.

On November 6, 1974, administrative guidelines were issued to implement the Rural Highway Public Transportation Demonstration Program. The November guidelines were revoked on February 11, 1975. The guidelines in this issuance incorporate changes necessary to implement the Federal-Aid Highway Amendments of 1974. Applicants should assure

See.

820.1 Purpose.
820.3 Definitions.
820.5 Geographic scope.
820.7 Eligible project expenditures.
820.9 Responsibilities.
820.11 Content of applications.
820.13 Project selection criteria.
820.15 Effective utilization by elderly and handicapped persons.
820.17 Submission date.

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 93-87, § 147; Pub. L. 93-643, § 103, 49 CFR 1.48(c) and 1.50(c).

§ 820.1 Purpose.

(a) The purpose of this part is to prescribe policies and procedures for administering the Rural Highway Public Transportation Demonstration Program. Section 147 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973, as amended, through delegation of authority by the Secretary of Transportation, authorizes the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) to carry out demonstration projects to encourage the development, improvement, and use of public mass transportation systems operating vehicles on highways for transportation of passengers within rural areas and small urban areas, and between such areas and urbanized areas, in order to enhance access of rural populations to employment, health care, retail centers, education, and public services.

(b) The program is intended to:

(1) Increase the mobility of those persons in rural areas who do not have reasonable access to alternate forms of transportation and are often deprived of mobility where public transportation is inadequate or nonexistent,

(2) Encourage the various programs or agencies which provide transportation or social services to develop a coordinated approach to the organization and financing of public transportation,

(3) Develop the results of the demonstration into a useful guide for rural areas needing public transportation, and

(4) Develop the technical, organizational, and economic information needed for future decisions regarding national programs for rural transportation.

§ 820.3 Definitions.

As used herein—

"Applicant" means a public agency or nonprofit public purpose organization, preferably with State or areawide responsibilities, or an Indian tribe on a Federal or State reservation.

"Operating expenses" means costs directly related to system operations and shall include expenses for driver salaries, fuel, and maintenance.

"Program" means the Rural Highway Public Transportation Demonstration Program authorized by section 147 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-87, August 13, 1973, as amended.

"Rural areas" means all areas of a State not included in either an urbanized area designated by the Bureau of the Census or an urban place designated by the Bureau of the Census as having a population of 5,000 or more.

"Small urban area" means an urban place as designated by the Bureau of the Census, having a population between 5,000 and 50,000 and not within any urbanized area.

"State agency" means the State department of transportation, or State highway department if a State department of transportation is not established, except that some other agency designated by the Governor may be approved by the FHWA and UMTA to be the State agency.

§ 820.5 Geographic scope.

Projects approved under this part must serve rural residents and may include

service by which passengers are transported to small urban areas, within small urban areas, and between these areas and urbanized areas when such service will enhance the mobility of rural populations.

§ 820.7 Eligible project expenditures.

(a) Projects eligible for Federal funds under this part include, but are not limited to: (1) Highway traffic control devices; (2) the construction of passenger loading areas and facilities, including shelters; (3) fringe and transportation corridor parking facilities to serve bus and other public mass transportation passengers; (4) the purchase of passenger equipment other than rolling stock for fixed rail; and (5) the payment from the General Fund for operating expenses.

(b) Program funds shall not be used to provide operating subsidies for existing operations, nor for overhead and administrative costs incurred by State agencies. Reasonable expenses for operating costs that are an integral part of new demonstration projects, as well as project supervision, monitoring, and evaluation costs, are eligible items of expense, if properly distributed as project costs. Payments for operating expenses shall not exceed 30 percent of the program funds requested for the project. Exception to the 30 percent requirement may be made if excess general funds are available and good cause is shown.

(c) Nothing herein shall be interpreted to prohibit participation by private transportation companies in demonstration projects through contractual arrangements with the applicant. To the extent intercity bus service is provided under the program, preference shall be given to private bus operators who lawfully have provided rural highway passenger transportation over the routes or within the general area of the demonstration project.

(d) Nothing herein shall be interpreted to prohibit the demonstration period from extending beyond the two fiscal years for which program funds are authorized.

(e) Each proposal and the associated funding request shall present a fully developed demonstration that does not depend on future program funds for completion.

§ 820.9 Responsibilities.

(a) Each applicant:

(1) Shall submit a proposal to the appropriate State agency except that Indian tribes on Federal or State reservations may submit proposals directly to the FHWA division office in the State. Twelve (12) copies are requested, and

(2) May implement projects under contractual agreements with the State agency.

(b) The State agency or Indian tribe shall:

(1) Forward each proposal received by it with comments and recommendations, through the FHWA Division Engineer to the FHWA regional office. Ten (10) copies are requested.

(2) For each project selected pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section and prior to the obligation of any funds, publish a public notice which shall include the name of the applicant, the area to be served by the proposed undertaking, and adequate description of the proposal, and the time, date, and place of a public hearing which shall be held within 60 days after publication of the notice within the proposed service area. The public notice shall be published at least two times, one of which shall be at least 30 days prior to the hearing, in a newspaper having general circulation in the vicinity of the proposed undertaking. The hearing shall be held at a place and time generally convenient for persons affected by the proposed undertaking. Provision shall be made at the hearing for submission of written statements, exhibits, and oral statements. A verbatim written transcript of the oral proceedings at the hearing shall be made and such transcript together with copies of exhibits, copies of the published notice and written statements, shall be forwarded to the Washington office through the FHWA division office and the FHWA regional office.

(3) Administer projects approved under this part within the State or reservation, respectively.

(4) Enter into an agreement with the FHWA governing each project, and

(5) Make program funds available either directly for State- or tribal implemented projects or through individual contracts with local applicants.

(c) Regional representatives of the FHWA, UMTA, and the Secretary of Transportation will:

(1) Review the applications, recommend not more than ten (10) proposals worthy of demonstration for each region, and transmit seven (7) copies of each recommended proposal to the FHWA Washington office.

(2) Forward one copy of all proposals not recommended to the Washington office, and

(3) Seek the advice and comment of regional representatives of other Federal agencies, including the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare; Labor; Agriculture; and Commerce; and the Office of Economic Opportunity, as appropriate.

(d) The Washington office of the FHWA and UMTA will:

(1) Make a preliminary selection of projects to be funded for FY 1975 from the first-year appropriation of $9.65 million and any additional amount should a supplemental appropriation be enacted, and from applications to be submitted in FY 1976, based upon the program appropriation for FY 1976, and

(2) Make a final selection of projects to be funded after considering the results of public hearings held for preliminarily selected projects.

§ 820.11 Content of applications.

Each application should include as appropriate:

(a) A concise statement of what the project is designed to demonstrate and the expected results and benefits including system provisions to accommodate the elderly and handicapped.

(b) A summary of project activities including how and where the demonstration will be conducted, changes to be made in existing services, and new services to be provided,

(c) Identification of organizations participating,

(d) Description of the area, available transportation facilities, and proposed transportation improvements,

(e) Data establishing need for the proposed project,

(f) Statements of commitment by agencies or organizations providing or needing transportation to use one areawide service funded by the demonstration,

(g) Commitment of other Federal, State, or local funds or programs to share in the costs of the system,

(h) Summary of project costs and breakdown of funding sources,

(i) Description of how service provided will be monitored and evaluated and how service may be changed as a result of that evaluation, and

(j) Demonstration time schedule and plans for continuation of the service past the demonstration period.

§ 820.13 Project selection criteria.

(a) Emphasis will be on the selection of a range of projects—different sizes, types, and geographical locations.

(b) The following criteria, not necessarily in order of importance, will be applied by the FHWA and UMTA in selecting demonstration projects for implementation.

(1) Innovative features that have potential for nationwide application.

(2) The commitment of local, State or other Federal programs to participate in the demonstration.

(3) The likelihood of continuation of the project after the expiration of the demonstration.

(4) Provision for the local transportation needs in a realistic and prudent manner.

(5) Quality of proposed monitoring and evaluation along with the ability to modify operations as a result of that evaluation.

(6) Commitment of other local agencies providing or needing transportation services to purchase, share, or use the one areawide service funded for demonstration.

(7) Reasonableness and justification of estimated demand.

(8) Extent to which the proposal recognizes the transportation needs of economically deprived rural people.

(9) Appropriateness of proposed equipment needs, costs, and level of service.

(10) Provisions for service to elderly and handicapped persons.

(11) Compatibility of system with possible existing supplemental operations, e.g., taxicabs, where the vehicles, drivers, radios, and organization are already available and can provide feeder service.

(12) Extent to which currently operating rural transportation services, manpower, and equipment are utilized.

(13) Degree of management capability to administer the grant and to operate a transportation system.

(14) Suitability of proposed promotion techniques to reach potential riders.

§ 820.15 Effective utilization by elderly and handicapped persons.

All projects must be planned, designed, constructed, and operated to allow effective utilization by elderly or handicapped persons who, by reason of illness, injury, age, congenital malfunction, or other permanent or temporary incapacity or disability, including those who are nonambulatory wheelchair-users and those with semiambulatory capabilities, are unable without special facilities or special planning or design to utilize such facilities and services effectively. Except for compelling reasons shown, in no case may a project including rolling stock fail to include at least one vehicle which can be effectively utilized by wheelchair-users.

§ 820.17 Submission date.

Proposals shall be sent to the appropriate agency in each State by June 10, 1975.

Effective date: April 11, 1975.

J. E. HIRTEN,
Acting Urban Mass Transportation Administrator.

NORBERT T. TIEMANN,
Federal Highway Administrator.

[FR Doc.75-0503 Filed 4-10-75;8:45 am]

March 19, 1975

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
411 Russell Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Ted:

I am encouraged by your assistance in several matters that are of importance in my efforts to aid rural Alaska. Thank you for your continuing help.

Last year, there was some information on federal money which is available for an experimental rural bus program. I am interested in looking at the possibility of setting up a pilot program of inter-village transportation, using hovercraft or rolleigon vehicles, which would not require the great expense of building conventional roads. I feel that there are great possibilities for improving travel in the interior.

I would appreciate any information which you could provide concerning the federal experimental bus program; for example, is there any money available, what the state requirement for participation is, and what needs to be done.

The latest telecommunications proposal by the State is for a "telecommunications authority" that would be able to borrow an estimated five million dollars for the State to provide ground stations to the bush. Any thought you might have on this would be appreciated.

Thanks once again for your help.

Sincerely,

Senator George Hohman

GH:pt

ACV

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
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PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV.
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HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.
MARLOW W. COOK, KY.
TED STEVENS, ALASKA
J. GLENN BEALL, JR., MD.

FREDERICK J. LORDAN, STAFF DIRECTOR
MICHAEL PERTSCHUK, CHIEF COUNSEL

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 27, 1975

Honorable George Hohman
State Senator
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Hohman:

As Senator Stevens is currently in Alaska, I am responding to your letter of March 19 concerning possible Federal funding for an experimental rural transportation program.

On your behalf, the Department of Transportation has been contacted regarding the availability of Federal mories to sponsor an experimental inter-village transportation system using air cushion or rolleigon vehicles. As soon as a definitive reply is received to that inquiry, you shall again be contacted.

I also thought you might be interested in and am forwarding for your information a copy of S. 274, a bill the Senator introduced which exempts air cushion vehicles used in land transportation from the Jones Act. A copy of the Senator's remarks regarding this legislation as printed in the Congressional Record is enclosed for your attention.

I noted your remarks concerning the State's most recent telecommunications proposal. I know that the Senator is aware of the State proposal and is currently giving it his study. I shall bring your letter to his attention when he returns to Washington.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Gary Johansen

Gary Johansen
Staff Attorney for
TED STEVENS
United States Senator

Enclosure

Received 1-22

AIR SERVICE PROBLEMS IN THE ALASKA RURAL BUSH AREAS

As a member of the Alaska Transportation Commission, I'm aware that scheduled air service to many villages in Alaska is seriously lacking in both quality and quantity. This was brought out recently at meetings I attended in Bethel, Alaska, on February 1 and 2, 1973, and again on September 13, 1974, for the purpose of hearing a plea for better air service by the presidents of 52 village councils of the Lower Yukon and Kuskokwin Rivers. These 52 village council presidents (AVCP) represent over 15,000 citizens in this area, have organized themselves into a geographic and political body to speak for the residents of the area in matters of general welfare to that area.

The AVCP has presented very cogent reasons for asking the Commission to take immediate steps to inquire into and try to resolve problems surrounding the scheduled air transportation confusion that exists in this area and, indeed, the whole state of Alaska.

First and most important, we must try to identify the areas of jurisdiction and the responsibility of authority given to us by law, and secondly formulate a policy consistent with the public interest and welfare.

We must concern ourselves with two spheres of authority that confront us at this point, both being federal matters:

1. The jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) to regulate interstate, foreign, and overseas air commerce (including intrastate on an interstate route).

2. The transportation of U. S. mail, regulated and paid by the Postal Service.

The Alaska Transportation Commission is charged by state statute for authorizing and regulating (among other things) intrastate air transportation including routes, rates, aircraft size and bases of operation. This also includes those air carriers certificated by the CAB when the nature of the carriage is purely intrastate with regard to persons and property, except mail.

This creates an overlapping of authorities wherein the CAB certificated carriers are also granted authority from the Commission, but those air carriers who engage in purely intrastate commerce do not need the authority or comply with the regulations of the CAB; however, those Alaska air taxi operators who interline or subcontract with the federal interstate carriers can be exempted from the CAB certification, after proper application to the CAB.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The U. S. Congress, in 1938, created and has amended progressively the Civil Aeronautics Act, that, among other things, developed the Civil Aeronautics Board and air commerce regulations for the then Territory of Alaska. These regulations were separate from the regulations of the then 48 states. They awarded so-called "grandfather" certificates to those individuals in Alaska companies who applied and qualified to engage in air commerce, giving them exclusive rights to operate over regular and irregular routes within the territory. These authorities were originally confined to geographic boundaries because of the limited range and size of the aircraft then used. It must be noted here that the Territory of

Alaska did not involve itself with transportation laws and only after statehood were state air certificates required.

At that time (and even today in isolated cases) the post office entertained competitive bids for all areas of the territory for the transportation of mail along star routes, soliciting bids from operators of vehicles, including airplanes, boats, and dog sleds. During World War II, the Army, Navy, and other U. S. government agencies spent over $4,000,000 in the development of air fields, navigational aids, and communications in the war effort giving the small Alaskan certificated air carriers the opportunity to develop with better aircraft, re-aligning routes and entering the scope of interstate and foreign air commerce.

The U. S. Congress, because of growing demand by smaller communities and political considerations, granted subsidy to some of the larger local air carriers and also set, and still does, the amount the post office had to pay for the carriage of air mail, enhancing the carrier's viability and service to the communities where post offices were located. Because of this dependability of payment and better equipment, some of the carriers grew larger through mergers and expansion, but some continued to stay small keeping their routes and services at a static level.

Those Alaska carriers involved with subsidy begun in 1954 were Alaska Airlines, Inc., Alaska Coastal, Cordova, Kodiak, Northern Consolidated, Pan American, Reeve and Wien. Western Alaska Airlines was awarded a route and started to receive subsidy in 1960.

Since that time, Alaska Airlines is the surviving carrier through merger with Alaska Coastal and Cordova. Kodiak and Western Alaska merged to form Kodiak Western. Pacific Northern Airlines merged with Western Airlines and that surviving carrier is Western, who no longer serves intra-Alaska. Pan American was suspended from the southeastern route and subsidy in 1958. Reeve continued to receive subsidy until 1957. Wien and Northern Consolidated merged in 1968 and the surviving carrier is Wien Air Alaska. Reeve Aleutian Airlines continues to serve on an unsubsidized basis the Aleutian Chain and parts of the Bristol Bay area. The three surviving federally subsidized carriers who serve most of the bush areas in the state of Alaska are now Alaska, Wien and Kodiak Western.

STATUS QUO

As indicated above, Kodiak Western now serves several bases, mainly Kodiak and the Bristol Bay area, transporting passengers, property and mail to many small points in that area. The balance of Alaska is served by Wien Air and Alaska Airlines, the latter serving mainly the bush points of Southeast Alaska and the former, the rest of Alaska, excluding the Aleutian Chain.

Alaska Airlines, for example, is authorized to serve a total of 77 points, but scheduled into only 61 of these points, leaving 16 points authorized but not served. Of the remaining 61 points in their certificates, they have subcontracted 48 of these points to air taxi operators and now only serve 13 points with their own equipment.

Wien is authorized into 144 points on their certificate, however, they have subcontracted out 79 of these points to air taxi

operators, are not serving 15 authorized points, leaving a total of 50 points served by their equipment.

The matter of subcontracting by Wien and Alaska is now one of the two remaining issues to be considered by the Civil Aeronautics Board in their Alaska Investigation, Bush Phase. The Board by order has requested all those air taxi operators who have subcontracts with Wien and Alaska, or have applied for mail routes in this state, re-affirm that they wish to pursue their applications. The other issue is that Wien and Alaska may request the Board to have certain points suspended from their mail routes and the Board will determine which course to follow.

Wien and Alaska receive subsidy from the CAB of approximately $2,100,000 each per year to serve these bush points, and Kodiak Western receives approximately $125,000 annually. Mail revenues for 1973 were: Wien $5,300,000, Alaska $2,500,000, and Kodiak Western $158,000. High density routes such as Seattle-Anchorage and Anchorage-Fairbanks and Anchorage-Bethel routes are not considered to be eligible for subsidy pay because they produce revenue approximating the rate of return the Board has determined that an air carrier should make. The Bush Investigation was started in 1969 and there is still no end in sight. I believe that Wien and Alaska have tried to act prudently in their desire to give the service to the bush, however, for the last five years, this cloud of the investigation by the CAB has hung over their heads.

The advent and sophistication of jet equipment has demanded that Wien and Alaska keep pace with the times. In order to survive in the air transportation business, Wien and Alaska have

looked more to the long haul, large volume traffic points and concentrated their equipment investment to large jet equipment to handle this traffic. The smaller bush points are not productive enough to give a break-even rate of return when you consider that the pilots and personnel of Wien and Alaska are unionized and enjoy a higher wage standard than do the personnel of the small air taxi operators.

One of the problems that the airlines face is that it is hard to mix a large jet capacity of mail and freight to be handed off to a small single engine airplane on any given route. For example, a route between Anchorage and Bethel is conducted with Boeing 737's using the latest sophisticated navigational aides, highest qualified crews and lower landing minimums than are used by small single engine aircraft. It is easy to visualize any given period of days of inclement weather in the Bethel area, wherein a jet can make many trips from Anchorage to Bethel bringing tons of mail and express to be carried out to the native villages, but weather prohibits the small plane from carrying it out and you immediately have a tremendous backlog to be dealt with when the weather clears. This happens frequently and is one of the causes of complaint by the village residents beyond Bethel when they are not served first.

It appears to me that since 1969, service to the bush areas has deteriorated at the expense of the village residents. They and the airlines have been caught in the middle of a bureaucratic web of federal policies. I would suggest a possible solution to the problem or at least one to be explored for its

validity. I do not suggest it may be the best solution, but a legislative inquiry would at least open up the issue for meaningful dialogue.

I would propose that the Legislature would explore the means to acquire a grant in the U. S. Department of Transportation, the CAB or some federal agency to be given to the state of Alaska, through the Alaska Transportation Commission, to be used for subsidy payments to those qualified air carriers who wish to apply and after proper hearing are awarded route authorities in the bush areas beyond the mainline airports. This grant could be on a matching fund basis with the state legislature participating and as in other grants (such as airports and highways) to the state, I would envision the matching basis to be 90 - 10. I would propose the grant to be in the amount of about $300,000 to be matched by $30,000 by the state government. After proper application by the carrier, the Commission's hearing process would determine the amount for any given segment or route, taking into consideration the facilities available at the points to be served, the nature of the terrain, weather factors, and proposed service offered as to financial ability, quality and expertise of personnel and rates to be charged. The carrier so authorized could then apply to the U. S. Postal Service and negotiate with them the amount paid for the carriage of mail on each route. I believe that once a carrier is authorized and is conducting a reliable schedule that the post office would use the service.

Four other states are seeking some form of subsidy for commuter carrier service to small communities. Minnesota has

proposed legislation that would pay communities 2/3 of their costs of maintaining air service. Wisconsin will begin a one year commuter subsidy test project this spring. North Dakota will seek state funds for a three year commuter airline demonstration project at the next meeting of its legislature in 1975. The state of Kentucky is also presenting their legislature a commuter airline demonstration project.

Minnesota has proposed legislation for state participation in subsidizing air service to small communities. The state will reimburse communities for 2/3 of funds spent to maintain air service. The communities themselves would directly aid the carriers. State funds would come from aviation fuel taxes, registration fees and airline property taxes. The Minnesota proposal attempts to fill the void in air service in the western part of the state.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation received a grant from the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission to study development of the area. The first phase of the study sought to determine indicators of whether a small community could support third level air service. Communities that had air service, those that had lost it and those which had never had service were studied. In the spring, test commuter service will be operated for one year to determine if the indicators were correct. If commuters serving the test cities in Wisconsin lost money, they will be subsidized by the state transportation department from the grant money.

North Dakota has proposed a state funded three year commuter airline demonstration project. The commuters would serve nine cities and provide schedules coinciding with regional and

trunk airline connection. Subsidy needs for the project are estimated at $1,000,000 for the first year, $418,607 the second year, and $211,424 the third year. By the fourth year, the service is expected to be self-sustaining. As in the Wisconsin plan, subsidy would be given directly to the commuter rather than to the community. The project requires approval by the state legislature which does not meet again until 1975.

The Kentucky plan is to develop air service on a regularly scheduled basis for the movement of passengers, mail and cargo by a commuter air carrier between five or more airport terminals in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Their Department of Transportation would be authorized to reimburse any airport board for direct financial aid or benefits and services in lieu thereof which the airport board has expended for development of its commuter air service. Their total annual subsidy expenditure for the route system is $127,000 per year.

Most of the lower 48 states do not have transportation commissions and statutes regulating air commerce as does the state of Alaska. They would use the various city/county airport authorities to be the agencies to transmit and administer funds to the carriers.

Admittedly, I have not had an opportunity to give great detail to my proposal because of the press of everyday business that goes on within the Commission and the lack of personnel to do research on the subject, however, I would hope that this proposal would accomplish several things. It would relieve the CAB of their responsibility of providing service to areas of which they have no

intimate knowledge and frankly an area that they seem to care little about. It would relieve Wien and Alaska the responsibility of acquiring small aircraft and pilots and personnel to provide the service to the small communities. It would enable an air taxi operator or as I would call them, commuter airlines, to become totally involved with the area and problems with the people they would service. It would provide the Transportation Commission the ability to be more responsive to the villagers' problems and the ability to act quickly to cure any deficiencies in service.

The Transportation Commission stands ready and willing to be administratively responsible in implementing and carrying out this proposal.

The Alaska Transportation Commission, since 1969, is composed of three commissioners who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature. Their tenure of office is for six years with a term expiring every two years. They do not serve at the pleasure of the Governor but may be removed for cause by the Governor after opportunity for hearing is afforded the commissioner. This has given stability to the Commission and gives the public and carriers alike a continuity of regulation and philosophy. I am enclosing a list of the commissioners appointed and terms of office since 1966 which shows the alarming rate of turnover until 1972. Any meaningful analysis of the air transport regulatory scene must be premised on the political environment in which regulation, itself, exists. It has been generally recognized that a basic flaw in the regulatory scheme is the demand for long term policy decisions by short term political appointees. Thus, an unfolding industry such as air transport, in contrast to surviving

or retracting industries, is subject to everchanging policies dictated not only by its own unpredictability and general economic fluctuations but the contrasting philosophies of political parties in power.

It appears to me that the state has done a good job in providing the marine highway system in Southeastern Alaska. In implementing this system, it has afforded the people in Southeastern Alaska a subsidized viable network of surface transportation augmented by scheduled air service and air taxi operators to those areas not covered by the marine highway system. The state is expanding that service and now I believe that the legislature should consider the plight of the people of rural interior Alaska who have no means of transportation other than air. I do not consider subsidy as being given to the carrier selected but rather the people and the area so that better service and lower fares may be implemented. It appears to me that the people in the bush areas of Alaska, who can afford it least, pay the most for their transportation and commodities. For example, if you ship a package weighing fifty pounds from Anchorage to Toksoon Bay, it costs $3.60 by parcel post which goes by air as contrasted to the cost of $14.18 for the same fifty pound package to be delivered by air freight by the air carrier.

As stated above, both Wien and Alaska receive a subsidy for providing service to the villages, however, because the CAB permits it and because of the lack of small equipment demands, these carriers have subcontracted a majority of their routes to air taxi operators. Both Wien and Alaska are responsible for the

delivery of mail and the performance over these routes that they subcontract. For example, if a sack of mail is mislaid or lost and the post office has determined that there is negligence, they will fine Wien or Alaska upwards to $1,000 for each case of mishandling of the mail. If the mishandling has been the fault of the subcontracting air taxi operator, Wien or Alaska may go to them for reimbursement.

The method of payment by Wien and Alaska to the various air taxi operators under contract varies in a great degree. On some routes they pay more than what their mail pay amounts to for that particular route and in other cases, they pay the amount paid to them by the post office for the transportation of mail. Without going into each individual contract, it appears that usually Wien and Alaska pay more than they receive for carrying the mail but less than their combined subsidy and mail pay.

The last order of the CAB law judge in the Alaska Bush Case has not been in effect long enough to get a response from Wien and Alaska to see if they wish to suspend some of their bush routes. The CAB cannot force Wien or Alaska to give up their routes unless and until they have a public hearing and it is proved that they have not been serving these points or caused to have these points served through subcontracting agreement. After giving the certificates on these routes, as the CAB has done, it is not within the law, without public hearing and lengthy legal proceedings to take these routes away from these carriers unless they desire their deletion.

There has been much dialogue on the federal level regarding service to small communities in the last five years and recently,

the CAB has allowed a flow-through concept of subsidy between Frontier Airlines, a federal local service carrier, and Air Midwest, Inc., a small commuter airline. This was a result of a lengthy legal proceeding that encompassed about one year before the CAB.

We must also consider what will happen to Wien and Alaska if they are suspended from their bush routes. It is apparent at this time that the cost of doing business in Alaska has accelerated to a point that if Wien and Alaska were not given the subsidy amount from the federal government, whether or not they operate their bush routes, it could drive these carriers into near bankruptcy. One of the reasons for subsidy is quoted from the CAB policies:

> "The subsidy portion shall be determined on the basis of the need of each air carrier for compensation sufficient to ensure their performance of service to enable the air carriers to maintain and continue the development of air transportation to the extent and of the quality required for the commerce of the United States, the Postal Service and the national defense."

It appears to me that any deterioration of subsidy amounts to Wien and Alaska would not conform to the stated aim of the CAB.

In the past, those studies affecting air transportation for the state have been under the auspices of agencies other than the ATC, or some institution or person. As an example, the 1971-72 Legislature selected George Benesch, a private attorney and former transportation commissioner, to draft a new transportation code for the ommission. The draft is offered to the Legislature, the Commission and other parties. It was dissected by the Commission after many meetings with the carriers, attorneys, and legislative staff

personnel. To my knowledge, it did not get to a legislative committee. I understand that the amount paid was $30,000 for the draft. I submit that if this grant had been given to the ATC, it would have been better spent and something of substance would have been presented.

I realize that this presentation will pose more questions than positive positions, but if it produces any meaningful dialogue to help the bush areas and Alaskans in the bush, it will be of some use.

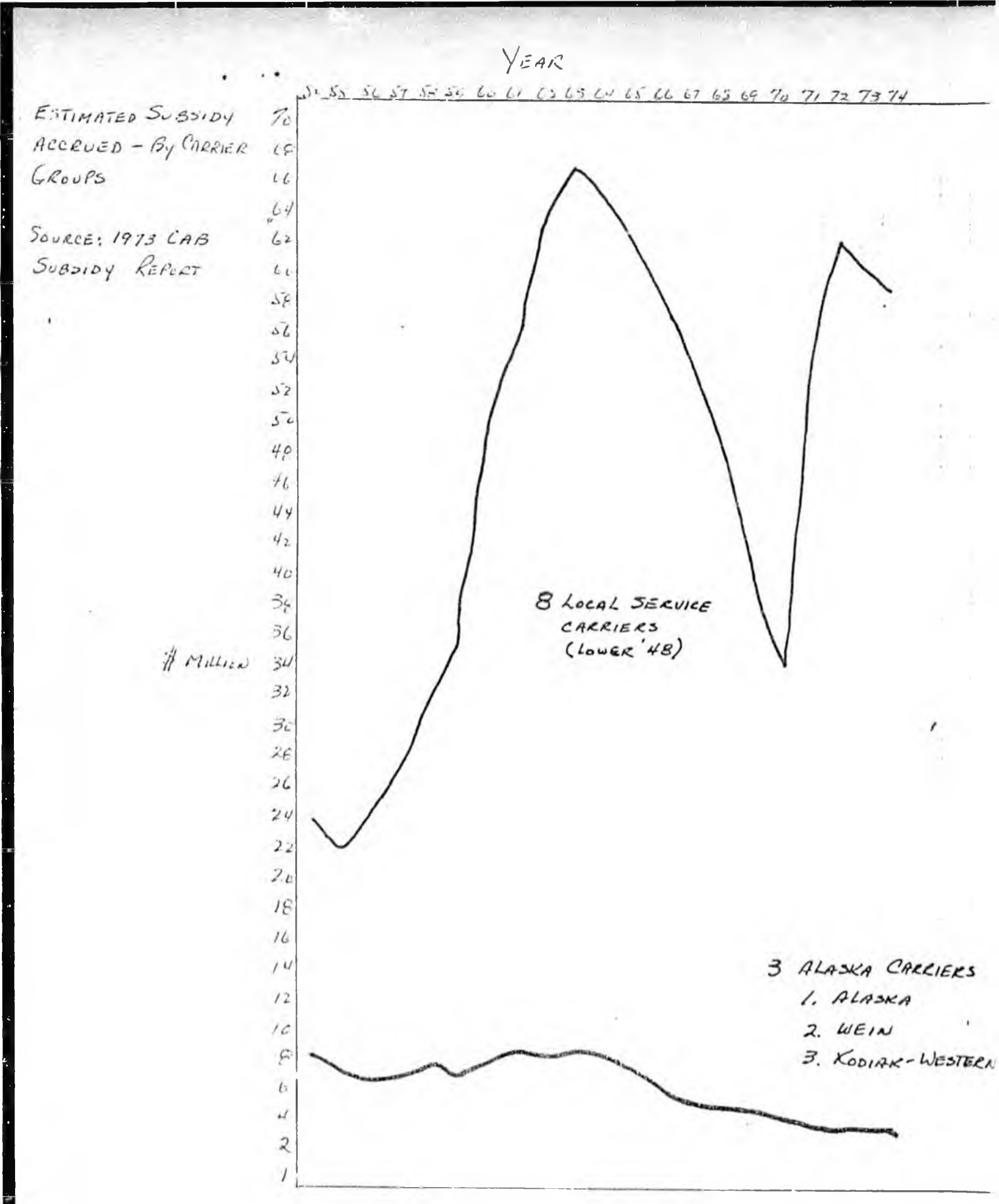
I feel that if we can support and subsidize a ferry system for the people of Southeastern Alaska, we at least should try to solve some of the air transportation problems of the people in the interior areas of this state.

Quentin L. DeBoer, Commissioner
Alaska Transportation Commission

ALASKA TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

(July 1, 1966 - February 15, 1974)

QUENTIN L. DEBOER	1/10/66	- 2/28/67
GEORGE W. EASLEY	8/1/66	- 1/21/67
WM. L. BURNS	1/16/67	- 7/15/69
NEIL G. HARPER	2/23/67	- 6/30/69
THOMAS H. McCAHILL	6/27/69	- 10/21/69
WILLIAM MUNZ	10/?/69	- 10/?/69
DENNIS L. MARVIN	7/1/69	- 11/1/70
GEORGE L. BENESCH	10/27/69	- 2/19/72
JAMES "JAKE" JOHNSON	1/5/70	- Present Time
ROBERT C. ROCKER	2/8/71	- Present Time
LAWRENCE E. CAMPBELL, JR.	3/16/72	- 11/15/72
QUENTIN L. DEBOER	11/27/72	- Present Time


YEAR
'53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74
ESTIMATED SUBSIDY ACCRUED - BY CARRIER GROUPS
SOURCE: 1973 CAB SUBSIDY REPORT
MILLION
70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 1
8 LOCAL SERVICE CARRIERS (LOWER '48)
3 ALASKA CARRIERS
1. ALASKA
2. WEIN
3. KODIAK-WESTERN

TUITION GRANTS

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL / POUCH K – STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU 99811

May 11, 1976

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond
Governor
State of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Constitutionality of state's tuition grant program

Dear Governor Hammond:

Since we issued our March 16, 1976 opinion which concluded that a proposal for the state to enter a contract for educational services with Alaska Methodist University was impermissible under the Alaska Constitution, considerable interest and discussion has been focused on the constitutionality of the state's tuition grant program, AS 14.40.776-14.40.801. Of special significance have been two carefully written and researched legal opinions directed at that precise issue and reaching opposite conclusions. The Legislative Affairs Agency has issued an opinion to the effect that the tuition grant program violates Article VII, Section 1 of our constitution. On the other hand, Ely, Guess & Rudd, a private firm representing Sheldon Jackson College, has concluded that the tuition grant program is valid under both our state constitution and the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. You have now

asked that we provide you with our opinion on the matter, concurrently advising the Commissioner of Administration whether further payments of state funds for the tuition grant program would be consistent with our constitution.

BACKGROUND

The present tuition grant program was established by the legislature in 1972 to equalize tuition rates paid by students attending private postsecondary educational institutions in the state with those rates paid by students at the University of Alaska and state community colleges. The private colleges, as the result of increasing costs and decreasing endowments, had been required to raise their tuition rates to levels above those charged by the state-subsidized University of Alaska. Students were becoming unable or unwilling to pay the higher charges.

The tuition grant program was designed to help reverse or at least reduce this increasing cost/decreasing revenue trend by making available to each Alaska resident attending one of the private colleges in the state a grant equal to the difference between the tuition rate charged by the private college and that charged by the state institution located in the same city. By equalizing the tuition payments in this manner, it was hoped that cost would not be a factor in the student's decision of whether to attend one of the state's private or public institutions; that the decision of

where to go to college would be made based on where he desired to go, not on where he could afford to go. The program has apparently been moderately successful. Alaska Methodist University, although now closing its doors, has been able to operate for the past several years in the face of constant financial difficulties. Sheldon Jackson College has recently enjoyed increasing enrollments and relative financial stability, receiving in excess of $600,000 through the tuition grant program in the current school year. To date, these are the only two educational institutions which have benefited from the program.

DISCUSSION

The tuition grant program, like the direct loan program discussed in our earlier opinion, must be measured by two basic legal standards. First, it is necessary to analyze whether or not the Federal Constitution bars a program of this nature. Second, even assuming the program is valid from a federal Constitutional viewpoint, the Alaska Constitution must be considered separately, for, as we noted in our opinion, our constitution contains particular limitations on aid to education beyond those contained in the federal document.

In that earlier opinion which concerned the state contracting with A.M.U., we reviewed the various criteria applied by the courts in determining whether a program

violated federal Constitutional restrictions. The key question in the analysis is whether an educational program violates the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment because a given educational institution of higher learning is "religious" in nature. 1/ The basic criteria for that analysis include whether the institution imposes religious restrictions on admissions, requires attendance at religious activities, requires instruction in and adherence to a particular theology or doctrine, requires that its personnel have a particular religious affiliation, adheres to a stated sectarian purpose, or is under direct control of a particular sectarian organization. 2/ Under the federal Constitution, not all state aid to private colleges is barred. Only that aid which goes to institutions "in which religion is so pervasive that a substantial portion of its functions are subsumed in the religious mission" 3/ is barred by the

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1/ The U.S. Supreme Court has now recognized a significant distinction between church-affiliated institutions at the elementary-secondary level and the postsecondary level which, in certain situations, will lead to the conclusion that state aid to church-related colleges is valid even though similar aid to parochial elementary-secondary schools would violate the Establishment Clause. Tilton v. Richardson, 403 U.S. 672 (1971), Hunt v. McNair, 413 U.S. 734 (1973).

2/ Tilton, supra, Horace Mann League v. Board of Public Works, 220 A.2d 51 (Maryland, 1966), and Weiss v. Bruno, 509 P.2d 973 (1973).

3/ Hunt, supra at 743.

Establishment Clause. Stated another way, are the institution's "operations . . . oriented significantly towards sectarian rather than secular education"? 4/

The major benefactor of the tuition grant program, were it to continue, would be Sheldon Jackson College. There is, of course, an issue as to the religious nature of that institution. We have received certain information from the Legislative Affairs Agency and Ely, Guess & Rudd, counsel for the College, about the operations of that school. On the basis of those facts, which in light of our subsequent analysis there is no reason to challenge, we would be able to conclude that Sheldon Jackson is not an "instrument of the church for purposes of indoctrination or proselytizing." 5/ Therefore, were it not for our subsequent conclusion that the tuition grant program violates the Alaska Constitution, we would have little reluctance in concluding that state aid to Sheldon Jackson or other nonreligious schools in the form of tuition grants is valid.

However, Alaska's constitution does go beyond the federal prohibition to religious institutions, providing in

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4/ Id. at 744.

5/ Americans United for Separation of Church and State v. Bubb, 379 F. Supp. 872, 880 (D. Kansas, 1974). This case, decided after the Tilton/Hunt distinction between secondary and higher education was acknowledged by the Supreme Court, upheld in a detailed and carefully reasoned opinion, the constitutionality of a Kansas tuition grant program quite similar to our own as it was applied to some 19 church-related colleges operating in the state.

Section 1 of Article VII that:

> No money shall be paid from public funds for the direct benefit of any religious or other private educational institution.

Under this constitutional provision, the question of whether or not Sheldon Jackson or any other school is "religious" is basically irrelevant, for even if it is not, it is certainly a private educational institution. The relevant question under the Alaska Constitution is whether or not the tuition grant program constitutes a "direct benefit" to a private school. We believe that it does.

There are essentially two basic positions on the issue of when an institution is benefited by an expenditure of public funds. The first position, generally referred to as the "child benefit theory" 6/, approaches various state-supported programs which provide a benefit to an institution from the standpoint of whether the benefit is primarily to the institution or to the students of the institution. The alternative analysis looks beyond the child to determine whether or not the institution receives a benefit from the state program. 7/

6/ See, for example, the U. S. Supreme Court's opinion in Everson v. Board of Education, 330 U.S. 1, 7 (1947).

7/ See, for example, the dissenting opinion of four Justices in Everson, id.

The Alaska Supreme Court has confronted the choice between these alternatives directly. In 1961, the Court in Matthews v. Quinton, 362 P.2d 932 (Alaska 1961), rejected the "child benefit theory," inquiring instead whether or not the state-supported program (in that case bussing of parochial school students) also provided a benefit to the private school. In holding that the furnishing of transportation to parochial school students at public expense did constitute such a direct benefit to the school, the Alaska Court in essence adopted the dissenting opinion of the United States Supreme Court decision in Everson v. Board of Education, 330 U.S. 1 (1947). In Everson, the majority had held such transportation to be consistent with the federal Constitution. The dissenters disagreed, and their views were found most persuasive by the Alaska Supreme Court. In holding transportation of students a direct benefit to the institution, the Alaska Court stated:

> Payment of transportation is no more, nor is it any the less essential to education, whether religious or secular, than payment for tuitions, for teachers' salaries, for buildings, equipment and necessary materials. 8/ (emphasis added)

8/ Everson, id. at 47-49.

If the Alaska Court viewed bus transportation as a direct benefit to a private institution, it would follow that the state's tuition grant program, which provides partial payment of tuition to private institutions, would be an even more direct benefit to the private school. While under that program, the applicant for the grant is the student 9/ and the check is made payable to the student as well as the institution 10/, those facts are insufficient to alter the result, since the student, by law, is required to apply the grant to his tuition expenses. 11/ As we indicated in our earlier opinion concerning A.M.U., the Matthews opinion compels the conclusion that "any financial aid to a private institution such as AMU, whether provided directly or as an incidental effect from a student benefit program, would violate Section 1, Article VII of the Constitution."

Alaska is not alone in taking a "restrictive view" 12/ of its constitution's proscription against aid to private educational institutions. The highest courts of numerous other states have held various state programs, including

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9/ AS 14.40.791 and 14.40.796

10/ AS 14.40.786(a)

11/ AS 14.40.776(a)

12/ Roberts v. State, 458 P.2d 340, 342, N.Y. (1969).

tuition grants 13/, bussing of parochial students 14/, furnishing of text books for parochial students 15/, and other forms of aid to private schools 16/ to be invalid under similar state constitutional provisions. Many of these decisions were rendered after the Alaska Supreme Court's decision in Matthews, and would, we believe, support that Court's adherence to its original view of what constitutes a "direct benefit" under Article VII, Section 1. Under that view, the tuition grant program would be invalid. 17/

13/ Rogers v. Swanson, 219 N.W.2d 726 (Nebraska, 1974); Weiss v. Bruno, 509 P.2d 973 (Washington, 1973); Klinger v. Howlett, 305 N.E. 2d 129 (Illinois, 1973); Miller v. Ayres, 191 S.E.2d 261 (Virginia, 1972); Hartness v. Patterson, 179 S.E.2d 907 (South Carolina, 1971); Almond v. Day, 89 S.E.2d 851 (Virginia, 1955).

14/ Epeldi v. Engelking, 488 P.2d 860 (Idaho, 1971); Spears v. Honda, 499 P.2d 130 (Hawaii, 1969); McVey v. Hawkins, 258 S.W.2d 927 (Missouri, 1953); Visser v. Nooksack Valley School District No. 506, 207 P.2d 198 (Washington, 1949).

15/ Gaffney v. State Department of Education, 220 N.W.2d 550 (Nebraska, 1974); Dickman v. School District No. 62C, Oregon City, 366 P.2d 533 (Oregon, 1961).

16/ Synod of Dakota v. State, 50 N.W. 632 (South Dakota, 1891) (contracting for services).

17/ At least three of these cases, Spears, supra; Epeldi, supra; and Dickman, supra relied, in part, on the Alaska court's refusal, in Matthews, to adopt the "child benefit" theory.

We realize that our conclusion is not free from debate. It has, for instance, been argued that the Alaska Supreme Court's analysis of the meaning of the Alaska Constitution in the Matthews case was dicta since the basic resolution of the issue in that case was under the terms of the no longer existent Organic Act. Heavy reliance on that distinction, however, could be very misleading. The court in Matthews apparently felt that there was a real issue of whether a law authorizing bussing which was invalid under the Organic Act could be revived through a new and different state constitutional provision. Accordingly, the court specifically and comprehensively interpreted Article VII, Section 1 of the Alaska Constitution and its analysis on this point is obviously more significant than the often casual judicial remarks characterized as dicta. It has also been argued that the Matthews case cannot be relied on too heavily since it was decided by a three-judge court, none of whose members presently serve on the five-person Alaska Supreme Court. There is, of course, always the possibility of a newly constituted court changing a prior judicial decision on a subject. However, in this instance the reasoning of the Matthews case has been reinforced by decisions from other states discussed earlier, and we believe there is little chance of the court completely reversing itself on the issue. While our court has not been hesitant to break new ground, it does give credence to the doctrine of stare decisis and I think we must conclude in

the absence of indications to the contrary that it will honor its earlier interpretation of the constitutional provision. In any event, I feel that this office has an obligation to interpret the law as it has been announced by the Supreme Court, at least until that Court changes its interpretation.

It is therefore our conclusion that the present tuition grant program is in violation of the Alaska Constitution. In reaching that conclusion, we are not unmindful of the significant effect of the decision. Individual students who have enrolled in institutions dependent upon the tuition grant program may find their educational futures much in jeopardy. The very existence of Sheldon Jackson College may be at stake. We have real hesitancy in creating such enormous impact through the simple means of the issuance of an opinion of this office. Yet, the law requires that we issue legal opinions to state agencies, and if we conclude as we have that payment under the tuition grant program would be an unconstitutional expenditure of state funds, we see no choice but to advise the Commissioner of Administration to stop payment.

Mindful of the consequences of this opinion, we contacted the attorneys for Sheldon Jackson last week. I advised them that we were prepared to issue an opinion which would effectively terminate payments under the tuition grant

programs. I told them this so as to permit them the opportunity to mount a legal challenge to our ruling. I have been advised by the attorneys for Sheldon Jackson that within a day or two after the issuance of our opinion they will go into court here in Juneau seeking a declaratory judgment that the tuition grant program is constitutional and also seeking a restraining order and preliminary injunction to keep the program in operation until courts have had an opportunity to rule upon the question. At such time as they present a proposed restraining order to the court, a judge will have an opportunity to make at least an initial analysis of this program. If the judge believes that the plaintiffs have a reasonable prospect of prevailing on the merits, he will issue a restraining order directing the state to continue payments until this legal issue is resolved. If, on the other hand, the judge concludes not merely that our opinion is correct, but that the plaintiffs have no reasonable chance of proving it incorrect, he will refuse to issue a restraining order and no further state funds will be expended on the program. This procedure will mean that there will be a judicial review of our action directing the Commissioner of Administration to terminate this program. I frankly welcome that. I think on an issue of this significance, when so many people are involved and the amount of state expenditures is substantial, that while this office should not hesitate to carry out its obligations to interpret the

law, it should permit affected parties every opportunity to review the decision of this office in the proper judicial forum. We intend to continue our efforts in that regard, but, pending a judicial order, we are instructing the Commissioner of Administration to terminate all financial payments under the tuition grant program and to notify recipients that no further funds will be forthcoming.

Yours very truly,

Avrum M. Gross
Attorney General

and

Ronald W. Lorensen
Assistant Attorney General

AMG:as

cc: The Honorable Andrew S. Warwick
Commissioner of Administration

Several weeks ago, the Department of Law issued an opinion concerning direct state aid to AMU. As a result of that opinion which stated that such aid was unconstitutional, legitimate questions were immediately raised about the already existing tuition grant program--a program which has been in effect for over five years. While support has been appropriated annually for the period, the voices charging "unconstitutional" have increased in number and volume. I therefore requested legal guidance on the issue from the Department of Law, through the mechanism of seeking an Attorney General's opinion on the constitutionality of the tuition grant program.

In response to my request, the Attorney General has advised me that his opinion is that the student tuition grant program is unconstitutional and that the state must stop payments on that program.

It is anticipated that court action will be sought by advocates of the program, alleging its constitutionality and seeking to require the State to continue support. Frankly, I believe that such action is appropriate. A decision with such a far-reaching effect on private and public higher education and possibly on related training programs should ultimately be determined by the courts.

At this time it is the view of this administration that a constitutional amendment should be placed on the ballot. Only in this manner can we determine whether the public intends to prohibit all state funding relationships with private educational institutions and organizations. It is generally accepted that the separation of church and state must be maintained and aid to religious institutions is a far clearer issue than

direct or indirect aid to private institutions.

There is already a constitutional amendment proposed in the House that, according to the advice of the Attorney General, would address the issue clearly. That amendment would simply drop the prohibitions against direct or indirect aid to private institutions, but would keep the religious prohibition. I will encourage legislators to support placing the question before the public this fall. I am assured that the legislative leadership is as concerned about the effect of an unconstitutional determination in this area as I am. Regardless of what court action may or may not occur, it is my hope that the public can help make the future determination at the ballot box.

U. of A.

HB 144

Alaska Community Colleges
FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

2533 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
279-6622

May 13, 1976

Anchorage
Juneau-Douglas
Kenai
Ketchikan
Kodiak
Kuskokwim
Matanuska-Susitna
Northwest
Sitka
Tanana Valley

Members, Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

Frequently in the past couple of months arguments made by University of Alaska President Robert Hiatt and his administration focused on the idea that "the University of Alaska and University of Hawaii statewide systems are the envy of the rest of the nation."

Apparently, that assessment is not as accurate as University officials would like the legislature to believe. Attached is an article written just this past Friday, May 7, which appeared in the Honolulu Advertiser.

I hope you will take the time to review this piece as it does have clear implications for "autonomy" in the state. Again we urge your serious consideration of passage of legislation granting autonomy to community colleges.

Sincerely,

Ralph J. McGrath

Ralph J. McGrath, President

RJM/cjt

Attachment

A-8 Friday, May 7, 1976 HONOLULU ADVERTISER

UH tries to placate two-year colleges

By PETER ROSECG
Advertiser University Writer

In an attempt to deal with discontent in the community colleges, University of Hawaii President Fujio Matsuda and Vice President Durward Long have met with leaders of the community college faculty senates.

The Maui Community College faculty senate last week overwhelmingly approved a resolution of no confidence in the University chancellor for community colleges, Shiro Amioka.

The resolution called for Amioka's ouster. It accused him of hostility toward the faculty and of setting community college policies with little or no consultation with students and faculty.

Amioka, the resolution states, "has initiated efforts at reducing campus autonomy and establishing standardized educational policies, thereby precluding individual community colleges from responding to the special needs of their communities."

COMMUNITY college autonomy and the role of faculty members in policy decisions were the main topics of the Matsuda-Long meeting with faculty senate leaders Tuesday night, according to several community college faculty members who attended.

"The meeting was very cordial, conducted in a give-and-take manner," according to one. "Matters of personality were not discussed. We discussed things on the level of the issues."

Amioka did not attend the meeting in Matsuda's office, although he reportedly was waiting outside in case his presence was called for.

An Advertiser survey of the community colleges on Oahu indicates that no faculty senate is prepared to join Maui in the no-confidence vote. But several faculty senate leaders said the Maui resolution had been distributed and is being discussed on their campuses.

THE MEETING may have calmed the unrest at the community colleges and set a pattern for more open communications, according to the faculty senate leaders.

"We asked the administration to be open to invitations to visit each campus for meetings and discussions with the faculty at least once a semester," said Liz d'Argy, chairwoman of the Leeward Community College faculty senate and convener of a committee of all faculty senate leaders.

Another suggestion under discussion by the administration, according to Norman Hallet, Honolulu Community College faculty senate chairman, is for regular meetings that would include top University administrators, chancellors, faculty senate representatives and the faculty union, the University of Hawaii Professional Assembly.

The meeting was described by several of the faculty leaders as "positive." Said one: "We don't see any immediate solutions but there is now some hope."

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

March 5, 1976

The Honorable Frank R. Ferguson
Senator, Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson,

As a member of the Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee, this is to inform you of a resolution passed this week by the Board of Directors of the University of Alaska Alumni Association. The resolution reads as follows:

> "We, the Board of Directors of the University of Alaska Alumni Association, resolve: Whereas the Association represents nearly 10,000 alumni of record from the University of Alaska and its Community Colleges since the inception of higher education in Alaska; and whereas the Association objects to the creation of two public higher education systems for a number of reasons, primarily on the grounds that the Alaska State Constitution established a single system of higher education, which system has become the envy of most states because they are saddled by the duplication, expense and in-fighting on all levels engendered by multiple systems, therefore the Association opposes Senate Bill 658, an act to separate the Community Colleges from the University of Alaska statewide system of higher education."
>
> Dated March 4, 1976
> University of Alaska Alumni Assn.
> Richard D. Reeve, President

Due to our constant interaction with the University and its Community Colleges, I might add, we are deeply aware of the problems which exist. The Board is generally agreed, however, that separation of the units is not the answer to those problems.

Thank you for your consideration of this resolution.

Sincerely,

Evy Walters

Evelyn "Evy" Walters
Executive Secretary

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

JUNEAU, ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Frank Ferguson

FROM: Dani Bowman, Admin. Asst.
Senate State Affairs Committee

In line with your request, I have researched the following:

1) Is the Kotzebue Extension Center, as currently functioning, meeting the educational requirements of the residents of that city and its service area?

2) If not, what specific actions are necessary to allow the center to meet those requirements?

In regard to the first item above, the size and growth characteristics of the area were considered. Kotzebue proper had a 1974 population of approx. 2,125; the figure for 1970 was 1,695, a difference of 430 in only four years, maintaining a steady upward trend since 1940.

The Kotzebue service area has a population of approx. 5,5200 according to figures from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, and like the city itself, seems to be growing steadily.

I have been in contact with various individuals and groups in the Kotzebue area, including the Coordinator of the Extension Center, Mr. Brad Wilson, concerning the adequacy of the center and its present course offerings. It is the unanimous opinion of all with whom I spoke that there exist unmet needs in the community and the area which the center serves, in spite of the programs now offered.

There is a need for a facility close to home for local high school students, for very few continue on to college, and of those who do, the drop-out rate is exceptionally high, approaching 85%. These students, as well as those who choose not to leave their home to continue their education, are

in need of additional college preparatory courses. This type of assistance is not available within the confines of the present extension center curriculum. This situation can only be remedied by expanding the program to include a wider and more relevant course offering. The center should offer foundation courses in how to study, English as a working language, speech, social science, math, etc., enabling the youth of the area to reach competency levels which would give them the chance of competing with other students at the college level. Obviously, few of the students there possess this ability, as evidenced by the low continuance and high drop-out rates.

Para-professional training is needed for health aides, teacher aides, and social service aides. There is no continuing training program which insures certification for individuals in technical and job-oriented fields.

There is a need for adult educational programs for those who did not finish high school. There is no reason that we should have residents of the state who wish to finish their education in this area who are without access to programs which would allow them to do so.

Programs for training in self-employment are necessary in the areas of small business, independent contracting, and craft production and distribution.

All of the weaknesses stated in this memo can be remedied through additional staff and operating monies. In spite of the steady increase in area population and course needs, the University budget request for the coming year shows only a maintenance level budget for personal services, at the same time predicting a 35% increase in enrollment. The deficiencies outlined here will only be exaggerated by limiting so severely the instructional personnel.

The coordinator of the Extension Center, in consultation with other instructors and involved members of the community, has developed a staffing projection as follows of priorities for this coming fiscal year: one 12 month coordinator-instructor, one 9 month instructor in business administration and office skills, one 9 month instructor in English and communication skills, seven part-time instructors in such areas as math, science, and vocational education, one 12 month secretary, and one part-time maintenance person.

The center needs travel money with which to carry their educational program to the surrounding areas. For the coming year, it is suggested that the center

receive funds to carry out the following program: travel and per diem money for one instructor to make five trips per semester to two villages (same trip) for three days each trip.

I have attached a summary sheet reflecting the needs identified in this memo, listing staff requirements and travel monies. Each of the stated needs is justified for the Kotzebue Extension Center, and is in line with the educational goals of our university system.

$ 27,617	Coordinator-Instructor
21,517	Instructor
21,517	Instructor
48,400	Instructors (part-time x 5)
12,000	Supplies-Instructional
3,000	Supplies-Administrative
2,750	Travel*
7,500	Maintenance Person (part-time)
$ 166,350	

*Includes $1,000 for air fare, $375 for per diem, a total of $1,375 for one semester, $2,750 for the year

DIVISION OF ~~STATEWIDE SERVICES~~
Continuing Education and
Summer Sessions

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

February 17, 1975

TO: Senator Frank R. Ferguson

SUBJECT: Extension Centers, Kotzebue and Nome

As you are undoubtedly aware, planning for the extension center building for Kotzebue is in the final stages. The plans are scheduled to be advertised for bidding by the end of February. I believe we have the site cleared as far as it is legally possible to do so at this stage. The B.I.A. has issued a long-term use permit to the University for the site which the Extension Center Citizens Committee and the Kotzebue Advisory School Board designated.

NANA Corporation Officers have approved the site for extension center use as well as have administrators of the Kotzebue Native Corporation.

Brad Wilson has done a good job getting courses underway as you can tell by the program which I have enclosed. Brad Wilson, Alex Hill, and Mike Gaffney are all working full-time this semester. Some additional part-time instructors, employed locally, are also helping.

I assume the Kotzebue budget for next year will be in line with the one for the Nome Extension Center. This will be necessary with the building coming on line and the expanded programs which will be provided.

At Nome the new building was dedicated in November and was in full use immediately. Our problem there is just that the building is too small. This is not to be meant as a criticism, for it is a wonderful building. It is simply to state that I am glad that the building in Kotzebue will be somewhat larger. In Nome we have the Cooperative Extension agent located in the building, the Extension Center Coordinator, the instructor for the business administration courses and office administration courses. It is intended that Dave Hendrickson will be located some place in that building very shortly, if we can find space. Dave specializes in second class city government development. As you probably know, Dave grew up on Nunivak Island.

The Nome Advisory Committee is working with the University planning office to work out the use for the $80,000 which was provided in the last bond issue. I believe they intend to acquire a small bit of additional ground and to construct a parking lot, and provide an emergency generator.

We have programs going at Fort Yukon, Tok, Delta Junction, and Nenana-Clear-Healy with part-time coordinators and with varying success. The programs in all those communities should pick up considerably next year. I hope that sometime in the future similar opportunities can be provided at Galena, Tanana, and Unalakleet.

I hope we will have the Kotzebue building ready for use by the first of November.

Charles W. Lafferty

CHARLES W. LAFFERTY
Dean

CWL:co

Encl

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SCHEDULE
Register the 16th or 17th
of January, 1975

Listed below is the schedule of classes for Spring Semester at the Kotzebue Extension Center. The cost is $20.00 per credit hour. All credits are transferable to other colleges. Classes start the week of January 20 to 24th. Any questions may be answered by calling 3262 or contacting Brad Wilson at the U of A office in the Mauneluk building. Registration will be January 16 and 17 at the U of A office.

CLASS	CREDITS	COURSE TITLE	HOURS OF MEETING	DATES
Brd. 211	3	Intro. to Broadcasting	Tues. 6:30-9:30	Jan. 21 - April 29
Brd. 213	2	Announcing	Thur. 7:00-9:00	Jan. 23 - May 1
Brd. 215	3	Radio Broadcast & Prod.	Fri. 6:30-9:30	Jan. 24 - May 2
Econ. 101	3	Intro. to Economic Problems	Wed. 6:30-9:30	Jan. 22 - April 29
Eng. 067	3	Elementary Exposition	Mon. 6:30-9:30	Jan. 20 - April 28
Eng. 111	3	Methods of Written Commun.	Mon. 6:30-9:30	Jan. 20 - April 28
Geog. 105	3	Physical Geography	Thur. 6:30-9:30	Jan. 23 - May 1
Math 093	3	Intermediate Algebra	Tues. 6:30-9:30	Jan. 21 - April 29
Math 103	3	Concepts of Mathematics	M-W . 6:30-8:00	Jan. 20 - April 28
Math 108	3	Trigonometry	M-W. 8:00-9:30	Jan. 20 - April 28
O. A. 105	3	Intermediate Typing	T-Th. 6:30-8:30	Jan. 21 - April 8
O. A. 106	3	Advanced Typing	T-Th. 6:30-8:30	Jan. 21 - April 8
Sp. C. 111	3	Fund. of Oral Comm. (Speech)	Tues. 6:30-9:30	Jan. 21 - April 29

The courses listed below will be offered through the Cross-Cultural Education Development Program (X-CED) of the Department of Education, University of Alaska. You may register for any of these courses from January 13 - 22 in the University of Alaska office in the Mauneluk building. These courses have limited enrollment of a first come, first served basis. Any questions should be directed to Mike Gaffney at 3262.

CLASS	CREDITS	COURSE TITLE	HOURS OF MEETING	DATES
Anth/Ed 494/694	3	Issues in American Native Ed.	TO BE ARRANGED	
Ed. 294	3	Teaching Reading & Language Arts to Paraprofessionals	" " "	
Ed. 294	3	Video Methods in Rural Ed.	" " "	
Ed. 294/494	3	Rural Community as an Educational Resource	" " "	
Ed. 294/494	3	Classroom Planning, Organization and Management	" " "	
Ed. 627	3	Education Research	" " "	
Ed. 694	3	Curriculum Development in Cultural Perspective	" " "	
Eng. 349	3	Aleut, Eskimo and Indian Literature of Alaska in English Translation	" " "	
L. R. 102	3	Conservation & Management of Natural Resources	" " "	
Soc. 405	3	Social Change	" " "	

ROBERT W. HIATT
PRESIDENT

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

January 7, 1976

The Honorable Frank R. Ferguson
Member, Interim Subcommittee on Higher Education
State of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Frank:

During the December 12-13 meeting of the Board of Regents, decisions were made with respect to salaries and related modifiers for University faculty and staff. The Regents have asked that I convey these to you with their strongest endorsement.

For several years the Regents have adhered to a very fair and reasonable policy regarding compensation levels which would peg University of Alaska salaries at the average paid by other state universities adjusted for the increased cost-of-living in Alaska. This policy would achieve high quality collegiate education in Alaska without imposing unreasonable expenditures on Alaskan taxpayers. The Regents' goal has never been achieved, although we came closer to it in FY'76 than ever before.

To keep current regarding salary levels in the "lower 48", Dr. Richard Solie has been asked to update his previous annual comprehensive salary reviews based on statistics collected nationally and published by the American Association of University Professors. A summary of this year's study is appended as Attachment 1, and the complete study is appended as Attachment 2. The most significant point in the Summary regarding the objective of this communication is Number 5.

The following actions were taken by the Regents, and I urge your most serious consideration of them:

1. Reaffirmed their long-established goal for the compensation of the University's professional personnel of maintaining such compensation at the average level for comparable public universities in the "lower 48", adjusted for cost-of-living differentials in Alaska.

2. Directed the Executive Officer to prepare a request, including back-up data, for submission to the Governor and the Legislature for compensation increases totalling $4,280,000 retroactive to 1 July 1975 to reach the average compensation level for comparable public universities in the "lower 48". This represents an average icrease of 14.9%. In addition to reaching comparability in salary levels, the 14.9% average increase will enable us to make several other desirable changes which are mentioned below.

3. Directed the Executive Officer to request that all authorized cost-of-living increases for state employees from 1 January 1976 be made available to the professional staff of the University, thus maintaining the professional employees' real income position at the Regents' goal.

4. Directed the Executive Officer to request an additional sum of $600,000 to provide on 1 July 1976 a longevity step increase for all professional staff and merit increments for those worthy. (Since 1973 there have been no funds for either of these.)

5. Directed the Executive Officer to request of the Governor and the Legislature that cost-of-living adjustments paid to bargaining unit employees of the State from 1 January 1976 be paid as well to all classified employees of the University. For the period 1 January to 30 June 1976 this amount would total $940,000 at the minimum anticipated COL increase of 9%. (This is expected to be adjusted upward as year-end analyses are completed.)

I should like to point out that these requested salary increases in no way represent efforts at preventing unionization, but rather represent compensation goals set long before collective bargaining occurred at the University. They are fair and equitable, and obviously do not attempt to acchieve a real income position comparable with the arbitrated salary settlement enjoyed by the community college faculty.

With an average increase of 14.9% in professional salaries we will be able to do the follow. g essential things:

1. Place all staff appropriately on the Regents salary schedule approved in 1974 (you should be aware that across-the-board salary increases authorized in 1974 and 1975 have precluded placing personnel appropriately on the schedule and have thus exacerbated present inequities);

2. Provide area cost-of-living differentials for all professional staff following the state pattern; and

3. Enable the University's professional salaries to reach the goal set by the Regents.

Your careful consideration of these requests of the Board will be most appreciated by them and the entire University staff.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Hiatt
President

RWH: dm; kj
Enclosures

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

Alaska Community Colleges
FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
2533 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
279-6622

Anchorage
Juneau-Douglas
Kenai
Ketchikan
Kodiak
Kuskokwim
Matanuska-Susitna
Northwest
Sitka
Tanana Valley

May 6, 1976

Sen. Frank Ferguson
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Sen. Ferguson,

Today the State of Alaska Labor Relations Agency rendered its decision regarding the ACCFT Unfair Labor Practice Charge against the University of Alaska for failing to bargain in good faith. The decision and order states;

> THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA IS FOUND TO HAVE REFUSED TO BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY IN GOOD FAITH WITH LOCAL 2404 AND IS HEREBY ORDERED TO CEASE AND DESIST FROM SUCH REFUSAL AND TO TAKE SUCH AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO BARGAIN IN GOOD FATIH.

The findings of the Labor Relations Agency in reaching that decision were based on the following conclusions:

1. The University had competent legal counsel who were capable of determining what the Union's legal right to strike was, and when this could be exercised and under what circumstances. The same applies to interpretation of the clause in the Union's December 22 proposal for ground rules that included the statement that "This agreement will not prohibit an otherwise legal strike." The University's spokesmen were informed by legal counsel for the Union that he had advised them that they could not strike before July 1 and only then if certain procedures called for under PERA had been complied with. The University's insistence on a no-strike pledge when such was already contained in the collective bargaining agreement appears to have been confusing to the relatively inexperienced and non-lawyer members of the Union's negotiating team. The Union had not, at the very least at the first instance this pre-condition was made to further negotiations, made any threat to strike illegally. There appears to be no grounds for any fear on the part of the University that the Union could legally strike prior to July 1.

2. The first University proposal for a precondition of a no-strike pledge, cited in the findings of fact, does not put any time limit on the duration of the Union's waiver of the right to strike; to the contrary, it can be construed as a waiver without limit. Therefore, the conclusion is that this proposal, drawn up by an attorney specializing in labor law and in collective bargaining was not designed to be a simple

(over)

affirmation of what is already in the collective bargaining agreement.

The second proposal, also cited under findings of fact, asked the Union to agree that no deadlock required under 23.40.190 as a prerequisite for mediation should occur because of the inability of the parties to reach agreement. Since the parties must reach impasse before mediation, and must undergo the mediation process before taking a strike vote, and must pass a strike vote before striking, a plain reading of this proposal is that the University's chief negotiator was effectively asking for a total waiver of the right to strike without respect to the expiration date of the agreement, not to mention the waiver of the right to invoke third-party mediatory assistance. Here again the conclusion is that this proposal was clearly more than a request for written affirmation of the no-strike provision of the agreement.

3. The conclusion is reached that the University did agree to commence negotiations on December 22, 1975, and did in fact commence such negotiations by presenting the Union with University proposals for changes in the agreement.

4. After having commenced negotiations the University refused to negotiate further unless certain preconditions were agreed to by the Union. These preconditions had the effect of asking the Union to waive certain rights under PERA and were thereby unreasonable.

5. It is concluded that under PERA and the terms of the agreement between the parties the Union may not strike before July 1, 1976, and thereafter only if the preconditions set forth in PERA are met.

Also ruled on was the issue of jurisdiction. The University of Alaska at the hearing had challenged the jurisdiction of the Labor Relations Board to rule on issues of collective bargaining by University employees. In that matter the Labor Relations Board decision and order reads:

> THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA'S CONTENTION THAT
> THE STATE PERSONNEL BOARD/LABOR RELATIONS
> AGENCY DOES NOT HAVE JURISDICTION IS DISMISSED.

Now we hope you have a better appreciation of the obstacles the Union negotiating team has been confronted with since negotiations commenced in December, 1975.

Sincerely,

Ralph McGrath

Ralph McGrath, President ACCFT

Dr. Robert Hiatt, President
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Dr. Hiatt:

I commend the University for developing a comprehensive academic development plan with recommendations to chart the future course of the State's higher education system. I appreciate the importance placed on "community understanding" of the plan in your preface (p. ii, paragraph 2, line 4) and as a member of the community I make the following comments.

Emphasis of subjects which can benefit from "natural educational resources close at hand" (p. iii, paragraph 2, line 4) is a good premise. It will enable the University to make outstanding achievements due to the proximity of certain human and natural resources not found elsewhere.

In a period of rapid economic development it is vital that the University respond positively to the occupational and leisure time needs of an increasing population. The recommended areas of "new emphasis" (p. 147, paragraph 3, lines 5-8) in the Southcentral Region (where the majority of the growth is occurring) do not include land use planning and management training - so essential because some of the most momentous land use decisions in human history will be made by personnel in federal, state, and private (native corporation) offices, most of which are based in Anchorage. This need and the methods for satisfying it should be added to Objectives and Recommendations, probably under Natural Sciences (pp. 166-168). In-service programs (p. 151, item 6-2-4) to meet this and other needs should include intensive short courses (5 days) for employed professionals in need of exposure to new information, etc.

Training for the management of physical resources must be balanced by education oriented to people's aesthetic and spiritual needs; needs which are prone to neglect in a period of rapid economic development. Therefore, the arts and humanities, whose objectives are well stated (p. 70, paragraph 1, lines 2-5), should join the list of areas of new emphasis in the Southcentral region (p. 147, paragraph 3, lines 5-8). The recommendation that "teachers in the performing arts be 'artist/performers'" (p. 73, item 5-2-8) is good because they directly benefit a large segment of the population as well as the students they teach.

The recommendation (6-4-6 on p. 163) that Bachelor of Music, Bachelor of Music Education, and Bachelor of Arts with a major in Music "should be offered when justified" should be changed to Master's degrees in the three fields. Bachelor's degrees in the three fields are already given!

Expansion of these programs to include Master's degrees is now justified to serve the needs of the large and rapidly growing metropolitan area, the more than 600 enrollees in music courses, and the more than 60 music majors, and also to take full advantage of an outstanding "educational resource", namely the small (four full time) but highly qualified music faculty.

Considerable student dissatisfaction exists at the U.A.A. because Community College/Senior College organizational structure has impeded the development of four year programs, or at least obscured student awareness of them. Therefore, I concur with the finding (p. 156, paragraph 3) and the recommendation that "program personnel be organized as a single faculty across the lower division/upper division line (p. 147, paragraph 1, lines 1-4). However, I would amend the statement which follows to say, "Failing to achieve this unity in the academic track [HAS ALREADY] lead to the need for a four year university in addition to the community college."

The need for four year baccalaureate programs at U.A.A. has recently been accentuated by the extensive cut-backs (natural sciences, social sciences, and linguistics) and outright elimination (music and intercollegiate athletics) of programs at Alaska Methodist University. A.M.U.'s music ("Song of the Great Land" which achieved top honors in nationwide competition) and ski team (several of whose members won positions on the U. S. Olympic Ski Team) have not been replaced by commensurate program increases at U.A.A. Therefore, the statement, "Should A.M.U. cease operation, a void would be created..." (p. 149, paragraph 3, lines 1-3) should be changed to reflect the fact that certain voids already exist because of cut-backs and elimination of programs at A.M.U, and U.A.A. programs should be expanded to fill the voids immediately.

The crucial concept of optimum physical, social and educational carrying capacity is recognized: "Anchorage Community College has reached a maximum desirable size..." (p. 155, paragraph 1). This concept is essential for planning a high quality learning environment and should be used as a guide to growth and a ceiling for development on all campuses. Therefore, the optimum carrying capacity policy should be adopted in the section "Quality in Education" (pp. 13-21).

Essential to the implementation of this policy is early acquisition of land for the reasons given (p. 156, paragraph 1, lines 8-11). Based on enrollment projections the need for additional land at the U.A.A. Senior College will be a serious problem within a few years. Therefore, the Anchorage Senior College section of the plan should recommend the immediate acquisition of enough land to accommodate non-community college higher education programs (pp. 150-151).

It is gratifying to see an awareness of the natural as well as man-made aspects of the learning environment at Anchorage Community College (p. 156, paragraph 2, lines 6-9). This should be stressed in the section "Quality in Education" (pp. 13-21) because the contribution which natural

beauty can make to a high quality learning environment applies to all campuses.

The Academic Development Plan is an important document; I hope it is taken seriously.

Sincerely,

Nat Goodhue



Inupiat University of the Arctic

9 April 1976

Senator Frank Ferguson
Community and Regional Affairs
The Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ferguson:

It has come to our attention that the Rural Education Affairs - University of Alaska Center for Barrow calling for five computer terminals shared with the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory has been stricken from the budget (see attached addendum).

Since Inupiat University of the Arctic, Barrow, and the University of Alaska have agreed to develop a working relationship, all three institutions are in need of this service. The amount of $22,600 cut out of this budget should be restored.

Any help you can give us in accomplishing this budget restoration will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Dorcas J. Thompson
Inupiat Council for
Postsecondary Education

IC:ft
Budget Addendum Proposal

P.O. Box 426 Barrow, Alaska 99723 · 907/852-6671

ADDENDUM TO BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR REA CENTER AT BARROW

COST ESTIMATES

Five Computer Terminals at Barrow
(sharing costs with N.A.R.L.)

(1)	Purchase five terminals ($2000 ea.) (these will last another 2.5 to 3.5 years, with annual maintenance costs of $500 each, or $2500 total	$10,000
(2)	Monthly leasing of a communications line from Fairbanks to Barrow (from January through June, at $1400/month for REA's share of the monthly cost of $2800	$ 8,400
(3)	Monthly leasing of a multiplexer at each end of the communications line. (REA share is half of total monthly cost of $1400, for six months)	$ 4,200
	TOTAL for F.Y. 1976-77	$22,600

TO: House Finance Committee

FROM: Elaine Ramos, Vice President
Rural Education Affairs Division
University of Alaska

RE: Return of funds for REA Vice President and secretary to STATEWIDE ADMINISTRATION, from RURAL AFFAIRS/CENTRAL SUPPORT UNIT

DATE: April 23, 1976

We request that the $75,000 which was moved from UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA/STATEWIDE ADMINISTRATION to RURAL AFFAIRS/CENTRAL SUPPORT UNIT be returned to STATEWIDE ADMINISTRATION.

All other University Vice Presidents' salaries, and the salaries of their secretaries, are covered by the appropriation for STATEWIDE ADMINISTRATION. Therefore, the change we are requesting will maintain consistency in the treatment of these items.

4-23-76

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
PROGRAM NARRATIVE INSTRUCTION/RESEARCH UNIT SUMMARY — Office of Budget Development

FY 77 (Budget Year) | Statewide Administration (Appropriation) | All Programs (Campus) | Appropriation Summary (Program Component/Element)

INFORMATION CURRENT YEAR

PROGRAM

I. GOALS/OBJECTIVES: Establish and maintain statewide leadership and direction for the effective implementation of the University goals in instruction, research and public service. Develope policies for the instruction of students and the efficient administration of the University system. Coordinate and continuously improve the communication of the University's goals and accomplishments to the public, legislature, students and staff.

II. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS & ACTIVITIES: This program component provides for the University's executive functions, and related support services, including:

- The Board of Regents
- Office of the President
- Statewide Management Services
- Institutional Services, Planning and Budget Development
- Statewide Computer Services
- Public Relations and Information
- Personnel Relations and policies
- Legal Services

Under the revised organizational structure of the University, these programs are maintained by the President, Executive Vice President, Vice Presidents for Finance, Rural Affairs, and Research, Executive Director for Institutional Studies, Physical Facilities Development and Budget Development, Assistant Vice President for Personnel, the University Counsel and the Chancellors of the Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau campuses.

NOTE:

III. DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- Preparation of the Academic Development Plan.
- Phase 1 of management systems contract for statewide computer network.
- Reorganization of office of the President to improve coordination and direction of programs, and to establish responsibilities and authority.
- Initial development of program budget concept, use of RRIM in budget development.
- Increase in the scope of participation of the University Assembly in policy development and administration of the University.

BUDGET YEAR WORKLOAD EXPLANATION: Providing for the costs incurred with the expansion of the Board of Regents from 9 to 11 members; effects of collective bargaining process, including additional staff in personnel and cost of contracted annual salary increment of 5%; expanded workload in computer services at Anchorage and Fairbanks; increase in publications for alumni magazine and other publications; increased costs involved with new computer management systems; increase in permanent fund based on additional income; and equipment allowance. The FY 77 request totals $6.6 million, an increase of $0.8 million over the revised FY 76 estimates. State General Funds comprise $5.3 million of our request, an increase of $0.7 million over revised FY 76 estimates.

BUDGET YEAR CHANGE EXPLANATION: Development of NODE operations with the computer systems tying Anchorage, Juneau and West Ridge into the system for instructional and financial use; establishing a Board of Regents staff, a President's Contingency Fund and a fund for non-sponsored faculty research; improving planning, budget development and internal audit operations; additional impact of collective bargaining; extending the operations of the University Assembly; establishing an Assistant Director position for University Relations, and moving planning staff from Bond Funds to General Funds for proper charge of their function. The change request totals $1.2 million, all of which in from State General Funds.

To: House Finance Committee

From: Elaine Ramos, Vice President
Rural Education Affairs Division
University of Alaska

Re: Justification of appropriations request of $381,500.00 for establishment of a Rural Education Affairs Central Support Unit.

Date: April 23, 1976

This Central Support Unit will be responsible for providing liason and direct delivery of support and academic services (fiscal management, registration, personnel management and instruction-academic program development) to four community colleges, 13 extension/learning centers, and to the new regional learning centers currently under consideration. The positions are:

Budget planning/business instructor	$35,000
Administrative Assistant to the Vice President	22,000
Coordinator, Central Support Unit	37,000
Secretary	13,000
Fiscal officer	24,000
Clerk	13,000
Personnel/EEO Liason	22,000
Clerk	13,000
Cross-cultural academic development/instruction in health education	30,000
Cross-cultural academic development/instruction in community college and adult education	37,000
SALARIES	$246,000
Fringe benefits - 18.5%	45,500
SUPPORT SERVICES (Travel, contractual, commodities and equipment)	90,000
GRAND TOTAL	$381,500

To: House Finance Committee

From: Elaine Ramos, Vice President
Rural Education Affairs Division
University of Alaska

Re: Priorities for new program funding

Date: April 23, 1976

Our priorities for new program funding were established for us by the Rural Education Task Force. Members of the Task Force are: Gordon Jackson, Robert Schaeffer, Emil Notti, Lucy Sparks, Dorcas Thompson, Don Dafoe and Jim Matthews. Roger Lang was a member of the Task Force when these priorities were established.

New program priorities are: Galena and Sand Point.

Priorities for expansion of currently existing extension programs are: Dillingham, Glenallen-Copper River, Ft. Yukon, and Barrow.

Rural Educational Affairs

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS ALASKA 99701
P.O. Box 297, Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Senator Frank Ferguson
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99801

March 17, 1976

Dear Frank:

This letter is written to continue a flow of information to you about the University of Alaska Extension Center in Kotzebue.

About the new building, one facet of it is becoming more important as completion date and dedication ceremonies are discussed. I believe you know that the building will not have furniture and equipment, the planned home economics area will be incomplete; and interior walls will not be installed. Alternatives to resolve this situation immediately have been discussed, but nothing has been proposed formally.

This problem has been discussed in meetings of the Kotzebue Center Advisory Board. June Nelson (board member) and I discussed the matter today. The result has been a request that I write you and ask whether or not a special legislative appropriation to supply funds is possible. The amount needed is estimated to be between $25,000 and $35,000. Any amount would help.

I trust that the copy of the telegram sent March 16 to Mrs. Elaine Ramos reached your office in ungarbled and readable form.

Enclosed is a copy of the summary page of the semester statistics sent to you in February. I will attempt to offer a third semester (mini-semester) in April, May and June and will keep you informed.

Lastly, Alex Hills has stated that he will not be available next year unless a substantial increase in pay (gross $2,500 per month) is granted by the University. It will be difficult to reach the good results of this year without a full time instructor. It is doubtful

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

that a replacement can be recuited and hired unless University subsidized housing is available.

I hope that this legislative session has been interesting for you and I am looking forward to our next visit.

Sincerely,

Ed Bohnert

Edward A. Bohnert
Coordinator

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

STUDENT STATISTICS

Fall Semester 1974	Number of Students	40
	Student Credit Hours	120
	Student Course Hours	1800
Spring Semester 1975	Number of Students	40
	Student Credit Hours	120
	Student Course Hours	1800
Fall Semester 1975	Number of Students	44
	Student Credit Hours	137
	Student Course Hours	2055
Spring Semester 1976	Number of Students	110
	Student Credit Hours	120
	Student Course Hours	4143

April 12, 1976

TO: Members of Alaska State Legislature

FROM: Representatives of the Faculty Associations of the University of Alaska, Anchorage Senior College and the University of Alaska, Fairbanks

We urge your support of CSHB 661 which provides appropriation for cost of living increases for University of Alaska faculty for the year ending June 30, 1976.

We additionally request your support for the 14.9% salary increase (recommended in Richard Solie's report) to put University of Alaska faculty on a salary scale that is comparable (when adjusted for cost of living) to that of the average in the state universities of the rest of the United States.

These adjustments are essential if we are to attract and retain high quality faculty who are essential to the continued improvement of the quality of the programs at the University of Alaska.

Margaret S. Greer, Secretary,
Anchorage Senior College Faculty
Association

Donald A. Lokken, Chairman,
Fairbanks Faculty Association

Paul H. McCarthy, Board of Directors
Fairbanks Faculty Association

ROBERT W. HIATT
PRESIDENT

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

April 6, 1976

The Honorable Frank Ferguson
Chairman, Health, Education and Social Services
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska

Ref: CS for SB 587

Dear Frank:

The referenced Bill providing for capital improvements for the community colleges and extension centers of the University of Alaska leaves only the Tanana Valley Community College out of consideration. There are, of course, reasons for this, since our regular Fairbanks campus classrooms service TVCC adequately except for vocational-technical shop-type facilities which have never existed on the Fairbanks campus. Expecting to use cooperatively the Hutchison Adult Career Center facilities adjacent to the campus, no request was made for shop facilities when TVCC was established. However, lack of cooperation and extensive use of these facilities during the daytime period by the North Star School District has made the Career Center shops and classrooms unavailable for TVCC's use.

To solve this problem the Regents approved as a high priority item a shop, laboratory and classroom building for TVCC ($6,650.0), but in meeting the Governor's reduced G. O. Bond project allowance the Regents had to choose between the Museum building and the TVCC shop building. For good reasons the Regents gave highest priority to the Museum building, and it is included in CS for HB 617. Thus, the TVCC major shop building has been eliminated. However, there is urgent need for a less costly and highly specialized facility - an Aviation Training Complex.

This facility would cost about $1.0 million, and would thus be in line with the allocations made to other community colleges in the Bill. The attached information describes the project, the need for it in terms of student registrations and a breakdown of the anticipated costs of construction and equipment.

I respectfully request your consideration in adding this project to the Bill so that time will not be lost in a program designed to fill an important need in interior Alaska. The Board of Regents endorse this request.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert W. Hiatt
President

RWH:dm
Enclosure

March 25, 1976

N. M. Goodhue
3220 E. 40th
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Senator Frank Ferguson
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau Alaska 99811

Dear Frank:

Although I have frequently criticized the University of Alaska, these disagreements do not prevent me from supporting appropriations which will maintain or improve the quality of higher education in Alaska. The heart of the University is the congregation of people who are there to teach and learn, and in behalf of their educational environment and programs I make a couple of positive suggestions for your consideration as you work on the University budget and bond issue. The basis for these suggestions is found in the enclosed letters.

1) Add an additional item to the University of Alaska Bond Issue (HB 617): "Land Aquisition...Anchorage...$4,000,000." This is necessary to acquire the last remaining large tract of land adjacent to the university-medical complex(before it is irretrievably committed to other development) and thereby connect the limited existing institutional acreage north of Tudor Road with those which are being transferred to the State by the BLM south of Tudor Road.

2) Fund the University of Alaska, Anchorage Sr. College and Anchorage Community College Academic Transfer Studies at a level which will permit a well rounded four year liberal arts program that is commensurate with the enrollment. These presently underfunded and understaffed "sub-programs" need to receive the full funding "request" (copies of pages 189 & 197 are enclosed) in order to meet present enrollment needs.

UAA Support

I believe that advances can be made in the quality of higher education next fiscal year as a result of strategic funding such as that described above.

Sincerely,

Nat

Nat Goodhue

P.S. Neither of these items has been added to the respective bills. I thought you might be able to - with your positions on the Education and Finance Committees. It's been a few years since we talked about recreation projects in Kotzebue.

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Division of Student Financial Aid
Division of Postsecondary Education
Western Region Higher Education Compact

907-465-2855
Pouch F — State Office Building
Juneau 99811

TO: Members of Senate Health, Education, and Social Services Committee

Frank Ferguson, Chairman
W. E. "Brad" Bradley
Mike Colletta
George Hohman

FROM: Kerry D. Romesburg, Executive Director
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

DATE: April 16, 1976

Some time ago (as early as last October) it became evident that there were a number of potential problems developing between the sometimes overlapping academic programs of Sheldon Jackson College and the University of Alaska-Southeast. In particular, there seems to be a problem with teacher education programs. At its February meeting, the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education reviewed the existing conditions of both educational programs and called for a meeting involving representatives from Sheldon Jackson College, University of Alaska-Southeast, and the Commission to arrive at a solution to the problem. Now, through an expanded consortium agreement, it appears the difficulties have been resolved. The Board of Trustees of Sheldon Jackson has already approved the new consortial agreement and it is expected that the Board of Regents will do the same when they meet at the end of this month. The Commission has formally commended both the University of Alaska-Southeast and Sheldon Jackson College for their demonstrated willingness to work and plan cooperatively in Southeast Alaska. The actions of the respective faculty and administrative staff members can serve as a model for future planning and coordination for optional utilization of postsecondary educational resources in Alaska.

The Commission endorses this new consortium agreement and would appreciate any legislative support which may become available should issues arise which relate to this or similar consortial negotiations and efforts. A copy of the highlights of this consortium agreement and the proposed consortium budget is attached for your reference.

Attachment

1. Southeastern Senior College will continue to offer continuing education courses and other education degree programs throughout Southeast Alaska, subject to the provisions in items 2-5 below.

2. Courses leading to the Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) degree in elementary education in Juneau and Ketchikan will be offered exclusively by Southeastern Senior College.

3. Courses leading to the Bachelor of Education degree in elementary education in all other cities and villages in Southeast Alaska will be offered exclusively by Sheldon Jackson College.

4. While this agreement is intended to be implemented as of July 1, 1976, it is understood that each college will have a period of one year additional to offer course work which will allow students to complete their courses of study or make a smooth transition to the other institution where this will be necessary.

5. Costs to the respective programs of the institutions coming as a result of this agreement will be borne by the respective institutions.

6. Sheldon Jackson College will have primary responsibility for, and will be enabled to offer a lower division teacher aide education program throughout all locations in Southeast Alaska.

A copy of the total consortial costs (in state funds) is attached.

Attachment

cc: President Merton D. Munn
Chancellor Charles O. Ferguson

1976-77 BUDGET REQUEST

SHELDON JACKSON COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, SOUTHEAST CONSORTIUM

A.	Library		
	Implementation costs (one-time)	$17,160	
	Library Services	11,450	
			$28,610
B.	Other facility utilization		
	Graduate courses	1,200	
	Summer school	5,400	
			6,600
C.	Instructional support services		41,598
D.	Administrative support (Sheldon Jackson)		8,377
			$85,185
E.	Administrative support (UA-Southeast)		6,500
			$91,685

Institutional Studies and
Physical Facilities Development
Box 95155

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS ALASKA 99701

April 15, 1975

Mr. Eric Echolm
413 W. 17th Street, Apt. #9
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Eric:

It was good talking with you and Judy about a systematic approach to operational funding for the small community colleges last Thursday.

You asked several questions about RRIM and I am pleased to send you our RRIM Issue Papers for 1973 and 1974, dealing with RRIM I and RRIM II.

I am also enclosing the paper setting forth the basis for faculty credit hour production for the various sizes of campuses in the University of Alaska System. I am also including a comparison of the Governor's recommendation with the RRIM submittal for instructional salaries and total costs for the six small community colleges in the University of Alaska System.

It is possible that the University of Alaska Office of Institutional Studies could be responsible for working with the Administration's Budget Office and the Legislative Finance for further development of a systematic model for funding different program areas within the University. This office could identify high cost program areas and follow up on budget data, submitting reports for the first semester of each academic year by February 15, and the second semester by July 15, and the summer session by September 15 of each year. This office could certify data if it had the prerogative of audit and could be responsible for keeping the respective branches of State Government fully informed in these matters.

Again, it was good talking with you and I look forward to continuing our work together.

Sincerely,

Donald C. Moyer
Executive Director

DCM:mo

Enclosure

cc: Don M. Dafoe

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

AN ISSUE PAPER FOR A RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS INSTRUCTION MODEL

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

This paper is presented to further the discussion among those concerned with financing of higher education in Alaska with the desirability of a systematic approach to the creation and presentation of the budgetary request.

Introduction

The funding requests of higher education are now being developed on the basis of "cost study" techniques. Such systems are currently in use in the states of Oklahoma, Washington, Colorado, Texas, and Florida, to name only a few. These states have developed their approach over a period of years and are continually reviewing the process to improve their capabilities to present the needs of institutions as reliable and realistically as possible. The necessity for such processes is a result of the ever increasing needs of a system of higher education and the desire of the Legislative body to treat its institutions in an equitable manner while allowing for diversity in program and educational approach.

The University of Alaska with its wide range of services to a geographically dispersed and culturally diverse population recognizes the need to present to the Governor's Office and the Legislature a reasonable and comprehensible budgetary request that facilitates the review and analysis necessary to substantiate the validity of the funding requested. Such review and analysis will also reveal to what extent and manner the University is utilizing its allocated resources and allow a basis for testing the level of support required by the campuses and programs in each area of the state.

Basic Assumptions For a System of Resource Requirements

The underlying basis for a system of resource requirements is the assumption that it will provide an analytic capability which results in greater efficiency and effectiveness in the expenditure of funds. Further, such a system will increase awareness in those who wish to expand services as to the effects, both direct and indirect, on funding requirements.

The data gathered for use in such a resource requirement model should assist in making useful analyses of units within the system. These data should assist the University in presenting its budget request by showing current relationships that are consistent or that are markedly different with national trends. Thus, the University's presentation can be focused on justification of those areas requiring a modification of current funding levels, and the time span needed to achieve a more equitable relationship.

Assumptions Regarding Quality

The qualitative aspects of the educational environment are extremely difficult to express in quantitative terms. There are currently extensive efforts under way at the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems at WICHE to develop more acceptable indicators of quality (see the Technical Publications list of NCHEMS).

Many of the relationships expressed by a resource requirement model are based upon value judgements that imply a level of quality (average salaries to attract and retain good personnel, student-faculty ratios to provide the most effective classroom experience, departmental support, library support, etc.) While the level of financial support is used, at least in part, as an indicator of program quality, the use of quantitative indicators, either high or low, must be tempered with subjective qualitative judgements relative to the programs in question.

Qualitative outcomes can not be minimized due to lack of adequate measuring techniques. Intensive effort will be given to the identification and evaluation of program objectives and outcomes in studies that are currently under way. The learning environment as represented by the interaction between student and professor will be examined with the view of assessing outcome benefits as they relate to costs.

Attached are two papers from the University Assembly Policy and Programs Committee that are included to further elaborate on the qualitative aspects of higher education. These papers are labeled Attachment I.

Generic Units and Operational Level

It is proposed that the University initially use generic units and averages in a resource requirement model. This will allow for the flexibility within the units to permit internal planning and priorities, the detailed decisions relating to program objectives, implementation of the learning process, etc. to reside with those at the college, department or division level directly involved in the process. The resource requirement model envisioned would set the level of funding and would ask operating units to make the highest use of allotted funds in the realization of the educational task.

The current state of the art of resource models and simulation permits a level of operation that requires considerable time and money to implement. Systems of the complexity of Washington's (State of) Model Budget Analysis System, for instance, has been in process since 1967, consisting of some six or more program areas of which only four are currently implemented. Therefore, it must be realized that a highly sophisticated model is not possible to achieve in a short period of time.

A list of the generic units and averages with their definitions follows:

STUDENT (SEMESTER) CREDIT HOUR PRODUCTION will record by course level (lower division, upper division, graduate, career-technical equivalent credit) and by semester (summer, fall, spring) the total student credit hours actually produced or projected by each instructional entity.

ANNUAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT (AFTEE) is based upon dividing the "Student Credit Hour Production" by thirty (30) credit hours per year as a full load for Lower, Upper, and Career-technical division levels, and twenty-four (24) credit hours per year for the graduate level. The AFTEE provides a consistant measure of student course work that can be used by all the various instructional units. Many career-technical programs that the University offers may be included by using an equivalency conversion of two class hours to one credit hour.

STUDENT-FACULTY RATIO is the number of students per faculty on the average for a given division level. This ratio provides a basis for differences by level and differences in program offerings.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT TEACHING POSITION is a mathematical equivalency representing nine (9) months of teaching activity which may be derived by dividing the FTE enrollment by the student-faculty ratio for each level; or it may be a known number of faculty FTE divided into the number of FTE students to arrive at a student-faculty ratio. Usually a full-time faculty teaching load is considered to be twelve (12) credit hours of course work each semester at the lower division level or nine (9) credit hours of teaching at the upper division or graduate level with three (3) equivalent credit hours of research. In addition to the class teaching, each full time faculty member gives an average of 45% additional time to advising, independent tutoring, scholarly and creative activities, public service, and other related activities.

AVERAGE SALARY - REGULAR RATE is the average salary paid for nine (9) month full-time equivalent faculty teaching at a full time employment rate.

AVERAGE SALARY - CREDIT HOUR RATE is the average salary paid for nine (9) month full time equivalent faculty teaching at a course by course rate.

BENEFITS are all fringe benefit costs representing additional compensation to each employee expressed as a percentage of average salary rates.

TOTAL TEACHING SALARIES is the sum of the teaching salaries plus benefits applied to teaching positions funded at the regular rate and those funded at a credit hour rate.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL/DIVISION EXPENSES are salaries for support personnel, expendables, travel, equipment, organized activities,

departmental research, departmental administration, and other. These items can be dealt with in detail or at a summary level depending on the requirements of each entity.

TOTAL DIRECT INSTRUCTION BASE is the sum of total teaching salaries plus the other departmental/division expense. This item is generally referred to as the "direct instructional costs".

GENERAL SUPPORT NEEDS are those areas supporting the instructional programs of an entity such as: general administration, student services, extension and public services, library, operation and maintenance of physical plant, and other. This item can be provided in detail or at a summary level depending on the requirements. This area of expense is generally referred to as the "indirect costs related to instruction".

ESTIMATED INCOME is the total estimated income for a unit or combination of units. It includes both an estimated amount for student fee income and other income, and an amount to be requested from the state appropriation, the latter usually being the difference needed to meet the resources required for the unit.

A PROPOSED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL.

After extensive review of resource requirement (allocation) models used by other states, it seems desirable to use what might be designated a variable parameter system instead of a monolithic formula approach. It appears that only in those states where the educational system and its individual institutions are well established can the single formula approach not result in inequities for small, emerging or the "different" entity. An awareness of the wide range of sizes, kinds and "point in development" of University of Alaska campuses and programs must prevail if an adequate resource requirement model is to be developed.

The attached form will be used to present the proposed Resource Requirement Instructional Model. The definitions of the terms used are those given above. See FORM A, page 4A.

Actual data will not be used in describing how the process works; however the system must be understood as though actual data were available and being used. When actual data are available, internal relationships can be seen and their consistency and reasonableness examined. Short or long range adjustments in these relationships can be undertaken. Forecasted student credit hour and enrollment data then can be used with these relationship factors and the net effects on the financial needs observed. By "experimenting" with the relationship factors and running several simulations, an optimum request budget should develop. By placing a request budget within the context of two years prior and two

RESOURCE REQUIREMENT INSTRUCTION MODEL

FORM A

Instructional Entity: _____

Entire Year: _____

ENROLLMENT PROJECTION:

Level:	STUDENT (SEMESTER) CR. HOUR PRODUCTION					ANNUAL FTE ENROLLMENT
	Summer	Fall	Spring	Total		
Lower Division					÷ 30 =	
Upper Division					÷ 30 =	
Graduate					÷ 24 =	
PROJECTED TOTALS					=	Ⓕ
Non Cr.Equivalent						

TEACHING FACULTY NEEDS:

Level:	FTE Enrlmt	Stdt./Fac. Ratio & (Product.)	FTE Teach Positions	% Reg.Rate	% Cr.Hr.Rate
Lower Division					
Upper Division					
Graduate					
ALL LEVELS AVERAGE				No.Reg. Salary	No.Cr. Hr.Sal

FINANCIAL NEEDS:

	Reg.Rate	Cr.Hr.Rate	x	x	
Average Sal.					Tl.Teach. Salaries
Benefits					
Total Teaching Salaries					= Ⓢ

Other Department/Division:	Basis	Amount
Support Salaries		
Expendables		
Travel		
Equipment		
Organized Activities (Rel. Instr.)		
Departmental Research		
Departmental Administration		
Other		

TL.OTHER REQURMT.(_____% of Salaries or Amt.$_____p.full-t.Fac.) = Other Dept./Div Ⓞ

TOTAL DIRECT INSTRUCTION BASE (Salaries and Other) =

GENERAL SUPPORT NEEDS:

	Basis	Amount
General Administration		
Student Services		
Extension & Public Services		
Organized Research & Development		
Library		
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant		
Other		

TL.GEN. REQURMT. (_____% of Direct or $_____per full-t.Fac.) = Ⓡ

TOTAL EDUCATION AND GENERAL REQUIREMENT =

ESTIMATED INCOME:

	%	Amount
Fee and Other General Income		
State - Appropriated Funds		

TOTAL INCOME =

ahead, trends across the period can be studied and adjusted to develop the most effective relationships.

The process is started by gathering for each instructional entity the student credit hours for each semester by course level. These data are entered in their appropriate box under STUDENT (SEMESTER) CREDIT HOUR PRODUCTION. The values are totaled both down for semester totals and across for division level totals. The division level totals are divided by their appropriate factor to determine the ANNUAL FTE ENROLLMENT by division level.

The ANNUAL FTE ENROLLMENTS should be entered in their appropriate place in the section under TEACHING FACULTY NEEDS. From an analysis of employment records and the schedule of classes, the number of FTE TEACHING POSITIONS by level is determined and entered in the proper locations. The STUDENT-FACULTY RATIO is calculated by dividing the FTE TEACHING POSITIONS into the ANNUAL FTE ENROLLMENT. The STUDENT-FACULTY RATIO is one of the relationships that can be modified either up or down to evaluate the effect on number of FTE TEACHING POSITIONS during an "experimental" run for years beyond "actual".

From the analysis of the employment records and payroll reports the average salary and benefits are determined for both types of teaching faculty salary rates (regular or credit hour). The average salary and benefits figures should be entered on the form, summed and entered appropriately for the totals. The total salary dollars expended in each category is entered and summed to equal TOTAL TEACHING SALARIES.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL/DIVISION EXPENSE amounts are entered from the fiscal year-end financial statement. The categories are generally consistant with the reporting procedures of the University except that the supporting salaries amount is determined by subtracting the TOTAL TEACHING SALARIES for the instructional departments/divisions only. The BASIS column can then be calculated as a percentage of the TOTAL TEACHING SALARIES or as an expense per FTE TEACHING POSITION. These relationships, also must be reviewed to evaluate their appropriate range among the various entities of the University and during simulation runs these factors can be varied to study the effect on fund requirement levels as the trends are projected.

The total OTHER DEPARTMENTAL/DIVISION EXPENSE is recorded as the sum of the above items. Salaries and the previous total are summed to record TOTAL DIRECT INSTRUCTIONAL BASE requirements.

GENERAL SUPPORT NEEDS can be determined from the financial report with the exception of those entities that are served by regional or system-wide services and where a single accounting entity such as Physical Plant may serve several functions. It is at this point where cost study allocation techniques must be developed to refine the model. It is proposed at this time that

those areas such as Systemwide Institutional Services, Organized Research, and Statewide Public Service not be included in this model but that further study be undertaken to include those areas in a later model or models, perhaps by the next request budget cycle. (FY-76)

The appropriate expenses for each sub-area should be recorded and the basis calculated, again, on either the basis of a percentage of the TOTAL DIRECT INSTRUCTIONAL BASE or as an expense per FTE TEACHING POSITIONS. As with the factors above, these relationships can be reviewed for reasonableness and the simulation process used to explore the effect of various "realistic" modifications. The sum of the GENERAL SUPPORT NEEDS is entered and added to the sum of the TOTAL DIRECT INSTRUCTIONAL BASE to obtain the TOTAL EDUCATION and GENERAL REQUIREMENT for that entity.

The ESTIMATED INCOME is determined from the financial report with the percentage of fee and other general income and state appropriation are of the total. The total state appropriated funds required is the difference between the TOTAL EDUCATION AND GENERAL REQUIREMENT and the amount to be received from fees and other general income.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF THE RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL.

An overview of the five sections covered in the process as presented on the form follows:

I. ENROLLMENT PROJECTION
This section provides the basis for establishing current levels of activity from historical data and, in turn, provides the basis for projections of future instructional unit requirements and their budgetary implications.

II. TEACHING FACULTY NEEDS
This section shows the relationships between instructional faculty and instructional units from current data and provides for variation in projections by modification of relationships to establish improvements or changes in the units of "production".

III. FINANCIAL NEEDS
Using current salary average with current production factors, total teaching salary costs can be shown. Then by calculating desired new averages (based on cost of living differentials and the necessary competitive increases), and entering these with other new production factors, the impact of these variables on teaching salary costs can be analyzed.

Using the BASIS factors resulting from the analysis of historical financial data, the requirements for OTHER DEPARTMENTAL/DIVISION EXPENSE can be calculated. The total teaching salaries plus these expenses equal the total DIRECT INSTRUCTIONAL BASE.

IV. GENERAL SUPPORT NEEDS
This section relates all the "overhead" areas to the TOTAL DIRECT INSTRUCTIONAL BASE and shows the financial impact of these areas especially upon developing campuses as they begin the operation of new buildings and the other related services required to support their instructional programs.

V. ESTIMATED INCOME
This section relates student fees to student enrollment projections, and other general income can be related to total education and general expenditures to determine the amount of state appropriation funds to be requested.

AN APPLICATION OF THE RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS INSTRUCTION MODEL.

To test the Resource Requirements Instruction Model the Initial Working Budget for 1972-73 was chosen because the supporting data (student semester credit hours and full-time equivalent faculty) did appear to be available in nearly actual form and the financial data should be more relevant than a previous fiscal year. It is stressed here: the data used are from the Initial Working Budget as dated 7/27/72. While the relationships developed are, hopefully, of a proper magnitude, data are to be considered estimates, in no way to be interpreted as anything but an example of the feasibility of using the modelling technique.

Student Semester Credit Hours for summer, first semester, and initial data for second semester were available in adequate detail and has been entered on each form for the three major campus entities. The Anchorage Community College and the Senior College are combined and the Juneau-Douglas Community College and the Senior College are combined and recorded as single entities.

In general, the process is followed as discussed in the preceding pages. There are certain assumptions and adjustments made that do effect the results and these variations are discussed as they relate to each campus presented.

FAIRBANKS CAMPUS

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS INSTRUCTION MODEL

General assumptions and variations for this entity are as follow:

The Dean's Office of each college has been recorded as Departmental Administration. The Department Chairmen have been included with the teaching FTE.

Support salaries is the remainder from subtracting the total teaching salaries from the total Departmental salary budgets.

Summer Session teaching salaries are included in the total teaching salaries but the remaining expenses have been identified in the "Other" category.

General Administration includes all of the Northern Region Provost, Business, Registrar and Student Service offices. No allocation has been made for services to other campuses or other functions on the Fairbanks campus.

Only Northern Region Extension and Public Services expenses as identified in the budget have been recorded.

No Organized Research activities are recorded. Organized (Institute) Research is one aspect of the University's activities that will need further study before it can be included within a modelling framework.

Only 80% of the Library and Museum expenses are considered as a part of the Fairbanks instructional programs. The remainder would be allocated to other activities as other models are developed.

Only 45% of the expense for Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant is included. This reflects the approximate proportion or the total plant space assigned for instruction and instructional support use. The remainder of the operation and maintenance of the Physical Plant would be allocated to other activities as models for these activities are developed.

State appropriated funds is an amount equal to the difference between total expense and the amount estimated for Fees and Other General Income.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENT INSTRUCTION MODEL — FORM B

Instructional Entity: Fairbanks

Entire Year: 1972-73

ENROLLMENT PROJECTION:

Level:	STUDENT (SEMESTER) CR. HOUR PRODUCTION					ANNUAL FTE ENROLLMENT	
	Summer	Fall	Spring	Total			
Lower Division	2,676	27,013	24,456	54,750	÷30=	1,825	
Upper Division	1,558	9,468	10,197	21,223	÷30=	707	(T)
Graduate	856	2,165	1,846	4,867	÷24=	202	
PROJECTED TOTALS	5,090	39,251	36,499	80,840	÷29.6 =	2,735	
Non Cr.Equivalent							

TEACHING FACULTY NEEDS:

Level:	FTE Enrlmt	Std./Fac. Ratio & (Product.)	FTE Teach Positions	% Reg.Rate	% Cr.Hr.Rate
Lower Division	1,825	18 (540)	96.9	95.4	4.6
Upper Division	707	9 (270)	78.6		
Graduate	202	7 (168)	28.9	No.Reg. Salary	No.Cr. Hr.Sal
ALL LEVELS AVERAGE	2,735	13.4(388)	204.3	195	9.3

FINANCIAL NEEDS:

	Reg.Rate	Cr.Hr.Rate	x	x	
Average Sal.	16,270	7,000	18,140	7,420	Tl.Teach. Salaries
Benefits	11.5%	6%			
Total Teaching Salaries			3,537.3	68.6	= 3,605.9 (S)

Other Department/Division:	Basis	Amount
Support Salaries	11.9	432.7
Expendables	5.0	183.4
Travel	1.6	57.9
Equipment	1.1	40.8
Organized Activities (Rel. Instr.)	2.8	102.9
Departmental Research	.4	15.5
Departmental Administration	10.0	361.4
Other	.9	33.2

TL.OTHER REQURMT.(34 % of Salaries or Amt.$_____p.full-t.Fac.) = Other Dept./Div 1,227.8 (O)

TOTAL DIRECT INSTRUCTION BASE (Salaries and Other) = 4,833.8

GENERAL SUPPORT NEEDS:

	Basis	Amount
General Administration	17.0	822.1
Student Services	12.6	612.6
Extension & Public Services	5.2	252.3
Organized Research & Development		
Library	16.5	797.7
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant	38.0	1,858.9
Other		

TL.GEN. REQURMT. (89.8 % of Direct or $_____per full-t.Fac.) = 4,343.6 (E)

TOTAL EDUCATION AND GENERAL REQUIREMENT = 9,177.3

ESTIMATED INCOME:

	%	Amount
Fee and Other General Income	8.5	786.7
State - Appropriated Funds	91.5	8,390.6

TOTAL INCOME = 9,177.3

ANCHORAGE CAMPUS

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS INSTRUCTION MODEL

General assumptions and variations for this entity are as follows:

The non-credit equivalent student semester hours are recorded but are not included in any of the calculations. It is not apparent from the Initial Working Budget (7/27/72) data that any of this non-credit activity is supported by Current General Funds.

The assumption is that lower division student semester credit hours represent only work at the Community College and upper division and graduate student semester credit hours represent work only at the Senior College. Further, lower division FTE teaching positions are related to the Community College only and upper division and graduate FTE teaching positions are related only to the Senior College. The upper division and graduate level teaching positions are combined.

It is difficult to adequately determine FTE teaching positions from the Initial Working Budget. It is assumed, therefore, that there may be an understatement of the number of FTE teaching positions which overstates the student faculty ratio and faculty productivity.

Fifty percent of the Community College Director's Office expenses are considered as academic departmental administration, with all expenses for the Senior College Dean's Office included.

The remaining fifty percent of the Director's Office expense is included in general administration along with eighty percent of the Regional Provost's Office expense.

Community College student services expense are recorded along with eighty percent of the Regional Office Registrar and student service expense.

No other expenses of the Southcentral Regional Office are included in this analysis.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENT INSTRUCTION MODEL — FORM C

Instructional Entity: Anchorage (Anchorage Community and Senior Colleges)

Entire Year: 1972-73

ENROLLMENT PROJECTION:

Level:	STUDENT (SEMESTER) CR. HOUR PRODUCTION					ANNUAL FTE ENROLLMENT	
	Summer	Fall	Spring	Total			
Lower Division	9,802	36,673	34,415	80,890	÷30=	2,696	
Upper Division	4,097	6,499	6,363	16,959	÷30=	565	(F)
Graduate	3,033	3,768	6,265	11,066	÷24=	461	
PROJECTED TOTALS	16,932	46,940	45,043	108,915	÷29.2 =	3,722	
Non Cr.Equivalent	915	11,853	2,447	15,214			

TEACHING FACULTY NEEDS:

Level:	FTE Enrlmt	Stdt./Fac. Ratio & (Product.)	FTE Teach Positions	% Reg.Rate	% Cr.Hr.Rate
Lower Division	2,696	24.4(731)	110.6	63.3	36.7
Upper Division	565			No.Reg. Salary	No.Cr. Hr.Sal
Graduate	461	11.6(317)	39.4		
ALL LEVELS AVERAGE	3,722	18.7(547)	199.0	126	73.0

FINANCIAL NEEDS:

	Reg.Rate	Cr.Hr.Rate	×	×	
Average Sal.	13,770	8,006	15,354	8,486	Tl.Teach. Salaries
Benefits	11.5%	6%	↓	↓	
Total Teaching Salaries			1,934.6	619.5	= 2,554.1 (S)

Other Department/Division:	Basis	Amount
Support Salaries	3.5	91.7
Expendables	2.2	56.3
Travel	0.7	18.6
Equipment	1.1	28.6
Organized Activities (Rel. Instr.)		
Departmental Research		
Departmental Administration	7.3	188.0
Other		

TL.OTHER REQURMT.(15.0 % of Salaries or Amt.$_____p.full-t.Fac.) = Other Dept./Div 383.2 (U)

TOTAL DIRECT INSTRUCTION BASE (Salaries and Other) = 2,937.3

GENERAL SUPPORT NEEDS:

	Basis	Amount	Direct	80% Provost Of
General Administration	19.8	582.0	= 187.9 +	394.1
Student Services	16.6	487.7	= 125.3 +	362.4
Extension & Public Services	1.9	55.9		
Organized Research & Development				
Library	14.9	439.8		
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant	25.5	751.3		
Other				

TL.GEN. REQURMT. (78.8 % of Direct or $_____per full-t.Fac.) = 2,316.7 (K)

TOTAL EDUCATION AND GENERAL REQUIREMENT = 5,254.1

ESTIMATED INCOME:

	%	Amount
Fee and Other General Income	22.1	1,158.2
State - Appropriated Funds	77.9	4,095.9

TOTAL INCOME = 5,254.1

JUNEAU CAMPUS

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS INSTRUCTION MODEL

General assumptions and variations for this entity are as follows:

Lower division student semester credit hours represent work at the Community College only, and upper division and graduate student semester credit hours represent work only at the Senior College. Further, lower division FTE teaching positions are related to the Community College only and upper division and graduate FTE teaching positions are related only to the Senior College. The upper division and graduate FTE teaching positions are combined.

Fifty percent of the Community College Director's Office expenses are considered as academic departmental administration. The remaining fifty (50) percent of the Director's Office expenses are included as general administration along with eighty (80) percent of the Regional Provost' Office.

No student services are identified specifically in the Initial Working Budget, these services are considered as included in the Provost Office expense.

None of the Southeastern Regional Center Extension and Public Service expenses are included in this analysis.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENT INSTRUCTION MODEL — FORM D

Instructional Entity: Juneau (Juneau-Douglas Community and Senior Colleges)

Entire Year: 1972-73

ENROLLMENT PROJECTION:

Level:	STUDENT (SEMESTER) CR. HOUR PRODUCTION					ANNUAL FTE ENROLLMENT	
	Summer	Fall	Spring	Total			
Lower Division		1,075	1,468	2,543	÷30=	84	
Upper Division	20	301	198	519	÷30=	17	(T)
Graduate	328	468	325	1,121	÷24=	46	
PROJECTED TOTALS	348	1,844	1,991	4,183	÷ =	148	
Non Cr.Equivalent							

TEACHING FACULTY NEEDS:

Level:	FTE Enrlmt	Stdt./Fac. Ratio & (Product.)	FTE Teach Positions	% Reg.Rate	% Cr.Hr.Rate
Lower Division	84	14.0(424)	6.0	66.3	33.7
Upper Division	17	~~18.0(489)~~	~~3.5~~	No.Reg. Salary	No.Cr. Hr.Sal
Graduate	46				
ALL LEVELS AVERAGE	148	15.6	9.5	6.3	3.2

FINANCIAL NEEDS:

	Reg.Rate	Cr.Hr.Rate	x	x	
Average Sal.	15,702	8,225	17,508	8,719	Tl.Teach. Salaries
Benefits	11.5%	6%			
Total Teaching Salaries			110.3	27.9	= 138.2 (S)

Other Department/Division:	Basis	Amount
Support Salaries	7.8	10.8
Expendables	2.7	3.7
Travel	3.1	4.4
Equipment	0.1	.2
Organized Activities (Rel. Instr.)		
Departmental Research		
Departmental Administration	22.3	30.8
Other		

TL.OTHER REQURMT.(36.1 % of Salaries or Amt.$_____p.full-t.Fac.) = Other Dept./Div 49.9 (O)

TOTAL DIRECT INSTRUCTION BASE (Salaries and Other) = 188.1

GENERAL SUPPORT NEEDS:

	Basis	Amount	Direct	80% Provost O
General Administration		82.5	= 30.8 +	51.7
Student Services				
Extension & Public Services				
Organized Research & Development				
Library		32.9		
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant		31.7		
Other				

TL.GEN. REQURMT. (78.2 % of Direct or $_____per full-t.Fac.) = 147.1 (R)

TOTAL EDUCATION AND GENERAL REQUIREMENT = 335.2

ESTIMATED INCOME:

	%	Amount
Fee and Other General Income	15.0	50.3
State - Appropriated Funds	85.0	284.9

TOTAL INCOME = 335.2

New Program Development Funding

It is proposed that provision be made in the Resource Requirements Instruction Model for new program development funding. The attached form suggests a generic format for funding of such development.

The start-up program development suggestion would have particular application to the Anchorage (S/C) and Juneau (S/E) Senior Colleges where added program breadth is likely to be needed in the years ahead.

When a campus reaches a minimum size, it is suggested that funding for Program Development for that campus be added separately and not be placed within the Resource Requirements Instruction Model until the class size of these developmental programs reaches a level whereby the credit hours and the faculty funding can be integrated into the regular Resource Requirements Instruction Model process without substantially affecting the trend in student-faculty ratios.

PROGRAM/FACULTY STAFFING ANALYSIS
Entity New Program Development
Entire Year Appropriate Years

START-UP PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM	COURSES BY LEVEL BY SEMESTER	AVRG. CLASS SIZE	STDT. CR.HRS. 2 SMSTRS	POINTS. FULL-T. FACULTY 2 SMSTRS	SALARY BASIS REG.	SALARY BASIS CR.HR.
Possible Programs:	Upper Division					
Art) Journalism) Languages) Music) Chemistry) Physics) Biology) Nursing) Pre-Med) Engineering) Political Science)	10 Courses (2 courses per Full-Time Faculty)	6 (3hr)	360	5.0	80,000	
	Graduate					
Business) Education) Eng. Management) Public Administration)	4 Courses (2 courses per full-time Faculty)	5 (3hr)	120	2.0	32,000	

TOTALS:

	STUDENT CREDIT HOUR PRODUCTION Summer	Fall	Spring	Total		FTE ENRLMT.	STDT. FACULTY RATIO	TOTAL FULL-T. FACULTY	FACULTY SALARY BASIS REG.	CR.HR.
Lower Division					÷30=					
Upper Division		180	180	360	÷30=	12.0	2.4	5.0 @16000	80,000	
Graduate		60	60	120	÷24=	5.0	2.5	2.0 @16000	32,000	
PROJECTED TOTAL		240	240	480		17.0			112,000	

Benefits 1:66 | 29,920

Minimal Staffing for Core Program in Small Community Colleges

Since there is another issue paper being addressed to the matter of minimal staffing for small community colleges, reference will be made here to the means of including the need for full-time teaching into the direct instructional costs.

The attached form outlines the general areas in which full-time faculty may be needed to handle day or evening offerings for full-time students who wish to progress on a regular two-year basis in the Associate Degree. A total of four (4) Full-Time Faculty Equivalents is seen as the necessary teaching staff to provide the basic core offerings. Additional faculty needed for other than core offerings would be funded at a credit hour rate, generally. However, if the postioning of full-time salary rate and credit hour salary rate teaching faculty will permit, more than four (4) full-time salary rates may be allowed.

Care should be given to phasing-in Core Program Staff into future budget requests. Some of the small community colleges might justify adding all four (4) of the Core Program Staff in the next budget request while others might justify only three (3) or less. This should probably be examined on the basis of the effect such additions of Core Program Staff have on the overall student-faculty ratio trends for that community college.

Resource Requirements
PROGRAM/FACULTY STAFFING ANALYSIS
Entity Small Community College Core Program Staffing
Entire Year to be phased into future budget requests

Core (Minimum) Program Teaching Staff

PROGRAM	COURSES BY LEVEL BY SEMESTER	AVRG. CLASS SIZE	STDT. CR.HRS.	FORMS. FULL-T. FACULTY	SALARY BASIS REG.	SALARY BASIS CR.HR.
Core Programs:						
	Written Communications					
	Fall Semester					
	3 Courses			.375		
	Spring Semester					
	3 Courses			.375		
	Oral Communications					
	Fall Semester					
	1 Course			.125		
	Spring Semester					
	1 Course			.125.		
	Humanitie , Social Sci., Natural Sci., Math.					
	Fall Semester					
	8 Courses			1.00		
	Spring Semester					
	8 Courses			1.00		
	Career Education (Credit Courses Applicable to Associate Degree)					
	8 Courses			1.00		

TOTALS:

	STUDENT CREDIT HOUR PRODUCTION					FTE ENRLMT.	STDT. FACULTY RATIO	TOTAL FULL-T. FACULTY	FACULTY SALA BASIS	
	Summer	Fall	Spring	Total					REG.	CR.H
Lower Division					÷30=			4.0		
Up · Division					÷30=					
Graduate					÷24=					
PROJECTED TOTAL										

Parameter Analysis, Trends and Results

The input parameters for Resource Requirements Instruction Model for each request year can be assembled on forms such as the ones attached. The estimates that were developed from the Initial Working Budget (7/27/72) for each campus have been included on these forms. It is again emphasized that these data are estimates.

The consolidation of these estimates allow inspection and study of the critical factors that comprise the funding variables for the instructional programs offered by each campus.

After comparison and back-up studies have been made, "trends" and "targets" can be formulated.

Proposed target parameters then can be run through the model on the computer and totals generated for aggregation into total instructional costs for campuses, regions, and the state-wide system. The results of a variety of variables can be examined through this process.

6-14-1973

FORM G

RESOURCE REQUIREMENT INSTRUCTION MODEL
Parameters

ENTITY	YEAR	DIRECT INSTRUCTION: Cr.Hrs. (Entire Year)	FTE (Year)	Fac/St. Ratio	9 months Prod. Cr.Hrs./ FFTE	Teaching Faculty (9 months): % Reg.	% Cr. Hr.	Av. Salary Reg.	Av. Salary Cr.Hr.	Benefits Reg.	Benefits Cr.Hr.	(S) Total Teaching Salaries	(O) Other Dept. % (S)	(O) Other Dept. Tl.	(D) Total Direct (All Dept.)	INDIRECT: (N) General Support % (S)	(N) General Support Tl.	TOTAL: (T) Total Educ. & General	% Fee & Other Income	$ Per Stdt. FTE	Prgm Dvlp ment $
Fairbanks	1972-73	80,840	2,735	29.4	288	95.4	4.6	16,270	7,000	11.5	6	3,605.9	34.0	1,227.8	4,833.8	89.8	5,343.6	9,177.3	8.5	3,352	
	1973-74																				
	1974-75																				
	1975-76																				
	1976-77																				
Anchorage	1972-73	108,915	3 722	18.7	547	93.3	16.7	13,770	8,000	11.5	6	2,554.1	15.0	383.2	2,937.3	78.8	2,316.8	5,254.1	22.1	1,493	
	1973-74																				
	1974-75																				
	1975-76																				
	1976-77																				
Juneau-Douglas	1972-73	4,183	148	15.6	660	86.3	13.7	15,703	8,225	11.5	6	138.2	36.1	49.9	188.1	78.2	147.1	335.2	15.0	2,265	
	1973-74																				
	1974-75																				
	1975-76																				
	1976-77																				
	1972-73																				
	1973-74																				
	1974-75																				
	1975-76																				
	1976-77																				

6-14-1973

FORM II

RESOURCE REQUIREMENT INSTRUCTION MODEL
Parameters

ENTITY	YEAR	DIRECT INSTRUCTION: Cr.Hrs. (Entire Year)	FTE (Year)	Fac/St. Ratio	9 months Prod. Cr.Hrs./ FFTE	Teaching Faculty (9 months): % Reg.	% Cr. Hr.	Av. Salary Reg.	Av. Salary Cr.Hr.	Benefits Reg.	Benefits Cr.Hr.	(S) Total Teaching Salaries	(O) Other Dept. % (S)	(O) Other Dept. Tl.	(O) Total Direct (All Dept.)	INDIRECT: (I) General Support % (O)	(I) General Support Tl.	TOTAL: (I) Total Educ. & General	% Fee & Other Income	$ Per Stdt. FTE	Prg Dvlmen $
Kenai Community College	1972-73	1,429	47	5.2	156	0	100		8,000		6	77.2	44.8	34.6	111.8	115.7	129.3	241.1	26	5,130	
	1973-74																				
	1974-75																				
	1975-76																				
	1976-77																				
Kodiak Community College	1972-73	1,264	42	5.7	173	34.2	65.8	14,910	8,000	11.5	6	82.4	94.6	78.0	160.4	69.9	112.2	272.6	10	6,430	
	1973-74																				
	1974-75																				
	1975-76																				
	1976-77																				
Ketchikan Community College	1972-73	1,426	47	10.0	303	85.8	14.9	13,050	8,000	11.5	6	64.1	48.8	31.3	95.4	93.6	89.3	184.7	9.9	3,930	
	1973-74																				
	1974-75																				
	1975-76																				
	1976-77																				
Kuskokwim Community College	1972-73	1,077	35	10.0	308	0	100		8,000	11.5	6	29.7	128.6	38.2	67.9	139.3	94.5	162.4	5.2	4,630	
	1973-74																				
	1974-75																				
	1975-76																				
	1976-77																				
Mat-Su Community College	1972-73	1,509	50	13.5	408	0	100		8,000	11.5	6	31.2	23.6	23.0	54.2	38.7	99.2	153.4	14.1	3,060	
	1973-74																				
	1974-75																				
	1975-76																				
	1976-77																				
Sitka Community College	1972-73	640	21	9	278	21.7	78.3	14,850	8,000	11.5	6	26.1	185.7	48.3	74.4	91.9	68.4	142.8	7.3	5,800	
	1973-74																				
	1974-75																				
	1975-76																				
	1976-77																				

Proposal and Next Steps

The Resource Requirement Instruction Model proposed in this issue paper is presented as a basis for discussion. It should be understood that this proposed model is an "umbrella" resource requirement system under which much individual program study and cost investigations are to be made for establishing individual program parameters which would be used to test the aggregated parameters for overall campus programs. This procedure would also include further study of general instructional support (indirect instruction resource requirements) programs and their allocations.

It is proposed that representatives from the State Management and Budget Office and Legislative Council meet with appropriate University persons to a) discuss the feasibility of Resource Requirement Instruction Model for Budget request purposes, b) consider alterations to its proposed design and c) decide what steps should be taken for its further development, if it seems to have viability.

ATTACHMENT I

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

June 21, 1973

TO:
Vice President for Academic Affairs
Director, Office of University Planning

Gentlemen:

One can define a university in any of many ways, however, I feel that any definition of the University of Alaska must include the ideas expressed by the Assembly Committee on Univeristy Policy and Programs in the attached papers, for these ideas are central to questions of educational priorities and the possiblities for measuring them.

The difficultics the definitions here attached present are various: (1) How, or can one, measure perspectives, talents, philosophies? (2) How does one determine "quality" in these areas? (3) How does one set priorities when comparing the mastery of technical skills with the mastery of theoretical and abstract foundations and assumptions in a discipline? (4) How does one determine which or what should be emphasized in terms of funding for the "good" of the University or the State when comparing technical training with the ability to analyze and criticize abstract ideas.

One can make none of these decisions wisely unless he begins with a definition of what "higher education" or "vocational education" or any other kind of education is---and what the University of Alaska should be in all of its aspects. One of the difficulties of relying totally upon citizen advisory groups is that the background these groups bring to their decisions are related closely to their own areas of interest---few citizens in the community are physicists, chemists, artists, anthropologists, philosophers, etc--- professions that are important in determining the quality of an institution of higher education.

I would ask that these two attached papers from the University Assembly Policy and Programs Committee be included in all discussions of planning and funding.

Sincerely yours,

Walter Benesch

Walter Benesch, Vice Chairman
University Assembly

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

THE UNIVERSITY: A PHILOSOPHY AND A DEFINITION

The traditional definition of the university separates it in several ways from all other institutions in any given society:

1. No matter what form it has taken and regardless of size, the university has concerned itself primarily with learning, the "acquisition and dissemination of knowledge."

2. However, it is distinguished from other educational institutions by the level and breadth of its educational interests and by the philosophy of learning which unifies all of its aspects. The type of education which a university should provide, in contrast to other forms of training, is historically represented in the highest degree which it confers upon its scholars, i.e. the "doctor of philosophy," as opposed to the doctor of medicine, or the doctorate in some other specialized program offered by special training schools, e.g. "medical schools."

3. The university graduate is expected to possess not only a store of knowledge, data, facts, skills and techniques, but also a philosophical perspective within which such data and facts, skills, and techniques are defined. He has mastered the theories of knowledge as well as their contents. The professor professes both theory and fact.

4. The university is that educational institution which has always involved itself with the problems of knowledge, the epistemological questions implicit in the verification of facts, as much as with the facts themselves.

5. The "education" which the university has traditionally provided has been a humanistic one based on the understanding that all knowledge in whatever area is human knowledge, that facts are human interpretations of events placed into logical constructs, and on the clear awareness that the ultimate source and end to all values is man himself.

6 Finally, the university is a meeting place of men with the concerns. It can be no better than its faculty. A university has n philosophy beyond the philosophies which unite all its members who "profess." If there is no unity here, no common perspective, then there is no university. Neither a comprehensive administrative structure nor a student body alone can create a university. A university is above all an atmosphere in which an approach t learning is available to those who seek to know.

UNIVERSITY

Walter Benesch

1. First, perhaps, it would be worthwhile establishing what a university is not, so that later when one tries to define a university education he will have already excluded certain possibilities:

   a. A university is not a "vocational training center." A vocational training center certifies, i.e. grants certificates of competence in skills areas like building trades, typing, shorthand, electronics, etc. A university may include these areas, but "skills training" is not the reason for the existence of the University.

   b. A university is not a "research institute," or even a collection of research institutes. Research institutes are precisely that, institutes for research. Even where an institute may undertake to offer courses and degree programs, its primary objective is research. A university may contain such research institutes and it may use their facilities in its instructional programs. Institute staff may teach in the university, but the institutes do not define the university. The institutes are a subset of the university; the university is not a subset of the research institutes.

   c. A university is not a "public utility." It serves a public function but is not a "service agency" in the sense that federal service agencies distribute information, conduct special public seminars, support legislative bodies in their decision making processes, etc. Nor is it a service agency in the sense of a power and light company. A university may provide various services. The University of Alaska does so as the only statewide unit in Alaska at this time capable of doing so, but these services are not the reason for its existence and might someday better be performed by other agencies of state or federal government.

2. Now, perhaps, one is in a better position to start the definition of the university, recognizing it may undertake the three preceeding activities, but no one of them, nor all of them combined would give us a definition of the university.

3. What, then, can be affirmed of a university? As the word implies there is a unity or oneness in any institution we are going to call a university. And it is reasonable to suppose that this "oneness" would extend through all of the above mentioned possible adjuncts to a university. If there is not some sort of unity, then it would also be reasonable to assume that the university should carefully re-examine itself to see if it is perhaps taking on functions that are not its business. This is particularly important in cases where there is not unlimited funding. If there is a unity then a university should discover this unity and keep it clearly in mind when it determines its future courses of action. If there is no unity, then the term "university" is misapplied and can only serve to confuse the public, the funding source, the institutional staff, and the students in trying to establish goals.

4. It is obvious that the next step in our pr cess of definition is to discover, if possible, that aspect, activity, or philosophy which does provide the unity in the multiplicity we call a "university." It would seem to me that that which distinguishes the university from all other institutions and must unite its internal diversities is "education." This is as far as most overly simplistic definitions of the university go, e.g. "A university is a center of learning," or "The primary function of the university is to educate in all of its activities," etc... One does not have to reflect a great deal at the University of Alaska, or any university, to realize that the idea of a "university education" means one thing to the faculty teaching in a university, another thing to the carpenter who is sending his son there, and yet something else to his son.

5. One must now consider the term "university education" to see if it can be defined in a way that might be acceptable to all those connected with the university and at the same time give us a clear idea of what it unifies and how it unifies the organism we call the university. Again, it would probably be easiest to determine what a "university education" is not:

   a. A university education is not a "high school education," or a "junior college education." These kinds of education may well be a prerequisite for a university education, but a university education is more than or other than these.

   b. If the university is not , is other than, or more than the three aspects discussed in paragraph 1; then a "university education" will be other than, more than simply the education that may take place in a "vocational institute," a "research institute," a "public utility-service," though a university education may include all or some of these.

   c. A university education is not a method or a technique of educating. This is an oft confused distinction. Neither the lecture nor the lab define a university education. They are tools, but a tool is not the thing upon which it is employed, nor the thing we seek to attain with it. I believe a university education might take place even with inadequate labs, and might not take place with superior ones.

   d. A university education is not a body of men and women. It is not a faculty body, a student body, a janitorial body, a research staff, nor even an administration. All of these, like lectures and labs, are involved in a university education, but they are not its definition. A university education could not exist without them, but their presence does not necessarily assure a university education.

   e. A university education is not a certain specified number of credits, nor a specific minimum grade point average. These may be indications that a university education is taking place, but they can be present when there is no university education, e.g. a student with 130 credits and a "2." may well leave an institution without a university education, even perhaps uneducated.

f. A university education is not a major nor a minor, nor an infinite combination of same. It may be related to course content, but it is not the course content. This is a common mistake made by departments and divisions in naming courses, and students in taking courses. For example, a "humanities requirement" won't give one a university education any more than a "physics requirement" will.

g. A university education is not the professor's salary, the student's tuition, the administrator's travel budget. It is not the university budget in whole or in part.

h. A university education is not the parking lots, paved or unpaved; it is not the library building, the books, the dorms, the student center, the quality of the meals in the food centers. It is not a bookstore, an audio-visual service, a museum, nor the cleanliness of each and all of these.

i. A university education is not the name of the institution, the prestige of its leading academicians, nor the quantity of publications they may produce.

Then what is it? All of the preceeding are relevant to a university education and their deficiencies can make it impossible for a university education to take place. But, the presence of all of these does not equal a university education. Nor do they even guarantee that one can "take place." It is important to again emphasize what I originally suggested, that it is a "university education" which unites all the activities of that institution we call the university. It is the "university education" which unites all these other aspects which make up a university, but which are not a university education.

Perhaps one way to now positively define a university education might be to try and decide what an individual possesses who has one. I have already listed many of the things one may acquire after a time spent at a university, e.g. grades, credits, diplomas, friends, sexual maturity, debts, a wife, the animosity or respect of the administration and faculty. These are not a university education.

An individual who possesses a "university education," as distinct from one who has graduated from a university, possesses two things (1) an attitude or perspective and (2) a store of knowledge, data, facts, etc. We tend to emphasize the latter and ignore the former. This is why so many universities, and the University of Alaska is no exception, may be "knowledge factories" but are woefully deficient in any broader framework of understanding for said "knowledge." Courses, tests, diplomas are geared to "fact acquisition" and not to that kind of introspection which provides a context for "thinking about" the skills one has acquired.

THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

ATTACHMENT C

OPERATING RESOURCES REQUIREMENT INSTRUCTION MODEL FOR ALL CAMPUSES (RRIM II)

Description & Procedural Guide

GENERAL METHOD:

Resource Requirements for operations are computed in terms of faculty positions by instructional program groups plus add-ons for departmental support services for each program group, with further add-ons for institutional support services.

The model is a procedural guide for generating and summarizing the funding needs in broad instructional program areas plus Library and Audio-Visual, Plant Maintenance and Operations, Student Services, Computer Services, and Administration and General Expense. A schematic presentation of the format of the components and their interrelations is attached, Attachment C1.

The process for calculating the funding for the program areas is as follows:

INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS:

Direct Instructional Resource Requirements

a) STUDENT UNITS (FTE) BY PROGRAMS:

The full-time-equivalent (FTE) student enrollment for each Instructional Program Grouping is estimated for the budget year. This is accomplished by listing the courses in each program grouping by level with the estimated total student contact hours involved (See Schedule S1). A full-time-equivalent (FTE) student for the Academic Course Group is defined as 400 contact hours or 30 credit hours. A full-time-equivalent (FTE) student for the Vocational Course Group is defined as 800 contact hours or 30 equivalent credit hours. These defined numbers of contact hours per FTE student are then used as divisors for arriving at the estimated number of FTE students by program grouping.

b) PROGRAM GROUPINGS:

The program groupings are a result of a combination of considerations; namely the learning delivery mode, costs and discipline relationships, with the most weighting given to learning delivery mode. These groupings have no relationship to present organization on any campus and are in no way intended to suggest organizational structure. Separate program groupings have been established for academic and vocational occupations categories. The program and course groupings for each of these categories are as follows:

Arts and Communications	Business & Commerce
Business, Computer Sc. & Math.	Data Processing
Engineering Sciences	Health Related
Health & Physical Education	Mechanical & Engineering
Humanities, Social Sc. & Education	Natural Science Technology
Physical & Life Sciences	Public and Community Service Related

Further detail of the above program groupings is outlined in Attachment C2.

c) DETERMINATION OF FACULTY NEEDED BY PROGRAM AREA:

The relationship of Students to Faculty is seen as a basic consideration to the learning situation in a resource requirement and allocation system. The relationship for this purpose is expressed in Program Student/Faculty Ratios.

1) Student/Faculty ratios are to be established for each of the instructional program groupings on Schedule S3. The planning of courses to be offered in the program groupings with the teaching faculty need is set forth in Schedule S1. The course planning for each program on Schedule S1, and the student/faculty ratio that results, is compared to the basic Student/Faculty Ratio standard established for that particular program grouping in Schedule S3. Weightings in Student/Faculty Ratios by program groupings are established or adjusted in the setting of an Effective Student/Faculty Ratio for each program for a given Resource Requirement Request. Target ratios will be established for future years. See forms S3t and S3at.

2) The Effective Student/Faculty Ratio for each program becomes the divisor used with the number of student FTE for the program (this is accomplished on Summary Form S for a campus) to give the number of FTE faculty needed to teach the learning units projected for the program. Academic and Vocational Occupations programs are dealt with on this basis, separately.

d) DETERMINATION OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME FACULTY:

The portion of full-time and part-time faculty for Academic and Vocational Occupational program faculty positions is established in the teaching faculty position planning on Schedule S2. This is reviewed and the number of full- and part-time faculty is determined by a review committee.

e) DETERMINATION OF TEACHING FACULTY SALARY AMOUNTS:

1) The number of full-time faculty multiplied by the average faculty salary for the program grouping (established by listing out current faculty salaries for the program in Schedule S2, plus new faculty proposed for the request year at current year rates); these salaries projected forward to year of the request with prescribed adjustments, are totaled and averaged. Faculty benefits are also computed at appropriate rates.

2) Same procedure followed f calculating part-time faculty salaries and benefits as full-time above on Schedule S2. Note: The established cr . hour rate for part-time faculty is multiplied by 24 credit hours for lower division level teaching, and by 18 credit hours for upper division and graduate level to establish the average part-time salary per FTE teaching faculty.

f) DETERMINATION OF PROGRAM SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

Each category of program support - (See Schedule S4)
Salaries: Secretarial and other
Expendables: travel and other
Equipment
Program Administration
will be established on any one or a combination of factors; namely, amount per student, amount pe faculty or percent of total teaching salaries for the program.

The Program (Direct) Support Requirements by program are totaled and a per FTE student and per FTE faculty unit cost and percentage of total teaching salaries comparison made. (Schedule S)

Indirect Institutional Support Resources

a) DETERMINATION OF LIBRARY AND MEDIA RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS:

Schedules A and A1 are used to establish the number of library units needed based on appropriate library standards. Schedule A1 follows the HEGIS (Federal) format for arriving at the present count of library units for each library in the University of Alaska System. Schedule A then shows the targets set for each library collection based on an appropriate standard.

Schedule A2 is used to compute the other library costs, including staff salary costs plus other operational costs. These requirements are incorporated on Schedule A and a total library requirement is summed.

b) DETERMINATION OF PHYSICAL PLANT REQUIREMENTS:

Schedule B establishes the unit costs for utilities, custodial, maintenance & operations, plant administration and other, per gross square feet of building on each campus. These unit costs are multiplied by the gross building square footage to arrive at total requirement for Plant Operations.

c) DETERMINATION OF STUDENT SERVICES REQUIREMENTS:

Schedule C is the basis for determining these requirements. The number of Personnel Services positions times an average salary plus an operational support factor establishes this requirement.

d) ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

Schedule D is the basis for determining these requirements. The number of administrative and business staff personnel is determined. This is multiplied by an average salary plus benefits. Salaries plus operational support and other expense factors result in a total resource requirement for this activity.

e) COMPUTER SERVICES REQUIREMENTS:

Schedule E is the basis for determining these requirements.

All Institutional Support Requirements are entered into Schedule S and totaled. The percent that the Indirect Requirements are of the Direct Requirements is calculated, as is the amount per Student FTE and per Faculty FTE.

OTHER SPECIAL SUPPORT:

Amounts for Departmental Research, activities relating to Instruction and Curriculum Development, are developed on a separate basis and added into the Institutional Support Requirements, on Schedule S. Justifications for these amounts are developed on separate supporting schedules.

The total Direct and the total Indirect requirements are combined to give a total of Resources Required for the functioning of all instructional programs within the campus unit.

An estimate of the income from fees is made on a supporting schedule and entered in the frame below the Total Resources Required on Form S, in order that an Appropriation Request Amount might be developed in the bottom frame on that form.

7.42

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

ISSUE PAPER ON OPERATING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
FOR INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

RRIM II

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS:

There is a need for a systematic approach in determining Instructional Resource Requirements and Resource Allocations by campus and by program grouping among the instruction units of the University of Alaska Statewide System. The beginning of the systematic approach was started with Resource Requirement Instruction Model (RRIM I). This was submitted in an Issue Paper to Alaska's Office of Budget & Management, June 1973, and was used by the University of Alaska for direct cost only, in the 1975 Operating Budget Request.

This Issue Paper now presents the next step and further development in a systematic method of determining and allocating instructional operating resources in a RRIM II (A full description of RRIM II is in Attachment C). RRIM is the product of much review of the practices of the other states in the use of Resource Requirement Formulas. RRIM II uses the same operational concepts and definitions as RRIM I in order that continuity in concepts and parameters might be maintained. RRIM II is a further refinement of RRIM I in that it develops resource requirements by instructional program groupings, and provides for an adjustable formula approach by program grouping by campus, with capability for adjustments due to "economies of scales" and other variables. Further, RRIM II envisions a multiple factor formula approach in determing and allocating resources for Indirect Instructional Resources - Library and Audio-Visual, Student Services, Physical Plant, Administration and General, and Computer Services. Also, RRIM II has been designed to be compatible with

NCHEMS Information Exchange and Reporting Procedures to permit comparisons with the cost data that is being generated by that program.

The RRIM II presentation in this paper deals with concepts and procedures in a "model" format. Actual formula "factors" for FY 76 and subsequent years are under development at present with the use of "simulation techniques" to determine validity of factors.

The components of the formula process which will be used with the "simulation" are:

1. Estimation of full-time equivalent students by program area
2. Use of student/faculty ratios
3. Use of average faculty salaries
4. calculation of percentage or unit factor for
    a) other personnel salary costs
    b) travel
    c) other supplies and expense
    d) equipment
    e) program administration
5. Development of separate formulas for
    a) Library and Media
    b) Plant Maintenance and Operations
    c) Student Services
    d) General Administration and Services
    e) Computer Services

These components will aggregate to the total budgetary needs of a campus entity.

The University plans to continue "follow-up" studies on RRIM II and the development of subsequent generations of this model. There seems to be no alternative to this plan since an intricate and ultimate system capable of reflecting the many complexities of a University operation is hardly attainable.

BACKGROUND:

This paper is presented as part of the ongoing effort to establish a systematic approach to the development and presentation of the University of Alaska budget request. The paper submitted in June 1973 outlined a systematic resource requirements process, which was called RRIM I. This paper continues the development of this model, building upon the experience gained, further developing cost funding procedures in program groupings and support activities. This expanded model has been "dubbed" RRIM II.

The prospect of increase in higher education enrollments and expansion in programs to serve a growing population in Alaska, will necessitate corresponding increase in State appropriation for programs in its University System. The many needs for funds and the increased need for accountability to the taxpayer in the years ahead, establish a need for a systematic and objective approach in determining and justifying operational resource requirements.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The problem to be dealt with in this paper is to survey the existing budget formula approaches used by the other states for justifying budget requests and for allocating funds for the operating expenses of State supported institutions, and from these systems to extract and develop an operating budget process (formula system) most suited to the University of Alaska. This implies a continuing search for and development of further adjustments and modifications in a formula system which would bring about an equitable and objective process for the request and allocation of resources among the programs and entities of the University of Alaska.

This paper will propose the procedures and methodology for an expanded formula system. It will not address itself to the formula factors at this time, these to be developed in the FY 76 budget request submittal.

OBJECTIVES TO BE OBTAINED:

The objectives of the study are these:

1. To develop a systematic basis - in essence a formula - for accurately determining operational resource needs for the programs on the various campuses of the University of Alaska system.
2. To develop a system of comparative analysis for instructional programs and organizational units, with consistent definitions, data and policies across instructional units within the University of Alaska System.
3. To determine at the earliest date the optimum procedures, parameters and formula factors, which best support the operating needs and funding guidelines for the planning and management of instructional programs.

ALTERNATIVES IN THE PROBLEM SOLUTION:

In developing an operational resource requirement system appropriate for all the instructional units of the University of Alaska System, the following alternatives present themselves:

1. Disregard any use of formulas and use add-on increments on an existing budget base, thus develop resource requirements on a non-systematic request basis; or,
2. Use a simplistic unit cost formula which allows a flat rate per unit for the combination of all programs; or,
3. Attempt a resource requirement procedure which involves a recognition of the basic structure of the learning process and develop a funding system that supports "learning".

In reviewing these alternatives, several documents were used, among which are:

"A Comparative Analysis of the Existing Budget Formulas Used for Justifying Budget Requests or Allocated Funds for Operating Expenses of State Supported Colleges and Universities", by Francis M. Gross; Dissertation Summary, Knoxville, Tennessee;*

"State Funding Formulae for Public 2-Year Colleges", by James L. Wattenbarger, Paul M. Starnes; Institute of Higher Education, University of Florida, Gainesville. October 1973

In addition to the above, numerous reports of the formula procedures used by other states; namely Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and Florida. The publications of NCHEMS and the Systems Development Laboratory of Toronto also served as basic documents to this investigation.

CONSTRAINTS OR LIMITATIONS TO PROBLEM SOLUTION:

The limitations to the study of the problem are those of time (limited staff with many other tasks), limited firsthand discussion and experience with the formula procedures used in the other states (literature is limited in this area). Also, a severe limitation and restriction to this analysis is the complexity of the undertaking, coupled with the lack of accurate available data.

DATA SOURCES:

The processes relating to a budget formula system have been investigated in the above mentioned references. The development of factors to be used in the formula for the FY 76 Budget Request will come from:

1. University of Alaska budget documents and financial statements;

*A synopsis of this study is included as Attachment A.

2. NCHEMS studies dealing with cost data and descriptive information gathered under its RRPM Model, as follows:

Pomona College	(October 1973)
University of North Colorado	(July 1973)
Central Washington State College	(Novembe 973)
Fullerton State University	(October 1972)
Triton College	(May 1973)

3. University of Alaska's developing Management Planning Information System.

We will continue to investigate parameter and budget factors developed in other states. To date, however, the most promising data for comparative purposes is that of the NCHEMS studies, as these data will be generally comparable with data generated by RRIM II.

ANALYSIS & EVALUATION OF DATA:

There are a variety of Resource Requirement formats used in other states. In the development of RRIM I and II, we have tried to follow funding classifications and terms that will allow comparison with NCHEMS cost studies, the State of Washington and other states, with which we might wish to make data comparisons.

The following budget areas have been recognized by many states and will be assumed as viable accounting groups for this study. These are:

1. Instructional Programs

   The costs here include teaching salaries directly related to the different instructional programs, the non-teaching salaries which include academic administration, secretarial, laboratory assistants; and non-salary instructional program expense,

including expendables (travel, supplies and other) and program equipment.

2. Departmental Research

This includes unsponsored research conducted by faculty members involved in the instructional program and/or the departmental level.

3. Organized Activities Related to Instruction

Includes expenditures for activities conducted in connection with instructional programs and/or departments for the primary purpose of providing experience or field training to students.

4. Instructional Support Services

a) General Administration and General Expenses.

Includes all expenditures for administrative offices and officers which serve the total institution, and other expenditures of general nature which are only indirectly related to instruction at the program or departmental level.

b) Student Services.

Includes expenditures for student counseling, orientation programs, placement and other student services.

c) Library and Audio-Visual Expenses.

Includes expenditures for central campus library and satellite libraries and consists of expenditures for books, periodicals, government documents, library media and audio-visual instructional materials, expenditures for salaries, and other operational expenses.

d) Computer Services.

Includes all expenditures for computer services for instructional, administrative support and research programs. This would include costs for computer hardware purchases and rentals, as well as staffing and other operating expenses.

e) Physical Plant Operations and Maintenance.

Includes all expenditures for building and grounds, including utilities, custodial, maintenance and repair, salaries, wages, supplies, materials and other expenses.

5. Organized Research

Includes expenditures for research projects which are organized, budgeted and financed separate from instructional departments. Resources required for these programs are not covered in this issue paper and are to be dealt with under a separate study.

6. Extension and Public Services

Includes expenditures for programs designed to serve special continuing program interests and the general public. These include correspondence, programs, adult education programs, public lectures, institutes, workshops, demonstration centers, special library and museum projects. Wherein the instructional portion of these programs can be integrated within the instruction programs dealt with under regular instruction, they will be so included and so noted. Only those programs oriented toward public service and delivered outside a scheduled class format, will be included in this category.

A general definition of terms useful in analysis and evaluation of Resource Requirement data can be found on pages 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the RRIM I Issue Paper, June 1973. (See Attachment B)

INTANGIBLE & TANGIBLE FACTORS

Education by its nature, primarily involves intangible factors. The output from instructional activities for the student relates to individual learning, involving career/professional preparation, personal development and social benefits as final products, all of which are intangible in nature. These are in need of resolution and agreed-upon measures which NCHEMS and other study groups are attempting to undertake. There are, of course, some tangible factors, such as certificates, degrees, job placement, job remuneration, etc., which accrues to the student through education.

There are other factors which relate to the institution. These are also of intangible and tangible nature. On the intangible side, and perhaps most significant is the quality of the learning environment, created in the institutional setting for the nourishment of the institution's primary goals. The enrichment of the learning situation, created in the institutional setting, is of great significance to the total learning process for the student, as well as for the faculty. Tangible factors involved in the institution's development include, for example, its facilities, the number and credentials of its faculty, and the size of its operating resources.

There are also factors relating to the faculty, both intangible and tangible, which relate to the attitudes, intellectual achievement and emotional maturity and enthusiasm of the faculty and staff in developing the Institutional learning climate and in advancing the goals of the institution.

Any resource requirement and allocation system must be directed by the prospect of development in these tangible and intangible factors which advance the goals and objectives of the entire enterprise.

ASSUMPTIONS:

The underlying assumption relating to a resource requirement system is that an adequate level of funding, if properly administered, will develop an acceptable level of quality of instruction that exceeds in benefit the value of the dollar input and that, when the funding adequacy level is adjusted for different program and volume considerations, these adjustments can and will meet these standards of quality.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The description and instructions for use of Resource Requirement Instruction Model (RRIM II) are attached and constitute the basic process which the University of Alaska proposes to use in developing its FY 76 budget submittal. RRIM II represents a second generation development of RRIM I, which was used in the FY 75 budget request. The basic format and process between the two generations of RRIM are similar. RRIM II initiates resource requirements by six academic program areas and six vocational occupations areas, in contrast to RRIM I, which dealt with the aggregate instructional program costing by total campus. RRIM II also deals with the process for resource requirements for the institutional support programs, which was not implemented in RRIM I. RRIM II provides, as did RRIM I, for program development, resource requirements and core staffing considerations for small community colleges. RRIM II provides for departmental research and activities related to instruction. Neither model deals with organized research. Description & Procedural Guide for RRIM II is Attachment C.

This Issue paper deals with the structure and process for using formula factors, but does not deal with formula factors per se. These will be developed in connection with the FY 76 budget request and will undergo continuous study and revision as subsequent budget requests are developed.

Attachment A

SYNOPSIS OF FRANCIS M. GROSS STUDY OF USE OF FORMULAS

An overview of the "state of the art" of budget formulas can be presented by a synopsis of Section III, Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations of Francis M. Gross' Dissertation summary.

1. Budget formulas are used in 25 states.
2. Formulas are used for developing or justifying operating budget requests.
3. Zero-based budgeting (the operating budget is developed anew each year) works the best with a formula approach.
4. A budget formula consists of several components or separate formulas.
5. The formula components used two approaches in the calculations. An all-inclusive approach where the total amount for a functional area was determined through one calculation or an itemized approach where the results were the sum of several calculations.
6. Many budget formulas differentiate among academic areas and instructional levels.
7. A majority of formula-states use budget formulas that differentiate among types of institutions.
8. There are three basic computational methods used in the formula calculations. They are a) a rate per base factor unit; b) a percentage of base factor; and c) a base factor-position ratio with salary rates. Base factors are items such as: FTE enrollment, total Instructional budget, student credit hours, FTE faculty, Academic salaries, etc.

The use of formula funding is viewed to have both advantages and disadvantages. The advantages appear to be:

1. A formula process can provide guidelines and measures for budget preparation.
2. Most functional areas of operations can be included in the calculations.
3. An objective means for allocating funds may reduce open competition for funds among institutions.
4. There is the potential of assuring a base appropriation assuming the legislature accepts the formula and base factors.
5. A formula provides a reasonably simple and understandable basis for deciding upon and presenting the financial requirements of the state institutions.
6. A budget formula represents a compromise between state control over line-item budgeting and institutional fiscal autonomy.

The disadvantages can be listed as:

1. A formula can not predict or judge community needs.
2. The process can not define policy though it may help identify areas in need of policy statements.
3. Formulas do not recognize or evaluate quality education.
4. The formula may have a great leveling effect upon quality. While it may raise low-quality programs, it may do so at the expense of the higher-quality programs.
5. The budget formula may perpetuate all ready inadequate appropriation levels.
6. The formula process may entice the institutions to attempt to increase enrollments in specific categories or otherwise manipulate data to maximize income.

Dr. Gross developed performance criteria to apply to the evaluation of a budget formula. His criteria are:

1. Clear and comprehensible by straightforward and simple application of base and formula factors.
2. Flexible by provisions for modified treatment or supplemented by special requests and that the formulas be reviewed and/or modified annually.
3. The formulas are not to be used for detailed budgetary control.
4. There is recognition of diverse financial needs.
5. Similar programs and similar institutions are treated equitably.
6. The process should be broad based and addressed to total operating needs of the institutions.
7. There should be provisions for recognizing varying instructional costs.
8. A budget formula be considered objective since it is based upon quantitive data.

We believe that the resource requirement model that is being developed can meet these criteria.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS ALASKA 99701

BOX 95151

May 7, 1975

The Honorable George H. Hohman
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V, State Capitol Bldg.
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Hohman:

Attached is a report recently done by David Hendrickson, local government coordinator for Cooperative Extension Service. I wrote to you in late March about this program and the services we provide to rural Alaskans establishing second class cities.

The report enclosed is a synopsis of the local government program from 1969 to 1975. I would like to bring your attention to the focus and results of this program.

Sincerely,

James W. Matthews

James W. Matthews
Director

JWM/ba

Enclosure

cc: David Hendrickson
Dr. Don M. Dafoe, Executive Vice President, U of A

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
University of Alaska
April 1975

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM
1969 - 1975

The Local Government Program was started in 1969 under Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska. The program has been primarily funded from Title I Federal funds of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

The primary mission and thrust of the program has been an educational one, directed to elected and appointed officials of communities that have, or are in the process of incorporating as cities under State law. Under the repealed law, Title 29, Municipal Corporations, the programming was mainly directed to fourth class city officials. The seventh legislature repealed third and fourth class cities and came up with first and second class cities. All former fourth class cities became second class cities under the new law. The program now has been primarily directed to officials of second class cities. The contents of programming has been as follows:

(1) Transitions
(2) Incorporation
(3) Ordinances
(4) City Council
(5) Annual Reports
(6) Taxes
(7) Mayor and City Manager
(8) Elections
(9) Appointed City Officers
(10) Recall
(11) Powers
(12) Initiative and Referendum
(13) State Revenue Sharing

At the time the program started in 1969 we had about 50 fourth class cities. Since then forty-five new municipalities have incorporated as second class cities, bringing the total of such cities to 95 in five years. More communities are expected to incorporate as second class cities due to the requirement of the Land Claims Act. Secondly, the State law requires 400 permanent residents and educational responsibilities in first class cities. Most of our rural communities have a population of less than 400. Whether they incorporate to satisfy and meet the requirements of the Land Clains Act or to have more local control within the proposed municipality, they will have to incorporate as second class cities.

Thus, due to emerging new second class cities and the continual turnover in election years, educational efforts directed to local government officials will be needed, and are needed. Meeting the challenge and filling the need is going to require expanded efforts across the State.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. James W. Matthews, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska.

In meeting part of the educational needs of local government officials, a publication, "What's a Second Class City" has been written, published and sent to all second class cities across the State. The contents of the publication were taken out of Alaska Statutes, Title 29, Municipal Government, and rewritten on the level of laymen's language, focused mainly to our rural elected officials.

In addition to the publication, a monthly newsletter - Local Government Hi-lites - is published and seven copies are sent to all second class cities across the State. The contents of the newsletter center on subjects relative to second class city municipal government and related matters. In addition to the two publications, a film was made entitled "It's Your Council". This was filmed at Bethel, and focuses on adopting ordinances under State law, using established procedures in any meeting, regardless of location.

Since the program started in 1969 the following villages and incorporated communities have participated in local government training workshops, usually with two representatives from each community.

Because of limited financial resources we were not able to include Bristol Bay and Southeastern regions.

1969

*Site of Workshop

Grayling *	Emmonak *	Nunapitchuk *	Kipnuk *
Anvik	Sheldon Point	Atmautluak	Kongiganak
Shageluk	Kotlik	Kasigluk	Kwigillingok
Holy Cross	Fortuna Ledge		Chefornak
Aniak	Alakanuk		
Russian Mission			
Napakiak *	Bethel *		
Oscarville	Kwethluk		
Napaskiak	Akiachak		
	Akiak		
	Eek		
	Tuntutuliak		
	Tuluksak		

1970

*Site of Workshop

Tuntutuliak	Holy Cross	Nunapitchuk	Galena *
Bethel *	Hooper Bay	Quinhagak	Koyukuk
Chefornak	Kwigillingok	Toksook Bay	Hughes
Eek	Kongiganak	Kalskag	Huslia
Emmonak	Kasigluk	Aniak	Nulato
Grayling	Mekoryuk		
Goodnews Bay	Newtok		

1970

*Site of area-wide Workshop

McGrath *	Unalakleet *	Golovin*	Kotzebue *	Kotzebue *
Nikolai	Shaktoolik	Elim	Deering	Kivalina
	Stebbins	Koyuk	Buckland	Shungnak
	St. Michael	White Mount'n	Selawik	Kiana
		Brevig Mission	Point Hope	Noatak
			Shishmaref	Kobuk
			Noatak	Ambler

1971

Individual Community Visits

Delta Junction	Mountain Village	Toksook Bay
Dot Lake	Emmonak	Mekoryuk
Tanacross	Tanacross	Toksook Bay
Tanana	Copper Center	Napakiak
Marshal	Napaskiak	Akolmiut
Anvik	Mentasta	Napaskiak
Holy Cross	Fortuna Ledge	Goodnews Bay
Russian Mission	Shageluk	Mt. Village (requected 2nd visit)
Aniak	Napakiak	Pilot Station
Kotlik	Anvik	

1972

Individual Community Visits

Nome	Kotlik	Pilot Station
Hooper Bay	Sheldon Point	Napakiak
Napakiak	Sheldon Point	Mekoryuk
Shageluk	Mtn. Village	Aniak
Port Heiden	Egegik	Dillingham
Aleknagik	New Stuyahok	Delta Junction
Kotzebue	Anderson	

1973

Individual Community Visits

Mekoryuk	Huslia	Aniak
Delta Junction	Delta Junction (Borough hearing)	

1974

*Site of area-wide workshop

**Individual Visits

Kodiak *	Port Lions	Akhiok	Bethel *	Newtok
Old Harbor	Egegik		Mekoryuk	Chevak
Larsen Bay	Akutan		Fortuna Ledge	Akolmiut
Chignik	Ouzinkie		Kwethluk	Kalskag
Minto **	Barrow **		Pilot Station	Kotlik
Delta Junction **	Nome **		Emmonak	Akiak
Mekoryuk **			Red Devil	Russian Mission
			Atmautluak	Akiachak
			Napakiak	Tuluksak
			Goodnews Bay	Platinum
			Hooper Bay	Scammon Bay
			Napaskiak	Kipnuk
			Quinhagak	Eek

1975

*Site of area-wide Workshop

Nome *	Koyuk	Noatak	Golovin	Kivalina
Unalakleet	White Mtn.	Kobuk	St. Michael	
Elim	Bethel	Shungnak	Deering	
Stebbins	Kotzebue	Kiana	Buckland	
Shaktoolik	Selawik	Noorvik	Shishmaref	

Report by David Hendrickson
Coordinator - Local Government Program

School Financing Study 1.02

(907) 479-7143

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

April 1, 1975

Senator George Hohman
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Hohman:

A proposed Operating Budget Request for the Alaska School Finance Study is attached for your information. The first six pages of the document are the same as those sent to you earlier by Dr. Darnell, except that reference has been added to explain the introduction of bills proposing a legislative appropriation in support of this study. The second portion of this document (pages 7 through 16) present the request for State appropriations on regular State Budget Request forms. This budget detail is presented for Fiscal Year '76 and for Fiscal Year '77.

Please let me know if additional information is needed. We would be happy to explain the study to members of your committee.

Thank you for your interest and support.

Sincerely,

E. Dean Coon

E. DEAN COON
Assistant Director
Center for Northern Educational Research

EDC/hg

Encl.

c.c.: Marshall Lind

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

TO: Sue Green, Special Assistant
Office of the Governor

DATE: April 3, 1975

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Judy Crondahl, Budget Analyst
Division of Budget and Management
Department of Administration

SUBJECT: FY 76 Governor's Budget
University of Alaska

In line with our March 27 meeting, let me clarify some points on the rationale and methodology of the formula basis for the University's FY 76 budget.

For several years we have been heading toward a formula approach with the University system. There have been two issue analyses plus the stated intent of the 1974 Legislature Free Conference Committee on the budget. Until the FY 76 budget, all efforts have been in the direction of using a model -- that is showing the relationships between funding and SCH (student credit hours) without any attempt to make funding fit any pre-determined level per SCH. RRIM (Resource Requirement Instructional Model) worksheets were not included with the University's FY 76 budget submission, although they had been in the FY 75 budget submission. For this reason, until rather late in the process, I did not have adequate information on numbers of FTE (full time equivalent) instructional positions, or University productivity projections. In fact, as I have only recently discovered, the University apparently has two different levels of productivity projections. The first is shown in column 3 below and was given to me on December 3 by Don Moyer, Director of Institutional Studies, in response to my request for the levels they had used in the RRIM. The second is shown in column 4 and the source for that is information compiled by Moyer on the Budget and Management formula worksheet. Column 5 shows the productivity levels used in the Governor's budget. With only two exceptions they are the same as the FY 75 Working Budget. The two exceptions are Fairbanks which expects a slight increase in enrollment with no increase in instructors and Ketchikan which is experiencing a decrease in student credit hours with a less-than-corresponding decrease in FTE instructors.

	FY 75			FY 76	
	UA Request	Working Budget	RRIM	UA Request B&M Worksheet	Governor's Budget
Fairbanks	424	338	424	340	341
Juneau Campus	356	333	322	322	333
Ketchikan	359	291	300	176	250*
Sitka	300	290	265	293	290
Anchorage	511	511	456	458	511
Kenai	360	222	300	252	222
Kodiak	360	286	300	275	286
Mat-Su	270	271	265	242	271
Kuskokwim	300	371	300	318	371

* Due to decrease in total Student Credit Hours

The basis for my recommendations on the University's budget was that because productivity levels in the University system are low when compared to almost any standard, and because costs per full-time equivalent student are the highest in the country; insofar as possible, productivity levels should not be reduced in the FY 76 budget. On the other hand, balancing out inequities (raising some, lowering others) could cause unforseen problems. For FY 76 I felt it would cause fewer problems and disruptions within the University system to simply establish a basis for increases from FY 75 based on increases in student credit hours, without making changes in current productivity levels. Since it is based on the FY 75 working budget it is based on the University's judgment of best allocation of resources for FY 75.

Clearly there exists the problem that current inequities are being continued. However, as a basis for arriving at a total figure for the University budget, I believe it has been a very useful method. It has been a big step forward in the process of tying the budget to some type of output. Additional progress can be made in FY 77 to arrive at standards which can be applied uniformly, taking into account conditions which may be unique to certain campuses. Unless the Legislature becomes impatient with the pace that formula budgeting is being applied, the University will have the opportunity to initiate change in the next year. If they fail to do so, the ball will again fall, by default, into the lap of the State Administration.

Some of the areas which must be considered, as we attempt to correct present inequities are as follows:

1. Level of Student Credit Hour productivity

2. Percentages of full time to credit hour instructors

3. Ratio of support costs (other instructional costs, administrative, libraries, physical plant, etc) to instructional salaries

4. Present levels of basic library resources

5. Fixed costs unrelated to student credit hour levels -- such as physical plant requirements.

All of the above are variables which, by themselves, can affect funding requirements. Additionally, some of them are inter-related so that changes in one will affect the others. As the system was used in the Governor's budget, student credit hour productivity is the single most influential determinant of funding level. It influences not only total number of instructors but also level of support costs which are a percentage of instructional costs. Another strong determinant is the ratio of credit hour (part-time) instructors to full-time instructors. Since salaries for full time instructors can range as high as twice that of part-time instructors, a high ratio of full-time instructors will amount in a higher expenditure for instructional salaries.

The ratio of support costs to instructional salaries also varies from one campus to another. Existing variations range from total budgets of 186% of instructional salaries at Kenai to 345% of instructional salaries at Fairbanks. There can be several reasons for this: fixed costs on physical facilities; area cost of living differences which, until the recent negotiated salary increases, were not completely reflected in instructional salaries; services included in budgets at main campuses, such as student services, safety and security and also basic inequities in funding which have continued through the formative years of the University system.

In summary, I would like to make two facts clear:

1. Yes, there were inequities in previous University budgeting processes.

2. No, formula budgeting is not a panacea will can or will solve all inequities. However, formula budgeting does help to reduce some inequities and draws attention to others, thereby creating incentives for eliminating them.

cc: Andrew S. Warwick, Commissioner
Department of Administration

V. Kent Dawson, Directer
Division of Budget and Management

JC/lw

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

TO: Rich Guthrie, Fiscal Analyst
Legislative Finance

DATE: April 7, 1975

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Judy Crondahl, Budget Analyst
Division of Budget and Management
Department of Administration

SUBJECT: FY 76 Budget/Community Colleges

The information shown in the "Legislative Appropriation" columns on the attached has been provided at the request of Eric Eckholm, Legislative Assistant to Senator Hohman. His request was to compute FY 76 Community College budgets on the basis of the productivity levels as established in the RRIM (Resource Requirements Instructional Model) by the University. The differences in productivity are as follows:

	Governor's Budget	RRIM*
Ketchikan	250	300
Sitka	290	265
Kenai	222	300
Kodiak	286	300
Mat-Su	271	265
Kuskokwin	371	300

Variations from the standard computation have been footnoted. The most prevalent of these is that Physical Plant has not been cut from the level of the Governor's budget since many of these community colleges will have new buildings to maintain in FY 76.

I am pleased to know that a formula approach is receiving the serious consideration of the Legislature. Because it is new to the State of Alaska's budgeting process, it is still in need of many refinements, but these can come only as the approach is used and methods to include refinements become apparent. Not only now, but during the interim, formula budgeting needs to be analyzed and refined by all concerned. The Legislature, the State Administration, and all levels of the University System must work together on this issue.

The attached information is provided in response to a legislative request. It does not reflect any change in the Governor's budget request.

cc: Sue Greene, Special Assistant
Office of the Governor

V. Kent Dawson, Director
Division of Budget and Management

* Shown in "Legislative Appropriation" column attached.

	SCH	÷ PROD.	= FTE Teach.		%		Average Salary & Benefits	= Total Teach.	
FY 75 Working Budget	3,288 (1)	291	11.3	Reg. Rate	71%	8.0	18,649 (3)	149.2	
				Cr. Hr. Rate	29%	3.3	6,895 (4)	22.8	172.0
FY 75 Maintenance	2,651 (2)	291	9.1	Reg. Rate	71%	6.5	18,929 (5)	123.0	
				Cr. Hr. Rate	29%	2.6	6,949 (5)	18.2	141.2
FY 76 Governor's Budget	2,651	250	10.6	Reg. Rate	71%	7.5	18,929	142.0	
				Cr. Hr. Rate	29%	3.1	6,968	21.7	163.7
FY 76 Legislative Appropriation	2651	300	8.8	Reg. Rate	71%	6.2	15,929	117.4	
				Cr. Hr. Rate	29%	2.6	6,949	18.2	135.6

	FY 75 Working Budget		FY 76 Maintenance		FY 76 University Request		FY 76 Governor's Budget		FY 76 Legislative Approp'n		+ (−) UA Request	
											Governor	Legislature
Teach. Salaries	% of Salaries	172.0	% of Salaries	141.2	% of Salaries	196.0	% of Salaries	163.7	% of Salaries	135.6		
Other Req.	16%	27.3			31%	61.7	21%	33.8	21%	25.0		
Total Inst(6)		199.3				257.7		197.5		163.6	(60.2)	⟨94.1⟩
Admin.	26%	61.9			35%	68.2	37%	61.3	37%	50.8	(6.9)	⟨17.4⟩
Student Serv.												
Public Serv.												
Library	20%	33.8			22%	43.2	21%	34.0	21%	28.2	(9.2)	⟨15.0⟩
Physical Plnt	25%	42.7			26%	50.0	30%	49.0 (7)	36%	49.0 (7)	(1.0)	⟨1.0⟩
Total	196	337.7			214	419.1	209	341.8	215	291.6	( )	⟨127.5⟩

1. FCC: 2220 SCH plus 1068 SCHE Voc. Ed.
2. UA maintenance estimate: 1530 SCH plus 1121 SCHE Voc. Ed.
3. Reference memo to Bgt. & Mgmt. from UA Office of Budget Director, 1-7-75
4. UA RRIM
5. FY 75 plus 1-1/2% maintenance
6. Includes Instruction & Voc. Ed. Does not include Learning Ctr.
7. Allows 15% for new facility

BRU KETCHIKAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE BRU CODE 45-12-1-08-00-00 REVISED 1-29-75

7 EXPLANATION

1315

Explanation

	SCH	÷ PROD.	= FTE Teach.				Average Salary & Benefits	= Total Teacher Salaries	
FY 75 Working Budget	1,828 (1)	290	6.3	Reg. Rate	65%	4.1	16,269 (2)	66.7	87.7
				Cr. Hr. Rate	35%	2.2	9,546 (2)	21.0	
FY 76 Maintenance	2.073 (3)	290	7.1	Reg. Rate	65%	4.6	16,513 (4)	75.9	100.2
				Cr. Hr. Rate	35%	2.5	9,546 (4)	24.3	
FY 76 University Budget				Reg. Rate					
				Cr. Hr. Rate					
FY 76 Legislative Appropriation	2073	265	7.8	Reg. Rate	65%	5.1	16,513	84.2	110.4
				Cr. Hr. Rate	35%	2.7	9,546	26.2	

	FY 75 Working Budget		FY 76 Maintenance		FY 76 University Request		FY 76 Governor's Budget		FY 76 Legislative Approp'n		+ (-) Diff Request	
											Governor	Legislature
Teacher Salaries	% of Salaries	87.7	% of Salaries	100.2	% of Salaries	103.4	% of Salaries	100.2	% of Salaries	110.4		
Other Req.	17%	15.1	22%	21.7	34%	35.5	19%	19.4	22%	23.9		
Total Inst.		102.8		121.9		138.9		119.6		134.3	(19.3)	(4.6)
Admin.	129%	113.5	134%	134.4	116%	119.7	119%	119.7 (5)	105%	119.7 (7)	-0-	-0-
Student Serv.												
Public Serv.												
Library	16%	13.7	17%	16.7	15%	15.5	17%	16.7	42%	46.8 (7)	1.2	31.3
Physical Plnt	16%	14.0	17%	16.7	41%	42.1	25%	25.1 (6)	23%	25.1 (8)	(17.0)	(17.0)
Total	278%	244.0	289%	289.7	306%	316.2	281%	281.1	295%	325.9	(35.1)	9.7

1. FCC: 1340 SCH plus 488 SCHE Vocational Education
2. UA RRIM
3. 1585 SCH plus 488 SCHE Vocational Education
4. FY 75 plus 1-1/2% merit increase
5. University request
6. Regular increases plus 50% for new facility
7. 28.4 Admin allotment allocated to library
8. Regular Increases plus 36% for new facility

SITKA COMMUNITY COLLEGE BRU CODE 45-12-1-09-00-00 REVISED 1-29-75

7 EXPLANATION

01429

Explanation

	SCH	÷ PROD.	= FTE Teach.
FY 75 Working Budget	4,080	22[illegible]	18.4
FY 76 Maintenance	4,760	222	21.4
FY 76 Governor's Budget			
FY 76 Legislative Appropriation	4760	300	15.9

	%	x	Average Salary & Benefits	= Total Teach. Salaries	
Reg. Rate	47%	8.6	15,717 (1)	[illegible]	
Cr. Hr. Rate	53%	9.8	8,426 (2)	82.6	243.6
Reg. Rate	47%	10.1	18,0[illegible] (3)	191.0	
Cr. Hr. Rate	53%	11.3	8,552 (3)	[illegible]	288.5
Reg. Rate					
Cr. Hr. Rate					288.5
Reg. Rate	47%	7.5	18,998	142.5	
Cr. Hr. Rate	53%	7.4	8,552	171.8	214.3

	FY 75 Working Budget		FY 76 Maintenance		FY 76 University Request		FY 76 (5) Governor's Budget		FY 76 Legislative Approp'n		+ (-) Maint. Request	
											Governor	Legislature
Teacher Salaries	% of Salaries	243.6	% of Salaries	288.5	% of Salaries	256.5	% of Salaries	288.5	% of Salaries	214.3		
Other Req.	10%	25.2	14%	41.5	30%	76.4	14%	41.5	14%	30.9		
Total Inst.(4)		268.8		330.0		332.9		330.0		245.2	(2.0)	(87.7)
Admin.	35%	84.8	36%	105.0	41%	104.0	36%	104.0 (6)	36%	78.0	-0-	(26.0)
Student Serv.												
Public Serv.												
Library	14%	33.5	15%	42.0	15%	37.2	15%	42.0	15%	31.2	4.8	(6.0)
Physical Plnt	17%	42.5	18%	51.0	33%	84.6	21%	61.2 (7)	29%	61.2 (8)	(23.4)	(23.4)
Total	176%	429.6	183%	528.0	218%	558.7	186%	537.2	194%	415.6	(21.6)	(143.1)

1. Reference memo to Bgt. & Mgmt. from UA Office of Budget Director, 1-7-75
2. From UA RRIM
3. Includes 1-1/2% merit increase
4. Includes Instruction, Voc. Ed. & non-credit instruction
5. Increases proportional to teachers' salaries plus overall 4%
6. University Request
7. Regular increases plus 20% for Phase III
8. FY 75 plus 40% - 20% inflation & Phase II

KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE BRU CODE 45-12-1-12-00-00 REVISED 1-22-75

Explanation

	SCH	÷	PROD.	=	FTE Teach.		%	=	Average Salary & Benefits	=	Total Teacher Salaries	
FY 75 Working Budget	2,760 (4)		271		10.2	Reg. Rate	13%	1.3	16,951 (1)		[illegible]	
						Cr. Hr. Rate	87%	8.9	8,360 (2)		74.5	96.5
FY 76 Maintenance	3,400 (5)		271		12.5	Reg. Rate	13%	1.6	17,205 (3)		27.5	
						Cr. Hr. Rate	87%	11.9	8,445 (3)		92.6	120.1
FY 76 Governor's Budget						Reg. Rate						
						Cr. Hr. Rate						
FY 76 Legislative Appropriation	3400		265		12.8	Reg. Rate	13%	1.7	17,205		29.2	
						Cr. Hr. Rate	87%	11.1	8,445		94.3	123.5

	FY 75 Working Budget		FY 76 Maintenance		FY 75 University Request		FY 76 Governor's Budget		FY 76 Legislative Approp'n		+(−)UA Request	
											Governor	Legislature
Teacher Salaries	% of Salaries	96.5	% of Salaries	120.1	% of Salaries	162.7	% of Salaries	120.1	% of Salaries	123.5		
Other Req.	34%	32.6	39%	47.3	28%	[illegible].5	28%	47.3	39%	48.6		
Total Inst.		129.1		167.4		208.2		167.4		172.1	(40.8)	(36.1)
Admin.	70%	67.5	73%	87.4	68%	111.4	73%	87.4	73%	59.9	(24.0)	(21.5)
Student Serv.												
Public Serv.												
Library	32%	30.8	33%	40.0	23%	37.3	33%	40.0	33%	41.1	2.7	3.8
Physical Plnt	32%	30.7	33%	40.0	32%	52.5	40%	48.0 (6)	39%	48.0 (7)	(4.5)	(4.5)
Total	257%	258.1	279%	334.8	252%	409.4	285%	342.8	284%	357.1	(66.6)	(58.3)

1. Reference memo to Bgt. & Mgmt. from UA Office of Budget Director, 1-7-75
2. UA RRIM
3. FY 75 plus 1-1/2% merit increase
4. FCC: 1960 plus 800 Vocational Education
5. Includes 1200 Vocational Education
6. Regular increases plus 20% for new facility
7. Regular increase plus 17% for new facility

RU MAT-SU COMMUNITY COLLEGE BRU CODE 45-12-1-13-00-00 REVISED 1-28-75

7 EXPLANATION

92173

Explanation

	SCH	÷ PROD.	= FTE Teach.		%	#	Average Salary & Benefits	= Total Teacher Salaries	
FY 75 Working Budget	3,950	286	13.8	Reg. Rate	34%	4.7	21,152 (1)	99.2	
				Cr. Hr. Rate	66%	9.1	9,371 (2)	85.3	184.7
FY 76 Maintenance	4,800	286	16.8	Reg. Rate	34%	5.7	21,469 (3)	122.1	
				Cr. Hr. Rate	66%	11.1	9,512 (3)	105.6	227.0
FY 76 Governor's Budget				Reg. Rate					
				Cr. Hr. Rate					228.0
FY 76 Legislative Appropriation	4800	300	16.0	Reg. Rate	34%	5.4	21,469	115.9	
				Cr. Hr. Rate	66%	10.6	9,512	100.8	216.7

	FY 75 Working Budget		FY 76 Maintenance		FY 76 University Request		FY 76 Governor's Budget		FY 76 Legislative Approp'n		+(-)UA Request	
											Governor	Legislature
Teacher Salaries	% of Salaries	184.7	% of Salaries	228.0	% of Salaries	226.3	% of Salaries	228.0	% of Salaries	216.7		
Other Req.	9%	16.6	13%	30.5	30%	66.8	14%	31.7 (4)	16%	34.2		
Total Inst.		201.3		258.5		293.1		259.7		250.9	(33.8)	(42.2)
Admin.	42%	77.7	44%	99.6	40%	89.4	39%	89.4 (4)	41%	89.4 (6)	-0-	-0-
Stude Serv.												
Public Serv.												
Library	22%	40.2	23%	52.2	21%	46.4	23%	52.2	23%	49.6	5.8	3.2
Physical Plnt	29%	53.8	30%	68.8	37%	82.9	36%	82.6 (5)	35%	82.6 (7)	(.3)	(.3)
Total	202%	373.0	210%	479.1	226%	511.8	212%	483.9	218%	472.5	(27.9)	(39.3)

1. Reference memo to Bgt. & Mgmt. form UA Office of Budget Director, 1-7-75
2. UA RRIM
3. FY 75 plus 1-1/2% merit increases
4. 1.2 of Admin allotment added to instruction
5. Regular increases plus 20% for Phase III
6. 5.3 of Admin added to Instruction
7. Regular increases plus 26% for phase III

BRU KODIAK COMMUNITY COLLEGE BIU CODE 45-12-1-10-00 REVISED 1-28-75

7 EXPLANATION

C2236

Explanation

	SCH	÷ PROD.	= FTE Teach.		%	÷	Average Salary & Benefits	= Total Teacher Salaries	
FY 75 Working Budget	3,900 (1)	371	10.5	Reg. Rate	63%	6.6	19,203 (3)	127.0	
				Cr. Hr. Rate	37%	3.9	9,817 (4)	32.8	159.7
FY 76 Maintenance	5,980 (2)	371	16.1	Reg. Rate	63%	10.1	19,203 (5)	194.0	
				Cr. Hr. Rate	37%	6.0	9,817 (5)	58.9	252.9
FY 76 Governor's Budget				Reg. Rate					
				Cr. Hr. Rate					
FY 76 Legislative Appropriation	5980	300	19.9	Reg. Rate	63%	12.5	19.203	240.0	
				Cr. Hr. Rate	37%	7.4	9.817	72.6	312.6

	FY 75 Working Budget		FY 76 Maintenance		FY 76 University Request		FY 76 Governor's Budget		FY 76 Legislative Approp'n		+ (-) UA Request	
											Governor	Legislature
Teacher Salaries	% of Salaries	158.7	% of Salaries	252.9	% of Salaries	290.7	% of Salaries	252.9	% of Salaries	312.6		
Other Req.	40%	63.9	46%	115.3	40%	116.3	58%	115.3	46%	142.5		
Total Inst.(6)		222.6		368.2		407.0		368.2		455.1	(38.8)	48.1
Admin.	55%	87.3	57%	144.7	39%	114.3	45%	114.3 (7)	37%	114.3 (8)	-0-	-0-
Student Serv.												
Public Serv.												
Library	7%	10.7	7%	18.4	17%	48.0	10%	48.8 (7)	25%	87.3 (3)	.8	39.3
Physical Plnt	9%	13.8	9%	23.7	11%	31.0	9%	23.7	9%	29.3	(7.3)	(1.7)
Total	211%	334.4	219%	555.0	207%	600.3	219%	555.0	219%	686.0	(45.3)	85.7

1. FCC estimate plus 600 SCHE non-credit
2. UA estimate 5,030 plus 950 SCHE non-credit
3. Refernce memo to Bgt. & Mgmt. from UA Office of Budget Director, 1-7-75
4. UA RRIM
5. FY 75 plus 1-1/2% merit increase
6. Includes Instruction & Vocational Education
7. 30.4 from Admin added to Library
8. 64.5 " " " " "

BRU KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE BRU CODE 45-12-1-15-00-00 REVISED 1-28-75

7 EXPLANATION

02294

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

April 11, 1975

Ms. Danny Bowman
Senate State Affairs
1st Floor-Old Library
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Danny:

Kotzebue Extension Center Priorities for 1975-76.

Funding for:

1-Coordinator
2-Full time Instructors

(One should be in office or Business Administration and one in English/Speech)

1-Full time Secretary
1-Half time Custodian

Travel money and per diem for one Instructor to make five trips per semester to two villages (same trip) for three days each trip.

Travel 5 X $200.00	=	$1,000.00
Per diem 5X3X $25	=	375.00
Per Semester		$1,375.00
For year (2X $1375	=	$2,750.00

Sincerely,

Brad Wilson

Brad Wilson
Coordinator, Kotzebue Extension Center
University of Alaska
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752.

BW:elc

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1976 APR 30 PM 8 42

#

12076 POM FAIRBANKS ALASKA 15 04-30 355P AST

PMSSEN FRANK FERGUSON

JUN 5761

STRONGLY URGE YOU TO FINANCIALY SUPPORT COLLEGE

OF NURSING TRANSFER TO UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA IMMEDIATELY

LORNA NELSON SR BOX 50505 FAIRBANKS ALASKA 99701

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

#

12090 NL FAIRBANKS ALAKA 50 04-30 400P AST

PMS FRANK FERGUSON

JUN 5770

URGE ABSORBING COLLEGE OF NURSING INTO UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM IMMEDIATELY. CLASSES MUST RESUME IN SEPTEMBER IF POSSIBLE KEEP THE SAME UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA BUSGET KEEP BACCALAUREATE EDUCATION ALIVE IN ALASKA

MARLA SANTORA PRES FAIRBANKS DISTRICT IV NURSES ASSOCIATION REPRESENTING 76 MEMBERS

1976 APR 20 PM 8 42

WORKMAN'S
COMP.



PIPER SALES

NEW AND USED AIRCRAFT

L.A.B. FLYING SERVICE

BOX 272
PHONE 766-4631
HAINES, ALASKA

CHARTER SERVICE

TROPHY GAME GUIDE

MARCH 27, 1976

DEAR MR FERGUSON:

WE URGE YOU TO PASS CSHB 662. THE PRESENT WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL IS RUINOUS TO THE EMPLOYER AND DOES NOT GIVE THE EMPLOYEE THE BEST BARGAIN FOR THE MONEY SPENT.

THANK YOU.

F O Bonnell

GREAT NORTHERN AIRLINES INC.

Formerly Fairbanks Air Service, Inc.

March 30, 1976

Senator Frank R. Ferguson
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sir:

Industry must have some relief regarding Workmen's Compensation.

We urge you to support legislation as outlined in House Bill HB662. This bill is not the total answer, however it should be of some help.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,

George S. Patterson
Vice President

GSP:slw

3400 INT'L AIRPORT ROAD • ANCHORAGE, AK 99502 • 907 277-0016 • TELEX 25274

F, I E:
WORKMENS
COMP.

February 11, 1976

The Honorable Jay Hammond
Governor of Alaska
Pouch "A" State Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99811

Governor Hammond:

Subject: Committee Substitute Senate
Bill 116 amd

Dear Honorable Hammond:

On behalf of the concerned employers and employees of the mechanical contractors in Alaska, we commend you for vetoing the above bill.

We respectfully urge your help to have this bill repealed. We oppose this bill for the following reasons.

1. Death benefits for the widower and/or with children, are the largest allowed in the United States. In most situations we would be allowing four to five times more total dollars than any other state.

2. Permanent disability benefits, are the largest allowed in the United States. In most situations, we could be allowing four to five times more total dollars than any other state.

3. Permanent partial injury. The amounts allowed on the basis of the effective dates are completely irresponsible. I.e., effective January 1, 1981 the maximum rate of compensation will be 200% of the states average weekly wage. Employees are encouraged to come to Alaska to get a permanent partial injury and then return to their former community to receive the difference in benefits from Alaska between their salary and 200% of our average weekly wage.

4. Payroll limitation rule. It was $100 per week now this is computed on actual payroll. It is not uncommon for our workers to average $1,200 per week.

This represents a 300% rate increase. Not to mention the 9.1% increase the insurers requested.

By copy of this letter we wish to thank those members of the legislature who saw the problems this bill would create and supported your veto. It is a difficult task to make government responsible again. It is also very sad the irresponsible politicians are almost totally under the sway of "special interests" that are threatening to spend us into bankruptcy.

Sadly it seems the most under-represented cause in this country is that of the taxpayer and businessman. Virtually there is no consideration for the ones paying the costs.

Sincerely,

Vern C. Winter
Executive Director

sc

C L TRAYLOR

AIRPLANE CHARTER
& MAINTENANCE

PHONE 874-3327
AREA CODE 907

P.O BOX 631
WRANGELL, ALASKA
ZIP 99929

January 7, 1976

Governor Jay Hammond
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Hammond;

This letter is to bring to your attention a single, but by no means, isolated case concerning the impact of the 1975 Workman's Compensation Act.

Having built up a small air taxi service in the City of Wrangell over the past fourteen years. I am at this point almost back to where I started. This summer I employed nine people. at this time there are four left, two of which are my wife and myself. Over fifty percent of our crew has been laid off due directly to the cost of Workmens Compensation Insurance. This places these people on unemployment compensation which all taxpayers support.

Another effect of this law that is not as visible as the financial problem concerns the safety of operation. After training pilot's in a particular operation and having to lay them off through the slow winter months. due to high compensation rates on pilots base pay. an operator is not always able to get these pilots back. A stable crew retained, winter and summer. is a much safer situation. In all previous winters we have retained our crew for safety reasons.

In summation, this law is highly inflationary, creates a financial hardship on all businesses, does not help the employee due to longer layoffs during low income seasons and less raises due to the high premium rate on wages paid. The net result is more people on unemployment and reduced services to the public.

Let's not gear so much to an OIL BOOM economy that a hardship is placed upon the stable industries that have provided jobs in Alaska long before any oil came on the scene.

Respectfully Yours,

C.L. Traylor

C.L. Traylor
President

CLT/bem

c/c

Don Dickey
Jim Dodson
Tony Motley
All Legislators

FAMILY & CHILD SERVICES

Foster Homes

March 31, 1975

There is a great need for foster parents in Alaska, especially in the Anchorage area. The cost to the State for a foster home is so much less that keeping the same child at API or Hope Cottage, Inc. Foster parents are hard to recruit and hard to keep.

The Foster Parent Association of Anchorage is very concerned with what is happening with our mentally and physically handicapped children. We have been doing some research and felt that you would profit from our findings.

API - There are 29 retarded children at this unit now. All 29 of these patients could be placed in trained foster homes, it they were available. The cost of this routine care is approximatly $55.00 per day, or $1650.00 per month. This makes a total of $19800.00 per year. Special services such as Physical Therapy, etc. are added to this cost.

Hope Cottage, Inc. - Within the next two months, 6 children could be ready to leave the Cottage Units and go into foster homes, if they were available. The cost of care for these patients is $22.75 per day, or $682.50 per month. This makes a total of $8190.00 per year.

Foster Home Care.- The cost to the State is $176.00 for the child from birth to 13 years of age. $247.00 for children 13-18 years of age. This rate is the same whether the child is normal or handicapped. This means that the State pays the Foster Parent of the mentally or physically handicapped foster child a total of $2112.00 per year, for the young child and $2964.00per year for the teen-ager. This total covers all costs of the child except medical costs.

In recent years, we have gone before Rate Hearing Boards and explained these same facts. We have tried to show the difference in cost between keeping a normal child and one with special needs. The community is beginning to understand and accept the concept of normalization. They <u>all</u> understand the meaning of saving the tax dollar. Foster homes can prove a great saving to the State. These children who are now in institutions because there are no foster homes, are costing the State a great deal of money.

Now, let's get down to the greatest question of all. Why can't we recruit foster homes for these children? The number one reason is that these children take a great deal of time and extra expense compared to a normal child. If the foster parent is given a choice, they will select the normal child. In this day of inflation, the parent has a hard time keeping their head above water without adding extra expenses that a handicapped child presents, especially if the child is not legally theirs.

The State could afford to pay the foster parent double the amount that they are now paying and still save $4014.00 over what is now being paid to Hope Cottage, Inc. and $15,624.00 over what is now being paid to API. This makes budget sense to me.

At a time when money is scarce and our Governor has asked us all to be careful with the money spent, we would like your reaction, <u>in writing</u>, to this situation.

We want what is very best for the children of Alaska.

Sincerely,

Bonnie Jo Darnell

Bonnie Jo Darnell
President
Anchorage Foster Parent Association
4709 Grumman Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99507

Copy 1 to Eric
Copy 1 for George

Confirmation

LAW OFFICES OF
ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
318 FIFTH STREET, SUITE 8
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
TELEPHONE 586-6145

MEMORANDUM February 15, 1975

To: Sen. Hohman and Rep. Sullivan

From: Don Clocksin

Subject: Questions to be asked of Commissioner-designate of the Dept. of Health and Social Services

These questions are addressed primarily to programs operated by the Division of FAmily and Children's Services. They are fairly specific, and, as a result, cannot all be answered by a person new to the Department. However, even the unanswerable questions will serve an educational purpose. It should also be noted that the answers I'd like to hear are not necessarily the ones some legislators would like to hear.

1. Recent news reports reveal a long-term problem of inadequate staffing in the Anchorage food stamp office. Apparently, people must wait in line for hours and even days, often in the cold, in order to apply for food stamps. Will you act to solve that problem, and do you think the top staffing priority should be those people directly helping consumers or others in the beaurocratic labyrinth?

2. The Division of Family and Chilren Services Staff Manual, which is the basic document used to determine eligibility for DFCS programs, is not adopted pursuant to the notice and hearing provisions of the state Administrative Procedures Act (AS 44.62). Do you believe that is right? More generally, do you believe a state administrative agency has a responsibility to provide consumer input into its decision-making process?

3. On the question of citizen input, do you favor the continuation of a citizens' welfare advisory committee with access to agency information and the agency decision-making process? Do you favor the creation of a statutory committee of that type? (The present welfare advisory committee has been very effective in reviewing the activities of the DFCS and pointing out XXX their inadequacies.)

4. The Department of Health and Social Services has the responsibility for inspecting and licensing foster care and day care facilities. As a general rule, there are not nearly enough of those homes and centers which can satisfy the dept's requirements. It is especially difficult in rural areas where the standard of living is generally lower and the homes smaller and more substandard. However, many residents of small villages would like to be able to care for their own elderly and children in the village and not have to send them away to be cared for. If they could get their homes licensed, they could receive state reimbursement (foster care or day care payments) and be able to care for their own. What do you think about easing the requirements for

and that they should not be hassled by that additional eligibility barrier? Do you believe that women alone with children should have to go to work outside the home, or do you think that raising the children is sufficient "work" in itself? What about providing day care and other help for women who want to work outside the home but not requiring that they do so? As a philosophical matter, do you believe your primary responsibility is to the Legislature and to keeping the costs of your programs as low as possible, or to the people who depend on your programs, to see that they receive the maximum possible benefits under the law?

10. If you see a need that your agency is not satisfying, would you support legislation to satisfy that need, even though the legislation and appropriation necessary to fund it exceed the limits put upon your agency by the administration? In other words, if you are asked by this committee or another to comment on a bill affecting your agency, will your testimony be reflect your belief as to the need for the bill or will other considerations apply?

8.52?
Cost of care

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER / *POUCH H — JUNEAU 99801*

April 11, 1975

The Honorable George Hohman
Chairman, Senate Health, Education &
Social Services Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Hohman:

Pursuant to AS 47.05.010 (14), the Department of Health and Social Services held public meetings (rate hearings) in February 1975. The Department is herewith complying with that portion of the statute requiring that the proposed levels of care and rates of payment be submitted to the Legislature annually, while in session. The proposed rates for Institutional Care and Foster Care, and the proposed Levels of Care are attached.

The proposed institutional rates are based on reported expenditures and occupancy for the institutions during the period July 1 through December 31, 1974, plus an 11.56 percent cost of living and incremental salary increase allowance. These rates are subject to adjustment when the entire FY 1975 expenditure and occupancy figures are known.

The proposed foster home rates are based on the FY 1975 rate, plus a 10 percent cost of living allowance. In addition, based on testimony given at the rate hearings, a third age level rate has been developed. The "twelve and below" group from past years has been divided to age groups "five and below" and "six through twelve." The new age grouping should more accurately reimburse foster parents for costs incurred on behalf of the foster children in their care.

The following table contains the funding identification for institutional care within the Governor's Budget Request:

Division	Program (BRU)	Governor's Budget Request
Family and Children Services	Program Services	$1,620,100
Family and Children Services	Protective Services	104,500
Corrections	Juvenile Confinement	1,101,000
Mental Health	Contract Institution	846,100
		$3,671,700

The budget contains funds for foster care projected expenditures.

Attached for your information are tables indicating the three items specified in the statute for this report: (1) Proposed Institutional rates; (2) Proposed rates of payment, foster homes; (3) Proposed Levels of Care.

Sincerely,

Francis S. L. Williamson

Francis S. L. Williamson
Commissioner

PROPOSED LEVELS OF CARE
INSTITUTIONS

1. Basic Level of Care

Purpose of this level is to provide the following:

1. Lodging shall meet the requirements of health and safety code pursuant to Institution regulation 7AAC50.028.

2. Food availability, quality and preparation to comply with Institution regulation 7AAC50.066.

3. Clothing shall comply with Institution regulation 7AAC50.068.

4. Educational provisions shall comply with Institution regulation 7AAC50.072.

5. Transportation shall be limited to routine family use.

A. Program Travel Transportation and escorting of children that is an integral part of program while the child is residing in the facility is the responsibility of the applicable facility. This stipulation excludes travel on commercial transportation.

B. Transportation and Escorting for Reasons of Transfer

1. The Department of Health and Social Services will provide transportation and escorting for all children traveling on commercial transportation and all transfer of children that warrants travel outside the population area in which the child resides or is housed at the time of transfer.

2. Private facilities will transport and escort all transferring children if travel is restricted to the population area in which the private facility exists.

6. Recreational activities shall comply with Institution regulation 7AAC50.074 and 7AAC50.082(c).

7. Family services shall include residential care to fulfill the needs of children placed in a facility offering this level of care.

8. Medical and Dental

A. It is the responsibility of the institution to maintain and promote the health of the children for whom it assumes responsibility, and to make provision for the care and treatment for children who are ill.

B. Each child shall have an annual physical and dental examination and booster immunization as recommended by the physician or health department.

C. The institution shall provide for prompt medical or dental care in cases of suspected illness and emergency situations.

9. Full utilization of applicable state services.

10. Active participation with organizations in the community for the social and cultural development of the individual.

11. Limited contractual services as determined by the Department of Health and Social Services.

II. Intermediate Level of Care

This level of care includes all services in the Basic Level of Care, plus providing contractual and state supplied service for those children needing more than emergency and routine care.

III. Specialized Level of Care

This level of care includes all services included in Levels 1 and 2, plus those required to meet the specialized needs of the individuals as determined by professional evaluations. Only those services which cannot be provided directly by the State of Alaska shall be provided within the private care facility.

STATE OF ALASKA
IN-STATE FOSTER AND GROUP FOSTER HOMES
RATE SCHEDULE
(Effective July 1, 1975)

		JUNEAU AREA (SE)		KETCHIKAN AREA (SE)[3]		SOUTHCENTRAL AREA		NORTHERN AREA[4]	
				FOSTER HOMES					
		Old Rate	New Rate	Old Rate	New Rate	Old Rate	New Rate	Old Rate	New Rate
5 & Under	(Month)	$180.00	$198.00	$176.00	$194.00	$176.00	$194.00	$187.00	$206.00
	(Day)	5.92	6.51	5.79	6.38	5.79	6.38	6.15	6.77
6 Thru 12	(Month)		240.00		233.00		233.00		248.00
	(Day)		7.89		7.66		7.66		8.15
13 & Over	(Month)	255.00	281.00	247.00	272.00	247.00	272.00	263.00	289.00
	(Day)	8.38	9.24	8.12	8.94	8.12	8.94	8.65	9.50

NOTES:

1. New rates represent a 10% C.O.L.A. over FY 1975 rates.
2. Monthly rates x (12/365) = Daily rates
3. Includes Petersburg, Kake and Wrangell
4. Includes Bethel
5. The rate schedule includes a new age grouping, 6 through 12 years, to more accurately reflect costs for this age group.
6. The above rate schedule is applicable only to foster parents residing in Alaska. The rates to be paid foster parents residing in the contiguous United States will be the same rate paid by the city, state, or county Welfare Department in which the foster parent resides.
7. The new rates apply to the geographic location (city or regional area) of the foster parent--not to the District or Region to which the case is assigned. The mailing address of the foster parent is the determining factor in all questionable cases.
8. Crippled and handicapped children placed in foster homes by the MCH program of Division of Public Health are exempt from provisions of above schedule. Foster parents caring for these special category short-term placements will be authorized $9.27 per day per child without regard to age in the Southeastern and Southcentral regions. The rate of $10.00 will be paid in the Northern Region.

COST OF CARE
COST PROJECTIONS FOR FY 75/76

Name of Home	Rate FY 1975	Projected Rate FY 1976*
Alaska Children's Services		
Aquarius	$22.50	$41.29
North Star	21.35	26.37
Colletti	26.46	29.52
Jesse Lee	36.61	40.78
Emergency Shelter	42.47	49.85
Alaskan Youth Village	22.67	31.47
Bethel Receiving Home	20.21	22.55
Booth Memorial Home	33.62	46.28
Hilltop Home	27.45	33.79
Hope Center	37.67	35.53
Sheffield House	20.03	23.52
Hope Cottage - Program A	22.75	25.38
Hope Cottage - Program B	24.06	27.78
Jesuit Volunteer Group Home	28.28	31.55
Juneau Receiving Home	23.15	32.24
Juneau Teen Home for Boys	21.68	24.19
Juneau Teen Home for Girls	24.87	31.38
Kenai Community Care Center	29.94	37.26
Ketchikan Receiving Home	24.61	36.31
Ketchikan Teen Home	26.54	36.45
Kodiak Baptist Mission	11.07	12.35
North Star - Dot Lake	13.30	19.90
Presbyterian Hospitality House	30.85	61.06
Rec. & Transition Ctr. (Hillcrest)	29.30	35.57
Turning Point Boys Ranch	36.02	42.29
Weighted Average Daily Rate	27.44	33.89

* Includes 1.56% increase for Cost of Living Allowance



8.9

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH H — JUNEAU 99801

November 1, 1974

☐ Adrain	☐ Gant	☐ Macgowan	☐ Schoen
☐ Berg	☐ Johns	☐ Martz	☐ President
☐ Bullard	☐ Johnson	☐ McAffee	☐ Accounting
☐ Chapman	☐ Jones	☐ Misra	☐ Promo.
☑ Dietrich	☐ Lamott	☐ Partridge	☑ Chron

Proj. Sec 15Pf

Elizabeth Dietrich, Project Manager
Lester Gorsline Associates
P. O. Box 6276
Terra Linda, California 94903

Dear Ms. Dietrich:

Thank you for your letters of July 17 and September 30, 1974. Because of the scope of this study it was necessary for my staff to review it in depth. Unfortunately, it was received during the time when individuals most concerned were engaged in preparing the FY 1976 budget request, hence the delay in respondi to your request for corrections and comments.

The attached report was prepared by the Division of Public Health following a review of the study by the Office of the Director as well as the Sections of Nursing, Laboratories, and Communicable Diseases and the Regional Health Officer for the Southcentral Region. Many of the comments relate to similar comments made at the August 16, 1973 Finance Study Task Force meeting, at which Dr. Tower and Mrs. Fleek were present.

It was our understanding that this was to be only a study of expenditures in the Bethel area, therefore, we had no realization that the original intent included speculating about what specific contractual services Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation might assume as is done on pages 25 - 29 of the study. Hopefully, some of the misstatements of fact can be revised through an errata page, after you have studied the attached report.

I am very sorry to inform you that Mr. McClain suffered a fatal heart attack on October 11, 1974. He had appeared to be recovering very satisfactorily so his death was quite sudden and unexpected. I know you will be as disheartened at this news as we were.

Sincerely,

Frederick McGinnis

Frederick McGinnis
Commissioner

FM: LMJ: bal
cc: Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation
Division of Public Health
Enc: As stated

COMMENTS ON EXPENDITURE STUDY FOR HEALTH SERVICES
(PREPARED BY LESTER GORSLINE ASSOCIATES FOR THE
YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION)

GENERAL

The Lester Gorsline Associates draft report only covers a part of the problem associated with the delivery of medical/health care to the Bethel area. It covers the expenditure of funds and assumes that these funds can be readily transferred to corporations. It ignores the question of legal authority to delegate health responsibilities and funds to a non-governmental unit. This is a fundamental question and must be resolved. Furthermore, delegation of health responsibility needs to be clearly spelled out and defined so that there is a coordinated health care program and not emphasis only on those services that are "highly visible". There must be a balance between programs and not fragmentation or selectivity.

The report emphasizes services to the Alaskan Native and ignores the population characteristics of the Bethel area. If state money is to be used for contractual services, will YKHC provide services to all persons regardless of race? Will the non-native have equal rights? There is a minority group of approximately 3,000 non-natives that must be equally covered and any agreement must include this group.

In the assumption that the local groups will have great leeway in determining local health needs, the report overlooks the mandated services required for federal funds and specific state services. There can be local input, but on the expenditure of funds it will be limited.

In proposing contractual arrangements for specific services, the report neglects to resolve questions regarding the structure of YKHC and its managerial abilities to provide the essential long-range continuity to the selected programs. Will the employees meet all state requirements and will the corporation provide the required personnel standards? Will YKHC establish an auditable accounting system so that the state can meet all of the legal obligations, both state and federal? Furthermore, in return for managing the contracts, what will be the direct and indirect costs charged to the state?

There are many other points the report doesn't cover in its attempt to justify funds for selected "visible" services. There should be an overriding concern for a coordinated health care program embodying preventive services that can be developed within the framework of local government. The fragmentation of health services as proposed would be a disservice to the area and might hamper the development of local health units. Areas that need emphasis are environmental health and health education and these are overlooked in the report.

In considering contracting with local health agencies, a tradition of maturity in the organization, continuity and stability of professionally qualified people, and experience in administering health services would seem to be needed. In the Greater Anchorage Area Borough, this tradition and prerequisites have been met. In the Fairbanks area, it is likely to be met in the near future. For rural Alaska, it still seems in the future.

The study proves again the fallacy of statistics, their collection and utilization. It would be fair to conclude that the Bethel area, for its populace, over the years has received and continues to receive a proportion of Division of Public Health expenditures greater on a per capita basis than other population groups of the state in recognition of their need. The report does not reflect this fact.

SPECIFIC

Page 28 of the report under the heading of Public Health Nurses states "YKHC could contract with the State to have these funds granted to the Corporation so that it would be possible for the Public Health Nurses---for hiring them, for determing what activities they would perform, where they would work, etc.", referring to the funds presently supporting nursing services for the Bethel area. In theory, the activities performed by the Public Health Nurses are determined by the Department; in fact, many of the duties and activities carried out by the Public Health Nurses are dictated by the necessity to comply with federal regulations, state law, or requirements of other state agencies. If the state chose to contract out the Nursing services for the Bethel area, the same services would have to be continued, either through specific contract requirements or through the state continuing the staffing of special program areas. Very little leeway would be left to YKHC for "determining what services" they would perform.

Page 31. The statement that YKHC could assume the public health nursing functions with no addition to their present staffing seems to indicate a serious lack of understanding of the public health nursing services. At present staffing level, YKHC is not able to provide adequate health aide training, let alone public health nursing. Retaining staff seems to have been an even more serious problem for YKHC than for DHSS.

Page 43. It is not clear why the special project in family planning in Bethel is considered funded through Rural Nursing Service.

Page 44, paragraph 1, an assumption is made that since the General Nursing budget category is primarily urban and "the Natives in these communities seek care with the hospitals and clinics of the Native Health Service, no portion of the costs for General Nursing Services should be attributed to Alaskan Natives". In reality, a very high percent of the cases in urban areas are Natives.

Page 44. The conclusion about costs for Administrative and Support services is very confusing.

An obvious inaccuracy is the exclusion of Regional Office expenses in administration of rural nursing in the Bethel area. Actually, during 1973, much of the administrative support for Bethel Itinerant Nursing was from the Southcentral Regional Office as well as from Central Office.

Page 44. The report implies that either the Fairbanks Health Center is entirely supported by tuberculosis funds, which it is not, or that tuberculosis services are provided through the Center to only non-natives since the report states that AANHS provides tuberculosis services to natives.

Page 45-46. There are many errors of omission in both the tuberculosis and community health portions of this page. The majority of costs of TB drugs in the Bethel area was borne by the state program. The x-ray surveillance programs in the Bethel villages amounted to a significant portion of the overall tuberculosis budget. No mention was made of the inhalation therapy equipment and time spent in training, or the proportion of the budget spent in interpretation of x-rays and consultations to Bethel Hospital. Similarly, the costs for venereal disease and immunizations were totally erroneous.

Page 46. The very low figure of $500 for Environmental Health services in the Bethel area must be an inaccuracy since that much would be spent on a single extended trip into the Bethel area by SCRO sanitarian John Kuhn. Actually, Mr. Kuhn has made repeated trips into the Bethel area, and again, some of the cost of the SCRO Office should be prorated to the Bethel area.

Page 46-47. Cost analysis on EPSDT is based on too limited an information base to be accurate.

Page 47. In reference to the Communicative Disorders program, the report states "The program places first priority on serving Native children who have a high incidence of preventable or correctable hearing handicaps." This is not so. The program places first priority on areas with high incidence of otitis media. The fact that these are also primarily native areas is incidental.

Page 49. The evaluations under the heading "Laboratories" were incorrect, since in one category the tuberculosis surveillance program estimated four to five hundred cultures a month coming from the Bethel area and this represents better than 25 percent of the tuberculosis cultures processed throughout the state.

Page 54. Comprehensive Health Planning does not have responsibility for certifying health facilities to receive Medicare reimbursements nor are they responsible for the licensing of health facilities. Both functions are the responsibility of the Division of Public Health, Health Facilities Certification and Licensing Section.

Page 57. Analysis of costs of nursing services in the Bethel area are inaccurate. The same is true for the other sections of the Division of Public Health (see previous comments).

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

8.9x
Dr. David Spencer Strep

March 14, 1975

3-26
$42-K

WORKING PLAN FOR A STATEWIDE STREPTOCOCCAL/RHEUMATIC FEVER CONTROL PROGRAM

Background of Problem

Infection of the throat or skin by the Streptococcus germ (Strep), if untreated with antibiotics, will lead to complications of acute rheumatic fever, glomerulonephritis, or Sydenham's Chorea in 1 to 3 percent of the cases. While this percent of complications is low, the basic number of Strep infections is quite high and, therefore, the late complications occur in significant numbers and should be prevented if possible. Prevention of these late complications is accomplished by administration of a 10-day course of antibiotics, one of the best known efficacious areas of medical therapeutics at this time. A preventive program in this area must be based on a readily available throat and skin culture procedure, which is designed to detect individuals harboring Group A Streptococcus infections.

At this time in Alaska there is the following limited availability of culturing facilities:

(a) The pilot project run for several years by the Center for Disease Control which is now being maintained in part by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

(b) Alaska's three Regional Public Health Laboratories.

(c) Private clinical laboratories.

At the present time, there is no statewide educational or promotion work being done in this area.

The total number of persons with previous rheumatic fever and subsequent cardiac disability is impossible to determine on a statewide basis because of lack of a statewide health information system. Based on similar population groups elsewhere a reasonable estimate of the number of new persons with acute rheumatic fever occurring in the 95,700 white population age 5-19 years of the State would be 10-12 persons yearly. More reliable incidence figures are available for the Alaskan Native Population of the State whose health care is coordinated through the Alaska Native Health Service. Based on careful chart reviews and intensive physician surveillance, the incidence from 1968 through 1973 of proven cases of rheumatic fever among Alaskan Natives age 5-19 years is known to be 10 cases per year in a

population of 22,000. Those cases that can be expected to occur this year due to the lack of a statewide action plan could nearly all be prevented at considerable cost saving if the following action plan were operational.

For each 10 cases of rheumatic fever, 1 case of rheumatic heart disease develops. The lifetime cost for medical care for one person with rheumatic heart disease which has gone undetected until appearance of cardiac symptoms is $60,000. This estimate does not take into account the loss of productivity or the ill health and early death of a family member afflicted by this crippling condition. Even with modern open heart surgery these cases are rehabilitated only to a moderate degree having a limited life expectancy with artificial heart valves. The cost to the State as a whole, if nothing further is provided for prevention of these diseases, is easily calculated.

Action Plan for Control of Streptococcal Infection and Prevention of Rheumatic Fever.

This is a cooperative venture involving six agencies among whom there is now a spirit of cooperation and coordination. The program can be divided into four basic components.

Component #1. Registry of Persons with previous rheumatic fever.

The Registry of Human Impairments is a component of the State of Alaska Division of Public Health in the Office of Health Programs Support. It provides a roster of persons with impairments, as mandated by Alaska Statute, and appropriately could include those individuals with rheumatic fever. The system could be adapted to embody surveillance of these individuals to ensure needed monthly medications. Thus, technological resources could be used to facilitate regular prophylactic medication to prevent recurrent episodes of rheumatic fever.

Component #2. Statewide availability of cultures for symptomatic individuals (sore throats or skin infections).

A. Cultures to detect Group A Strep.

This component will be a continuing responsibility of a large number of primary service laboratories throughout the State. These laboratories include the three State Public Health Regional Laboratories (see Fiscal Supplement), the U.S. Public Health Service Unit laboratories, special laboratories (mentioned below in Component #3) run by the Alaska Federation of Natives or the Regional Health Corporations, and private clinical laboratories throughout the State. Each of these primary service laboratories will be encouraged to increase their capability to perform Strep cultures to determine if the Group A Strep is present or not. They will rapidly report

all positive cultures to the health provider who requested the culture. Effective therapy must be instituted in all cases before ten days have elapsed from the start of the patient's symptoms. The earlier the treatment, the greater the assurance of preventing subsequent complications.

B. Reference, typing, laboratory consultation and training.

A centralized laboratory service will be located in the State of Alaska Southcentral Regional Laboratory-Anchorage. Confirmation of all positive isolates from the statewide program and selective M-T typing to determine the epidemic potential of the new Strep infections will be available. Training, consultation and proficiency testing for quality control and standardization of procedures will be a function of the central laboratory.

C. Epidemiologist service.

The Governor's budget request includes funding of an Epidemiologist position. This person would devote a portion of his time analyzing the results of the culture program and designing action plans for any Strep epidemics which are emerging. The Center of Disease Control can provide technical assistance in this area until the State position has been created.

Component #3. Surveillance program of asymptomatic individuals in high-risk regions.

AFN $50K per year next 3 years

Only a portion of Strep infections will cause a person to feel sick. Even from these asymptomatic infections rheumatic fever can also arise. Therefore, in high prevalence areas a Strep Surveillance Program has been demonstrated to be effective in locating additional cases. The Alaska Federation of Natives has agreed to continue the pilot Strep Surveillance Program started by the Center for Disease Control and to expand it to include appropriate high-risk groups in the three coastal Service Units of the State. This program involves a regular sampling of school children in villages where the incidence of Streptococcal infection and subsequent rheumatic fever is extraordinarily high. This program will be periodically analyzed as to its cost effectiveness in preventing cases of rheumatic fever.

Component #4. Educational campaign.

The goals of the educational effort will be:

(1) To create an awareness in the population at large that proper treatment of Strep infections can prevent subsequent complications and that only a culture can reliably determine the

presence of a Strep infection.

(2) To fully acquaint all the providers of medical care regarding the foregoing components of this program and regarding proper management of Strep infections and their sequelae.

This educational campaign will be conducted by the Alaska Heart Association in conjunction with the Health Education Units of the State Division of Public Health and the Alaska Native Health Service.

FISCAL SUPPLEMENT A

Additional Resources Necessary for FY 1976 Implementation

	(Thousands)
Component #1	
Increased funding for commodities will provide for additional computer time and supplies.	3.0
Component #2	
A. Increased supplies of forms and transport kits for the three State Regional Labs functioning as primary service labs.	12.0
Increased supply of penicillin for case treatment.	1.0
Additional communication costs for rapid reporting of positive cases.	5.0
Increased travel for consultation and training.	1.0
B. Additional resource needed is one additional position, a Microbiologist II, $16,500 plus benefits 18% (3,000).	19.5
Increased supplies for reference and typing work.	1.0
TOTAL	42.5

Added into
HSS - Div. of Public Health

Comp. #3

MCH - $85,935

8.92

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

JUNEAU, ALASKA

May 19, 1975

Dan Rounds
Planning and Development
Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation
Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Dan:

Thank you for your letter analyzing the shortcomings of SB 54 and recommending changes to improve the bill.

I appreciate your evaluation and assure you that if the bill comes out of committee, it will include many of the changes you recommend.

Sincerely,

George Hohman
State Senator

ld

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

April 2, 1975

892

The Honorable George Hohman
Alaska State Senator
Senate Office Building
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear George:

We have reviewed Senate Bill #54. Some of the comments include concern over the definition of health facilities, the repayment plan, length of appropriation, and the restriction to use of funds by municipalities only.

Our comments are quite similar to the position paper developed by Jerry Madden, State Health Services Co-ordinator.

George Neck has approached yourself and the Department of Health and Social Services on many occasions to obtain funds to develop small village built clinics. He has consistently been told that no funds had ever been appropriated under section AS. 18.25. Now, along comes a bill that puts money into this section but instead of it being used for construction it is earmarked for:

1. Municipalities thus excluding small villages that are unincorporated.
2. Operational loans to the exclusion of construction loans.

Our recommendations would be to either expand the bill in scope or kill it. If we do expand the bill's scope suggestions for changes include:

1. Allow the funds to be used for construction, modernization and equiping as well as operating health facilities.

2. Expand the qualifications to include loans to unorganized villages as established under the land claims act who have health aides and are elibible for I.H.S.'s village build clinic program.

3. Defining health facility to include the Prematernal Home, Day Care Center, and Receiving Home as well as village built clinics.

4. Repayment should not include interest or it should be spelled out as to how much the interest rate is and/or how it will be determined.

5. The repayment period should be negotiable up to 20 years depending on the conditions at the Health Facility. Presently, the V.B.C.'s have repayment periods of up to 12 to 16 years including interest.

6. Change the existing legislation (AS. 18.25) to allow for loans as well as grants.

7. Include a bad debt clause to allow the State to cover a percent of the bad debts according to whether or not the facility is serving a poverty level population.

8. Do not limit or stipulate that repayment is based solely on revenue sharing. Federal Revenue Sharing for example has run out and there is opposition by O.M.B. to continue it.

9. The funds can be obligated over a three year period but the repayment should not be limited to three years.

If you can get the above changes the funds could be used for these types of projects in the A.V.C.P. area:

1. Ten more village built clinics (See Attached List). A total estimated cost of $130,000.00.

2. Prematernal Home/Day Care/Receiving Home.

3. District Health Center.

    a. Mountain Village/St. Mary's.
    b. Aniak (Modernization).
    c. Coast (Nelson Island).
    d. Others unknown.

The district health centers concept is in its developing stages and is open. By next year we could have a complete picture for funding district health centers the following two years.

Hope these ideas will help formulate a better bill.

Sincerely,

Dan Rounds

Dan Rounds
Planning &
Development

DR/aj

cc: George Neck
Alvin S. Ivanoff
Project Directors

ATTACHMENT

Additional Clinics To Be Built In The Bethel Service Unit Region.

Crooked Creek	$16000
Grayling	16000
Upper Kalskag	16000
Lime Village	6000
Newtok	16000
Nightmute	16000
Red Devil	6000
Shageluk	16000
Sheldons Point	16000
Stony River	6000
	$130,000

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

✓892

April 1, 1975

Dear [redacted]:

[redacted] of [redacted], Alaska has applied for the position of Eye Care Assistant with the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Your name was given as a reference. Please comment on the general qualifications, performance and character of this applicant to the degree with which you are familiar.

Enclosed is a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely,

Doris C. Green

Doris C. Green
Administrative Director

DCG/ap

5-60 Mk file Kwethluk

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

JUNEAU, ALASKA

May 19, 1975

Doris Green
Administrative Director
Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation
Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Doris:

Thank you for your letter regarding the application for employment of Alexie Alexie of Kwethluk.

It has been my experience that Alexie Alexie is a reliable individual who has personal pride in the timely accomplishments of tasks. I can recommend Alexie as a person who pays attention to detail and can be trusted with responsibility.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

George Hohman
State Senator

ld

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

YKHC S 92

December 31, 1974

Dr. Donald Freedman
Dept. of Health & Social Services
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Dr. Freedman:

Enclosed is the final draft of our M.C.H. Proposal to the State for funding of our present M.C.H. Program and for its expansion.

We are seeking to have the program incorporated into the State plan.

Our local legislators will be seeking funds for the project in FY-1976. Please include the project in your State plan for FY-1977.

The Program has been possible only through the Co-operative efforts of the Bethel Public Health Nurses, the Indian Health Service, and the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

We await for your support of this much needed program in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.

Cordially,

Alvin S. Ivanoff /a.j.

Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive Director

ASI/aj

Enclosure

cc: Dr. Spence, Dept. of Health & Social Services
Dr. Elizizabeth Towers, Reg. Health Officer
Dr. Hurwitz, I.H.S., Bethel
Mr. Frank Estes, I.H.S., Bethel
Ms. Jeanette A. Pitcherella, P.H.N. Supervisor, Bethel
Mr. Carl Jack, A.F.N.
Dr. Brenneman, I.H.S., Bethel
Sen. George Hohman
Rep. Philip Guy

I. INTRODUCTION

The Bethel Service Unit is located in the Southwestern part of Alaska in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta. There are 52 Eskimo villages in this area of 75,000 square miles. Native Americans who live in the villages make their living primarily by subsistence hunting and fishing. The majority of villagers do not have a high school education and speak primarily in Native tongue. They have been relatively isolated from the rest of the world until recently when radio and television arrived in the area and began service. Medical services are supplied by the Indian Health Service, the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the State Itinerant Nursing Service. The IHS hospital is a 42 - bed facility with an active inpatient and obstetrical services and an even more active outpatient service. The average daily outpatient load is 115 patient visits per day. YKHC contributes some direct medical services such as Eye Refractions, Community Health Representatives, Maternal and Child Health and Strep Surveillance Programs, but is primarily a planning organization working in conjunction with the State and Federal services to provide direction for the development of Health Care in the area. The State supplies Public Health Nurses who make visits to the villages about 3 - 4 times a year. A profile of Yukon-Kuskokwim area is attached in Appendix i.

II. JUSTIFICATION FOR CONCENTRATED EFFORT ON INFANT & CHILD HEALTH

There are approximately 350 births per year in the Bethel Service Unit. 292 of these take place in the hospital at Bethel, about 50 of these take place in the Anchorage hospital and approximately 10 - 20 take place in the village. Last year, of the 250 births which took place in Bethel hospital, 6.5% were small for dates or premature infants.

The infant mortality rate which is reported in deaths per thousand births was 50 - 100 deaths in the 1960's. (See Appendix ii for statistics). Over the years, this rate has come down and in 1970, the rate was 24.5. The reasons that mortality rate has fallen over the years are many. The Prime reason may be attributed to the introduction of family planning. Prior to 1966 family planning could not legally be provided to Alaskan Natives by the I.H.S. The effect of family planning was to reduce unwanted births especially births to women who have large families. Appendix ii - graph 3 indicates the drop in the number of births/1000 population to mothers with more than five children. As the birth rate dropped in the large famlies the number of infant deaths dropped because mothers with five and six children have a higher infant mortality rate. Other factors influencing the infant deaths include the following: The Prematernal Home which houses pregnant women until they deliver their babies in the hospital was built in 1968. The pediatrician was assigned to the hospital at around this time also. There has been a gradual increase in doctors and in hospital staff over the years and there are more Public Health Nurse visits to the villages. The house in the villages have been improving in quality over the years and there are less adult deaths from tuberculosis. There are many unknown factors which have contributed to the decrease in infant mortality. In 1970, the infant mortality rate was recorded as 24.5. The rate still remains higher than the rest of the state. The Bethel infant mortality rate is 35% higher than the U.S. rate which has fluctuated around 18 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The reasons that the infant mortality rate remains higher for Alaskan Natives than for rest of the State are multiple. There are higher number of low birth weight babies born to Alaskan Natives. 6.5% of births at Bethel Hospital are noted to be low birth weight whereas, the general rate of Alaskan non-natives is 5.8%. There is also a high incidence of infectious illnesses which contribute to many infant deaths.

Although the infant death rate is subsiding the infant morbidity rate remains high and is perhaps the prime reason for an MCH Program. The high morbidity and mortality are from infectious diseases such as viral pneumonias, bacterial meningitis, otitis, strep throat and bacterial pneumonias. Overcrowded and inadequate housing compounds the problem of the spread of infectious diseases. Inferior nutrition which is manifest in nutritional anemias, particularly iron deficiency anemia, has been reported to be up to 50% of all school children in some villages. There is inadequate patient understanding of intercurrent illnesses and in treatment of simple and more complicated diseases. Patients are unable to participate in caring for themselves because they have a significant lack of understanding of their own disease process and of the medications which are prescribed for them. Children with chronic diseases are sometimes lost to follow-up because parents did not understand the importance of medical follow-up for these conditions and because of a diversified medical system with an inadequate method for monitoring chronic illnesses in children. All of these problems result in increased hospitalization. The Bethel area has a high admission rate of 724 patient days per thousand persons ages 0-14. This is triple the US average. The hospitalization rate of children 0-5 is 10 times the rate experienced by the Kaizer Permanente Health System in California.

Maternal health, too, is below the norm. In a prenatal survey table 10&11 by the State of Alaska in 1973, it was noted that women hospitalized in the I.H.S. hospitals and women on public assistance have fewer prenatal visits before the third trimester of pregnancy. Indeed, there are many mothers who have delivered at Bethel hospital who have had no prenatal care in the first two trimesters of their pregnancy. Their first physical examination is usually conducted in the outpatient department of the hospital prior to their entering the Prematernal Home. This is usually 4 weeks or less before their estimated date of confinement.

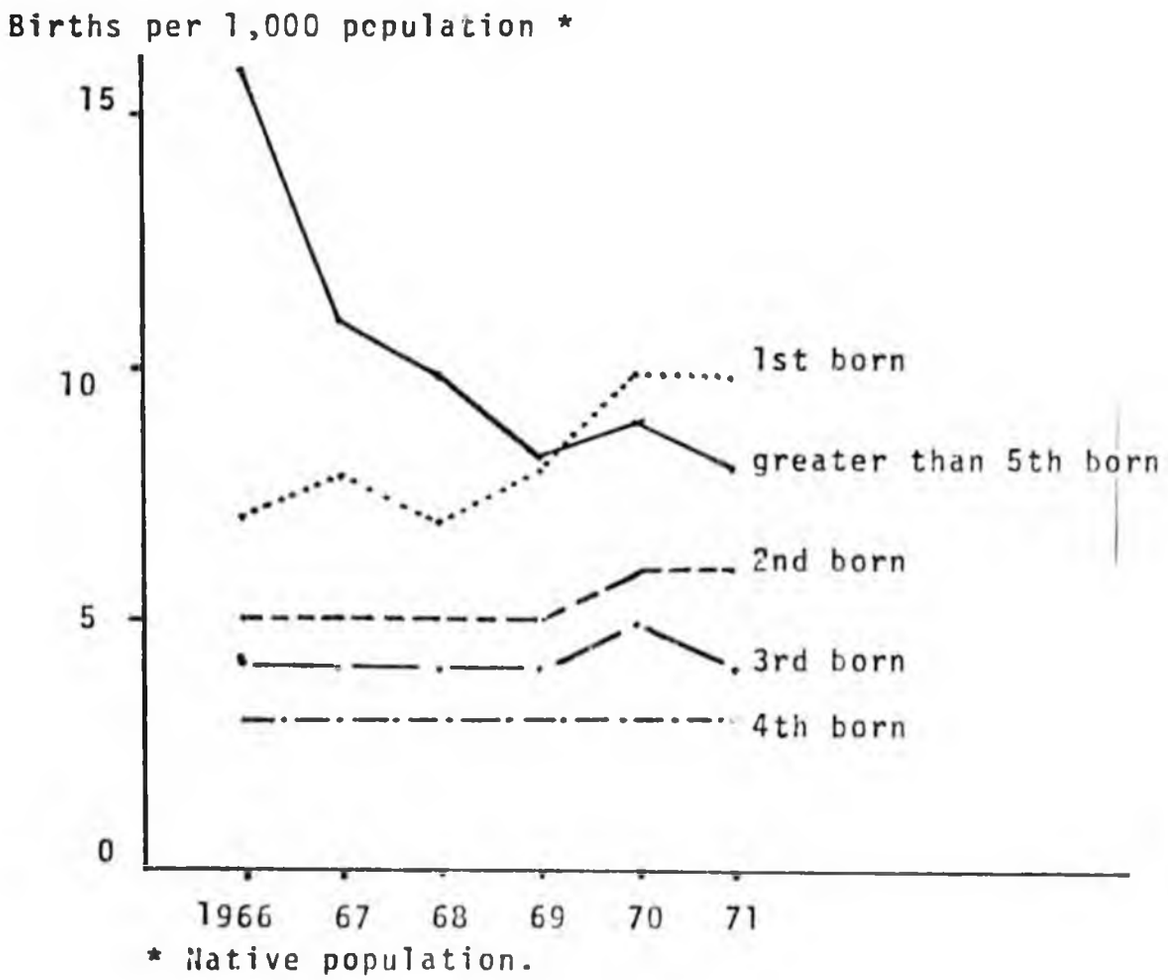
There appears to be a greater number of high risk obstetrical patients in this area as compared to other areas. In July, of 1974, there were 65 persons classified as high risk. This accounted for 61% of the 107 prenatal patients at that time. More recently, the percentage of high risk prenatal patients has been approximately 52%. There are a large number of grand multiparous women who have had more than five pregnancies who are designated high risk patients. There are also a large number of women who are over 30 who are still bearing children; they too, are high risk. There are a significant number of women who have had previous problems with deliveries. Problems such as: breach presentations, premature births, toxemia and previous abortions are classified as high risk and are frequently found in the Bethel area prenatal patient population. Another major group of patients who are determined to be high risk are those that have postpartum complications. Postpartum bleeding is seen with particular frequency in grand multiparous women.

III. PRESENT MCH PROGRAM

In order to deal with the high infant mortality and morbidity and the large number of high risk pregnancies that exist in the Bethel Service Unit, a coordinated effort was undertaken by the PHS Hospital, YKHC, and Bethel Itinerant Nursing to try to respond to these needs. A Maternal & Child Health Program was established (See appendix ii outline of MCH System). It is coordinated by a Nurse Midwife who reviews charts of all pregnant patients and assigns risk according to the previous history and physical exam.

GRAPH 3

BIRTH RATE AND ORDER OF BIRTH



* Native population.

Table 10

Percentage Distribution of Patients by Number of Medical Checkups and Date of First Checkup for Each Source of Payment for Hospitalization
Prenatal Care Survey, Alaska, January-June, 1973

Date of First Checkup and Number of Checkups	Source of Payment						
	Self	Insurance	Govt. Hosp.	Pub. Asst.	Other	Not Reported	Total
Before 3rd Month	65.4	72.5	48.8	41.7	48.5	54.2	58.3
1-2	2.0	0.8	1.3	2.8	2.2	5.1	1.7
3-4	2.4	0.8	1.6	4.2	3.0	3.4	1.8
5 or more	59.3	70.0	44.2	33.3	42.5	45.7	53.6
Not reported	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.8		1.2
3rd-6th Month	33.1	26.5	45.7	43.0	43.2	28.8	37.2
1-2	0.7	0.2	3.8	2.8	3.7	1.7	2.1
3-4	3.7	0.8	4.8	9.7	6.7	1.7	3.7
5 or more	28.4	25.1	35.7	30.5	32.8	22.0	30.6
Not reported	0.3	0.4	1.4			3.4	0.8
7th Month or Later	1.5	1.0	2.8	11.1	5.3	3.4	2.5
1-2			0.6	2.8	1.5		0.4
3-4	0.3	0.2	1.3	6.9	3.0		0.9
5 or more	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.8	3.4	1.1
Not reported			0.3				0.1
Not Reported			2.7	4.2	3.0	13.6	2.0
0			2.1		2.2	8.5	1.4
1-2			0.1				0.1
3-4						3.4	0.1
5 or more			0.1				0.1
Not reported			0.4	4.2	0.8	1.7	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 11

Percent of Low-Weight Births and Percent of Mothers With 5 or More Medical Checkups Starting Before 3rd Month of Pregnancy, by Type of Hospital Control, Prenatal Care Survey, Alaska, January-June, 1973

Type of Hospital Control	% of Births ≤ 2500 gr.	% of Mothers with 5 or more checkups starting before 3rd month
Non-governmental, nonprofit, non-church	4.2	61.6
Church operated	6.5	55.7
Public Health Service Indian Service	7.9	41.0
City	4.7	55.3
Military	6.8	48.1
Other	7.1	53.6
TOTAL	6.2	53.6

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER / P. O. BOX 1149— JUNEAU 99801

February 28, 1975

8-92

Senator George Hohman, Chairman
Senate Health Education and Social
Services Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear George:

In response to Department of Labor letter dated February 17, 1975 to Dan Boyette of Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and our telecon on February 27, 1975, the following positions, locations and dollar amounts expended in Southwest Alaska are enclosed for your use.

I trust this information will satisfy your request.

Sincerely,

Ed Orbeck

Edmund N. Orbeck
Commissioner

Enclosures (3)

1. Public Employment Programs, Southwest AK
2. CETA Programs, Southwest AK
3. Ltr, dtd 2/17/75, Orbeck to Boyette

cc: Dan Boyette, Community Liaison
Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp.
P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

SOUTHWEST ALASKA

Sub-Grantee	Location	Position	Dollar Amount
Bethel	Bethel	1 policeman-dogcatcher	$8,330
Community & Regional Affairs	Aklomuit	1 public service aide	$8,330
	Unakleet	public serv. aide	$8,330
	Emmomak	public serv. aide	$8,330
Military Affairs	Bethel	Manpower Rep. Aide	$4,165
	Holy Cross	Manpower Rep. Aide	$4,165
	Mekoryuk	Manpower Rep. Aide	$4,165
TOTAL			$45,815.

CETA Programs
Southwest Alaska

Community	Basic Emergency Employment Program	Operation Mainstream	NYC In School	NYC Out of School
Atmautluak				2 Teachers aides
Chefornak			1 Maintenance 1 Teachers aide	
Chevak	$ 1,785.00 Teachers aide			
Dillingham			5 Office Workers 2 Maintenance 3 Teachers aides	
Eek	10,000.00 Clinic/Community Hall			
Bethel		$64,000.00 Public Works	45*	1*
Sheldon Point			2 Photo Lab Assist.	1 Teachers Aide
Tooksook Bay				1 Teachers Aide
Tuntutuliak			2 Teachers Aides	
Tuluksak				1 Teachers Aide
Greyling			1 Maintenance	1 Office Worker
Mekoryuk	2,480.00 Community Hall 1,785.00 Headstart Aide			
Mt. Village	1,785.00 Headstart Aide			
Nunapitchuk	6,190.00 Community Worker		1 Maintenance 1 Office Worker	

* positions include Library Assistants, Teachers Aides, Maintenance, Recreation Department Aide, Office Workers

Community	Basic Emergency Employment Program	Operation Mainstream	NYC In School	NYC Out of School
Nondalton				1 Teachers Aide
Sand Point	$10,000.00 Road Construction			
Shageluk			1 Teachers Aide 1 Office Worker	
Pitka's Point				1 Teachers Aide
Perryville			1 Office Worker 1 Maintenance	1 Teachers Aide
Goodnews Bay			1 Maintenance	
Fortuna Ledge	1,785.00 Headstart Aide			
Hooper Bay	1,785.00 Headstart Aide			
Kasigluk	3,352.00 City Worker 1,785.00 Headstart Aide			1 Teachers Aide
Koliginak				1 School Cook
Kongiginak				1 School Cook
Kwethluk	1,785.00 Headstart Aide			
King Cove			2 Maintenance	1 Teachers Aide
Kwigillingok	6,000.00 Headstart Aide			
TOTAL PROGRAMS DOLLARS	$50,517.00	$64,000	$23,848.30	$ 8,820.32

8.92

TO: Interested Parties

FROM: Dan Rounds, YKHC; Lyman Hoffman, YKHC; Dr. George Brenneman, PHS, and Frank Estes, PHS

SUBJECT: Emergency Medical Services in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Area

We attended an emergency medical care workshop sponsored by the State of Alaska January 6, 7 & 8.

The federal government has made available some funds for developing "Emergency Medical Services System". Before any region, city or borough can obtain funds a State plan has to be developed by March 31 of this year. The meeting was called to identify E.M.S. needs throughout the state and to obtain recommendations from interested parties on the direction which the State should go.

The outcome of the meetings was a series of recommendations to the State:

1. Establish a responsible organization in the Office of Governor, with medical direction, at a level of effectiveness appropriate to provide necessary leadership, co-ordination and support for an effective Emergency Patient Care System.

2. The State functions should include:

   - management through contracts
   - planning
   - coordination
   - consolidation of resources
   - setting of standards
   - technical assistance to regions

3. Establishment of regional E.M.S. service areas (Bethel Service Unit is one area).

4. Establishment of E.M.S. councils in each region to plan adequate E.M.S. services with the state.

Each region developed a list of needs and priorities for there regions. The needs and priorities had to address the fifteen mandatory requirements for an effective E.M.S. system (federal guidelines). The attached pages are a summary of the needs and priorities which the four of us agreed upon.

YKHC will be having an executive meeting January 21st and we will discuss a formation of a council.

Could you please submit other names or agencies which could be a part of the E.M.S. council? Dan Rounds will coordinate with the states in regards to E.M.S. activities in the Bethel area please contact him for more information and/or additional needs which you may have identified in regards to an emergency medical system in the Y-K area.

Once an interum council is established we can meet to further discuss the E.M.S. Act, the state plan, and what options we have in the Y-K area.

cc: Nora Guinn, Bethel
Chief Winjim, Bethel
Mike Stitchik
Bill Coates, FAA, Bethel
Mike Daniels, Wien, Bethel
Col. Donald Shantz, Bethel
Loren Campbell, State Troopers, Bethel
A.B Weinberg, Regional High School Superintendent, Bethel
Harold Napoleon, Executive Director, Yupiktak Bista, Bethel
Noah Jack, Yupiktak Bista, Bethel
Bill Mudd, BIA, Bethel
Dwight Leftner, RCA Manager, Bethel
Robert Cole, E.M.S. Coordinator, State of Alaska, Juneau
Paula Ayunerak, President, Health Aide Association, Alakanuk
Senator George Hohman, Juneau ✓
Representative Phillip Guy, Kwethluk
Mayor Edward Hoffman, Bethel

PRIORITIES FOR DEVELOPING
AN EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY PATIENT
CARE SERVICES SYSTEM
-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM AREA-

PRIORITY I: DEVELOPING AN ADEQUATE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK IN THE Y-K AREA

A. Develop a regional communications center (dispatch and coordination during emergencies both medical and non-medical).

B. Reliable 24 hour communications to and from each village.

C. Integrate the Bethel communications modes into a region-wide communications center (A above).

PRIORITY II: TRAINING PRIMARY E.M.S. PROVIDERS

A. E.M.T. workshop for Health Aides.

B. E.M.T. training for other E.M.S. personnel.

C. E.M.T. training program in Bethel for ongoing training of Health Aides, Police, Ambulance Drivers, etc.

PRIORITY III: IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

A. Organize existing services to more effectively transport people during emergency situation.

B. Develop an adequate E.M.S. transport service for the City of Bethel.

PRIORITY I : UTILIZATION OF PUBLIC AGENCIES

A. Develop a protocol and plan for coordinating the existing public agencies during emergencies both medical and non-medical and during disasters.

PRIORITY V: COMMUNITY DISASTER PLAN

A. Determine which agencies are responsible for various services during disaster based on above plan.

PRIORITY VI: CONSUMER EMERGENCY SELF HELP AND PREVENTION PROGRAM

PRIORITY VII: Remaining 15 points not in priority order (manpower, facilities, critical care units, consumer participation, provision for transfer, standardized record system, and independent evaluation).

1. Manpower Resources: Teachers, Health Aides, Village Police, 1 District PA (Aniak), National Guard 26 villages, PHN, Bush pilots, Physicians, ER 24 hrs, Hospital divers.

NEEDS

1. More training and awareness.
2. Emergency care training for health aides and ambulance drivers.
3. EMS dispatch coordinator.

2. Training.

NEEDS

1. Consumer health education.
2. In service Educators of M.D.'s & nurses.
3. EMS training, health aides, bush pilots, ambulance drivers, police, firemen.

3. Communication Resources: KYUK, local TV & Radio; SSB radio, BIA, SOS, PHS, Wein, RCA; Telephone in some villages, teletype in Bethel, FISH & GAME.

NEEDS

1. Intervillage 24 have communcation.
2. Reliable village to EMS center communication.
3. Intravillage communication.
4. Communication dispatch center for villages and Bethel.
5. Adequate hospital paging system.

4. Transportation: seasonal - boats, snow machine, automobile (frozen rivers); Airplane; National Guard, helicopter at times.

NEEDS

1. All weather 24 hr. runways in all village.
2. Adequate village and ground transportation.
3. Adequately equipped airplanes.
4. Enforcement of FAA regulations.
5. Helicopter service would eliminate many of runway needs.
6. Adequately equipped Bethel ambulance.

5. Facilities Resources: Village Clinics #38, District Health Center #1, Hospital & 24 hr. E.R.

NEEDS

1. Additional 11 village clinics.
2. Adequately equipped & stocked clinics.
3. Establish number of District health centers needed & if holding beds are indicated.
4. Coordination center for communcations.

6. Access to Critical Care Units - Major problem or need is to define what types of problems should be transferred. Critical care of some types of problem are better taken care of rather than risk transfer. Yet the frequency of critical care problems needing care in Bethel doesn't require special units or staffing.

7. Utilization of Public Safety Agencies - Major need to develop a plan. Use now just happens. Also very few villages have five departments.

8. Consumer Participation - Write EMS system into existing Health Board organization.

9. Accessibility to Care without Ability to Pay.

IHS System - Major need is funding so that physicians are not making medical decisions on the basis of funding availability.

10. Provision for Transfer of Patients on Continuing Care Resources: Air service; Hospital vehicles.

NEEDS

1. More drivers so that patients will not wait at the airport.
2. Improve sensitivity of some Anchorage institutions to Bush needs - transportation irregularities, need for feed back information.

11. Standardization of Medical Record Keeping: Village records, hospital records, ER logs, surgery logs, police logs, FAA logs, ambulance records, ANMC records.

NEEDS

1. Consistent record accepted by all levels of providers.

12. Consumer Information & Education Resources: KYUK TV & Radio, Health aides, schools, PHN's, dental educators, M.D.'s, YKHC Health Education, KCC, Coast Guard, Fire Dept. Bethel, IHS Health Ed.

NEEDS

1. Develop appropriate Educational materials language, culturally and environmentally suitable.
2. Identify areas of needs.
3. Identify, coordinate & utilize resources.
4. Develop methods of delivery.

13. Independent Evaluation: State system, CCHA.

NEEDS

1. Identify objectives.
2. Determination of outcome & method of measurement.

14. Disaster Planning Resources: CAP, FAA, C.D., RCA, Hospital, National Guard, KYUK FISH & GAME

NEEDS

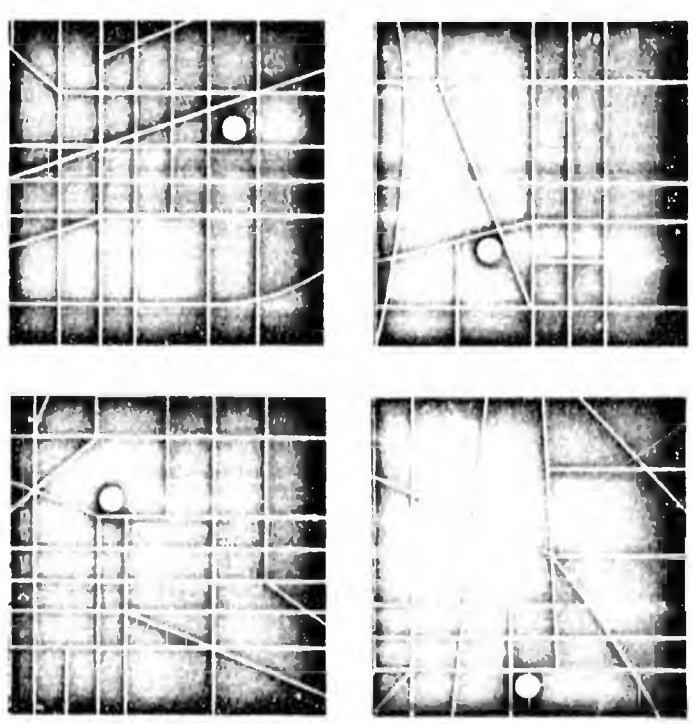
1. Identify most likely disasters example: flood, rabies, ariplane crash.
2. Need to have community involvement.
3. Need for regional plan.
4. Identify responsible coordinating agency.

15. Mutual Aide Agreements - Kanakanak Hospital, Nome Hospital, Anchorage & Fairbanks Hospitals.

NEEDS

1. Develop formed agreements.

WHAT IS AN EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES SYSTEM?



DHEW Publication No. (HSA) 75-2002

As passed by Congress and signed by President Nixon last year, the Emergency Medical Services Systems Act has the purpose of offering States, counties, and communities across the Nation encouragement to improve those services through Federal financial support, technical assistance, and other support.

The principles of the EMSS Act and the methods by which States and communities can seek Federal assistance are contained in a companion leaflet to this one, titled "The Emergency Medical Services Systems Act," available at any of the ten regional offices of the Department of HEW.

This leaflet is to present a more detailed description, taken directly from the EMSS Act, of the component parts of a complete emergency medical services system. Although potential applicants for grants under the EMSS Act will note from the "EMSS Program Guidelines," also available from HEW regional offices, that in some cases applicants may assert that one or more components are not applicable in their own situation, they should be aware of all components listed in the law.

Potential applicants should also know that the regulations concerning EMSS grants, reprinted from the Federal Register, and also available from the regional offices, contain an even fuller description of the components.

The EMSS Act's general description is as follows:

An "emergency medical services system" means a system which provides for the arrangement of personnel, facilities, and equipment for the effective and coordinated delivery of health care services in an appropriate geographical area under emergency conditions (occurring either as a result of the patient's condition or of natural disasters or similar situations) and which is administered by a public or nonprofit entity which has the authority and the resources to provide effective administration of the system.

Descriptions of the component parts are as follows:

An emergency medical services system shall—

1. Include an adequate number of health professions, allied health professions, and other health personnel, including ambulance personnel, with appropriate training and experience. This means sufficient numbers of such personnel to provide emergency medical services on a 24-hour basis within the service area of the system.

2. Provide for its personnel appropriate training (including clinical training) and continuing education programs which are coordinated with other programs in the system's service area which provide similar training and education, and emphasize recruitment and necessary training of veterans of the Armed Forces with military training and experience in health care fields and of appropriate public safety personnel in such area.

"Continuing education" means courses which improve job-specific skills and knowledge, such as refresher courses and seminars, and to which personnel devote more than 24 hours per year.

"Appropriate public safety personnel" includes police, firemen, and other public employees charged with maintaining public safety.

3. Join the personnel, facilities, and equipment of the system by a central communica-

tions system so that requests for emergency health care services will be handled by a communications facility which utilizes emergency medical telephonic screening; utilizes the universal emergency telephone number 911; and will have direct communication connections and interconnections with the personnel, facilities, and equipment of the system and with other emergency medical services systems.

A "central communications system" includes a system command and control center which is responsible for establishing those communication channels and providing those public resources essential to the most effective and efficient emergency medical services management of the immediate problem, and which has the necessary equipment and facilities to permit immediate interchange of information essential for the system's resource management and control. The essentials of such a communications center are that (A) all requests for system response are directed to the center; (B) all system resource response is directed from the center; and (C) all system liaison with other public safety and emergency response system is coordinated from the center.

4. Include an adequate number of necessary ground, air, and water vehicles and other transportation facilities to meet the individual characteristics of the system's service area. Such vehicles and facilities must meet appropriate standards relating to location, design, performance, and equipment; and the operators and other personnel for such vehicles and facilities must meet appropriate training and experience requirements.

5. Include an adequate number of easily accessible emergency medical services facilities which are collectively capable of providing services on a continuous basis, which have appropriate standards relating to capacity, location, personnel, and equipment, and which are coordinated with other health care facilities of the system.

6. Provide access (including appropriate transportation) to specialized critical medical care units in the system's service area, or, if there are no such units or an inadequate number of them in such area, provide access to such units in neighboring areas if access to such units is feasible in terms of time and distance.

"Appropriate transportation" means a vehicle equipped to enable the emergency medical technician or more highly trained personnel to administer to the patient's intransit needs.

"Specialized critical medical care units" include intensive care units, burn centers, spinal cord centers, and detoxification centers.

7. Provide for the effective utilization of the personnel, facilities, and equipment of each public safety agency providing emergency services in the system's service area. "Effective utilization" of personnel, facilities, and equipment of public safety agencies means the integration of public safety agencies into standard and disaster operating procedures of the areawide system, including the shared use of personnel and equipment suited to use in medical emergencies, such as helicopters and rescue boats.

8. Be organized in a manner that provides persons who reside in the system's service area and who have no professional training or financial interest in the provision of health care with an adequate opportunity to participate in the making of policy for the system.

9. Provide, without prior inquiry as to ability to pay, necessary emergency medical services to all patients requiring such services.

10. Provide for transfer of patients to facilities and programs which offer such followup care and rehabilitation as is necessary to effect the maximum recovery of the patient.

"Followup care and rehabilitation" includes physical and psychiatric care and vocational rehabilitation.

11. Provide for a standardized patient recordkeeping system, which records shall cover the treatment of the patient from initial entry into the system through his discharge from it, and shall be consistent with ensuing patient records used in followup care and rehabilitation of the patient. A "standardized patient recordkeeping system" means uniform records and forms throughout the emergency medical services system's service area, such as standard forms of ambulance and emergency department use which are integrated into the patient care record, discharge summary, and followup records.

12. Provide programs of public education and information in the system's service area (taking into account the needs of visitors to, as well as residents of, that area to know or be able to learn immediately the means of obtaining emergency medical services) which programs stress the general dissemination of information regarding appropriate methods of medical self-help and first-aid and regarding the availability of first-aid training programs in the area.

13. Provide for periodic, comprehensive, and independent review and evaluation of the extent and quality of the emergency health care services provided in the system's service area. "Independent review" means review by persons not associated with the emergency medical services system and not residing or working within the service area of such system or within the State or States in which the service area of such system is located.

14. Have a plan to assure that the system will be capable of providing emergency medical services in the system's service area during mass casualties, natural disasters or national emergencies.

15. Provide for the establishment of appropriate arrangements with emergency medical services systems or similar entities serving neighboring areas for the provision of emergency medical services on a reciprocal basis where access to such services would be more appropriate and effective in terms of the services available, time and distance. Arrangements among emergency medical services systems or similar entities serving neighboring areas shall be written agreements, signed by individuals authorized to act for the respective parties with respect to such agreements, and reviewed and reevaluated at least once a year.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Health Services Administration
Bureau of Medical Services
Division of Emergency Medical Services

GPO 881-365

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

March 12, 1975

8.92

Dr. Bill Larson, Chairperson
Health Planning & Resource
Development Task Force
Anchorage C.H.P.
1135 West 8th, Suite 9
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Dr. Larson:

We would like to clarify YKHC's position in regards to the development of health services areas and agencies (H.S.A.) in the State of Alaska.

Our letter of March 4 was somewhat ambiguous in regards to the establishment of HSA's in Alaska. We would have preferred to have two HSA's one metropolitan and one non-metropolitan. Such an arrangement would insure proper attention to bush planning through regional health corporations.

However, because of the patient flow patterns and the regulations contained in the national health resource planning act an arrangement around a non-metropolitan and metropolitan basis would not be accepted.

In lieu of our ideal arrangement we support the establishment of three HSA's provided that:

1. Regional health corporations are the vehicle used in planning for bush needs.
2. Regional health corporations have an effective voice in both the three HSA's and the Statewide planning agency.

We hope this letter will clarify our position.

Cordially,

Alvin S. Ivanoff/ck

Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive Director

cc: Project Directors
George Hohman
Phillip Guy
Martin Moore
Frank Estes
Carl Jack
Hal Janneck

ASI/ck

Quinhagak Village Council
Quinhagak, Alaska 99655
Resolution 75-01

5.46

Whereas, the Quinhagak Village Council has determined that there is an erosion problem.

Whereas, the BIA school is near the erosion, and needs to be moved, or stay put when erosion is stopped.

Whereas, The Quinhagak Village Council urge that Upiktak Bista, Inc, Pepresentatives, and Senators look for means to find funds, or have District Corps of Engineers take care of the erosion.

Therefore be it resolved that the Quinhagak Village Council urge that all organazations look for solution and means to stop the erosion.

Approved and passed this 17th day of January, 1975.

Peter Williams
President, Quinhagak Village Council

Albert Atserisk
Secretary, Quinhagak Village Council

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 536
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

April 3, 1974

892 4KHC

Honorable Senator Allan Bible
Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee
on Interior and Related Agencies
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Alex Nick, President of the Bethel Service Unit Native Health Board and Board Member of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, Dan Rounds staffmember of YKHC and myself are present today to represent the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Area. We would like to give testimony concerning first, a new Indian Health Service Hospital for the Bethel Service Unit and secondly, a special program-package increasing IHS staff in the Bethel Service Unit prior to the opening of the new hospital.

Very briefly, we are requesting a new IHS hospital for Bethel to replace an inadequate facility, to allow expansion of ambulatory services, to develop new inpatient, outpatient and field services, not now available, and to bring to the Bethel Service Unit a proper staffing-level which meets current IHS standards. The new hospital will cost $25.5 million in addition to the $600,000 appropriated in FY 74 for architectural planning.

To insure the successful implementation of the new hospital programs we are also requesting that Congress appropriate money for staff housing and authorize IHS to operate or contract for transient patient quarters.

The second request is for Cong to support a staff-increase for the Bethel Service Unit and housing for staff. The new hospital staffing-level will be implemented after construction. We are asking to have a few of the new staffing positions added now. The current hospital is understaffed, given existing work loads and present IHS standards. The second request will entail an appropriation of $2,320,742, to the Indian Health Service. The details of the two requests are outlined in our attached testimony.

Thank you for your interest and past support to the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area.

Cordially,

Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive Director

ASI/pt

I. INTRODUCTION

We are here to testify on behalf of the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area. Last year the Appropriation Subcommittee on Interior and related agencies heard testimony from the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation concerning the cooperative planning it has been involved in over the past years. Based on that testimony the subcommittee supported a $600,000 appropriation for architectural planning for one component of our Health Master Plan, a new hospital in Bethel. We wish to extend our thanks to the subcommittee for their support. Our last testimony indicated that we would be seeking additional funds in 1975 for hospital construction. We are appearing today to follow up on our past request and to make a plea for the early acquistion of key staff prior to the completion of the hospital.

II. NEW HOSPITAL

The residents of the area are united in their request for a new hospital. The attached resolutions indicate the concern of the residents in this connection.

The Yukon-Kuskokwim area includes 85,000 square miles of delta land in Southwest Alaska.

There are over 52 villages with a combined population of 14,000 to 15,000 people. The Bethel IHS Hospital is a key resource for the villages. It is not only a referral center but a training center and staging ground for itinerate field health specialists who visit villages. Next to the village health aides who serve as primary health providers in the villages the Indian Health Service hospital constitutes the next most important element in our health system.

It has been recognized for a number of years by the people of the area and by the Indian Health Service that the Indian Health Service hospital in Bethel is inadequate. Many patients who could be treated in Bethel, if services were available, now have to be flown to Anchorage for care. The existing facility itself, due to primarily its age, its poor design and the rigorous climate is expensive to maintain. In the past four years $2,000,000 has been expended just to keep the facility open and operable. It should be emphasized that these funds are used just to keep the facility operating at its present level and does not allow for any increase in services.

At one time it was hoped that we could phase construction adjacent to the present hospital. Ambulatory Care Services were to be in the first phase. Such an approach would focus on our most immediate needs for outpatient services and increased pathology and X-ray services. The Army Corps of Engineers, however revised their estimate that the present hospital site would be free from river eriosion for 40 years. It appears now that the present site may be threatened within the next 20 years. The phased construction was thus abandoned in light of this forecast. We must now build an entirely new hospital to avoid the threat of river erosion to the present hospital.

The new hospital is also required to meet the increasing demand for outpatient services. The outpatient load has gone from 23,000 visits per year to 26,000 visits between 1964 and 1973. Indian Health Service and Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation have projected a need for 40,000 outpatient visits in 1985 to serve the projected population of 15,000 native persons and 2,000 non-native persons. Additional space and manpower are required to meet the projected work load.

The new hospital will increase the bed size from 42 to 50 to allow more patients to be taken care in Bethel rather than Anchorage. Mental health, minor surgery, and some medical problems which now are referred to Anchorage will, in the new hospital, be treated in Bethel. The new hospital will thus be needed to increase the surgical capacity in Bethel and to offer mental health inpatient and certain medical facilities not now available because of staff or space.

Perhaps the most important need which the new hospital will fullfil is to bring the health system in the Bethel Service Unit up to IHS standards of care. The number of doctors per OPD visits and inpatient days is far below IHS standards. Likewise nursing and other support functions do not meet current standards of care. With the present under-staffed conditions the quality of care is much lower than it should be. There is poor follow-up of patients. A few programs to monitor high risk groups infants and chronic disabled persons have been attempted but fall short due to the lack of staff time. The follow-up to village health aides is again poor due to slow processing of patient-encounter information. Nursing care for OB and critically ill persons is dangerously low. The dental program also suffers due to staff shortages. The dental program cannot offer the breadth and quantity of services needed by the residents. Adult care has been reduced to mostly emergency patients. There are needs for prosthetics which are not being met. The present staff is over worked and underpaid. Under-staffing also results in reduced medical encounter time in the outpatient areas.

On the positive side however the hospital staff has been reorganized for coverage of the OPD department, the radio network for villages and on the wards. Screeners, either nurse extenders or physician assistants, are being used to meet the high demand of minor problems not requiring physician consultation or problems referred back by a physician. The inpatients have more consistent care due to a revised staffing pattern. There are many other examples of ingenious attempts to cover weaknesses in the present system.

The last major need for the new hospital is to obtain services which are not now available due to staff or space limitations. These urgently needed services consist of mental health outpatient and field activities, physical therapy, health education and new training programs. A core interagency mental health program is now co-sponsored by IHS and YKHC. There are more demands for field and outpatient consultation. The mental health program is attempting to develop positive programs and activities designed to prevent the development of mental health problems and to give people other activities to offset self-damaging behavior such as excessive drinking. Physical therapy services are provided marginally now by OPD nurses. Because of the high accident-rate, TB-rate and respiratory problems an active program for physical therapy is required. Training of health "para-professionals" has focused on training of health aides. New programs are needed in nursing (LPN), mental health, and maintenance training for parap-professionals trained in programs outside of Bethel. The new hospital will have space available to undertake both clinical and didactic training.

Currently IHS is revising the program for the new hospital. They are updating the planning done conjointly by the YKHC, the Alaska Native Health Service and the State of Alaska. The revisions take into account new data concerning the past utilization of outpatient and inpatient services, the fact that the present hospital has a high probability of being washed into the river within 20 to 40 years, and the fact that the health aides currently practicing in each village will be backed up by district health clinics.

The revised program plan will be completed within two months at which time an architect will be commissioned to design the new hospital. The $600.000 appropriated this year will not allow the architect to complete the design documents. The architect will only be able to complete schematic plans (floor plans, site plan, and elevations) and arrive at a gross maximum price by early spring.

We would like to request the additional planning money and the construction money to enable the hospital designs to be completed and to start construction on a fast track schedule next summer. The cost for the additional planning and construction will be 25.5 million dollars.

The cost of tne new hospital are quite high compared to the lower forty-eight. We are all familiar with the fact that hospital construction is generally higher tha other types of construction due to strict fire and safety codes built-in equipment, special ventilation, extra wide circulation corridors and other special mechanical support systems. In Alaska these costs increase expotentially due to the climate, the nature of the construction industry, the lack of local materials and a short construction season.

Bethel is in an extremely harsh environment with a 200 to 400 foot thick layer of permafrost underlying the tundra, temperatures from 60° above zero to 40° below zero and winds of 40 to 60 mph which drive the effective temperature down to -75°. Special foundations are required to maintain a stable building and prevent the freezing and thawing of surface ground from damaging the buildings. The buildings require special design features such as insulated utilidors or plumbing in the ceiling rather than in the floor. It also requires more insulation. The short summer season requires close scheduling and more manpower. The competition for manpower during summer months drains the existing construction/manpower pool in Alaska. As a result high wages can be asked for by construction workers due to their limited supply.

Bethel is also located in an area void of natural materials that are needed to construct a hospital under current fire code standards. Because it is isolated from other areas (1 hour flying time for Anchorage by jet) materials and equipment have to be shipped in from Seattle.

Generally speaking construction costs in Bethel have been 2.4 times those in the lower 48 as compared to Anchorage which is 1.7 times lower 48 costs.

In order to assure the successful operation of the new hospital and its new programs two other needs have to be met. First, housing for staff, and second, transient care for patients who fly in from the 40-50 remote villages whose only means of transportation are weekly or bi-weekly mail planes or air-charter services if emergency conditions exist.

Staff housing is still required in Bethel. The community has a shortage of housing and cannot now support the additional need for 129 new housing units. The new staffing level will require 250 persons, an increase of 125 persons above the present staff. The new position will create a need for 87 new housing units if housing is made available for 70% of the new staff. There is an additional need for replacing 42 of the existing 58 units since the maintenance costs are excessive and the buildings are outliving their usefulness.

The Board of YKHC wishes to express its concerns over how the Federal Government might discharge its responsibility to supply housing for the hospital employees. In most rural areas the federal government has had to resort to building housing "complex" to support a federal activity. The problem with this approach is that federal employees become isolated from the community. A housing compound is created. The isolation establishes an undue barrier to the mixing of hospital staff with the community.

To overcome the problems associated with housing compounds we would urge Congress to authorize Indian Health Services to guarantee leases. With a guarantee lease authority we feel confident that the Bethel community can develop the necessary housing. If it is not possible to grant IHS this authority, we would urge the Federal Government to build the houses in the community. This will require either acquisition of city or Bethel Native Association Land.

If the lease authority is granted we estimate that the cost of the leased housing units would be around $800 a month based on current leases and utility costs. Part of the cost would be covered by the staff. At a rate of $800 per month the yearly lease contract for 129 units would be $1.24 million. If the housing is constructed and owned by IHS it will cost about $62,000/unit or $8 million dollars plus maintenance costs.

Our second concern is that we need to provide transient facilities for patients coming from the villages. Because of infrequent flight schedules or poor weather many times village patients are required to stay over past their discharge from the inpatient or outpatient department. Presently these patients are kept in the hospital. A few people can stay in board and care homes that are inadequate to meet the demand. Many patients are sent to Bethel for diagnostic work-up and then treatment. Often this results in overnight stays. The board and care program has contracts with a group home and with individual families. The families often live in over crowded housing adding additional burdens when a patient stays overnight. Many patients are assigned to a family but get lost and have delays in getting back to the hospital. The Board feels a need to develop more housing for transient patients so they do not take up valuable bed space and to meet the over demand for transient care.

The transient care need can be met by either granting Indian Health Service the authority to run such a center in Bethel. Our first priority, contracting with a local agency or organization would cost approximately $30/person/pay or $164,250/year. Our second priority would be to use 20 beds of the old hospital as a transient facility for the next 10 to 20 years at which time other sources of transient care could be available. IHS should be consulted as to the costs of the second option.

III. 1975 REQUIREMENTS FOR HEALTH SERVICES IN THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM AREA

In addition to the new hsopital we are requesting support of a special program package for 1975. The attached document "1975 Requirements of Health Services in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Area" describes our needs for additional staff prior to the oepning of the new hospital. We are asking to add some new positions which will come with the hospital. Since the present hospital is under staffed, it can easily accomodate the staff asked for in our 1975 program package. An acceptance of the program package will hasten acquisition of services and increase the quality of services.

The Boards of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Alaska Native Health Service have requested funds for the following program packages:

Priority 1: Ambulatory Care Package - $972,868; 18 new personnel and 14 housing units.

Priority 2: Field Health Package - $490,435; 6 new personnel and 4 housing units.

Priority 3: Dental and Medical Records Package - $332,019; 5 new personnel and 3 housing units.

Priority 4: In-Patient Nursing Package - $402,685; 8 new personnel and 6 housing units.

Priority 5: Support Services Package - $122,785; 1 new personnel and 2 housing units.

Total: $2,320,742; 37 new personnel and 29 housing units.

The additional staff level will be consistent with the staffing level of the new hospital. Appendix C - p. 22 of the attached program plan illustrated the types of staff being added and compares the 1975 level with the estimated 1985 level.

We hope the sub-committee gives the hospital, the housing and a 1975 staff increase support and funding.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
YUKON-KSUKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION
BOX 528
BETHEL, ALASKA 99559

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P.O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

November 26, 1974

892 YKHC

Dr. Frederick McGinnis
Commissioner, State of Alaska
Dept. of Health & Social Services
Pouch H
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Dr. McGinnis:

We have reviewed the State's comments in regard to our finance study. I have discussed the issues which you brought up with my staff and I concur with their findings (see enclosed letters).

I would like to point out to you that YKHC has been involved in Health Aide Training, Community Development and in general health education for a number of years. Naturally, I will defend and support the different programs in which the Indian Health Service, State of Alaska and YKHC have been working on together. I believe our working relationship can be improved and strengthened by mutually agreeing upon some of these issues, i.e., area of responsibility in designing, implementing and funding of these important and needed programs. Generally speaking, I might add that YKHC's over-all intent is to organize and coordinate these programs with the in-put from various agencies and direct in-put from our native board members. The people of our area need to feel that they have a part in identifying these problems and find a means to correct them.

In the future we want to have the responsibility to run our own health programs. I feel we must begin now in working towards the goal of local management and operation of various health services.

I can be available to further discuss these matters with you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Alvin S. Ivanoff by M.C.

Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive Director

ASI/mc

Enclosures

cc: Libby Dietrich, Lester Gorsline Associates

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

November 25, 1974

Commissioner Frederick McGinnis
Department of Health & Social Services
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Commissioner McGinnis:

We would like to thank the State of Alaska for its participation in our finance study.

Your letter Nov. 1, 1974 leaves us somewhat confused since the data for the most part was prepared by your staff.

I believe that we all recognize the difficulties associated with analysis of the State's accounting system which does not identify cost by geographic areas. Please feel free to offer additional information which you feel represents the cost of Health Services in the Yukon-Kuskokwim area. Any additional information with the appropriate back up will be added.

One of your concerns focused on the concept of the State contracting with non-profit organizations for the delivery of services. We are aware of your legitimate concerns. You will recall that when I visited you and your staff in July of 1973 that you made it clear that the State was not going to contract services on a blanket basis and that many obstacles and requirements would have to be met. You also indicated that the State was however, open to discussing contracting. We believe that your intentions and ours have been reached in regards to the study. The examples which are presented in the study are nothing more than examples. The finance study does not negate your statement. It is a tool for discussion by our board. We will make the board aware of your concerns.

You also mentioned that we may have not covered all of the State's expenditures. If you recall we talked about the subject in July and late in August with Dr. Tower and Fran Fleek. The scope was limited to medical and health expenditures. We jointly reviewed the divisions and elements which were to be investigated. All the elements identified with your staff were investigated with the exception of social services which was less "easy" to define (i.e. figure out what was to be considered as social services). Within this scope of investigation we have worked with your staff to obtain the estimates and in some cases the best guesstimate of expenses which could be allocated to Bethel residents.

You have our commitment not to use this study unfairly. We all recognize that health expenditures change. In fact the I.H.S., Y.K.H.C., and the State have increased their expenditures in 1974. The State in particular has increased the visits of its consultants and technician in the Bethel area. Margaret Crawford for one has spent a lot of time as a consultant to assist in the establishment of the first phase of a comprehensive maternal and child health. Many other persons have helped to further the cooperative effort of delivery of preventive and curative health services.

We think the study can be used positively by your department to improve on the services which you provide:

1. The document could be used as a tool to obtain additional funds for expansion of existing state programs. You could use this to lobby with the legislature for increases in your budget for Bethel services.

2. The report could also be used to show the legislature that there is a desire and interest in contracting and decentralizing health services. I am sure many of your staff members are frustrated at being so far removed from the problems and people being served. Contracting would shift a lot of the day to day management away from the central offices to thus free up time for your staff to spend in consulting, evaluation, and assistance at the local level.

I believe that we can all recognize the need to decentralize. We differ however in the choice of method and the time table. An insistence on contracting with local governmental entities is laudable but unrealistic in the near future for certain bush areas. In our area specifically, a regional government is still down the road. Do we or should we withhold the advantages of decentralization until then? We would say no. YKHC could be a vehicle, with the aid of the State, for increasing services and decentralizing some of the State's existing programs and new programs in the bush such as sanitation, MCH and preventive health services. In fact we have had an on-going contract for preventive dental services for several years and just recently completed a contract with the state for a family planning-female health program. We have been satisfied with our contractural relationship to date and would like to expand it.

One method which we have informally been using is to develop new programs through our federal funds. We then refine the program and prove its efficacy then negotiate it's "transfer" to state funding. Such a model would be advantageous to the state. One could actually "see" the project and could be shown that it was operated and managed in accordance with professionally acceptable standards. I believe that such a method would overcome many of your concerns. The maternal and child health & streptococcal surveillance programs are two examples. We have developed the programs and are now seeking "permanent" funding.

We hope in the future that you will not look so disfavorably at contracting and decentralization, especially with Rural Health Corporations.

We have worked with Lester Gorsline Associates in preparing more specific responses to your questions. They will be forwarded to your office shortly.

In the near future we should meet to discuss the study and our present proposals to contract with your department to finance a streptococcal surveillance program and a maternal and child health project. We have also enclosed a brochure describing our activities. We hope the brochure will bring you up to date on our activities and the problems which we are trying to address.

Cordially,

Dan Rounds

Dan Rounds
Technical Assistant

DR/c'c

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION
AFFILIATE OF ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES
P. O. BOX 528
BETHEL, ALASKA 99559
543-2506
543-2508

November 22, 1974

Dr. Frederick McGinnis
Commissioner, State of Alaska
Dept. of Health & Social Services
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Dr. McGinnis:

A copy of your letter of November 1, to Ms. Elizabeth Dietrich of Lester Gorsline Associates, and the attached report prepared by the Division of Public Health, was recently passed to me for review and comment.

As Supervisor of Health Aide Education for YKHC, I was principally interested in comments concerning the area of my responsibility. My attention was therefore attracted to the following statement, which occurs on page 2 of the report:

> "At present staffing levels, YKHC is not able to provide adequate health-aide training, let alone public health nursing".

I do not wish to make any comment on the final phrase of this statement, since it pertains to the discussion of a matter which is outside the sphere of my work. What I do take exception to, however, is the glib assertion made that training provided by YKHC to health aides is inadequate.

I am sure it is understandable to you that such a comment, appearing without justification in a report not even connected with health-aide education, should be disturbing to me as it is indicative of an assumption that must be current among members of your staff. Both as an individual and as a member of YKHC staff, I challenge the validity of this categorical statement which merits clarification from those persons who made it.

I submit that, on the contrary, YKHC is providing and has provided very adequate health aide training since the inception of the program. It is a matter of record that of those aides currently employed by the corporation:

- 5 aides have received an 8 month course of training
- 23 aides have completed three sessions of basic training each of three weeks duration
- 11 aides have completed two sessions of basic training each of three weeks duration
- 13 have completed one session of basic training of three weeks duration.

Since 1970, when training began, a total of 20 3-week training sessions have been held in Bethel. I consider it worthy of note that 10 of these sessions were held during the period from November 1973 to November 1974, despite "present levels of staffing". Thus, since I have been actively associated with the program, exactly half of the total training sessions have been carried out, in a period of twelve months.

Thus, it would appear, that judged on the basis of frequency, YKHC is maintaining an adequate effort. Constant effort has been made to ensure that the quality of training offered was also of high standard. Our program has been aligned in consultation with other training organizations through the medium of the Planning and Advisory Committee for Health Aide Programs in Alaska, on which, incidentally, the Section of Nursing of the Department of Health and Social Services is represented.

I am very much aware that the YKHC Health Aide Education Program has attracted much adverse comment, much of which I consider to be irresponsible. Seeking to expand and elevate the health aide's role, this department has acted as a change-agent and innovator, in its quest to ensure proper education and eventual recognition of the health aide. For reasons which are not immediately apparent, but which seem to have their origin in institutional rivalries, personal animosities and other subjective areas, this program has received more than its fair share of uninformed criticism. In the absence of any truly objective evaluation of the program, I am very concerned that it should be popularly assumed by members of the Division of Public Health that this corporation and this program in particular are furnishing a sub-standard service. Judged on the basis of health-aide performance, alone, I doubt very seriously whether any other area of the State has a better record than does the Bethel area.

It is an undoubted fact that the training program has, since its inception been plagued by a high turnover of staff. During the past summer, particularly, the situation became critical for a short time. It is indeed difficult to identify and recruit motivated, mature and experienced persons who are suited to working with health aides and who are willing to make a substantial commitment to the program in terms of length of engagement.

This, however, is a problem which is not confinedmerely to YKHC. In a recent report from the Indian Health Service, it was admitted that "the greatest single problem facing the IHS is that of personnel retention and recruitment and it is a problem which threatens to become critical in the very near future". It is stated in the report that the turnover is 75% every two years, throughout the US Public Health Service in general.

The high rate of attrition among health-aides themselves, further complicates the task of their education in the Bethel region and adds to the sense of frustration which has to be borne as a natural corollary of the job.

The program is at present staffed as follows:

Supervisor, Health Aide Education
2 Consultants M.D. (former Director of the program)
Clinical Director M.D. (Pediatrician)
2 Instructors (seeking registration in Alaska)

In addition, two Yupik-speaking members of the staff are preparing as first-aid instructors while acting as Field Health Coordinators.

The teaching staff is further augmented by the active participation of two members of the University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Service (English, Nutrition), the YKHC/PHS Female Health Practitioner and MCH Coordinator, the YKHC Health Educator (M.S.), the YKHC/PHS psychiatrist and members of the YKHC Mental Health Department, Dental Health Department and Community Liaisons and Health Aide Services Department. Study of the combined curricula vitarum of these resources would indicate that the program has access to a considerable degree of expertise and experience.

No doubt, next year again we shall be faced with the problem of recruiting new staff and adapting to changes in staff in other agencies, with all that is entailed in terms of reorganization, orientation and even compromise. However this may be, I am confident that classes of an adequate quality and of adequate frequency will be provided and that in addition we shall continue to plan and produce advanced educational modules in the form of specialized workshops for health aides who have completed the basic part of their training.

Having in the past successfully directed health aide training in Morocco and Algeria for the League of Red Cross Societies and more recently in Libya for an American Oil Company, I feel that I can personally attest to the fact that training offered in Bethel is in fact adequate.

I have written at length, and I am afraid somewhat tediously and I ask your indulgence. I am proud of the achievement of our program over the last twelve months and feel that it is to the department's credit that it has overcome so many obstacles and has surpassed in many ways the achievement of other years. I feel that I owe it to myself and to those working with me and to the corporation as a whole not to let such comments pass unchallenged. I would hope that any such statement, destined to be read by a number of persons without direct knowledge of the program should be backed up by solid fact and not be based on hearsay.

In conclusion, I would be grateful if you would kindly communicate my concern to these responsible for formulating the report.

Yours sincerely,

John Rich
Supervisor, Health Aide Education

JR/ck

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.
1675 C STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE (907) 274-3611

Integrity, Pride in Heritage, Progress

Health Affairs Division

April 16, 1975

Dr. Phillip S. Brachman, M.D.
Director, Bureau of Epidemiology
Center for Disease Control
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Brachman:

As you are aware, CDC and AFN, Inc. have jointly supported the regionalized pilot project designed to reduce streptococcal disease in remote areas of Alaska. Through efforts of the Alaska Ad Hoc Committee for the Prevention of Rheumatic Fever, all health agencies serving the State have become aware of the need for a statewide program to reduce rates of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease. We strongly agree with the Ad Hoc Committee recommendation that a medical director or administrator be assigned to the program to launch and coordinate the effort. At a meeting with the Committee on April 4, 1975, Dr. David Spence, Chief, Maternal and Child Health Section, Division of Public Health, Alaska Department of Health & Social Services, outlined a program and budget for State participation in streptococcal surveillance. Unfortunately, those components supported by Dr. Spence do not include funds for management. The amount of surveillance data generated will need careful attention and laboratories will be located in diverse remote locations.

If the legislators agree to increase State participation, $55,290 of CDC funds currently used for the demonstration project will be eventually released. We hope that CDC will not entirely abandon this effort and will continue to provide leadership by making funds available to provide a medical director. At a meeting of the Association of Regional Health Directors in Anchorage on May 7, 1975, you told us of the possibility that year-end monies might be available from CDC for such a purpose. Could you supply the Streptococcal Surveillance Program with either a medical director or the $27,000 needed to hire such a person?

Since your return to Atlanta, we hope that you have looked furthur into this possibility.

Sincerely,

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.

Carl Jack

Carl Jack, Director
Health Affairs Division

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH
FAMILY HEALTH SECTION

POUCH H06B 99811
POUCH H-JUNEAU 99801

April 11, 1975

RECEIVED
APR 14 1975
Branch of Family Health
Juneau, Alaska

The Honorable George Hohman
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Hohman:

Re: Draft Technical Working Plan
for a Statewide Streptococcal/
Rheumatic Fever Control Program
-Expansion of 3/14/75 Plan
-Revised Fiscal Supplement B

This letter is a supplement to and technical expansion of my March 14, 1975 memo. Since that time negotiations have been conducted among agencies Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN), Center for Disease Control (CDC), Alaska Native Health Service (ANHS), and Division of Public Health (DPH) concerned with permanent establishment of a sound statewide plan. This letter synthesizes these negotiations and details the fiscal needs for FY 76.

As a matter of clarification, the CDC Alaska Branch has spearheaded the interest in the problem in Alaska through epidemiologic studies and pilot projects in strep surveillance. This agency however cannot conduct any ongoing control program. At this juncture in time it is necessary for health agencies with in-state responsibilities to select the components of CDC's activity which should be continued.

Very truly yours,

Donald K. Freedman, M.D., M.P.H.
Director of Public Health

DKF:co

Attachments - Components 1, 2, 3, and 4

Component #1 REGISTRY

- Use mailback cards (similar to the State's immunization program) which give each health care provider a convenient method to track patients needing monthly prophylaxis.

- Perhaps establish the same day each month statewide for injections. For example, the first Monday of each month could be "prophylaxis day". Health Aides, physicians, and PHNs could easily keep track of patients expected on that day.

- The anticipated number of cases would be in the range of 500 Natives and 500 non-Natives.

Component #2 SYMPTOMATIC CULTURES

Ready availability of and complete accessability to strep cultures for symptomatic individuals throughout the entire State is the key component of this control program. All providers of health care from the newest Community Health Aide to the oldest physician in subspecialty medicine will have to be fully informed about all four components of the program (see Component #4). All primary service laboratories will have to be fully informed, with particular emphasis on Components #2 and #3.

The following assumptions are the basis of planning for FY 76 implementation of Component #2:

(A) Number of cultures:

0.3 strep cultures/person (all ages)/year is the expected number of cultures (0.3)(330,000 pop.est.)=100,000 strep cultures/year by primary service labs.

(B) Expected positivity rate: 20% by Bacitracin disc method.
As a screening technique for Lancefield Group A, Bacitracin discs are 98% sensitive (a few false neg.) and 90% specific (some false pos.)

(C) Distribution of culture workload among all primary service laboratories:

	Number of cultures (in thousands)	
	Current Load (estimates) FY 75	Anticipated Capability FY 76
1. Service Unit Hospital Labs		
Anchorage	1.0	1.0
Mt. Edgecumbe	0.2	1.0
Kanakanak	0.5	3.0
Bethel (see below)	0	0
Kotzebue	0.5	3.0
Barrow	0.2	1.0
Tanana	0.5	2.0
Subtotal	2.9	11.0

2. YKHC Strep Lab in Bethel to serve entire Bethel Service Unit symptomatic needs		1.0	10.0	
	Subtotal	1.0		10.0
3. Private Clinical Laboratories:				
In existing hospitals				
Military (2)		2.0	6.0	
Nome (1)		0.2	0.5	
Anchorage (2)		4.0	8.0	
Fairbanks (1)		1.0	2.0	
Smaller hospitals (6)		1.2	2.5	
	Subtotal	8.4		19.0
Independent laboratory services (outside of hospitals)				
Fairbanks		1.0	4.0	
Anchorage		2.0	8.0	
	Subtotal	3.0		12.0
4. State Regional Labs				
Northern		2.0	12.0	
Southcentral		4.0	24.0	
Southeastern		2.0	12.0	
	Subtotal	8.0		48.0
	GRAND TOTAL	23.3		100.0

(D) Expected workload of reference and typing to be done entirely at the Southcentral Regional Lab:

	(Thousands of Specimens)
All positives (20% of total) - FA technique for grouping and serologic technique for typing.	20.0
Negatives for quality control (5% sample) FA technique.	4.0

Proficiency testing and continuing education support of the primary laboratories throughout the state will be a joint effort by the Southcentral Regional Lab and by the CDC in Atlanta through their proficiency testing section.

(E) Administrative and epidemiological workload - This workload will have to be shared by all responsible agencies as personnel are available to be assigned.

Component #3 SURVEILLANCE CULTURES

The State recognizes the need to continue the strep surveillance work of school children in all twelve villages where the CDC pilot project has been started, in order to ascertain the cost/benefit analysis of this approach to control.

Currently the comparison is to "no organized program". After implementation of components #1, #2 and #4 of this plan the comparison will take three years to collect meaningful data on which programatic decisions can be made.

- The YKHC Lab in Bethel will continue the surveillance in the 4 remote villages in the Bethel Service Unit plus the City of Bethel, using the State reference lab for serologic typing service.

- The State will assume the surveillance for the other 8 remote villages (80 children/village)(8 villages)(9 months/year)= 4,560 cultures. Half of these would be done in the Northern and half in the South-central Regional Lab.

Component #4 EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

This will be a well coordinated effort of all health education agencies (IHS, State, Heart Association). Cooperation of news media will be cultivated.

It is envisioned this will be an intensive, "saturation type" effort in late summer and early fall of 1975, with an ongoing maintainence or "refresher" effort throughout the years. There are many innovative techniques that can be used, e.g. have film distribution companies, which send entertainment films to the villages of Alaska, splice in a leader (supplied by the State) telling about the need for getting a culture done by the Village Aide when a sore throat or skin infection is present.

REVISED FISCAL SUPPLEMENT B
4/9/75

Additional Resources for Division of Public Health Necessary for FY 76 Implementation

(Thousands of dollars)

Component #1

Increased funding for commodities will provide for additional computer time and supplies.	3.0

Component #2

A. Increased supplies of forms and transport kits for the three State Regional Labs functioning as primary service labs.	20.0
Increased supply of penicillin for case treatment	1.0
Additional communication costs for rapid reporting of positive cases, e.g. teletype, telephone	7.5
Increased travel for consultation and training.	5.0
B. Additional resource needed is one additional position, a Microbiologist II, $16,500 plus benefits 18% (3.0).	19.5
Increased supplies for reference and typing work.	6.0
TOTAL	62.0

STREP-RHEUMATIC FEVER

OBJECTIVES:

To initiate a program of streptococcal control and care of patients with rheumatic disease so the following objectives will be accomplished within five years of full implementation of program:

A. To reduce the weekly prevalence rate of Group A streptococcal throat infection to below 10% in the Bethel, Kanakanak and Kotzebue Service Units (communities in these service units presently run an average prevalence of 22%).

B. To prevent or permit prompt control of streptococcal epidemics through continual surveillance of high risk populations.

C. To reduce the Alaska Native annual rheumatic fever incidence to no more than 10 per 100,000.

D. To provide timely, continuing and systematic specialized cardiac evaluation and care to persons identified as having had acute rheumatic fever and/or rheumatic heart disease. (This population now consists of 460 individuals distributed throughout the State).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The relationships of acute streptococcal infections to acute rheumatic fever and to the subsequent development of rheumatic heart disease are well known. Streptococcal infections (which may be so mild that they cause no symptoms) are followed in up to three percent of the cases by an attack of acute rheumatic fever. One attack of rheumatic fever may do little or no damage to the heart but the first attack makes the patient more vulnerable to repeated attacks of rheumatic fever. Rheumatic fever may occur as a very severe, very painful, and very dangerous disease or it (like the streptococcal infections) may be so mild that it causes little or no symptoms and is not diagnosed. However, each subsequent attack of rheumatic fever adds further damage to the heart. This damage may progress to the point that the patient is incapacitated. Some patients require cardiac surgery to repair damaged valves. Such surgery is painful, costly, and while it helps many patients a great deal, it seldom allows the patient to achieve a perfectly normal life.

Many years of carefully controlled experiments conducted in other settings have proved conclusively that appropriate and timely penicillin therapy not only cures the streptococcal infection, it also prevents rheumatic fever. Further, there is proof that patients who have had previous attacks of rheumatic fever will have subsequent attacks prevented by appropriate penicillin prophlaxis.

Therefore, both acute rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease are properly classified as preventible diseases. In spite of this knowledge there are presently 460 Alaska Natives identified as having had acute rheumatic fever and/or rheumatic heart disease (Alaska Health Information System, Chronic Disease Registry). The life time medical care costs of these patients averages $60,000 per patient. Therefore, these 460 patients represent an obligation for twenty seven million, six hundred thousand dollars in health care costs.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

Because of the high rates of rheumatic fever, a cooperative study (AFN, IHS, CDC, ADH) was begun in January 1971 to study the epidemiology of streptococcal disease and to develop a control program for this population. Longitudinal surveillance techniques similar to those used in the successful projects in Wyoming and Colorado were modified for use in Alaska. Results of the pilot study conducted for one semester in schools of two villages during 1971 have been published, as have results of the first full year of operation in nine villages, 1971-72. A summary of the first three years of experience in nine and then twelve villages is also available.

At the beginning of each of the past three school years in these villages, the streptococcal prevalence has averaged 26%, 15% and 31%. Each year the prevalence was subsequently reduced to ten percent or below. In addition, the rates in these villages have always been below those found in other villages cultured during the school year comparison. The program also detected numerous epidemics so that special control measures could be undertaken. The ability of such a program to reduce streptococcal prevalence in Alaska has now been demonstrated.

ACTION STEPS:

Secondary Prevention (prevention of recurrences)

1) Establish ongoing funding for the rheumatic fever registry. (July 1, 1975).

2) Complete the programming required to monitor the recommended system providing monthly penicillin prophylaxis to patients with previous rheumatic fever in order to prevent recurrences. (January 1, 1976).

3) Inform health care personnel of the availability, importance and usefulness of the registry and establish surveillance to detect new cases to be added to the registry. (September 1, 1975).

4) Initiate screening programs of persons in the highest risk age groups for evidence of undetected rheumatic heart disease, evaluate their clinical status, place them on prophylaxis, then add them to the registry. (September 1, 1975).

Primary Prevention (prevention of first attack)

1) Establish ongoing funding for the Yukon-Kuskokwim streptococcal laboratory in Bethel sufficient to allow it to serve the Bethel Service Unit. (July 1, 1975).

2) Establish a regional laboratory in Nome sufficient to process cultures for the Norton Sound Area. (September 1, 1976).

3) Establish a regional laboratory in Kanakanak sufficient to process cultures from the Bristol Bay Area. (September 1, 1977).

4) Complete the modification of the role of the present AFN streptococcal laboratory so that it can provide cultures for patients with sore throats where unavailable in the remaining areas of the State, and to provide reference support for the three regional laboratories. (September 1, 1977).

5) Strengthen and document reporting and surveillance procedures. (July 1, 1975).

6) Conduct investigation of apparent epidemics so that they may be controlled. (July 1, 1975).

Proposed Budget:	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78
Personal Services	$ 124,543.00	$ 150,793.00	$ 177,043.00
Personal Service Benefits	28,645	34,682	41,948
Travel	8,130	6,830	8,580
Transportation of Things	6,520	3,820	8,120
Rent, Communication and Utilities	13,775	22,775	31,475
Other Contractual Services	4,700	8,300	9,400
Supplies	23,387	46,773	70,160
Equipment	34,325	21,325	21,325
TOTAL	$ 228,600.00	$ 291,298.00	$ 363,981.00

	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78
Personal Service			
Central Staff:			
Project Director	27,270	27,270	27,270
Secretary	10,625	10,625	10,625
Screening Technician	4,748	4,748	4,748
Central Laboratory:			
Technician	16,800	16,800	16,800
Assistant	9,450	9,450	9,450
Yukon-Kuskokwim Laboratory:			
2 Technicians	33,600	33,600	33,600
1 Assistant	12,500	12,500	12,500
2 Clerk-Typists	19,000	19,000	19,000
Norton Sound Laboratory:			
Technician		16,800	16,800
Assistant		9,450	9,450
Bristol Bay Laboratory:			
Technician			16,800
Assistant			9,450
Total	124,543	150,793	177,043
Personal Service Benefits	16,191	19,603	24,244
Fringe (13%)			
Merit and cost of living (10%)	12,454	15,079	17,704
Total	28,645	34,682	41,948
Travel			
Central Staff	1,950	1,000	1,950
Health Aide Training	2,100	1,950	2,150
Epidemic Investigations	1,080	1,080	1,080
Heart Murmur Screening	3,000	2,800	3,400
Total	8,130		8,580
Transportation of Things			
Shipping-household goods	3,500		3,500
Postage	3,020	3,820	4,620
Total	6,520	3,820	8,120

	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78
Rent, Communications and Utilities			
Rent	6,000	12,000	18,000
Telephone	1,800	2,400	2,700
Utilities	4,800	7,200	9,600
Data Processing Equipment	1,175	1,175	1,175
	13,775	22,775	31,475
Other Contractural Services			
Consultant		1,250	
Custodian	1,200	1,800	2,400
Photocopy and Printing	2,000	3,000	4,000
Insurance	1,500	2,250	3,000
	4,700	8,300	9,400
Supplies			
Laboratory	19,530	39,060	58,590
Forms, Stationery, Duplicating	1,617	3,233	4,850
Postage	2,240	4,480	6,720
	23,387	46,773	70,160
Equipment			
Autoclave	13,000		
Basic Laboratory Equipment		5,625	5,625
Laboratory Furniture		5,800	5,800
Additonal Laboratory Equipment	5,300	5,300	5,300
Maintenance and Repair	600	600	600
	28,900	17,325	17,325
GRAND TOTAL	$ 228,600.00	$ 291,298.00	$ 363,981.00

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH
FAMILY HEALTH SECTION

POUCH H06B 99811
~~POUCH H-JUNEAU 99801~~

April 11, 1975

The Honorable George Hohman
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Hohman:

Re: Draft Technical Working Plan
for a Statewide Streptococcal/
Rheumatic Fever Control Program
-Expansion of 3/14/75 Plan
-Revised Fiscal Supplement B

This letter is a supplement to and technical expansion of my March 14, 1975 memo. Since that time negotiations have been conducted among agencies Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN), Center for Disease Control (CDC), Alaska Native Health Service (ANHS), and Division of Public Health (DPH) concerned with permanent establishment of a sound statewide plan. This letter synthesizes these negotiations and details the fiscal needs for FY 76.

As a matter of clarification, the CDC Alaska Branch has spearheaded the interest in the problem in Alaska through epidemiologic studies and pilot projects in strep surveillance. This agency however cannot conduct any ongoing control program. At this juncture in time it is necessary for health agencies with in-state responsibilities to select the components of CDC's activity which should be continued.

Very truly yours,

Donald K. Freedman

Donald K. Freedman, M.D., M.P.H.
Director of Public Health

DKF:eo

Attachments - Components 1, 2, 3, and 4

cc: Representative Phillip Guy

Component #1 REGISTRY

- Use mailback cards (similar to the State's immunization program) which give each health care provider a convenient method to track patients needing monthly prophylaxis.

- Perhaps establish the same day each month statewide for injections. For example, the first Monday of each month could be "prophylaxis day". Health Aides, physicians, and PHNs could easily keep track of patients expected on that day.

- The anticipated number of cases would be in the range of 500 Natives and 500 non-Natives.

Component #2 SYMPTOMATIC CULTURES

Ready availability of and complete accessability to strep cultures for symptomatic individuals throughout the entire State is the key component of this control program. All providers of health care from the newest Community Health Aide to the oldest physician in subspecialty medicine will have to be fully informed about all four components of the program (see Component #4). All primary service laboratories will have to be fully informed, with particular emphasis on Components #2 and #3.

The following assumptions are the basis of planning for FY 76 implementation of Component #2:

(A) Number of cultures:

0.3 strep cultures/person (all ages)/year is the expected number of cultures (0.3)(330,000 pop.est.)=100,000 strep cultures/year by primary service labs.

(B) Expected positivity rate: 20% by Bacitracin disc method.
As a screening technique for Lancefield Group A, Bacitracin discs are 98% sensitive (a few false neg.) and 90% specific (some false pos.)

(C) Distribution of culture workload among all primary service laboratories:

	Number of cultures (in thousands)	
	Current Load (estimates) FY 75	Anticipated Capability FY 76
1. Service Unit Hospital Labs		
Anchorage	1.0	1.0
Mt. Edgecumbe	0.2	1.0
Kanakanak	0.5	3.0
Bethel (see below)	0	0
Kotzebue	0.5	3.0
Barrow	0.2	1.0
Tanana	0.5	2.0
Subtotal	2.9	11.0

2. YKHC Strep Lab in Bethel to serve entire Bethel Service Unit symptomatic needs		1.0	10.0	
	Subtotal	1.0		10.0
3. Private Clinical Laboratories:				
In existing hospitals				
Military (2)		2.0	6.0	
Nome (1)		0.2	0.5	
Anchorage (2)		4.0	8.0	
Fairbanks (1)		1.0	2.0	
Smaller hospitals (6)		1.2	2.5	
	Subtotal	8.4		19.0
Independent laboratory services (outside of hospitals)				
Fairbanks		1.0	4.0	
Anchorage		2.0	8.0	
	Subtotal	3.0		12.0
4. State Regional Labs				
Northern		2.0	12.0	
Southcentral		4.0	24.0	
Southeastern		2.0	12.0	
	Subtotal	8.0		48.0
	GRAND TOTAL	23.3		100.0

(D) Expected workload of reference and typing to be done entirely at the Southcentral Regional Lab:

	(Thousands of Specimens)
All positives (20% of total) - FA technique for grouping and serologic technique for typing.	20.0
Negatives for quality control (5% sample) FA technique.	4.0

Proficiency testing and continuing education support of the primary laboratories throughout the state will be a joint effort by the Southcentral Regional Lab and by the CDC in Atlanta through their proficiency testing section.

(E) Administrative and epidemiological workload - This workload will have to be shared by all responsible agencies as personnel are available to be assigned.

Component #3 SURVEILLANCE CULTURES

The State recognizes the need to continue the strep surveillance work of school children in all twelve villages where the CDC pilot project has been started, in order to ascertain the cost/benefit analysis of this approach to control.

Currently the comparison is to "no organized program". After implementation of components #1, #2 and #4 of this plan the comparison will take three years to collect meaningful data on which programatic decisions can be made.

- The YKHC Lab in Bethel will continue the surveillance in the 4 remote villages in the Bethel Service Unit plus the City of Bethel, using the State reference lab for serologic typing service.

- The State will assume the surveillance for the other 8 remote villages (80 children/village)(8 villages)(9 months/year)= 4,560 cultures. Half of these would be done in the Northern and half in the South-central Regional Lab.

Component #4 EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

This will be a well coordinated effort of all health education agencies (IHS, State, Heart Association). Cooperation of news media will be cultivated.

It is envisioned this will be an intensive, "saturation type" effort in late summer and early fall of 1975, with an ongoing maintainence or "refresher" effort throughout the years. There are many innovative techniques that can be used, e.g. have film distribution companies, which send entertainment films to the villages of Alaska, splice in a leader (supplied by the State) telling about the need for getting a culture done by the Village Aide when a sore throat or skin infection is present.

REVISED FISCAL SUPPLEMENT B
4/9/75

Additional Resources for Division of Public Health Necessary for FY 76 Implementation

(Thousands of dollars)

Component #1

Increased funding for commodities will provide for additional computer time and supplies.	3.0

Component #2

A. Increased supplies ~~of~~ forms and transport kits for the three State Regional Labs functioning as primary service labs.	20.0
Increased supply of penicillin for case treatment	1.0
Additional communication costs for rapid reporting of positive cases, e.g. teletype, telephone	7.5
Increased travel for consultation and training.	5.0
B. Additional resource needed is one additional position, a Microbiologist II, $16,500 plus benefits 18% (3.0).	19.5
Increased supplies for reference and typing work.	6.0
TOTAL	62.0

Memo: George

From: Eric

re: YKHC priorities

PRIORITIES:

1) Strep program

2) MCH (Maternal and Child Health)

3) Mental Health

1) Strept program

After meeting with Hohman and YKHC, H & S S decided to revise their original strept request.(this is still a supplemental, but revised upward from a $42,500 figure--not included in H & S S budget). The increase would account for current CDC operation in certain villages. YKHC asked that we insure HSS did revise plan. Question as to who should ask for appropriation, you or Gov.

2) MCH

They are asking for ~~a~~ $85,000. Says he can revise down 1 public health nurse worth about $19,000 and still have effective program.

~~3)~~x+3) Mental Health

No money from HSS available.

Only way to provide funds this year might be through SB 24 or SB 54.

Asked Rounds to mail us his ~~final know~~ decisions from this trip.

Memo: George

From: Eric

Re: KYUK 3/31

PROBLEM Rosie called from KYUK, concerned about translators. She says KYUK needs $100,000 to complete their translator program--$30,000 to complete whats started, and $70,000 to reach the coast -villages.

OPTIONS

The telecommunications authority bill would be able to fund the translators, according to Weatherly-- he mentioned it specifically.

If that does not look like it will go, the rationale could be developed that Kuskokwim Community College is developing an intructional television model that may very well be utilized by the entire state in creating an educational delivery system. In order to reach the maximum number of people, and really provide a service that would allow education to take place at home, the translators should be installed to reach every possible village in the area. $100,000 is little compared the cost necessary for people to move out of their village and attend community college-- it is impossible for most, and expensive.

MEDIA We should get together and do a news show for KYUK soon...

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 536
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

MEMORANDUM

TO: Below Listed People DATE: March 31, 1975

FROM: Dan Rounds

SUBJECT: State Role in Rheumatic Heart Disease Prevention

BACKGROUND

The State of Alaska has been approached by the special Ad-Hoc task force for Streptococcal Surveillance and Rheumatic Heart Disease Prevention to take on a more active role in these two areas. The state responded with a proposal to take responsibility for an A.R.F. registry, Symtomatic culturing of all residents of the state, and establishment of a reference lab to serve as backup to all state labs for M/T typing and epidemiological studies. Y.K.H.C. has also approached the state to fund the first phase of a monthly Streptococcal Disease Surveillance Program in the Yukon-Kuskokwim area. Our request is a part of an overall push by Y.K.H.C. to obtain alternative funds for our existing programs to release A.F.N. funds now being used by Y.K.H.C. to other regions.

MEETING WITH STATE MARCH 27-28, 1975

We meet with the State to discuss their proposal (copy enclosed) and our own. The conclusions reached were that the proposal to the legislature would be revised to have the state:

1. Develop and manage a registry for acute rheumatic fever patients.

2. Provide Symptomatic cultures to all residents (i.e. All villages that I.H.S. labs could not handle)

3. Provide a reference lab that would do:
   a. M/T typing of a sample of symptomatics and monthly surveillance villages.

   b. Proficiency testing of regional and private labs to determine on a sample basis the number of false readings of both negative and positive bacitracian disc.

   c. Interpretation of M/T typing and positive cultures To determine if epidemics are occuring in a given population.

   d. In service training of new and existing lab technicians to maintain high profeciency in grouping of throat cultures.

4. Continue monthly surveillance of 8 of 12 villages which C.D.C. has been surveying to be able to judge the long term effects of the monthly surveillance on a community to reduce or eliminate acute rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.

5. Program management

   a. Accept leadership for the entire statewide program (shared with C.D.C.)

   b. Provide a statewide education program to consumers and providers in regards to strept and rheumatic heart disease as well as explaining the new program

   c. Consultation to labs and special surveillance programs (Kotzebue/ Nome, Bethel and Dillingham areas)

   d. Review statistics on symptomatics and surveillance projects.

   e. Manage the A.R.F. registry to insure all persons receive monthly prophylaxis.

The only question now is how much additional funds will be required for the state to provide an expanded program. Dr. Spence is writing up a draft program that will describe the state's program and a budget showing the total cost of the program and the new monies that would be required by the state. This information will be given to the Ad-Hoc Committee Thursday & Friday to review and approv (April 3 & 4)

If the State's proposal can meet the requirements of the Ad-Hoc Committee all the functions now provided by A.F.N. through its contract with C.D.C. would be taken over by the state. The A.F.N. contract would then be renegotiated and used to fund the symptomatic culturing of the entire Bethel Service Unit and to continue the monthly surveillance in 4 villages and the city of Bethel.

The results would be the partial implementation of the statewide strep-rheumatic fever program package for 1976.

Essentially the state is willing to initiate the statewide activities now. The more intensive monthly surveillance of strept in the Kotzebue, Nome, Bethel, and Dillingham areas would be left up to the Indian Health Services for the immediate future with possible state funding at a later date.

cc: Lillian McGarvey
Joseph J. Notaro
Martha Wilson
David Templin
Peter Nakamura
Medical Epidemiologists, Dr. Barrett
George Holman
Philip Guy
Carl Jack
Dr. Spence, D.H.& ISS
Dr. Freedman, D.H.& ISS
Commissioner Williamson D.H. ISS

DR/ap

Cat. File
Comp. Health
Pl...

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

(2)

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

March 4, 1975

Dr. Bill Larson
Chairperson, Health Planning and Resource
Development Task Force
Anchorage Comprehensive Health Planning
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Dr. Larson,

The Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation has been designated as a unofficial Health Planning Agency by the state and federal government. Y.K.H.C. along with other Rural-Bush Health Corporations are concerned about the proposed three health service areas your Task Force is proposing.

We are interested in continuing our comprehensive health planning. We find it exceedingly hard being removed from the main stream to obtain meaningful state participation in planning. We wish to impress upon you and your committee our concerns. We want and demand a voice in the Health Service Agencies being developed to cover the Y-K area. We must have the authority for planning primary and secondary health services which impact on the people of South Western Alaska.

The arrangement of the state into three health planning areas effectively dilutes the impact that the bush areas can have on shaping the direction of the health system in Bush Alaska. Our board has discussed the matter at our Board meeting February 25. The attached resolution expresses our position.

We can not for example continue to have "State" plans developed via telephone calls once every six months. We anticipate a close working relationship with the Anchorage H.S.A. now being proposed. We also anticipate having an effective voice in the Anchorage H.S.A. and the Statewide Health Planning. We have developed a forum for discussing health needs and solutions but without active participation by the proposed Anchorage H.S.A. and Statewide Health Council neither of our activities will have a favorable impact on the health of the people residing in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta's.

Cordially,

Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive Director

cc: Project Directors (5)
George Hohman
Phillip Guy
Martin Moore
Frank Estes
Carl Jack

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2503

Introduced: February 25, 1975

Board of Directors Resolution #75-3

RESOLUTION CONCERNING HEALTH SERVICE AGENCY IN ALASKA.

WHEREAS, the Federal Government passed the National Health Planning and resources development act of 1974 which establishes one or more health service area (s) in Alaska and a Health Service Agency in each area to develop an area health plan; allocate Federal construction funds for health facilities; co-ordi te the implementation of the regional plan and review and approve or disapprove applicants for many Federal funds and,

WHEREAS, the association of Regional Health Directors and a State Task Force have recommended establishing three H.S.A.for Alaska north (Fairbanks); central (Anchorage); and southeast (Juneau); and,

WHEREAS, the Rural Health Corporations under A.F.N. are developing plans to provide comprehensive health services to the residents of bush Alaska; and,

WHEREAS, Y.K.H.C. and Norton Sound have been unofficial comprehensive health planning agencies in the past and newer corporations are already planning for bush health needs; be it,

RESOLVED, that Y.K.H.C. wants to go on record as being the agency responsible for health planning in the Y-K area and as such should have the deligated authority under the Anchorage H.S.A. to provide the federally mandated services in co-operation w' h the Anchorage H.S.A. staff; and be it further,

RESOLVED, that Y.K.H.C.'s planning activities in regard to the H.S.A. activities should be subsidized by the Anchorage H.S.A.

Adopted in Bethel, Alaska on the 27th day of Feb., 1975.

Signed by: Rae Barton
President

Respond

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

File YKHC

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

March 4, 1975

Mr. Edward Hoffman
AVCP President
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Mr. Hoffman,

Last year Y.K.H.C., A.V.C.P., A.N.H.B., and villages wrote to our Congressional Delegation to obtain money for the new hospital now being planned for Bethel.

No new funds have been appropriated for the new I.H.S. hospital. We still do not have a guarantee that the new hospital will be built. We need to have congress appropriate $1.5 million for the completion of the architectural design documents and for the construction and installation of the piles. Without the additional funds we will have another paper plan that will be sitting on the shelves. The $600,000 appropriated in 1974 is being spent now. By June the funds will be used up. We need the additional funds to maintain the construction schedule. Without the additional funds we will delay construction a year or more.

The attached resolution has been sent to the Congressional Delegation from Alaska. We are requesting your support and would urge you to write our Congressional Delegation for support of this resolution.

Cordially,

Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive Director

cc: Bethel City Council, c/o Andy Edge
K.Y.U.K., Jim Croll
Martin Moore
Ray Christiansen, Calista
A.F.N. Health Corporations

a. Claude Demientieff, Tanana
b. Don Neilson, Bristol Bay
c. Dennis Tiepleman, Kotzebue
d. Caleb Pungowiyi, Norton Sound
e. Frank Peterson, Kodiak

Carl Jack, A F.N.
Lillian McGarvey, A.N.H.B.
Village Council Presidents, A.V.C.P. Region
George Hohman
Phillip Guy

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

Introduced: February 25, 1975

Board of Directors Resolution #75-1

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE REPLACEMENT I.H.S. HOSPITAL IN BETHEL, ALASKA.

WHEREAS, the Indian Health Service and Congress have recognized a need to replace the I.H.S. hospital in Bethel, by appropriating $600,000 for partial architectural planning for the new hospital; and,

WHEREAS, additional funds for completion of the architectural planning and for the construction, shipping, and installation of the pilings have not been included in I.H.S. Budget for Fiscal Year 1976; and,

WHEREAS, the project schedule for the new hospital requires planning funds and piling funds to be appropriated in April of 1975; and,

WHEREAS, the thermal pilings need to be constructed this spring and summer for shipment this fall and installation during the winter when the ground is frozen.

WHEREAS, the delay in construction funds will increase the cost of the facility by 18% or approximately five million dollars; and,

WHEREAS, the I.H.S. and Y.K.H.C. need assurance that the hospital will be built so we can proceed with the development of housing, a transient patient facility and manpower for the new hospital prior to its opening; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation urge Congress to take the following actions to insure the timely construction of a replacement hospital in Bethel:

1. Appropriate $1.5 million to the I.H.S. FY-1976 budget for the completion of architectural design documents for the replacement hospital and for the construction, shipping, and installation of the piles for the hospital.

2. Provide the I.H.S. and residents of the Y-K area with a guarantee that Congress does intend to construct a replacement hospital.

3. Pass the proposed legislation which would authorize I.H.S. to lease houses in remote areas as an alternative to federal construction of housing.

Adopted in Bethel, Alaska on the 27th day of Feburary, 1975.

Signed by: Ron Beetle
President

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P.O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

March 12, 1975

Mr. Martin Moore
Governor's Office
P.O. Box 466
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Martin:

Enclosed are YKHC's proposals to the State of Alaska.

These proposals are greatly needed since YKHC is expecting to cut back programs now funded through AFN. Our AFN funds are developmental funds to be used throughout the State. YKHC now uses 39% of the funds spent for six corporations. We will begin to develop a "phase out" plan with the other health corporations.

The strept proposal is having a rough go of it. The State DH & SS is not supporting it out of their own interest.

We hope these proposals will give you some ideas on the area's needs.

Cordially,

Alvin S. Ivanoff/ck

Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive Director

Enclosures: MCH & Strept Proposals

ASI/ck

P.S. The Mental Health proposals are not included since copies have already been forwarded to you.

cc: Phillip Guy
George Hohman ✓

STATE OF ALASKA / WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING / POUCH H-JUNEAU 99801

October 1, 1974

Mr. Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive Director
Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp.
Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Re: Bethel Health Center

Dear Mr. Ivanoff:

Thank you for your letter of September 20, 1974 relative to the Bethel Health Center.

As you know, planning for the new Public Health Hospital is getting under way with meetings between the architects, Public Health and YKHC beginning on October 7, 1974. The program for this new facility details the integration of all Bethel Primary Health Providers under one roof. Space will be provided for field health activities which includes the State itinerant care programs for outlying villages and preventative care to the Bethel District natives.

However, an interim health facility is needed to house the Bethel Health Clinic and its programs for the local population. The itinerant program staff will continue to be housed in a rental facility until space becomes available in the new hospital.

The State of Alaska desires to place the Bethel Health Clinic in the most convenient location in Bethel that will provide good access for all patrons of the clinic and its staff. The funds available for this facility make it imperative that it be located on state land, a donated site, or on Federal land occupied under a long term lease permit. Three sites have been proposed:

1. Immediately adjacent to the existing hospital occupied under a use permit from the Federal government. However, the hospital could not accomodate this additional load on their sewer system. Also the future use and maintenance of the old hospital has not been established.

2. The clinic could be located in Bethel Heights on state land adjacent to adequate utilities. However, objections were raised by the staff that it was too remote from the hospital area and much of the town of Bethel.

3. The current choice of site is located near the existing hospital immediately west of the highway. This places the clinic on Federal land but adjacent to both the existing hospital and the new hospital site. This area will be served by the new sewer line which is currently under construction by the City of Bethel under a grant of $195,000 of Federal funds. The new sewer line will connect the hospital with the existing sewer system in Bethel Heights.

It is hoped that the exact site can be pinpointed by Federal authorities after the conference and preliminary site investigations during the week of October 7, 1974. We can then secure approvals of all parties concerned and proceed with the design and construction of the Bethel Health Clinic.

Please feel free to contact me if I can be of service in any way.

Sincerely,

Walter C. Moyle

Walter C. Moyle, Architect
Health Facilities Development

WCM:llb

cc: Jerry Madden
Dr. Freedman
Commissioner McGinnis
Sen. George Hohman
Rep. Phillip Guy
Dr. Elizabeth Towers
Ms. Jeanette Pitcherella
Mr. Loren Cameron
Ray Estess
Ray Hamman

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 545-2506
(907) 543-2508

September 20, 1974

Dr. Donald Freedman
Division of Public Health
State of Alaska
Department of Health
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Dr. Freedman:

For the past few years we have been engaged in a co-operative process of determining the needs of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area for integrated health facilities in Bethel.

In March of 1972 the $320,000.00 bond passed for a State Health Facility in Bethel was held pending the completion of the integrated Health Facility. The intention being combining the State funds with the Indian Health Service to build the first phase of a Comprehensive Health Facility. All parties involved are still committed to the goal of the integrated facility.

Since 1972 two important events have occured:

1. Planning activities indicate that because of river erosion the proposed facility could not be built in phases. As a result the $320,000.00 would have to be held until funding was available for a total complex.

2. O.E.O. funds which were to be matched with the State were compounded. Our present contract with H.E.W. expressly prohibits use of our funds for construction projects.

The effects of these two events have been a delay in building the integrated facility. The buying power of the $320,000.00 has been reduced due to inflation. Your office brought this fact to our attention in June of 1973. At our August meeting the Board agreed to have the $320,000.00 released to build and interim Health Facility for the State.

The conditions were:

" The Board of Directors has also approved the spending of the $320,000.00 State bond on an Interim Health Facility which will house the Itinerate Public Health Nurses and the Bethel Public Health Clinic. The approval was granted with the understanding that the Interim Facility was to be located next to the

hospital on a site that would be reviewed and approved by both Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Native Health Board of Directors; that the Interim Facility be converted to another use upon completion of the New Health Facility and that the construction of the New Facility (State Facility) does not hamper the eventual integration of the three Primary Health Providers in one common facility with shared support services."

The Board's understanding was transmitted through the State's Represenative on our board, Dr. Tower, and through our report to at the State Comprehensive Health Planning meeting of October, 1973.

Since that time we have had informal meetings but no definite plan for the facility and no policy on the future integration of the State Activities into the Proposed Health and Hospital Facility in Bethel.

We are meeting with the Architects who are designing the new hospital on October 7, 1974. We would like you to notify us of the State's position and present a plan to our board that discusses how you will meet the conditional requirements set forth in the above quote. As the State's Comprehensive Health Planning body in this region the board needs to be kept informed and must approve the State's plan before work begins.

Cordially,

Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive Director

ASI/aj

cc: Commissioner Fredrick McGinnis
Sen. George Hohman
Rep. Phillip Guy
Dr. Elizabeth Towers
Ms. Jeanette Pitcherella
Mr. Loren Cameron
Mr. Walter Hoyle

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION
AFFILIATE OF ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES
P. O. BOX ~~536~~ 528
BETHEL, ALASKA 99559

543-2506
543-2508

October 21, 1974

Dwight Lefner
R.C.A. Manager
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Dwight,

The Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation is evaluating the Emergency Medical System in the A.V.C.P. region.

So far the number one problem seems to be good communications between the villages and Bethel.

We would like some informaiton concerning R.C.A.'s present operations.

1. What kind of phone service is available to the villages?
2. Can the system allow other telephones in a village?
3. How much would another phone in a village run if it was only used for health and was a private line just to the hospital?
4. How are the present phones financed by a village?
5. Is the system capable of having conference calls among a group of villages?

Could you also give us a picture of when R.C.A. expects to have a phone in each village.

Thanks for your efforts.

Cordially,

Dan Rounds
Technical
Assistant

DR/aj

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

April 29, 1974

Don Letterman
Region X, D.H.E.W.
1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Mr. Letterman,

The Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation has been working with the Alaska Federation of Natives Health Affairs Staff in regards to the Emergency Medical Service applications.

Alaska Federation of Natives is submitting a proposal to you. The attached letter indicates our support of the request. Alaska Federation of Natives Health Affairs should be considered as our spoksmen and representative in regards to Emergency Medical Service activities.

Please give the Alaska Federation of Natives request attention and priority. Voice communications is the number one weak link in Emergency Medical Service systems in rural Alaska.

Cordially,

Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive Director

ASI:aj

Enclosure

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P.O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

April 29, 1974

Mr. Carl Jack, Director
A.F.N. Health Affairs
1675 "C" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Mr. Jack:

The Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation wishes to go on record supporting the efforts of the A.F.N. Health rights program to acquire funds to develop medical and emergency communications system to the rural villages in Alaska. In the Yukon-Kuskokwim area with its fifty or more villages spread over 75,000 square miles the voice communications between villages and the hospital located in Bethel is the critical link in our E.M.S. system.

The Yukon-Kuskokwim area has at least one health aide per village. By the end of 1975 all villages will have had at least one aide complete the health aide training course. It is also expected that all villages can within the next year or so have a P. H. S. approved clinic. The present and only hospital in the area operated by the Indian Health Service is scheduled to be replaced thus assuring an adequate referral center in Bethel. Emergency transportation from villages is done via air plane. To date the I.H.S. has supported financially evacuation of emergency cases. The hospital refers any persons with critical problems requiring intensive surgery to its Anchorage facility.

All in all our E.M.S. system is fairly sound. The major weak link is in the voice communications from the villages to Bethel. Adverse weather often prohibits clear transmission and receiving. Many villages also do not have single side band readio's in their clinics. I.H.S. has obtained funds for improving voice communications. They have approximately $240,000 set aside. Unfortunately, the money can only buy satellite receivers/transmitters for an estimated 16 out of our 50 to 55 villages.

Our activities next year will focus on a joint evaluation of the existing E.M.S. activities in the Yukon-Kuskokwim area. This need will be accomplished through our own resources, with other agencies, and with the back up of an E.M.S. specialist from A.F.N. and/or the State of Alaska.

The acquisition of static free voice communications will overcome the major barrier to an adequate E.M.S. system in the Yukon-Kuskowkim area of Alaska.

The attached pages give a brief description of the area and description of the programs and services.

Cordially,

Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive Director

cc: Edward Hoffman, A.V.C.P.

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 536
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

MEMORANDUM

TO: Village People, Council Members, etc. **DATE:**

FROM:

SUBJECT: EMS System

Questions concerning accidents and emergencies which take place in the villages:

1. Are accidents and emergencies a problem in your village? If yes what kinds of emergencies does your village have?

2. When a person does have an emergency problem have they been taken care of o.k.?

3. What problems do you have when you try to get help from Bethel?

4. What types of emergencies problems could people avoid themselves.

5. Are there some accidents which you would want to know more about how to avoid them? If yes, what do you want to have more knowledge about?

VILLAGE: _____

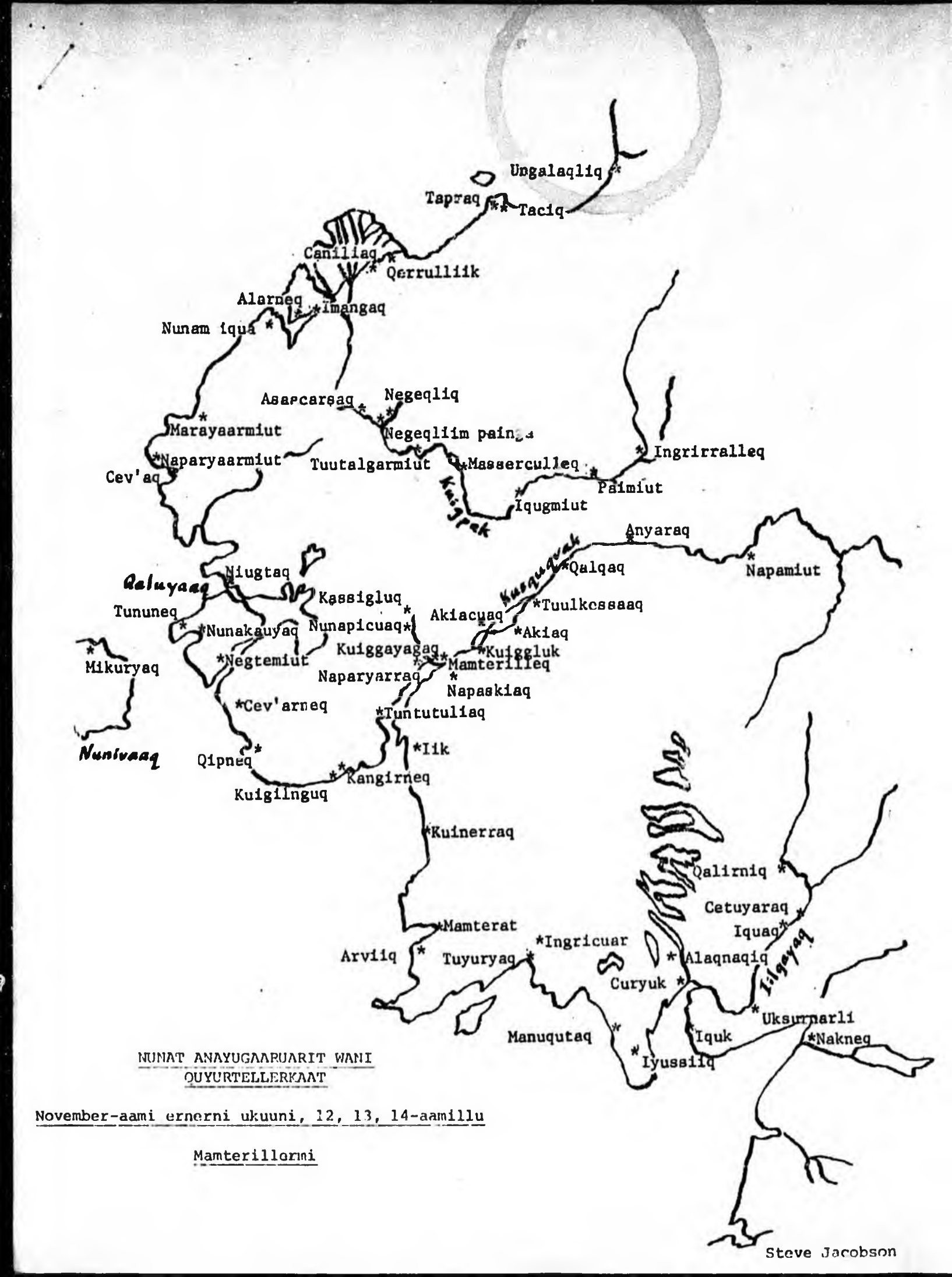
NAME: _____

RESULTS OF
EMERGENCY
QUESTIONS.

VILLAGE	1. Accident Problems	2. Taken care off O.k	3. Problems when try to Reach BETHEL	4. Avoidable Problems.	5. Education About EMERGENCIES
CHAUTHBALK	Occasionally	Some times problem.	None		Gun safety
KALSKAG	-Sprained ankles. -Broken legs and arms.	Yes	Radio no contact	-Stay away from alchol. -Burns -Gun safety -Moving machines.	-Elect appliance.
MT. VILLAGE	No	Yes if plane comes quick.	-Poor radio comm. -Bad weather	-	-Boating -Prevention film
?	Not too often	Yes except for 3	-Need radio in clinic instead of in school 1/4 mile away	Not understood	Not understood
ST MARYS (3 PEOPLE)	- CUTS - BROKEN BONES	YES W/ HEALTH AID	- POOR COMM - RADIO/PHONE TOO FAR FROM CLINIC - PHS HOSP NOT MONITORED WELL - RADIO NOT MANNED	AVOID DRINK ADVENTURES WHILE RIDING	- NONE AT PRESENT - MOST AVOIDABLE ARE AVOIDED -How to help people with breathing problems.
GRAYLING	-Broken arms. -CUTS -Miscarrage	Yes	Radio contract	-Drowning -Drinking problems.	

YUPIKTAK BISTA, INC. MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM

PROGRAM NAME	LOCATION OF TRAINING	APPROXIMATE DATE OF TRAINING	EXPLANATION
Pumphouse Maintenance	Bethel Pump Station	Begin January	Training in the maintenance & repair of a pumphouse system. Especially valuable training for Villages with PHS water systems.
Village Corporation Management	Bethel & selected Villages, KCC	Begin January	Training in how to manage a Village Corporation. Organization staffing, financing, etc. Valuable training for all Village Corporations.
Village Corporation Clerical/Bookkeeping	Bethel & selected Villages, KCC	Begin January	Training for Village residents who need clerical & bookkeeping skills for Native Corporations & Municipal Government tasks. Typing, filing, letter writing, record keeping, etc..
Surveying	Bethel/KCC	Begin January	A two semester program in land surveying instrument training. Many job opportunities resulting from land selection under Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
Radio/Television Ombudsman	Bethel,KCC,KYUK	Begin January	Training at KYUK Bethel in general radio/TV broadcasting techniques, Program Management, camera operation, announcing, station maintenance, etc..
Maintenance Technician	Bethel, KCC	Begin January	General training in a variety of maintenance skills including building repair, basic carpentry, small engine repair, Heating Plants, welding, basic electricity, refrigerator & sanitation systems.
Licensed Practical Nursing	Bethel, KCC	Begin February	One year professional training in nursing. Completion of program will lead to certification by State Board of Nursing as a Licensed Practical Nurse.
Land Resource Management	Bethel, KCC	Begin January	Degree program in land management and natural resource planning. Impact of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act on land resource management in AVCP/Calista Region.
Teacher Aides, St. Mary's School District	Bethel, KCC, St. Mary's	Begin January	In-service training for teacher aides and their supervisor teachers. Training can lead to an Associate Degree in Education.
Clerk Typist	Bethel, KCC	Begin January	Certificate program offered by Kuskokwim Community College for people seeking employment in clerical areas. Typing, bookkeeping, office machines, etc..
Clerk-Steno	Bethel, KCC	Begin January	Certificate program offered by KCC for people seeking employment in the secretarial areas. Typing, shorthand, filing,etc
Bookkeeping	Bethel, KCC	Begin January	Certificate program offered by KCC for people seeking employment as Bookkeepers. Typing, bookkeeping, taxes, Accounting, etc..
Business and Management	Bethel, KCC	Begin January	Degree program offered by KCC as an introduction to small and middlescale business operation. Management, finance, accounting, and personal administration.



NUNAT ANAYUGAARUARIT WANI
OUYURTELLERKAAT

November-aami ernerni ukuuni, 12, 13, 14-aamillu

Mamterillermi

Steve Jacobson

ASSOCIATION OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS, INCORPORATED

CONVENTION

November 12, 13, 14, 1974
Bethel, Alaska

AGENDA

November 12, 1974

I.	Invocation	Reverend J. Nelson
	Roll Call	Secretary
	Reading of Minutes	Secretary
	Approval of Minutes	
	Approval of Agenda	
	Introduction of Guests	Edward Hoffman, Sr. AV CP President
II.	Yupiktak Bista, Inc., Report	Harold D. Napoleon Executive Director
	a) BIA Contract Proposal	S. Bobo Dean Office of General Counsel
	b) Educational Options	Nat Cole, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Education Jack Chenowith, Community & Regional Affairs, Division of Local Government Assist. Rich Gutherie, Analyst Legislative Finance Committee Emal Kowalczyk, BIA Assistant Area Director
	c) BIA Educational Objectives	Peter Three Stars Bethel Agency Superintendent
	d) Yupik Language Center	Paschal Afcan, Director
	e) Dormitory - Boarding Home Programs	Sig Knudsen, Dorm Director Francine Gillins, Boarding Home Coordinator
	f) Manpower Training Program	Frederick J. Ali Manpower Coordinator

November 13, 1974

I. Call to Order ---------- Edward Hoffman, Sr.
President, AVCP

II. Creation of AVCP Housing Authority
Ratification of Commissioners
George Morgan - Kalskag
George Sipary - St. Mary's
Daniel Stevens, Sr. - Andreafski
Edward Hoffman, Sr. - Bethel
Rueben Hill - Hooper Bay ---------- Harold Napoleon
Executive Director
AVCP Housing Authority

III. Yupiktak Bista, Inc./YKHC Merger ---------- Edward Hoffman, Sr.
President, AVCP

IV: AVCP/Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife/Calista
Management Agreement ---------- Edward Hoffman, Sr.
President, AVCP

Richard Hensil
Native Liason Coordinator
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
& Wildlife

Cal Linsinck
Refuge Manager
Clarence Rhodes National
Wildlife Refuge

Calista Representative

A) Election of Board for Agreement

V: Lunch

VI: Land Selection Status ---------- Lou Lively
Land Department
Calista Corporation

Nelson Angapak
Land Department
Calista Corporation

VII: Department of Community & Regional Affairs
Division of Rural Development Assistance ---------- Jim Sanders
Field Coordinator, RDA

VIII: National Guard Training on Village Claims ---------- Lt. Colonel Shantz
Alaska National Guard

November 14, 1974

I. Call to Order	Edward Hoffman, Sr. President, AVCP
II: Commercial Fishing Limited Entry Report	Harry Carter Fisheries Entry Commission
III: Fish and Game, D-2 Bill	Harold Sparcks David Friday Liz Newton Nunam Kitlutsisti
IV: Pre-Maternal Home	Mary Ellen Croll Director
V: Lunch	
VI: Land Allotment Status	Joe Labay Bill Mattice Bureau of Indian Affairs
VII: Air Transportation in Rural Alaska	Civil Aeronautics Board Alaska Transportation Commission
VIII: Village Reports	
XI: Resolutions	
X: Adjournment	

IV. MISSION AND GOALS

A. MISSION

People have decided to work together in the area of health for a specific reason. They feel that their work will help reduce the discomfort of illness and disabling conditions and reduce the sorrow of premature death. They all share a common cause of wanting to help an individual to create for himself a life that is full of hope and relatively free of disability. They also work to enhance a person's ability to meet his own needs and, with the help of his friends, to be independent.

It is proposed that organizations should also have a similar common cause or mission. It is recommended by the consultants that all health organizations such as Y.K.H.C. and P.H.S. recognize their common base as being:

> "Assurance of the highest health and well-being status which will help an individual to live comfortably in his environment, and to change his his environment to meet his needs."

Once all organizations have accepted or recognized their common mission each organization's activities must be viewed in terms of its ability to contribute to the well-being of an individual. This mission will not change in the future. The means, goals, or directions which organizations take to accomplish this mission will, however, change as the environment changes and as the organization accomplishes some of its specific goals.

Such a broad mission implies many things. For one it implies that "good health" is a composite of many activities and actions and as such the goals should reflect the broad activities or areas of interest which most significantly contribute to one's well-being. The mission also implies that success will be measured by the degree of cooperation which can be built between interested parties.

B. GOALS

If we agree that the common mission of community service organizations is to create the highest level of well-being, the question is: "What direction does the community work towards to change its level of well-being or health?" These directions are actions that when taken will change a person's habits or his environment for the better. Community service organizations can choose from a variety of directions. These directions should, however, begin to deal with the issues and problems which we have identified and effect measurable changes in the well-being of the community.

From our findings it is apparent that there are three major goals which together have the best chance of increasing the health and well-being of the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area. They are:

Community Development

To foster community economic and social developments. Specific activities which may accomplish this are:

- arts and crafts
- community organization
- housing projects
- small business development
- sanitation and water
- fishing co-operative
- co-operative food stores

Human Resource Development

To develop an appropriate education and learning system to meet the unique requirements of native and non-native persons living in the Yukon-Kuskokwim area. Specific activities which may accomplish this are:

- community college

- in-service training programs
- revised elementary/secondary school program

Health Resource System

Make accessible to the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area a locally responsive comprehensive health resource system which offers a full range of services in the areas of:

- Primary Prevention

  Interventions aimed at avoiding or postponing the appearance of disability in the population (i.e., activities such as diet, environmental health, immunization, etc.)

- Secondary Prevention and Treatment

  Early detection and treatment of mild disability before the illness cycle reaches critical stages (i.e., problems of colds, flu, dental care, early stages of otitis media, etc.)

- Tertiary Prevention and Treatment

  Treatment of acute disabilities and rehabilitation to prevent prolongation of an illness and to restore a person to his accustomed level of functioning (i.e., vascular surgery, in-patient care in Bethel and at Anchorage, major surgery, etc.)

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATIO

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 528 52
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

August 30, 1974

Robert Woodward
E.M.S. Co-ordinator
Division of Public Health
State Dept. of Health & Welfare
MacKay Building
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Woodward:

Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation will not be able to attend the meeting on September 5, 1974 to discuss Emergency Medical Service needs in rural Alaska.

The people in the Bethel area are very concerned about the high accident rate and the problems of obtaining Emergency Medical Services beyond the services provided by the villages health aides.

Our letter to Carl Jack on April 29, 1974 still states our position on Emergency Medical Service needs in the Bethel Service Unit (attached).

Since April we have learned more about our Emergency Medical Service system.

The negative findings have been:

1. Lack of equipment for village clinics for certain emergency problems such as shock and heart problems.
2. Need to intensify our emergency training for the health aides.
3. A disfunctional ambulance and communications in the city of Bethel.
4. Lack of training for ambulance personnel at the Public Health Service hospital.

The positive findings are:

1. The increased awareness of Bethel area people to the problem of accidents.
2. Desire and participation of the local radio station in the area of accident prevention and awareness.
3. Expansion of Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation's Health Education Program to focus on accidents.
4. Discovery of a 24 hour "all weather" helicopter stationed in Bethel year around by the national guard.

Our intentions are to continue to evaluate and refine our Emergency Medical system and to seek funds to rectify deficiencies in our system.

We look forward to developing a joint statewide emergency medical system.

Cordially,

Dan Rounds/aj

Dan Rounds
Technical
Assistant

DR/aj

cc: Alvin S. Ivanoff
Carl Jack
Joe Notaro
Frank Estes

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.

1675 C STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE (907) 274-3611

Integrity, Pride in Heritage, Progress

Health Affairs Division

February 10, 1975

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1975
Branch of Family Health
Juneau, Alaska

Bob Frazier, M. D.
Section of Center for Disease Control
State of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Dr. Frazier:

The relationship of acute streptococcal infection to rheumatic fever and to the subsequent development of rheumatic heart disease is well known. There are high rates of rheumatic fever among Alaska Natives.

Since January 1971, the Health Affairs Division of AFN, Inc. has participated along with federal agencies in a project designed to study the epidemiology of streptococcal disease and to develop a control program. Presently, this study has been limited to certain villages in the western coast of Alaska.

The results of this study has led to the formation of the Alaska Ad Hoc Committee on the prevention of rheumatic fever and to the conclusion that an expanded statewide program should be seriously considered.

Therefore, the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services is cordially invited to meet with: the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc.; Association of Regional Health Directors; Indian Health Service and the Center for Disease Control on this very subject. The meeting has been scheduled for March 3, 1975 at 1:30 p. m. in the AFN, Inc. Conference Room.

The purpose of the meeting will be to: 1 - Briefly review the findings of the present project; 2 - Stimulate increased collaboration among the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services and those presently involved; 3 - Review comments and suggestions for a state-wide prevention program.

I'll be looking foward to seeing you and thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Carl Jack, Director
Health Affairs Division

cc: Bob Allen, Alaska Heart Association, Anchorage
Mickey Eisenberg, State of Alaska, Anchorage
Thomas Bender, M. D., Chief, Center for Disease Control, Anchorage
David Spence, M. D., Section of Family Health, Juneau
Frank Pauls, M. D., Chief, Public Health Laboratory, Juneau
Donald Freedman, M. D., Director, Health and Social Services, Juneau

Enclosure The Honorable Susan Sullivan, House of Representatives, Juneau
The Honorable George Hohman, Senator, Juneau

JN: ms

2/24/75 mtg. w/ Dr. Pauls
Bare Bones of Strep Surveilance

There will be increasing demand for laboratory support services at the local level - for the immediate needs

- State, would then serve a more centralized role of reference, training and more specialized

Synthesis as of 3/4/75 AM

State

Regional - Epidemiologist

Sentinel Physicians

I Epidemiologist -

AFIN

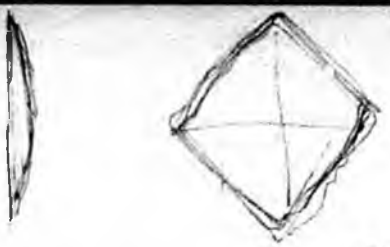
PHS

CDC

Private practitioners

Alaska Heart Assoc. -

DETAILED BUDGET BREAKDOWN



	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78
Personal Service			
Central Staff:			
Project Director	27,270	27,270	27,270
Secretary	10,625	10,625	10,625
Screening Technician	4,748	4,748	4,748
Central Laboratory:			
Technician	16,800	16,800	16,800
Assistant	9,450	9,450	9,450
Yukon-Kuskokwim Laboratory:			
2 Technicians	33,600	33,600	33,600
1 Assistant	12,500	12,500	12,500
2 Clerk-Typists	19,000	19,000	19,000
Norton Sound Laboratory:			
Technician		16,800	16,800
Assistant		9,450	9,450
Bristol Bay Laboratory:			
Technician			16,800
Assistant			9,450
Total	124,543	150,793	177,043
Personal Service Benefits	16,191	19,603	24,244
Fringe (13%)			
Merit and cost of living (10%)	12,454	15,079	17,704
Total	28,645	34,682	41,948
Travel			
Central Staff	1,950	1,000	1,950
Health Aide Training	2,100	1,950	2,150
Epidemic Investigations	1,080	1,080	1,080
Heart Murmur Screening	3,000	2,800	3,400
Total	8,130		8,580
Transportation of Things			
Shipping-household goods	3,500		3,500
Postage	3,020	3,820	4,620
Total	6,520	3,820	8,120

	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78
Rent, Communications and Utilities			
Rent	6,000	12,000	18,000
Telephone	1,800	2,400	2,700
Utilities	4,800	7,200	9,600
Data Processing Equipment	1,175	1,175	1,175
	13,775	22,775	31,475
Other Contractural Services			
Consultant		1,250	
Custodian	1,200	1,800	2,400
Photocopy and Printing	2,000	3,000	4,000
Insurance	1,500	2,250	3,000
	4,700	8,300	9,400
Supplies			
Laboratory	19,530	39,060	58,590
Forms, Stationery, Duplicating	1,617	3,233	4,850
Postage	2,240	4,480	6,720
	23,387	46,773	70,160
Equipment			
Autoclave	13,000		
Basic Laboratory Equipment		5,625	5,625
Laboratory Furniture		5,800	5,800
Additonal Laboratory Equipment	5,300	5,300	5,300
Maintenance and Repair	600	600	600
	28,900	17,325	17,325
GRAND TOTAL	$ 228,600.00	$ 291,298.00	$ 363,981.00

silica gel dried ... fill off others ... makes 600 ... Tech ... with other support ... support

Sources
AFIU federal funds 50.00 50.00 50.00

STREP-RHEUMATIC FEVER

OBJECTIVES:

To initiate a program of streptococcal control and care of patients with rheumatic disease so the following objectives will be accomplished within five years of full implementation of program:

A. To reduce the weekly prevalence rate of Group A streptococcal throat infection to below 10% in the Bethel, Kanakanak and Kotzebue Service Units (communities in these service units presently run an average prevalence of 22%). — is this a year round average — or when-worst Derived?

B. To prevent or permit prompt control of streptococcal epidemics through continual surveillance of high risk populations.

C. To reduce the Alaska Native annual rheumatic fever incidence to no more than 10 per 100,000.

D. To provide timely, continuing and systematic specialized cardiac evaluation and care to persons identified as having had acute rheumatic fever and/or rheumatic heart disease. (This population now consists of 460 individuals distributed throughout the State).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The relationships of acute streptococcal infections to acute rheumatic fever and to the subsequent development of rheumatic heart disease are well known. Streptococcal infections (which may be so mild that they cause no symptoms) are followed in up to three percent of the cases by an attack of acute rheumatic fever. One attack of rheumatic fever may do little or no damage to the heart but the first attack makes the patient more vulnerable to repeated attacks of rheumatic fever. Rheumatic fever may occur as a very severe, very painful, and very dangerous disease or it (like the streptococcal infections) may be so mild that it causes little or no symptoms and is not diagnosed. However, each subsequent attack of rheumatic fever adds further damage to the heart. This damage may progress to the point that the patient is incapacitated. Some patients require cardiac surgery to repair damaged valves. Such surgery is painful, costly, and while it helps many patients a great deal, it seldom allows the patient to achieve a perfectly normal life.

Many years of carefully controlled experiments conducted in other settings have proved conclusively that appropriate and timely penicillin therapy not only cures the streptococcal infection, it also prevents rheumatic fever. Further, there is proof that patients who have had previous attacks of rheumatic fever will have subsequent attacks prevented by appropriate penicillin prophlaxis.

Therefore, both acute rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease are properly classified as preventible diseases. In spite of this knowledge there are presently 460 Alaska Natives identified as having had acute rheumatic fever and/or rheumatic heart disease (Alaska Health Information System, Chronic Disease Registry). The life time medical care costs of these patients averages $60,000 per patient. Therefore, these 460 patients represent an obligation for twenty seven million, six hundred thousand dollars in health care costs.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

Because of the high rates of rheumatic fever, a cooperative study (AFN, IHS, CDC, ADH) was begun in January 1971 to study the epidemiology of streptococcal disease and to develop a control program for this population. Longitudinal surveillance techniques similar to those used in the successful projects in Wyoming and Colorado were modified for use in Alaska. Results of the pilot study conducted for one semester in schools of two villages during 1971 have been published, as have results of the first full year of operation in nine villages, 1971-72. A summary of the first three years of experience in nine and then twelve villages is also available.

At the beginning of each of the past three school years in these villages, the streptococcal prevalence has averaged 26%, 15% and 31%. Each year the prevalence was subsequently reduced to ten percent or below. In addition, the rates in these villages have always been below those found in other villages cultured during the school year comparison. The program also detected numerous epidemics so that special control measures could be undertaken. The ability of such a program to reduce streptococcal prevalence in Alaska has now been demonstrated.

ACTION STEPS:

Secondary Prevention (prevention of recurrences)

1) Establish ongoing funding for the rheumatic fever registry. (July 1, 1975).

2) Complete the programming required to monitor the recommended system providing monthly penicillin prophylaxis to patients with previous rheumatic fever in order to prevent recurrences. (January 1, 1976).

3) Inform health care personnel of the availability, importance and usefulness of the registry and establish surveillance to detect new cases to be added to the registry. (September 1, 1975).

4) Initiate screening programs of persons in the highest risk age groups for evidence of undetected rheumatic heart disease, evaluate their clinical status, place them on prophylaxis, then add them to the registry. (September 1, 1975).

Primary Prevention (prevention of first attack)

1) Establish ongoing funding for the Yukon-Kuskokwim streptococcal laboratory in Bethel sufficient to allow it to serve the Bethel Service Unit. (July 1, 1975).

2) Establish a regional laboratory in Nome sufficient to process cultures for the Norton Sound Area. (September 1, 1976).

3) Establish a regional laboratory in Kanakanak sufficient to process cultures from the Bristol Bay Area. (September 1, 1977).

4) Complete the modification of the role of the present AFN streptococcal laboratory so that it can provide cultures for patients with sore throats where unavailable in the remaining areas of the State, and to provide reference support for the three regional laboratories. (September 1, 1977).

5) Strengthen and document reporting and surveillance procedures. (July 1, 1975).

6) Conduct investigation of apparent epidemics so that they may be controlled. (July 1, 1975).

Proposed Budget:	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78
Personal Services	$ 124,543.00	$ 150,793.00	$ 177,043.00
Personal Service Benefits	28,645	34,682	41,948
Travel	8,130	6,830	8,580
Transportation of Things	6,520	3,820	8,120
Rent, Communication and Utilities	13,775	22,775	31,475
Other Contractual Services	4,700	8,300	9,400
Supplies	23,387	46,773	70,160
Equipment	34,325	21,325	21,325
TOTAL	$ 228,600.00	$ 291,298.00	$ 363,981.00

02-0018

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

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TO: SEE ATTACHED LIST

DATE : April 28, 1975

FROM: Francis S.L. Williamson, Commissioner
Department of Health and Social Services

SUBJECT: Regional Reorganization

Your letter has been read with considerable interest.

The points you articulated in your letter, such as getting regional offices closer to the districts, more effective utilization of rural staff, and more realistic spans of control are certainly compatible with and will be pursued by my staff throughout my tenure in office. It is my understanding that similar proposals have been submitted in past years. Perhaps now with the collective wisdom of professionals in the field, the opportunity is now here to provide a more flexible rural social service delivery system.

I assure you that every effort will be made to promote Native Alaskans into managerial and policy-making positions. It is my firm belief that persons reared in a specific culture are better understood and served by others from the same cultural background. I also understand that the offices presently staffed by Alaskan Natives are functioning well and that residents of those areas are pleased with the services they are receiving.

Another option which is being studied is the expansion of purchase of services. Under this type of arrangement we could contract with the various Native Regional Corporations for providing social services to residents of their respective areas. I have already met in Juneau with members of the AFN and Native Regional Health Corporations. A meeting has been set in early July to further identify what the corporations can do in conjunction with the state to meet health service delivery in rural Alaska.

There are a number of options open to us at this point and, as you may know, the consulting firm of Touche Ross is currently conducting a comprehensive study of the Division of Family and Children Services, designed to reduce central office management obstacles and provide for increased efficiency in assistance payments operations.

We will certainly want to consider their recommendations carefully before proceeding with any major reorganization of the division, both in central office and throughout the State. I have, however, taken the liberty of sharing your

suggestions and have discussed them with Mr. Gustafson of Touch Ross and am seriously considering the Bethel-Nome restructuring you have suggested.

I realize that I have not had the opportunity to travel to rural Alaska to meet you and others relating to departmental business. It is my intention when the session ends to visit all areas of the State to introduce and acquaint myself with the many problems and issues confronting us. I hope the opportunity presents itself so that we may collectively discuss the intent of your communication and other related ideas.

I sincerely appreciated your memo. Your thoughts and concerns are most welcome.

Panny Alexi , Aniak District Office
Andrew Beaver, Dwigillingok District Office
Andrew Brown, Mountain Village District Office
Carl Berger, Kotzebue District Office
Frances Degnan, Unalakleet District Office
Arthur Holmberg, Nome District Office
James Leonard, Bethel District Office
Michael Price, Bethel District Office
Lucy Sparck, Bethel District Office

August 22, 1974

STREPTOCOCCAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

Starting in 1971 the Center for Disease Control (C.D.C.) has been developing a project to determine the prevalence of streptococcal disease in various villages in Alaska, including nine villages in the Bethel Service Unit. The purpose of such surveillance is early detection of an increase in streptococcal disease so that children may be treated to prevent the development of Rheumatic Heart Disease. This program has been successful in reducing the prevalence of streptoccocci in school children in these villages.

The laboratory work has been performed in the C.D.C. laboratories in Anchorage and it is proposed that this be shifted to Bethel.

PROBLEM

The annual rate of rheumatic fever in this area is 67/100,000 which means that we can expect 1 - 2 cases per year in Bethel. Rheumatic heart disease is a chronic disease often leading to damaged heart valves and sometime requiring open heart surgery for the replacement of valves. In addition the person who has had rheumatic fever will have to take penicillin each month to prevent further attacks of the disease. The lifetime cost for each case of rheumatic fever is $39,950.00. This does not take into account the lost productivity and early death. Therefore, the cost savings of a prevention program is significant.

PROPOSAL

It is proposed that streptococcal surveillance be started for 1,200 school children in Bethel. The school children have been singled out since the high risk group is from 5 years to 19 years. The children would be cultured once each month and the cultures would be carried through testing for bacitracin sensitivity. Those children with positive cultures would be treated. The bacitracin positive isolates would be sampled to determine the Group M types in order to assess the entrance of an epidemic strain into the community.

YKHC is offering financial assistance to begin a streptococcal surveillance program this fall. The Indian Health Service Hospital has requested funds to undertake a streptococcal program for Bethel and other villages in the Bethel Service Unit. When the Indian Health Service obtains the funds the YKHC program will be taken over by the Indian Health Service Hospital. Until such time however, YKHC will fund the program with Indian Health Service providing a project director.

PROJECT DESIGN

1. Approval - The streptococcal surveillance program involves the routine screening of children in the Elementry Middle, and High Schools. Children who have streptococcus will require medication. Because the program involves treatment we will require the approval of not only the YKHC Board but the School Board and parents of each child. After the School Board has approved

the project a unified permission slip authorizing a child to participate in the strept. surveillance, dental care, and other health care activities will be developed and approved by the School Boards and Health Professionals. The approved permission slips will be given to each teacher to hand out to the children. Returned permission slips will be given to the microbiologist who will compare class registration to permissions lips received to determine the children without permission slips. The microbiologist would then direct the Community Health Representatives to make Home Visits to families who do not want to participate or have not responded. The C.H.R's would discuss the Streptococcal Program with each family as well as the Dental Program and other programs requiring parental consent. If families cannot be contacted the School Boards will have to determine if we should continue with the project. Only children with parental approval will be in the streptococcal program.

2. Surveillance Procedure - Based on a profile of children in each classroom the Elementry, Middle, and High School children would be divided into four groupings of classrooms. Each child in a group would be assigned a code number to be used through out the year. Each week one of the four groups would be tested by C.H.R.'s and a Public Health Nurse to determine if they have a streptococcal infection. Children not tested in their assigned group because they are absence could be added to the following weeks group. Any children already exhibiting signs of streptococcus infection as determined by teachers and/or the school nurse would also be tested. After four weeks the entire school population in Bethel would have been surveyed.

   When the prevalence of streptococcal isolates rise to a predetermined level, for example 20 or 30 percent, more than one group could be surveyed and treated or the entire school population could be treated prophylacticly. Other criteria such as 50% or more "M" types appearing in the positive cases would also be used to determine if an epidemic has started and whether it warrants a concentrated effort to treat or screens the school population. This decision will be made by the project director Dr. Hurwitz, the microbiologist and C.D.C. officials.

3. Laboratory - After the C.H.R.'s take the throat swabs they will be given to the laboratory for analysis. The swabs are received in metal foil packets containing silica gel, each with the cultured child's identifying code number. The desiccated swabs are incubated 4-6 hours at 37°C in Todd-Hewit broth. A loopful of the broth is added to 15 cc of melted neopep[illegible]e agar with 5% sheep blood and pour plates made. After incubation at 37°C for 18 hours, Betahemolytic colonies are picked and subcultured on quartered neopeptonesheep blood agar plates with bacitracin discs. After 24 hours incubation at 37°C, presuptive group A determination is made. Total time through the laboratory should not exceed three days.

   Positive cultures would be transmitted to the C.D.C. laboratory in Anchorage for "M" and "T" typing to determine if an epidemic is begining. The number of positives transferred to C.D.C. in Anchorage would be determined by C.D.C. and the project director.

4. Treatment - Individuals that respond positively to the streptoccal tests would be treated whether or not they are symptomatic. The test and treatment must be completed within 10 days to assure that a child does not develop rheumatic heart disease. The laboratory results would be given to the school nurse who would administer the treatment to each positive child. If a child cannot be located or is absent at school the treatment would be given by the Public

Health Nurse with assistance from C.H.R.'s. Treatment would conform to current American Heart Association Recommendations:

a. Children over age 10.	1.2 million units LA bicillin IM (Benzathine Penicillin G.).
b. Children age 10 and younger.	600,000 units LA bicillin IM. (Benzathine Penicillin).

Allergic children would be given 250 mg erythromycin four times daily for 10 days.

Every child treated would have a card or record of treatment which would be returned to the laboratory for cross checking to make sure that all positive children actually were treated.

During an epidemic the treatment would have to be accelerated. Backup personnel consisting of Itinerate Public Health Nurses and available hospital staff would be called to assist the school nurses. The state may also be able to bring in other nurses to help stem an epidemic. During an epidemic all activities would be co-ordinated by the project director Dr. Hurwitz.

5. Records - Records will consist of:

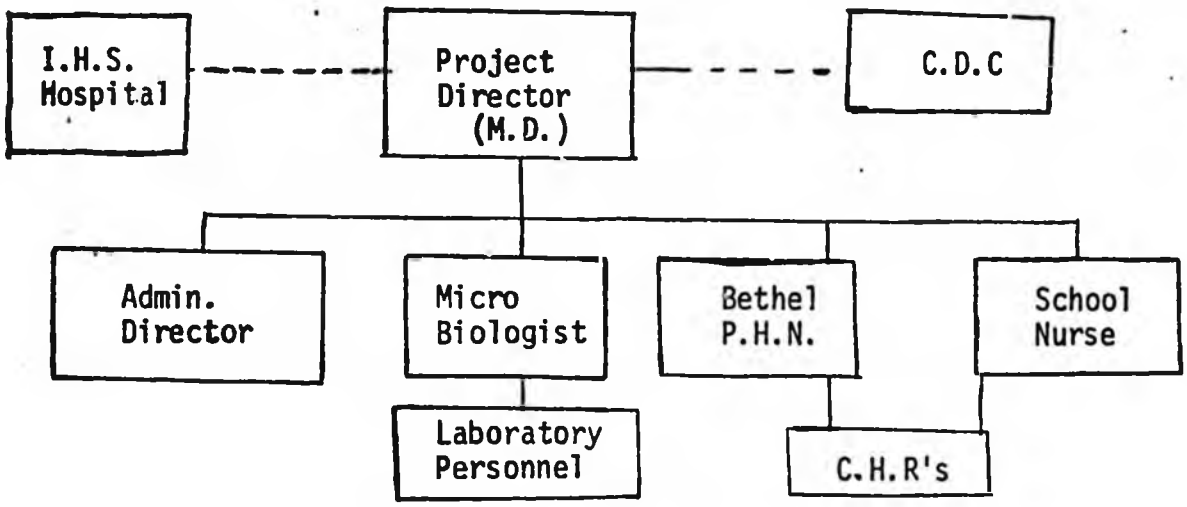
   a. Permission slips on each child.

   b. List of individuals in each group. The list would be developed initially by C.D.C., the microbiologist, school nurses and school administration. After initial set up of each group the C.H.R.'s would be given a roster and stick'um labels coded by number and group. Any revisions would be co-ordinated by the project director. The list would also include information on whether a child is allergic to penicillin.

   c. Treatment card and/or test card. - The results of the tests would be entered on a card or roster. All positive cards or a roster would be given to the school nurses who would do the follow-up treatment. The cards or roster would be returned to the lab.

Each week the culture results would be tabulated so that point prevalence of Group A strep can be calculated.

6. Organization - The project will be headed by the Indian Health Service Project Director, Dr. Robert Hurwitz. A microbiologist and clerk would operate the laboratory and maintain records. The School Nurses would co-ordinate the surveillance activities of the C.H.R.'s and would administer the treatment for any positives. The C.H.R.'s would collect throat swabs, assist the Public Health Nurse in Home Visits to treat absent children and would help obtain permission slips. The Center for Disease Control will act as technical consultants and will evaluate the program. An organizational chart appears on the next page.


I.H.S. Hospital
Project Director (M.D.)
C.D.C
Admin. Director
Micro Biologist
Bethel P.H.N.
School Nurse
Laboratory Personnel
C.H.R's

Component 2b Reference Lab

1. Will the State be able to take over all the functions which C.D.C. is providing to programs such as Y.K.H.C.'s Streptococcal Surveillance Program in Bethel?

    a. Review positive and negative cultures for quality control.
    b. M/T typing on a selected basis.
    c. Analysis of positive cultures and M/T types to determine epidemics and to evaluate the programs impact.
    d. Send results to villages and health providers within three days of receiving cultures if there are signs of an epidemic or if false positives and negatives are found.

2. Will the costs you have been able to identify in your budget allow for an intensive consulting and training function to labs and providers such as Y.K.H.C.?

Component 2c Epidemiologist

1. How can the State give the necessary leadership with a 1/2 time director?
2. Since the State has not taken leadership in this program a full time director would seem necessary. It might even be more profitable to contract with C.D.C. for all Statewide activity since they have shown an interest and a good track record in the field of prevention of A.R.F.

Component #4 Education

This needs a lot of attention especially among private practitioners. We also need to instruct people who are taking throat swabs. The Bethel project shows that the incidence varies when a provider swabs carefully. The number of positive cultures increases when certain providers swab throats. This a minor point, but without obtaining good cultures the rest of the program will fail.

We look forward to developing the memorandum into an effective program throughout the State. We also expect the State to fund our surveillance project which is being jeopardized by recent budget cuts. Contrary to your statement we feel that a regular monthly surveillance of children in our area is manditory to control streptococcal epidemics and rhuematic heart disease.

Cordially,

Don Rounds

Don Rounds
Planning &
Development

DR:aj

cc: George Hohman
Philip Guy
Pat Porter, YKHC
Dr. Brenneman, Bethel
Dr. Bender, C.D.C.
Dr. Martha Wilson, ANMC
Joe Navaro, A.F.N.

Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation
Bethel, Alaska.

Kuskokwim Community College
University of Alaska
Bethel, Alaska.

LETTER OF AFFILIATION

PREAMBLE

Federal policy, as expressed in the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act and as reflected in the Alaska Native Health Care Policy Statement, have laid strong emphasis on the urgent need for developing Native health manpower.

Particularly in the Bethel Service Unit, is this need apparent, in view of projections made for building and staffing a new Hospital, the possible development of Regional Health Centers and the likelihood that certain direct services, at present operated by federal and state agencies will eventually be controlled by the regional health corporation. If self-determination in health matters is to become a reality, there is an acute need to train, in the immediate future, health workers native to the region.

The Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Kuskokwim Community College recognize this need and propose to develop jointly a Health Career and Education Division of the College to serve the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area.

Stated in formal terms, the agreement is that, in order to more effectively address the needs of the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region in Health Manpower Planning, Health Careers Training and Career Development, the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Kuskokwim Community College, University of Alaska, do hereby agree to jointly establish and maintain a Health Careers and Education Division of the College.

GOALS

The goals implied in this affiliation and mutually agreed, are as follows:

1. To develop a health manpower plan and strategy for the training and education of residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area, in the field of health care,

2. To implement health training and education programs in accordance with the aforementioned health manpower plan. Initially, training/education activities will be centered around the Health Aide Education Program and the Licenced Practical Nurse Program, already established.

3. To provide health institutions in the Yukon-Kuskokwim area with leadership in regard to the implementation of the proposed health manpower plan,

4. To consult with local health agencies with regard to their needs for in-service training and continuing education of their employees,

5. To develop and implement a comprehensive Health Careers Program in order to assist high school students, college students and others achieve their educational needs in relation to health acreers,

6. To develop health career skills and knowledges in local residents, with a view to minimizing high turnover of personnel and assuring adequate health manpower resources for programs operating in the Yukon-Kuskokwim area.

POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In order that the above goals may be fulfilled, a Policy Advisory Committee shall be formed to guide and advise the Health Careers and Education Division of the College. This Committee shall consult, advise and set general policy in accordance with the requirements or recommendations of the University of Alaska, the Planning and Advisory Committee for Health Aide Programs in Alaska, the State Board of Nursing, or of such other authorities as may, from time to time be concerned in the type of health career training offered by the Division.

The Policy Advisory Committee shall serve as a Standing Committee of the Board of Directors of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and shall advise the Board on matters affecting health manpower and health careers. This Committee shall also serve as an advisory body to the Kuskokwim Community College, exclusively in the domain of health training or education.

The Committee shall have the prime responsibility for the development of health manpower programs in the Yukon-Kuskokwim area, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

The Director of the Health Careers and Education Division of the College shall receive general guidance from the Committee in accordance with their acknowledged joint responsibility for meeting the needs of the health system for local manpower. Both shall respect the academic and professional requirements of the University and other accrediting bodies. It shall be mutually recognized that responsibility in academic areas shall remain exclusively within the province of the University.

The Policy Advisory Committee shall be composed of a minimum of eight persons designated by the following agencies and organizations:

Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation

Executive Director
President, Board of Directors
Medical Director

Kuskokwim Community College

Director of the College
Chairperson, KCC Advisory Board

Yupigtak Bista

Executive Director

State Public Health Nurses

Director, Bethel Itinerant Nurses

Indian Health Service

Clinical Director

It shall be expressly agreed that members of the Committee may, at their sole discretion, appoint designees to represent their views at meetings of the Committee.

Meetings of the Policy Advisory Committee sha be quarterly. At such meetings, review will be made of quartedy reports supplied by the Director of Health Careers and Education. The Committee shall provide a forum for the exchange of views and ideas on the development of a health manpower plan for the region. It shall sanction any major change in policy, work-plan or direction of the Health Careers and Education Division.

FINANCE AND PERSONNEL

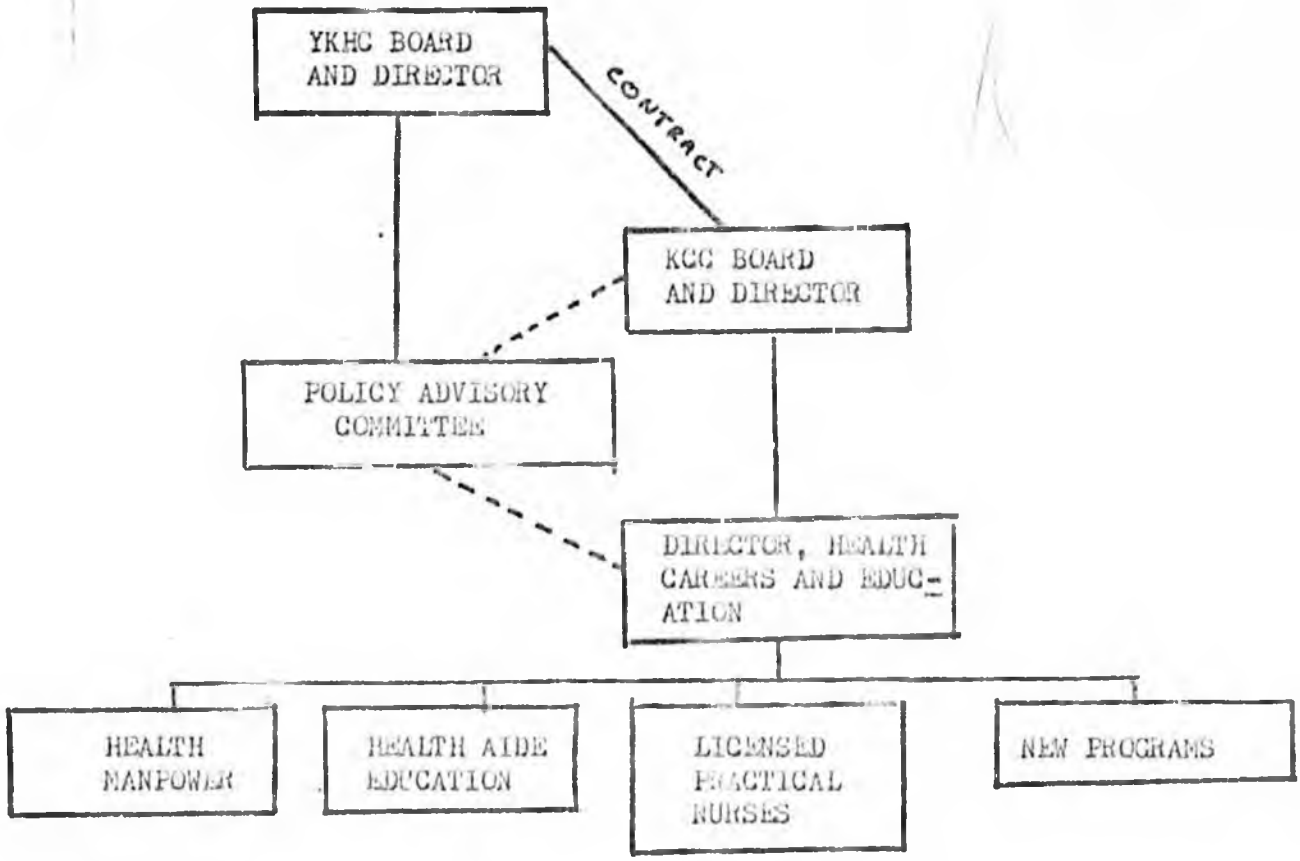
The Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Kuskokwim Community College shall combine portions of their resources to implement and maintain a Health Careers and Education Division of the college and will seek additional funds to ensure success of the program. The Kuskokwim Community College shall be recognized as the administrative body through which all funds shall be funneled. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and other agencies, if they so decide, shall make available to the Kuskokwim Community College in-kind services and other resources to assist in the development and maintenance of the Division.

The Policy Advisory Committee shall review funds available from all sources applicable to health career training in the Yukon-Kuskokwim area and shall channel them through the Kuskokwim Community College.

Personnel of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, the Kuskokwim Community College and, in some cases, from other agencies will be made available to participate, where appropriate, in health training and education programs. Full-time instructional and administrative staff shall, however, be members of the University faculty and administrative structure. They would be responsible to the Director of the Division, who would himself be a faculty member. In certain instances, part-time instructors would be considered members of the university faculty, even though not employees of the College.

ORGANIZATION

The Health Careers and Education Division shall be organized as follows:



ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Through the medium of the Policy Advisory Committee, the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Kuskokwim Community College will unite their efforts, aware to the needs of the region and its population and recognizant of the special expertise that each organization possesses in different, but related, fields of endeavor. Although the following list of roles and responsibilities is not intended to be restrictive or exclusive, it will serve as an indication of the major areas in which each party will generally contribute:

Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation:

Identify health manpower needs

Review of programs and activities developed to meet health manpower and career needs

Evaluate training and education programs in terms of their impact on the health system

Assist the Division in the review of student and graduate performance

Seek funds for the implementation and maintenance of new and existing programs

Delegate to the Kuskokwim Community College the operation and administration of the Health Careers and Education programs already in existence or to be developed jointly through the Policy Advisory Committee

On an in-kind and time-available basis, make available to the Health Careers and Education Division, such members of the corporation staff as may be required to assist in the development or implementation of programs sponsored by the Policy Advisory Committee.

Kuskokwim Community College:

Identify health manpower needs

Validitate all training and education programs conducted by the Health Careers and Education Division and attest to their academic integrity

Evaluate such programs in terms of academic standards and in terms of their impact on the community

Evaluate and accredit graduates from such programs

Ensure the operation, adminsitration and refinement of all programs it is agreed to implement jointly through the Policy Advisory Committee

Seek funds to implement and maintain new or existing programs

Assume fiscal control of the Health Careers and Education Division

Preserve intact the academic integrity of the College and reserve the right not to implement recommendations of the Policy Advisory Committee in cases where there is conflict with University standards or requirements

Ensure that all programs developed within the Health Careers and Education Division with a view to accreditation by recognized certifying bodies, maintain the standards set forth by such bodies

CONSIDERATIONS:

In order to fulfil the goals herein stated, the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Kuskowkim Community College agree to affiliate for the purpose of developing and implementing a Health Careers and Education Division of the college. The duly authorized signatures of the representatives of both parties will bind the agreement as herein stated. Both parties do hereby agree to work together in the manner stated in this agreement.

This agreement will become effective at the date of signature by both parties and shall continue until such time as either of the parties submits a written notice of withdrawal, at which time, the agreement shall be terminated sixty days following receipt of the notice of withdrawal.

This agreement does not obligate the funds of either the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, nor the Kuskokwim Community College. Separate contracts will be written to transfer funds required to implement all or part of this agreement. In consideration of the above conditions, the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Kuskokwim Community College do hereby agree to affiliate for the purposes expressed in this agreement.

For the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation		For the Kuskokwim Community College University of Alaska	
Name	_____	Name	_____
Title	_____	Title	_____
Date	_____	Date	_____

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL.

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Family Health Section
CHILD HEALTH SECTION
POUCH H - JUNEAU 99801
Pouch H 06B

September 3, 1974

R. E. Aloysius, Supervisor
Dental Program
Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation
P.O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Mr. Aloysius:

Attached is a copy of the fully-executed contract Number 06-2670 for the purpose of providing dental services to the children in the Bethel area.

If you have any questions or we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,

Barbara J. Miklos

Barbara J. Miklos
Research Analyst

BJM/lb

CONTRACTOR'S COPY

Department of Health and Social Services

State of Alaska

CONTRACT FOR SERVICES

This contract, effective as of the 1st day of July, 19 74, between the State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, (which will be hereinafter called the "State"), and Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, (hereinafter called the "Contractor").

WITNESSETH that:

Whereas, the State is entering into this contract by direct negotiation and not by competitive bids because this is a contract for professional services;

Whereas, the Contractor is willing to undertake the performance of this cont under the terms of this contract;

Whereas, the Department of Health and Social Services has the authority to enter into this contract by AS 44.29.020;

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree as follows:

Article I. The Service to be Performed.

Provide dental services to children in the Bethel area.
Refer to appendix A

Article II. The Period for Performance.

The period of performance under this contract shall commence on July 1, 1974, and expire on June 30, 1975. Performance may be extended for additional periods by the mutual written agreement of the parties.

Article III. Consideration.

(a) In full consideration of the Contractor's performance hereunder, and subject to the documentary evidence requirements set forth in (b) below, the State shall pay the Contractor

Pay $6,666 in September, November and February, Fiscal Year 1975. Payment will be made upon receipt of authorized billings in triplicate.

(b) Before any payment can be made under the terms of this contract, it will be necessary for the Contractor to provide documentary proof of payment of taxes, and if appropriate, evidence of an Alaskan Business License and coverage under Alaska's Workmen's Compensation Act. The Contractor agrees to furnish with his initial billing copy(s) of the following documents:

(1) SA Dept. of Revenue Form DR 600 E.S. (Declaration of Estimated Alaska Income Taxes) or SA Dept. of Revenue Form DR 700 W (Corporation Estimated Income Tax Worksheet) or SA Dept. of Revenue Form 06-654 (Affidavit of Estimated Taxes).

(2) SA Dept. of Revenue Form DR BL-1 (Alaska Business License) or SA Dept of Revenue Form DR BL 2 (Business License Application.

(3) Letter or other documentary proof from insurance carrier or the Alaska Workmen's Compensation Board attesting to the fact that the firm has the required coverage under AS 23.30.

Article IV. Additional Contract Provisions.

Appendix B attached hereto and made a part hereof sets forth additional general contract provisions of this contract.

Article V. Changes

Appendix C attached hereto and made a part hereof, sets forth any changes or additions that were made in this contract prior to its execution. (If Appendix C is not attached hereto, there have been no such changes or additions.)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this contract.

Contractor:

By: Alvin L. Strauss

Executive Director

Official Title

Date: 6 August 1974

Recommended for Approval:

By: Duard L. Freudenberger

Director, Division of Public Health

Date: 8/16/74

Department of Health & Social Services Approval:

John J. Dalton M.D.

Medical Assistance

8/21/74

Frederick McGinnis

Commissioner

Date: 8/27/74

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Louis N. Patrianakos, Contract Officer
Dept. of Health & Social Services
State of Alaska

State of Alaska Approval:

M. K. Coleman

Department of Administration

Date: 8/30/74

NOTE: In affixing signatures to the above it is expressly understood and agreed that this contract shall not be binding on either party until it has been finally approved and signed by the Department of Administration, State of Alaska (See AS 37.05.220).

06-5266 (Revised)
May 1972

DISTRIBUTION		FISCAL DATA
Contractor	( )	Total amount of contract not to exceed $20,000
State Agency	( )	Program or Activity Family Health (MCH)
Administration	( )	Account Code 06-31-1-624

Budgeted funds are available for the period and purpose of this expenditure

D/Thrift

State Agency Accountant

(If contractor is a corporation, the following certificate shall be executed by the secretary or assistant secretary.)

I, Joseph Lovell, certify that I am the President Secretary of the corporation named as Contractor in the attached contract; that Alvin S. Beran, who signed said contract on behalf of the Contractor, was then Executive Director of said corporation, that said contract was duly signed for and in behalf of said corporation by authority of its governing body, and is within the scope of its corporate powers.

(Corporate Seal)

APPENDIX A - SERVICES TO BE PERFORMED

(Continuation of Article I)

1. Provision of Dental Health Educator services to Bethel and six surrounding villages.

2. Purchase of educational materials.

3. Submission of annual narrative and statistical report to the Department of Health and Social Services.

4. Contract renewable if legislature appropriates further funding.

APPENDIX B

Article B - 1. Definitions.

(a) The term "Contracting Officer" as used herein means the person executing this contract on behalf of the State and includes a duly appointed successor or authorized representative.

(b) The term "Department" means the Department which has executed this contract for the State of Alaska.

Article B - 2. Inspection and Reports.

(a) The Department shall have the right to inspect, in such manner and at all reasonable times as it deems appropriate, all activities of the Contractor arising in the course of its undertakings under this contract.

(b) The Contractor shall make progress and other reports in such manner and at such times as the Department may reasonably require.

Article B - 3. State Saved Harmless.

The Contractor shall hold and save the State, its officers, agents and employees, harmless from liability of any nature or kind, including costs and expenses, for or on account of any or all suits or damages of any character whatsoever resulting from injuries or damages sustained by any person or persons or property by virtue of performance of this contract.

Article B - 4. Equal Employment Opportunity.

(a) The Contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, or sex. The Contractor will take affirmative action to insure that applicants are employed and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, or sex. Such action shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruiting advertising; layoff or termination, rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The Contractor agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.

(b) The Contractor shall state, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees to work on State of Alaska contract jobs, that all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, or sex.

(c) The Contractor will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which the Contractor has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding a notice advising the said labor union or workers' representative of the Contractor's commitments under this section, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to all employees and applicants for employment.

(d) The Contractor will include the provisions of Paragraphs (a) through (c) of this Section in every contract, and will require the inclusion of those provisions in every sub-contract entered into by any of its sub-contractors, so that such provisions will be binding upon each sub-contractor, as the case may be. For the purpose of including such provisions in any construction, maintenance, or service contract or sub-contract, as required hereby, the term "Contractor" and the term "Sub-Contractor" may be changed to reflect appropriately the name or designation of the parties of such contract or sub-contract.

(e) The Contractor agrees that he will fully cooperate with the office or agency of the State of Alaska which seeks to deal with the problem of unlawful or invidious discrimination, and with all other State efforts to guarantee fair employment practices under this contract, and said Contractor will promptly comply with all requests and directions from the State Commission for Human Rights or any of its officers or agents relating to prevention of discriminatory employment practice.

(e) Full cooperation as expressed in clause (c) foregoing shall include, but not be limited to, being a witness in any proceeding involving questions of unlawful or invidious discrimination if such is deemed necessary by any official or agency of the State of Alaska, permitting employees of said Contractor to be witnesses or complainants in any proceeding involving questions of unlawful or invidious discrimination, if such is deemed necessary by any official or agency of the State of Alaska, participating in meetings, submitting periodic reports on the equal employment aspects of present and future employment, assisting in inspection of the construction site, and promptly complying with all State directives deemed essential by any office or agency of the State of Alaska to insure compliance with all Federal and State laws, regulations and policies pertaining to the prevention of discriminatory employment practices.

(f) Failure to perform any of the above agreements pertaining to equal employment opportunities shall be deemed a material breach of the contract.

The responsible officer overseeing compliance with such fair practice and non-discrimination provision shall be the executive head of such department or other agency of the State of Alaska as is a party to the contract. Such responsible officer shall report to the State Commission for Human Rights whenever discriminatory practices are brought to his attention.

Article B - 5. Termination.

The Contracting Officer, by written notice, may terminate this contract, in whole or in part, when it is in the best interest of the State. The State shall be liable only for payment in accordance with the payment provisions of this contract for services rendered prior to the effective date of termination.

Article B - 6. No Assignment.

The Contractor shall not assign this contract, nor any part thereof, nor any right to any of the monies to be paid him hereunder, nor shall any part of the work done or materials furnished under said contract be sublet, except with the written consent of the Contracting Officer.

Article B - 7. No Additional Work.

No claim for additional services, not specifically herein provided, done or furnished by the Contractor, will be allowed by the Commissioner or the head of the agency, nor shall the Contractor do any work or furnish any material not covered by the contract, unless such work is ordered in writing by the contracting officer.

Article B - 8. Independent Contractor.

The Contractor, and any agents and employees of the Contractor, shall act in an independent capacity and not as officers or employees or agents of the State in the performance of this contract.

Article B - 9. Availability of Appropriation.

This Agreement is subject to the availability of appropriation by the State.

Article B - 10. Conformity with Federal Regulations.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this contract, it is expressly understood that during any wage/price freeze imposed by Executive order or Federal Legislation the rates paid will be determined in accordance with federal guidelines.

No retroactive payment will be made at the termination of the wage/price freeze unless such payment is consistent with federal guidelines.

Article B - 11. [illegible]

[illegible] (AS 23.30.045), [illegible] by the Commissioner, or [illegible] authorized to [illegible] or proof, provided by the Alaska Workmen's Compensation Board, of a current certificate of compliance issued by the Alaska Workmen's Compensation Board. If the Contractor fails to maintain proper Workmen's Compensation coverage, the State shall implement the provisions of AS 23.30.045(a).

Article B - 12. Payment of Taxes.

As a condition of performance of this contract, the contractor shall pay all Federal, State, and local taxes incurred by the contractor, subcontractor or other persons in the performance of this contract, and proof of payment of these taxes is a condition precedent to payment by the State under this contract.

Revised 7/21/82

APPENDIX C - CHANGES

(Continuation of Article V)

1. Appendix A provision #1 should read "Provision of Dental Health Educator services to Bethel."

Reason for this is that the Bethel Dental Health Educator has a heavy work load and the Dental Health Education are provided to the outside villages by YKHC personnel.

Approval as to form

Department of Law

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH
FAMILY HEALTH SECTION

POUCH H06B 99811
JUNEAU 99811

March 17, 1975

Rec'd 3-21-75

Robert Aloysius, Supervisor
Dental Programs
Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation
P.O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Mr. Aloysius:

Thank you for your letter of March 4, 1975, giving a narrative description of your program and a fiscal report through February 28, 1975.

The last billing that we have received from you is dated February 7, 1975, in which you billed for $6,666 to cover services performed during the months of December, January and February. Payment of that billing brings the amount available for FY 1975 down to $2. Further funds will be available only on renewed legislative appropriation and would be available July 1, 1975, if authorized by the current Legislature.

I am sorry that I did not have a chance to meet with you personally when I was in Bethel last month, but I heard good reports from all quarters regarding your program. I will look forward to meeting you personally if you come to Juneau or the next time I get a chance to go to Bethel.

As I review our files here in the Section of Family Health on the $20,000 per year appropriation that has come to YKHC for the past three years, I am left uncertain as to which specific villages have received personal services from the dental health educators. Have the same villages received service from the start or has your program moved from village to village?

Do you have evaluation capability that would allow us to assess the program effectiveness and look into the question of covering all villages with such a program of dental health education?

Finally, could you send me the name and address of the University that you expect to be utilizing this spring for education in preventive dentistry

for your dental health educators? My interest stems from the fact that we are setting up a dental health program in the Russian village of Nikolaevsk on the Kenai Peninsula and will be looking for a similar program in preventive dentistry for someone from that community.

Sincerely yours,

David A. Spence, M.D.

David A. Spence, M.D., M.P.H., Chief
Section of Family Health

DAS/lb

cc: Ms. Dorothy Redfern, Region X
Dr. John Stolpe, AANHS

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P.O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

March 4, 1975

Dr. David Spence, M.D.
Chief, Family Health Section
Division of Public Health
Pouch H-06B
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Dr. Spence,

Following is a narrative of the attached expenditures list for contract number 06-2670. The purpose of the contract is to provide dental services to the Bethel area.

Personnel Services - are for the Dental Health Educator stationed in Bethel. She provides topical flouride applications and instructional services to the school children in the Bethel school system. During tooth brushing to clean teeth for and applying topical flourides she gives instruction on proper tooth cleaning procedures. Ways of preventing dental diseases is the main topic emphasized during this instruction. Effort is made to do topicals at least three times a year on the children who have approval from parents or guardians. Topicals are not given to children without parental or guardian approval.

Health Supplies - are for toothbrushes, dental floss, disclosing tablets prophy paste and trays for the gelatin topical fluoride. We usually order these supplies in June so as to have them by the time school opens in late August of the new school year.

Dental Contract - monies are used for services performed at the State/PHS/YKHC dental clinic at the Regional High School. Students from all over the Y-K area attend the BRHS and services are rendered to them at the clinic instead of using the monies at the village level. The students are here. Dr. Carpenter, the only local private dentist does the work and usually starts in March of each year, after he has completed his field trips for the PHS dental services branch.

Trainee Expense - is a tuition fee paid to a University that specializes in preventive dentistry. Each year, in April or May, the Bethel DHE along with the other YKHC DHE's attends a week long course in the L-48 in new methods of reaching out to clientele (motivation) and new techniques in dental disease prevention.

The Housing Expense - is a subidy that all YKHC employees are entitled to, due to the high cost of rentals in Bethel.

Travel and Per Diem - are for the DHE when she travels to the L-48 for the week long training session in dental disease prevention.

Some of the figures under the amount used to date are not accurate, because a lot of bills have not been received and are therefore not accountable.

If there are any questions on anything, please feel free to call or write me.

Sincerely,

R. E. Aloysius

Robert E. Aloysius
Supervisor
Dental Programs

REA/aj

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

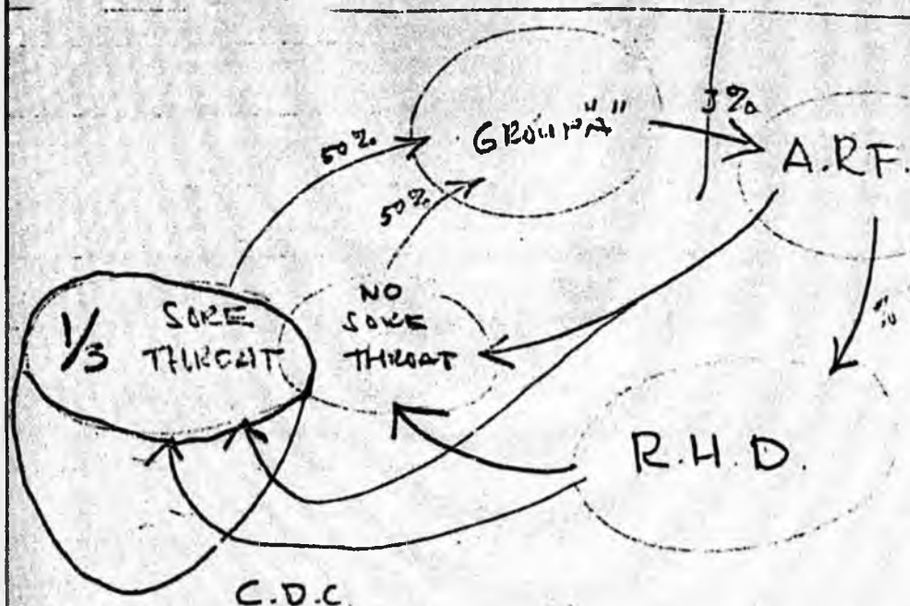
P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

February 28, 1975

STATE OF ALASKA GRANT July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975

CONTRACT NUMBER 06-2670 To Provide Dental Services to Children In The Bethel Area.

Expenditures	Total Budget	Amount Used to Date
Personnel Services		
Salaries & Wages	$8,623.00	$6,503.59
Payroll Tax/Comp. Ins.	827.00	387.22
Group Insurance	293.00	163.28
Expendible Supplies		
Health Supplies	1,050.00	0
Consultants & Contracts		
Dental	5,232.00	0
Other Direct Expenses		
Trainee Expense	100.00	0
Housing Expense	3,000.00	2,020.55
Travel		
Comm'l Air Transportation	700.00	0
Per Diem	175.00	0
TOTALS	$20,000.00	$9,074.64



1/5 SURVEILL
4 • SYMPTOMATIC
3 • EPIDEMIC
2 • FOLLOW UP ON RHEUM
1 • SCREEN FOR R.H.D

TO LATE IF CARDIAC DAMAGE

(3:5)

① M TIPIBLE WITH GIVE ENOUGH WEAPONS.

② "C" IN PIP NEVER HAVE "A" WITH SE IMMUNOLOGICAL DEFENCE.

③ EPIDEMICS ARE IMPORTANT TO CONTROL. EPIDEMICS RHEUMATIC FEVER ATTACKS.

Br

Gordis, L., Effectiveness of Comprehensive-Care Programs in Preventing Rheumatic Fever: New England Journal of Medicine, 289:331, 1973.

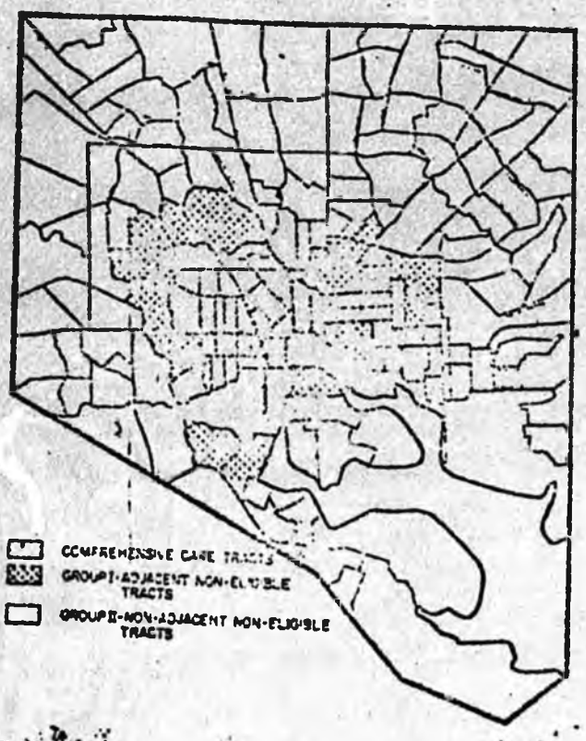


Figure 1. Map of Baltimore Showing Comprehensive-Care Census Tracts and Comparative Groupings of Noneligible Tracts.

Table 3. Changes in Incidence of Rheumatic Fever in the Study Populations Eligible for Comprehensive-Care Programs (CCP) and Those Not Eligible.

Census Tract	1960-1964			1968-1970			Net Change
	No. of cases	1960 population	Annual incidence (rate)	No. of cases	1970 population	Annual incidence (rate)	%
Eligible	51	38,022	26.8	11	34,609	10.6	−60.4
Not eligible.							
Adjacent to CCP	21	23,212	18.1	13	28,400	15.3	−15.5
Not adjacent	5	12,284	8.1	18	41,071	14.6	+80.0
All not eligible	26	35,496	14.6	31	69,477	14.9	+ 2.0

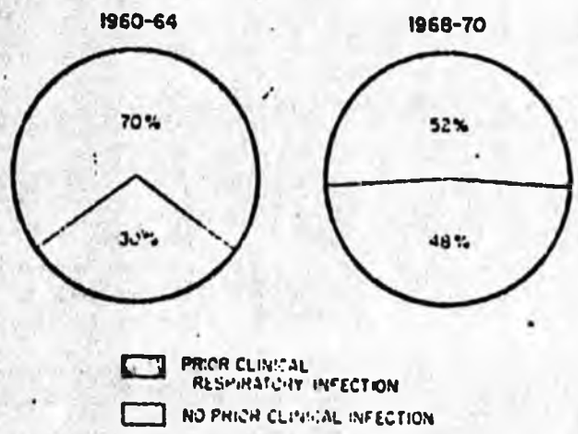


Figure 2. Changes in the Proportion of First Attacks of Rheumatic Fever Preceded by Clinical Respiratory Infection.

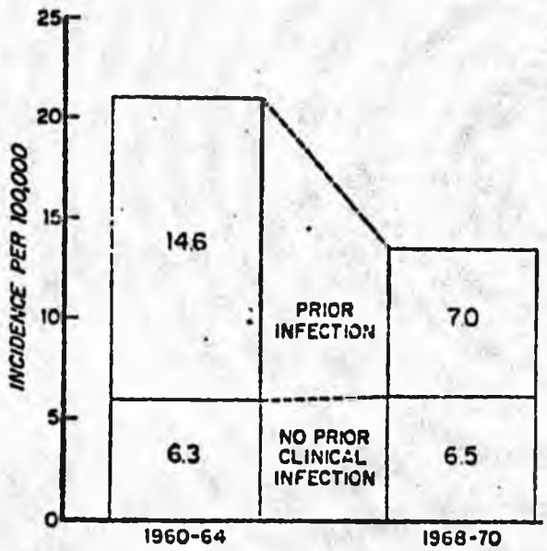


Figure 3. Changes in the Annual Incidence of First Attacks of Rheumatic Fever in Relation to Preceding Clinical Respiratory Infection.

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

March 19, 1975

NCK
Mental Health
D. Sina

Dr. Donald K. Freedman
Division of Public Health
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Dr. Freedman:

We are very pleased that the State is considering taking action in regards to a Statewide Preventive Streptococcal and Rheumatic Heart Disease Program.

We have some questions in regards to the States activities as proposed in your memorandum of March 14, 1975.

Component #1 Registry for A.R.F. Patients

1. How do all health providers input into the registry?
2. Who and how will the registry information get back to the P.H.N.'s, health aides, and physicians to follow-up?
3. Who will be monitoring the patients on the registry to make sure that treatment was in fact given on a monthly basis?
4. Will you need more funds to make sure the registry is used?

Component 2a Lab. for Symptomatic's

1. The State already provides this service:

   a. How much do you now spend on processing symptomatic cultures?
   b. How many cultures are you performing?

2. If additional monies are needed, it is assumed that you are not meeting the demand for processing symptomatics. Where is this new demand coming from? Rural, Urban, or Bush?

3. If you do expand your lab as indicated in the memorandum can you process symptomatics from rural villages which have no lab back-up?

4. If you do process more symptomatics do you have the staff to monitor the positive patients making sure they are treated within 10 days?

PROPOSALS FOR 76 YKHC

YKHC PROPOSALS TO THE STATE OF ALASKA FY 1976
SUMMARY

STREPTOCOCCAL DISEASE SURVEILANCE

YKHC proposes that the State accept the proposal for the D.H.&.S.S. to develope a Statewide registry for A.R.F. patients, a lab for Symptomatics, a reference lab and an epidemiologist pending modifications of budgets and scope of work as outlined to the finance committee by Dr. Freedman in his memorandum of March 14, 1975. We further propose that the State fund a Strept Surveilance Program for the city of Bethel. The Bethel Service area has one of the highest incidence of acute Rheumatic Heart Fever and streptococcus infection rates. A concentrated program of routine surveilance is the only method for preventing the high incidence of Rheumatic Heart Disease. Proposed Budget $ 50,842.00.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Maternal and child health problems in the Yukon-kuskokwim area are recognized as the area's most pressing problems. Infant mortality which had shown signs of decreasing in 1970 has jumped up from its 1970 level 24.5 infant deaths per thousand live births to 40.4 in 1971, 27.0 in 1972, and 31.8 in 1973. Infant mortality as measured by hospital admissions is three times as high as communities in the lower 48. We propose that the State contract with YKHC to continue and expand its M,C.H. program. The present M.C.H program functions as a coordinating service to the I.H.S., P.H.N and the Health Aides. The program maintains monthly records on all pregnant women and children to age one. Prenatal risk and plans of care are developed with a physician. The M.C.H program insures that prenatal and infant patients obtain services according to their own plan of care. Limited direct services are also provided. Proposed Budget is for $85,935.00.

MENTAL HEALTH

YKHC-PHS Mental health team proposes to the State Division of Mental Health to fund a position and a half to work with the above Mental Health team. These people would be placed at the Bethel jail and they would see every person in jail. Many of the first time offenders could be helped if seen and counselled early, hopefully preventing further contact with the jail system. Proposed Budget is for #36,477.00.

A PROPOSAL

TO

THE ALASKA STATE DIVISION OF MENTAL HELATH

FOR

A FULL TIME AND A HALF TIME COUNSELOR

TO

THE BETHEL CITY JAIL

FOR

JULY 1975 OR SOONER

SUBMITTED BY: IKAYRUISTET UMYUANEK
YUKON KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORP.
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
MENTAL HEALTH TEAM

YUKON KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATI
P.O. BOX 536
BETHEL, ALASKA 99559

543-2506 543-2508 543-2818

DECEMBER 30, 1974

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1) Introduction

2) Budget

3) Appendix - Letters of Support

INTRODUCTION

During the past 18 months the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and U.S. Public health Service have developed a joint Mental Health Team. This team consists of:

1. Kline, Bridget - Counselor, Dept. Chairman, YKHC
2. Kopanuk, Dana, Counselor, YKHC
3. Lehman, Milton, Social Worker, PHS
4. Olrun, Prudy, Child Counselor, YKHC
5. Shelton, Fred, Asst. Social Worker, PHS
6. Stillner, Marianne, Child Psychiatric Nurse (Part Time), YKHC
7. Stillner, Verner, Psychiatist, PHS
8. Williams, Mike, Admin. Record-Keeper Counselor, YKHC

The population served by this team includes approximately 3,000 Bethel residnets and 12,500 members of 53 surrounding villages.

The focus of the team has been to provide services throught the training of bi-lingual local inhabitants. Our work takes place through direct and consultative services to the Bethel Hospital, Bethel Primary, Middle School, Regional High School, Dormitory, Regional High School Boarding Home, YKHC-Health Aide Training, Head Start Program, Division of Corrections, Division of Family and Children Services and Court and Jail.

Our work in the Bethel City Jail in the last 16 months has included 16 court referrals resulting in 52 individual visit-interviews by one of our team members.

In addition, we estimate that our team has made an additonal 24 visits to the Bethel City Jail for medications and disposition problems.

August 73 - December 74	16 Court Referrals	52 Visits
August 73 - December 74	Medications Etc.	24 Visits
		76 Visits

During our jail work we have been cordially received by the Bethel City Police Force and Staff as well as the clients. As a result of our contact with a segment of the Bethel City Jail population, we have found a need for counseling services.

Many of the people held for protective custody do not come in contact with the court, social services, or individual churches. It is our impression that early contact with the first timer and young jail citizen would serve a preventive function never before tried in the Alaska Rural Jail System. There is also a need for inter-agency coordination for the court referred clients as well as the non-court referred clients.

Division of Corrections Census data for July, August, September 1974 reveal an average daily Bethel City Jail Census of 12. The majority of these people are men to reflect the jail population. There should be a full time male counselor to counsel men and a half time counselor to see the women. Additionally two people would provide Bethel coverage for Interagency coordination in the absence of one of the counselors due to sickness, vacation, and travel. The counselor would be expected to work five days a week:

1. Counseling - The Counselors would come into daily contact with each Bethel City Jail client. Ideally each person would be seen individually or in a group during his time in jail. The supervision for this counseling would come from the staff of YKHC, PHS Mental Health Team and the counselors would be seen as members of the team. Jail counseling will provide an opportunity for:

    a. Crisis Intervention
    b. Enabling the jail to be an emotionally corrective experience.
    c. Planning follow-up, i.e., housing, job, & counseling.

2. Coordinating with social agencies, schools, churches & legal services.

Many of the jail clients are known to multiple Bethel agencies. To prevent duplication confusion, and neglect the counselors would act as inter-agency coordinators. The counselors orientation will include a familiarity with each agency and their personnel. The counselors will be responsible for contacting appropriate agencies to ensure an effective plan and follow-up for each client.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR BETHEL CITY JAIL COUNSELOR AGENCY COORDINATOR.

	Full Time	Half Time
Salary	15,000.00	7,500.00
Fringe	2,535.00	1,267.00
Admn. Overhead 10%	1,950.00	975.00
Psychological Testing by Anchorage psychologists (4 trips). Travel	2,000.00	-
4 Anchorage Trips (API, McLaughlin, Eagle River, Palmer).	1,000.00	500.00
3 Village Trips	500.00	250.00
Housing	3,000.00	-0-
	25,985.00	10,492.00
Total	36,477.00	

January 13, 1975

Public Health Service Mental Health Team
P. O. Box 536
Bethel, Alaska 99559

To the Mental Health Team:

After reviewing the details contained in your proposal to the Alaska State Division of Mental Health for a full time and half time counselor at the Bethel City Jail, I'm writing this letter in support of your plan.

As Public Defender for the Bethel area, I have seen numerous instances where a position such as that outlined in the proposal would have aided in the disposition of cases before the Court. Most of the clients I have suffer from either severe drinking problem or else a mental problem. Those with a mental problem are housed in the jail as are all the rest of those charged with crimes. It is my belief that those with mental problems are in need of more personal and on-going attention than they have been getting in the past.

A jail experience can be upsetting for anyone no matter how stable their mental make-up is. But when an unstable person is thrown into the jail setting it is a dangerous situation,

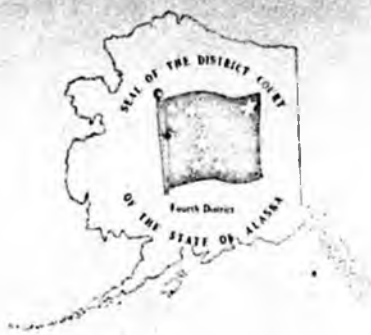
If we are committed to rehabilitating those who are charged with crimes then we must start by giving them the proper attention from the time they are brought to jail. The Bethel Mental Health Team has shown that it is uniquely qualified to assist in the rehabilitative process. It makes good sense to utilize the resourses we have here locally to the maximum extent.

I heartily endorse the proposal of the Mental Health Team.

Yours very truly,

Myron Angstman
Assistant Public Defender

MA/mnc



District Court

State of Alaska

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BETHEL, ALASKA
99559

CHAMBERS OF
NORA GUINN, JUDGE

January 10, 1975

Dr. Jerry L. Schrader
Director of Division of Mental Health
Dept. of Health & Social Services
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Dr. Schrader:

I have studied carefully the proposal submitted to you for a full time Counsellor and a half time counsellor to the Bethel City Jail by the mental health team of the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp., I support this proposal wholeheartedly as outlined. It is progressive, realistic and completely applicable to our needs. I anticipate lasting results from this type of services particularily through the training of bi-lingual local personnel.

I sincerely recommend that you give this plan every consideration.

Sincerely,

Nora Guinn
District Judge

NG:aw

cc: Dr. Vernon Stillnor, Y.K.H.C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. Peter Three Stars, Superintendent
, P. O. Box 347, Bethel Agency
Bethel, Alaska 99559
January 10, 1975

Dr. Jerry L. Schrader, Director
Division of Mental Health
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Dr. Schrader:

I am writing this letter to verify the need for the proposed jail counselor at the Bethel City Jail.

It has been my experience on several occasions that individuals being held in jail on one charge or another, although an active part of my case load, have not come to my attention for several days. This, in large part, is due to the fact that with the many threatening aspects of being jailed, with little or no supportive counseling help presently available on an "in shop" basis, the client is in many instances too confused and frightened to have the jailer contact my office.

I feel that through creating a full-time counselor position at the jail, this problem could be resolved.

I firmly support the proposal for this position.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Richard E. Marchant
BIA Social Worker

REM:lfm

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

TO: Jerry L. Schrader, Director
Division of Mental Health
Pouch "H"
Juneau, Alaska 99811

DATE: January 27, 1975

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: J. Randall Luffberry
Assistant District Attorney
Anchorage

SUBJECT: Proposal for Counselor to Bethel City Jail

Vern Stillner and other members of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation in Bethel, Alaska, have approached me with a proposal to staff the Bethel City Jail with a full-time and half-time counselor in the interest of improving the mental health and attitudes of the prisoners housed in that facility. As Assistant District Attorney for the Bethel service area, I heartily endorse such a project. I feel that such an aid to the sentenced prisoners who remain in the Bethel Jail would be instrumental in improving the rehabilitation aspect of prison incarceration, particularly, for the native inmate who finds himself in the Bethel Jail for the first or second time because of an alcohol-related offense. These are the type persons who, I believe, could be helped by intensive counseling to bolster their defenses against alcohol. And quite obviously, these are the type persons who have not, for what ever reason, been reached by the present alcohol programs in the Bethel area. In addition, such individual often can benefit from professional full-time help in obtaining jobs and in working out other problems. On many occasions, Judge Nora Guinn, myself and a public defender have made attempts to do such work, but we are, of course, limited by a lack of in-depth knowledge of the job market and a lack of training in this particular area.

While I can see some difficulties and conflicts arising over counseling of non-sentenced prisoners awaiting trial, I feel that, if this project is limited to the sentenced prisoner, it would be most valuable in reducing recidivism in alcoholic type crimes.

JRL:dla

cc: Vern Stillner, Psychiatrist
Public Health Service
Bethel

XXXXXXXXXXXXX

JAY HAMMOND, GOVENOR
COMMISSIONER RICHARD L. BUR
-ON

P.O. BOX 268
BETHEL, ALASKA 99559

JANUARY 9, 1975

Dr. Jerry C. Schrader
Director-Division of Mental Health
Dept. Health & Social Services
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Dr. Schrader:

I have been asked to comment regarding my feelings on a proposal by the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. to place a full and a parttime counselor in the Bethel City Jail to do counseling work with inmates. In reading YKHC proposal and from what I have observed in the last three and a half years as the commander for the Alaska State Troopers Bethel Detachment, I believe there is a definite need for the program proposed by YKHC.

The Bethel jail system at present has no rehabilitation program to speak of. At present the jail is used for those persons with less then 30 days to serve. For a good part these people are made up of first time offenders. Which to me is the time that counseling work should begin with those involved with the law. Prior to their getting into serious trouble and recieving a sentence of length requiring their transportation to a Anchorage jail where counseling may be available.

From my observation it also appears that the percentage of mental health problems in the lower Kuskokwim-Yukon area is greater then most areas of the State.

I respectfully request that you give this proposal your consideration.

Sincerly;

Sgt. Lorn M. Campbell
Commander
Bethel Detachment

cc: Col. M. E. Dankworth, Director
Dr. V. Stillner, PHS Bethel

STREPTOCOCCAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

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B.	Budget	2
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D.	Statistics - Justification for the Y-K area.	7
E.	C.D.C. Demonstration Project	13

Streptococcal Surveillance Program

Problem:

The Rheumatic Heart Fever rate for Alaskan Natives in the Bethel area has been highest in Alaska. The Bethel area has had incidence rates of 20 to 157 cases per 100,000 persons 5-19 years old between 1968 and 1973. The average rate in the Bethel area between 1968 and 1973 was 82 cases per 100,000 persons 5-19 years old compared to the Statewide Alaskan Native rate of 44 per 100,000. The national rate for the same age group is around 26 cases per 100,000. Because of the nature of Rheumatic Heart Disease, the average life time cost per person with Rheumatic Heart Fever is around $40,000. These costs do not include the loss of work time or school time resulting from the treatment services and sickness.

The streptococcal infection rate, the precussor to Rheumatic Heart Fever is also extremely high in the Bethel area. A research project operated by the Communicable Disease Control Laboratory (C.D.C.) has shown that streptococcal disease in Alaskan Natives is eighteen times higher than in the U.S. population. Streptococcal infections also contribute to school absenteeism, resulting in the secondary problem of inhibiting a child's learning process.

Objectives:

The objectives of a streptococcal surveillance program are to reduce the Rheumatic Heart Fever rate and reduce the morbidity resulting from streptococcal infections in children ages 5-19. According to C.D.C. findings it is possible to almost eliminate new cases of Rheumatic Heart Diseases and to reduce the streptococcal infection rate by half through a program of monthly surveillance and early treatment of persons with streptococcal infections. The surveillance program will be on Bethel School children.

Resources:

The start up funds in 1975 have come from Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. It is now proposed that the State contract with Y.K.H.C. to maintain the program in 1976. A preliminary budget is attached; (See Attachment I).

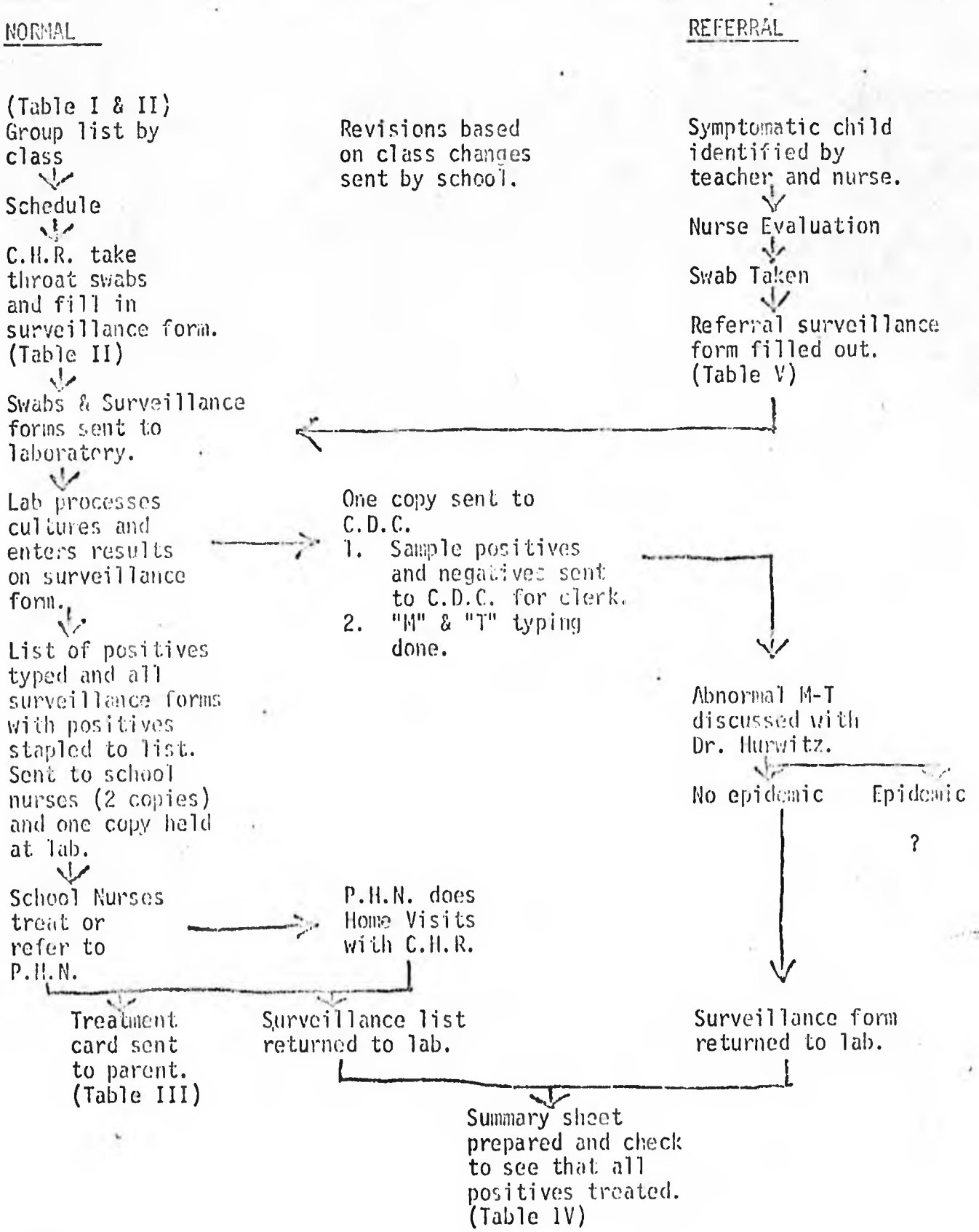
Action Plan:

The method being employed to achieve the objectives is to culture the entire school age population in Bethel each month with treatment provided to those with positive cultures. If the treatment is completed within ten days it is 80 to 90% probable that the streptococcal infection will not develop into Rheumatic Heart Fever. The procedure used in Bethel is outlined in Attachment II, "Surveillance Procedure." The procedure in Attachment II has been based upon the work of C.D.C. in its streptococcal surveillance research project.

Attachment I
Budget for 12,000 Cultures

Personnel	
Lab. Tech. (1)	16,880
Secretary (1)	9,450
School Aide (9 months 1/2 time)	3,937
Fringe 13%	3,935
Sub-total	34,202
Supplies	
Lab supplies for 12,000 cultures @ 50¢/cultures.	$6,000
Forms and records.	488
Office	300
Sub-total	$6,788
Equipment	
Laboratory	600
Sub-total	$600
Space Costs	
Lab. Utilities	$3,900
Fire Insurance	750
	$4,650
Travel	
Training	$630
	$630
Other	
Malpractice Insurance	$650
Postage	160
Sub-total	$810
Administration	
Accounting/Supply	$1,000
Administration	1,500
Xerox	100
Janitorial Service	562
	$3,162
Total	
	$50,842

SURVEILLANCE PROCEDURE



PROJECT DESIGN

1. Approval - The streptococcal surveillance program involves the routine screening of children in the Elementry, Middle, and High Schools. Children who have streptococcus will require medication. Because the program involves treatment we will require the approval of not only the YKHC Board but the School Board and parents of each child. After the School Board has approved the project a unified permission slip authorizing a child to participate in the strept. surveillance, dental care, and other health care activities will be developed and approved by the School Boards and Health Professionals. The approved permission slips will be given to each teacher to hand out to the children. Returned permission slips will be given to the microbiologist who will compare class registration to permissions lips received to determine the children without permission slips. The microbiologist would then direct the Community Health Representatives to make Home Visits to families who do not want to participate or have not responded. The C.H.R's would discuss the Streptococcal Program with each family as well as the Dental Program and other programs requiring parental consent. If families cannot be contacted the School Boards will have to determine if we should continue with the project. Only children with parental approval will be in the streptococcal program.

2. Surveillance Procedure - Based on a profile of children in each classroom the Elementry, Middle, and High School children would be divided into four groupings of classrooms. Each child in a group would be assigned a code number to be used through out the year. Each week one of the four groups would be tested by C.H.R.'s and a Public Health Nurse to determine if they have a streptococcal infection. Children not tested in their assigned group because they are absence could be added to the following weeks group. Any children already exhibiting signs of streptococcus infection as determined by teachers and/or the school nurse would also be tested. After four weeks the entire school population in Bethel would have been surveyed.

   When the prevalence of streptococcal isolates rise to a predetermined level, for example 20 or 30 percent, more than one group could be surveyed and treated or the entire school population could be treated prophylacticly. Other criteria such as 50% or more "M" types appearing in the positive cases would also be used to determine if an epidemic has started and whether it warrants a concentrated effort to treat or screens the school population. This decision will be made by the project director Dr. Hurwitz, the microbiologist and C.D.C. officials.

3. Laboratory - After the C.H.R.'s take the throat swabs they will be given to the laboratory for analysis. The swabs are received in metal foil packets containing silica gel, each with the cultured child's identifying code number. The desiccated swabs are incubated 4-6 hours at 37°C in Todd-Hewit broth. A loopful of the broth is added to 15 cc of melted neopeptone agar with 5% sheep blood and pour plates made. After incubation at 37° C for 18 hours, Betahemolytic colonies are picked and subcultured on quartered neopeptonesheep blood agar plates with bacitracin discs. After 24 hours incubation at 37°C, presuptive group A determination is made. Total time through the laboratory should not exceed three days.

   Positive cultures would be transmitted to the C.D.C. laboratory in Anchorage for "M" and "T" typing to determine if an epidemic is begining. The number of positives transferred to C.D.C. in Anchorage would be determined by C.D.C. and the project director.

4. Treatment - Individuals that respond positively to the streptoccal tests would be treated whether or not they are symptomatic. The test and treatment must be completed within 10 days to assure that a child does not develop rheumatic heart disease. The laboratory results would be given to the school nurse who would administer the treatment to each positive child. If a child cannot be located or is absent at school the treatment would be given by the Public

Health Nurse with assistance from C.H.R.'s. Treatment would conform to current American Heart Association Recommendations:

a. Children over age 10.	1.2 million units LA bicillin IM (Benzathine Penicillin G.).
b. Children age 10 and younger.	600,000 units LA bicillin IM. (Benzathine Penicillin).

Allergic children would be given 250 mg erythromycin four times daily for 10 days.

Every child treated would have a card or record of treatment which would be returned to the laboratory for cross checking to make sure that all positive children actually were treated.

During an epidemic the treatment would have to be accelerated. Backup personnel consisting of Itinerate Public Health Nurses and available hospital staff would be called to assist the school nurses. The state may also be able to bring in other nurses to help stem an epidemic. During an epidemic all activities would be co-ordinated by the project director Dr. Hurwitz.

5. Records - Records will consist of:

   a. Permission slips on each child.

   b. List of individuals in each group. The list would be developed initially by C.D.C., the microbiologist, school nurses and school administration. After initial set up of each group the C.H.R.'s would be given a roster and stick'um labels coded by number and group. Any revisions would be co-ordinated by the project director. The list would also include information on whether a child is allergic to penicillin.

   c. Treatment card and/or test card. - The results of the tests would be entered on a card or roster. All positive cards or a roster would be given to the school nurses who would do the follow-up treatment. The cards or roster would be returned to the lab.

Each week the culture results would be tabulated so that point prevalence of Group A strep can be calculated.

6. Organization - The project will be headed by the Indian Health Service Project Director, Dr. Robert Hurwitz. A microbiologist and clerk would operate the laboratory and maintain records. The School Nurses would co-ordinate the surveillance activities of the C.H.R.'s and would administer the treatment for any positives. The C.H.R.'s would collect throat swabs, assist the Public Health Nurse in Home Visits to treat absent children and would help obtain permission slips. The Center for Disease Control will act as technical consultants and will evaluate the program. An organizational chart appears on the next page.

Perry, L.W., et al. Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease Among U.S. College Freshman. Public Health Reports, 83;919, 1968.

Table 3. Prevalence of probable or definite rheumatic fever or rheumatic heart disease, or both, per 1,000 students surveyed, by sex and State of residence at time of survey, 1956–65

Rank[1]	State of residence	Total		Male		Female	
		Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 examinations	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 examinations	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 examinations
	Total	[2] 12,134	15.8	7,273	15.9	4,838	15.8
46	Alabama	20	6.9	14	6.7	6	7.2
	Alaska	24	88.9	16	103.9	8	70.2
8	Arizona	112	25.6	66	24.9	46	27.0
27	Arkansas	20	14.3	12	13.5	8	15.9
30	California	485	13.7	243	13.0	240	14.3
12	Colorado	329	24.1	172	23.7	154	21.1
36	Connecticut	100	11.6	55	10.1	45	14.2
33	Delaware	56	12.2	31	11.9	25	12.7
	District of Columbia	72	9.3	32	7.3	40	11.9
29	Florida	109	13.8	78	13.5	31	14.9
34	Georgia	72	11.9	41	11.0	31	13.6
	Hawaii	8	9.7	4	8.5	4	11.3
10	Idaho	120	24.8	66	20.1	54	35.0
23	Illinois	377	16.2	224	17.2	152	14.9
6	Indiana	53	26.9	35	27.8	18	25.7
15	Iowa	373	20.8	231	22.5	142	18.5
19	Kansas	407	18.0	250	18.0	155	17.9
21	Kentucky	178	17.4	96	15.9	81	19.5
35	Louisiana	67	11.9	49	14.5	18	8.1
26	Maine	39	14.5	24	13.3	15	17.0
40	Maryland	63	11.2	46	11.2	17	11.4
45	Massachusetts	401	9.6	245	9.3	156	10.4
41	Michigan	771	11.0	427	11.0	344	11.1
13	Minnesota	724	22.6	454	22.3	270	23.3
32	Mississippi	109	12.3	86	14.4	22	8.5
16	Missouri	405	20.5	231	19.5	174	22.3
3	Montana	475	32.6	267	30.1	207	36.8
20	Nebraska	372	17.9	256	19.2	115	15.5
2	Nevada	40	38.5	30	47.2	10	24.9
39	New Hampshire	81	11.3	54	9.8	26	15.7
31	New Jersey	224	13.4	126	14.5	98	15.2
9	New Mexico	59	25.1	26	18.8	33	31.1
42	New York	541	10.2	315	11.8	229	8.7
24	North Carolina	135	16.2	29	15.0	106	16.6
22	North Dakota	85	16.9	53	14.7	32	22.8
28	Ohio	1,379	14.2	869	14.7	508	13.3
38	Oklahoma	233	11.3	136	10.9	97	11.9
5	Oregon	81	28.1	46	29.0	35	27.0
18	Pennsylvania	731	19.3	509	20.0	221	17.8
44	Rhode Island	25	10.0	15	9.5	10	10.8
43	South Carolina	60	10.2	48	10.0	12	10.9
7	South Dakota	201	26.2	123	25.0	78	28.4
25	Tennessee	61	14.6	32	15.2	32	14.0
47	Texas	71	6.8	43	6.9	28	6.6
1	Utah	527	40.5	315	42.3	212	38.3
37	Vermont	8	11.4	5	11.5	3	11.3
48	Virginia	128	5.7	84	5.5	44	6.2
11	Washington	285	24.7	168	23.6	116	26.5
14	West Virginia	202	21.3	129	20.9	72	21.9
17	Wisconsin	303	20.3	159	18.5	142	22.5
44	Wyoming	287	29.7	183	30.9	102	27.6
	Puerto Rico	2	9.5	2	12.6	0	.0
	Virgin Islands	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
	Foreign group	38	6.5	23	5.3	14	9.8

[1] Rank of prevalence rates for total group surveyed in each State of continental United States. Rank not assigned to Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and foreign students.

[2] Total includes 23 cases in which sex was not stated.

ALASKA NATIVE HEALTH SERVICE
TEN LEADING NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(RANKED IN ORDER OF INCIDENCE)
1972 - 1971

Disease	Cases 1972 Number	1972 Rank	1971 Number	1971 Rank	Percent Change '72/'71
Total Reported Notifiable Diseases	20,630 1/	-	13,909	-	48.3
Total Ten Leading Notifiable Diseases	19,474	-	13,241	-	-
Upper Respiratory Infect., C/Cold	7600	1	3672 2/	2	107.0
Acute Otitis Media	4297	2	4195	1	2.4
Strep Throat	2156	3	1686	3	27.9
Gonococcal Infections	1378	4	1288	4	7.0
Gastroenteritis, Diarrhea	1335	5	380	8	251.3
Impetigo	907	6	532	7	70.5
Influenza	900	7	597	6	50.8
Pneumonia (excl. NB)	655	8	727	5	-9.9
Chickenpox	127	9	115	10	10.4
Bacillary Dysentery	119	10	49	15	142.9

1/ Increase partially due to a change in disease coding.
2/ Does not include "common cold" diagnosis.

SOURCE: Office of Systems Development, Alaska Native Health Service
Community Health and Epidemiology Branch, Alaska Native Health Service
IHS Inpatient/Outpatient Reporting System

TOTAL RHEUMATIC FEVER INCIDENCE BY SERVICE UNIT OF RESIDENCE
ALASKA NATIVES AGED 5-19 YEARS
Case Rate Per 100,000 Population

S.U.	Anch.	Bar.	Beth.	Kan.	Kotz.	Mt.E.	Tan.	Total
Pop.	4761	1012	5089	1331	3781	3418	2301	21,733
1968	0	0	157	150	79	79	0	64
1969	0	0	20	0	26	29	43	18
1970	42	0	39	75	0	0	0	23
1971	42	0	118	225	53	88	0	74
1972	84	96	118	0	0	29	0	55
1973	63	0	39	0	0	29	0	28
Mean Inci.	39	16	82	75	26	34	7	44

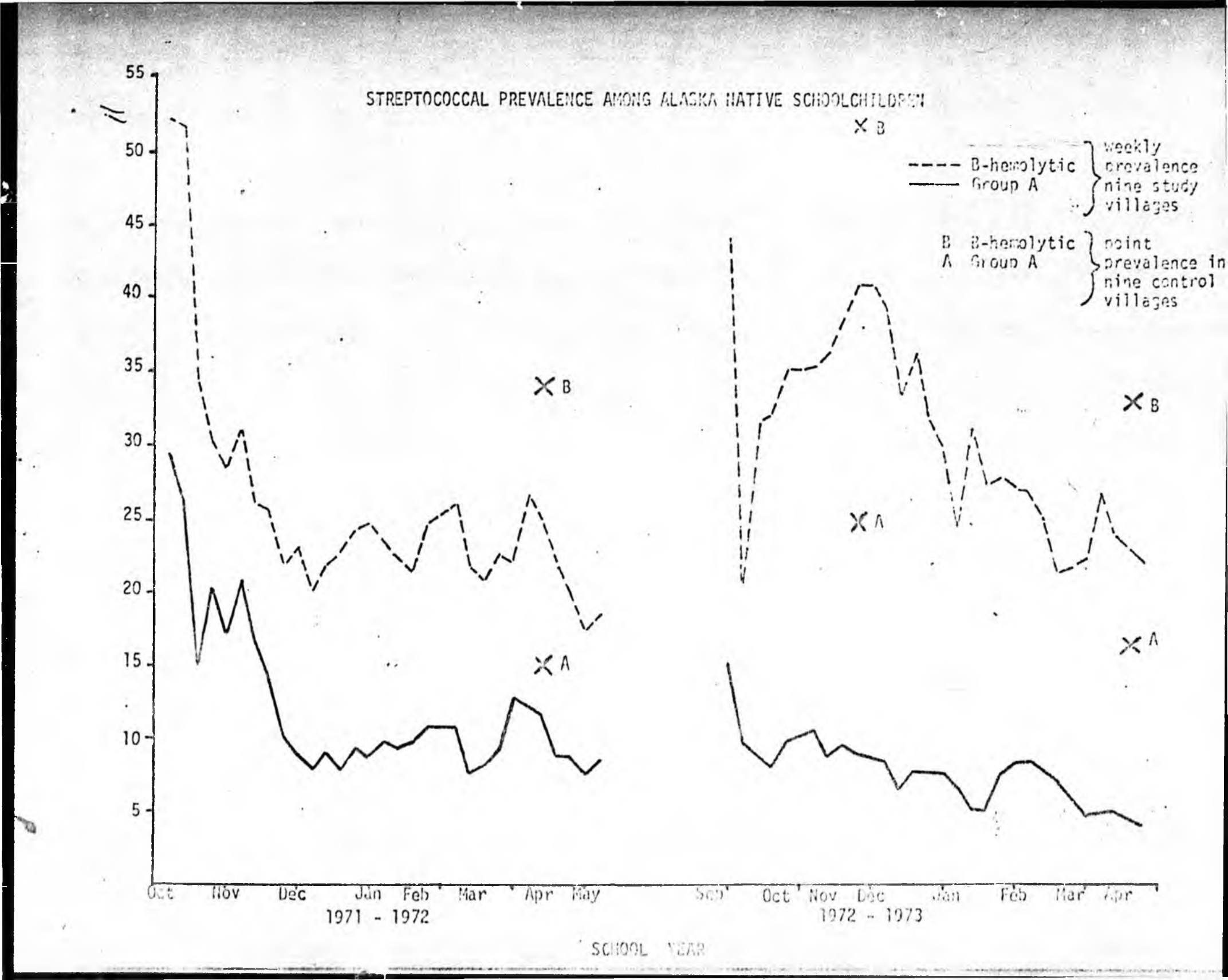
Only cases meeting the revised Jones criteria were used in determining these rates.

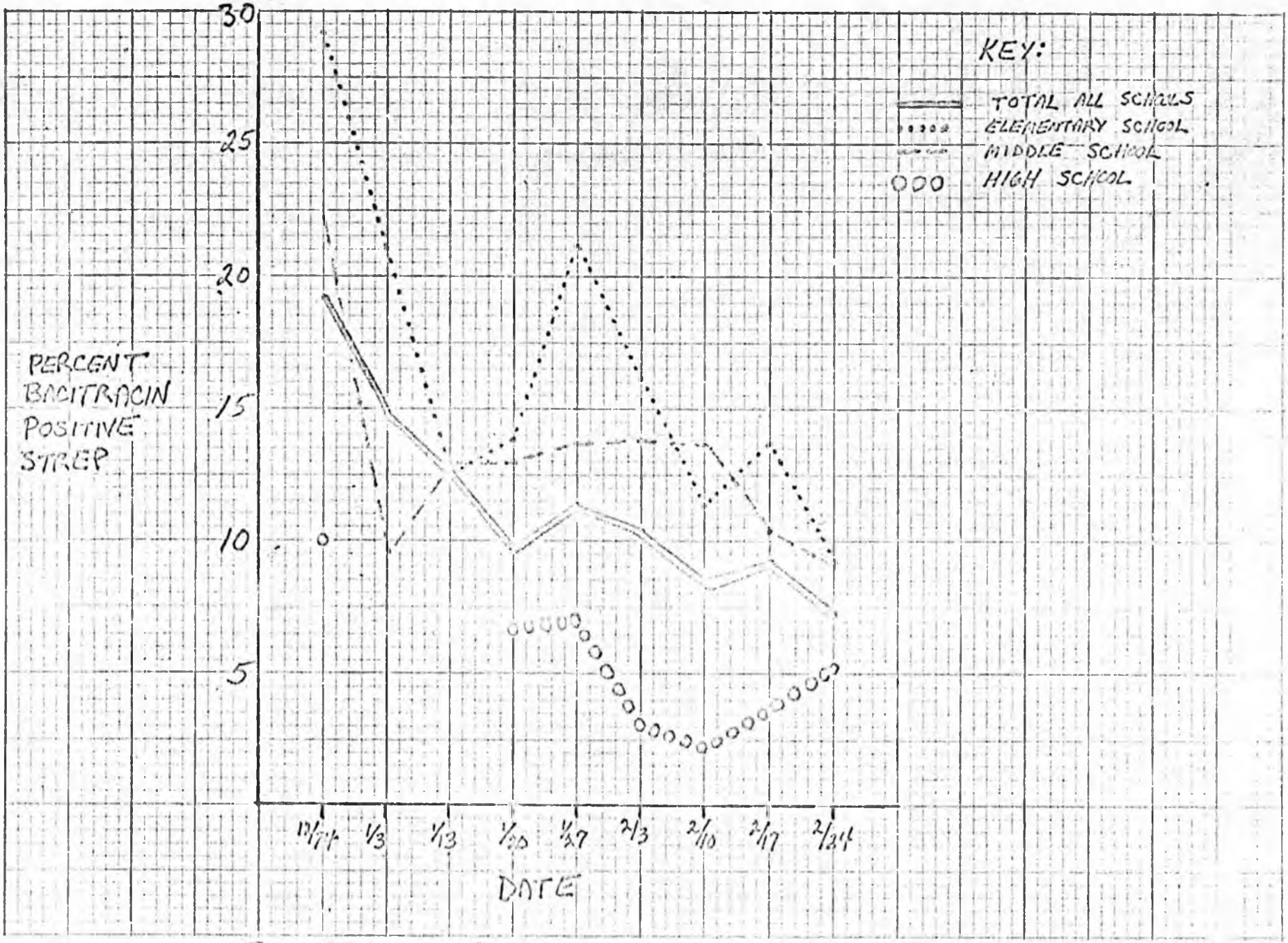
REVIEW CHARTS for PROPER DIAGNOSIS.

PREVALENCE OF RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE IN ALASKA NATIVES
HOSPITALIZED CASES, ALL AGES
1968-73

Service Unit	Cases	Rate/10,000
Total	316*	60.7
Anchorage	48	38.0
Barrow	13	55.8
Bethel	103	88.3
Kanakanak	27	86.1
Kotzebue	55	65.5
Mt. Edgecumbe	57	67.5
Tanana	13	23.9

*158 definite RHD
42 probable RHD
116 possible RHD


STREPTOCOCCAL PREVALENCE AMONG ALASKA NATIVE SCHOOLCHILDREN
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
B-hemolytic
Group A
weekly prevalence nine study villages
B B-hemolytic
A Group A
point prevalence in nine control villages
B
A
Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May
1971 - 1972
Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr
1972 - 1973
SCHOOL YEAR



STREPTOCCAL PREVALENCE IN BETHEL SCHOOLS - SCHOOL YEAR 1974-75
Y.K.H.C. PROGRAM

STREPTOCOCCAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM
BETHEL SUMMARY SHEETS

WEEK GROUP

STARTED WEEK	FINISHED WEEK	TOTAL CULTURED	TOTAL POSITIVE	%	TOTAL TREATED	%	PRIMARY SCHOOL POSITIVE	%	MIDDLE SCHOOL POSITIVE	%	HIGH SCHOOL POSITIVE	%
2-3	A	270	30	11	28	93	cult. 75 14	19	cult. 94 13	14	cult. 101 3	3
2-10	B	260	23	9	23	100	cult. 71 8	11	cult. 92 13	14	cult. 97 2	2
2-17	C	249	24	10	24	100	cult. 72 10	14	cult. 95 10	11	cult. 82 4	5
2-24	D	231	16	7	16	100	cult. 51 4	8	cult. 78 7	9	cult. 92 5	5
[illegible]		1000	93	9	91	98	cult. 269 36	13	cult. 357 43	12	cult. 372 14	4

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STREPTOCOCCAL SURVEILLANCE IN REMOTE ARCTIC POPULATIONS

The Development of a System for Detection of Group A Pharyngitis and the Prevention of Nonsuppurative Sequelae

THOMAS R. BENDER, M.D., ROBERT A. ZIMMERMAN, PH.D.,
JAMES D. KNOSTMAN, M.D., STEPHEN A. SHERMAN, M.D.,
ANNETTE PRICE, R.N. AND J. KENNETH FLESHMAN, M.D.

Ecological Investigations Program, Center for Disease Control and the Alaska Area Native Health Service, Indian Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Anchorage, Alaska.

Abstract

A surveillance program to detect streptococcal pharyngitis and reduce the incidence of acute rheumatic fever and glomerulonephritis was initiated in two remote Eskimo villages in Alaska between January and May, 1971. Two different techniques were used in the attempt to reduce sequelae. In one village, two separate periods of increased group A prevalence and M-typeability occurred. In a second village unusually low group A levels were observed but were concomitant with a high prevalence of group C. Serum antibody studies conducted in both villages suggest that the populations have had greater previous exposure to group A organisms than that reported elsewhere. Treatment of villagers with positive cultures for group A organisms might prevent epidemic spread if the time between culturing, laboratory reporting, and treatment were shortened.

Introduction

Only two attempts have been made to control streptococcal pharyngitis and nonsuppurative sequelae in civilian populations through longitudinal observance (Phibbs B, et al., 1970, Zimmerman R. A., Biggs B. A., Bolin R. A., et al., 1971). Both have met with considerable success, especially the Natrona County, Wyoming study which has succeeded in a practical way of almost eradicating acute rheumatic fever (ARF) and acute glomerulonephritis (AGN) during the last 10 years. However, such a system has not been attempted previously in areas as isolated as those found in Alaska. Although the success of both the Wyoming and Colorado studies depends upon parental and child understanding, it appears that application of the same procedures in remote Alaska Native villages can accomplish the desired goals. Our objectives were to test the logistics of such a system within Alaska and to lower group A prevalence rates to below 5 per cent in two villages which

have had a high incidence of streptococcal infections and nonsuppurative sequelae.

Demographic data

Two villages of similar size and ethnic composition were selected, mainly on the basis of past reported experience of acute rheumatic fever. Nunapitchuk, a village of approximately 332 persons with 129 school age children, is situated on the Kuskokwim River Delta near Bethel in southwest Alaska. Stebbins, a village of 239 persons with 61 elementary school children, is located on Norton Sound, southeast of Nome. The average annual rate of acute rheumatic fever for these areas has been reported as between 54 to 65 cases per 100,000 population, a figure five to 20 tir.es the rates reported for southern states (Goorman J.R., 1968). There is little movement of the villagers during the winter months, although adolescents attend high school away from home. In the summer, many families migrate from the villages to fish camps. A few individuals or families move to other villages or larger towns for medical or personal reasons at any time of year.

Materials and methods

Throat Cultures: A pharyngeal swab was obtained from all school children and as many adults as possible in January and May, 1971. In the interim, cultures were collected weekly on a random sample of the school children, symptomatic or not. In addition, swabs were obtained from all individuals presenting to the health aide with complaints of sore throat. Swabs were preserved in silica gel and forwarded to the Streptococcal Disease Section, Fort Collins, Colorado and processed as described elsewhere (Wilson E, et al., 1968). Due to the difficulties of weather and flight schedules, they were received at the Colorado laboratory between three and 13 days after mailing.

Blood Specimens: Ten or 15 cc of blood was collected by venipuncture from all school children and as many adults as possible during the first collection period in January. In May, bloods were again collected from the children in both villages and from all adults who attended the general clinics. Both group A and type specific antibodies (TSA) were determined as previously described (Zimmerman R. A. et al., 1971, Zimmerman R. A. et al., 1968).

Urine Specimens: Because of a possible epidemic situation, urine specimens from school children in Nunapitchuk were collected in paper cups and screened with Labstix. Children who had blood or albumin in their urine were examined and referred to the hospital for further study.

Nasal Washings: Nasal washings were obtained from all school children in both villages during the mass culture periods in January and May. The subject was placed on a table in a supine position with his head extended beyond the edge. The child was instructed to hold his breath and 5 of physiological saline was instilled in each nares with a Cornwall syrin As each nostril was washed, the child was raised and told to vigorou expel the washings into a cup. These specimens were used for determinat of immunoglobulins A and G (IgA, IgG) and type specific antibodies.

Treatment: In Nunapitchuk, each individual positive for group A organis was treated with long- acting penicillin or erythromycin as recommene by the American Heart Association (1970). Results were transmitted fr Colorado to Anchorage by telephone and then by teletype and radio to village health aide. In Stebbins, individuals positive for group A organisms w not treated. The results from both villages were compared weekly w three criteria for epidemicity as described elsewhere (Zimmerman R. Gross W.M, Miller D. R., et al., 1971). This technique allows mass prophyla with antibiotics when the following exist simultaneously: (1) group A pre lence is found to be 30 per cent or more, (2) at least half of these organis are M-typeable, and (3) a single strain accounts for one-third of those typeab

Results

Tables I and II give the age specific prevalence rates for beta hemoly and group A streptococci for Nunapitchuk at the times of mass culturi In January the group A prevalence was 36.6 per cent in school childr

TABLE I. Initial Throat Cultures Nunapitchuk, Alaska Januar 27, 1971

	Age		
	0—14	15+	T
Total Cultures	101	95	1
Per Cent Beta Hemolytic	45.5	20.0	
Total Group A	37	11	
Per Cent Beta Hemolytic Group A	36.6	11.6	
M-typeable Per Cent of Group A	56.8	27.3	
T-typeable Per Cent of Group A	100	100	1

TABLE II. Final Throat Cultures Nunapitchuk, Alaska May 3, 1971

	Age		
	0—14	15+	T
Total Cultures	118	102	2
Per Cent Beta Hemolytic	50.8	27.5	
Total Group A	59	18	
Per Cent Beta Hemolytic Group A	50.0	17.6	
M-typeable Per Cent of Group A	84.7	88.9	
T-typeable Per Cent of Group A	96.6	100	

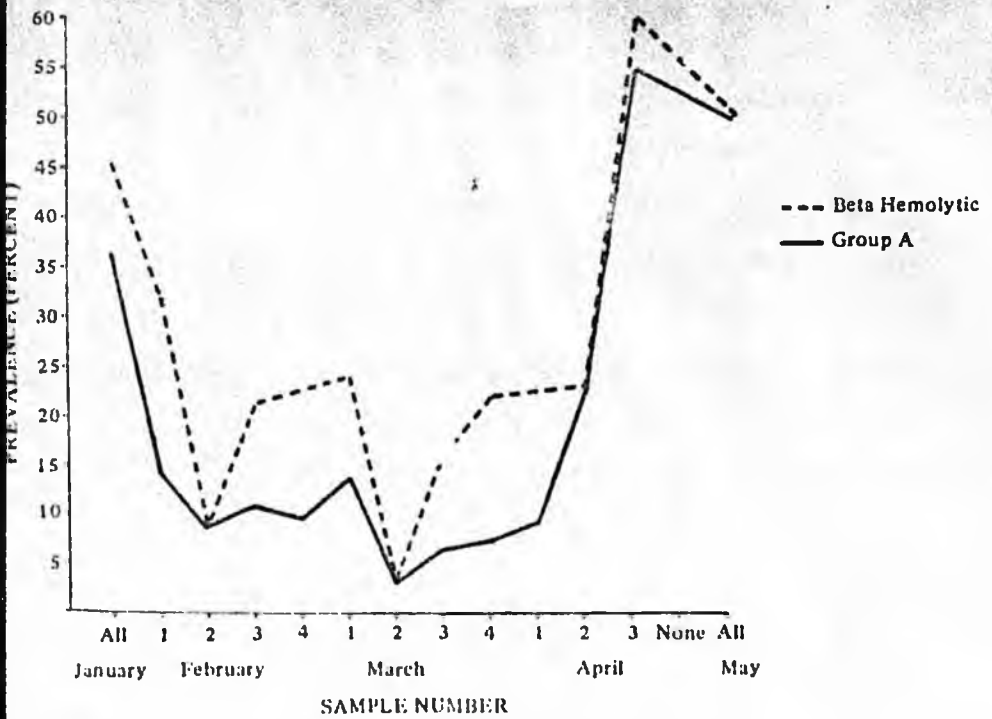


Fig. 1. Results of throat cultures taken from a rotating sample of school children, Nunapitchuk, Alaska, January, 27 — May 3, 1971.

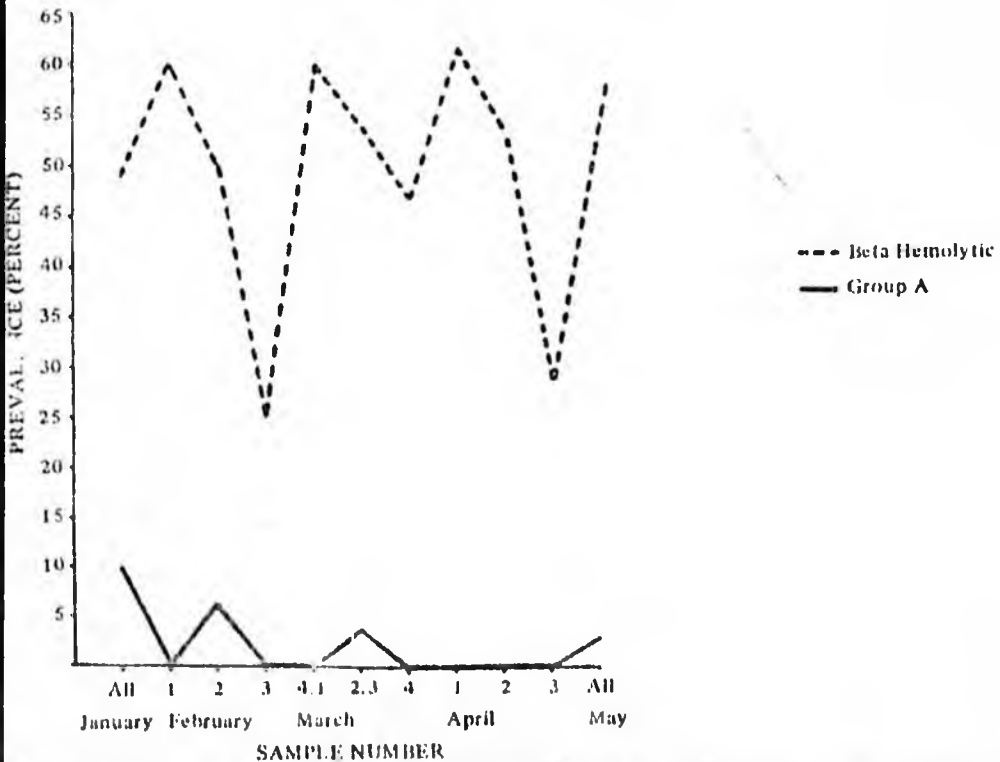


Fig. 2. Results of throat cultures taken from a rotating sample of school

TABLE III. Initial Throat Cultures Stebbins, Alaska January 27, 1971.

	Age		
	0—14	15+	Tot
Total Cultures	69	70	141
Per Cent Beta Hemolytic	49.3	18.6	33
Total Group A	7	6	13
Per Cent Beta Hemolytic Group A	10.1	8.6	9
M-typeable Per Cent of Group A	—	16.7	7
T-typeable Per Cent of Group A	42.9	50.0	46

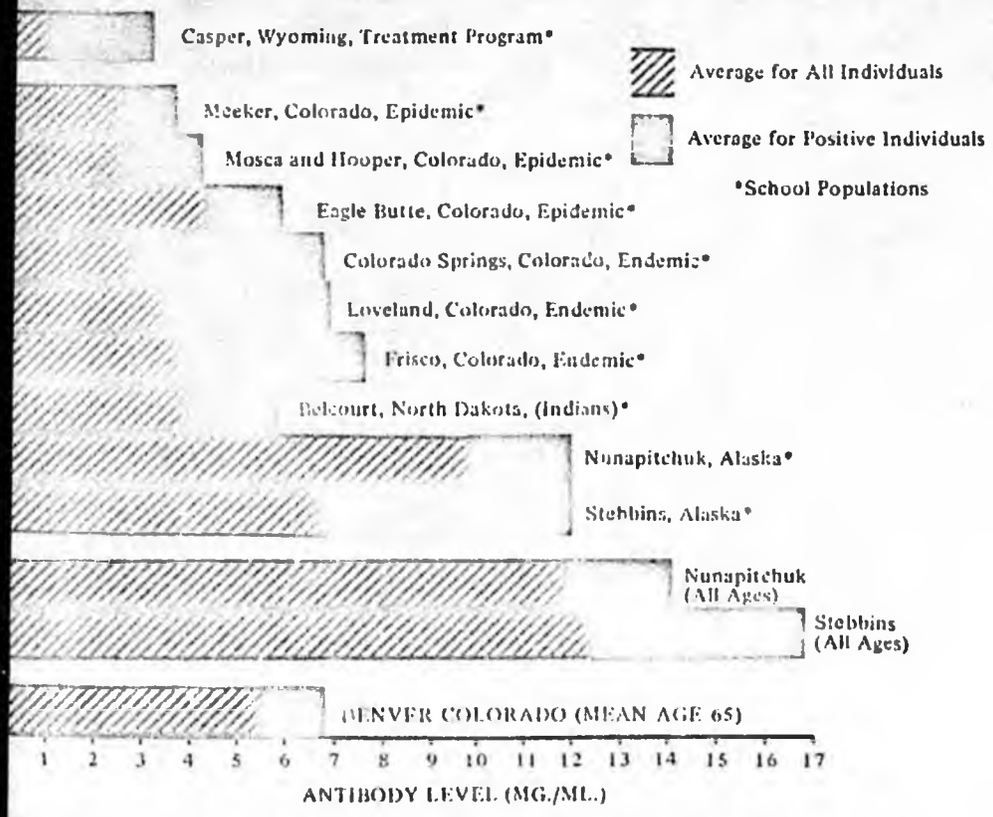
*Includes two with ages unknown.

TABLE IV. Final Throat Cultures Stebbins, Alaska May 4, 1971.

	Age		
	0—14	15+	Tot
Total Cultures	74	41	115
Per Cent Beta Hemolytic	58.1	14.6	42
Total Group A	2	—	2
Per Cent Beta Hemolytic Group A	2.7	—	1
M-typeable Per Cent of Group A	—	—	—
T-typeable Per Cent of Group A	50.0	—	50

Since half of the group A organisms were M-typeable and all these wer M-type 1, it is probable that an epidemic of this organism had just occurre Figure 1 shows the prevalence rates for each of the weekly school sampling There was a downward trend in group A prevalence until March 17. A that time, there was a slight rise that subsequently became abrupt, an because of increased M-typeability, we estimated that a new epidemic cause by M-type 6 organisms was in progress. It is probable that the initi group A M-type 6 organisms were introduced by members of a Nunapitchu family who provided the first isolates of this type on March 8 and March 2 By May one-half of the school children were positive for group A organism (Table II) and 84.7 per cent of these were typeable as M-type 6.

The age specific prevalence rates of beta hemolytic and group A streptococ for Stebbins in January and May are shown in Table III and IV. In thi village the majority of beta hemolytic organisms were group C and n group A with the proportion of group C isolates increasing from 55 pe cent in January to 88 per cent in May. Of all Stebbins villagers cultured January, there were 13 persons (9.2 %) with group A organisms and onl two persons (1.7 %) were positive for group A organisms in May. Figure shows the weekly prevalence rates for each of the Stebbins school sample Again, the majority of beta hemolytic organisms were group C. None o the school children with group C organisms acquired a group A infectio



igure 3. Group A streptococcal polysaccharide antibody levels in Alaska Eskimos compared ith other populations.

ABLE V. Type Specific Antibody Geometric Mean Titers — Alaska January 27, 1971.

	Village	
	Stebbins	Nunapitchuk
M-type 1	31	46
M-type 2	110	92
M-type 4	284	135
M-type 5	10	10
M-type 9	382	240
M-type 12	1254	1105

nd of four children found to have group A organisms three subsequently ost that infection and acquired group C organisms. No persons have had ultures positive for both group A and group C organisms at the same time.

During the three month period, only 10 persons in Nunapitchuk and six persons in Stebbins were cultured by the health aides because they complained of a sore throat. Of these 16 cultures, five persons (31 %) were positive for group A organisms.

Figure 3 compares the levels of antibody to group A streptococcal polysaccharide for both villages with those from other populations. Table V shows the geometric mean titers of type-specific antibody found in both villages in January.

Of 96 Nunapitchuk children tested, one had hematuria. This child whose culture had not been taken when scheduled was subsequently found to be positive for group A organisms. He was hospitalized and diagnosed as having resolving glomerulonephritis. No cases of acute rheumatic fever were discovered in either study village. However, in June a child from a village near Nunapitchuk was hospitalized with this diagnosis.

Discussion

A comparison of the culture results for the mass culturing periods and the weekly school samples shows that the rotating 25 per cent random sample was effective in tracking group A and M-type prevalence. Previous non-epidemic samplings performed in Bethel, Alaska, showed an average prevalence of group A organisms of 18.6 per cent, a value similar to levels found in many other geographic locations. In this study, group A levels were found to be unusually low in Stebbins in the face high group C prevalence.

Two periods of high group A prevalence occurred in Nunapitchuk. The first epidemic in this village, believed to be caused by M-type 1 organismis, was in progress in January when the study began. All persons with positive cultures were treated. This, along with weekly treatment of positives, was probably responsible for the reduction of prevalence to below five per cent in March. The second epidemic, caused by M-type 6 organisms, appears to be related to the probable introduction of the organism from outside the village. There were logistical delays of 23 and 15 days between the culturing and treatment of two siblings who were the first children detected with M-type 6 cultures. When it was verified that an epidemic was occurring, mass prophylaxis of school children was recommended and this was performed on May 13.

Serologic studies in both Eskimo villages revealed levels of antibody to group A polysaccharide higher than those previously reported. This non protective antibody is accumulative and reflects previous exposure to group A infection. Although the group A prevalence in Stebbins was quite low during the period of observation, the group A antibody levels in both villages are retrospective evidence of considerable experience with this organism. Since type-specific antibody titers do not persist indefinitely, it is not surprising that the levels measured in sera drawn in January in both villages are similar to those found elsewhere.

The rheumatic fever frequency in a population following a streptococcal epidemic has been thought to be three per cent of untreated infections. Therefore, it is likely that the original treatment of positives and the mass prophylaxis during the M-type 6 epidemic have prevented several cases. If the time between culturing and treatment is shortened, it should be possible through systematic treatment of positives to more consistently reduce group A prevalence to below five per cent and thus eliminate the need for mass prophylaxis.

Summary

A surveillance program to detect streptococcal pharyngitis and reduce the incidence of acute rheumatic fever and glomerulonephritis was initiated in two remote Eskimo villages in Alaska between January and May, 1971. Throat cultures were obtained from all age groups at the beginning and end of the study period and from symptomatic persons and a rotating 25 per cent sample of the school children each week. In one village, treatment of each person found to be infected with group A organisms was attempted. Two epidemics were documented in this village within a four month period. Although several cases of rheumatic fever may have been prevented, a treatment delay of 15 to 23 days apparently allowed the epidemic spread of virulent M-type 6 organisms. In a second village, streptococcal prevalence was monitored in an attempt to define early epidemics and allow mass prophylaxis with penicillin. Although no group A epidemics occurred in this village and no treatment was performed, group C prevalence increased during the period of surveillance. Patient reporting of pharyngitis was not helpful in detecting persons with streptococcal group A infection in either village. The randomly selected 25 per cent samples adequately reflected group A prevalence in the total school population. Serum antibody studies conducted in both villages suggest greater previous exposure to group A organisms than reported elsewhere. Treatment of those villagers found to be positive for group A organisms might prevent epidemic spread if the time between culturing, laboratory reporting, and treatment is shortened.

Acknowledgements

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Key words: antibodies; epidemiology; Eskimos; glomerulonephritis; rheumatic fever;
public health; streptococcal infections.

MATERNAL & CHILD/HEALTH PROPOSAL TO THE STATE OF ALASKA.

Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation incoperation with Indian Health Service Hospital, Bethel and the Bethel Itinerant Public Health Nurses.

December, 1974

M.C.H. PROGRAM
-Outline-

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Although the infant death rate is subsiding the infant morbidity rate remains high and is perhaps the prime reason for an MCH Program. The high morbidity and mortality are from infectious diseases such as viral pneumonias, bacterial meningitis, otitis, strep throat and bacterial pneumonias. Overcrowded and inadequate housing compounds the problem of the spread of infectious diseases. Inferior nutrition which is manifest in nutritional anemias, particularly iron deficiency anemia, has been reported to be up to 50% of all school children in some villages. There is inadequate patient understanding of intercurrent illnesses and in treatment of simple and more complicated diseases. Patients are unable to participate in caring for themselves because they have a significant lack of understanding of their own disease process and of the medications which are prescribed for them. Children with chronic diseases are sometimes lost to follow-up because parents did not understand the importance of medical follow-up for these conditions and because of a diversified medical system with an inadequate method for monitoring chronic illnesses in children. All of these problems result in increased hospitalization. The Bethel area has a high admission rate of 724 patient days per thousand persons ages 0-14. This is triple the US average. The hospitalization rate of children 0-5 is 10 times the rate experienced by the Kaiser Permanente Health System in California.

Maternal health, too, is below the norm. In a prenatal survey table 10&11 by the State of Alaska in 1973, it was noted that women hospitalized in the I.H.S. hospitals and women on public assistance have fewer prenatal visits before the third trimester of pregnancy. Indeed, there are many mothers who have delivered at Bethel hospital who have had no prenatal care in the first two trimesters of their pregnancy. Their first physical examination is usually conducted in the outpatient department of the hospital prior to their entering the Prematernal Home. This is usually 4 weeks or less before their estimated date of confinement.

There appears to be a greater number of high risk obstetrical patients in this area as compared to other areas. In July, of 1974, there were 65 persons classified as high risk. This accounted for 61% of the 107 prenatal patients at that time. More recently, the percentage of high risk prenatal patients has been approximately 52%. There are a large number of grand multiparous women who have had more than five pregnancies who are designated high risk patients. There are also a large number of women who are over 30 who are still bearing children; they too, are high risk. There are a significant number of women who have had previous problems with deliveries. Problems such as: breach presentations, premature births, toxemia and previous abortions are classified as high risk and are frequently found in the Bethel area prenatal patient population. Another major group of patients who are determined to be high risk are those that have postpartum complications. Postpartum bleeding is seen with particular frequency in grand multiparous women.

III. PRESENT MCH PROGRAM

In order to deal with the high infant mortality and morbidity and the large number of high risk pregnancies that exist in the Bethel Service Unit, a coordinated effort was undertaken by the PHS Hospital, YKHC, and Bethel Itinerant Nursing to try to respond to these needs. A Maternal & Child Health Program was established (See appendix ii outline of MCH System). It is coordinated by a Nurse Midwife who reviews charts of all pregnant patients and assigns risk according to the previous history and physical exam.

This history and PE may be done by the health aide or the itinerant nurse. Each month the health aide measures blood pressure, weight, hemoglobin and does a dip stick urinanalysis on pregnant patients in the village. She then sends the monthly report to the MCH Coordinator who reviews the findings. Any discrepancies or problems are brought to the attention of a doctor or a consultant in Anchorage and appropriate measures are taken to correct the deficiencies. Well babies are examined in the village. Results are sent to the MCH Coordinator who reviews them. Any problems are discussed with the pediatrician and appropriate actions are taken. One of the actions is to refer prenatal patients or well babies to the Public Health Nurse for further evaluation.

The Public Health visits the village about 3 or 4 times a year and administers follow-up care to these patients. In addition, she teaches health aides to conduct Well Baby and Prenatal examinations. Prenatal education is given in Bethel by the Public Health Nurse, by the MCH Coordinator and by the OB Nurse to ladies who are waiting in Bethel to have their babies. These educational sessions are given at the Prematernal Home, Hospital O.B. Ward, and also are given by the Bethel P.H.N. and are open to all who come.

Some MCH services are available in the hospital. Outpatient visits for prenatal care and consultations with doctors here or with obstetrical specialists in Anchorage are available in Bethel. Delivery of routine pregnancies and postpartum care is given in the hospital. The Public Health Nurse holds clinic in one of the buildings downtown. All Bethel mothers take their babies for Well Baby exams at this location. Bethel high risk infants are followed by the PHN and M.C.H. Co-ordinator.

Other MCH services are available in the village. Many of these services are administered by the PHN in the form of prenatal examinations and Well Baby follow-ups. The doctor visits the village once a year and when he is there, he will do prenatal examinations, also. The Female Care specialist visits the village periodically and provides contraceptive information and does physical examination of women. The health aide is the primary care person in the village but only a few of them are able to do the prenatal examination and Well Baby follow-ups. Most of their previous training has been in the area of acute care many are not equipped to deal with patient follow-up or with preventive Maternal & Child Health care, nor are they equipped to deal with patient education.

IV. UNMET NEEDS IN THE VILLAGE

1. Health aides' education concerning maternal and child health, specifically, Prenatal & Well Baby clinics.

2. Health aides' emphasis on early child care, ages of 0-5, concerning nutrition, RX-ing infections, normal growth and development, screening of eyes, ears, hemoglobin, height, weight and head circumference, and immunizations.

3. Getting more services or more health aide instructions into the villages.

4. Working out the administrative problems of McGrath PHN who covers upriver Bethel villages.

5. Village based education, teaching people how to take care of themselves in acute and chronic situations, when to go to the doctor, what the best practices are concerning nutrition, child rearing, child spacing, contraception, and general health education.

V. UNMET NEEDS IN BETHEL

1. The outpatient department is under staffed and crowded. More nurses are needed to deal with the increased load of prenatal patients and also of pediatric patients.

2. In-service MCH training for obstetrical nurses, LPN's, aides, physicians, health aide trainers, & P.H.N.'s Specifice MD training in ambulatory prenatal care, in obstetrical deliveries and in ambulatory pediatrics is required.

3. Training for Prematernal Home aides so that they are instructors and not only caretakers.

4. Adequate identification and follow-up of high risk infants and children of pre school age.

VI. GOALS OF THE MCH PROGRAM

In order to reduce the infant mortality and morbidity and in order to insure that prenatal women are kept in the best state of health during their pregnancy, the following goals have been established:

1. Early identification of pregnant women: 75% of pregnant women should be identified by the first trimester.

2. Determination of high risk pregnancies within 2 weeks of the above identification.

3. Insuring all prenatal patients have adequate follow-up care through the development of a plan of care for each prenatal patient.

4. Reducing home deliveries by encouraging pregnant women to come to Bethel hospital for delivery.

5. Postpartum and Well Baby follow-up care provided to 100% of all patients.

6. Education of patients in regards to their own health care, their children's health care, how to deal with acute and chronic illnesses and how to achieve the best state of nutrition possible with special attention to prenatal education.

7. Training health aides in Maternal & Child Health; specifically prepartum care, Well Baby Care and Health Education. It is hoped that health aides will be able to conduct adequate prenatal exams, adequate Well Baby exams, and it is hoped that health aides will be able to educate the people in their villages as to how to deal with problems concerning nutrition, acute and chronic illnesses and other problems of early childhood.

8. Training for health aides to manage emergency obstetrical problems and childhood emergencies. These problems would include deliveries, toxemia of pregnancy and also medical emergencies such as meningitis in children.

9. Development of an adequate record system in Bethel and in the village for prenatal, post partum, and childhood problems. Special emphasis on high risk prenatal and child health file.

10. Development of an effective co-ordinating and management system to insure that all necessary services are provided in a timely manner.

11. Establish a data base from which the M.C.H. program can be evaluated periodically.

12. There are additional goals which women have expressed since the program began. They are the following:

    (a) An increased awareness of information concerning family planning, female health and prenatal information. Specifically desired is knowledge of how to space children for batter maternal and child health.

    (b) Signs and symptoms of female cancer and other common female health problems.

    (c) Identification of pregnancy, self health surveillance activities.

    (d) Preparation of family prior travelling to the prematernal home. Patients have expressed the desire for support for their families while they're in the Prematernal Home waiting to have their babies.

    (e) Patients have expressed the desire to have pelvic exams done by females and to have their deliveries done by females.

VII. PROPOSAL

YKHC has funded the MCH coordinating and training functions of the inter-agency MCH Program for the past six months. It was the intention of the Board to establish it as a demonstration project with the intent of obtaining permanent funding from other sources. The YKHC program has specifically addressed the needs for coordination, for training, for identification of high risk patients, for developing a plan of care, and for monitoring mother and child development. A detailed description of the activities that will be performed by the YKHC segment of MCH program are shown in Appendix iii. Our proposal to the State is to fund our existing services as shown in Appendix iii and to expand it to include a full time equivalent itinerant PHN.

The expansion of the program to include another PHN position for the Bethel Servcie Unit area is mandatory to resolve the needs at the village level. Specifically to increase training of health aides in MCH activities and to allow more visits to villages by PHN's to assist the health aide in the provision of more services to children from 0-1 and to those children who continue to be high risk patients after age 1. The present training in Bethel is at a maximum given the aides rate of learning, the number of aides that can be taught at one time and the back log of aides who still have to receive the basic course. Additional training will have to take place in the village. Rather than having one person going around to train health aides in MCH it is proposed that YKHC through contract would hire a PHN who would work under the direction of the PHN nurse supervisor. In exchange the entire itinerant PHN field staff would be given additional time to spend on MCH training. Secondly the addition of a PHN would allow more frequent village visits giving the PHN's more time to focus on early childhood illnesses. The PHN already provide a number of MCH services and health training (see Appendix iv duties of PHN's). An additional PHN is required to serve the 50 villages in the Y-K area. The addition of another PHN rather than an MCH Field Trainer would not fractionate care but expand on the existing service system. From an administrative point of view the MCH Coordinator would work through a AD-HOC management group consisting of the supervisor of the Bethel PHN, and the clinical director of the IHS and the YKHC physician.

All field MCH training done by the PHN's would be coordinated by the MCH Coordinator. Initially the field MCH training could focus on maternal care. As the health aides acquire the skills necessary for maternal care the field MCH training could shift to infant care as diagrammed below:

MATERNAL CARE & EDUCATION	EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & EDUCATION
a. Signs of pregnancy	a. Infant feeding and child nutrition
b. Surveillance - Blood Pressure - Weight - Urine - Swelling - Measure Womb - Hemoglobin	b. Child Raising
c. Explain minor disorder	c. Well Child Examination
d. Prenatal Education	d. High risk Children Identification and monitoring
e. Prepare family & mother for Prematernal Home & their separation	e. Immunizations
f. Postpartum Exam	f. Dental Care
g. Emergency Birth Procedures	

VIII. ESTIMATED BUDGET

In order to provide the services outlined in the proposal the following budget will be required:

PERSONNEL

M.C.H. Co-ordinator/Nurse Midwife	$19,428
P.H.N. (Level III)	19,428
Admin. Assistant (1/2 Time	5,579
Sub-total	$44,435
Fringe 13%	5,775
Total	$50,210

EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES

Office Supplies $100/Person	$200
Patient Records M.C.H.	I.H.S.
Patient Records P.H.N.	State
Health Supplies & Medications M.C.H.	I.H.S.
Health Supplies & Medications P.H.N.	State
Audio-Visual Health Education Films for ($250/Film) Prematernal Home, Hosp. & Villages.	$500
Sub-total	$700

CAPITAL EXPENSES

Office Furniture:

1.	Space Saver Desk (1)	$35
2.	Chairs (2)	$60
3.	Desk Lamp	$25
4.	File Cabinet 1 P.H.N. (2 Draw)	$110
	1 M.C.H. (2 Draw)	$110

Medical Furniture & Equipment

1.	P.H.N. Field Kit (Estimate)	$1000
2.	Clinical M.C.H.	I.H.S.
	Sub-total	$1340

TRAVEL

P.H.N. Field Clinics 7 Villages (3x)	
Air	2100
Perdiem (4d)	3360
M.C.H. Travel to Village 3 Trips	
Air	300
Perdiem (4d)	480
P.H.N. Conf. Training 1 Trip	
Air	200
Perdiem (5d)	215

Patient Travel 1st Prenatal Exam. to High Risk Patients (50% of 350 Births x $56)	$9800
Moving for New P.H.N.	700
Sub-total	$17,155

OTHER

Housing:

1. M.C.H. Co-ordinator	3000
2. P.H.N.	3000
3. Adm. Assist	1500

Office Space Rent:

M.C.H./F.H.P./P.H.N.	3000
Clinical Space:	I.H.S.
Moving (New P.H.N.) 2,500 Lbs. or $3,000 Which ever is less	3000

Malpractice Insurance:

1. M.C.H./Nurse Mid-Wife	260
2. P.H.N.	120
Sub-total	$13,980

ADMIN. OVERHEAD

Admin. (Contract Negotiation and management)	2,000
Postage	200
Zerox	200
Telephone	250
Total	2,650
	$85,935

APPENDIX I

THE BETHEL SERVICE AREA

The region which the Bethel Service Unit covers is an area of 75,000 square miles. The Villages we are dealing with are small in population and the number of Villages still remaining is large. There are 14 thousand natives in this region consisting mostly of Yupik Eskimos. There is a small number of Indians in the Northeastern part of the service unit. 31% of the total population are between the ages of 5 and 14 years old. 14% of the total population are less than 5 years old. The average growth rate of the Bethel Service Unit is 1.3% annually. If the population continued to increase at the same rate as in the past (1.3%), the population will exceed 16,500 by 1980. The median income for the whole Bethel Service Unit is $3,748 annually. The labor force of the region is 2,172 people which is 15% of the total population. 14% of the total labor force is unemployed. Public service or government employees account for 16% of the individuals employed in Alaska, but 25% of the employed population of Bethel. Education is also a big source of employment for Bethel area residents, with about 19% of the employees in the area in education. The other large sources of employment in the area are health and welfare services and religious and non-profit organizations.

Transportation is Difficult . . .

There is one hospital in the Bethel Service Unit which is located at Bethel. It can hold 42 patients at any one time. This hospital serves the Natives in 75,000 square miles in which there are over 14 thousand people. The hospital is understaffed, with seven doctors and nurses. The villages are visited an average of once annually by a doctor. Most of the work done in the villages is handled by the health aides. The bigger villages have small clinics from which the health aides can work out of. Public health nurses visit villages on an average of three times a year to assist the aides, to train them and to provide preventive health services.

All of the patients have to be flown into Bethel either by charter or scheduled airline services. The average cost of travel between Bethel and a village is $ 56.00. Transportation and communications problems prevent good use of the hospital at Bethel. The birth rate per 1,000 has been declining and was at 26 per 1,000 in 1970. That still exceeds the rate for the United States and the State of Alaska. The death rate is 4.9 per 1,000 which is lower than the 9.5 for U.S. as a whole, but this low figure is more of a reference to the numerous young in age rather than good health. For the infant death rate of less than 1 year olds, the Bethel area is still higher than Alaska and the U.S. as a whole. Accidents are the major causes of death in the service unit. Among diseases the next highest cause of death is malignant neoplasms, but accidental death is 3 times higher than that. Other diseases commonly reported in the area are: otitis media, pneumonia, colds and infections.

THE YUKON KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

The Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC) was originally started in 1969 and has been funded by OEO until May of 1973 when it was shifted over to HEW. YKHC is controlled by 25 board members of which 17 are Yupik Eskimos. The purpose of YKHC is to provide better health care and to bring about consumer control of health care. It functions through 13 departments which are:

1) Community Liaison,
2) Community Health Representatives,
3) Health Aide Education
4) Dental Health Educators,
5) Eye Care
6) Mental Health
7) Administration

8) Female Health Practitioner

9) Health Education

10) Streptococcal Surveillance Program

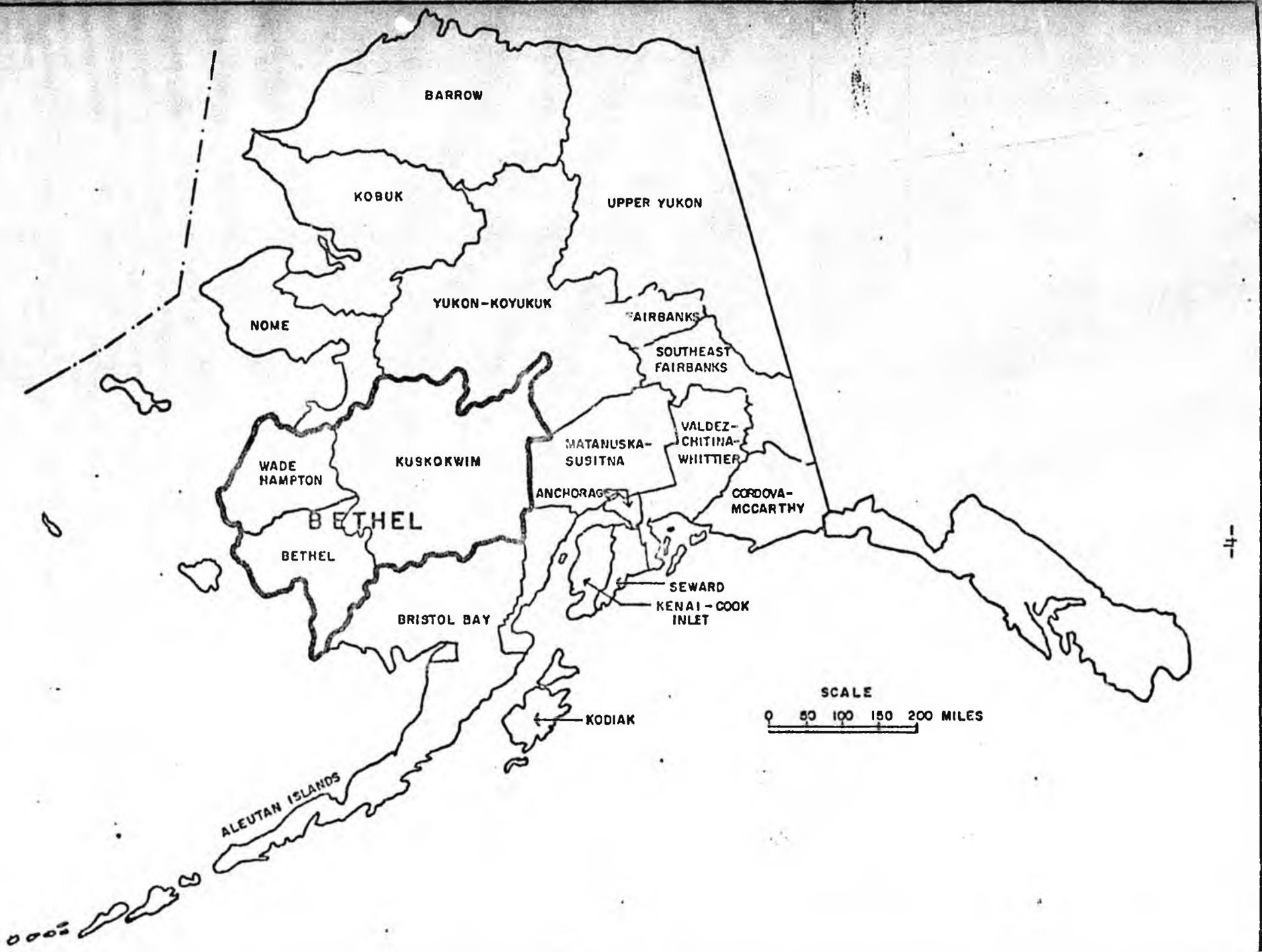
11) Maternal and Child Health

12) Prematernal Home

13) Child Care

The Training of Health Aides . . .

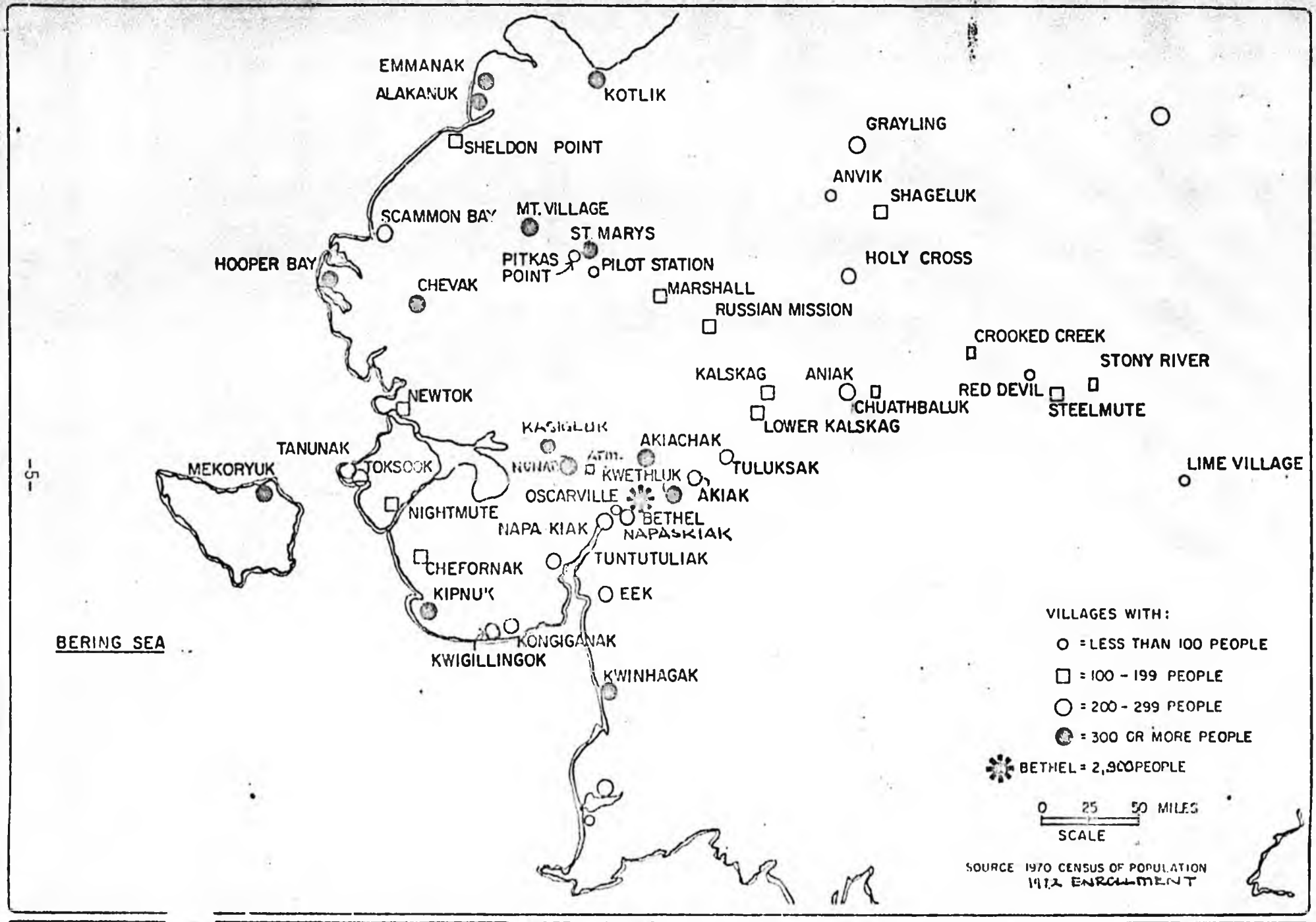
Since 1970, YKHC Field Trainers have been involved in training health aides. The goal at that time was to give basic care knowledge to one aide in each of the 49 native villages. To learn the basic care knowledge the aide must participate in 9 weeks of village and classroom training spread over a six month period. At present, 29 out of 59 aides have received this training. This means that 33 out of the 49 villages in the service unit now have a trained health aide. By the end of next fiscal year (June 30, 1976), it is projected that all the villages will have an aide who has received the basic care knowledge training. Concurrently with the introductory courses the training will continue in specific areas to those who have had the first nine weeks. There is 1 aide per 300 people plus one secondary aide in the villages, or 2 aides per 600 people.



BETHEL SERVICE AREA

LOCATION MAP

MAP 1



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BETHEL SERVICE AREA

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 1972

MAP 2

TABLE 1
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
BETHEL SERVICE AREA
1970

COUNTY CENSUS DIVISION	Population		Ethnicity						Median Age	Average Number of Persons house
			White		Black		Other			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
BETHEL (C.C.D.)	7,579	100.0	747	9.9	24	0.3	6,808	89,8	17.2	5.70
WADE HAMPTON (C.C.D.)	3,917	100.0	321	5.9	12	0.3	3,674	93.8	16.2	5.88
KUSKOKWIM (C.C.D.)	2,306	100.0	584	25.3	35	1.5	1,687	73.2	19.9	4.73
BETHEL SERVICE AREA – TOTAL	13,802	100.0	1,562	11.3	71	0.5	12,169	88.2		
ALASKA	300,382	100.0	236,767	78.6	8,911	3.0	54,704	18.2	22.9	3.52

Notes: C.C D. - County Census Divisions

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
1970 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Alaska, PC (1) - C3

TABLE 2

MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS OF RESIDENTS OF BETHEL SERVICE AREA, 1970

	Number	% of Total
Number of Families	2,190	100.0%
With Children Under 18	1,691	77.2
With Children Under 16	1,062	48.5
Number of Individuals		
Total	13,802	100.0
Living in Households where they are not related to the head of the household	202	1.5
Number of Males Over 14 Years	4,320	100.0
Married	2,266	52.5
Single	1,849	42.8
Other	205	4.7
Number of Females Over 14 Years	3,567	100.0
Married	2,002	56.1
Single	1,254	35.2
Other	311	8.7

Source: U.S. Census of the Population, 1970.

TABLE 3

ECONOMIC INDICATORS[a]
BETHEL SERVICE AREA
1970

	BETHEL SERVICE UNIT				ALASKA
	Bethel *	Wade Hampton*	Kuskokwim*	TOTAL	
Family Income					
Per Capital Income	$1,336	$1,069	$1,670	-	$3,456
Median Income	4,085	2,655	3,744	-	12,296
% under $3,000	40%	45%	41%	42%	9%
% over $10,000	23%	9%	22%	18%	62%
Housing					
Median Rent	$ 108	$ 108	$ 74	-	$ 171
Median Home Value	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$5,000	$22,700
Civilian Labor Force[b]	1,380	450	341	2,191	98,286
Employed	1,208	400	275	1,883	89,236
Unemployed[b]	192	50	66	308	905
%	(7%)	(1%)	(20%)	(14%)	(9%)
Public Assistance					
% of Families with public assistance or public welfare.	33%	25%	20%	29%	5%

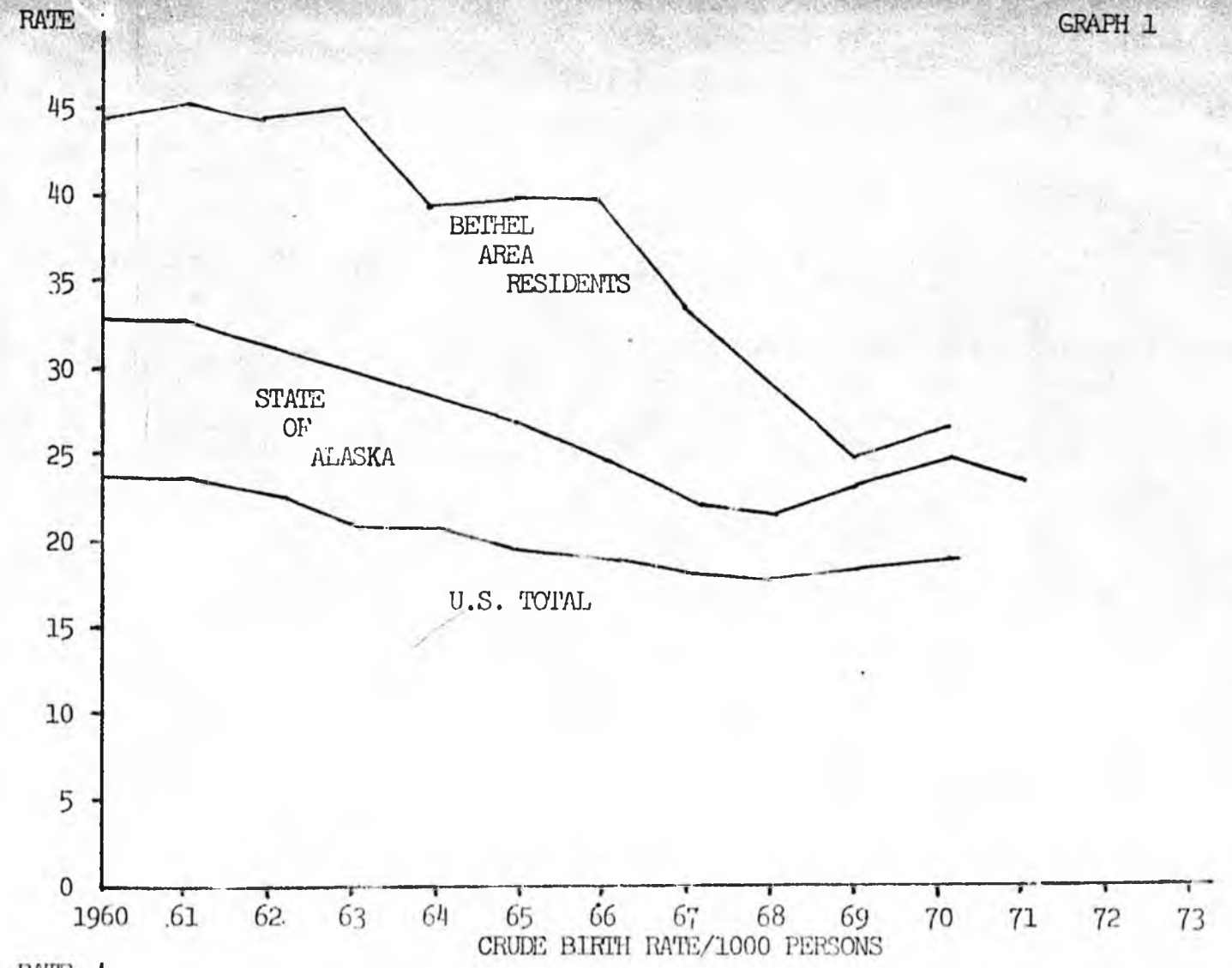
* County Census Divisions

Notes: a) Sample survey of 20% of 1970 census returns
b) 16 years and older, male and female labor force

Source: 1) U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
1970 Census of Population, General Housing Characteristics, Alaska, PC (1)-B3

2) U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
1970 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Alaska PC (1)-C3.

GRAPH 1


RATE
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
BETHEL AREA RESIDENTS
STATE OF ALASKA
U.S. TOTAL
1960
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
CRUDE BIRTH RATE/1000 PERSONS

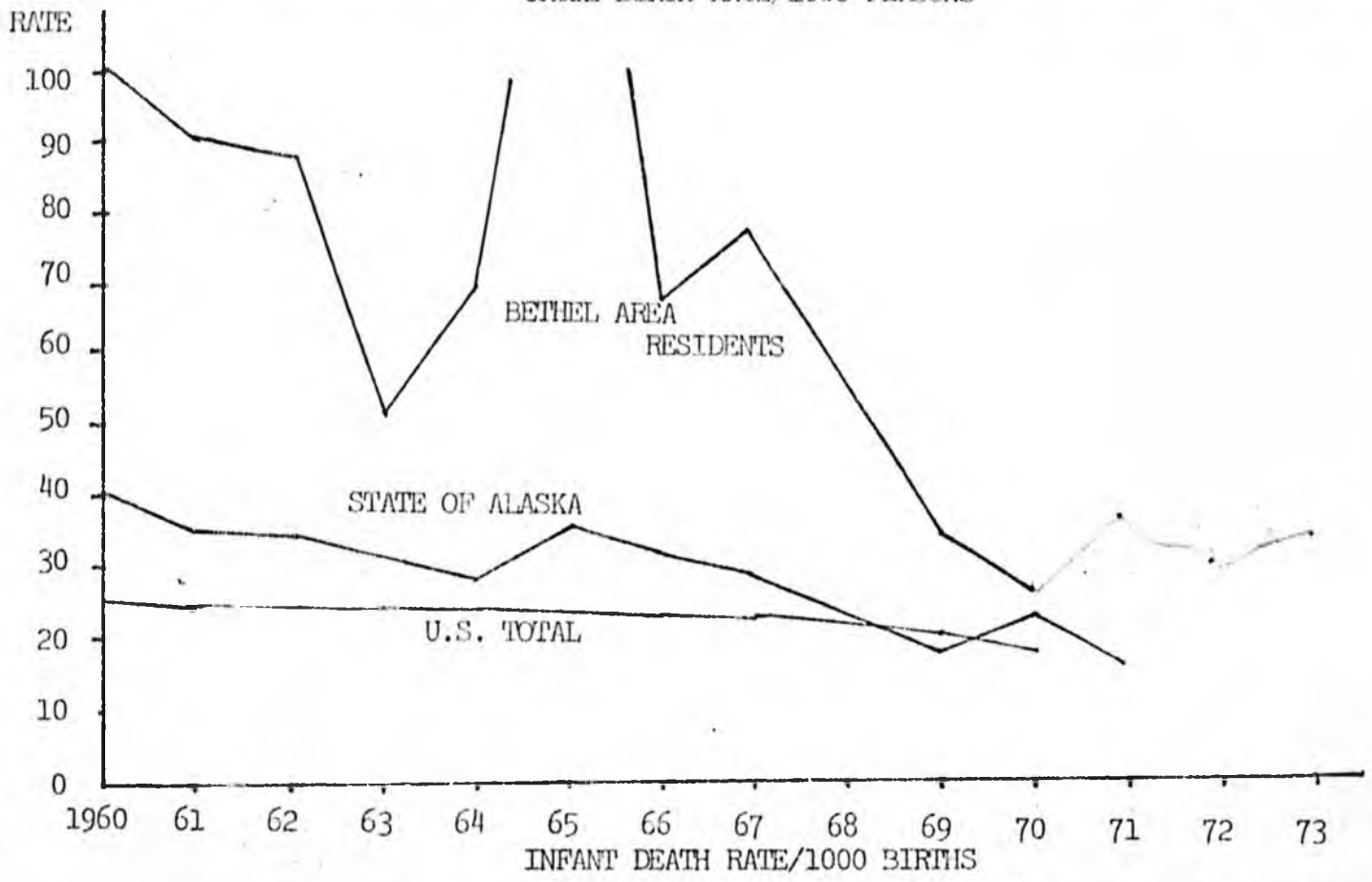

RATE
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
BETHEL AREA RESIDENTS
STATE OF ALASKA
U.S. TOTAL
1960
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
INFANT DEATH RATE/1000 BIRTHS

TABLE 4
POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS
BETHEL SERVICE AREA, 1960 - 1970

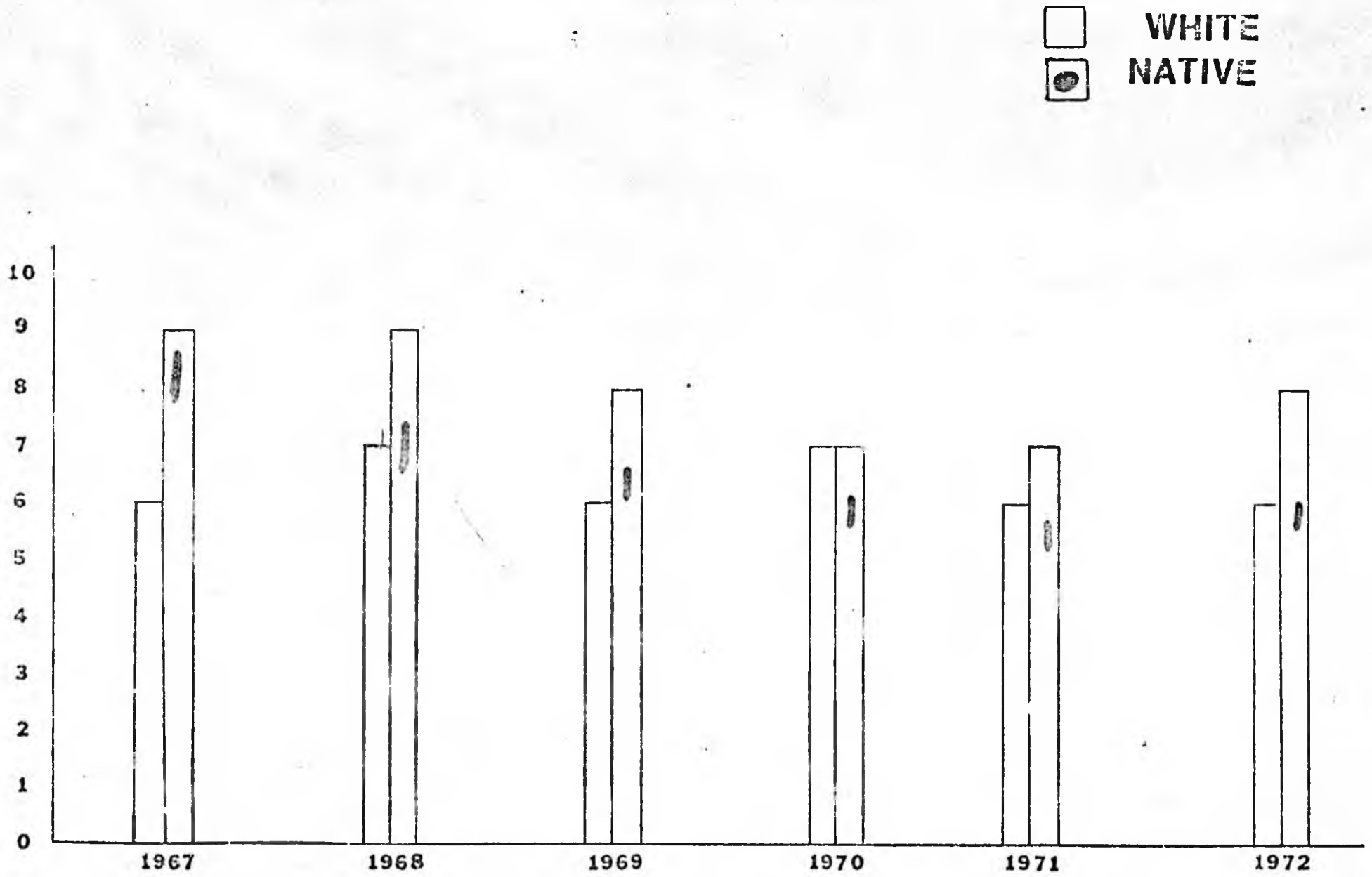
YEAR	ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION[1]	LIVE BIRTHS		CRUDE DEATHS		INFANT DEATHS	
		Number	Rate[a.]	Number	Rate[a.]	Number	Rate[b.]
1960	11,000	492	44.7	102	9.3	49	99.6
1961	11,287	534	47.3	123	10.9	49	91.8
1962	11,574	520	44.9	117	10.1	46	88.5
1963	11,861	539	45.4	107	9.0	28	51.9
1964	12,148	482	39.7	96	7.9	34	70.5
1965	12,435	501	40.3	139	11.2	73	145.7
1966	12,722	517	40.6	103	8.1	35	67.7
1967	13,009	438	33.7	102	7.8	34	77.6
1968	13,296	379	28.5	76	5.7	21	55.4
1969	13,583	336	24.7	76	5.6	12	35.7
1970	13,870	367	26.5	68	4.9	9	24.5

Notes:
1. Population estimate is straight line interpolation between 1960 and 1970 mid-year population estimates.
a. Rate per 1,000 mid-year population.
b. Rate per 1,000 live births.

Source: Alaska Department of Health & Social Services.

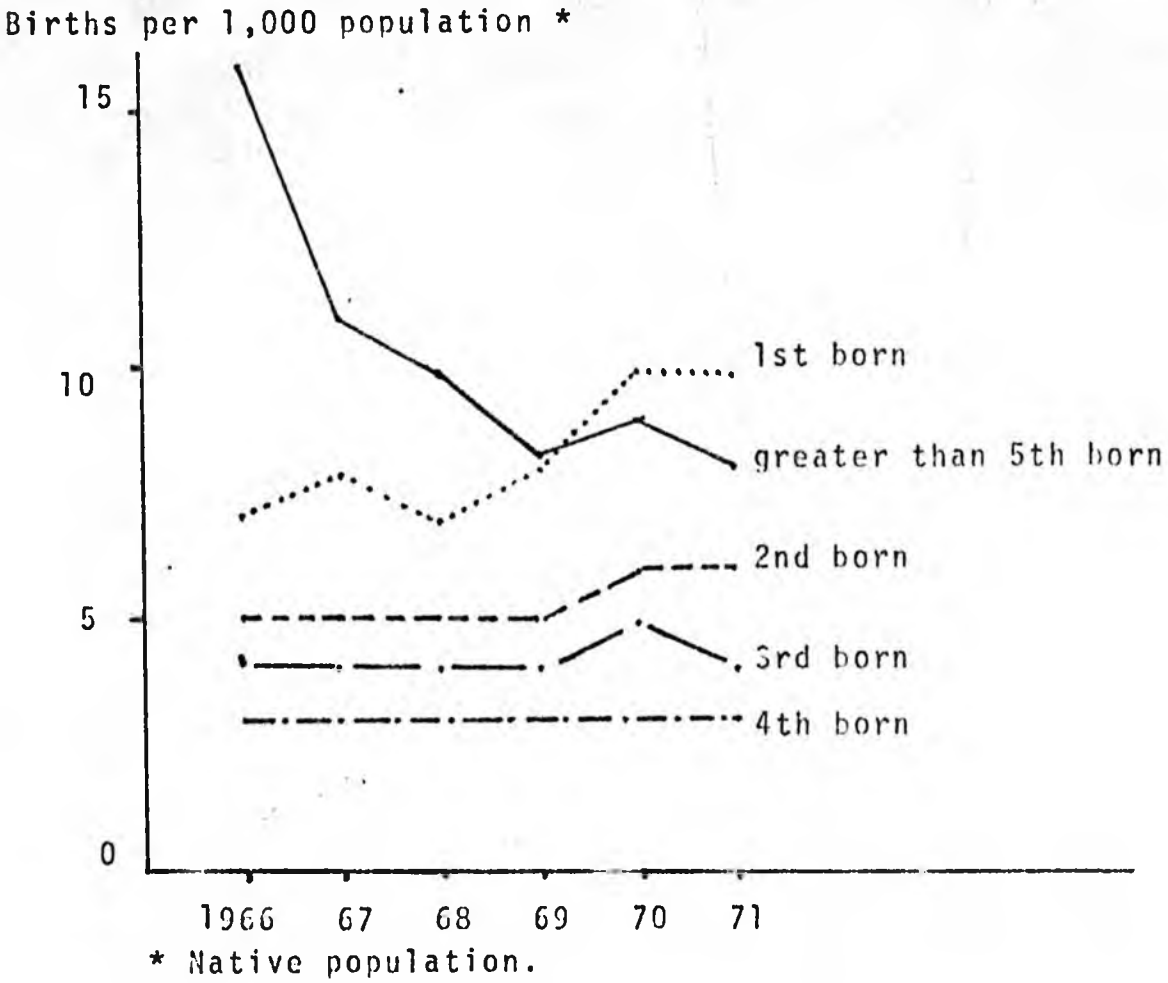
PERCENT OF BIRTHS 2500 GRAMS OR LESS
VERSUS
TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN RACIAL CATEGORY

GRAPH 2



GRAPH 3

BIRTH RATE AND ORDER OF BIRTH



* Native population.

TABLE 5

FERTILITY RATE 1970

-COMPARITIVE FIGURES-

AREA	BIRTHS/1,000 WOMEN AGES 15-44
1. BETHEL TOTAL*	150.3
Native	155.8
White	65.0
2. STATE OF ALASKA*	
White	100
Native	158
3. U.S. TOTAL**	87.6

*Source State of Alaska Statistical Summary of Vital Statistics

**U.S. DHEW, Annual Summary for U.S. 1970, HSM 72-1121, September 21, 1971

TABLE 6

PEDIATRIC HOSPITALIZATION
-OPD AND INPATIENT-
BETHEL SERVICE UNIT HOSPITAL

	1968	1970	1973
1. Estimated Population/Total	13,300	13,820*	14,233
2. Child Under 15 Est.			
Number	5,985	6,269*	6,689
Percent	45%	46%*	47%
3. OPD Medical Visits Under 15			
Number	14,260		8,206
Percent of Total	60%		32%
Rate/Person	1.1		.6
4. Pediatric Admissions			
Number	1,056		560**
Percent of Total	42%		36%
Rate/1,000 Population	176.4		83.7
5. Patient Days Pediatric			
Number	?		4,844**
Percent of Total	-		43%
Rate/1,000 Population	-		724

*Actual 1970 Information From 1970 U.S. Census

**28 Days - 14 Years

SOURCE: 1. 1973 Direct Inpatient on Request Form 21 and APC Request Report 9, IHS.

2. Bethel Service Unit Study, Program Analysis, July 31, 1969.

TABLE 7

PEDIATRIC HOSPITALIZATION
-COMPARITIVE STATISTICS-

	BETHEL AREA[1]	KAISER N.C.R.	KAISER S.C.R.	ORANGE COUNTY	U.S. TOTAL
YEAR	1973	1969	1970	1970	1970
AGE GROUP	0-14	0-14	0-14	0-14	0-17
POPULATION SIZE	6,689	294,190	?	440,320	(?)
ADMISSION RATE/1000	83.7	40	4.1	55.7	70
PATIENT DAY RATE/1000	724	200	203	214	-
A.L.O.S.	8.6	5.0	4.9	3.9	-
O.P.D. RATE/PERSON	.6	-	.6	-	-

PEDIATRIC HOSPITALIZATION

AGE GROUP/PATIENT DAY RATE	BETHEL AREA	KAISER NORTH CALIF.
0-4 Patient Day Rate/1000	1,785	243
5-9 Patient Day Rate/1000	287	120
10-14 Patient Day Rate/1000		114

NOTE: 1. Excludes Hospitalization in ANMS. Therefore figures are low.

TABLE 8
LEADING CAUSES OF DE. I BY AGE GROUPS BY YEAR
BETHEL SERVICE AREA
1969

CAUSE OF DEATH EIGHTH REVISION NUMBER	TOTAL	DEATHS BY AGE GROUP			
		< 1 Yr.	1-14 Yrs.	15.64 Yrs	65+
All causes	76	12	25	16	23
Accidents (all types) 800-962	22	3	14	3	2
Malignant Neoplasma 140-205	9	0	1	5	3
Diseases of the Heart 410 443	7	0	3	4	0
Influenza and Pneumonia 480-483;490-493	7	1	1	0	5
Diseases of Early Infancy 760-776	6	6	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions, Central Nervious System 330-334	3	0	0	0	3
General Arteriosclerosis 450	1	0	0	0	1
Congenital Malformations 750-759	1	1	-	-	-
Suicide 963; 970-979	0	-	-	-	-
Other Circulatory Diseases (aneurysms, embolisms, thromboses) 441-458	0	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of the Liver 581.0; 581.1	0	-	-	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus 260	0	-	-	-	-
Emphysema 492	0	-	-	-	-
All Other Causes	20	1	6	4	9

Source: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services.

TABLE 9
LEADING CAUSES OF DEA.
BETHEL SERVICE AREA
1965, 1967, 1969

CAUSE OF DEATH EIGHTH REVISION NUMBER [a.]	1965		1967		1969	
	Number	Rate [1.]	Number	Rate [1.]	Number	Rate [1.]
All Causes [b.]	139	1117.8	102	784.1	76	559.5
Accidents (all types) 800-962	28	225.2	28	215.2	22	162.0
Malignant Neoplasma 140-205	6	48.3	8	61.5	9	66.3
Diseases of the Heart 410-443	13	104.5	10	76.9	7	51.5
Influenza and Pnuemonia 480-483;490-493	18	144.8	8	61.5	7	51.5
Diseases of Early Infancy [2] 760-776	6	48.3	13	99.9	6	44.2
Vascular Lesions, C.N.S. 330-334	1	8.0	2	15.4	3	22.1
General Arteriosclerosis 450	0	0	-	-	1	7.4
Congenital Malformations 750-759	5	40.2	4	30.7	1	7.4
Other Circulatory Diseases (aneurysms, embolisms, thromboses) 441-458	0	-	0	-	0	-
Cirrhosis of the Liver 581.0;581.1	1	8.0	0	-	0	-
Diabetes Mellitus 260	0	-	0	-	0	-
Emphysema 492	1	8.0	0	0	0	-

Notes:
1. Per 100,000 estimated mid-yeqr population
2. Per 1,000 live births
   a. International disease index
   b. By1969 rank

Source: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services

Table 10

Percentage Distributic . of Patients by Number of Medical Checkups and Date of First Checkup for Each Source of Payment for Hospitalization Prenatal Care Survey, Alaska, January-June, 1973

Date of First Checkup and Number of Checkups	Source of Payment						
	Self	Insurance	Govt. Hosp.	Pub. Asst.	Other	Not Reported	Total
Before 3rd Month	65.4	72.5	48.8	41.7	48.5	54.2	58.3
1-2	2.0	0.8	1.6	2.8	2.2	5.1	1.7
3-4	2.4	0.8	1.6	4.2	3.0	3.4	1.8
5 or more	59.3	70.0	43.2	33.3	42.5	45.7	53.6
Not reported	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.8		1.2
3rd-6th Month	33.1	26.5	45.7	43.0	43.2	28.8	37.2
1-2	0.7	0.2	3.8	2.8	3.7	1.7	2.1
3-4	3.7	0.8	4.8	9.7	6.7	1.7	3.7
5 or more	28.4	25.1	35.7	30.5	32.8	22.0	30.6
Not reported	0.3	0.4	1.4			3.4	0.8
7th Month or Later	1.5	1.0	2.8	11.1	5.3	3.4	2.5
1-2			0.6	2.8	1.5		0.4
3-4	0.3	0.2	1.3	6.9	3.0		0.9
5 or more	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.8	3.4	1.3
Not reported			0.3				0.1
Not Reported			2.7	4.2	3.0	13.6	2.0
0			2.1		2.2	8.5	1.4
1-2			0.1				0.1
3-4						3.4	0.1
5 or more			0.1				0.1
Not reported			0.4	4.2	0.8	1.7	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table II

Percent of Low-Weight Births and Percent of Mothers With 5 or More Medical Checkups Starting Before 3rd Month of Pregnancy, by Type of Hospital Control, Prenatal Care Survey, Alaska, January-June, 1973

Type of Hospital Control	% of Births ≤ 2500 gr.	% of Mothers with 5 or more checkups starting before 3rd month
Non-governmental, nonprofit, non-church	4.2	61.6
Church operated	6.5	55.7
Public Health Service Indian Service	7.9	41.0
City	4.7	55.3
Military	6.8	48.1
Other	7.1	53.6
TOTAL	6.2	53.6

Vital Statistics Summary

Bethel Service Area: 1970-1973

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total Live Births	367	371	370	377
Total Deaths	68	79	81	95
Total Infant Deaths	9	15	10	12
RATE	24.5	40.4	27.0	31.8

Causes of Infant Death

Bethel Service Area: 1970 and 1973

	1970			1973		
	-1 yr	-28 days	28 d-11 mo	-1 yr	-28 days	28 d-11 mo
Total All Causes	9	6	3	12	4	8
Certain Gastrointestinal Diseases (004, 006-009, 535, 561, 563)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Influenza and Pneumonia (470-474, 480-486)	--	--	--	4	--	4
Congenital Anomalies (740-759)	2	1	1	--	--	--
Birth Injuries (764-768, 772)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asphyxia of Newborn, unspecified (776.9)	1	1	--	--	--	--
Immaturity, unqualified (777)	1	1	--	1	1	--
Other Diseases of Early Infancy (remainder of 760-778)	2	2	--	3	2	1
All Other Causes	3	1	2	4	1	3

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS

BETHEL SERVICE AREA: 1973

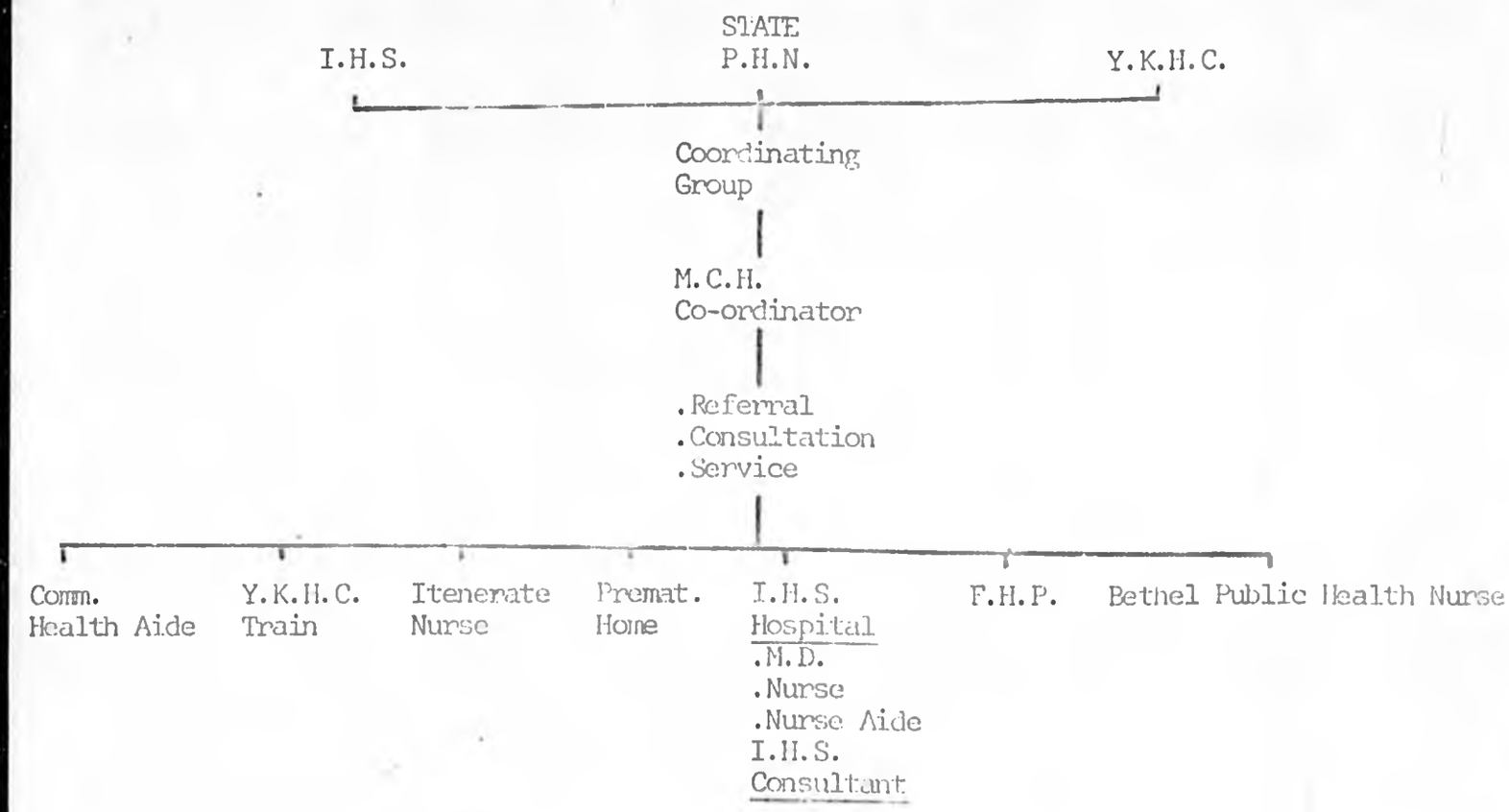
Residence Data

Cause of Death	TOTAL	Less Than 1 Year	1-14	15-44	45-64	65-84	More Than 84 Years
All Causes	95	12	4	35	20	15	9
Accidents (all types) (800-949; 980-989)	23	2	1	15	5	--	-
Malignant Neoplasms (140-209)	14	--	1	1	5	3	4
Alchoholism (303)	11	--	-	8	2	1	-
Influenza and Pneumonia (460-509)	8	4	1	1	--	1	1
Heart Disease (393-429)	7	--	-	1	3	2	1
Vascular Lesions (430-438)	5	--	-	--	2	2	1
Suicides (950-959)	5	--	-	5	--	--	-
Diseases of Early Infancy (760-779)	4	4	-	--	--	--	-
Tuberculosis (010-019)	3	--	-	--	--	3	-
Other Infectious Diseases (000-009; 020-136)	2	--	-	--	1	1	-
All Other Causes	13	2	1	4	2	2	2

MCH PROGRAM TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

TASK	DESCRIPTION
1.	Review of hospital chart and prenatal form will be the responsibility of the district physician with back-up and coordination by the MCH program and the OB physician.
2.	Identification of risk and development of the plan of care will be the responsibility of the district physician. Again the district physician will be backed up by the MCH Coordinator and OB physician.
3.	All plans of care will be given to the MCH program to disperse to the CHM & PHN.
4.	MCH program will maintain the tickler file and will keep each physician abreast of the prenatal, postpartum, and early childhood patient. MCH program will update prenatal record based on monthly reports. MCH program will meet with each district physician reviewing MCH patients prior to the physicians travel.
5.	Coordinate and run the prenatal program for Bethel and village patients at the Prematernal Home. Insure that each prenatal has a complete exam and educational sessions. Work closely with the Bethel PHN and Prematernal Home Director.
6.	Manage the care of prenatal and postpartum normal patients on the OB ward during the day.
7.	Be on call for delivery of babies once a month.
8.	Maintain tickler file on discharged babies and mothers. Complete physical on all maternity patients prior to discharge and coordinate follow-up care in the village or hospital by the physician, community health aide and PHN.
9.	Working with the pediatrician investigate the feasibility of developing a high risk file for infants to age 4. Coordinate all efforts with the PHN. Focus may initially be on children with chronic conditions.
10.	In service training for physicians, OB nurses, physician assistants, and health trainers.
11.	Consult with the CHA training program to coordinate the health aide training both in Bethel by YKHC training staff and by PHN in the field. Some clinical training of CHA may be done by the nurse midwife during her normal course of direct service.
12.	Develop and maintain an awareness of the village and their problems in relation to the MCH program.
13.	Work with OB physician, MCH consultant and others to evaluate the progress of the MCH program.

APPENDIX ii
M.C.H. SYSTEM
-Organization-



VILLAGE M.C.H. SYSTEM

CTIVITY/STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON (s)	FREQUENCY TIME	PROBLEMS
. Identification of pregnancy.	.Mother .Community Health Aide* .During Field Trips: PHN* Physician M.C.H. F.H.P.	First Trimester (Goal)	.Many mothers do not think it is important to go to the Health Aide as soon as they find out. .Health Aide may be a relative who you do not want to let know about a pregnancy. .Mothers do not know importance of early identification.
. First prenatal exam.	.Health Aide .Itinerant P.H.N. Physician* .Bethel Hospital	At time of identification of pregnancy is ideal.	.A complete exam cannot be done at the village level by a Health Aide and by many P.H.N. .Some patients would require more lab. work-up.
3. Send prenatal form for new pregnancies to Bethel.	.Community Health Aide* .During Field Trips: PHN* Physician* FHP	Firts Trimester	.Level of training. .Need supervisory support of Health Aide by P.H.N. and Physician.
. Review of prenatal form and hospital record and complete prenatal form.	. District M.D.* .M.C.H. Back-Up	Weekly	.Adequate clerical staff. .Sufficient time of medical records to pull and distribute records. .Charts do not have all needed info.

ACTIVITY/STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON (s)	FREQUENCY TIME	PROBLEMS
5. Identification of risk. (See Appendix v.). identify risk and determine if a more comprehensive prenatal exam. is required.	.District M.D.* .O.B. Physician* Review high risk. .A.N.M.C. Consultant. .M.C.H. Back-Up	Weekly as necessary.	.Not enough aides have sufficient experience to perform the basic examinations therefore the identification of risk is limited to the quality of info. gathered by the Health Aide. .Need to bring more prenatals in for complete exam. when high risk is indicated or to obtain more info. to determine high risk. .Need to have physicians involved more in this activity
6. Develop plan of care for normal and abnormal pregnancies and dispense it to C. H.A., P.H.N., Physician. .Schedule of exams. .Instructions to mothers. .Date to come to Bethel to Prematernal Home.	.M.C.H.* with district M.D. .O.B. Physician Consult. .ANMC Consult.	Weekly	.Physicians are not involved enough in formulation and execution of the plan of care. Need to reinforce their involvement. .Mail service can hamper dispersion of plan of care. .Forms do not have enough room for plan of care. A "Normal" plan of care has been adopted by the medical staff so that only unusually or special information needs to be on the form concerning the plan of care. This may reduce the problem. .Physicians need more info. on plan of care for specific high risk conditions (See Appendix v. High Risk Factors and Plan).
7. Add new pregnancies to tickler file to follow all pregnancies from pre-natal, to post partum, through to the first well baby check.	.M.C.H.*	Weekly	

CTIVITY/STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON (s)	FREQUENCY TIME	PROBLEMS
. Review of tickler file with persons prior to field trip for new and continuing pregnancies.	.M.C.H.* .Physic .PHN .FHP	As need arises.	.Co-ordination of schedules. .Not enough time for discussion of information prior to a trip to a village by physician and public health nurse.
. Ongoing examinations/ education of patient as prescribed by the plan of care.	.Health Aide* .Itinerate Physician* PHN* .Radio consultation with physician.	.According to plan of care. .According to travel schedule 3 year PHN 1 year Physician.	.Home care by mother. .Lack of Health Aide skill. .Frequency of village trips by itinerate, public health nurses, physician. .Lack of time for PHN to train aide for M.C.H. Activity too much time is spent with acute problems. .Poor radio contact.
. Report pregnancy examination info. monthly on "Pregnant Patient Monthly Report"	.Health Aide* .Itinerate PHN*-? Physician?	Monthly	.Need to reinforce M.C.H. program with Health Aides. .Time available .Organization of Health Aide schedule. .Mail service slow.
. Evaluation of all pateints monitoring any changes that might indicate prematurity or complications. (Use ticler file).	.M.C.H.* .O.B. Consult. A.N.M.C.	As info. is received.	.Success is dependent on info. gained in step 9 and reported in step 10.

ACTIVITY/STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON (s)	FREQUENCY TIME	PROBLEMS
2. Patient arrives at pre-maternal home prior to birth of child. a. Complete examination usually at hospital. b. Up date plan of care. c. Set appointments. d. Pre-natal and post natal care provided in hospital. e. Prematernal home-health education.	.MCH .OB Physician .PHN .Prematernal Home .Hosp. Nursing	One month prior to estimated birth.	.Without knowing the date of the expected birth some women do not get into Bethel in time (Failure of Step 1). .Need to increase health education. .Outdated prematernal home. .Training of prematernal home aides. .More visits to prematernal home for education about childs rearing as well as prenatal education. .Mothers separated from family creates a stress on the family and mother. Separation anxiety may cause mothers to postpone coming to Bethel till the last moment. .Some mothers prefer to go to Anchorage or deliver at home. .Need to increase O.P.D. staff to support examination of patients. .Complicated pregnancies may be referred straight to A.N.M.C. without admission. .Need to orient patient to the hospital prior to admission.
3. Admission to hospital and delivery.	.OB Physician* .Nursing * .MCH * .THP .PHN	At time of delivery.	.Over growding due to peak periods of birth. .Lack of nurse staff. Especially at night. .Need to use time for education.
4. Complication Referred to A.N.M.C.	.OB Physician .A.N.M.C. Consultant	At time of admission or if high risk prenatal.	.Emergency referrals hampered by transportation problems.
5. Hospital Post-Partum care and discharge.	.OB Physician* .Nurse Hosp.* .MCH .FHP	After birth 2-3 days.	.Need to increase education. .Lack of in-patient staff. .Weather may cause delay in discharge. .Need to begin family planning program before discharge (now being done). .Need to orient mothers to the importance of follow-up care by C.H.A. and P.H.N.

ACTIVITY/STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON (s)	FREQUENCY TIME	PROBLEMS
6. Post-Partum follow-up: a. Discharge info. referred to P.H.N. & Health Aide. b. Normal follow-up in village. c. Abnormals are scheduled for re-visit at hospital. d. Receive info. from Anchorage on discharged complicated patients.	.CHA .Itenerate -PHN* -Physician* -MCH -FHP	4-6 Weeks after delivery.	.Additional training of Health Aides. .Transp. Comm. problem which inhibit itenerate travel. .Need to educate mothers. .Obtaining info. from Anchorage on A.N.M.C. discharges.(?) .Newborn record sent with mother to the Health Aide. Needs to be monitored.
7. Well-Baby follow-up first visit (M.C.H. monitor).	.M.C.H.* .Health .Itenerate -PHN* -Physician*	2-4 Weeks.	.Same as above. .Co-ordination to insure care is given.
8. On-going well-baby care. -Height, Vision, Weight. -Immunization -Physical Exam. -Health Ed.	.Health Aide* .Itenerate -PHN* -Physician .M.C.H. Co-ordinate high risk child. Registry	At least every three months to first birth date. High risk infants to be followed past one year.	.Need to increase Health Aide skill. .More PHN time in village. .Education of mothers and fathers in regards to child rearing. .Increase quality of O.P.D. care at hospital. -R.N. -L.P.N. -Pediatric nurse practitioner/physician assistant.

BETHEL M.C.H. SYSTEM

The Bethel Pre-maternal patient receives all of her services from the hospital through its facilities and personnel with assistance from other agencies. Steps 1 to 5 of the previous outline are co-ordinated by the M.C.H. co-ordinator who along with a physician and other personnel provide the direct services in steps 1-5. Steps 7,9, and 11 take place in the hospital. Steps 13 admission to hospital and step 14 hospital post-partum care are the same for Bethel patients. Discharged patients are referred to the Bethel P.H.N. who follow-up is done in the hospital by the O.B. physician and M.C.H. program.

The problems associated with maternal and child health services to Bethel residents focus on the under staffed O.P.D. facilities for examination and care of expectant mothers and for childhood screening, monitoring and treatment of Bethel children.

MANAGEMENT OF M.C.H. SYSTEM

CTIVITY/STEPS	RESI ONSIBLE PERSON (s)	REEQUENCY TIME	PROBLEMS
. On going communications co-ordinator health care provider team.	.Clinical Director .MCH .Pre-Maternal .OB Physician .FHP .PHN	Every 1-2 months.	.Lack of enough time for direct care providers participation. .Need to orient new physicians and participants to the program.
. Evaluation	.Same above plus .A.N.M.C. Physician .State M.C.H. Office .Director of South Central Office .Y.K.H.C. Clinical Director .State P.H.N. Nurse Supervisor	Annual	.Has yet to take place.
. Record System	.M.C.H. .O.B. Physician .State PHN		.Complexity of form. .Amount of paper work for Health Aide. Other providers.
. Health Aide Training: a. Signs of pregnancy. b. Surveillance - Blood Pressure -Weight -Urine -Swelling -Measure Womb -Hemaglobin c. Explain Minor Disorder d. Health Ed. Prenatal Post-Partum & Well Child e. Emergency Childbirth	M.C.H. Y.K.H.C. Training* P.H.N.* Physician*	Basic Training (Over a nine week session).	.M.C.H. Co-ordinator assists Y.K.H.C. trainers and evaluates Health Aides. .No additional training beyond basic prior to departure. .Not all aides can meet the basic skills and need more training.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH
SECTION OF NURSING

APPENDIX IV

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES - 1973

Under the direction of the regional health officer, regional nursing supervisor, or case-responsible physician, the public health nurse provides and promotes preventive, therapeutic, and rehabilitative nursing services to families on a community-wide basis in homes, health centers, schools, and clinics.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Public health nurse participates in disease control activities through general preventive measures, early identification of disease, provision of care, and supervision to reduce effects of disease.

Examples of Service:

1. Immunizes specific age groups against: diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, measles, rubella; and influenza, smallpox, and rabies when necessary.

2. Instructs individuals, families, school personnel, community groups on prevention of spread of contagious diseases.

3. Investigates sources and spread of diseases on epidemiological basis.

4. Treats communicable diseases according to physician's recommendations or Medical Standing Orders (MSO). Examples: tonsilitis, impetigo, conjunctivitus, diarrheas of early childhood, respiratory conditions.

5. Collects specimens for bacteriological examination: blood, feces, etc.

6. Interviews and counsels VD patient and contacts; treats according to physician's recommendations or MSO.

TUBERCULOSIS

Public health nurse is responsible for:

1. Case-finding)
2. Supervision) TB cases, contacts, and suspects.
3. Followup)

4. Surveillance) Previously infected population.

Examples of Service:

1. Chest X-ray Community Surveys: Planning, organization in some areas.

2. Tuberculin tests: Negative preschool and school children annually; other age groups as indicated.

3. Sputum and urine collection for bacteriological examination.

4. Refers for medical care; prepares hospitalization papers.

TUBERCULOSIS, Examples of Service (Cont.)

5. Chest Clinics: Organizing, participating.

6. Chemotherapy and chemoprophylaxis: Home supervision, distribution of anti-TB drugs.

MATERNITY CARE

Public health nurse helps to: 1. Evaluate condition of prenatal patient for need for special care and assists with plans for attaining it. 2. Prepare the patient and family to deal with physical, emotional, and social changes incident to childbearing.

Examples of Service:

1. Prenatal health appraisal and supervision:
   - Health history; patient's complaints
   - Nurse's observations
   - Weight gain
   - Blood pressure) Only in villages
   - Hemoglobin) with no immedi-
   - Urine tests: sugar, albumin) ate medical care
   - Fetal heart beat check)
2. Refers and reports to physician.
3. Prenatal counseling: Patient and family
4. Emergency delivery: If patient is unable to reach hospital or if village midwife not available. Patients encouraged to have hospital delivery.
5. Postpartum followup: Home visit first week after hospital discharge or on first field trip.
6. Parents' Classes: Prenatal care, infant and child care, child-rearing.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Public health nurse gives family planning counseling and services, as they relate to spacing of pregnancies and promotion of optimum health for the family.

Examples of Service:

1. Contraceptive counseling as necessary.
2. Pregnancy test, Pap smear, hemoglobin; other related tests or examinations.

INFANT AND CHILD HEALTH CARE AND SUPERVISION

Public health nurse assists the parent keep the well child well and promotes the highest possible level of his complete well-being by means of individual counseling, Child Health Nursing Conferences, and group instruction.

Examples of Service:

1. Child Health Conferences: Health appraisal:
   - Health and developmental history
   - Growth measurements
   - Developmental assessment
   - Dental screening
   - Vision test
   - Hearing test
   - Hemoglobin
   - Immunizations/tuberculin test

   OR
2. Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment program

INFANT AND CHILD HEALTH CARE AND SUPERVISION, Examples of Service (Cont.)

When indicated: Referral to physician
Counseling mother on child's health, growth, and development
Followup services

3. Home visit: Instruction on care of infant and preschool children.
Demonstration of infant bathing, formula preparation, etc.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Public health nurse gives school health nursing services which aid in attaining and maintaining student's optimum fitness to learn. Through these services, she also increases the students' understanding of health and health problems.

Examples of Service:

1. Health assessment:
   - Cumulative health record
   - Health history; students' complaints
   - Teacher/nurse observations
   - Physical inspection; dental screening
   - Tuberculin testing
   - Vision screening
   - Hearing screening
   - Physical examination (assists physician)

2. Counsels pupils, teachers, parents, and others on students' health problems and assists them plan for appropriate care.

3. Reinforces and supplements teachers' health education activities by assisting with materials or suggested content.

4. Provides and arranges for care of injuries, and of emergency or continuing illness.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Public health nurse helps to locate and restore Alaska's handicapped children to as nearly a normal life as medical science can accomplish, so they may develop to their maximum potential and become useful and productive members of society.

Examples of Service:

1. Case-finding through home, school, and Child Health Conferences.

2. Referrals for service: Eye, E.N.T., orthopedic, pediatric clinics.

3. C.C.S. clinics: Organizing; participating.

4. Followup nursing service after diagnostic procedures and treatment.

CHILD STUDY CENTER

Public health nurses assists with:

1. Locating children suspected of mental retardation, development disabilities, emotional disorders.

CHILD STUDY CENTER (Cont.)

2. Referrals to Child Study Center for developmental evaluation.

3. Multi-discipline case conference - participant.

4. Assistance to parents in accepting child and limitations.

5. Counseling parents on self-help training of MR child, and coping with other disabilities.

6. Stimulation of community interest in mental retardation, developmental disabilities, emotional disorders.

COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS (Hearing Loss/Speech Problems)

Public health nurse helps to identify children with speech, hearing, and language disfunctions, and assists the individual attain his full potential in good communication.

Examples of Service:

1. Auditory threshold tests on children who failed screening test.
2. Refers to private, state, or federal program for care.
3. Followup audiograms after otological surgery.
4. Instructing families on preventing acute and chronic otitis media.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Public health nurse aids in the detection of families with acute and chronic illnesses and encourages individuals to seek prompt and adequate care, or renders direct care according to NSO in absence of immediate medical treatment. Assists with followup of medical recommendations through interpretation and encouragement to family.

MENTAL HEALTH - MENTAL DISORDERS - ALCOHOLISM - DRUG ABUSE

The public health nurse assists with case-finding, referral for evaluation, hospital arrangments, emergency handling and treatment of acute conditions, and patient/family support, including supervising home care of the ill patient.

Public health nurse works on an individual, group, and community-wide basis to assure use of all available measures to prevent mental disorder or emotional malfunction, including alcoholism and drug abuse.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Public health nurse uses health education techniques and materials in all personal contacts and community health activities. Among her various tools are films, slides, pamphlets, posters, demonstration kits, etc.

Every individual or family problem, however minor, has its teachable moments. Health education is directed toward defined problems that families recognize, and toward a specific course of action that they see as reasonable and possible.

Community health education is directed toward the health needs of the community, what the community perceives as their health needs, the community's level of understanding, and their readiness for group health education in relation to their health problems.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AIDE TRAINING PROGRAM

Trained Community Health Aides are employed in each village to assume increasing responsibilities in acute episodic health problems, in matters of health surveillance and preventive health services. As the Community Health Aide training program continues to advance and improve the curricula in order to provide the Aides a solid foundation on which to build better village health services, there is a need for on-going supervision by health professionals for both technical and legal reasons, and evaluation of the Community Health Aide's work performance and training.

The Public Health Nurse acts as consultant and teacher to the Community Health Aide in the village setting, particularly in areas of preventive health and nursing and assists the training programs evaluate the work performance and formal training of the Community Health Aides via quarterly progress reports.

ACTION PLANS FOR
OBSTETRICAL HIGH-RISK FACTORS

SECTION I: STATISTICAL INFORMATION

In general, these items simply place the patient in a high-risk group statistically speaking; that is, patients falling in this classification have more complications with pregnancy. For most patients in these classifications, no specific treatment plan is necessary other than routine follow-up with attention to weight gain, blood pressures, nutrition counseling and such factors.

Age 16 or younger: Particular attention should be paid during the prenatal course to possible development of toxemia, to alleviating anxieties regarding pregnancy, and to her nutritional status.

Primagravida, age 35-40: The high-risk situation is especially at the time of labor, during which she should be closely followed both for fetal well-being and for satisfactory progression of labor. If there have been no complications during pregnancy she can be followed at the hospital nearest her residence. If any abnormalities develop, specialty consultation should be obtained.

Age 40 or greater: Consideration should be given in early pregnancy to diagnostic amniocentesis for chromosome abnormalities with the understanding that such a procedure involves risk to pregnancy and a positive diagnosis would lead to the recommendation of abortion.

Patients Para V or more: This patient is especially high-risk at the time of delivery and post-partum period for abnormalities such as labor dystocia, increased incidence of uterine rupture, and increased incidence of post-partum hemorrhage.

Two or more spontaneous abortions in first trimester: Ideally, such patients should have specialty consultation and evaluation between pregnancies. Once the patient is pregnant specialty consultation should be obtained regarding further treatment of this problem.

SECTION II: PREVIOUS OBSTETRICAL HISTORY

Infertility for more than two years: Such a history places a patient in a higher statistical group for complications of pregnancy, though no specific care plans can be formulated. This patient is more likely to have a first-trimester loss, as well as more likely to have problems such as premature labor and delivery. She should be followed closely during pregnancy, monitored to the extent possible for fetal well-being, and observed closely during the time of labor.

Major birth defects: Care for such a patient needs to be individualized according to the specific defect and the chances of its repetition. When indicated, a diagnostic amniocentesis can be performed for chromosome studies, again with the idea of abortion for abnormalities.

Infant weight greater than ten pounds: Such a patient should be screened for chemical evidence of diabetes mellitus with a two-hour post-prandial glucose, both at the time initially seen and again in the early third trimester. Attention should be paid to this patient at the time of delivery for repeat fetal macrosomia with resultant labor dystocia or problems such as shoulder dystocia.

Complicated Labor: This previous complication should alert the attendants at the time of labor to the likelihood of a repetition. Some time during the prenatal period a good clinical evaluation of the pelvis should be performed; otherwise, there are no specific treatment care plans.

Breech presentation or abnormal presentation: The patient should be carefully examined as she nears the last four weeks of pregnancy for fetal presentation, referring any suspicious presentations for physician evaluation with referral to a specialist for confirmed abnormalities.

Difficult or mid-forceps delivery: Such a history should alert the physician at the time of labor to the possibility of some pelvic abnormality with repetition of the problem during this pregnancy.

Previous cesarean section: Such a patient should be seen as early as possible in pregnancy to confirm dates as nearly as possible. The uterus should be measured uniformly to note regular growth. Care should be taken to determine fetal heart tones in the area of 20 weeks, and to note the time of initial fetal movement. Attention to such details will aid in confirming the gestational age of the pregnancy, and allow a cesarean section at term with more assurance of a mature infant. The patient should be referred at 33-37 weeks gestation to the physicians who will perform her surgery.

Premature delivery and spontaneous abortion in second trimester: Attention to the history in these patients should be [illegible] of the previous incident. Of special importance is whether the patient was actually in labor, whether the loss was preceded by only a short period of contractions, or whether there were regular strong and no contractions. The history of loss with no significant contractions suggests an incompetent cervix, and the patient should be referred to a specialist in early pregnancy, so that her cervix can be evaluated and appropriate surgical procedures performed, if indicated, to prevent recurrence. If the patient, on the other hand, had a normal labor pattern followed by premature loss, problems such as congenital anomalies of the uterus must be considered. Should there be signs of premature labor again,

the patient should be referred for physician evaluation and possible specialist consultation. Every post-partum patient with a second trimester loss should have specialty consultation and evaluation prior to attempting to become pregnant again.

Abruption: The likelihood of this complication being repeated with subsequent pregnancies is high. There are no specific treatment plans for this problem, other than attention during the pregnancy to blood pressure, and physician evaluation of any abdominal pain or vaginal bleeding.

Stillbirth: This patient should be followed with attention to fetal well-being. If, in the future, determinations such as urine estriols become available, these should be obtained on a frequent basis during the last trimester. During pregnancy, the mother should be evaluated for Rh factor, antibody formation in the mother, serology, chemical evidence of diabetes, serial blood pressures, and the patient should have prompt physician referral and specialist consultation if indicated.

Infant death in the first 28 days of life: History of this incident should be explored for possible prenatal factors, and the patient should be followed such as the above patient if there is any indication of a prenatal influence on this cause of death.

Infants small for age at time of delivery: This patient should be observed closely for uterine growth during the pregnancy to be sure that it is consistent with dates. If there is any abnormality, this patient should have physician evaluation and possible specialist consultation.

Toxemia: The likelihood of this condition recurring is significant and attention should be given to blood pressures, urine protein, weights, and the development of edema throughout the pregnancy, especially in the last trimester. There should be prompt physician referral for any deviation from normal.

Hemorrhage after delivery: This condition has a high incidence of recurrence and should be watched for with the following delivery.

SECTION III: PAST SURGICAL HISTORY AND CURRENT MEDICAL PROBLEMS

Uterine surgery: The copy of operation reports must be obtained and the patient must be evaluated for method of delivery for this current pregnancy, whether by cesarean section or vaginal delivery. Such evaluation should be initiated when patient is first seen. Physician referral and specialist consultation would be necessary.

Heart disease: The patient with a history of heart disease should have physician referral for a thorough medical evaluation at the time of initial visit. She should then be followed closely to avoid development of toxemia or fluid overload, and must be observed closely for signs of early congestive failure. Follow-up physician referral is necessary for reevaluation at these times. The physician's [illegible] should be followed [illegible] evaluation at the [illegible] delivery.

Hypertension and chronic renal disease: These patients must be followed frequently, for example about every two weeks, for effects of the pregnancy on hypertension and renal status. This patient should be referred for any signs of deterioration in blood pressure or renal status. These patients are more likely to have retarded fetal growth and/or premature labor and delivery.

Chronic respiratory disease: Attention must be paid to good pulmonary toilet throughout pregnancy, maintaining the patient as comfortable as possible. Should there be any signs of deterioration, the patient will need physician referral and possible hospital therapy.

Diabetes: Such a patient must be under close physician supervision throughout the entire pregnancy, with frequent blood sugar determinations, and probable use of insulin, even when not required in the non-pregnant status. The patient should not be on oral diabetic agents during pregnancy. This patient should be considered for early delivery or certainly delivery not later than term. Specialist consultation is necessary.

Thyroid and other endocrine disorders: This patient likewise will need physician evaluation regarding thyroid status, or other endocrine status. In most instances, the patient will continue on medication during pregnancy as she would if she were not pregnant.

Neoplastic disease: This patient of course will need medical referral for management primarily of her neoplastic disease.

Tuberculosis: Attention should be paid to the fact that pregnancy can cause exacerbation of pre-existent tuberculosis, and appropriate consultation should be obtained for each patient with this past history.

Anemia: Initially, it is assumed most significant anemia during pregnancy is from iron deficiency and treatment is begun empirically with iron therapy, along with prenatal vitamins containing folic acid. It is important, however, to follow up with subsequent hemoglobin and hematocrit determinations, with the first determination 3-4 weeks after therapy is initiated. If there has been no improvement in these findings, the patient should be referred for further medical evaluation and perhaps treatment.

Alcoholism, drug abuse and psychiatric illness: Patients with these disorders will need counseling and close observation during pregnancy, with attention both to emotional support and to other factors such as physical well-being and nutritional status.

Seizure disorder: In general, the seizure medications are continued as prior to pregnancy. If there is an increased frequency of seizures, the medication will need to be adjusted.

Phlebitis: Patients with a past history of phlebitis are more likely to have a recurrence during the current pregnancy. Attention should be directed towards maintaining regular exercise, use of support stockings, elevation of legs, and other symptomatic therapy. At any evidence of recurrent phlebitis, the patient should be promptly referred for medical evaluation.

Rh negative blood type: When initially seen, this patient must have an antibody screening done, and this should be repeated at intervals throughout pregnancy, over the period of 26-28 weeks, around 32 weeks, and again at a point after 36 weeks. Any positive antibody titers indicate prompt specialist referral. After the patient delivers, the infant must be checked for blood type, and if Rh positive, the patient should receive Rhogam unless contra-indicated.

Obesity: Patients with this problem need careful nutritional counseling. They should not be instructed to attempt to lose weight during the pregnancy, but attention should be directed towards a well-balanced diet and elimination of excessive calories without food value.

SECTION IV: CONDITIONS DURING CURRENT PREGNANCY

Uncertain due dates: It is important to ascertain as nearly as possible the due date in all pregnancies, so that patients who develop complications will have this information available already. The patient should be seen as early as possible for initial uterine size, the date of the last period ascertained, as well as any deviation from normal in this period, and the time of first notice of fetal movements noted. On each visit, the patient should have an evaluation of the uterine size: around 20 weeks, if possible, the fetal heart tones should be listened for, with this repeated on a weekly basis until they are heard. These items will help in the establishment of a reasonable EDC.

Rubella during pregnancy: If the patient has developed clinical rubella during pregnancy and this disease has been confirmed with blood studies, the patient should have the problem explained and the possibility of an abortion offered to the patient.

Significant irradiation or drug or toxic agent exposure: The probability of congenital anomalies must be considered in relationship to the specific agent involved, degree of exposure, and the time of exposure. When indicated by these factors, this patient likewise should have the opportunity for an abortion if indicated.

Development of toxemia: When toxemia is confirmed during pregnancy, this patient must have prompt intensive medical and hospitalization as usually indicated. Depending upon severity and persisting toxemia, it may be necessary to keep in the hospital until time of delivery. This problem is to be suspected at the time of each prenatal visit by evaluation of fetal weight, and blood pressure, urine protein, edema, hydrations and degree of edema.

Uterus too small or too large for weeks gestation: Regular measurements of the uterus on each visit will help point out the times in which the pregnancy seems to be growing too rapidly or too slowly. When the uterus is increasing in size too rapidly, the possibility of multiple gestation or polyhydramnios must be considered and x-ray studies are indicated. When the uterus is not growing as expected, care must be turned towards fetal well-being with re-evaluation of the due date and attention turned towards possible intervention with the pregnancy; specialty consultation is indicated.

Polydramnios: These patients should be screened for presence of diabetes and for the possibility of an abnormal fetal head as determined by x-ray. It is also to be noted that the patient can, with severe polyhydramnios, rupture membranes early and proceed spontaneously into labor, and this possibility must be observed for.

Multiple pregnancy: Once the presence of multiple pregnancy has been established, it is important the patient be informed of this, and plans made for her to spend at least the latter part of her pregnancy near a referral area for obstetrical care. This patient is much more likely to need to spend a large amount of her pregnancy on bed rest, to help alleviate the problem of premature dilatation of the cervix followed by premature labor.

Bleeding in second or third trimester: This patient should be referred for evaluation and management and will probably require hospitalization at least for a brief period of time.

Not continuing to gain weight during pregnancy: This sign should likewise be thought of as a high-risk indication. Fetal growth should be monitored, and nutritional counseling given to the patient.

Gaining more than 35 pounds during pregnancy or more than 2 pounds per week: Excessive total weight gain should be counteracted as nearly as possible by good nutritional counseling. Again, the patient should not be instructed to lose weight while pregnant, but should maintain a well-balanced diet throughout pregnancy. If it seems that the patient's weight gain is secondary to fluid overload, this sign should alert the attendant to the possibility of toxemia, and the patient should be followed closely for this condition.

STREPT.
PROPOSAL
4 KHC

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION
AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES
P. O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

September 5, 1974

ATTACHMENT #1

Donald Freedman, M.D., M.P.H.
Division of Public Health
State of Alaska
Department of Health
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Dr. Freedman:

Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation has been developing two important projects which you should become familiar with.

The first project has been the development of a maternal and child health program. We have developed a position for a M.C.H. co-ordinator who helps identify and track high risk pregnancy and co-ordiantes the prenatal, post natal, and well baby care with the Health Aide, Public Health Nurse's, and the Physicians. The M.C.H. program has been a collaborative effort between Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, Public Health Nurse's, and Indian Health Service. A more detailed program description is attached for your information.

The second project consists of a streptococcal surveillance program for the children attending high school in Bethel and for Bethel children in the Primary and Middle Schools.

I am sure you are aware that Alaska Natives particularly those in South Western Alaska have some of the highest rates for streptococcus infection and rheumatic heart fever in the U.S. Alaskan Natives in 1968 had a streptococcal infection rate of 4,026/100,000. The rate is eighteen times higher than the U.S. rate. The rheumatic heart fever rate is three to ten times higher than other places in the U.S.

The center for disease control in Alaska has proven the efficacy of a streptococcal surveillance program in reducing the incidence and prevalence of streptococcus infections in a village situation. Other research activities have proven the success of a streptococcal surveillance program in reducing and eradicating rheumatic heart fever.

Because of the high streptococcal infection rate in the Bethel Service Unit the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation board has funded a surveillance program for Bethel. The program will be expanded in the future to other villages. The board wants to seek alternate resources for this program and invision's Y.K.H.C.'s financial participation decreasing due to other needs. Additional information is attached on the streptococcal program.

These two projects are winthin the scope and responsibility of the State of Alaska as expressed in Title 18: Health and Safety of the Alaska statutes. The

code stresses emphasis on maternal and child health and on communicable disease control. Specifically we would like our M.C.H. program to be incorporated into the state plan which is manditory if the state is to receive federal M.C.H. programs. We will expand the program statement indicating how our program pulls together most of the services related to maternal and child health.

In the near future we will request a meeting with you to discuss a contract with the state to provide these two services. Please call if you have any questions.

Cordially,

Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive
Director

ASI/aj

cc: William Marshman, Regional Planning Director
M.C.H., H.E.W.
Dr. Brenneman, A.N.H.S., Bethel
Frank Estes, A.N.H.S., Bethel
Dr. Towers, Regional Health Officer, Anchorage
Jeanette Pitcherella, P.H.N. Supervisor, Bethel
Senator George Hoffman, Bethel
Representative Phillip Guy, Kwethluk

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box ~~556~~ 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

MEMORANDUM

TO: Frank Pauls

DATE: September 26, 1974

FROM: Dan Rounds, Technical Assistant DR/aj

SUBJECT: Strept. Surveillance Program

Enclosed is a budget and program description for your 1976 budget.

DR/aj

cc: George Hohman
Phillip Guy
Dr. Elizabeth Towers
Ms. Jeanette Pitcherella
Dr. Donald Freedman

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 536
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
(907) 543-2508

October 22, 1974

Frank Pauls
Chief Public Health Labs
Pouch H
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Pauls:

This is a reminder of the need to put the Strept Surviellance Program in Bethel into your 1976 Budget.

As microbiologist in charge of the program, I would be pleased to have you come up and see what we are doing and to answer any questions you may have regarding the program.

This is an exciting opportunity to put preventive medicine to work in an area where the results can easily be seen and evaluated. Because of the high incidence of Rheumatic Heart Disease and Streptococcal diseases in the Bethel area this type of preventative medicine can really be a benefit to area resident who might otherwise become victims of those diseases caused by untreated strept infections.

I hope to hear from you soon with confirmation of the inclusion of the Strept Program in you 1976 Budget.

Sincerely,

Patricia Porter

Patricia Porter
MT (ASCP)

PP/ep

STATE OF ALASKA

Jay S. Hammond, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Pouch H 06-D, Juneau, Alaska 99811

December 5, 1974

Mr. Dan Rounds
Technical Assistant
Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation
P.O. Box 528
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Mr. Rounds:

Attached is our reply to Mrs. Porter regarding the inclusion of the Bethel Streptococcus Surveillance Program in the FY '76 budget for the Section of Laboratories. This also answers your earlier letter which furnished a program description and budget.

I had high hopes of working this into the budget but the advanced deadlines did not permit any revision or exceeding the limits established by the Governor. Unfortunately, I do not have any excess funds and therefore can not make up the requested funds.

The project is important and would have our support if funds were available The most appropriate course of action at this time appears to be through your local legislators. As I pointed out to Mrs. Porter, the additional funding would have to be by legislative action and appropriation of specific funds earmarked for your project.

We regret that we could not be of more assistance at this time but will do all we can to be of assistance to your local legislators.

Sincerely,

Frank P. Pauls

Frank P. Pauls, Dr. P.H.
Chief, Section of Laboratories

FPP:ah

Attachment

cc: Dr. Freedman
Lois M. Jund

STATE OF ALASKA

Jay S. Hammond, Governor

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Pouch H06, Juneau 99811

December 4, 1974

Mrs. Patricia Porter, M.T. (ASCP)
Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation
P. O. Box 536
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Mrs. Porter:

We appreciated the opportunity to review the material submitted on the Bethel Streptococcus Surveillance Program.

We had hoped to include the requested funds in our budget proposal for FY 76 as indicated in our earlier discussions but, due to the advanced deadlines, it was not possible. Under the present budgetary system we need to be aware of new programs in April in order to incorporate them into our preliminary requests for the following fiscal year. Sometimes late changes can be made after budget submission but it was not possible in this instance.

The project has merit and to assure continuation of the work in FY 76 with State support, legislative approval would be required with specific funds appropriated for this purpose. The most effective way of doing this is through the efforts of local legislators.

We regret that we could not secure the funds for you but if we can be of any assistance during the legislative session, please advise.

Sincerely,

Frank P. Pauls

Frank P. Pauls, Dr. PH
Chief, Section of Laboratories

FPP:ms
CC: Dr. Donald K. Freedman
Miss Lois Jund

STREPTOCOCCAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

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Streptococcal Surveillance Program

Problem:

The Rheumatic Heart Fever rate for Alaskan Natives in the Bethel area has been highest in Alaska. The Bethel area has had incidence rates of 20 to 157 cases per 100,000 persons 5-19 years old between 1968 and 1973. The average rate in the Bethel area between 1968 and 1973 was 82 cases per 100,000 persons 5-19 years old compared to the Statewide Alaskan Native rate of 44 per 100,000. The national rate for the same age group is around 26 cases per 100,000. Because of the nature of Rheumatic Heart Disease, the average life time cost per person with Rheumatic Heart Fever is around $40,000. These costs do not include the loss of work time or school time resulting from the treatment services and sickness.

The streptococcal infection rate, the precussor to Rheumatic Heart Fever is also extremely high in the Bethel area. A research project operated by the Communicable Disease Control Laboratory (C.D.C.) has shown that streptococcal disease in Alaskan Natives is eighteen times higher than in the U.S. population. Streptococcal infections also contribute to school absenteeism, resulting in the secondary problem of inhibiting a child's learning process.

Objectives:

The objectives of a streptococcal surveillance program are to reduce the Rheumatic Heart Fever rate and reduce the morbidity resulting from streptococcal infections in children ages 5-19. According to C.D.C. findings it is possible to almost eliminate new cases of Rheumatic Heart Diseases and to reduce the streptococcal infection rate by half through a program of monthly surveillance and early treatment of persons with streptococcal infections. The surveillance program will be on Bethel School children.

Resources:

The start up funds in 1975 have come from Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. It is now proposed that the State contract with Y.K.H.C. to maintain the program in 1976. A preliminary budget is attached; (See Attachment I).

Action Plan:

The method being employed to achieve the objectives is to culture the entire school age population in Bethel each month with treatment provided to those with positive cultures. If the treatment is completed within ten days it is 80 to 90% probable that the streptococcal infection will not develop into Rheumatic Heart Fever. The procedure used in Bethel is outlined in Attachment II, "Surveillance Procedure." The procedure in Attachment II has been based upon the work of C.D.C. in its streptococcal surveillance research project.

Attachment I
Budget for 12,000 Cultures

Personnel	
Lab. Tech. (1)	16,880
Secretary (1)	9,450
School Aide (9 months 1/2 time)	3,937
Fringe 13%	3,935
Sub-total	34,202
Supplies	
Lab supplies for 12,000 cultures @ 5¢/cultures.	$6,000
Forms and records.	488
Office	300
Sub-total	$6,788
Equipment	
Laboratory	600
Sub-total	$600
Space Costs	
Lab. Utilities	$3,900
Fire Insurance	750
	$4,650
Travel	
Training	$630
	$630
Other	
Malpractice Insurance	$650
Postage	160
Sub-total	$810
Administration	
Accounting/Supply	$1,000
Administration	1,500
Xerox	100
Janitorial Service	562
	$3,162
Total	
	$50,842

PROJECT DESIGN

1. Approval - The streptococcal surveillance program involves the routine screening of children in the Elementry, Middle, and High Schools. Children who have streptococcus will require medication. Because the program involves treatment we will require the approval of not only the YKHC Board but the School Board and parents of each child. After the School Board has approved the project a unified permission slip authorizing a child to participate in the strept. surveillance, dental care, and other health care activities will be developed and approved by the School Boards and Health Professionals. The approved permission slips will be given to each teacher to hand out to the children. Returned permission slips will be given to the microbiologist who will compare class registration to permissions lips received to determine the children without permission slips. The microbiologist would then direct the Community Health Representatives to make Home Visits to families who do not want to participate or have not responded. The C.H.R's would discuss the Streptococcal Program with each family as well as the Dental Program and other programs requiring parental consent. If families cannot be contacted the School Boards will have to determine if we should continue with the project. Only children with parental approval will be in the streptococcal program.

2. Surveillance Procedure - Based on a profile of children in each classroom the Elementry, Middle, and High School children would be divided into four groupings of classrooms. Each child in a group would be assigned a code number to be used through out the year. Each week one of the four groups would be tested by C.H.R.'s and a Public Health Nurse to determine if they have a streptococcal infection. Children not tested in their assigned group because they are absence could be added to the following weeks group. Any children already exhibiting signs of streptococcus infection as determined by teachers and/or the school nurse would also be tested. After four weeks the entire school population in Bethel would have been surveyed.

   When the prevalence of streptococcal isolates rise to a predetermined level, for example 20 or 30 percent, more than one group could be surveyed and treated or the entire school population could be treated prophylacticly. Other criteria such as 50% or more "M" types appearing in the positive cases would also be used to determine if an epidemic has started and whether it warrants a concentrated effort to treat or screens the school population. This decision will be made by the project director Dr. Hurwitz, the microbiologist and C.D.C. officials.

3. Laboratory - After the C.H.R.'s take the throat swabs they will be given to the laboratory for analysis. The swabs are received in metal foil packets containing silica gel, each with the cultured child's identifying code number. The desiccated swabs are incubated 4-6 hours at 37°C in Todd-Hewit broth. A loopful of the broth is added to 15 cc of melted neopeptone agar with 5% sheep blood and pour plates made. After incubation at 37°C for 18 hours, Betahemolytic colonies are picked and subcultured on quartered neopeptonesheep blood agar plates with bacitracin discs. After 24 hours incubation at 37°C, presuptive group A determination is made. Total time through the laboratory should not exceed three days.

   Positive cultures would be transmitted to the C.D.C. laboratory in Anchorage for "M" and "T" typing to determine if an epidemic is begining. The number of positives transferred to C.D.C. in Anchorage would be determined by C.D.C. and the project director.

4. Treatment - Individuals that respond positively to the streptoccal tests would be treated whether or not they are symptomatic. The test and treatment must be completed within 10 days to assure that a child does not develop rheumatic heart disease. The laboratory results would be given to the school nurse who would administer the treatment to each positive child. If a child cannot be located or is absent at school the treatment would be given by the Public

Health Nurse with assistance from C.H.R.'s. Treatment would conform to current American Heart Association Recommendations:

a. Children over age 10.	1.2 million units LA bicillin TM (Benzathine Penicillin G.).
b. Children age 10 and younger.	600,000 units LA bicillin IM. (Benzathine Penicillin).

Allergic children would be given 250 mg erythromycin four times daily for 10 days.

Every child treated would have a card or record of treatment which would be returned to the laboratory for cross checking to make sure that all positive children actually were treated.

During an epidemic the treatment would have to be accelerated. Backup personnel consisting of Itinerate Public Health Nurses and available hospital staff would be called to assist the school nurses. The state may also be able to bring in other nurses to help stem an epidemic. During an epidemic all activities would be co-ordinated by the project director Dr. Hurwitz.

5. Records - Records will consist of:

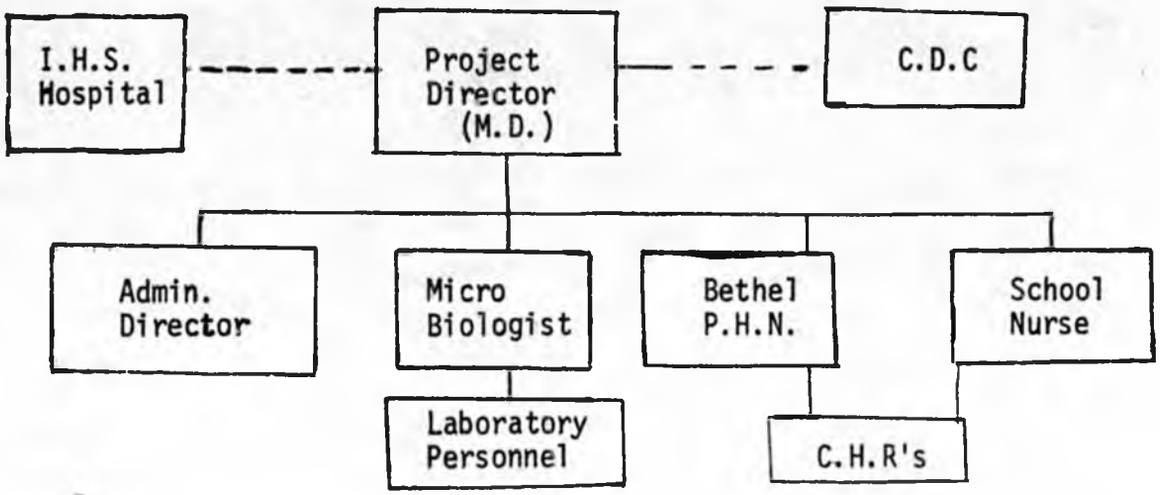
   a. Permission slips on each child.

   b. List of individuals in each group. The list would be developed initially by C.D.C., the microbiologist, school nurses and school administration. After initial set up of each group the C.H.R.'s would be given a roster and stick'um labels coded by number and group. Any revisions would be co-ordinated by the project director. The list would also include information on whether a child is allergic to penicillin.

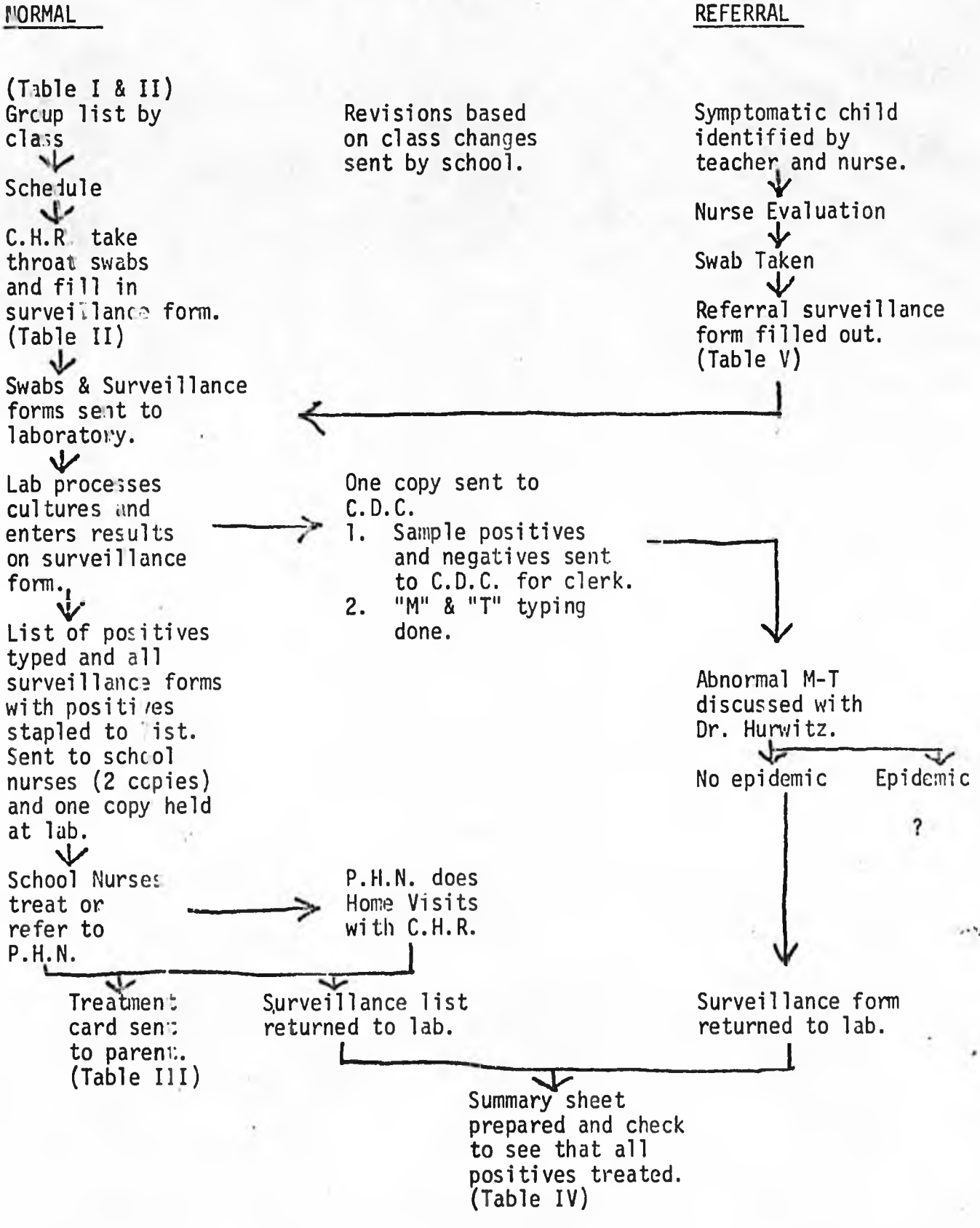
   c. Treatment card and/or test card. - The results of the tests would be entered on a card or roster. All positive cards or a roster would be given to the school nurses who would do the follow-up treatment. The cards or roster would be returned to the lab.

Each week the culture results would be tabulated so that point prevalence of Group A strep can be calculated.

6. Organization - The project will be headed by the Indian Health Service Project Director, Dr. Robert Hurwitz. A microbiologist and clerk would operate the laboratory and maintain records. The School Nurses would co-ordinate the surveillance activities of the C.H.R.'s and would administer the treatment for any positives. The C.H.R.'s would collect throat swabs, assist the Public Health Nurse in Home Visits to treat absent children and would help obtain permission slips. The Center for Disease Control will act as technical consultants and will evaluate the program. An organizational chart appears on the next page.


I.H.S. Hospital
Project Director (M.D.)
C.D.C
Admin. Director
Micro Biologist
Bethel P.H.N.
School Nurse
Laboratory Personnel
C.H.R's

SURVEILLANCE PROCEDURE



STREPTOCOCCAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM
BETHEL SUMMARY SHEETS
NOV. 11 - DEC. 16, 1974

WK	GROUPS CULTURED	STARTED WITH	FINISHED WITH	TOTAL CULTURED	TOTAL POSITIVE	%	TOTAL TREATED	%	PRIMARY SCHOOL POSITIVE	%	MIDDLE SCHOOL POSITIVE	%	HIGH SCHOOL POSITIVE	%
11-11	A & B	1	461	Sx: 17 445	Sx: 7 101	22	Sx: 7 101	100	cultured: 152 48	33	cultured: 158 37	23	cultured: 155 16	10
11-18	C & D	462	919	Sx: 25 433	Sx: 2 77	13	Sx: 2 77	100	cultured: 110 26	23	cultured: 139 31	24	cultured: 186 20	10
11-25	D & Abs.	920	1089	Sx: 37 133	Sx: 9 31	23	Sx: 9 31	100	cultured: 43 9	20	cultured: 69 21	30	cultured: 22 1	4
	Totals			Sx: 79 1011	Sx: 18 209	18	Sx: 18 209	100	T. cultured: 315 83	29	T. cultured: 363 89	24	T. cultured: 30 37	10
12-2	A	1	265	Sx: 40 227	Sx: 7 32	13	30		cultured: 67 10	15	cultured: 82 12	15	cultured: 78 8	10
12-9	B	266		245	29	11.8								
12-16	C-D			451	48	10.6								

STREPTOCOCCAL SURVEILLANCE IN REMOTE ARCTIC POPULATIONS

The Development of a System for Detection of Group A Pharyngitis and the Prevention of Nonsuppurative Sequelae

THE ACV CDC COLLABORATIVE PROJECT



CAN PREVENT JUST CULTURE TO SYMPTOMATIC

VIABLE POSSIBLE

Thomas R. Bender, M.D., M.P.H.
Chief, Alaska Activities
Center for Disease Control
325 Eagle Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

DIST U. CENTERS.

STREPT RELATED TO
- IMPET: GO
- OTITIS MEDIA

GROUP A LEADS TO RHEUMATIC

Action
1. COOPER.
2. Y-K.
3. HOSP. PUBLIC.

Table 3. Prevalence of probable or definite rheumatic fever or rheumatic heart disease, or both, per 1,000 students surveyed, by sex and State of residence at time of survey, 1956–65

Rank [1]	State of residence	Total		Male		Female	
		Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 examinations	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 examinations	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 examinations
	Total	[2] 12,134	15.8	7,273	15.9	4,838	15.8
46	Alabama	20	6.9	14	6.7	6	7.2
	Alaska	24	88.9	16	103.9	8	70.2
8	Arizona	112	25.6	66	24.9	46	27.0
27	Arkansas	20	14.3	12	13.5	8	15.9
30	California	485	13.7	243	13.0	240	14.3
12	Colorado	329	24.1	172	23.7	154	24.1
36	Connecticut	100	11.6	55	10.1	45	14.2
33	Delaware	56	12.2	31	11.9	25	12.7
	District of Columbia	72	9.3	32	7.3	40	11.9
29	Florida	109	13.8	78	13.5	31	14.9
34	Georgia	72	11.0	41	11.0	31	13.6
	Hawaii	8	9.7	4	8.5	4	11.3
10	Idaho	120	24.8	66	20.1	54	35.0
23	Illinois	377	16.2	224	17.2	152	14.9
6	Indiana	53	26.9	35	27.8	18	25.7
15	Iowa	373	20.8	231	22.5	142	18.5
19	Kansas	407	18.0	250	18.0	155	17.9
21	Kentucky	178	17.4	96	15.9	81	19.5
35	Louisiana	87	11.9	49	14.5	18	8.1
26	Maine	39	14.5	24	13.3	15	17.0
40	Maryland	63	11.2	46	11.2	17	11.4
45	Massachusetts	401	9.6	245	9.3	156	10.4
41	Michigan	771	11.0	427	11.0	344	11.1
13	Minnesota	724	22.6	454	22.3	270	23.3
32	Mississippi	109	12.3	86	14.4	22	8.5
16	Missouri	405	20.5	231	19.5	174	22.3
3	Montana	475	32.6	267	30.1	207	36.8
20	Nebraska	372	17.9	256	19.2	115	15.5
2	Nevada	40	38.5	30	47.2	10	24.9
39	New Hampshire	81	11.3	54	9.8	26	15.7
31	New Jersey	224	13.4	126	14.5	98	15.2
9	New Mexico	59	25.1	26	18.8	33	34.4
42	New York	544	10.2	315	11.8	229	8.7
24	North Carolina	135	10.2	29	15.0	106	10.6
22	North Dakota	85	16.9	53	14.7	32	22.8
28	Ohio	1,379	14.2	869	14.7	508	13.3
38	Oklahoma	233	11.3	136	10.9	97	11.9
5	Oregon	81	28.1	46	29.0	35	27.0
18	Pennsylvania	731	19.3	509	20.0	221	17.8
44	Rhode Island	25	10.0	15	9.5	10	10.8
43	South Carolina	60	10.2	48	10.0	12	10.9
7	South Dakota	201	26.2	123	25.0	78	28.4
25	Tennessee	64	14.6	32	15.2	32	14.0
47	Texas	71	6.8	43	6.0	28	6.6
1	Utah	527	40.5	315	42.3	212	38.3
37	Vermont	8	11.4	5	11.5	3	11.3
48	Virginia	128	5.7	84	5.5	44	6.2
11	Washington	285	24.7	168	23.6	116	26.3
14	West Virginia	202	21.3	129	20.9	72	21.9
17	Wisconsin	303	20.3	159	18.5	142	22.5
44	Wyoming	287	29.7	181	30.9	102	27.6
	Puerto Rico	2	9.5	2	12.6	0	.0
	Virgin Islands	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
	Foreign group	38	6.5	23	5.3	14	9.8

[1] Rank of prevalence rates for total group surveyed in each State of continental United States. Rank not assigned to Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and foreign students.

[2] Total includes 23 cases in which sex was not stated.

ALASKA NATIVE HEALTH SERVICE
TEN LEADING NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(RANKED IN ORDER OF INCIDENCE)
1972 - 1971

Disease	Cases 1972 Number	1972 Rank	Cases 1971 Number	1971 Rank	Percent Change '72/'71
Total Reported Notifiable Diseases	20,630 1/	-	13,909	-	48.3
Total Ten Leading Notifiable Diseases	19,474	-	13,241	-	-
Upper Respiratory Infect., C/Cold	7600	1	3672 2/	2	107.0
Acute Otitis Media	4297	2	4195	1	2.4
Strep Throat	2156	3	1686	3	27.9
Gonococcal Infections	1378	4	1288	4	7.0
Gastroenteritis, Diarrhea	1335	5	380	8	251.3
Impetigo	907	6	532	7	70.5
Influenza	900	7	597	6	50.8
Pneumonia (excl. NB)	655	8	727	5	-9.9
Chickenpox	127	9	115	10	10.4
Bacillary Dysentery	119	10	49	15	142.9

1/ Increase partially due to a change in disease coding.
2/ Does not include "common cold" diagnosis.

SOURCE: Office of Systems Development, Alaska Native Health Service
Community Health and Epidemiology Branch, Alaska Native Health Service
IHS Inpatient/Outpatient Reporting System

TOTAL RHEUMATIC FEVER INCIDENCE BY SERVICE UNIT OF RESIDENCE
ALASKA NATIVES AGED 5-19 YEARS
Case Rate Per 100,000 Population

S.U.	Anch.	Bar.	Beth.	Kan.	Kotz.	Mt.E.	Tan.	Total
Pop.	4761	1042	5089	1331	3781	3418	2307	21,733
1968	0	0	157	150	79	79	0	64
1969	0	0	20	0	26	29	43	18
1970	42	0	39	75	0	0	0	23
1971	42	0	118	225	53	88	0	74
1972	84	96	118	0	0	29	0	55
1973	63	0	39	0	0	29	0	28
Mean Inci.	39	16	82	75	26	34	7	44

Only cases meeting the revised Jones criteria were used in determining these rates.

REVIEW CHARTS for PROPER DIAGNOSIS.

PREVALENCE OF RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE IN ALASKA NATIVES
HOSPITALIZED CASES, ALL AGES
1968-73

Service Unit	Cases	Rate/10,000
Total	316*	60.7
Anchorage	48	38.0
Barrow	13	55.8
Bethel	103	88.3
Kanakanak	27	86.1
Kotzebue	55	65.5
Mt. Edgecumbe	57	67.5
Tanana	13	23.9

*158 definite RHD
42 probable RHD
116 possible RHD

Table 12

RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE PREVALENCE AMONG DIFFERENT POPULATIONS

YEAR	LOCATION	AGE OF SAMPLE	PREVALENCE (per 1,000)
1962-64	Denver (Morton)	5-18	1.7
1965	San Luis Valley Colorado (Morton)	grades 5-8	3.7
1968	Tokyo (Shiokawa)	primary and secondary students	.30
1965	Karachi (Abbasi)	8-14	1.8
1969	Iran (Garagozloo)	4-15	22
1973	Alaska	5-19	3.8
	Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta		5.9
	Alaska	all ages	6.1
	Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta		8.8

STREPTOCOCCAL SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL AMONG ALASKA NATIVES

A REPORT OF WORK COMPLETED UNDER IHS CONTRACT

HSA 76-74-177

Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc.

Health Affairs Division

In Cooperation with

Center for Disease Control

Bureau of Epidemiology

Alaska Activities

October 15, 1974

INTRODUCTION

Streptococcal sore throat ranks third in the list of notifiable diseases for Alaska Natives. Rheumatic fever, one of the nonsuppurative sequelae of strep infection, is a major public health problem among the more than 55,000 Natives. As of 1972, an average of thirty cases of rheumatic fever had been discharged from hospitals each year over the previous 15 years.[1,2] Especially notable are high rates in three coastal service units, Kotzebue, Bethel, and Kanakanak. These three high risk service units, comprising 44 percent of Alaska's Native population, are inhabited primarily by Eskimos living in numerous, small, remote villages.

Because of the high rates of rheumatic fever, a cooperative study was begun in January, 1971, to study the epidemiology of streptococcal disease and to develop a control program for this population. Longitudinal surveillance techniques, similar to those used in the successful projects in Natrona County, Wyoming[3] and the San Luis Valley, Colorado[4], were modified for use in Alaska. Results of the pilot study conducted in schools of two Alaskan villages for one semester have been published.[5] The progress of the program has been presented at six state, national, and international meetings (Appendix I). Results of the first three years of operation just completed in nine, and then 12 villages, are presented in this paper, the third annual summary.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Nine villages were initially chosen for the project, three in each high risk service units. Each had experienced previous cases of rheumatic fever. The villages range in size from 70 to 470 persons. The approximately 900 school age children in the villages were enrolled in the program. Throat cultures and sera were obtained from these children at the beginning and end of each school year.

In each village, the children were randomly divided into four groups which were stratified by grade in school and sex. Family members were distributed as widely as possible among the random groups. One of the four groups was cultured on rotation each week by village health aides without regard to symptoms. Thus, every school child had a throat culture taken every four weeks. During the 1973-74 school year the number of villages under routine surveillance was increased to 12. Six of these continued to be cultured weekly following the original design, while the other half had their 25 percent sample of children cultured every two weeks. In every village, the health aides cultured any children or adults who complained of sore throat, and recorded their signs and symptoms.

Nine villages similar to the original study villages were selected for comparison, and health aides were trained in a similar manner. Throat cultures were obtained from children in these villages at certain points in time: March and December 1972, April and October 1973, and March 1974. Those with positive cultures were treated. During the 1973-74 year, eight new villages were provided with materials so that health aides could collect cultures from patients with sore throats seen in the clinic. Thus a total of 30 villages have participated in the program in some manner. (Appendix II)

Throat Cultures

Throat swabs were placed in silica gel and mailed to the Center for Disease Control laboratory in Anchorage or Bethel for processing. Beta hemolytic streptococci grown on pour plates were grouped using bacitracin sensitivity and the Lancefield precipitation methods. Group A isolates were typed using T-agglutination and M-precipitation methods.[6]

Each week, as soon as bacitracin sensitivity results were available, the laboratory notified the village aide by telephone, radio, or teletype. Persons with Group A streptococci were treated with benzathine penicillin as recommended by the American Heart Association.[7] Symptomatic persons were sometimes treated at the time they were first seen, depending on clinical findings. When epidemic trends occur, previously established criteria[8] have been used to define situations that require mass prophylaxis of school children with penicillin. The three criteria, which must exist simultaneously, are: (1) Group A prevalence is found to be 30 percent or more, (2) at least half of these organisms are M-typeable, and (3) a single strain accounts for at least one-third of those typeable.

Blood Specimens

Ten or 15 cc of blood was collected periodically in most villages. Both Group A and type-specific antibodies were determined on a sample of these specimens.[9,10]

Surveillance and Secondary Prevention or Rheumatic Fever

A number of techniques have been used in an attempt to monitor the incidence of acute rheumatic fever, and to identify those at risk of suffering a recurrence. Clinicians at the PHS Alaska Native Hospitals have been surveyed by mail twice monthly regarding the occurrence of new cases in their area, hospital discharge diagnosis were tallied for 1968-73, and medical records of all Alaska Natives with the diagnosis of acute rheumatic fever or rheumatic heart disease in this six year period were reviewed. Cardiac screening of school children in the project villages and Bethel has been conducted. A registry of persons with rheumatic heart disease or a history of acute rheumatic fever was begun.

RESULTS

Throat Cultures

The population under surveillance and the number of Group A isolates are shown in Table 1. In the three years, 62.4, 48.9, and 57.1 percent of the children had at least one Group A streptococcal isolate. For each year the number of isolates per positive child averaged 1.7, 1.5, and 1.7 isolates. In the first and last years, over one third of the isolates were M-typeable.

Nearly 22,500 cultures were processed from villages observed routinely in the three years. While the prevalence was highest among children

with symptoms (34.4, 24.8, and 31.2 percent), these children accounted for only 9.5, 8.8, and 11.0 percent of the total Group A isolates (Table 2).

Figure 1 summarizes the average streptococcal prevalence rates among the weekly samples of school children for the first two years of the project. The rates for the first two months of each year reflect the staggered start of culturing in the villages. Group A prevalence initially ranged from 11 to 41 percent, with a mean of 26 percent. Thereafter, mean weekly prevalence rates declined to about ten percent and remained near that level. After four months of summer vacation when the program was reinstituted, 15 percent of the children were positive. With treatment of positives, rates again dropped to ten percent and remained below that level. The three mean Group A point-prevalence rates in the nine comparison villages were 15, 25 and 17 percent, as indicated in Figure 1 by the letter A.

Figure 2 summarizes the average Group A prevalence rates for the past year in villages with cultures taken biweekly in contrast with those cultured weekly. The initial prevalence in all villages averaged 31.0 percent. Again the rates declined shortly after the introduction of the program with rates near 10 percent maintained best in those villages cultured weekly. Mean Group A prevalence in the nine villages cultured at two points for comparison was 20.5 percent in October and 18.2 percent in March.

An analysis of the symptoms of 1,542 episodes of pharyngitis among persons of all ages cultured because of illness during three years confirmed the well recognized impossibility of making a clinical diagnosis of streptococcal sore throat (Table 3). When the decision to give antibiotics was based on clinical impression, the health aides gave treatment to 56.0 percent of those with subsequently positive cultures and 35.5 percent of those with negative cultures. The clinical diagnosis agreed with the subsequent culture result 62.5 percent of the time. If the culture had not been available, 160 patients infected with streptococca. organisms would have gone untreated.

Table 4 shows the mean delay in days between culture and treatment of positives. The worst delays were encountered for villages of the Bethel Service Unit. For the three years, the average delays attributable to mailing in this Service Unit were 4.8, 5.4, and 8.8 days.

In spite of the treatment of positives within an average of 10-11 days after culturing, the appearance of a new M-typeable strain in a village was frequently followed by an increase of Group A prevalence, occasionally to epidemic levels. Figure 3 shows the weekly Group A prevalence for St. Michael, a village where this was observed in the first year of the program. Initially, M-type 6 organisms were isolated from 20 percent of the children. Following the collection of school-wide cultures and treatment of positives, this prevalence declined and the M-type 6 serotype disappeared a few months later. In December, M-type 1 organisms appeared

in this same village and nine weeks later this strain reached a prevalence of 30 percent. Epidemic criteria were fulfilled and penicillin prophylaxis was given to all school children. Prevalence rates declined.

Figure 4 shows the year's experience in Stebbins, a nearby village. M-type 6 organisms were also present here at high levels in October, and penicillin mass prophylaxis was given. In February, M-type 1 organisms were first cultured in Stebbins during the time this organism was causing an epidemic in St. Michael. Within eight weeks prevalence reached epidemic levels. The fluorescent antibody technique for identification of Group A streptococci was set up in the school, prompt treatment followed, and the epidemic was terminated.

Because of these experiences, during the second and third study years an additional 25 to 50 percent sample of children were cultured whenever Group A prevalence rates exceeded 20 percent particularly whenever new M-types were noted.

Serologic Studies

Sera from a random 30 percent sample of bloods drawn during the first year from school children in both study and comparison villages were examined for precipitating antibody to Group A polysaccharide, a non-protective antibody which is thought to reflect accumulated Group A streptococcal experience. Of the children tested in the 18 villages, 75 percent had detectable levels of this antibody. Both this prevalence, and the mean antibody titers obtained, were similar to Colorado school populations studied after epidemics and were higher than any other populations of similar age thus far studied under endemic circumstances. The lowest titers and prevalence of this antibody have been found in children in Casper, Wyoming, where a primary streptococcal prevention program has been operating for more than ten years.

Titers of type-specific antibody against M-protein from Group A serotypes 1, 2, and 12 were determined in randomly selected sera taken during the first year. The geometric mean titers (GMT) against types 1 and 2 were very low and showed little rise during the study year in spite of the predominance of these strains in several villages. The high prevalence of antibodies against M-type 12 is probably an indication of past experience with this serotype. Only two M-type 12 isolates were obtained during the year.

CONCLUSIONS

In any population, prevention of recurrence in rheumatic subjects is thought to be of highest priority. In addition, the ability to detect streptococcal infection in symptomatic persons by bacteriologic means should be made available to all practitioners and auxiliaries. Longitudinal surveillance projects require intensive efforts in streptococcal control but are useful in select populations with a high rate of sequelae.

The ability of such a program to reduce streptococcal prevalence in Alaska has now been demonstrated, but it will take a number of years of accumulated experience to evaluate the effect of such a program on the rate of acute rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.

During each year of the program, at least 50 to 60 percent of the children had at least one Group A infection. Persons seeking medical attention for a sore throat accounted for only ten percent of the total annual Group A isolates obtained in the population. By itself, treatment of children with pharyngitis may have little impact on the reduction of streptococcal prevalence. Introduction of new M-types into a village often lead to epidemics. The surveillance program allows detection of these epidemics so that appropriate control measures can be undertaken.

Serological studies show that this population has previously had considerable experience with Group A streptococci. The presence or absence of type-specific antibodies in the population correlated inversely with the isolation rates of their respective streptococcal serotypes. This finding supports the idea that this particular antibody is protective. Serologic studies of this sort help predict susceptibility to a newly introduced serotype.

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TABLE 1

STREPTOCOCCAL SURVEILLANCE

Alaska Native Villages

	School Year		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Population Under Surveillance			
Children	848	919	1,154
Families	282	287	376
Number with Group A Isolates (%)			
Children	529(62.4)	449(48.9)	659(57.1)
Families	236	217	295
Total Group A Isolates	917	673	1,087
Isolates Per Positive Child	1.7	1.5	1.7
No. Isolates M-Typeable (%)	330(36.0)	25(3.7)	380(35.0)

TABLE 2

STREPTOCOCCAL CULTURES FROM ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

	School Year		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Total Cultures Processed	6,963	7,315	8,140
Symptomatic Patients	250	238	385
No. Positive (%)	87(34.4)	59(24.8)	120(31.2)
Percent of Total Positives	9.5	8.8	11.0
Asymptomatic Children	6,713	7,077	7,755
No. Positive (%)	830(12.4)	614(8.7)	967(12.5)
Percent of Total Positives	90.5	91.2	89.0

FIGURE 1

STREPTOCOCCAL PREVALENCE AMONG ALASKA NATIVE SCHOOLCHILDREN

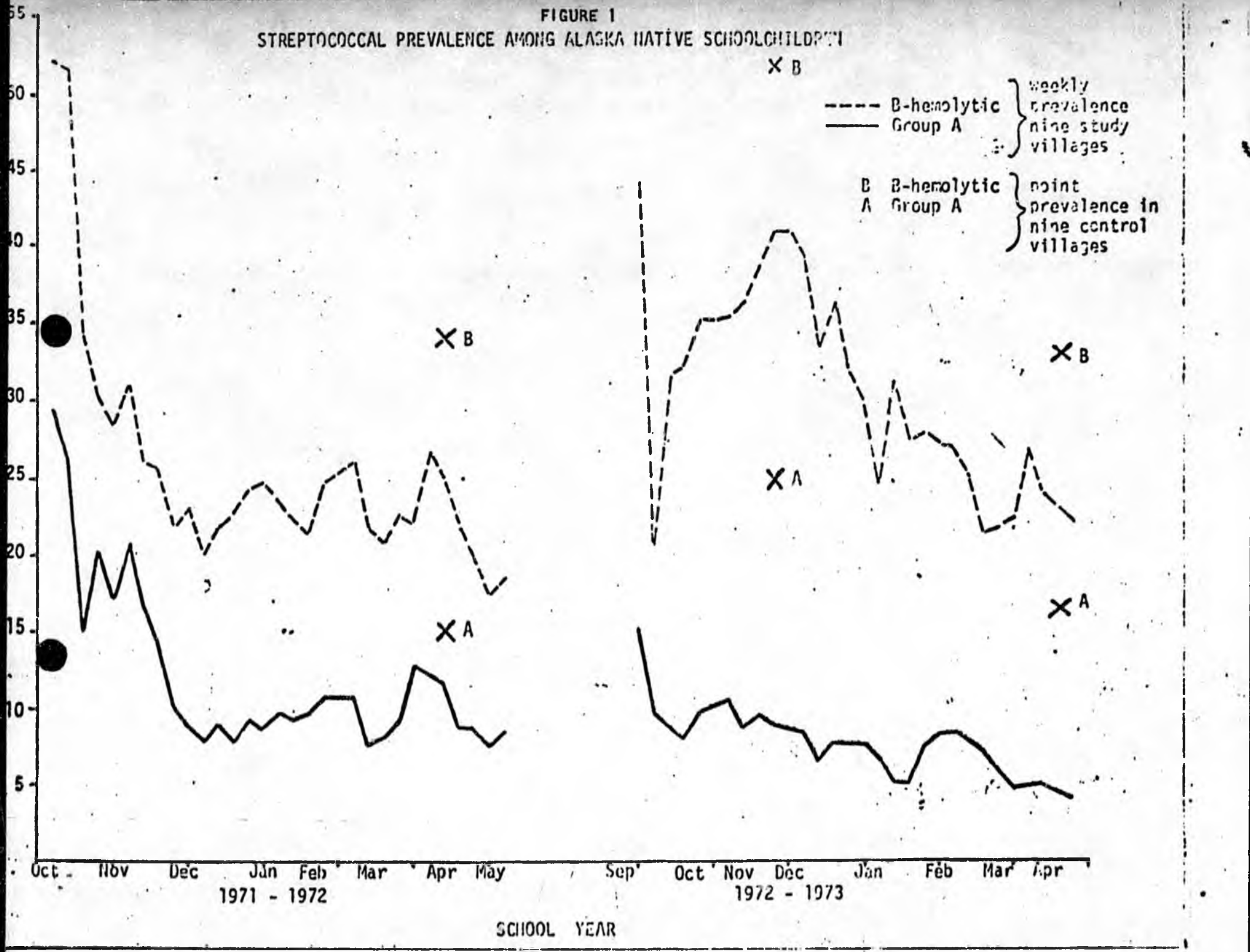
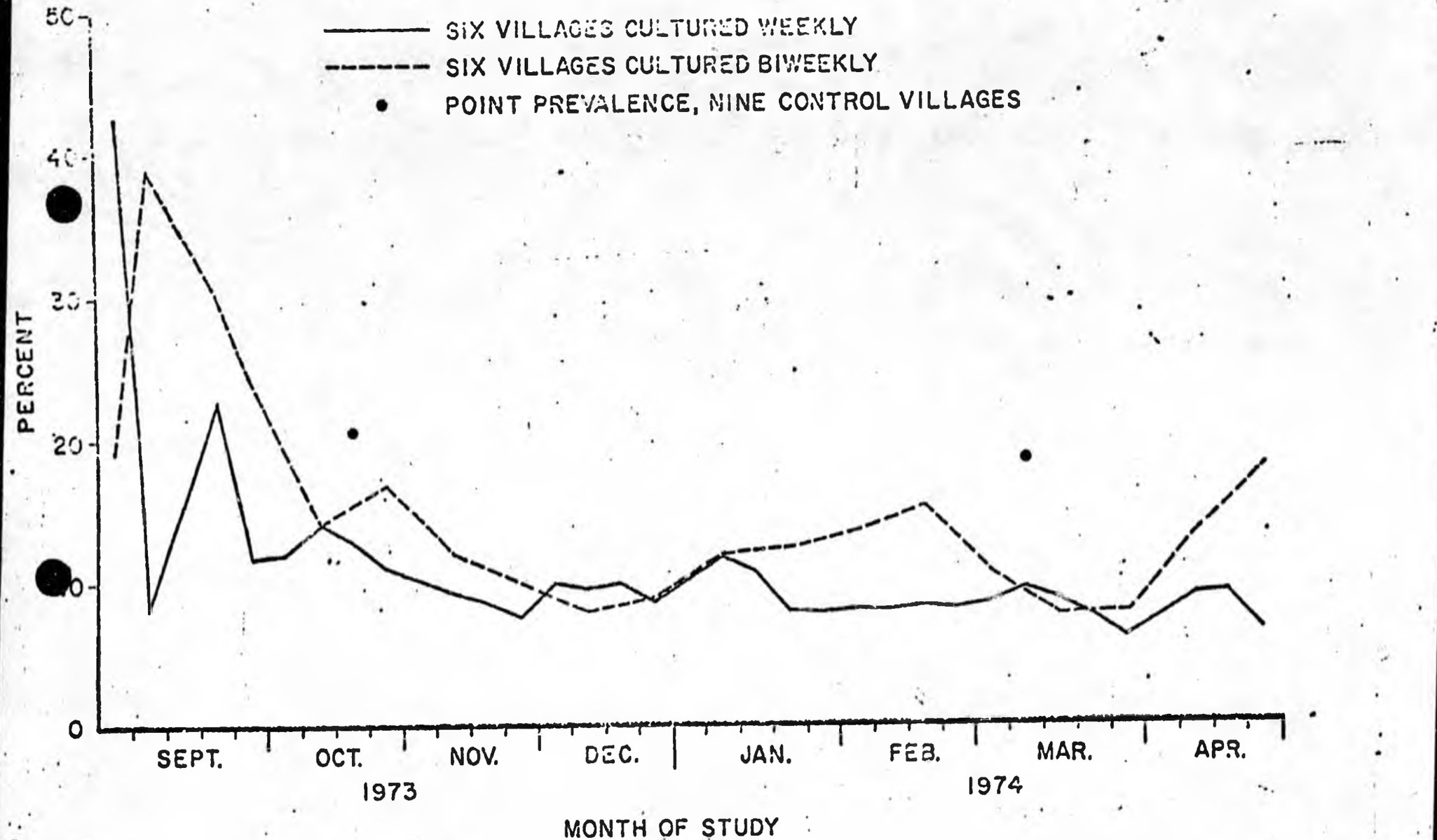


FIGURE 2

GROUP A STREPTOCOCCAL PREVALENCE AMONG ALASKA NATIVE SCHOOLCHILDREN, 1973 - 1974.



CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS IN SYMPTOMATIC PATIENTS

Adequate Antibiotic Therapy for Streptococcal Pharyngitis Compared to Throat Culture Results

Experience in Three Study Years

		TEST		
		+	-	Total
Therapy	+	204	418	622
	-	160	760	920
	Total	364	1,178	1,542

Patients with a positive culture 364/1,542 or 25.1%
Patients falsely treated 418/1,178 or 35.5%
Patients positive but not treated 160/364 or 44.0%
Ratio of false positives to false negatives 418/160 or 2.6

Correctly classified as positive 204/364 or 56.0%
Correctly classified as negative 760/1,178 or 64.5%
Agreement 964/1,542 or 62.5%

TABLE 4

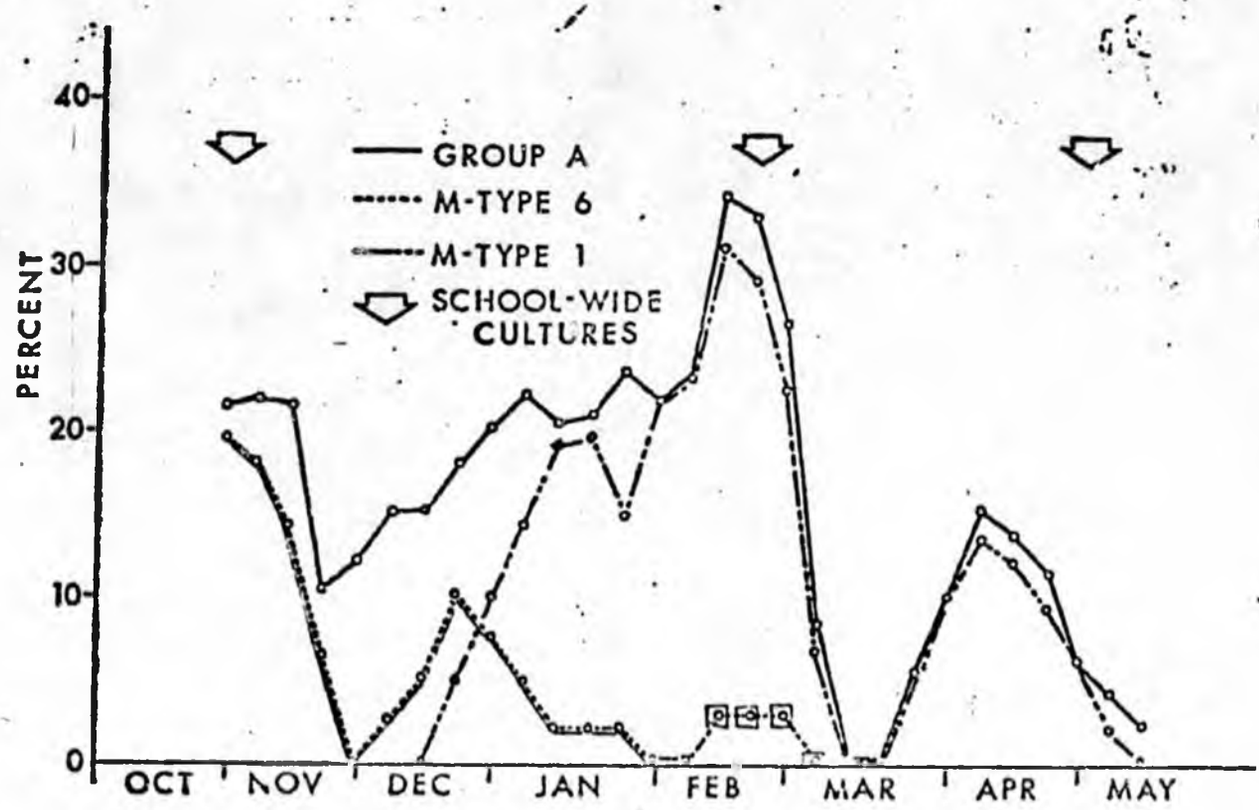
STREPTOCOCCAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

Mean Delay Between Throat Culture and Treatment

Service Unit And Village	School Year 1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Total	11.5	10.1	11.1
Bethel S.U.	13.2	12.4	15.5
Nunapitchuk	14.4	13.8	14.5
Kasigluk	11.6	12.6	17.3
Atmautluak	13.5	10.7	15.6
Napakiak	-	-	15.0
Kotzebue S.U.	11.1	9.7	10.2
Unalakleet	10.3	9.3	8.1
Stebbins	11.9	11.7	9.9
St. Michael	11.2	8.0	8.7
Koyuk	-	-	14.8
Kanakanak S.U.	10.2	8.3	7.6
Togiak	10.6	9.6	7.6
Twin Hills	9.5	7.7	6.2
Manokotak	10.6	7.7	7.9
New Stuyahok	-	-	9.2

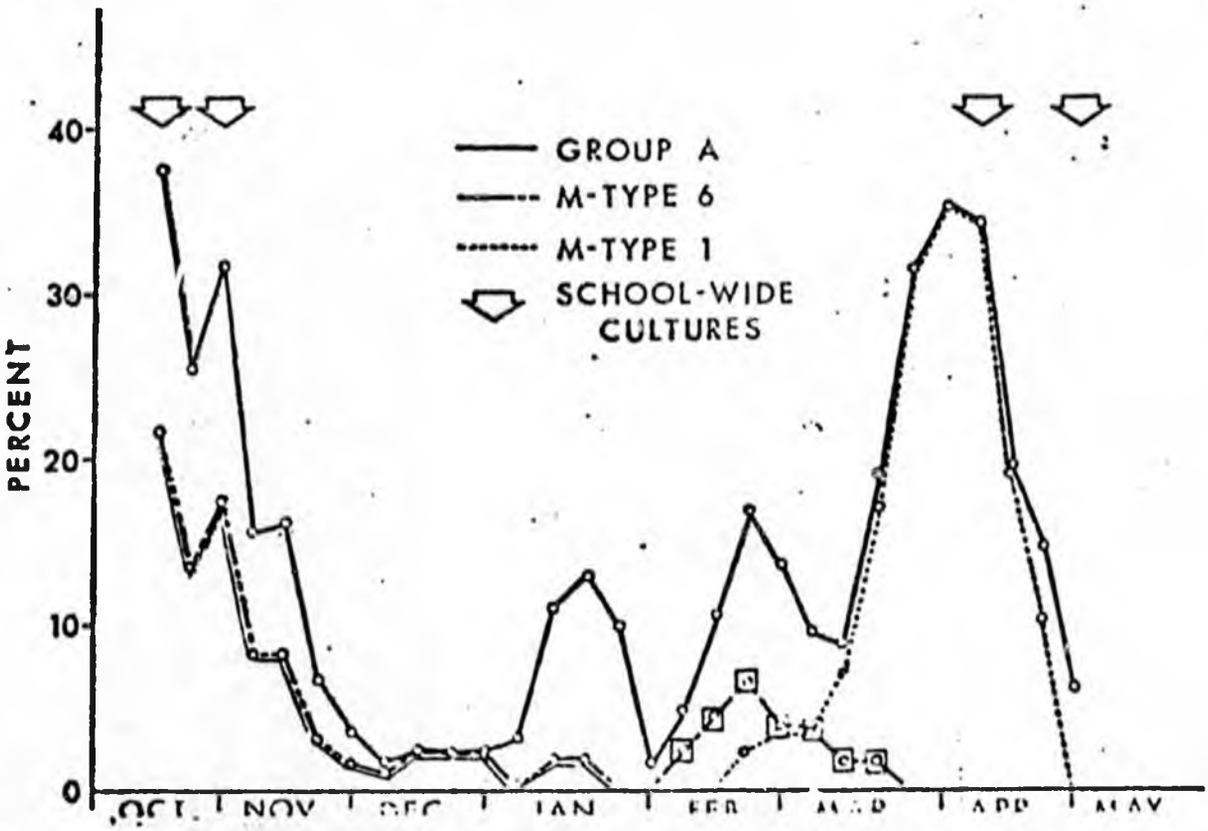
AVERAGE WEEKLY STREPTOCOCCAL PREVALENCE
ESKIMO SCHOOL CHILDREN
ST. MICHAEL, ALASKA
1971 - 1972

FIGURE 3



STEBBINS, ALASKA
1971 - 1972

FIGURE 4



APPENDIX I

1. Bender, T.R., Zimmerman, R.A., Knostman, J.D., Sherman, S.A., Price, A., Fleshman, J.K. Streptococcal Surveillance in Remote Arctic Populations. The Development of a System for Detection of Group A Pharyngitis and the Prevention of Nonsuppurative Sequelae. Presented at the Second International Symposium on Circumpolar Health, Oulu, Finland, June 21-24, 1971.

2. Edelen, J.S., Bender, T.R., Zimmerman, R.A. Streptococcal Surveillance in Western Alaska. Presented at the 23rd Alaska Science Conference, Fairbanks, Alaska, August 15-17, 1972.

3. Zimmerman, R.A., Bender, T.R., Edelen, J.S., et al. "Streptococcal Surveillance and Control in Alaska Natives" Amsterdam, August, 1972.

4. Edelen, J.S. Streptococcal Surveillance in Western Alaska. Presented at the EIS Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, April, 1973.

5. Bender, T.R., Zimmerman, R.A., Edelen, J.S., Burks, J.M. Streptococcal Surveillance in Remote Arctic Populations. Presented during the symposium, Epidemiological Studies in Northern Populations, The Society for Epidemiologic Research, Sixth Annual Meeting, Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 21, 1973.

6. Bender, T.R., Edelen, J.S., Burks, J.M. Streptococcal Surveillance and Control in Remote Arctic Populations. Presented at the Third International Symposium on Circumpolar Health, Yellowknife, N.W.T., July 8-11, 1974.

7. Edelen, J.S., Burks, J.M., Barrett, D.H., Steer, P. Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease Among Alaska Natives, 1968-72. Presented at the Third International Symposium on Circumpolar Health, Yellowknife, N.W.T., July 8-11, 1974.

VILLAGES PARTICIPATING IN RHEUMATIC FEVER PREVENTION PROGRAM

September, 1974

Surveillance Villages

Cultures taken routinely and from those with symptoms

01	Nunapitchuk	07	Twin Hills
02	Stebbins	08	Atmautluak
03	Unalakleet	09	Kasigluk
04	St. Michael	20	Napakiak
05	Manokotak	21	Koyuk
06	Togiak	22	New Stuyahok

Cultures taken only from those with symptoms

23	Tununak	27	Goodnews Bay
24	Kotlik	28	Nulato
25	Naknek	29	Emmonak
26	Chevak	30	Tooksook Bay

Comparison Villages

Cultures taken on occasion

10	Shaktoolik	15	Quinhagak
11	Kaltag	16	Kwigillingok
12	Akiak	17	Kongiganak
13	Akiachak	18	Hooper Bay
14	Kwethluk		