

HB

107

(FILE 1)

<TARGET><BILL>HB 107</BILL><SUBJECT>HB 107 (FILE
1)</SUBJECT><COMM>HEDC29</COMM></TARGET>



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Lynn Gattis

Rep.Lynn.Gattis@akleg.gov

House Finance Committee

Education Finance Subcommittee Chair
Administration Finance Subcommittee Chair

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS
House Bill 107
Board of Regents Composition
Work Draft Version P

***Changes highlighted in yellow.

Section 1:

AS 14.40.120. Amended to Read
Governance of the University of Alaska

The University of Alaska shall be governed by a Board of Regents consisting on nine regents.

Section 2:

AS 14.40.130(a). Repeals and Reenacts
Composition of the Board of Regents

Defines the Board of Regents by requiring:

1. One resident of Fairbanks North Star Borough
2. One resident of Municipality of Anchorage
3. One resident of Matanuska-Susitna Borough
4. One resident of Kenai Peninsula Borough
5. One resident of City and Borough of Juneau
6. One resident of a community that is not described in (1) through (5) of this subsection and is not connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks;
7. One student regent.
8. Two at large members that are Alaskan Residents.

Section 3:

AS 14.40.130. Adds new subsections
Regents Qualifications and Board Membership

Regents must be a resident of region for at least two years prior to appointment.

A regent will complete their term if they fail to maintain residency in a region.

HOUSE DISTRICT 7
GREATER WASILLA

Interim
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Wasilla, AK 99654
Phone: (907) 373-6285
Fax: (907) 373-6286

Session
Alaska State Capitol Rm 500
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
Phone: (907) 465-4833
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THE STATE
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STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Lynn Gattis

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House Finance Committee

Education Finance Subcommittee Chair
Administration Finance Subcommittee Chair

Section 4:

Uncodified law. TRANSITION

The terms of members currently serving on the Board of Regents shall expire on February 2, 2016.

At that time the Governor will appoint nine regents that meet the requirements of this act.

The regents will then be confirmed or rejected by the legislature in the Second Regular Session of the Twenty-Ninth Alaska State Legislature.

The terms of the appointed regents will be staggered.

Section 5:

Effective Date

Sections 1-3 of this Act take effect February 2, 2016.



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Administration Finance Subcommittee Chair

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES
House Bill 107
Board of Regents Composition
Version O

Section 1:

This is a new section that changes the Board of Regents from an eleven member board to a nine member board.

Section 2:

Section 1 from Version N became section 2 and changed from four at large members to two at large members.

Section 3:

Section 2 from Version N became section 3 and changed the length of time that a person must have lived within a region to be appointed from one year to two years. The section also changed to allow regents to finish their term if they do not maintain residency in the region.

Section 4:

Section 3 from Version N became section 4 and changed the transition procedures for the current Board to the amended board. All Regents' terms will expire on February 2, 2016 and then the governor will appoint nine regents under the requirements of this act. Terms will be staggered.

Section 5:

This is a new section that creates an effective date for sections 1-3 of this act as February 2, 2016.



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THE STATE
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STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Lynn Gattis

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SECTIONAL ANALYSIS
House Bill 107
Board of Regents Composition
Version N

Section 1:

AS 14.40.120. Amended to Read
Governance of the University of Alaska

The University of Alaska shall be governed by a Board of Regents consisting on nine regents.

Section 2:

AS 14.40.130(a). Repeals and Reenacts
Composition of the Board of Regents

Defines the Board of Regents by requiring:

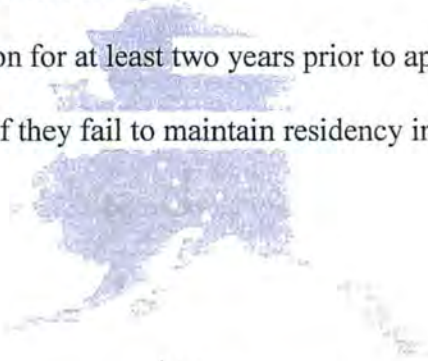
1. One resident of Fairbanks North Star Borough
2. One resident of Municipality of Anchorage
3. One resident of Matanuska-Susitna Borough
4. One resident of Kenai Peninsula Borough
5. One resident of City and Borough of Juneau
6. One resident of a community that is not described in (1) through (5) of this subsection and is not connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks;
7. One student regent.
8. Two at large members that are Alaskan Residents.

Section 3:

AS 14.40.130. Adds new subsections
Regents Qualifications and Board Membership

Regents must be a resident of region for at least two years prior to appointment.

A regent will complete their term if they fail to maintain residency in a region.



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Section 4:

Uncodified law. TRANSITION

The terms of members currently serving on the Board of Regents shall expire on February 2, 2016.

At that time the Governor will appoint nine regents that meet the requirements of this act.

The regents will then be confirmed or rejected by the legislature in the Second Regular Session of the Twenty-Ninth Alaska State Legislature.

The terms of the appointed regents will be staggered.

Section 5:

Effective Date

Sections 1-3 of this Act take effect February 2, 2016.



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29-LS0465P
Glover
3/21/15

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 107()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES GATTIS, Colver, Kito, Keller, Hughes, Muñoz

A BILL
FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to the composition of the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska;**
2 **and providing for an effective date."**

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

4 *** Section 1.** AS 14.40.120 is amended to read:

5 **Sec. 14.40.120. University governed by Board of Regents.** The University of
6 Alaska shall be governed by a Board of Regents consisting of nine [11] regents.

7 *** Sec. 2.** AS 14.40.130(a) is repealed and reenacted to read:

8 (a) The Board of Regents consists of the following members:

- 9 (1) one resident of the Fairbanks North Star Borough;
- 10 (2) one resident of the Municipality of Anchorage;
- 11 (3) one resident of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough;
- 12 (4) one resident of the Kenai Peninsula Borough;
- 13 (5) one resident of the City and Borough of Juneau;
- 14 (6) one resident of a community that is not described in (1) - (5) of this

1 subsection and is not connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks;

2 (7) one student who satisfies the requirements under (b) of this section;

3 and

4 (8) two members at large who are residents of the state.

5 * **Sec. 3.** AS 14.40.130 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

6 (f) Each member must be a citizen of the United States.

7 (g) The governor may not appoint a person to fill a position under (a)(1) - (6)
8 of this section unless the person meets the residency requirement for the position for at
9 least two years before the date of appointment. A regent appointed to fill a position
10 under (a)(1) - (6) of this section who ceases to meet the residency requirement for the
11 position may complete the regent's term of office.

12 * **Sec. 4.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
13 read:

14 TRANSITION. (a) Notwithstanding AS 14.40.140, the terms of office of the regents
15 serving on the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska on the effective date of this Act,
16 except for the student regent appointed under AS 14.40.150(b), shall expire on February 2,
17 2016. The governor shall appoint regents who meet the requirements of AS 14.40.130(a), as
18 repealed and reenacted by sec. 2 of this Act, to fill the vacancies and shall send the names of
19 the regents to the legislature for confirmation or rejection by the Second Regular Session of
20 the Twenty-Ninth Alaska State Legislature under AS 14.40.150. In appointing regents under
21 this section, the governor may give preference to regents who are serving on the effective date
22 of secs. 1 - 3 of this Act.

23 (b) The terms of office for the regents appointed under this section shall be staggered
24 under AS 39.05.055.

25 * **Sec. 5.** Sections 1 - 3 of this Act take effect February 2, 2016.

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 107(EDC)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES GATTIS, Colver, Kito, Keller, Hughes, Muñoz

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to the composition of the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska;**
2 **and providing for an effective date."**

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

4 *** Section 1.** AS 14.40.130(a) is repealed and reenacted to read:

5 (a) The Board of Regents consists of the following members:

6 (1) one resident of the Fairbanks North Star Borough;

7 (2) one resident of the Municipality of Anchorage;

8 (3) one resident of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough;

9 (4) one resident of the Kenai Peninsula Borough;

10 (5) one resident of the City and Borough of Juneau;

11 (6) one resident of a community that is not described in (1) - (5) of this
12 subsection and is not connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks;

13 (7) one student who satisfies the requirements under (b) of this section;

14 and

1 (8) four members at large who are residents of the state.

2 * **Sec. 2.** AS 14.40.130 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

3 (f) Each member must be a citizen of the United States.

4 (g) The governor may not appoint a person to fill a position under (a)(1) - (6)
5 of this section unless the person meets the residency requirement for the position for at
6 least two years before the date of appointment. A regent appointed to fill a position
7 under (a)(1) - (6) of this section who ceases to meet the residency requirement for the
8 position may complete the regent's term of office.

9 * **Sec. 3.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
10 read:

11 TRANSITION. (a) Notwithstanding AS 14.40.140, the terms of office of the regents
12 serving on the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska on the effective date of this Act,
13 except for the student regent appointed under AS 14.40.150(b), shall expire on February 2,
14 2016. The governor shall appoint regents who meet the requirements of AS 14.40.130(a), as
15 repealed and reenacted by sec. 1 of this Act, to fill the vacancies and shall send the names of
16 the regents to the legislature for confirmation or rejection by the Second Regular Session of
17 the Twenty-Ninth Alaska State Legislature under AS 14.40.150. In appointing regents under
18 this section, the governor may give preference to regents who are serving on the effective date
19 of secs. 1 and 2 of this Act.

20 (b) The terms of office for the regents appointed under this section shall be staggered
21 under AS 39.05.055.

22 * **Sec. 4.** Sections 1 and 2 of this Act take effect February 2, 2016.



Reasoning Behind Lines 11-12

It all comes down to connectivity. There is a lifestyle that comes with living in an urban area or large city; which is different from the lifestyle of the suburbs or small town America. Both of these are different from rural communities, or as we say here in Alaska, "the Bush." Section 1 of this bill attempts to define regions based on Alaska's geo-politics, geo-economics as well as population geography.

What ultimately sets the Bush apart from Alaska's urban and suburban areas is the road system. Someone from a community that is connected to Alaska's major economic and population hubs, those being Anchorage, Fairbanks and the Mat-Su, cannot understand the thought process of someone who is making decisions based on their community having limited to no outside access. So, when our office worked on these two lines of the bill, the major concern was with the voice of Alaskan's living off the road system. However, when we talk in regards to statute and/or legal terms,

"Off the Road System" is hard to define in a way that is protected from abuse of interpretation. The line you see before you reads:

(6) one resident of a community that is not described in (1) – (5) of this subsection and is not connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks;

The designation of Anchorage and Fairbanks is used simply because these two cities provide accurate geographical references for Alaska's economic and population hubs. Communities that are not connected to these two cities qualify as off the road system because of their limited access to Alaska's epicenters of economics, population and government.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2015 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 107
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HB107-UA-SYSBRA-3-12-15
Title: BD OF REGENTS REGIONAL RESIDENCY
QUALIF.
Sponsor: GATTIS
Requester: House Education

Department: University of Alaska
Appropriation: University of Alaska
Allocation: Budget Reductions/Additions - Systemwide
OMB Component Number: 1296

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2016	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2016 Request	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2016	FY 2016					
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues							
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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2015) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2016) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency?
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Initial version.

Prepared By: <u>Michelle Rizk</u>	Phone: <u>(907)450-8187</u>
Division: <u>University of Alaska</u>	Date: <u>03/12/2015 07:45 PM</u>
Approved By: <u>Michelle Rizk</u>	Date: <u>03/12/15</u>
Agency: <u>University of Alaska</u>	

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB107

Analysis

Passage of this bill in itself would not have a fiscal impact on the University of Alaska.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version CSHB107 (EDC)
Fiscal Note Number _____
() Publish Date _____

Identifier (file name) CSHB107-UA-Statewide Services-3-27-15 Dept. Affected University of Alaska
Title Board of Regents Regional Residency Qualification Appropriation University of Alaska
Allocation Statewide Services
Sponsor Representatives Gattis, Colver, Kito, Keller, Hughes, Munoz
Requester House Education OMB Component Number 730

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

	FY16 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY16 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel	(9,600.0)		(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants, Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	(9,600.0)	0.0	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)

FUND SOURCE		(Thousands of Dollars)						
1002	Federal Receipts							
1003	GF Match							
1004	GF	(3,800.0)		(3,800.0)	(3,800.0)	(3,800.0)	(3,800.0)	(3,800.0)
1005	GF/Prgm (DGF)							
1007	I/A Rcpts (Other)							
1048	Univ Rcpt (DGF)	(5,800.0)		(5,800.0)	(5,800.0)	(5,800.0)	(5,800.0)	(5,800.0)
		(9,600.0)	0.0	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)

POSITIONS								
Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

CHANGE IN REVENUES								

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY15) operating costs _____ (separate supplemental appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY16) costs _____ (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? _____
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended, or repealed? _____ Discuss details in analysis section.

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

Updated version to reduce the number of Regents from 11 to 9.

Prepared by Michelle Rizk
Division University of Alaska
Approved by Michelle Rizk
Agency University of Alaska

Phone 907-450-8187
Date/Time 3/26/15 4:00 PM
Date 3/26/2015

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB107 (EDC)

Analysis

HB107 reduces the number of Regents from 11 to 9.

In FY14, the Board of Regents held seven regular in-person meetings. The travel costs for the 11 Regents was approximately \$53,000. Therefore, in reducing the number of Regents from 11 to 9, the approximate savings in travel costs would be \$9,600.

LEGAL SERVICES

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MEMORANDUM

March 21, 2015

SUBJECT: Transition to nine-member Board of Regents
(CSHB 107(); Work Order No. 29-LS0465\P)

TO: Representative Lynn Gattis
Attn: Andrew Ford

FROM: Kate S. Glover *KSG*
Legislative Counsel

Enclosed is the draft committee substitute you requested reducing the number of regents on the Board of Regents for the University of Alaska to nine members. The "Transition" section of the draft takes a different approach than Mr. Ford and I discussed on the phone. Instead of allowing the governor to determine which regents to remove without cause under AS 14.40.155, the draft provides that the terms of office of all of the regents will expire in February 2016, and the governor must appoint replacements who will serve staggered terms. The draft uses this approach to provide an enforceable process for reducing the size of the board, and to minimize the extent to which the draft would encroach on the governor's, or the Board of Regents' authority.

As this office has explained in previous memos to your office, the legislature has a limited role in the appointment of members to the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska under the Constitution of the State of Alaska. Because all of the regents' terms would expire, the draft does avoid potential problems with the legislature selecting individual regents to remove from the board. It may nonetheless exceed the legislature's authority.

The extent of the governor's authority is also uncertain, however, and is a matter of some debate. An opinion from the state attorney general concludes that the governor does not have the power to remove a regent without cause.¹ In addition, AS 14.40.155 purports to limit the grounds on which the governor may suspend or remove a regent, and requires hearings prior to suspension or dismissal. The approach you requested, which would require the governor to select regents and provide for the immediate expiration of their terms, may require the governor to exceed his authority.

¹ Alaska Op. Atty Gen., File No. 663-06-0103 (Feb. 2, 2007). The attorney general's opinion cites to conflicting opinions that have been issued by this office and by the general counsel for the University.

Representative Lynn Gattis

March 21, 2015

Page 2

A third approach might be to allow the Board of Regents to select the regents whose terms will expire early. This would give the board, instead of the governor or the legislature, the discretion to choose members, and thereby avoid some of the separation of powers problem with removing regents from the board, but it would be unenforceable. If no board members volunteered to give up their terms, it would be difficult to obtain a court order requiring the board to eliminate two regents.

The approach least likely to violate separation of powers principles would be an approach similar to that reflected in the previous version of the bill (29-LS0465\N). The next two regents whose terms expire would simply not be replaced, and the governor would appoint regents who meet the residency requirements of the bill as vacancies arise. According to the website for the Board of Regents, two regents' terms will expire in 2017, and two more in 2019.

Please review the draft carefully and let me know if I can be of further assistance.

KSG:lnd

15-250.lnd

Enclosure

LEGAL SERVICES

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MEMORANDUM

February 13, 2015

SUBJECT: Qualifications for members of the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska (Work Order No. 29-LS0465\N)

TO: Representative Lynn Gattis
Attn: Andrew Ford

FROM: Kate S. Glover *KSG*
Legislative Counsel

You have requested an opinion related to the above described bill. Specifically, you would like to remove the phrase "to Anchorage or Fairbanks" from the following paragraph:

(6) one resident of a community that is not described in (1) - (5) of this subsection and is not connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks;

In my opinion, removing the phrase "to Anchorage or Fairbanks" would make this paragraph confusing.

From a grammatical perspective, "Anchorage or Fairbanks" is the direct object of the clause. If the phrase is intended to exclude communities that are *connected* by road or rail, those communities must be connected to a particular location. If the bill does not specify a location for this connection, readers of the statute may provide their own answers. For example, Hollis, on Prince of Wales Island, is connected by road to Klawock. Arguably, a regent from Hollis would not meet the requirements of paragraph (6) because that regent would be from a community that is "connected by road or rail to Klawock." To make the intent of the paragraph clear, I recommend leaving the phrase "to Anchorage or Fairbanks" intact.

You may wish to review similar descriptions in the state statutes. There are many statutes that define "rural areas," or describe areas as "not connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks." You can find a few examples in these statutes: AS 04.06.020; AS 08.18.125; AS 11.61.210; AS 14.43.700; AS 18.56.300; AS 18.56.400; AS 44.25.190; AS 44.29.300; AS 44.88.610.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

KSG:lem
15-077.lem

Enclosure

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MEMORANDUM

September 10, 2014

SUBJECT: Legislative authority to limit appointment to the University Board of Regents (Work Order No. 28-LS1798)

TO: Representative Lynn Gattis
Attn: Drew Ford

FROM: Jean M. Mischel
Legislative Counsel 

You have asked whether the legislature may limit the governor's appointment of members to the University Board of Regents by requiring statewide representation on the Board of Regents.

The constitutional authority of the legislature to restrict or otherwise control the qualifications of a regent is the subject of considerable debate and raises a possibility of a separation of powers challenge. The legislature has, however, established some qualifications in the past for the student regent and the citizenship requirements contained in AS 14.40.130 and 14.40.150.

Unlike boards and commissions controlled by art. III, sec. 26 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska, nothing in art. VII, sec. 3, which establishes the Board of Regents, provides for legislative control over the qualifications of a regent outside of the confirmation process.

Article VII, sec. 3 provides:

The University of Alaska shall be governed by a board of regents. The regents shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. . . .

The Alaska Supreme Court has in the past interpreted the legislature's confirmation authority very narrowly. When the Supreme Court was faced with the question of the extent of legislative authority over boards and commissions appointed under art. III, sec. 26 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska, the Court found that the confirmation power of the legislature provided in art. III, secs. 25 (principal department heads) and 26,

Representative Lynn Gattis
September 10, 2014
Page 2

is merely a limited delegation of the executive appointment power to the legislature and stated:

As to this issue, we think the provisions of Sections 25 and 26 of Article III are clear and unambiguous. Thus, we conclude that Sections 25 and 26 mark the full reach of the delegated, or shared, appointive function to Alaska's legislative branch of government.

Bradner v. Hammond, 553 P.2d 1, 7 (Alaska 1976).

The University's status as a "body corporate" does not imply additional legislative powers over the qualifications of University Regents apart from the role of the legislature with respect to all civil officers. Though the University, alone in the constitution, expressly holds corporate status, the Alaska Supreme Court has said that members of other public corporations established by law serve at the pleasure of the governor. *Walker v. Alaska State Mortgage Association*, 416 P.2d 245 (Alaska 1966). The Court stated:

The Association's three board members from the Board of Commissioners of the Alaska Housing Authority are appointed by the governor and serve at his pleasure. Therefore, the governor is empowered to remove any member of the governing board of the Association at his pleasure.

Id. at 250 (citations omitted).

I am aware of an informal attorney general opinion issued in 2007 that suggests in a footnote that the legislature has some authority over removal of a regent, without any judicial support for that position.¹ I do not know how a court would view the kind of intrusion into the governor's appointment powers that you propose, but the court may be persuaded by the governor's past support of legislative control over removal of a regent and the previously unchallenged legislative actions governing the appointment process in AS 14.40.150, the citizenship and residency requirements of regents and student regents in AS 14.40.140, and the passage in 2012 of a suspension and removal procedure of regents in AS 14.40.155.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

JMM:lem
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¹ 2007 Inf. Op. Att'y. Gen (Feb. 2; 663-06-0103) n. 7.



Break Down of the University's Board of Regents 1917-2015

State Location	Total Appointments	Student Regent Appointments*	Regents Not Confirmed	Non-Student Regents
Juneau	22	6	1	15
Anchorage	37	5	1	31
Fairbanks	56	11	1	44
"Off the Road System"	28	0	0	28
Kenai Peninsula**	2	0	0	2
Mat Su***	4	3	1	0
Valdez	2	0	0	2
Healy	1	0	0	1
Mckinley Park	1	0	0	1
Frank Heintzleman****	1	0	0	1
Totals	154	25	4	125

Five Regents maintained dual residency at some point while serving:

George A. Lingo	Fairbanks	McKinley Park	This accounts for the discrepancy with the total number of appointments on the Master List and the "Total Appointments" column in this table.
Austin E. Lathrop	Fairbanks	Cordova	
Thomas M. Donahoe*****	Cordova	Anchorage	
Edith Bullock	Kotzebue	Anchorage	
Virginia W. Breeze	Anchorage	Juneau	

*Two were not confirmed by the legislature.

**One Regent was from Kenai the other from Homer.

***Milton D. Snodgrass did reside in the Mat Su Valley for some of his term on the Board of Trustees between 1921-1929 even though he is considered to be from Fairbanks.

****Frank Heintzleman has no listed residency according to the Board of Regents Master List.

*****Died In Office. A total of 10 Regents died while in service. 4 were from Fairbanks, 1 from Anchorage, 2 from Nome, 1 from Juneau, 1 from Ketchikan and T. Donahoe who had residency in both Anchorage and Cordova.

Info is based on the Board of Regents Master List

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
Board of Trustees (1917 - 1935)
Board of Regents (1935 to present)
MASTER LIST

	NAME	TERM(S)	GOVERNOR APPOINTED BY	SUCCEDED	RESIDENCE	BIOGRAPHICAL INFO
1.	Ernst, Philip	1917-1918	John F. Strong	Founding member	Nome	Owner of Alaska Printing Co. and a gold dredging company. Grand President of Alaska Pioneers in 1911.
2.	Heilig, Albert R.	1917-1921	John F. Strong	Founding member	Fairbanks	1st Chair of the Board, 1917-21. Judge Wickersham's clerk of the court, 1900-05; attorney.
3.	Wood, Richard C.	1917-1918	John F. Strong	Founding member	Fairbanks	President of 1 st Nat'l Bank of Fairbanks; former partner of E.T. Barnette.
4.	Shaw, L. Frank	1917-1921	John F. Strong	Founding member	Fairbanks	Editor of Anchorage Daily Times. Didn't attend a meeting until August 1921.
5.	Keller, Dr. Louis S.	1917-1921	John F. Strong	Founding member	Skagway	Dentist; editor of Haines Pioneer Press. Mayor of Skagway. Didn't attend any meetings.
6.	Parkin, Henry B.	1917-1918	John F. Strong	Founding member	Fairbanks	Died in office when Princess Sophia sank on Vanderbilt Reef. Manager of Waechter Bros. Cold Storage in Fairbanks.
7.	Hess, Harriet Belle (Mrs. Luther)	1917-1923 1923-1931 1931-1939 1939-1947 1947-1951	John F. Strong Scott C. Bone George A. Parks John W. Troy Ernest Gruening	Founding member	Fairbanks	Served for 34 years; Secretary of the Board for nearly her entire tenure; died in office. Hess Commons at UAF named after her and her husband Luther Hess. Democratic national committeewoman, 1944-48.
8.	Nordale, Anton J.	1917-1919 1919-1927	John F. Strong Thomas Riggs, Jr.	Founding member	Fairbanks	Mayor of Fairbanks, 1918-20; member of Territorial Legislature, 1918-20. Hotelier.
9.	McIntosh, John A.	1918-1921 1921-1927 1927-1934	Thomas Riggs, Jr. Scott C. Bone George A. Parks	Parkin	Fairbanks	BoR President 1932-34. Died in office. McIntosh Hall at UAF named for him. Owned McIntosh & Kubon Drug Store.
10.	Kelly, H. Claude	1918-1921	Thomas Riggs, Jr.	Wood	Fairbanks	Clerk of the District Court for the 4 th Division.
11.	Rickert, Paul J.	1918-1923	Thomas Riggs, Jr.	Ernst	Fairbanks	Member of Territorial Legislature, 1920. Farmer.
12.	Bloom, Robert	1921-1925	Scott C. Bone	Shaw	Fairbanks	Owned clothing store.
13.	Lavery, Robert	1921-1925	Scott C. Bone	Keller	Fairbanks	Owned grocery and general merchandise store.
14.	Snodgrass, Milton D.	1921-1929	Scott C. Bone	Kelly, H.C.	Fairbanks	Member of Territorial Legislature, 1923-25, 1953-55. Received UA Honorary Degree in 1961. Established Matanuska Valley Experiment Station.
15.	Stevens, Morton E.	1921-1929 1929-1932	Scott C. Bone George A. Parks	Heilig	Fairbanks	BoR President, 1921-32. Died in office. Stevens Hall at UAF named for him. Attorney.
16.	David, Leopold	1923-1925	Scott C. Bone	Rickert	Anchorage	Died in office. U.S. Commissioner 1910-21; First elected Mayor of Anchorage, 1920-22.
17.	Keys, Edward M.	1923-1928	Scott C. Bone		Fairbanks	Miner. Member of Territorial House of Representatives, 1923-25.
18.	Medley, Edward F.	1925-1927	Scott C. Bone	David	Cordova	Attorney; U.S. Commissioner; partner of Austin Lathrop.
19.	Marquam, Thomas A.	1925-1929	Scott C. Bone		Fairbanks	Mayor of Fairbanks, 1920-25. Attorney.
20.	Robertson, Ralph E.	1925-1933	Scott C. Bone	Lavery	Juneau	Signer of Alaska Constitution. Attorney, original partner of Robertson, Monagle, Eastaugh & Annis. City councilman and mayor of Juneau, 1920-23.
21.	Shonbeck, Arthur A.	1925-1933 1933-1936	George A. Parks John W. Troy	Bloom	Anchorage	Businessman (auto/airlines). Resigned from board due to business interests.

University of Alaska Board of Regents
Master List of Members

	NAME	TERM(S)	GOVERNOR APPOINTED BY	SUCCEDED	RESIDENCE	BIOGRAPHICAL INFO
22.	Kelly, John H.	1928-1931 1931-1939	George A. Parks George A. Parks	Keys	Fairbanks	Owned accounting firm.
23.	Love, George J.	1928-1935	George A. Parks	Medley	Fairbanks	US Commissioner for Valdez; Attorney.
24.	Gilson, John W.	1929-1935 1935-1943 1943-1949	George A. Parks John W. Troy Ernest Gruening	Marquam	Valdez	President of First National Bank of Valdez.
25.	Nerland, Andrew	1929-1937 1937-1945 1945-1953 1953-1956	George A. Parks John W. Troy Ernest Gruening Ernest Gruening	Snodgrass	Fairbanks	BoR President, 1934-56. Received UA Honorary Degree in 1952. Nerland Hall at UAF named for him. Mayor of Fairbanks, 1915. Member of Territorial Legislature, 1917-1937 and 1945-49. Businessman (furniture).
26.	Lathrop, Austin E. (Cap)	1932-1937 1937-1945 1945-1950	George A. Parks John W. Troy Ernest Gruening	Stevens	Fairbanks & Cordova	Lathrop Hall at UAF named for him. Businessman (theaters); Mayor of Cordova; Territorial House of Representatives, 1920-22.
27.	Wickersham, Grace	1933-1941	John W. Troy	Robertson	Juneau	Wife of Judge James Wickersham. School teacher.
28.	Lingo, George A.	1934-1935 1935-1943	John W. Troy John W. Troy	McIntosh	Fairbanks & McKinley Park	UA Class of '27 with BS in Mining Engineering. Member of Territorial Legislature, 1933-35. Registrar of US Land Office for Alaska.
29.	Harris, Martin L.	1936-1937	John W. Troy	Shonbeck	Valdez	Attended only 1 meeting before his death; at that meeting, introduced the "Harris Resolution" calling for formation of Geophysical Institute. Mayor of Chena; U.S. Commissioner at Valdez.
30.	Donahoe, Thomas M.	1937-1941 1941-1947	John W. Troy Ernest Gruening	Harris	Cordova / Anchorage	Attorney. Died in office.
31.	Cochran, Orville D.	1939-1947 1947-1948	John W. Troy Ernest Gruening	Kelly, J.	Nome	Died in office. Mayor of Nome 1910-14; Territorial Rep 1921-23, Terr Senate 1937-47.
32.	Stuart, Walter T.	1941-1949 1949-1955	Ernest Gruening Ernest Gruening	Wickersham	Ketchikan	Stuart Hall at UAF named for him. Mayor of Valdez. Electrician.
33.	Walsh, Michael J.	1943-1951 1951-1959	Ernest Gruening Ernest Gruening	Lingo	Nome	Territorial Representative, 1945-47. Received UA Honorary Degree in 1958. Walsh Hall at UAF named for him. City Clerk of Nome. Signer of Alaska Constitution.
34.	Rhode, Leo F.	1948-1955	Ernest Gruening	Donahoe	Homer	UA Class of '40; member of Alaska Legislature, 1961-62, 1975-78. Mayor of Homer.
35.	O'Neill, William A.	1948-1957 1957-1965 1965-1973	Ernest Gruening Mike Stepovich William A. Egan	Cochran	Anchorage	BoR President, 1968-72. UA Class of '34 with BS in Mining & Geology. O'Neill Building at UAF named for his brother. Mining Engineer.
36.	Albrecht, C. Earl	1949-1951 1951-1958	Ernest Gruening Ernest Gruening	Gilson	Juneau	Doctor; first Alaska Commissioner of Health. Received UA Honorary Degree in 1964.
37.	Rasmuson, Elmer E.	1950-1953 1953-1961 1961-1969	Ernest Gruening Ernest Gruening William A. Egan	Lathrop	Anchorage	BoR President, 1956-68. Received UA Honorary Degree in 1970. Father of Regent Edward Rasmuson. Rasmuson Library at UAF named for him. Mayor of Anchorage 1964-67. Banker-National Bank of Alaska.

University of Alaska Board of Regents
Master List of Members

	NAME	TERM(S)	GOVERNOR APPOINTED BY	SUCCEEDED	RESIDENCE	BIOGRAPHICAL INFO
38.	Dale, Essie R.	1951-1953	Ernest Gruening	Hess	Fairbanks	State Representative 1949. Store Owner. Legislature did not confirm appointment.
39.	Loftus, Audrey	1953-1954	Frank Heintzleman	Dale	Fairbanks	UA Class of '49 with Bach in Business Administration. U.S. Commissioner, coroner, justice of the peace, & notary public at Chatanika.
40.	Moore, Dr. Philip	1954-1957 1957-1965	Frank Heintzleman Mike Stepovich		Sitka	Orthopedic surgeon. Received UA Honorary Degree in 1967.
41.	Kellogg, V. Louise	1955	Frank Heintzleman	Loftus	Palmer	Not confirmed by Legislature. Owner of Spring Creek Farm. Member of Board of Trustees of Alaska Pacific University for 20 years. Honored on Memorial Day 2001 as Alaska's oldest surviving veteran of World War II.
42.	Stock, Roland H.	1955-1956	Frank Heintzleman	Rhode	Anchorage	Owner of R.H. Stock, builder of many of the highways in the territory.
43.	Atkinson, Helen (Eynck)	1954-1963	Frank Heintzleman	Loftus	Fairbanks	UA Class of '36 – first female civil engineering graduate. Wife of Regent Conrad Frank.
44.	Nerland, Arthur Leslie	1956-1961	Frank Heintzleman	Nerland, A.	Fairbanks	Son of Andrew Nerland; upon the death of his father, was appointed for the remainder of his father's term. Received UAF Honorary Degree in 1981. Businessman (furniture). Fairbanks Mayor 1938-40; delegate to Alaska Constitutional Convention.
45.	Cuddy, Lucy H.	1957-1963	Mike Stepovich	Stock	Anchorage	Banker. Cuddy Center at UAA named for her.
46.	Heintzleman, B. Frank	1957-1959	Mike Stepovich	Stuart		Territorial Governor of Alaska from 1953-57.
47.	Conway, John J. (Jack)	1959-1967	William A. Egan	Heintzleman	Sitka	Born in Skagway. Banker, 1 st National Bank of Sitka, Nat'l Bank of Alaska. Mayor of Sitka 1940-42
48.	Harwood, Boyd C.	1959-1964	William A. Egan	Walsh	Nome	Harwood Hall at UAF named for him. Died in office. Owned Nome Drug Store.
49.	Schaible, Dr. Arthur J.	1961-1969	William A. Egan	Nerland, L.	Fairbanks	Physician. Received UA Honorary Degree in 1972. Husband of Regent Grace Berg Schaible.
50.	McFarland, Robert E.	1963-1971 1971-1975	William A. Egan William A. Egan	Cuddy	Anchorage	BoR President, 1972-75. Received UAF Honorary Degree in 1977. Resigned during 2nd term. President of Alaska State Federation of Labor.
51.	Wrede (Wilbur), Dorothy A.	1963-1971	William A. Egan	Atkinson, H.	Fairbanks	Miner, business owner.
52.	McLean, Ruth S.	1964-1967	William A. Egan	Harwood	Nome	Deputy US Marshal, owner of Modern Dry Cleaners & Laundry; member of state Board of Education.
53.	Whitehead, William M.	1965-1966	William A. Egan	Moore	Juneau	Died in office; father of Regent Virginia Whitehead Breeze. Whitehead Building at UAS named for him. Member of House of Representatives, 1963-64. Established Juneau Medical & Surgical Clinic.
54.	Nolan, James	1967-1973	Walter J. Hickel	Conway	Wrangell	Territorial Representative 1947-51 and 1955-59. Delegate to Constitutional Convention. Received UAS Honorary Degree in 1983. Owner of Wrangell Drug Store.
55.	Boulden, Everett	1967-1968	Walter J. Hickel	Whitehead	Ketchikan	Executive with Ketchikan Pulp. Resigned and moved out of state.

University of Alaska Board of Regents
Master List of Members

	NAME	TERM(S)	GOVERNOR APPOINTED BY	SUCCEEDED	RESIDENCE	BIOGRAPHICAL INFO
56.	Bullock, Edith	1967-1975	Walter J. Hickel	MacLean	Kotzebue/ Anchorage	Territorial Legislator. Founder of Bullock Award through UA Foundation. Called "Tugboat Queen of the Arctic". Named "Outstanding Alaskan" in 1967. Received UAA Honorary Degree in 1976.
57.	Robertson, Alan D. "Robbie"	1968-1975 1975	Walter J. Hickel Jay S. Hammond	Boulden	Ketchikan	Died in office; Robertson Building in Ketchikan named for him. Employee of First National Bank of Ketchikan.
58.	Fate, Dr. Hugh B., Jr.	1969-1977 1977-1985	Keith Miller Jay S. Hammond	Schaible, A.	Fairbanks	BoR President, 1977-79. Received UAF Honorary Degree in 1988. Dentist. Husband of Regent Mary Jane Fate.
59.	Brundin, Brian J.	1969-1977	Keith Miller	Rasmuson, EE	Anchorage	BoR President, 1975-77. UA Class of '61 <i>magna cum laude</i> with a BBA in Accounting. Attorney.
60.	Bartlett, Vide	1971-1976	William A. Egan	Wrede	Fairbanks	Wife of U.S. Senator Bob Bartlett.
61.	Doogan, Frank M.	1973-1974	William A. Egan	Nolan	Juneau	Attorney. Resigned from board.
62.	Madsen, Roy H.	1973-1974	William A. Egan	O'Neill	Kodiak	Attorney. Resigned to take judgeship.
63.	Wendte, Ronald W.	1974-1976	William A. Egan	NEW SEAT	Juneau	First student regent.
64.	Rasmuson, Edward B.	1975-1981 1981-1989	Jay S. Hammond Jay S. Hammond	Madsen	Anchorage	BoR President, 1979-82. Received UAF Honorary Degree in 2000. Son of Regent Elmer Rasmuson. Banker-Nat'l Bank of Alaska.
65.	Abel, Donald B. Jr.	1975-1981 1981-1989	Jay S. Hammond Jay S. Hammond	Doogan	Juneau	BoR President, 1983-84.
66.	Kito, Sam Jr.	1975-1983	Jay S. Hammond	Bullock	Anchorage	
67.	Hall, Margaret J.	1975-1983	Jay S. Hammond	NEW SEAT	Kodiak	Schoolteacher.
68.	Cooke, Christopher R.	1975-1977	Jay S. Hammond	NEW SEAT	Bethel	Attorney. Resigned to take judgeship.
69.	Banfield, Mildred	1976-1983	Jay S. Hammond	Robertson	Juneau	Member of Alaska Legislature. Received UAS Honorary Degree in 1986. Banfield Hall at UAS named for her.
70.	Lemke, Bruce	1976	Jay S. Hammond	Wendte	Fairbanks-UAJ	Student regent - was not confirmed by legislature.
71.	LaParle, Gerard R.	1976-1977	Jay S. Hammond	Lemke	Fairbanks-UAF	Student regent. Attorney.
72.	Frank, Conrad G. B.	1976-1979	Jay S. Hammond	McFarland	Fairbanks	UA Class of '49. Husband of Regent Helen Atkinson.
73.	Schaeffer, John W.	1977-1979	Jay S. Hammond	Bartlett	Kotzebue	Chair of NANA.
74.	Cook, Jeffrey J.	1977-1983	Jay S. Hammond	Cooke	Fairbanks	BoR President 1982-83.
75.	Webber, Charles R.	1977-1979	Jay S. Hammond	Brundin	Anchorage	Resigned to take position of State Commissioner of Commerce & Economic Development.
76.	Davidge, Ric	1977-1978	Jay S. Hammond	LaParle	Juneau	Student regent
77.	Mumaw, Sharilyn	1978-1980	Jay S. Hammond	Davidge	Anchorage	Student regent.
78.	Lang, Herbert C.	1979-1985	Jay S. Hammond	Webber	Anchorage	BoR President, 1984-85.
79.	Miklautsch, Thomas J.	1979-1987	Jay S. Hammond	Frank	Fairbanks	
80.	Shively, John T.	1979-1984	Jay S. Hammond	Shaeffer	Kotzebue	Resigned to become Chief of Staff to Governor Sheffield.
81.	Burgess, Timothy	1980-1982	Jay S. Hammond	Mumaw	Fairbanks-UAF	Student regent. Served as US Attorney; federal judge

University of Alaska Board of Regents
Master List of Members

	NAME	TERM(S)	GOVERNOR APPOINTED BY	SUCCEDED	RESIDENCE	BIOGRAPHICAL INFO
82.	Hannan, Sara T.	1982-1984	Jay S. Hammond	Burgess	Fairbanks-UAF	Student regent.
83.	Parrish, Ann T.	1983-1991	Bill Sheffield	Hall	Anchorage	BoR President, 1987-89.
84.	Burnett, Ruth E.	1983-1991	Bill Sheffield	Cook	Fairbanks	Former Mayor of Fairbanks. Businesswoman.
85.	Huhndorf, Roy M.	1983-1991	Bill Sheffield	Kito	Anchorage	BoR President, 1985-87. Received UAA Honorary Degree in 1991. Chair of CJRI.
86.	Evans, Gordon E.	1983-1991	Bill Sheffield	Banfield	Juneau	BoR President, 1989-90. Attorney.
87.	Hensley, Willie L.	1984-1987	Bill Sheffield	Shively	Anchorage	Member of Alaska Legislature. Received UAA Honorary Degree in 1980.
88.	Shaver, Lynn B.	1984-1986	Bill Sheffield	Hannan	Anchorage - UAA	Student regent.
89.	Schaible, Grace Berg	1985-1987	Bill Sheffield	Fate, H.	Fairbanks	Class of '49; former secretary to President Charles Bunnell. Received UAF Honorary Degree in 1991. Attorney. Resigned to become Attorney General of Alaska.
90.	Williams, Robert F.	1985-1993	Bill Sheffield	Lang	Kenai	BoR President, 1990-93.
91.	Bousley, Lance P.	1986-1987	Bill Sheffield	Shaver	Juneau - UAS	Student regent; resigned after graduating Spring 1987.
92.	Sackett, John C.	1987-1988	Steve Cowper	Schaible, G.	Ruby	Resigned. Sackett Hall at Kuskowwim Campus named for him; member of Alaska Legislature; chair of Doyon.
93.	Helmericks, Mark H.	1987-1995	Steve Cowper	Hensley	Prudhoe Bay	1984 Rhodes Scholar; youngest full-term regent ever appointed (28 years old.)
94.	Stitham, Susan A.	1987-1995	Steve Cowper	Milkautsch	Fairbanks	Member of State Board of Education. H.S. English Teacher.
95.	Graham, Judith J.	1987-1989	Steve Cowper	Bousley	Anchorage - UAA	Student regent.
96.	Clapp, Marcus R. (Randy)	1988-1989	Steve Cowper	Sackett	Fairbanks	Resigned. Attorney.
97.	Breeze, Virginia W.	1989-1997	Steve Cowper	Rasmuson, Edward	Anchorage/ Juneau	Public Relations businesswoman. Daughter of Regent William Whitehead.
98.	Thompson, Morris	1989-1993	Steve Cowper	Clapp	Fairbanks	CEO of Doyon. Killed when Alaska Airlines flight crashed in California.
99.	Ferrer, Eric	1989-1997	Steve Cowper	Abel	Juneau	Fisherman/carpenter.
100.	Van Hatten, Jack III	1989-1990	Steve Cowper	Graham	Fairbanks - UAF	Student regent; resigned.
101.	Reeve, Mary F.	1990-1991	Steve Cowper	Van Hatten	Anchorage - UAA	Student regent.
102.	Gagnon, Sharon D., Dr.	1991-1999	Walter J. Hickel	Parrish	Anchorage	BoR President, 1993-96. Sharon Gagnon Lane at UAA named for her. Also served on Harvard University's Board of Overseers.
103.	Williams, Lew M.	1991-1999	Walter J. Hickel	Evans	Ketchikan	Received UAS Honorary Degree in 1981. Journalist, newspaper publisher.
104.	Kelly, Michael P.	1991-1999	Walter J. Hickel	Burnett	Fairbanks	BoR President, 1996-98. CEO of Golden Valley Electric Assoc., Alaska State Legislature - senator
105.	Henri, Joseph R.	1991-1999	Walter J. Hickel	Huhndorf	Anchorage	Former Commissioner of Administration for Alaska. Attorney.
106.	Lamkin, Timothy	1991-1993	Walter J. Hickel	Reeve	Wasilla - UAF	Student regent; served as Vice President of Board 1993.

University of Alaska Board of Regents
Master List of Members

	NAME	TERM(S)	GOVERNOR APPOINTED BY	SUCCEDED	RESIDENCE	BIOGRAPHICAL INFO
107.	Fate, Mary Jane	1993-2001	Walter J. Hickel	Thompson	Fairbanks	Received UAF Honorary Degree in 1992. Wife of Regent Hugh Fate.
108.	Ogg, R. Danforth "Dan"	1993-2001	Walter J. Hickel	Williams, R.	Kodiak	Attorney/fisherman. Mayor of Kodiak.
109.	Otterbacher, Scott	1993-1995	Walter J. Hickel	Lamkin	Palmer - UAF	Student regent; studied at UAF, UAA, and UAS.
110.	Croft, Chancy	1995-2003	Tony Knowles	Helmericks	Anchorage	Chair of BoR – 2002-03; Member of Alaska Legislature: representative and senator – president of Senate. Attorney.
111.	Thomas, Joe J.	1995-2003	Tony Knowles	Stitham	Fairbanks	General Manager of Local Laborers 942. Alaska State Senator. Life-long Alaskan.
112.	Hayes, Joe L. Jr.	1995-1997	Tony Knowles	Otterbacher	Fairbanks - UAF	Student regent; first African-American to serve on BoR. Member of Alaska State Legislature (House).
113.	Demeksa, Elsa F.	1997-2005	Tony Knowles	Forrer	Juneau	Businesswoman.
114.	Burns, Michael J.	1997-2005	Tony Knowles	Breeze	Anchorage	BoR President/Chair*, 1998-2001. Banker, KeyBank. Exec Director of Alaska Permanent Fund
115.	Nelson-Wright, Annette	1997-1999	Tony Knowles	Hayes	Juneau - UAS	Student regent. Served as Board Secretary 1998-99.
116.	Malone, Robert A.	1999-2000	Tony Knowles	Henri	Anchorage	Pres, Alyeska Pipeline. Resigned and left state to work for BP.
117.	Rogers, Brian D.	1999-2007	Tony Knowles	Kelly	Fairbanks	Former UAF student and VP Finance for UA; member of Alaska Legislature. Chair of Board 2003-05. UAF Chancellor.
118.	Rose, Frances H.	1999-2007	Tony Knowles	Gagnon	Anchorage	UAA Class of '75 (M.Ed.)
119.	Usibelli, Joseph E., Jr.	1999-2007	Tony Knowles	Williams, L.	Healy	UAF Class of '81 (BS Civil Engineering). President of Usibelli Coal Mine. Vice Chair of BoR 2005-06
120.	Horst, Joshua B.	1999-2001	Tony Knowles	Nelson-Wright	Juneau - UAS	Student regent. Graduated from UAS in 2001.
121.	Meyers, Dr. Kevin O.	2000-2005	Tony Knowles	Malone	Anchorage	Senior VP Phillips Petroleum/Conoco Phillips. Doctorate from MIT. Resigned due to transfer to Moscow, Russia.
122.	Johnson, Marlene	2001-2002	Tony Knowles	Fate, M.	Juneau	Founding board member of Sealaska; Citizen of the Year by AFN in 1995. Born and raised in Hoonah. Alaska Legislature did not confirm appointment.
123.	Begich, Mark	2001-2002	Tony Knowles	Ogg	Anchorage	Anchorage assemblyman for 10 years; member of Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education. Mayor of Anchorage. Alaska Legislature did not confirm appointment. U.S. Senator
124.	Hardenbrook, Joseph	2001-2002	Tony Knowles	Horst	Fairbanks - UAF	National Merit Scholar; founding member of Alaska Renaissance Project. Graduated Spring 2001 with BA in Political Science. Alaska Legislature did not confirm appointment.
125.	Hughes, Mary K.	2002-2009 2009-2017	Tony Knowles Sarah Palin	Begich	Anchorage	UA Class of '71 (BBA Management Cum Laude); Attorney; Anchorage Municipal Attorney 1995-2000; member of UA Foundation BoD Chair of Board 2005-2008;
126.	Mallott, Byron I.	2002-2003	Tony Knowles	Johnson	Juneau	UAA Class of '95 (BA in Sociology); Born in Yakutat in Tlingit Indian clan; served every governor since statehood; exec director of Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation 1995-2000; Sealaska Corp 1972-92; Alaska Air Group board member. Honorary Doctor of Humanities from UAS in 1984.

University of Alaska Board of Regents
Master List of Members

	NAME	TERM(S)	GOVERNOR APPOINTED BY	SUCCEDED	RESIDENCE	BIOGRAPHICAL INFO
127.	Miller, Derek	2002-2003	Tony Knowles	Hardenbrook	Fairbanks-UAF	UAF Class of '03 (BBA)
128.	Snowden, Michael	2003-2009	Frank Murkowski	Mallott	Sitka	UA Class of '69 (BBA); Businessman; lifelong Alaskan; sea captain
129.	Henry, Cynthia	2003-2011	Frank Murkowski	Croft	Fairbanks	UAF Class of '80 (Masters of Education, Guidance & Counseling); businesswoman; member and president of FNSB School Board; member of FNSB Assembly.
130.	Hayes, James C.	2003-2007	Frank Murkowski	Thomas	Fairbanks	UA Class of '70 (Education); pastor; City Council member; City of Fairbanks Mayor 1992-01; rec'd Distinguished Alumnus Award in 2002. Resigned in April 2007 after being charged with fraud and embezzlement against the federal government.
131.	Parks, David J.	2003-2005	Frank Murkowski	Miller	Palmer – UAA	Student Regent; interned for Senator F. Murkowski; majoring in political science.
132.	Staser, Jeffrey B.	2005	Frank Murkowski	Meyers	Anchorage	Federal Co-chair of Denali Commission. Life-long Alaskan. Resigned on May 3, 2005 citing conflicts of interest concerns.
133.	Martin, Robert R.	2005-2012	Frank Murkowski	Demeksa	Juneau	UA Class of '69 – BS in Electrical Engineering; employed by BIA; life-long Alaskan. Resigned February 10, 2012 due to health reason
134.	Marrs, Carl, Jr.	2005-2013	Frank Murkowski	Burns	Anchorage	Former CEO of CIRI; life-long Alaskan;
135.	Brady, Timothy C.	2005-2007 2007-2015	Frank Murkowski Sarah Palin	Staser	Anchorage	President of Ken Brady Construction. Life-long Alaskan.
136.	Gondek, Jacob	2005-2007	Frank Murkowski	Parks	Anchorage-UAA	Student Regent; former UAA student body president.
137.	Cowell, Fuller	2007-2015	Sarah Palin	Rose	Anchorage	Former newspaper publisher – Alaska Daily News
138.	Jacobson, Patricia	2007-2015	Sarah Palin	Usibelli	Kodiak	UA Class of '72 – MA Elementary Education; Educator; former member of Kodiak School Board
139.	Wickersham, Kirk	2007-2015	Sarah Palin	Rogers	Anchorage	UA Class of '66 – BA in Political Science. Attorney and Real Estate
140.	Drygas, Erik	2007-2011	Sarah Palin	Hayes	Fairbanks	UA Class of 2000 – BA Elementary Education; former Nanook hockey player; West Valley HS Hockey Coach
141.	Andrews, William	2007-2009	Sarah Palin	Gondek	Juneau	Student Regent; UAS student body president.
142.	Fisher, Kenneth J.	2009-2017	Sarah Palin	Snowden	Juneau	Alaska representative for U.S. EPA
143.	Compton, Ashton	2009-2011	Sarah Palin	Andrews	Fairbanks	Student Regent; President of UAF's American Red Cross Club
144.	Heckman, Jyotsna	2011-2019	Sean Parnell	Henry	Fairbanks	President & CEO of Denali State Bank; UAF Alumni Assoc. William Cashen Service Award; UAF Distinguished Alumnus Award; Business Leader of the Year Award in 2008 from UAF Associated Students of Business; Farthest North Girl Scouts Council's Woman of Distinction
145.	Powers, Michael	2011-2019	Sean Parnell	Drygas	Fairbanks	UAF Class of 1979-BBA Mgmt, Class of '85-MBA Mgmt & Finance. CEO of Fairbanks Memorial Hospital; Midnight Sun Council of Boy Scouts Fairbanks Distinguished Citizen; Chairman Alaska State Hospital & Nursing Home Assoc.; UAF Board of Visitors member; UA Foundation Trustee;
146.	Freitag, Mari	2011-2013	Sean Parnell	Compton	Fairbanks	Student Regent; Vice President Associated Students of UAF

University of Alaska Board of Regents
Master List of Members

	NAME	TERM(S)	GOVERNOR APPOINTED BY	SUCCEDED	RESIDENCE	BIOGRAPHICAL INFO
147.	Anderson, Dale G.	2012-2013 2013-2021	Sean Pamell	Martin	Juneau	Appointed March 15, 2012; lifelong Juneau resident, currently works in the financial services industry and owns Auke Lake Bed & Breakfast; certificate of judicial development in administrative law from the University of Nevada and a BBA from Oral Roberts University
148.	O'Neill, Gloria	2013-2021	Sean Pamell	Marrs	Anchorage	President and CEO of Cook Inlet Tribal Council (CITC) since 1998; appointed by U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Kathleen Sebelius to serve on the Secretary's Tribal Advisory Committee; received BA in Sociology, with a minor in Business Administration from UAA and earned her MBA from Alaska Pacific University
149.	Enright, Courtney	2013-2015	Sean Pamell	Freitag	Fairbanks	Student Regent; Member of the UA Honors Program
150.						
151.						

*The Board of Regents changed the titled from "President" to "Chair" in June 1999.

**University of Alaska Board of Regents
MASTER LIST OF STUDENT REGENTS**

REGENT	TERM	CAMPUS	COMMENTS
Wendte, Ronald W.	1974-1976	Juneau	First student regent
Lemke, Bruce	1976		Appointment was not confirmed by legislature - resigned.
LaParle, Gerard R.	1976-1977	Fairbanks	Attorney. Died on 11-20-05
Davidge, Ric	1977-1978	Juneau	
Mumaw, Sharilyn	1978-1980	Anchorage	First female student regent; first student regent from UAA.
Burgess, Timothy	1980-1982	Fairbanks	Served as U.S. District Attny; now serves as District of Alaska Judge.
Hannan, Sara T.	1982-1984	Fairbanks	Is a school teacher in Juneau.
Shaver, Lynn B.	1984-1986	Anchorage	
Bousley, Lance P.	1986-1987	Juneau	Resigned at Spring 1987 graduation.
Graham, Judith J.	1987-1989	Anchorage	
Van Hatten, Jack III (Buddy)	1989-1990	Fairbanks	Resigned for personal reasons.
Reeve, Mary	1990-1991	Anchorage	Served for remainder of Van Hatten's term.
Lamkin, Timothy S.	1991-1993	Fairbanks	First student regent to hold a board officer position (Vice President). Worked for Senator Wilken.
Otterbacher, Scott A.	1993-1995	Fairbanks	Also attended UAA and UAS. Is a principal in bush Alaska.
Hayes, Joe L. Jr.	1995-1997	Fairbanks	First African-American to serve on Board of Regents. Is Exec Director of UAF Alumni Assoc.
Nelson-Wright, Annette M.	1997-1999	Juneau	Journalism major.
Horst, Joshua B.	1999-2001	Juneau	Served as USUAS president.
Hardenbrook, Joseph	2001-2002	Fairbanks	Was not confirmed by Alaska Legislature. Coordinated UA Creating Alaska project.
Miller, Derek	2002-2003	Fairbanks	Special election authorized by Governor Knowles - served the remainder of Hardenbrook term. ASUAF President. Works for Rep. Kelly, a former regent.
Parks, David	2003-2005	Anchorage	Served as USUAA president and is President of UAA Alumni Association.

Gondek, Jacob	2005-2007	Anchorage	Engineering major.
Andrews, William	2007-2009	Juneau / Anchorage	While regent, first year as undergrad student in Juneau; second year as grad student in Anchorage.
Compton, Ashton	2009-2011	Fairbanks	Political Science major; President of UAF's American Red Cross Club
Freitag, Mari	2011-2013	Fairbanks	Political Science major; Vice President Associated Students of UAF
Enright, Courtney	2013-2015	Fairbanks	Mechanical Engineering major; Member of UA Honors Program



Population Breakdown from 1960-2015 in State's Most Populated Regions

1960-1990	1960	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1990	%Change
Anchorage	82,833	126,385	52.58%	174,431	38.02%	226,338	29.76%
Fairbanks	40,616	45,864	12.92%	53,983	17.70%	77,720	43.97%
Juneau	9,714	13,556	39.55%	19,528	44.05%	26,751	36.99%
Mat Su	5,188	6,509	25.46%	17,816	173.71%	39,683	122.74%
Kenai	9,053	16,586	83.21%	25,282	52.43%	40,802	61.38%
Remaining	78,763	93,703	18.97%	110,811	18.26%	138,749	25.21%
State	226,167	302,603	33.80%	401,851	32.80%	550,043	36.88%

1990-2015	1990	2000	%Change	2010	%Change	2015 est.	%Change
Anchorage	226,338	260,283	15.00%	291,826	12.12%	300,549	2.99%
Fairbanks	77,720	82,840	6.59%	97,581	17.79%	97,972	0.40%
Juneau	26,751	30,711	14.80%	31,275	1.84%	33,026	5.60%
Mat Su	39,683	59,322	49.49%	88,995	50.02%	98,063	10.19%
Kenai	40,802	49,691	21.79%	56,400	11.49%	57,212	3.27%
Remaining	138,749	144,085	3.85%	145,154	0.74%	148,779	2.50%
State	550,043	626,932	13.98%	710,231	13.29%	735,601	3.57%

Information from the Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Alaska - 1960

Population of Boroughs and Census Areas

1960

Alaska	226,167
Aleutian Islands Census Area	5,517 *
Anchorage, Municipality of	82,833 *
Bethel Census Area	6,601 *
Bristol Bay Borough	831 *
Dillingham Census Area	3,687 *
Fairbanks-North Star Borough	40,616 *
Haines Borough	792 *
Juneau, City and Borough of	9,714 *
Kenai Peninsula Borough	9,053 *
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	8,774 *
Kobuck Census Area	3,236 *
Kodiak Island Borough	7,174 *
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	5,188 *
Nome Census Area	6,091 *
North Slope Borough	2,681 *
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	3,068 *
Sitka, City and Borough of	6,250 *
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	2,642 *
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	2,926 *
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	4,603 *
Wade Hampton Census Area	3,128 *
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	4,163 *
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	6,599 *

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* An estimate derived using census data

Population of Alaska by Labor Market Area, Borough and Census Area, 1970-1979.

- A ten year estimate series -

Area Name by Labor Market Region	April 1 1970 Census *	July 1 1971 Estimate	July 1 1972 Estimate	July 1 1973 Estimate	July 1 1974 Estimate	July 1 1975 Estimate	July 1 1976 Estimate	July 1 1977 Estimate	July 1 1978 Estimate	July 1 1979 Estimate
Alaska	302,603	319,600	329,800	336,400	348,500	384,100	409,800	418,000	411,600	413,700
Anchorage/Matanuska-Susitna Region	132,894	143,700	151,800	154,600	160,400	184,700	200,900	205,200	200,300	198,600
Anchorage Borough	126,385	136,500	144,000	146,100	151,000	173,600	187,400	189,700	183,600	180,200
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	6,509	7,200	7,800	8,500	9,400	11,100	13,500	15,500	16,700	18,400
Gulf Coast Region	30,972	32,100	32,200	33,100	34,200	39,000	41,300	42,500	43,500	45,300
Kenai Peninsula Borough	16,586	17,200	17,700	18,400	19,200	21,300	22,500	23,900	24,500	25,800
Kodiak Island Borough	9,409	9,700	9,200	9,300	9,500	9,700	9,900	10,100	10,300	10,600
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	4,977	5,200	5,300	5,400	5,500	8,000	8,900	8,500	8,700	8,900
Interior Region	57,217	59,700	60,100	61,300	64,600	69,500	74,500	75,300	71,500	71,100
Fairbanks North Star Borough	45,864	47,600	47,800	48,800	52,000	56,700	61,500	62,100	58,200	57,700
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	4,308	5,000	5,200	5,300	5,300	5,400	5,500	5,600	5,700	5,800
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	7,045	7,100	7,100	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,500	7,600	7,600	7,600
Northern Region	13,248	13,700	14,000	14,300	14,600	14,900	15,300	15,700	15,600	16,000
Nome Census Area	5,749	5,900	6,000	6,100	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,500	6,700
North Slope Borough	3,451	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,200	4,400	4,400	4,500
Kobuk Census Area	4,048	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,800	4,700	4,800
Southeast Region	42,565	44,200	45,300	46,400	47,400	48,300	49,700	50,800	52,100	53,700
Haines Borough	1,401	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700
Juneau Borough	13,556	14,600	15,200	15,700	16,100	16,400	17,000	17,500	18,000	18,900
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	10,041	10,200	10,300	10,500	10,700	10,900	11,200	11,400	11,600	11,800
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	3,782	4,000	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,300	4,100	4,100	4,200
Sitka Borough	6,073	6,100	6,300	6,500	6,700	6,900	7,100	7,400	7,600	7,700
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon C.A.	2,792	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	4,920	5,000	5,100	5,200	5,300	5,400	5,500	5,700	5,900	6,100
Southwest Region	25,707	26,200	26,400	26,700	27,300	27,700	28,100	28,500	28,600	29,000
Aleutians Islands Census Area	7,834	7,900	7,800	7,700	7,800	7,900	7,900	7,900	8,000	8,000
Bethel Census Area	8,917	9,200	9,400	9,600	9,800	10,000	10,200	10,400	10,500	10,700
Bristol Bay Borough	1,147	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,100
Dillingham Census Area	3,892	4,000	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,600
Wade Hampton Census Area	3,917	4,000	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,600

* An estimate derived using census data reaggregated into 1980 census geography. Also reflects revisions based on estimated undercounting discovered through certified census counts taken subsequent to the 1980 Decennial census.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section, Demographics Unit.

Population of Alaska by Economic Region, Borough and Census Area, 1980-1990*

Area Name	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Census	Population Change	Average Annual
	April 1980	July 1981	July 1982	July 1983	July 1984	July 1985	July 1986	July 1987	July 1988	July 1989	April 1990	1980-1990	Growth Rate (Percent)	
Alaska	401,851	434,300	464,300	499,100	524,000	543,900	550,700	541,300	535,000	538,900	550,043		148,192	3.11
Anchorage / Mat-Su Region	192,247	207,380	223,949	242,496	257,320	269,784	273,266	286,192	260,248	259,975	266,021		73,774	3.22
Anchorage, Municipality of	174,431	187,806	201,597	215,640	224,667	231,706	232,683	226,003	221,480	221,973	226,338		51,907	2.59
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	17,816	19,574	22,352	26,856	32,653	38,078	40,583	40,189	38,768	38,002	39,683		21,867	7.61
Gulf Coast Region	43,569	48,043	51,207	55,744	59,315	61,004	63,050	62,615	61,624	61,887	64,063		20,494	3.81
Kenai Peninsula Borough	25,282	28,122	30,554	33,952	36,758	38,582	40,618	40,465	39,544	39,464	40,802		15,520	4.70
Kodiak Island Borough	9,939	10,635	11,106	11,758	12,303	12,505	12,839	12,644	12,833	12,901	13,309		3,370	2.90
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	8,348	9,286	9,547	10,034	10,254	9,917	9,593	9,506	9,247	9,522	9,952		1,604	1.75
Interior Region	67,532	73,110	76,977	83,040	86,008	89,448	90,831	90,230	90,404	91,486	92,111		24,579	3.08
Fairbanks North Star Borough	53,983	58,713	61,863	67,132	69,669	72,963	74,389	73,799	74,393	75,957	77,720		23,737	3.60
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	5,676	6,264	6,547	6,853	7,121	7,320	7,238	7,142	6,647	6,663	5,913		237	0.41
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	7,873	8,133	8,567	9,055	9,218	9,165	9,204	9,289	9,364	8,866	8,478		605	0.74
Northern Region	15,567	16,399	16,834	17,833	18,812	19,228	19,707	19,395	19,893	20,192	20,380		4,813	2.68
Nome Census Area	6,537	6,944	7,231	7,703	8,124	8,168	8,422	8,152	8,253	8,270	8,288		1,751	2.36
North Slope Borough	4,199	4,562	4,418	4,676	4,976	5,190	5,347	5,271	5,631	5,799	5,979		1,780	3.50
Northwest Arctic Borough	4,831	4,893	5,185	5,454	5,712	5,870	5,938	5,972	6,009	6,123	6,113		1,282	2.34
Southeast Region	53,794	58,813	62,619	66,476	68,003	69,009	68,316	66,769	66,101	67,310	68,989		15,195	2.48
Haines Borough	1,680	1,851	1,933	2,191	2,118	2,346	2,033	1,967	2,005	2,098	2,117		437	2.30
Juneau, City and Borough of	19,528	21,268	23,912	25,531	26,731	27,698	28,012	26,899	25,728	25,908	26,751		7,223	3.12
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	11,316	12,589	13,096	13,858	13,952	13,589	13,377	13,012	13,147	13,361	13,828		2,512	2.00
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	3,822	4,446	4,584	5,174	5,625	5,914	5,911	5,840	5,901	6,194	6,278		2,456	4.86
Sitka, City and Borough of	7,803	8,279	8,436	8,481	8,426	8,340	8,287	7,944	8,256	8,428	8,588		785	0.96
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	3,478	3,551	3,657	3,973	3,982	3,978	3,903	4,128	4,059	4,273	4,385		907	2.31
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	6,167	6,829	7,001	7,268	7,169	7,144	6,793	6,979	7,005	7,048	7,042		875	1.32
Southwest Region	29,142	30,555	32,714	33,511	34,542	35,427	35,530	36,099	36,730	38,050	38,479		9,337	2.76
Aleutians East Borough	1,643	1,547	1,813	1,851	1,863	1,790	1,881	1,936	2,157	2,402	2,464		821	4.00
Aleutians West Census Area	6,125	6,735	7,324	7,436	7,715	8,153	8,026	8,414	8,432	9,165	9,478		3,353	4.30
Bethel Census Area	10,999	11,675	12,389	12,529	13,025	13,189	13,290	13,165	13,433	13,506	13,656		2,657	2.16
Bristol Bay Borough	1,094	1,240	1,306	1,317	1,289	1,459	1,429	1,440	1,560	1,547	1,410		316	2.52
Dillingham Census Area	3,232	3,242	3,513	3,729	3,827	3,819	3,838	3,948	3,960	4,024	4,012		780	2.15
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,384	1,378	1,414	1,509	1,592	1,667	1,667	1,669	1,607	1,677	1,668		284	1.86
Wade Hampton Census Area	4,665	4,738	4,955	5,140	5,231	5,350	5,399	5,527	5,581	5,729	5,791		1,126	2.15

* Intercensal 1980-1990. Vintage 2013. All numbers are based on 1990 Census geography. Data may differ from other vintages.

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; and U.S. Census Bureau

Population of Alaska by Economic Region, Borough and Census Area, 1990-2000*

Area Name	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Census	Population Change	Average Annual
	April 1990	July 1991	July 1992	July 1993	July 1994	July 1995	July 1996	July 1997	July 1998	July 1999	April 2000	1990-2000	Growth Rate (Percent)	1990-2000
Alaska	550,043	569,054	586,722	596,906	600,622	601,581	605,212	609,655	617,082	622,000	626,932		76,889	1.31
Anchorage / Mat-Su Region	266,021	277,445	288,481	296,099	301,139	301,635	303,601	306,877	311,413	315,085	319,605		53,584	1.83
Anchorage, Municipality of	226,338	235,626	244,111	249,440	253,503	252,729	253,234	254,752	257,260	259,391	260,283		33,945	1.40
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	39,683	41,819	44,370	46,659	47,636	48,906	50,367	52,125	54,153	55,694	59,322		19,639	3.97
Gulf Coast Region	64,063	65,177	68,372	68,811	70,540	71,169	71,275	71,700	72,522	73,274	73,799		9,736	1.41
Kenai Peninsula Borough	40,802	42,132	43,459	43,814	45,059	45,906	46,654	47,695	48,532	48,952	49,691		8,889	1.96
Kodiak Island Borough	13,309	13,018	14,635	14,594	15,059	14,847	14,158	13,648	13,716	13,989	13,913		604	0.44
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	9,952	10,027	10,278	10,403	10,422	10,416	10,463	10,357	10,274	10,333	10,195		243	0.24
Interior Region	92,111	95,122	94,972	96,249	96,431	96,184	96,447	96,567	97,673	98,299	97,417		5,306	0.56
Denali Borough	1,764	1,781	1,766	1,793	1,833	1,836	1,906	1,895	1,868	1,871	1,893		129	0.71
Fairbanks North Star Borough	77,720	80,655	80,261	81,472	81,818	81,552	81,883	82,064	83,045	83,773	82,840		5,120	0.64
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	5,913	6,009	6,120	6,280	6,314	6,406	6,290	6,253	6,349	6,283	6,174		261	0.43
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	6,714	6,677	6,825	6,704	6,466	6,390	6,368	6,355	6,411	6,372	6,510		-204	-0.31
Northern Region	20,380	20,895	21,884	22,058	22,340	22,404	22,734	23,082	23,426	23,597	23,789		3,409	1.54
Nome Census Area	8,268	8,522	8,848	8,865	8,895	8,893	9,079	9,119	9,341	9,311	9,196		908	1.04
North Slope Borough	5,979	6,182	6,500	6,648	6,836	6,920	7,111	7,251	7,268	7,413	7,385		1,406	2.10
Northwest Arctic Borough	6,113	6,191	6,536	6,545	6,609	6,591	6,544	6,712	6,817	6,873	7,208		1,095	1.84
Southeast Region	68,989	71,077	72,612	73,188	73,054	73,061	73,706	73,830	73,759	73,302	73,082		4,093	0.58
Haines Borough	2,117	2,242	2,230	2,293	2,331	2,280	2,352	2,404	2,461	2,475	2,392		275	1.22
Juneau, City and Borough of	26,751	27,579	28,253	28,448	28,454	28,700	29,230	29,713	30,021	30,189	30,711		3,960	1.38
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,828	14,255	14,636	14,716	14,751	14,764	14,654	14,500	14,143	13,961	14,059		231	0.17
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Censu	6,278	6,551	6,608	6,797	6,774	6,734	6,996	6,873	6,830	6,589	6,157		-121	-0.19
Sitka, City and Borough of	8,588	8,878	9,059	9,083	8,941	8,868	8,650	8,708	8,722	8,681	8,835		247	0.28
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	3,680	3,679	3,801	3,854	3,828	3,747	3,823	3,668	3,642	3,541	3,436		-244	-0.69
Wrangell, City and Borough of	7,042	7,171	7,345	7,290	7,248	7,198	7,202	7,142	7,165	7,137	6,684		-358	-0.52
Yakutat, City and Borough of	705	722	680	707	727	770	799	822	775	729	808		103	1.36
Southwest Region	38,479	39,338	40,401	40,501	37,118	37,128	37,449	37,599	38,289	38,443	39,240		761	0.20
Aleutians East Borough	2,464	2,284	2,315	2,317	2,306	2,234	2,205	2,212	2,145	2,151	2,697		233	0.90
Aleutians West Census Area	9,478	9,643	9,830	9,422	5,903	5,651	5,710	5,333	5,346	5,285	5,465		-4,013	-5.37
Bethel Census Area	13,656	13,974	14,340	14,557	14,933	15,217	15,311	15,596	15,935	16,167	16,047		2,391	1.61
Bristol Bay Borough	1,410	1,468	1,570	1,573	1,285	1,189	1,230	1,250	1,291	1,258	1,258		-152	-1.14
Dillingham Census Area	4,012	4,169	4,247	4,361	4,302	4,389	4,476	4,519	4,686	4,731	4,922		910	2.04
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,668	1,737	1,805	1,807	1,807	1,816	1,810	1,792	1,842	1,791	1,823		155	0.89
Wade Hampton Census Area	5,791	6,063	6,294	6,464	6,582	6,632	6,707	6,897	7,044	7,060	7,028		1,237	1.93

* Intercensal 1990-2000. Vintage 2012. All numbers are based on 2000 Census geography. Data may differ from other vintages.

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; and U.S. Census Bureau

Population of Alaska by Economic Region, Borough and Census Area, 2000-2010*

Area Name	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Census	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Population Change	Average Annual
	April 2000	July 2001	July 2002	July 2003	July 2004	July 2005	July 2006	July 2007	July 2008	July 2009	April 2010	2000-2010	2000-2010	2000-2010	2000-2010
Alaska	626,932	632,716	641,729	649,468	659,653	667,146	674,583	680,169	686,818	697,828	710,231	73,645	9,654	83,299	1.25
Anchorage / Mat-Su Region	319,605	326,507	331,975	340,267	347,904	352,028	360,060	362,163	366,562	375,304	380,821	38,611	22,605	61,216	1.75
Anchorage, Municipality of	260,283	264,600	267,339	272,304	276,865	277,157	281,831	281,151	282,871	289,230	291,826	31,547	-4	31,543	1.14
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	59,322	61,907	64,636	67,963	71,039	74,871	78,229	81,012	83,691	86,074	88,995	7,064	22,609	29,673	4.00
Gulf Coast Region	73,799	73,790	74,576	75,732	75,129	75,403	75,196	76,121	76,973	77,742	78,628	5,666	-837	4,829	0.63
Kenai Peninsula Borough	49,691	50,190	50,879	51,743	51,616	51,735	52,025	52,904	53,669	54,632	55,400	3,305	2,404	5,709	1.09
Kodiak Island Borough	13,913	13,517	13,557	13,691	13,411	13,491	13,220	13,399	13,625	13,816	13,592	1,616	-1,937	-321	-0.23
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	10,195	10,083	10,140	10,298	10,102	10,177	9,951	9,818	9,679	9,494	9,636	745	-1,304	-559	-0.56
Interior Region	97,417	98,089	99,906	97,652	101,555	104,391	104,919	109,336	110,473	110,752	112,024	13,687	920	14,607	1.39
Denali Borough	1,893	1,869	1,863	1,862	1,806	1,769	1,732	1,692	1,717	1,788	1,826	165	-232	-67	-0.36
Fairbanks North Star Borough	82,840	83,872	85,860	83,714	87,555	90,381	90,953	95,354	96,423	96,631	97,581	12,449	2,292	14,741	1.63
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	6,174	5,847	5,836	5,766	5,933	6,199	6,409	6,569	6,691	6,743	7,029	681	194	855	1.30
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	6,510	6,481	6,347	6,290	6,261	6,042	5,825	5,721	5,642	5,590	5,588	412	-1,334	-922	-1.52
Northern Region**	23,789	23,616	23,800	23,843	23,874	23,665	23,655	23,548	23,532	23,685	26,445	4,346	-1,690	2,656	1.06
Nome Census Area	9,196	9,260	9,335	9,342	9,416	9,448	9,521	9,458	9,454	9,492	9,492	1,605	-1,309	296	0.32
North Slope Borough**	7,385	7,221	7,220	7,198	7,098	6,857	6,762	6,669	6,633	6,749	9,430	1,328	717	2,045	2.43
Northwest Arctic Borough	7,208	7,135	7,245	7,303	7,360	7,360	7,372	7,421	7,445	7,444	7,523	1,413	-1,098	315	0.43
Southeast Region	73,082	71,853	72,214	72,250	71,548	71,712	71,399	70,219	70,504	71,141	71,664	4,962	-6,380	-1,418	-0.20
Haines Borough	2,392	2,405	2,412	2,391	2,343	2,312	2,357	2,387	2,464	2,453	2,508	45	71	116	0.47
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	2,574	2,426	2,329	2,263	2,205	2,225	2,177	2,194	2,159	2,166	2,150	81	-505	-424	-1.80
Juneau, City and Borough of	30,711	30,482	31,047	31,364	31,213	31,340	30,943	30,350	30,554	30,946	31,275	2,540	-1,976	564	0.18
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	14,067	13,795	13,764	13,651	13,242	13,331	13,439	13,350	13,287	13,377	13,477	943	-1,533	-590	-0.43
Petersburg Census Area	4,260	4,260	4,191	4,115	4,167	4,127	4,058	3,993	3,931	3,904	3,815	113	-558	-445	-1.10
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	6,125	5,804	5,679	5,599	5,597	5,546	5,535	5,374	5,452	5,525	5,559	403	-969	-568	-0.97
Sitka, City and Borough of	8,835	8,737	8,812	8,918	8,880	8,990	9,043	8,678	8,698	8,730	8,881	658	-612	46	0.05
Skagway Borough, Municipality of	862	848	861	868	907	875	905	900	911	944	968	63	43	106	1.16
Wrangell, City and Borough of	2,448	2,384	2,369	2,349	2,281	2,258	2,232	2,316	2,362	2,352	2,369	79	-158	-79	-0.33
Yakutat, City and Borough of	808	712	750	732	731	708	712	677	686	744	662	37	-183	-146	-1.99
Southwest Region	39,240	38,861	39,258	39,722	39,645	39,947	39,354	38,782	38,774	39,204	40,649	6,373	-4,964	1,409	0.35
Aleutians East Borough	2,897	2,553	2,732	2,726	2,671	2,677	2,613	2,818	2,726	2,908	3,141	122	322	444	1.52
Aleutians West Census Area	5,465	5,292	5,141	5,430	5,370	5,406	5,105	4,711	4,669	4,862	5,561	251	-155	96	0.17
Bethel Census Area	16,047	16,066	16,438	16,640	16,736	16,915	16,831	16,542	16,624	16,725	17,013	3,341	-2,375	960	0.58
Bristol Bay Borough	1,258	1,177	1,170	1,113	1,114	1,193	1,077	1,053	1,050	995	997	67	-328	-261	-2.31
Dillingham Census Area	4,922	4,885	4,911	4,894	4,839	4,777	4,787	4,758	4,739	4,716	4,847	653	-728	-75	-0.15
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,823	1,739	1,650	1,643	1,632	1,647	1,589	1,568	1,590	1,597	1,631	125	-317	-192	-1.11
Wade Hampton Census Area	7,028	7,149	7,216	7,276	7,283	7,332	7,352	7,332	7,376	7,401	7,459	1,814	-1,383	431	0.60

* Intercensal 2000-2009 and 2010 Census. Vintage 2010. All numbers are based on 2010 Census geography.

** The large increase for 2010 Census North Slope Borough population numbers is primarily due to 2010 Census counts of employees at remote work sites in the borough, who were not counted at the sites in past censuses.

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; and U.S. Census Bureau

Population of Alaska by Economic Region, Borough and Census Area, 2010 to 2014

Area Name	Census April 2010	Estimate July 2011	Estimate July 2012	Estimate July 2013	Estimate July 2014	Natural Increase (Births-Deaths)		Net Migration (In-Out Migrants)		Population Change		Average Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	
						2010-2014	2013-2014	2010-2014	2013-2014	2010-2014	2013-2014	2010-2014	2013-2014
Alaska	710,231	722,818	731,191	735,662	735,601	31,801	7,427	-6,431	-7,488	25,370	-61	0.83	-0.01
Anchorage / Mat-Su Region	380,821	387,673	392,048	396,774	398,612	17,174	4,077	617	-2,239	17,791	1,838	1.07	0.46
Anchorage, Municipality of	291,826	295,920	298,308	300,780	300,549	13,658	3,204	-4,935	-3,435	8,723	-231	0.69	-0.08
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	88,995	91,753	93,740	95,994	98,063	3,516	873	5,552	1,196	9,068	2,069	2.28	2.13
Gulf Coast Region	78,628	80,335	80,624	80,439	80,576	2,428	548	-480	-411	1,948	137	0.58	0.17
Kenai Peninsula Borough	55,400	56,623	56,668	56,813	57,212	1,442	325	370	74	1,812	399	0.76	0.70
Kodiak Island Borough	13,592	13,865	14,020	13,815	13,797	689	166	-484	-184	205	-18	0.35	-0.13
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	9,636	9,847	9,936	9,811	9,567	297	57	-366	-301	-69	-244	-0.17	-2.52
Interior Region	112,024	112,432	114,991	114,070	112,197	5,802	1,369	-5,629	-3,242	173	-1,873	0.04	-1.66
Denali Borough	1,826	1,837	1,868	1,790	1,785	55	5	-96	-10	-41	-5	-0.53	-0.28
Fairbanks North Star Borough	97,581	97,828	100,243	99,549	97,972	5,307	1,275	-4,916	-2,852	391	-1,577	0.09	-1.60
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	7,029	7,114	7,208	7,092	6,963	312	65	-378	-194	-66	-129	-0.22	-1.84
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5,588	5,653	5,672	5,639	5,477	128	24	-239	-186	-111	-162	-0.47	-2.91
Northern Region	26,445	26,942	27,263	27,525	27,437	1,862	393	-870	-481	992	-88	0.87	-0.32
Nome Census Area	9,492	9,728	9,848	9,865	9,952	676	138	-216	-51	460	87	1.11	0.88
North Slope Borough	9,430	9,585	9,713	9,869	9,711	557	121	-276	-279	281	-158	0.69	-1.61
Northwest Arctic Borough	7,523	7,629	7,702	7,791	7,774	629	134	-378	-151	251	-17	0.77	-0.22
Southeast Region	71,664	73,686	74,287	74,310	74,280	1,842	397	774	-427	2,616	-30	0.84	-0.04
Haines Borough	2,508	2,614	2,614	2,527	2,537	5	-3	24	13	29	10	0.27	0.39
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	2,149	2,155	2,205	2,179	2,128	39	15	-60	-66	-21	-51	-0.23	-2.37
Juneau, City and Borough of	31,275	32,379	32,806	33,030	33,026	951	223	800	-227	1,751	-4	1.28	-0.01
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,477	13,741	13,890	13,828	13,825	363	78	-15	-81	348	-3	0.60	-0.02
Petersburg Borough	3,203	3,295	3,261	3,213	3,209	87	23	-81	-27	6	-4	0.04	-0.12
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	6,172	6,457	6,431	6,443	6,426	150	11	104	-28	254	-17	0.95	-0.26
Sitka, City and Borough of	8,881	9,022	9,055	9,034	9,061	183	33	-3	-6	180	27	0.47	0.30
Skagway Borough, Municipality of	968	965	959	981	1,031	22	2	41	48	63	50	1.48	4.97
Wrangell, City and Borough of	2,369	2,412	2,445	2,453	2,406	19	9	18	-56	37	-47	0.36	-1.93
Yakutat, City and Borough of	662	648	621	622	631	23	6	-54	3	-31	9	-1.13	1.44
Southwest Region	40,649	41,750	41,978	42,544	42,499	2,693	643	-843	-688	1,850	-45	1.05	-0.11
Aleutians East Borough	3,141	3,229	3,223	3,281	3,070	47	9	-118	-220	-71	-211	-0.54	-6.64
Aleutians West Census Area	5,561	5,732	5,873	5,830	5,727	87	26	79	-129	166	-103	0.69	-1.78
Bethel Census Area	17,013	17,461	17,562	17,851	17,991	1,429	348	-451	-208	978	140	1.31	0.78
Bristol Bay Borough	997	1,025	985	933	942	11	-4	-66	13	-55	9	-1.33	0.96
Dillingham Census Area	4,847	4,942	4,980	5,020	5,044	284	51	-87	-27	197	24	0.94	0.48
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,631	1,678	1,671	1,691	1,672	80	29	-39	-48	41	-19	0.58	-1.13
Wade Hampton Census Area	7,459	7,683	7,684	7,938	8,053	755	184	-161	-69	594	115	1.80	1.44

Vintage 2014. All numbers are based on 2014 geography.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section



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Research Brief

TO: Representative Lynn Gattis
FROM: Tim Spengler, Legislative Analyst
DATE: September 19, 2014
RE: University of Alaska and Statewide High School Data
LRS Report 15.046

You asked for a list of campuses in the University of Alaska system as well as the number of students attending these campuses in each of the past five years. Additionally, you wished to know where UA students who hail from Alaska went to high school; the number of high school graduates in the state over the last five years; school district enrollment data; and information on the University of Alaska board of regents, including a list of those serving as regents in the last decade.

The University of Alaska (UA) system was established in 1917 with the opening of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines in Fairbanks. In 1935 the school was renamed the University of Alaska. Today, there are 15 campuses in the UA system. The campuses in Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau are the UA system's main hubs, but each have affiliate sites throughout the state, which we list below.¹

- University of Alaska Anchorage
 - Kenai Peninsula College
 - Kodiak College
 - Matanuska-Susitna College
 - Prince William Sound Community College (Valdez)

- University of Alaska Fairbanks
 - Bristol Bay Campus (Dillingham)
 - Chukchi Campus (Kotzebue)
 - Interior-Aleutians Campus (this "campus" is located in Fairbanks and administers rural centers in Fort Yukon, Galena, McGrath, Tok, Unalaska, and Nenana)
 - Kuskokwim Campus (Bethel)
 - Northwest Campus (Nome)
 - Community and Technical College (Fairbanks)

- University of Alaska Southeast, Auke Lake (Juneau) Campus
 - Ketchikan Campus
 - Sitka Campus

Students Enrolled in the University of Alaska System by Campus

In each year from 2009 through 2013, around 34,000 full-and part-time students were enrolled across the UA system. Its campuses variously offer hundreds of certificates, endorsements, and degree programs from associate through post-graduate. Students in the UA system can choose to study a wide array of disciplines including sciences, engineering, teacher and early childhood education, business, journalism and communication, aviation, health occupations, history, English, the arts and humanities, and many others.

¹ A description of each campus can be found on page 3-5 in the "UA Year in Review, 2014," available at www.alaska.edu/swbir/ir/ua-in-review/. The current and past reviews (also available at this link) are the source of much of the UA information in this report. We were also assisted in our review by Chris Christensen, UA Associate Vice President of State Relations, who can be reached at (907) 786-1689.

In Table 1 we list how many students attended each of the UA's campuses from 2009-2013.

Table 1: UA System Enrollment by Campus, 2009-2013						
Campus	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percentage Change 2009-2013
University of Alaska Anchorage						
Anchorage	15,662	16,129	16,205	15,718	15,640	-0.1
Kenai	1,983	2,194	2,784	2,550	2,523	27.2
Kodiak	513	614	755	841	796	55.2
Mat-Su	1,782	1,950	2,134	1,990	1,914	7.4
Prince William Sound	1,286	952	957	753	834	-35.1
University of Alaska Fairbanks						
Fairbanks	5,529	5,787	5,936	5,672	6,360	15.0
Bristol Bay	767	717	889	712	707	-7.8
Chukchi	388	343	338	405	346	-10.8
Interior-Aleutians	647	487	512	586	509	-21.3
Kuskokwim	335	387	354	496	477	42.4
Northwest	469	602	320	363	304	-35.2
Rural College ¹	2,584	2,826	2,890	2,706	1,058	-59.1
Community and Technical	3,371	3,681	3,729	3,462	3,340	-0.9
University of Alaska Southeast						
Juneau	2,811	2,893	2,910	2,724	2,684	-4.5
Ketchikan	550	571	653	666	626	13.8
Sitka	942	1,002	1,047	947	888	-5.7
UA Anchorage Totals	20,368	20,559	20,699	19,825	19,629	-3.6
UA Fairbanks Totals	10,446	11,034	11,149	10,799	10,214	-2.2
UA Southeast Totals	3,834	3,963	4,043	3,765	3,644	-5.0
UA System Totals	33,710	34,480	34,983	33,581	32,696	-3.0
<p>Notes: Enrollment figures are taken from the fall of each year and include full and part-time students. Over this time period approximately 40 percent of all students were full-time. Reporting level headcount is unduplicated; however, total enrollment sums to more than the system total. This occurs because it is common for students to be enrolled at multiple UA system academic organizations and/or universities in the same semester. Therefore, some students would be double counted if enrollment were summed across all UA academic organizations/universities.</p> <p>1) Rural College is not a campus but a UA entity that administers various programs to remote communities. The enrollment changes for UA's Fairbanks campus and Rural College between 2012 and 2013 were due in large part to a fundamental reporting change that occurred as a result of the administrative move of UAF's eLearning & Distance Education center (http://elearning.uaf.edu/) from the Rural College to the Fairbanks campus.</p> <p>Source: UA in Review 2014 www.alaska.edu/files/swbir/UAR-2014_1.pdf.</p>						

Where UA Students Attended High School

In Table 2 we show the area of the state that UA students hail from. The information is by census district for first-time freshman, which is how UA tracks these data.² You will notice that each year the Anchorage, Fairbanks, Mat-Su, Kenai, and Juneau areas (in that order) produced the most UA students.

Alaska Census Area	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Anchorage	1,314	1,410	1,477	1,355	1,308
Fairbanks North Star	545	612	548	492	509
Matanuska-Susitna	427	491	420	398	355
Kenai Peninsula	242	240	237	204	172
Juneau	158	161	166	145	140
Bethel	78	55	60	76	67
Kodiak Island	61	68	74	66	64
Unknown	28	18	23	44	56
Nome	34	46	37	39	41
Valdez-Cordova	71	60	60	39	40
Yukon-Koyukuk	38	52	38	46	36
Ketchikan Gateway	50	70	53	55	32
Wade Hampton	28	36	27	27	30
Prince of Wales	21	27	14	18	25
Northwest Arctic	38	40	13	14	24
Dillingham	30	40	26	20	22
Wrangell-Petersburg	21	22	32	19	20
North Slope	39	17	25	17	18
Sitka	29	23	33	23	17
Southeast Fairbanks	47	44	44	26	17
Aleutians West	5	6	14	20	12
Aleutians East	4	8	8	4	10
Denali	10	6	15	7	10
Bristol Bay	3	3	6	1	9
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	9	14	11	5	9
Haines	9	6	18	11	8
Lake and Peninsula	9	6	8	8	8
Yakutat	4	6	3	5	1
Total	3,352	3,587	3,490	3,184	3,060
Notes: Student figures are from the fall of each year. A first-time freshman is a degree-seeking student enrolled in the first semester of an undergraduate degree program. Ninety-three percent of first-time freshman were from Alaska over this time period. The rest were from out of state.					
Sources: UA In Review 2014 www.alaska.edu/files/swbir/UAR-2014_1.pdf .					

² UA defines a first-time freshman as a degree-seeking student enrolled in the first semester of an undergraduate degree program. Ninety-three percent of first-time freshman were from Alaska over this time period. The rest were from out of state, including international students.

School District Enrollment Figures and High School Graduates in Alaska

In fiscal year (FY) 2014, more than 131,000 students (K-12) were enrolled in Alaska's 54 school districts. The Anchorage School District has by far the largest number of students with over 48,000 enrolled. Rounding out the top five largest districts in the state are Matanuska-Susitna with about 17,900, Fairbanks with over 14,000, Kenai with about 9,000, and Juneau with around 4,800. On the other end of the spectrum, 17 districts in the state had fewer than 300 students enrolled.

We include, as Attachment A, a spread sheet from the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development (DEED) with enrollment figures from all districts for FY 14. The document disaggregates the totals by grade level. Total district enrollment figures for the last five fiscal years all hovered around the 131,000 mark. These data and figures going back to 1991 are available at <http://education.alaska.gov/Stats/>.

Below we provide the number of high school graduates in Alaska from 2009-2013, which ranged from between 7,861 in 2009 to a high of 8,245 in 2012.³

- 2009 7,861
- 2010 7,989
- 2011 8,064
- 2012 8,245
- 2013 8,008

University of Alaska Board of Regents

The UA Board of Regents, established by AS 14.40.120, governs the University of Alaska, formulates university policy, and appoints the system's president, who serves as the board's chief executive officer.⁴ The board consists of 11 members who are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature. One member of the board must be a full-time University of Alaska student who is selected by the governor from a list of nominees derived from an election that occurs at each campus of the university. The term for the student regent begins on June 1, and lasts for two years. The terms of the remaining ten members begin on the first Monday in February, and last for eight years. Typically the board meets six times a year for a total of 12 days. Members are not paid but receive travel allowances and per diem.

The application process for these positions is coordinated by Boards and Commission staff within the Office of the Governor. The only statutory requirement for regents is that they be citizens of the United States and residents of Alaska (AS 14.40.130). Student regents must be full-time students when appointed and remain in that status while serving. The names of regents are submitted by the governor to the legislature within five days after the opening of the regular session for conformation or rejection. If a person is not confirmed by a majority vote of all the members of the legislature, the appointment fails and the name of another person must be submitted within three days after the rejection.

The application process for state boards and commissions is detailed at <http://gov.alaska.gov/parnell/services/boards-commissions/boards-commissions-process.html>. Additional information regarding the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Regents can be found in AS 14.40.120-170 and the bylaws of the Board of Regents at <http://www.alaska.edu/bor/policy-regulations/>.

³ These figures were provided by Marcy Herman, legislative liaison, DEED. Ms. Herman can be reached at (907) 465-2803. Graduation information disaggregated by high schools is available at <http://education.alaska.gov/stats/HSGraduates/2013hsggrad.pdf>. Similar information for previous years can be accessed at <http://education.alaska.gov/stats/>, under the heading "High School Graduates by District by School."

⁴ The URL for the UA Board of Regents is <http://info.alaska.edu/bor/>.

Alaska Department of Education & Early Development
 Assessment, Accountability, and Student Information
 District Enrollment by Grade as of October 1, 2013
 FY 2014

District	PK	KG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total KG-12	Total PK-12
Alaska Gateway School District	3	47	37	37	30	33	35	33	33	26	44	29	19	19	422	425
Aleutian Region School District	0	6	3	2	6	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	35	35
Aleutians East Borough School District	36	10	23	18	16	14	19	19	13	21	16	14	12	18	213	249
Anchorage School District	630	4,050	3,952	3,738	3,687	3,596	3,549	3,560	3,667	3,588	3,689	3,460	3,393	3,654	47,583	48,213
Annette Island School District	3	30	29	20	25	18	16	27	23	28	14	20	19	20	289	292
Bering Strait School District	247	150	148	150	145	141	124	128	145	114	104	105	93	113	1,660	1,907
Bristol Bay Borough School District	14	6	9	13	13	12	10	7	9	16	11	9	8	16	139	153
Chatham School District	3	17	13	14	12	11	9	10	11	15	7	14	10	5	148	151
Chugach School District	27	34	24	25	17	22	23	22	24	16	29	19	17	13	285	312
Copper River School District	4	36	35	31	35	30	40	40	38	36	37	23	32	34	447	451
Cordova City School District	14	23	27	21	22	22	20	31	25	21	20	36	25	22	315	329
Craig City School District	1	47	53	70	46	48	61	49	41	40	34	28	41	28	586	587
Delta-Greely School District	18	76	65	59	62	67	65	71	79	62	66	56	50	55	833	851
Denali Borough School District	1	67	78	76	72	79	75	63	84	61	58	53	58	50	874	875
Dillingham City School District	38	47	33	31	40	31	40	20	49	32	43	37	38	57	498	536
Fairbanks North Star Borough School District	193	1,217	1,207	1,136	1,109	1,093	1,130	1,016	1,016	1,077	1,039	980	1,049	864	13,933	14,126
Galena City School District	160	321	309	347	320	296	301	303	288	278	296	303	289	302	3,953	4,113
Haines Borough School District	2	18	23	19	18	19	22	25	24	22	18	24	20	27	279	281
Hoonah City School District	4	6	10	7	14	5	9	8	7	12	7	8	6	9	108	112
Hydaburg City School District	1	8	11	5	4	2	4	3	7	7	2	6	1	5	65	66
Iditarod Area School District	0	31	26	30	20	18	22	19	28	25	24	11	13	10	277	277
Juneau Borough School District	86	364	370	361	329	381	339	350	377	348	386	372	550	250	4,777	4,863
Kake City School District	3	15	9	9	10	9	5	7	8	4	5	9	4	7	101	104
Kashunamiut School District	3	30	28	28	32	23	22	24	22	17	28	17	13	34	318	321
Kenai Peninsula Borough School District	220	694	669	662	646	665	673	653	682	648	709	708	757	691	8,857	9,077
Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District	110	160	168	146	162	168	164	147	165	184	211	188	215	188	2,266	2,376
Klawock City School District	4	11	10	11	6	8	8	16	7	11	11	10	15	13	137	141
Kodiak Island Borough School District	56	192	208	190	185	157	159	179	182	184	213	191	201	227	2,468	2,524
Kuspuk School District	40	37	33	20	29	24	18	28	23	30	18	24	19	28	331	371
Lake and Peninsula Borough School District	59	26	25	27	29	22	23	22	17	22	12	25	26	28	304	363
Lower Kuskokwim School District	201	333	340	374	324	361	330	317	350	318	381	263	186	218	4,095	4,296
Lower Yukon School District	6	179	189	174	159	160	150	135	166	166	132	117	106	132	1,965	1,971
Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District	411	1,325	1,385	1,428	1,375	1,354	1,261	1,301	1,300	1,379	1,305	1,291	1,288	1,440	17,432	17,843
Mount Edgecumbe High School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	111	108	90	405	405
Nenana City School District	30	47	48	46	40	42	38	48	39	39	57	75	257	168	944	974
Nome Public Schools	9	67	66	57	55	50	61	47	56	51	61	36	45	40	692	701

District	PK	KG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total KG-12	Total PK-12
North Slope Borough School District	294	168	146	151	159	141	130	140	117	151	105	106	89	111	1,714	2,008
Northwest Arctic Borough School District	187	168	192	152	170	141	144	143	143	135	188	128	98	80	1,882	2,069
Pelican City School District	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	13	13
Petersburg City School District	5	28	42	27	24	28	30	40	31	41	34	30	35	45	435	440
Pribilof School District	10	11	12	7	6	3	3	13	4	5	5	5	7	2	83	93
Saint Mary's School District	13	17	20	17	19	16	15	15	9	18	15	11	11	15	198	211
Sitka School District	31	130	122	112	100	97	103	96	112	121	110	89	93	110	1,395	1,426
Skagway City School District	22	13	10	9	8	4	5	4	6	6	8	4	4	4	85	107
Southeast Island School District	10	19	10	20	16	25	12	13	12	18	11	17	16	12	201	211
Southwest Region School District	12	53	53	49	52	43	42	49	43	48	56	23	43	35	589	601
Tanana City School District	0	2	2	2	4	5	3	2	0	5	6	1	5	3	40	40
Unalaska City School District	2	32	33	30	36	24	21	39	37	22	33	30	33	37	407	409
Valdez City School District	10	48	52	42	48	40	45	52	54	39	44	41	49	50	604	614
Wrangell Public School District	1	33	24	27	21	25	28	37	32	34	22	23	23	16	345	346
Yakutat School District	1	10	6	9	8	7	3	8	12	5	9	6	8	8	99	100
Yukon Flats School District	3	23	22	19	18	15	23	23	17	27	17	22	14	10	250	253
Yukon-Koyukuk School District	3	133	104	150	108	101	93	111	93	115	92	130	117	176	1,523	1,526
Yupit School District	9	39	35	26	43	44	38	33	44	33	18	27	38	12	430	439
Total	3,250	10,654	10,549	10,232	9,934	9,745	9,565	9,549	9,776	9,723	9,959	9,368	9,668	9,605	128,327	131,577



State of Alaska School Districts 2013

School District	Student Population	Percent of State's Total Students
Juneau	4,777	3.7%
Anchorage	47,583	37.1%
Fairbanks	13,933	10.9%
Kenai Peninsula	8,857	6.9%
Mat Su Borough	17,432	13.6%
Off the Road System	27,815	21.7%
Other School Districts	7,930	6.2%
Totals	128,327	100.0%

Informaiton from DEED

Alaska Population Estimates by School District, 2010 to 2014

School District Name	Census Total April 2010	Estimate July 2011	Estimate July 2012	Estimate July 2013	Estimate July 2014
Alaska Gateway School District	2,344	2,356	2,367	2,361	2,308
Aleutian Region School District	604	582	574	545	510
Aleutians East Borough School District	3,141	3,229	3,223	3,281	3,070
Anchorage School District	291,826	295,920	298,308	300,780	300,549
Annette Island School District	1,460	1,462	1,460	1,470	1,480
Bering Strait School District	5,894	6,031	6,095	6,209	6,231
Bristol Bay Borough School District	997	1,025	985	933	942
Chatham School District	1,301	1,311	1,348	1,303	1,266
Chugach School District	469	489	460	451	451
Copper River School District	2,826	2,888	2,890	2,823	2,661
Cordova City School District	2,239	2,290	2,311	2,299	2,286
Craig City School District	1,201	1,250	1,241	1,194	1,198
Delta/Greely School District	4,810	4,897	4,979	4,871	4,791
Denali Borough School District	1,826	1,837	1,868	1,790	1,785
Dillingham City School District	2,329	2,369	2,401	2,395	2,431
Fairbanks North Star Borough School District	97,581	97,828	100,243	99,549	97,972
Galena City School District	470	487	483	483	449
Haines Borough School District	2,508	2,614	2,614	2,527	2,537
Hoonah City School District	760	761	775	797	787
Hydaburg City School District	376	408	366	405	405
Iditarod Area School District	1,102	1,082	1,065	1,057	1,053
Juneau Borough School District	31,275	32,379	32,806	33,030	33,026
Kake City School District	557	577	597	621	626
Kashunamiut School District	938	972	968	983	989
Kenai Peninsula Borough School District	55,400	56,623	56,668	56,813	57,212
Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District	13,477	13,741	13,890	13,828	13,825
Klawock City School District	755	808	798	785	802
Kodiak Island Borough School District	13,592	13,865	14,020	13,815	13,797

Kuspuk School District	1,406	1,453	1,459	1,475	1,464
Lake And Peninsula School District	1,631	1,678	1,671	1,691	1,672
Lower Kuskokwim School District	14,217	14,575	14,656	14,928	15,051
Lower Yukon School District	6,014	6,173	6,193	6,413	6,514
Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District	88,995	91,753	93,740	95,994	98,063
Nenana City School District	378	388	407	399	396
Nome School District	3,598	3,697	3,753	3,656	3,721
North Slope Borough School District	9,430	9,585	9,713	9,869	9,711
Northwest Arctic Borough School District	7,523	7,629	7,702	7,791	7,774
Pelican City School District	88	83	82	79	75
Petersburg Borough School District	3,203	3,295	3,261	3,213	3,209
Pribilof School District	581	560	536	550	528
Sitka Borough School District	8,881	9,022	9,055	9,034	9,061
Skagway School District	968	965	959	981	1,031
Southeast Island School District	1,823	1,952	1,969	1,968	1,915
Southwest Region School District	2,518	2,573	2,579	2,625	2,613
St. Marys City School District	507	538	523	542	550
Tanana School District	246	230	232	238	229
Unalaska City School District	4,376	4,590	4,763	4,735	4,689
Valdez City School District	3,976	4,040	4,136	4,097	4,032
Wrangell City School District	2,369	2,412	2,445	2,453	2,406
Yakutat City School District	662	646	621	622	631
Yukon Flats School District	1,441	1,473	1,470	1,466	1,420
Yukon-Koyukuk School District	1,996	2,031	2,058	2,037	1,975
Yupiit School District	1,346	1,396	1,405	1,408	1,432

* Vintage 2014. All numbers are based on 2014 geography.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Sponsor: Assemblymember Doty
Adopted: 03/03/15

**MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION SERIAL NO. 15-024**

A RESOLUTION OF THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH ASSEMBLY SUPPORTING HOUSE BILL 107 REGARDING THE COMPOSITION AND RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

WHEREAS, the Territorial Legislature established the Board of Trustees over 100 years ago; and

WHEREAS, there have been 154 Regents in the past century; and

WHEREAS, only 4 of those Regents have been from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and only 2 from the Kenai Peninsula Borough area; and

WHEREAS, the majority of the Regents have been from Anchorage with 37 and Fairbanks with 56; and

WHEREAS, in the last 40 years the Borough has significantly outpaced the other regions within the State in regards to the percentage of population growth; and

WHEREAS, school district expansion correlates to the population growth within the State, with the Borough having the second largest school district, followed by Fairbanks and Kenai; and

WHEREAS, from 2009 to 2013 an average of 12.6 percent of the University's degree-seeking freshman were from the Borough; and

WHEREAS, House Bill 107 will designate a seat on the Board of Regents for a resident of the Borough; and

WHEREAS, it is prudent to ensure that the fastest growing area of the State have a voice on the Board of Regents for the University of Alaska.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly supports House Bill 107 and requests that the Alaska State Legislature adopt the changes to the qualifications and residency requirements for the Board of Regents for the University of Alaska.

ADOPTED by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly this 3 day of March, 2015.


LARRY DEVILBISS, Borough Mayor

ATTEST:


LONNIE R. McKECHNIE, CMC, Borough Clerk

(SEAL)

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY: Sykes, Beck, Colligan, Mayfield, Doty, and Halter

Board of Regents' Office
Phone: (907) 450-8010
Fax: (907) 450-8012
EMAIL: ua-bor@alaska.edu
www.alaska.edu/bor/



202 Butrovich Building
910 Yukon Drive
P.O. Box 755300
Fairbanks, AK 99775-5300

March 26, 2015

Representative Lynn Gattis
State Capitol Room 500
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: HB 107 – Composition of the Board of Regents

Dear Representative Gattis:

I want first to thank you for giving me and other regents the opportunity to share our perspectives at last week's hearing on HB107. We understand and appreciate the reasons for the proposed legislation.

As detailed in my February 24 letter, we continue to have concerns about the original bill, and have additional concerns about the Committee Substitute (CS).

The original bill:

- would create geographic constituencies and promote regionalism on the board; and
- the regional residency requirements may be subject to constitutional challenges that could call board action into question. This latter point seems supported by the opinion from Legislative Legal.

By reducing the number of regents from 11 to 9 the CS would further alter board composition, and incidentally, reduce diversity and representation. I am not aware of any compelling reason for this change. On the contrary, I believe it would be detrimental to accomplishing the business of the board. During the March 18 hearing, a vague concern was expressed that 11 was an unwieldy number. In my four years on the board and as the current chair, I do not find 11 to be unwieldy at all. In fact, it would be quite challenging to populate our four working sub-committees (Audit, Facilities, Academic and Student Affairs, and Planning & Development), with only nine members. Historically all board members have been actively engaged and obtaining the statutory quorum of six members (see AS 14.40.200) has not been an issue. With a reduction to nine members we would have two less members to do the work and to make a quorum, while the quorum would at most be reduced by only 1 (assuming a parallel change in the statute). This increases the risk that a quorum could not be met.

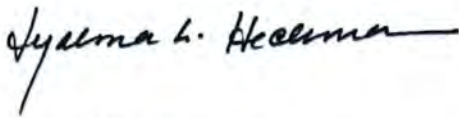
Second, if the goal of HB 107 is to foster diversity, we believe this will be much better accomplished with 11 members than with 9. Eleven members help to ensure diversity in geography, age, ethnicity, background, knowledge, and skills. All are important to the range of issues we address in our oversight of this large and complex organization. It should be noted that nationally, the predominate size for university governing boards is 11 or 12, according to the Association of Governing Boards, a national organization that tracks such best practices.

Representative Gattis
RE: HB 107 – Composition of the Board of Regents
March 26, 2015
Page 2 of 2

Finally, as we saw recently, there is no shortage of highly-skilled people interested in serving on this board. I understand that more than 50 applied for the four openings. The small cost savings of two fewer people (less than \$10,000) seems insignificant when measured against the opportunity for those two additional people to do the required work and weigh in on the issues and challenges ahead of us.

Thank you for the opportunity to share our thoughts on CS for House Bill No. 107.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jyotsna L. Heckman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Jyotsna Heckman, Chair
Board of Regents

cc: House Education Committee members

35°



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UA Board of Regents approves 5 percent tuition rise



Chris Klint, Senior Digital Producer, cklint@ktuu.com

POSTED: 12:48 PM AKST Feb 20, 2015 | UPDATED: 01:58 PM AKST Feb 20, 2015

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(KTUU - TV)

ANCHORAGE - The University of Alaska Board of Regents has voted to approve a 5 percent tuition increase for students, on an 8-2 vote. The increase will take effect this fall, for the 2015-2016 school year.

The board had voted down a tuition increase in September. Last week, however, regents said they had been forced to consider Friday's increase – which works out to roughly \$8 for every lower-division credit hour – due to uncertainty about the 40 percent of UA funding which comes from the state in the face of widespread budget cuts.

The board's composition has come in for criticism during this legislative session. All 10 members currently serve at the governor's pleasure, but a House bill introduced by Rep. Lynn Gattis (R-Wasilla) would draw a majority of regents from various regions of the state. Gattis argues that her area, the Mat-Su Valley, is the fastest-growing part of the state and deserves a voice on the board.

Channel 2's Dan Carpenter contributed information to this story.

This is a developing story. Please check KTUU.com and the Channel 2 newscasts for updates.

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Remember the 350,000 bonus check given to the Dean last year? <http://www.ktuu.com/news/news/gunville-ua-board-regents-should-consider-bonus-27854142>. Guess who is paying for that bonus check?

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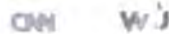
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Rep. Lynn Gattis

From: Rep. Lynn Gattis
Sent: Sunday, February 22, 2015 5:25 PM
To: 'Dave Lyle'
Subject: RE: Some food for thought in regard to UA system

Nothing in your comments that I disagree with. Thanks for the thoughts.

From: Dave Lyle [mailto:dflyle@alaska.edu]
Sent: Sunday, February 22, 2015 4:16 PM
To: Rep. Lynn Gattis
Subject: Re: Some food for thought in regard to UA system

Lynn,

I could see that as a possibility. I think as long as the person had even attended the school within the past two to three years, even if they did not graduate. There seems to be a lot of folks leaving due to the lack of quality that does need to be addressed immediately. I am honestly concerned with the way things have been going on at Prince William Sound Community College that I feel have gone unaddressed. I also feel that only having one student on the board opens up that student to being forced to vote with the board. That's why I suggest one student from each of the campuses that are independently accredited. I don't feel that the board looks at issues from students' perspective and this is rather annoying. I have even applied for the Student position on the Board of Regents because I feel they need a student who can't be pushed around and who is going to fight for the student. The Board of Regents should be concerned about the students and not all this politics that have gone on.

There are many issues that I feel that need to be addressed but yet seem to continually be swept under the carpet. Your bill is a great start but I feel that there needs to be more done in order to reach your goal. I am tired of seeing these folks continually saying well you know, and go with the easiest options to fix an issue even if it is the world's worst idea. There needs to be people to speak up and force these folks to weigh all options.

I would like to discuss this issue further if you are interested in hearing my thought.

Thanks,

Dave

On Sun, Feb 22, 2015 at 8:06 PM, Rep. Lynn Gattis <Rep.Lynn.Gattis@akleg.gov> wrote:

Regarding a student on the board of Regents, what about a recent past alumnus? Someone that could knowledgeable speak to things that need addressed?

From: Dave Lyle [mailto:dflyle@alaska.edu]
Sent: Saturday, February 21, 2015 5:05 AM
To: Rep. Lynn Gattis

Cc: chambones

Subject: Some food for thought in regard to UA system

Maam,

I want to share with you some thoughts on the recent Tuition Hike by the Board of Regents. The ADN published an article which the link is <http://www.adn.com/article/20150220-university-alaska-board-regents-approves-tuition-hike>

I want to share with you my response and also some ways that you could help with your Education bill.

I have so many issues with this tuition hike. Granted it is only 8 dollars more per credit hour, but here is the thing Many students have to rely on grants and loans from the Federal Government to afford school. Why should the UA System President make 320,000 per year when the Universities are having to cut course offerings to save money. A lot of the professors in Technical Fields are Adjunct or Part Time Professors. This means that they have a Full Time 9-5 job and then they also teach. I have no problem with that only because of the fact that the Instructors are 99 percent of the time in the same field that they are teaching so they have more up to date knowledge and can often teach more than just whats in a book.

Where I have the Issue is the fact that instead of using the 320,000 bonus to make up for part of the budget shortfall. Why should students have to reach in their pocket and dig up an extra 120 bucks when they already pay an extreme bill. Dont forget not only do students pay tuition, they also pay fees. Students pay an extra 75 dollars roughly for Technology Fee per course if they take online courses, plus a 15 dollar delivery fee plus a 6 dollar fee. Thats before we talk about the subpar performance of the Online Education System called blackboard that has more problems than it does success. I have had issues that have continued from one semester to the next, but yet I am expected to deal with them after paying an extra \$96.00 per each class. Now I am expected to give up an extra 120 dollars on top of that. Do you know that Students have to pay to park, hence this is another fee designed to generate revenue, and Why so we can pay the President, and the Chancellors and other big wigs an exorbitant salary. And for what, for them to administrate a system that needs a lot of work.

What needs to happen is the Systemwide office Bigwigs, the Chancellor's, and the UA System President all need to take a huge paycut. Did you know that the Chancellor's all live on their respective campuses, their houses and all the utilities are included. The grounds keepers take care of snow removal, and grass cutting and as well as there are house aids that help in the home. So those expenses are already covered so why do they need cost of living allowances. I am tired of these fat cats making bad decisions and the students are the ones holding the bag. Case in Point, The last President of Prince William Sound Community College was on the Job 6 months and was not only fired, but banned from campus. Did the people in charge do their job, no a simple google search showed that this man had issues in another state and they were just as severe. No

one bothered to do a simple background check on this guy and the students were the ones who paid the price.

So my question to Alaska Governor Bill Walker is why are you letting this occur. Step in and hold these people accountable. Instead of making students suffer I implore you Mr. Governor Make the UA System President and other Top University Officials take pay cuts and show some leadership. Do not let us the young people pay for something that we should have to. Lets fix the true issues that the University System has, such as failing infrastructure, failing products for online course delivery that students have to pay extra in order to use that constantly fail, and hold those in positions of leadership accountable for not only their actions but their inactions as well.

Representative Lynn Gattis I also implore you to reconsider HB 107. Place more than one student on the Board of Regents. I would Encourage you to place one student per each University as well as Prince William Sound Community College on the Board, they could be a current student or some one who was a student with in the last two years prior to appointment. This way students have a voice in which to hold those accountable for the success of the University System. I believe by only having one student on the Board of Regents, it allows for the students voices to be silenced. By having four students on the board, this allows students to have a bigger voice and will hold their fellow Board of Regents accountable.

This is a Top Down problem that can be easily fixed. I believe that until the students are allowed to be heard that this problem will only continue. I believe that there are better areas to make cuts in, as well as by making the schools use uniformity, in their academic schedules, their tuition and fees, and their administrative teams we can save money. Why do we need 5 departments on each campus doing the same thing, why can we not combined them and make them easier to use. Such as the IT department. Students could really benefit from having a true one stop when it comes to IT issues. If students like myself are taking courses at more than one campus you have to call each campus each time you have an issue, if you stream line it then students get a better continuity of care if you will to deal with their issue. This would also save the University money by getting rid of redundancy with in the system.

This is just food for thought.

That was my reply. I would like to expand on a few issues that you could add to your Board of Regents Bill.

First off As I stated I think their should be at least 4 students on the Board. The reason this allows students to voice their opinion and not be forced to vote with the board if there needs to be decent. It is easy to convince one person to go with the flow and alot harder to convince four. The students may still be out voted but it gives students a leg to stand on when we have support on the Board of Regents. These People are supposed to be looking out for the students and sadly they are having some issue in that regard.

Secondly A way to cut some expense to both the State Budget and the University Budget is uniformity, and getting rid of redundancy. As I shared in my thoughts to the article, there is way

to much redundancy in the University System. We could do better with less of that. For example Why have 4 IT departments when you could streamline in to One Department for the entire system., Students would get better service for their IT needs and you could cut positions and large salaries of the Heads of these departments. To be honest I have had some of the same IT issues that have been occurring since 2012 that are still unresolved.

I do appreciate your time and consideration in this matter

//S//

David Lyle

Membership Chairmen

Executive Board Member

Alaska Libertarian Party

C:757-375-1925

E:dflyle@alaska.edu

Rep. Lynn Gattis

From: Professor (ret.) Dr. Gerhard Kramm <gerhardkramm46@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 20, 2015 5:07 PM
To: Rep. Lynn Gattis
Subject: UA Board of Regents
Attachments: Elstonetal2015Overview of Small Fixed-Wing Unmanned Aircraft for Meteorological Sampling.pdf; FY16-Capital-Budget---Web-Version-Amended-.pdf; research2012.pdf

Dear Representative Gattis,

I think that your idea to send people from different regions into the UA Board of Regents is not a good idea. This Board of Regents should not be considered as a School Board for Alaska. During the past the UA Board of Regents has already made awkward decisions because of incompetence. The problem is that many regents have, of course, a good to very good education, but it is insufficient for understanding what research and education does mean for the further development of a university. Here is a typical example of inadequate decision by the UA Board of Regents:

In 2012, for instance, the UA Board of Regents approved the creation of the Alaska Center for Unmanned Aircraft Systems Integration - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (ACUASI - RDT&E). In the proposal for the creation of the ACUASI from November 26, 2012 it is claimed:

"Anticipating the importance of these unmanned systems for Alaska, the Geophysical Institute of the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF-GI) began aggressively experimenting with these technologies several years ago and is rapidly becoming a world leader in UASs."

I must assume that this proposal was presented to the Annual Meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska held in Fairbanks, December 6-7, 2012. In the minutes of this meeting it is mentioned that former Vice Chancellor Myers reviewed the proposal with the board. Unfortunately, the Board of Regents approved the creation of this center. Its motion is effective December 6, 2012.

Neither the UA Board of Regents nor UA President Gamble did know that this claim is clearly wrong. The Geophysical Institute (GI) was never a world leader in UASs. Obviously, the opposite is true. This was already clear when the proposal was presented before the Board of Regents because -- as mentioned before -- measurements proposed to NASA for 2012 were not carried out. Some months later, even the ACUASI Director, Mr. Walker, was replaced by Mr. Rogers. I never met Mr. Rogers during any of the meetings regarding the respective NASA grant. He was the replacement for Mr. Walker and had to take part on these meetings.

For probing the atmosphere it is indispensable to have an appropriate infrastructure for testing and calibrating the research platform and the sensors installed. Aerodynamic styling of UAVs and the calibration of the wind

sensor can only be performed in a wind tunnel. The best would be a Göttingen-type wind tunnel (<http://www.grc.nasa.gov/WWW/k-12/airplane/tuncret.html>). For calibrating temperature, humidity, and pressure sensors, calibration chambers and pressure chambers are required. Has ACUASI such an equipment? Is one of the ACUASI members, for instance, familiar with wind tunnel studies? Do they know what Reynolds number and Froude number similarity does mean? If concentrations of gaseous and particulate constituents have to be measured, also a smog chamber is required for calibration the respective sensors. When I calibrated my tethered-balloon sonde in 1979, I used the Göttingen-type wind tunnel of the Department of Vehicle Systems at the University of Applied Sciences, Cologne, the calibration chamber of the Meteorological Institute of the University of Frankfurt, and the pressure chamber of our institute for calibrating the sensors for wind speed, temperature, humidity, and pressure. The magnetic compass installed for measuring wind direction was always tested against a high precision one. Before and after any period of soundings the calibration curves of the sonde were checked by intercomparison with sensors of still higher precision. Unfortunately, the GI Atmospheric Science Group was never asked for advice.

Until today no measurements were performed as requested by the respective NASA grant. Therefore, it is indispensable to describe the requirements of such measurements. For modeling purposes one needs, at least, measurements of the meteorological field quantities like wind vector, temperature, humidity, solar and infrared irradiances, as well as the concentrations of the species under study. In case of particulate matter not only the concentration, but also the size distribution is required. Because of these requirements an appropriate platform for carrying out measurements has to be chosen. Such platforms are full-scale aircraft, unmanned aircraft vehicles (UAVs), tethered balloon sondes, kite sondes, and remote-sensing equipment (radiometers, LIDARs, RADARs, SODARs, etc.). A combination of such platforms is commonly used in sophisticated field campaigns. Generally, in case of any aircraft, propellers and jet-engines must not notably interfere with the air under study. Consequently, in case of UAVs the use of pressure propellers is mandatory. ACUASI's Aeromapper, Gatewing, Nanook, and OpenRaven fulfill this condition. In case of helicopter sondes like Helipod of the Technical University of Braunschweig, Germany, the sondes must be hanging far below the helicopter. Thus, helicopter-type UAVs like quadcopters or hexacopters are rather inappropriate for atmospheric measurements. The use of such UAVs as carriers for a drop sonde is hindered by their relatively low payload. The use of drop sondes, for instance, requested by this NASA grant has already been canceled.

ACUASI was established under the motto "We have a solution; now we are looking for problems." This is the wrong way. It is clearly the matter of an awkward prioritizing. Such a system is sucking a lot of money, for instance, given by the State of Alaska. This money, of course, is not available for funding research projects at UAF. Therefore, the use of UAVs must be subordinated to the research goal, but not vice versa. But now, it is only another one in the GI's Zoo of service units. **Research at UAF, however, is highly important for the existence of this campus; service can be performed by small engineering offices.**

The idea to use UAVs for meteorological probing is very old. In 1970, Konrad et al. reported about the use of a small radio-controlled aircraft as a platform for meteorological sensors. The problems associated with UAVs are also very old, for instance, less payload, unstable flight track, and especially inaccurate wind measurements. When I was a graduate student at the University of Cologne, Germany during the 2nd half of the 1970's the attempt to use an UAV was not successful because the UAV was notably damaged while landing. Therefore, Prof. Dr. Raschke, the head of the department, decided to use tethered balloon sondes. I developed such a sonde and used it for measuring horizontal wind vector, temperature, humidity, and pressure, over the City of Cologne. The results of this urban boundary layer probing were also used to evaluate SODAR observations.

Today, such sondes are commonly used if meteorological field quantities and various gaseous and particulate trace constituents are to be measured concurrently. The payload restriction is only a minor problem because there are large balloons that can serve as carriers. When I was aboard the German research vessel *Meteor* during the international Joint Air-Sea Interaction experiment JASIN '78 balloons with volumes of 80 m³ and more filled with helium were used as tethered balloons where several sondes were mounted to the tether line. With such an equipment vertical profiles of wind vector, temperature, humidity, and pressure were determined concurrently. I know from the literature (Burns, 1974) that a similar equipment, the Boundary-Layer Instrumentation System (BLIS), was designed to meet the observational requirements of the GARP Atlantic Tropical Experiment (GATE).

Only medium-class UAVs like NASA's Sierra with a comparable payload (≈ 45 kg) are preferable because they can also be used for long-range measurements. Unfortunately, **the final flight of NASA's Sierra took place on July 26, 2013. While conducting a sea ice survey off the North Slope of Alaska for the MIZOPEX mission, the Sierra lost engine power and glided into the water approximately 40 miles north of Oliktok Point. ACUASI's Nanook (i.e., the ScanEagle) took also part in this mission, but only equipped with ImSAR's NanoSAR. The payload of the ScanEagle is of about 3.4 kg, i.e., its instrumentation for meteorological measurements including gas and particle concentrations is notably limited. However, because of its high flight endurance and its higher payload it is much better suited for meteorological measurements than ACUASI's OpenRaven. In case of an area of a few square kilometers an array of tethered balloon sondes is much more favorable.**

To use UAVs for animal counting is burdened by the fact that UAVs are harassing wildlife. Citing concerns about users harassing other visitors and wildlife, the National Park Service banned remote-controlled airplanes and helicopters at all of America's 401 national parks and memorials (see <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2014/06/20/drones-banned-at-national-parks/11099497/>).

Nevertheless, ACUASI's applications like animal counting, pipeline scrutinizing (a GI jester also proposed dog poop counting), etc. must be assessed as service, but not as research. As mentioned before, this work can also be performed by small engineering offices. On a long run, increasing service activities will stifle research activities. The money related to grants awarded by federal and state funding agencies for service is not available for scientific research. This means that at UAF the number of graduate students mainly supported by research grants will be decreasing, and its faculty members will be struggling to get research grants for paying a part of their salaries, especially in front of the background that contracts like the respective NASA grant are improperly handled because of pure incompetence in carrying out atmospheric measurements. Peer-reviewed papers can only be expected in the matter of scientific research, but not in case of such applications like animal counting, pipeline scrutinizing etc. Remember the reputation of UAF's GI is based on outstanding research results, but not on service activities.

Meanwhile, there are many papers on the use of UAVs in meteorological measurements (see the review paper attached). In 2011, when I was asked for a collaboration in this matter by Mr. Walker, I agreed because I had heard some good news about Dr. Reuder's attempt to use an UAV for turbulence measurements considered to evaluate WRF's parameterization schemes for the atmospheric boundary layer. Dr. Reuder is professor at the University of Bergen, Norway. I know him from earlier times when he was a doctoral student with Dr. Dr.

habil. Dlugi, (I am in collaboration with Dr. Dr. habil. Dlugi since two decades.) Dr. Reuder published various papers dealing with his measurements. His UAV was developed in cooperation with the École Nationale de l'Aviation Civile (ENAC), Toulouse, France. This is a first-class affiliation. Reuder's papers are cited in the review paper attached.

However, as reported before, the start of ACUASI was really bad. The measurements of 2012 and 2013 required by the NASA grant were not performed, i.e., there were already serious problems before the UA Board of Regents approved the creation of ACUASI-RDT&E. The Table 1 - Initially Identified Mission Instrumentation of the proposal submitted to NASA was mainly based on wishful thinking. Until today, there is no clear picture what the UAVs of ACUASI can be measured, and there is no list of sensor specifications used in its UAVs.

Here is an example: In this Table 1, an airborne DRUM Aerosol sampler is listed, but during a meeting regarding the NASA grant a particle counter (Hal HPC-600) was mentioned because it was used in NASA's Sierra and AeroPod platforms. The latter is a kite sonde. When I made a search I found the following information:

“The HPC-600 handheld laser particle counter is the latest innovation in the demanding application of particle distribution measurements. It is useful in measuring particle distributions in ultra-clean environments by its single particle counting ability as well as in indoor air quality applications.”

The plume of a wildfire is, certainly, not an ultra-clean environment. As mentioned in the paper of Pieri et al. (2013) entitled “In situ observations and sampling of volcanic emissions with NASA and UCR unmanned aircraft, including a case study at Turrialba Volcano, Costa Rica”, NASA used it, indeed, in its Sierra and AeroPod platforms.

There is another aspect that is related to the use of UAV's like the ScanEagle. The ScanEagle has a flight endurance of about 20 hours. This is advantageous because it can be used for long range measurements. Unfortunately, the occurrence of aircraft icing has to be considered. Holland et al. (2001) reported:

“The Mark 1 Aerosonde was flown in the Arctic (based from Barrow, Alaska) in April 1999, in support of the U.S. Department of Energy Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Program. Operations were hampered significantly by aircraft icing, which is common in the Arctic, where field measurements are typically expensive, logistically difficult, and hazardous.”

This means that not only the loss of such an expensive UAV due to aircraft icing, but also the related consequences have to be assessed. One of these consequences could be the ignition of wildfires if the ScanEagle will crash down into a remote area covered by vegetation.

In summary: The creation of the ACUASI and its brief history indicate that a mistake was replaced by chaos. The UA Board of Regents made a decision which only harms research activities at UAF. I must assume that most of the regents did not recognize the difference between research and service. Nevertheless, even more money is requested for ACUASI (see attachment).

This example documents that the UA Board of Regents requires high qualified people who are familiar with academic research and higher education. In election you will never find such highly qualified persons. Comparable boards of universities located in the lower 48 have such qualified persons. In contrast to UA, many of these universities also have presidents and chancellors who have earned doctoral degrees.

The 2012 Annual Report entitled "The Top American Research Universities" (see attachment) documents that UA and especially its research campus UAF have to be improved. Their rankings should and could be better.

Sincerely yours

Gerhard Kramm

Dr. rer. nat. Gerhard Kramm

Research Associate Professor of Meteorology (ret.)

Phone: (907) 479 2284

e-mail: gerhardkramm46@gmail.com

URL: <http://engineeringmeteorologyconsulting.com/>

February 20, 2014

Governor Sean Parnell
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

Dear Governor Parnell:

One of my work group leaders, Beth Fread, from our Mat-Su Borough Economic Development Strategic Plan, met you at a fundraiser in December. Your conversation included a discussion about three things we need from your office to be successful in growing our local economy, and you had her write them down on the back of a business card. To re-cap, here are the three things: 1) A seat on the University Board of Regents, 2) a seat on the State Aviation Advisory Board, and 3) an 8-lane highway from Port Mackenzie to the "Roads for Resources" and beyond.

My main reason for writing to you today is to address the #1 item on the list – a creation of a Mat-Su seat on the Board of Regents for UA. This is so important to the MSB economic development advisory council because the main recommendation from the professional group we hired to write our economic development strategic plan was for us to develop our local economy through an expansion of our healthcare services and a creation of a university-medical district.

This development strategy is based upon the premise that the US is largely transitioning from an economy based on agriculture, manufacturing, and resource development, to one that is knowledge and creativity based. Healthcare has produced the largest number of jobs over the last several years in the US, in the state of Alaska, and even in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The borough's largest private employer is Mat-Su Regional Medical Center, a cornerstone to our economy in terms of offering quality, living wage jobs, which is one of the primary goals of this Mat-Su Borough Economic Development Plan.

Our work group tasked with the strategy to develop a university-medical district researched this option and discovered that as long as the Mat-Su did not have any representation on the UA Board of Regents, any major development in the Mat-Su requiring a partnership between the medical industry and higher education would not be a priority. Mat-Su's three-decade-long population growth has radically changed Mat-Su College into a thriving community college predominated by degree-seeking young adults, progressing on into either UAA or UAF.

In the history of the Board of Regents, there have only been four Mat-Su representatives since 1917, and three of them were student representatives. Mat-Su needs a specific Regent seat designated by you to create this economic development opportunity of a University-Medical District. Mat-Su is the only region experiencing this population growth. Creating this seat would certainly help in expanding higher education and economic development in general, as well as specifically in the way described in this letter. We need to develop our economy and our workforce at a higher level to continue to provide family-wage jobs here in the Valley.

Please let me know what steps need to be taken in order to properly move in this direction.
Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Kim Ford
Mat-Su Borough Economic Development Chairwoman
Mat-Su Economic Development Strategic Plan Work Group Coordinator
(907)354-8186, kim.e.ford@live.com
3232 Naomi Ave.
Wasilla, AK 99654

Cc: Representative Shelley Hughes, Legislative Chair for Economic Development, Trade & Tourism

Andrew Ford

From: Rep. Lynn Gattis
Sent: Saturday, January 31, 2015 1:52 PM
To: Andrew Ford
Subject: FW: UA Board of Regents, Mat-Su representative

Add this to our Board of regents packet, Bill, as usual has good historical content

-----Original Message-----

From: Sen. Bill Stoltze
Sent: Thursday, January 22, 2015 10:19 PM
To: Lori Restad
Cc: Brandon Brefczynski; Rep. Shelley Hughes; Rep. Mark Neuman; Rep. Lynn Gattis; Rep. Cathy Tilton; Rep. Jim Colver; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Charlie Huggins
Subject: Re: UA Board of Regents, Mat-Su representative

Appointment of a qualified Valley resident has been a top priority for me for over a decade. The last confirmed member to the BOR was in the 1920's (M.D. Snodgrass) V. Louise Kellogg of Palmer was appointed in 1955 but the legislature regrettably failed to take up her nomination. A mat-su resident on the BOR is also a priority of the entire Valley legislative delegation, and is a matter we discussed as recently as Tuesday. I have personally discussed this issue with Governor Walker and his staff, as I have with the three previous administrations. I feel very optimistic that we have a much better chance of receiving one or more of the appointments than we have ever had. I know of at least one excellent applicant, and have spoken to that individual. Your message is indeed very timely, and certainly reinforces our ongoing efforts. May i include this message in correspondence to the Governor? I believe it would be helpful.

Please keep in touch. I will do the same. Sincerely, Bill Stoltze.
State Senator.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 22, 2015, at 1:52 PM, "Lori Restad" <lori.restad@gmail.com> wrote:

> Dear Senator Stoltze,
>
> In 2009, the Northland Pioneer Grange in Palmer, Alaska asked the Governor at the time, Sarah Palin, to appoint a Mat-Su resident to the UA Board of Regents. The Mat-Su Borough Assembly agreed and passed a resolution supporting the idea. We are still waiting for representation on the Board of Regents.
>
> Four regents terms will expire next month, and I am wondering if any Mat-Su residents are being considered. Do you have any input in this process? Is there anything that the Northland Pioneer Grange can do help secure representation on the Board of Regents? I realize that the appointments are coming up very soon. Please let me know if you think we can be helpful in this matter.
>
> Lori Restad
> Secretary, Northland Pioneer Grange No. 1 Palmer, AK
> 907-746-4900

Board of Regents' Office
Phone: (907) 450-8010
Fax: (907) 450-8012
EMAIL: ua-bor@alaska.edu
www.alaska.edu/bor/



202 Butrovich Building
910 Yukon Drive
P.O. Box 755300
Fairbanks, AK 99775-5300

Representative Lynn Gattis
State Capitol Room 500
Juneau AK, 99801

Via email: Rep.Lynn.Gattis@akleg.gov

RE: HB 107 – Composition of the Board of Regents

Dear Representative Gattis:

Thank you for your email requesting input from the Board of Regents on HB 107. As we understand it, HB 107 would establish a requirement that the governor appoint six regents from specified geographic areas of the state as vacancies occur. Regents appointed to meet these regional residency requirements would be required to maintain residency in that region or lose their seats. One seat would remain a student seat and four other seats would remain at-large appointees. At present all but one (the student seat) of 11 board seats are appointed at large by the governor, subject to Legislative confirmation.

While we understand and appreciate the reasons for the proposed legislation, the board has two significant concerns about this approach: the bill would create geographic constituencies and promote regionalism on the board; and the regional residency requirements may be subject to constitutional challenges that could call board action into question. I'll briefly address these concerns in turn.

The different constituencies served by each of the three separately accredited universities (UAA, UAF, UAS) and their community campuses makes collaboration a challenge in the best of times. Yet collaboration on the board and among these components of the UA System is critical to making the best use of limited resources and serving the public effectively. In adopting the Shaping Alaska's Future initiative <http://www.alaska.edu/shapingalaskasfuture/> as Regents' Policy last June, the Board of Regents formally committed itself and tasked the entire UA system to collaborate to create a cost-effective, integrated state-wide system of higher education that works for students and the public. (For example, see Theme 5, Accountability to the People of Alaska, Issue E <http://www.alaska.edu/shapingalaskasfuture/accountability/>) Because regents have focused on serving the broad interests of the entire state, the board has been united in support of that overarching interest. As a result, the three universities are making important strides in areas including common academic calendars and general education requirements. We fear that in mandating representation of specific regions, HB 107 will create regionalism on the board that may pose additional barriers to collaboration.

Regional residency requirements also may create constitutional disputes that may leave the board in limbo and unable to take effective action. Article 7, § 3 of Alaska's Constitution requires that the governor's appointments to the Board of Regents be confirmed by the Legislature. However, the constitution does not limit whom the governor may appoint or make the governor's

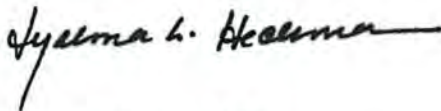
appointment authority subject to law. HB 107 would significantly restrict initial appointments and impose ongoing regional residency requirements on regents. By contrast, prior statutory provisions regarding regent appointments generally provide broad and uncontroversial implementation details.

Regional residency requirements may result in disputes and delays in appointments. Delays alone could limit the board's ability to act since by law six votes are required for board action. If based on regional residency requirements, rejection of a governor's appointees or early termination of a regent's term may also result in litigation. Either way, the existence of constitutional questions about regional residency requirements will have real world implications for the University. Any uncertainty about the qualifications of appointees or composition of the board could directly interfere with the University's ability to take action requiring board approval. These include among other things selling bonds, hiring a president, conferring degrees, adjusting tuition, adopting budgets and selling or purchasing property.

The board also must authorize any declaration of financial exigency and reduction or discontinuation of academic programs. These are actions that permit the university to reduce faculty and staff without the constraints or notice periods typically required. Third parties dissatisfied with board decisions in such areas will have significant incentive to seize on any uncertainty regarding board authority to delay or disrupt necessary actions. This is particularly problematic when budgetary pressures require aggressive and prompt action.

We very much appreciate your willingness to consider board concerns in this regard. We also look forward to working with the Legislature to ensure that the needs of all areas of the state are considered as the University meets the difficult challenges ahead.

Sincerely,



Jyotsna Heckman, Chair
Board of Regents

Mary K. Hughes
1592 Coffey Lane
Anchorage, AK 99501
mkhughes@alaska.edu

March 14, 2015

Representative Lynn Gattis
State Capitol Room 500
Juneau, AK 99801

via email: Rep.Lynn.Gattis@akleg.gov

Re: HB 107 – Composition of the Board of Regents

Dear Representative Gattis:

A hearing has been scheduled on the above-captioned bill for Wednesday, March 18. I, unfortunately, am away from home and therefore cannot testify in person. I would like my letter to suffice and be entered into the record.

Your office received on February 24, pursuant to your request, the comments of the University of Alaska Board of Regents on HB 107. Since we speak as an entire board through our chair, it is unusual for a single regent to provide testimony. At the request of our Chair Jo Heckman, I do so in support of the Board's aforementioned letter.

I have been a member of the UA Board of Regents since 2002. I was appointed by then-Governor Tony Knowles when the Legislature failed to confirm the appointment of Mark Begich. The timing of the appointment necessitated then-Governor Frank Murkowski to submit my name to the Legislature for confirmation. He did so. I was re-appointed by then-Governor Sarah Palin in 2009. During my tenure, there has been one appointed regent not confirmed by the Legislature and one sitting regent resign as a result of a criminal indictment against him. Each circumstance involved gubernatorial and legislative discussions with the Board, eventually culminating in an agreed upon resolution.

I relate the twelve history of "regent appointment" while I've been on the Board to demonstrate the ability of the Governor, Legislature and the Board to move forward without legislation. The University and the Board is part of Alaska's Constitution; the framers were very specific in their verbiage in Article 7:

§ 2. State University

The University of Alaska is hereby established as the state university and constituted a body corporate. It shall have title to all real and personal property now or hereafter set aside for or conveyed to it. Its property shall be administered and disposed of according to law.

REPRESENTATIVE
LYNN GATTIS
R - WASILLA (HD7)



PRESS RELEASE

CAPITOL ROOM 500

HOUSEMAJORITY.ORG/GATTIS
JUNEAU: 465-4833

GATTIS INTRODUCES BILL CHANGING UNIVERSITY BOARD OF REGENTS *Change brings diversity, more voices to the table*

Friday, February 13, 2015, Juneau, Alaska – Wasilla Republican Lynn Gattis today introduced House Bill 107 to restructure the University of Alaska Board of Regents to include a diverse group of members from across the state.

The bill changes the composition of the board to include geographic representation. If passed, the board would include one resident from the following locations: Fairbanks North Star Borough, Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Kenai Peninsula Borough, City and Borough of Juneau, a community not connected by road or rail, one student, and five at large members. Currently there is one seat reserved for a student regent and ten at large regents that must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Alaska.

"This bill calls for a change in composition to the University's Board of Regents to represent the state's changing population trends," Gattis said. "The Mat-Su is the second largest community in the state. It is time that we have a seat at the table when it comes to the Alaska's post-secondary education system."

HB 107 was referred to the House Education Committee.

#

For more information, contact Rep. Gattis' office at 907-465-4833.



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Lynn Gattis

Rep.Lynn.Gattis@akleg.gov

House Finance Committee

Education Finance Subcommittee Chair

Administration Finance Subcommittee Chair

Sponsor Statement
University of Alaska Board of Regents

The Territory of Alaska was established in 1912. Five years later the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines were established. To govern these two post-secondary education institutions, the Territorial Legislature established the Board of Trustees consisting of eight members. Almost 103 years later the University of Alaska boasts a massive 32,000 plus students a year, governed by an 11 member Board of Regents, one of whom is a full time student.

Throughout the past century there have been 143 trustees and regents. Of those, 23 have been Student Regents, 15 have been from Juneau, 28 have been from a community located "off the road system", 31 have been from Anchorage and 56 have been from Fairbanks. Excluding Student Regents, only two Regents have been from the Kenai Peninsula and none have been from the Mat-Su Valley.

In 1946, the state's population was 103,000. In 2015, 69 years later, Alaska has exploded to an estimated population of 735,601. Looking at specific regions of Alaska that have experienced notable growth, it is apparent that, for the last 40 years, the Mat-Su Valley has significantly outpaced the other regions of the state, and even the nation, in regard to percentile population growth. The Kenai Peninsula has also had massive population growth in the last 40 years.

A direct correlation in school district expansion and population growth exists in these two regions. The Mat-Su Borough School District is the second largest school district in the state, followed by Fairbanks and then Kenai. Between 2009 and 2013, an average of 12.6% the University's first-time, degree-seeking, Alaskan freshman, were from the Mat-Su and 6.6% from the Kenai Peninsula.

A visit to the Board of Regents website identifies the following mission statement:

"The University of Alaska inspires learning, and advances and disseminates knowledge through teaching, research, and public service, emphasizing the North and its diverse peoples."

In accordance with the diversity of the University of Alaska, and the state as a whole, this bill calls for a change to the composition of the of the University's Board of Regents giving a voice to those in the Mat-Su Valley, on the Kenai Peninsula, and to those living "off the road system."

§ 3. Board of Regents

The University of Alaska shall be governed by a board of regents. The regents shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. The board shall, in accordance with law, formulate policy and appoint the president of the university. He shall be the executive officer of the board.

Over the years, the only specific “regent appointment” legislation I can recall is the creation of a student regent.

I was fortunate to have been born on Kodiak Island, raised in Anchorage, educated at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks and, with the exception of attending law school, not absent from the state for very long. Given my Alaskan roots, I’ve always considered myself an Alaskan (as do many of us). That being said, while I applaud the Legislative’s careful consideration of the appointment of regents, I do not consider where I reside within the state a criteria for service on the Board of Regents. As a matter of fact, Regent Fuller Cowell, who just completed his exemplary service on the Board in February, was raised in Fairbanks; when he returned to Alaska, lived in Anchorage and Big Lake; and now resides in Fairbanks. I know several former Regents, and many Alaskans, who reside in two or more regions of the state and are extremely proud to do so. In my case, under the HB 107, to return to reside on Kodiak Island, the place of my birth, would deprive me of service on the Board. The consequences would be unfair to me and perhaps unfair to, and certainly a legal quagmire for, the University of Alaska.

Since as Alaskans we are few, we need to embrace unity and collaboration in all we do. The UA Board of Regents has done just that for the twelve years which I’ve served on the Board. During that dozen years, the Board has consisted of many Alaskans, all striving to serve the State of Alaska and provide the very best of post-secondary education to all Alaskans. A restriction of appointments based upon residency within specific regions of the State implies that we are not serving Alaskans well and that a region-based appointment system would better educate Alaskans. I respectfully disagree.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

Yours very truly,

Mary K. Hughes

Mary K. Hughes

Board of Regents' Office
Phone: (907) 450-8010
Fax: (907) 450-8012
EMAIL: ua-bor@alaska.edu
www.alaska.edu/bor/



202 Butrovich Building
910 Yukon Drive
P.O. Box 755300
Fairbanks, AK 99775-5300

Representative Lynn Gattis
State Capitol Room 500
Juneau AK, 99801

Via email: Rep.Lynn.Gattis@akleg.gov

RE: HB 107 – Composition of the Board of Regents

Dear Representative Gattis:

Thank you for your email requesting input from the Board of Regents on HB 107. As we understand it, HB 107 would establish a requirement that the governor appoint six regents from specified geographic areas of the state as vacancies occur. Regents appointed to meet these regional residency requirements would be required to maintain residency in that region or lose their seats. One seat would remain a student seat and four other seats would remain at-large appointees. At present all but one (the student seat) of 11 board seats are appointed at large by the governor, subject to Legislative confirmation.

While we understand and appreciate the reasons for the proposed legislation, the board has two significant concerns about this approach: the bill would create geographic constituencies and promote regionalism on the board; and the regional residency requirements may be subject to constitutional challenges that could call board action into question. I'll briefly address these concerns in turn.

The different constituencies served by each of the three separately accredited universities (UAA, UAF, UAS) and their community campuses makes collaboration a challenge in the best of times. Yet collaboration on the board and among these components of the UA System is critical to making the best use of limited resources and serving the public effectively. In adopting the Shaping Alaska's Future initiative <http://www.alaska.edu/shapingalaskasfuture/> as Regents' Policy last June, the Board of Regents formally committed itself and tasked the entire UA system to collaborate to create a cost-effective, integrated state-wide system of higher education that works for students and the public. (For example, see Theme 5, Accountability to the People of Alaska, Issue E <http://www.alaska.edu/shapingalaskasfuture/accountability/>) Because regents have focused on serving the broad interests of the entire state, the board has been united in support of that overarching interest. As a result, the three universities are making important strides in areas including common academic calendars and general education requirements. We fear that in mandating representation of specific regions, HB 107 will create regionalism on the board that may pose additional barriers to collaboration.

Regional residency requirements also may create constitutional disputes that may leave the board in limbo and unable to take effective action. Article 7, § 3 of Alaska's Constitution requires that the governor's appointments to the Board of Regents be confirmed by the Legislature. However, the constitution does not limit whom the governor may appoint or make the governor's

Representative Gattis
RE: HB 107 – Composition of the Board of Regents
February 24, 2015
Page 2 of 2

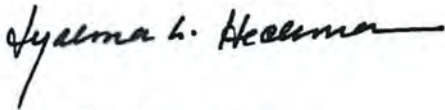
appointment authority subject to law. HB 107 would significantly restrict initial appointments and impose ongoing regional residency requirements on regents. By contrast, prior statutory provisions regarding regent appointments generally provide broad and uncontroversial implementation details.

Regional residency requirements may result in disputes and delays in appointments. Delays alone could limit the board's ability to act since by law six votes are required for board action. If based on regional residency requirements, rejection of a governor's appointees or early termination of a regent's term may also result in litigation. Either way, the existence of constitutional questions about regional residency requirements will have real world implications for the University. Any uncertainty about the qualifications of appointees or composition of the board could directly interfere with the University's ability to take action requiring board approval. These include among other things selling bonds, hiring a president, conferring degrees, adjusting tuition, adopting budgets and selling or purchasing property.

The board also must authorize any declaration of financial exigency and reduction or discontinuation of academic programs. These are actions that permit the university to reduce faculty and staff without the constraints or notice periods typically required. Third parties dissatisfied with board decisions in such areas will have significant incentive to seize on any uncertainty regarding board authority to delay or disrupt necessary actions. This is particularly problematic when budgetary pressures require aggressive and prompt action.

We very much appreciate your willingness to consider board concerns in this regard. We also look forward to working with the Legislature to ensure that the needs of all areas of the state are considered as the University meets the difficult challenges ahead.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jyotsna Heckman", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Jyotsna Heckman, Chair
Board of Regents

Andrew Ford

From: Rep. Lynn Gattis
Sent: Friday, February 13, 2015 3:45 PM
To: Andrew Ford
Subject: Fw: HB 107

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone.

From: Lorali Simon <lorali.simon@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 13, 2015 3:29 PM
To: Rep. Lynn Gattis
Subject: HB 107

Representative Gattis,

I appreciate your interest in restructuring the Board of Regents. I think you're on the right track. Would you consider amending the bill to require at least 50% of the Regents be UA alumni?

As an alumna, it bothers me that we don't have more representation on the governing board of our university.

Best wishes this session. I hope to see you next week at the Women in Resources reception.

Sincerely,
Lorali Simon

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version CSHB107 (EDC)
Fiscal Note Number _____
() Publish Date _____

Identifier (file name) CSHB107-UA-Statewide Services-3-27-15 Dept. Affected University of Alaska
Title Board of Regents Regional Residency Qualification Appropriation University of Alaska
Allocation Statewide Services
Sponsor Representatives Gattis, Colver, Kito, Keller, Hughes, Munoz
Requester House Education OMB Component Number 730

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

	FY16 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY16 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel	(9,600.0)		(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants, Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	(9,600.0)	0.0	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002	Federal Receipts							
1003	GF Match							
1004	GF	(3,800.0)		(3,800.0)	(3,800.0)	(3,800.0)	(3,800.0)	(3,800.0)
1005	GF/Prgm (DGF)							
1007	I/A Rcpts (Other)							
1048	Univ Rcpt (DGF)	(5,800.0)		(5,800.0)	(5,800.0)	(5,800.0)	(5,800.0)	(5,800.0)
		(9,600.0)	0.0	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)	(9,600.0)

POSITIONS

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

CHANGE IN REVENUES

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY15) operating costs _____ (separate supplemental appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY16) costs _____ (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? _____
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended, or repealed? _____ Discuss details in analysis section.

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

Updated version to reduce the number of Regents from 11 to 9.

Prepared by Michelle Rizk
Division University of Alaska
Approved by Michelle Rizk
Agency University of Alaska

Phone 907-450-8187
Date/Time 3/26/15 4:00 PM
Date 3/26/2015

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB107 (EDC)

Analysis

HB107 reduces the number of Regents from 11 to 9.

In FY14, the Board of Regents held seven regular in-person meetings. The travel costs for the 11 Regents was approximately \$53,000. Therefore, in reducing the number of Regents from 11 to 9, the approximate savings in travel costs would be \$9,600.

Today is March 27

HB 107: Composition of the University Of Alaska Board Of Regents is before the committee today.

Representative Gattis, Staff Drew Ford

Monday we will be hearing HB156: School Accountability Measures: Federal Law

HB130 Naming State Library & Museum

HB163 Nutritional Standards: School Fundraisers

29-LS0465P
Glover
3/21/15

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 107()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES GATTIS, Colver, Kito, Keller, Hughes, Muñoz

**A BILL
FOR AN ACT ENTITLED**

1 **"An Act relating to the composition of the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska;**
2 **and providing for an effective date."**

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

4 * **Section 1.** AS 14.40.120 is amended to read:

5 **Sec. 14.40.120. University governed by Board of Regents.** The University of
6 Alaska shall be governed by a Board of Regents consisting of nine [11] regents.

7 * **Sec. 2.** AS 14.40.130(a) is repealed and reenacted to read:

8 (a) The Board of Regents consists of the following members:

- 9 (1) one resident of the Fairbanks North Star Borough;
- 10 (2) one resident of the Municipality of Anchorage;
- 11 (3) one resident of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough;
- 12 (4) one resident of the Kenai Peninsula Borough;
- 13 (5) one resident of the City and Borough of Juneau;
- 14 (6) one resident of a community that is not described in (1) - (5) of this

1 subsection and is not connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks;

2 (7) one student who satisfies the requirements under (b) of this section;

3 and

4 (8) two members at large who are residents of the state.

5 * **Sec. 3.** AS 14.40.130 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

6 (f) Each member must be a citizen of the United States.

7 (g) The governor may not appoint a person to fill a position under (a)(1) - (6)
8 of this section unless the person meets the residency requirement for the position for at
9 least two years before the date of appointment. A regent appointed to fill a position
10 under (a)(1) - (6) of this section who ceases to meet the residency requirement for the
11 position may complete the regent's term of office.

12 * **Sec. 4.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
13 read:

14 TRANSITION. (a) Notwithstanding AS 14.40.140, the terms of office of the regents
15 serving on the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska on the effective date of this Act,
16 except for the student regent appointed under AS 14.40.150(b), shall expire on February 2,
17 2016. The governor shall appoint regents who meet the requirements of AS 14.40.130(a), as
18 repealed and reenacted by sec. 2 of this Act, to fill the vacancies and shall send the names of
19 the regents to the legislature for confirmation or rejection by the Second Regular Session of
20 the Twenty-Ninth Alaska State Legislature under AS 14.40.150. In appointing regents under
21 this section, the governor may give preference to regents who are serving on the effective date
22 of secs. 1 - 3 of this Act.

23 (b) The terms of office for the regents appointed under this section shall be staggered
24 under AS 39.05.055.

25 * **Sec. 5.** Sections 1 - 3 of this Act take effect February 2, 2016.



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Lynn Gattis

Rep.Lynn.Gattis@akleg.gov

House Finance Committee

Education Finance Subcommittee Chair
Administration Finance Subcommittee Chair

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS
House Bill 107
Board of Regents Composition
Work Draft Version P

***Changes highlighted in yellow.

Section 1:

AS 14.40.120. Amended to Read
Governance of the University of Alaska

The University of Alaska shall be governed by a Board of Regents consisting on nine regents.

Section 2:

AS 14.40.130(a). Repeals and Reenacts
Composition of the Board of Regents

Defines the Board of Regents by requiring:

1. One resident of Fairbanks North Star Borough
2. One resident of Municipality of Anchorage
3. One resident of Matanuska-Susitna Borough
4. One resident of Kenai Peninsula Borough
5. One resident of City and Borough of Juneau
6. One resident of a community that is not described in (1) through (5) of this subsection and is not connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks;
7. One student regent.
8. Two at large members that are Alaskan Residents.

Section 3:

AS 14.40.130. Adds new subsections
Regents Qualifications and Board Membership

Regents must be a resident of region for at least two years prior to appointment.

A regent will complete their term if they fail to maintain residency in a region.

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Alaska State Capitol Rm 500
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
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Toll Free: 800-782-4833



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Lynn Gattis

Rep.Lynn.Gattis@akleg.gov

House Finance Committee

Education Finance Subcommittee Chair
Administration Finance Subcommittee Chair

Section 4:

Uncodified law. TRANSITION

The terms of members currently serving on the Board of Regents shall expire on February 2, 2016.

At that time the Governor will appoint nine regents that meet the requirements of this act.

The regents will then be confirmed or rejected by the legislature in the Second Regular Session of the Twenty-Ninth Alaska State Legislature.

The terms of the appointed regents will be staggered.

Section 5:

Effective Date

Sections 1-3 of this Act take effect February 2, 2016.



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THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Lynn Gattis

Rep.Lynn.Gattis@akleg.gov

House Finance Committee

Education Finance Subcommittee Chair
Administration Finance Subcommittee Chair

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES
House Bill 107
Board of Regents Composition
Version O

Section 1:

This is a new section that changes the Board of Regents from an eleven member board to a nine member board.

Section 2:

Section 1 from Version N became section 2 and changed from four at large members to two at large members.

Section 3:

Section 2 from Version N became section 3 and changed the length of time that a person must have lived within a region to be appointed from one year to two years. The section also changed to allow regents to finish their term if they do not maintain residency in the region.

Section 4:

Section 3 from Version N became section 4 and changed the transition procedures for the current Board to the amended board. All Regents' terms will expire on February 2, 2016 and then the governor will appoint nine regents under the requirements of this act. Terms will be staggered.

Section 5:

This is a new section that creates an effective date for sections 1-3 of this act as February 2, 2016.



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LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

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FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101


State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

March 21, 2015

SUBJECT: Transition to nine-member Board of Regents
(CSHB 107(); Work Order No. 29-LS0465\P)

TO: Representative Lynn Gattis
Attn: Andrew Ford

FROM: Kate S. Glover 
Legislative Counsel

Enclosed is the draft committee substitute you requested reducing the number of regents on the Board of Regents for the University of Alaska to nine members. The "Transition" section of the draft takes a different approach than Mr. Ford and I discussed on the phone. Instead of allowing the governor to determine which regents to remove without cause under AS 14.40.155, the draft provides that the terms of office of all of the regents will expire in February 2016, and the governor must appoint replacements who will serve staggered terms. The draft uses this approach to provide an enforceable process for reducing the size of the board, and to minimize the extent to which the draft would encroach on the governor's, or the Board of Regents' authority.

As this office has explained in previous memos to your office, the legislature has a limited role in the appointment of members to the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska under the Constitution of the State of Alaska. Because all of the regents' terms would expire, the draft does avoid potential problems with the legislature selecting individual regents to remove from the board. It may nonetheless exceed the legislature's authority.

The extent of the governor's authority is also uncertain, however, and is a matter of some debate. An opinion from the state attorney general concludes that the governor does not have the power to remove a regent without cause.¹ In addition, AS 14.40.155 purports to limit the grounds on which the governor may suspend or remove a regent, and requires hearings prior to suspension or dismissal. The approach you requested, which would require the governor to select regents and provide for the immediate expiration of their terms, may require the governor to exceed his authority.

¹ Alaska Op. Atty Gen., File No. 663-06-0103 (Feb. 2, 2007). The attorney general's opinion cites to conflicting opinions that have been issued by this office and by the general counsel for the University.

Representative Lynn Gattis
March 21, 2015
Page 2

A third approach might be to allow the Board of Regents to select the regents whose terms will expire early. This would give the board, instead of the governor or the legislature, the discretion to choose members, and thereby avoid some of the separation of powers problem with removing regents from the board, but it would be unenforceable. If no board members volunteered to give up their terms, it would be difficult to obtain a court order requiring the board to eliminate two regents.

The approach least likely to violate separation of powers principles would be an approach similar to that reflected in the previous version of the bill (29-LS0465\N). The next two regents whose terms expire would simply not be replaced, and the governor would appoint regents who meet the residency requirements of the bill as vacancies arise. According to the website for the Board of Regents, two regents' terms will expire in 2017, and two more in 2019.

Please review the draft carefully and let me know if I can be of further assistance.

KSG:lnd
15-250.lnd

Enclosure



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Lynn Gattis

Rep.Lynn.Gattis@akleg.gov

House Finance Committee

Education Finance Subcommittee Chair
Administration Finance Subcommittee Chair

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS
House Bill 107
Board of Regents Composition
Version N

Section 1:

AS 14.40.120. Amended to Read
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The University of Alaska shall be governed by a Board of Regents consisting on nine regents.

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6. One resident of a community that is not described in (1) through (5) of this subsection and is not connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks;
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Section 3:

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THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Lynn Gattis

Rep.Lynn.Gattis@akleg.gov

House Finance Committee

Education Finance Subcommittee Chair
Administration Finance Subcommittee Chair

Section 4:

Uncodified law. TRANSITION

The terms of members currently serving on the Board of Regents shall expire on February 2, 2016.

At that time the Governor will appoint nine regents that meet the requirements of this act.

The regents will then be confirmed or rejected by the legislature in the Second Regular Session of the Twenty-Ninth Alaska State Legislature.

The terms of the appointed regents will be staggered.

Section 5:

Effective Date

Sections 1-3 of this Act take effect February 2, 2016.



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~ 230 000 000 ↑
since 2006

FY14 Board of Regents Costs:

Total Costs:

Staffing Costs	152,770.0	
Operating Costs		
Travel	77,752.1	includes meeting costs, graduations, participating in ACPE meetings
Contractual Services	62,516.0	includes building rental costs, meeting catering and other contractual costs
Commodities	1,588.6	includes computer supplies, stationary and other commodities
Total	294,626.7	

Appropriate state wide

Meeting Costs:

(subset of costs above)

Travel	52,976.0
Printing	374.0
Public Meeting Notice	3,726.0
Facilities Rental	1,925.0
Catering	24,347.0
Staff Support	23,687.0
Total	107,035.0

Analogy

Leg com - comparison to Naipes

(we don't have comm. 950. m budget)

(we don't hire huge staff)

~~that~~
we are elected & then out

Regent Appointed & work for God

Our Nexus is only our responsibility on a position of a A Renew & CONFIRMATION

Audit Student Affairs



Travel & Board

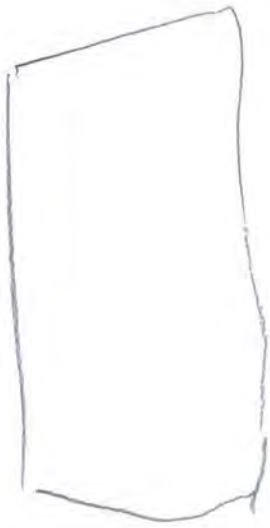
@ Sit

Surprised

Abit by resistance of Regents

power of Regent

III less #



Commenting

or partial / sub

Regents

- Rep Drummond
- Rep Colver

