

**SB**

**17**

<TARGET><BILL>SB 17</BILL><SUBJECT>SB  
17</SUBJECT><COMM>SEDC30</COMM></TARGET>

**SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT**  
**First Committee of Referral**

DATE: 1/18/17

FURTHER: RULES  
 DATE TURNED  
 IN TO OFFICE: 3-13-17

Education Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 17

SB 17-STEVENS/INOUYE UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE PROG.

"An Act authorizing the University of Alaska to establish, through an agreement with the University of Hawaii, the Ted Stevens - Daniel K. Inouye Exchange Program for political science students at the University of Alaska and the University of Hawaii to commemorate the bipartisan friendship between Senator Ted Stevens and Senator Daniel K. Inouye."

and recommends:

- be replaced with CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)  Same Title  New Title
- adopt previous CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)  Same Title  New Title
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt \_\_\_\_\_ Letter of Intent
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

Dept Abbr.	
ADM	LWF
CED	LAW
COR	LEG
EED	MVA
DEC	DNR
DFG	DPS
GOV	REV
DHS	DOT
AJS	UA

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #
UA		✓		1

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	Begich	✓			
	Gjessel			✓	
	Coghill			✓	
CHAIR:	Hughes	✓			

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Session:  
State Capitol, Room 504  
Juneau, AK 99801  
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SENATOR MIA COSTELLO  
District K

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## MEMORANDUM

Date: March 1, 2017

To: Senator Shelley Hughes, Chair of Senate Education Committee

From: Senator Mia Costello 

Re: Calendaring for Senate Bill 17

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At your earliest convenience, I respectfully request Senate Bill 17 "*An Act authorizing the University of Alaska to establish, through an agreement with the University of Hawaii, the Ted Stevens - Daniel K. Inouye Exchange Program for political science students at the University of Alaska and the University of Hawaii to commemorate the bipartisan friendship between Senator Ted Stevens and Senator Daniel K. Inouye*" be calendared for the Senate Education Committee.

Please do not hesitate to contact my staff, Juliana Melin, at 465-4968, with any questions.

Thank you for your consideration.

SESSION

State Capitol, Rm 504  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-4968 Phone  
senator.mia.costello@akleg.gov

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

INTERIM

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Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
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## Senator Mia Costello Senate District K

*Jewel Lake, Kincaid, Turnagain, Lake Hood, Sand Lake, Spenard, Dimond, Campbell Lake*

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## Sponsor Statement

### Senate Bill 17

***"An Act authorizing the University of Alaska to establish, through an agreement with the University of Hawaii, the Ted Stevens - Daniel K. Inouye Exchange Program for political science students at the University of Alaska and the University of Hawaii to commemorate the bipartisan friendship between Senator Ted Stevens and Senator Daniel K. Inouye."***

Senate Bill 17 establishes the Stevens-Inouye University Exchange Program at the University of Alaska and the University of Hawaii. The bill creates an exchange program between the universities for political science students and commemorates the decades-long friendship between Alaska Republican U.S. Senator Ted Stevens and Hawaii's Democratic U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye. The program celebrates their legacy of bipartisan leadership and strengthens the bond between our two states.

Alaska and Hawaii are connected in numerous ways including a robust tourism industry, fishing and maritime support industries, and extensive military bases and personnel. Jet fuel makes up a larger share of petroleum consumption in Hawaii and Alaska than in any other state. But what truly embodies the relationship between our two states is the historic brotherhood between Senator Ted Stevens and Senator Daniel Inouye. Both combat veterans from World War II and champions for their states, the two were allies in Washington, D.C., serving together for nearly 40 years. They fought for the interests of their unique states, recognizing the challenge of being states both young and far from the lower 48.

Recognizing these similarities, Senator Stevens and Senator Inouye worked together across party lines and were committed to seeing the promises made at statehood brought to fruition. They worked relentlessly to ensure a prosperous future for their states.

Senate Bill 17 provides an opportunity for young Alaskans and Hawaiians to learn from each other and continue the legacy of Senator Ted Stevens and Senator Daniel Inouye. Students who participate in the exchange will gain a deeper understanding of the uniqueness of our states' histories and cultures and how the two intertwined over generations. This knowledge will equip these future leaders to better represent the unique and diverse interests of our states, and encourage a continued partnership benefiting future generations of Alaskans.

As we look forward to the future of our state, we remember those whose legendary leadership made Alaska what it is today. Providing opportunities for young Alaskans to grow into the next generation of leaders is paramount for our future. Students participating in the exchange will carry forth the values displayed by Senators Ted Stevens and Daniel K. Inouye. Senate Bill 17 provides this opportunity by opening the door between these two great states and the educational institutions that shape the young people who will guide our future.

# Fiscal Note

State of Alaska  
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version: SB 17  
Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Identifier: SB017-UA-SYSBRA-3-10-17  
Title: STEVENS/INOUE UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE  
PROG.  
Sponsor: COSTELLO  
Requester: (S) 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)

	FY2018 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2018 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>	***	0.0	***	***	***	***	***
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
<b>Total Operating</b>	***	0.0	***	***	***	***	***

**Fund Source (Operating Only)**

None							
<b>Total</b>	***	0.0	***	***	***	***	***

**Positions**

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

**Change in Revenues**

None							
<b>Total</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost:** 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*  
*(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)*

**Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) 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? yes  
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed? 12/31/17

**Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:**

Not applicable, initial version.

Prepared By:	Michelle Rizk	Phone:	(907)322-9625
Division:	University of Alaska	Date:	03/07/2017 02:00 PM
Approved By:	Michelle Rizk	Date:	03/07/17
Agency:	University of Alaska		

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA  
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 17

**Analysis**

Senate Bill 17 establishes the Stevens-Inouye University Exchange Program at the University of Alaska and the University of Hawaii. The bill creates an exchange program between the universities for eligible students and commemorates the decades-long friendship between Alaska Republican U.S. Senator Ted Stevens and Hawaii's Democratic U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye.

It is the intent of the program to use existing staff within the exchange offices. The fiscal impact of this legislation cannot be determined until the program details are further refined and the number of students that will participate in the exchange program is determined.

UA would need to revise university regulation to include the University of Hawaii in the list of schools that UA has reciprocal agreements with.

[Home](#) [The Stevens Inouye Friendship](#)

# The Stevens Inouye Friendship

By Mr. Charlie Houy

A staff member of the Senate Appropriations Committee from 1983 until 2013 and worked first for Senator Stevens and then for Senator Inouye



I don't know precisely how Senators Inouye and Stevens came to be best friends, but they did eventually referring to each other as brother and even campaigning for one another despite being of different parties. I know one of the more difficult days for Senator Inouye was in August 2010 when he learned that Senator Stevens had been in a plane crash while on a fishing trip in Alaska. Senator Stevens was no longer in the Senate so the two of them were not spending much time together, but they were still close.

When news was first received of the plane crash there weren't a lot of details about survivors only that some had made it. Senator Inouye was sure, despite the odds, that his octogenarian buddy was one of the survivors. When he learned that Stevens had died he was badly shaken.

Senator Stevens and Inouye would seem to have little in common. Senator Inouye represented the progressive wing of the Democratic Party on most issues and Senator Stevens was a conservative. Senator Inouye had a calm demeanor was rarely agitated and almost never angry. Senator Stevens seemed to be in a near constant state of agitation with a fuse so short it could ignite with the slightest spark. Senator Stevens enjoyed exercise, cigars, poker and fine red wine. Senator Inouye liked music, quiet reflection, fine dining, had given up smoking in the 1960's, and drank only a little alcohol.

Despite their many differences, over the years a friendship blossomed and deepened between these two men of very dissimilar tastes, habits, and philosophies. They were the quintessential yin and yang.

They had come to the Senate at the early days of statehood for their respective states. They represented the far West, with strong ties to the Pacific. Hawaii and Alaska being non-contiguous, they also had to deal with the out of sight out of mind mentality that permeates Washington DC. I recall Senator Inouye telling me how it used to cost more to call Hawaii from the mainland than it did to call international long distance. The same was likely true for Alaska. An unfairness he ultimately fixed. Together they served as a non-contiguous caucus, determined to defend the interests of Pacific based states. They locked arms on many occasions to defend the rights of their constituents against those who were insensitive to the needs of states which were separated by geography from the lower 48.

By the time Senator Inouye became Chairman of the Defense Subcommittee in 1989, Senator Stevens had been the chair or ranking member for eight years, but Stevens welcomed Inouye with open arms. They had already been bound by partnership on the Commerce Committee and on many other issues during their early tenure in the

Senate. I recall Chairman Stevens telling me in the early 1980's that whatever Dan Inouye thought the Defense subcommittee should do on military health care policy that was what we were going to do. I remember Senator Inouye attending a Defense subcommittee conference committee meeting during that same period urging the conferees to protect Waikiki based Ft. DeRussy with Senator Stevens rallying to his side.

In addition to their other partnerships, both were strong defenders of the military as might make sense for two tough combat veterans from World War II. Senator Inouye's story of heroism, receiving the Medal of Honor, is well known, but Senator Stevens' role in the war was not inconsequential.

Senator Stevens was a pilot in the old Army Air Corps the forerunner of the Air Force. A young man from the Mid-West who ended up being raised by an Aunt in Los Angeles, Senator Stevens joined the Army and became a pilot in 1944. He was one of the brave souls who piloted cargo aircraft in very dangerous missions flying "over the hump" to deliver supplies to Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese nationalist forces

fighting against the Japanese. In fact, he was one of, if not the first American pilot who flew into China as the war reached an end. He told us that, upon landing in Nanking, a Japanese officer came out of the control tower to present his sword in surrender. He told him he didn't want his sword; he needed gasoline.

Senator Stevens' ties to China were both professional and personal and deeply held. Serving as President Pro Tempore and Chairman of the Appropriations Committee Senator Stevens worked to create an inter-parliamentary group between the U.S. Senate and the National People's Congress of China. Senate parliamentary groups already existed for NATO, Russia, Mexico and Canada, but none were with Asian nations. The overseers of the Senate parliamentary groups did not support starting one with China. But Senator Stevens was not to be denied. He circumvented the leadership by inserting language in an appropriations bill mandating the creation of the group. To get it set up Senator Stevens organized several trips to China. One might have expected the Chinese government to be wary of such an alliance but

Senator Stevens' wartime acts of heroism were well known in China and deeply respected. He was able to knock down almost any wall of Chinese resistance. Senator Inouye was a supportive partner, and in later years, would attempt to set up a similar group with Japan, but he let Senator Stevens take the lead on China. Because Senator Stevens was the President Pro Tem on many of these visits the Chinese referred to him as Mr. President and treated him with enormous deference as might be befitting the man who was third in line for the Presidency – especially in a country where political fortunes were tied more to hierarchy than to elections.

Senator Inouye joined Chairman Stevens on each trip to China, first to plan the alliance and then to take part in parliamentary meetings. That generally required a stop in Beijing, but Stevens was intent on seeing more of China and insisted upon visits to Shanghai, Xian, the far western regions of China and, on one, a stop at Kunming where the Chinese had built a memorial to the crews who flew supplies over the hump to the Chinese military.

The memorial was located at the top of a hill up one hundred steps. There was no way to get to the top except by climbing. That was not a problem for Senator Stevens, a fitness buff who played tennis nearly every day, generally eschewed elevators for stairs and maintained a healthy diet. It was no feat for him to climb 100 stairs. Earlier, when the U.S. delegation visited a section of the Great Wall of China located not far from Beijing, Senator Stevens took great pleasure, like the pied piper, in leading the group of Senators and staff as well as several Chinese Parliamentarians on a half mile march along the wall which snaked across the countryside in a rather steep climb. Several of the Chinese tried to keep pace, but Stevens' brisk stride along the wall was tough for even many of the younger staff to keep up with. On that occasion Senator Inouye watched Senator Stevens' hike from the ground deciding to stay put at the base.

At Kunming Senator Inouye had no choice but to make the climb if he were to take part in the planned ceremony at the top of the hill. Now, unlike Senator Stevens, Senator Inouye was not a fitness buff. He ate fairly healthily except maybe for the

hot dogs he enjoyed on many Friday lunches in his office, but he was not one to opt for stairs over elevators. He did not exercise regularly and for a one armed 80-year-old man, climbing multiple flights of stairs was tough. On one of my first trips with Senator Inouye we visited an aircraft carrier. The Captain of the ship was very proud of her and insisted on leading us on a lengthy tour. It required several climbs on ladders which wasn't easy for Inouye, but what got to the Senator was that instead of starting on one level and proceeding to climb once, we seemed to climb up and then down and then back up and down over and over as we toured the vessel. That day after the carrier visit, Senator Inouye told me he was fine with visiting ships, but in the future he wanted me to make sure there were no more repeated up and down climbs on ladders, up -- down, but not more than once. It wasn't the last time he was to remind me of that ship visit.

When I saw the steps at Kunming and we learned that climbing was the only way to the top, I wasn't sure what the Senator would do. But, resigned to his fate, the old warrior made the climb and watched as the Chinese conducted a lengthy tribute to Senator Stevens

and the Flying Tigers who had supported Chinese in their difficult fight against the Japanese.

**Travelling together tightened their bond of friendship.** From 1989 when Senator Inouye assumed the Chairmanship of the Defense subcommittee until 2009 when Senator Stevens left the Senate they travelled together many dozens of times, all over the globe, visiting troops, meeting with military and political leaders and representing the U.S. Senate with dignity and hard work. While Congressional travel generally receives a bad name and is considered by many as synonymous with boondoggle, with Stevens and Inouye travel was work: meeting dignitaries, seeing hostile regions first hand, talking to military leaders and troops one on one to assess the military status on the ground. Both of them enjoyed work at least as much as they enjoyed leisure time. For them a foreign trip usually included an itinerary like this. You arrive at a location in the evening, exchange pleasantries with the host nation leaders and the U.S. Ambassador and then check into a hotel. The next morning you travel first to the embassy where you have a private

discussion with the Ambassador followed by an embassy briefing on U.S. relations with the host country and a classified briefing. From there you travel to meet with foreign leaders, members of their legislature, and their foreign ministry in the afternoon. The evening generally included an event with the Ambassador and political leaders of the host country. At some point a meeting would be held with the head of state: a President or King. On the second day, you travel to meet with U.S. forces in the region, seeing where they live and work, meeting with their leaders and talking to troops usually over lunch or in small groups. After that it's back to the hotel for a follow up meeting with embassy personnel or another "social event" including dinners with heads of state on many occasions. The next morning it's off to the airport and on to the next country. Trips usually lasted about ten days and included stops in four or five countries. The two of them travelled most frequently with only a few staff and military personnel who handled logistics. Occasionally other Senators would be invited to join them, but more often than not, they travelled together.

On one trip with a larger delegation of Senators, they travelled on an Air Force C-32, a modified 757 aircraft which had a private compartment for the senior official on the flight. As was their practice they sat together in this instance in the private room. The room held two comfortable chairs that reclined to a nearly horizontal position and a couch that converted into a small double bed. This was an overnight flight, so the crew came in and made up the bed in the evening. Stevens suggested that since Inouye was Chairman he should have the bed and Stevens would sleep in the chair. Senator Inouye agreed and both lay down to sleep. Inouye was fine, but Stevens couldn't get comfortable in the chair. So, in the middle of the night, he climbed into bed with Inouye.

The next day Senator Stevens announced to the delegation that he and Dan had slept together the night before and without missing a beat Senator Inouye added, "Yes, but it wasn't consummated."

A similar situation occurred on a trip to Afghanistan when they were staying at a makeshift Army base in the region. The camp had a large VIP tent

that the hosts suggested the two of them share. Stevens demurred and instead secured a small temporary building similar to a trailer outfitted with a single bed. Inouye was left with the tent. Before retiring Inouye asked where the restroom was in case he needed to use it in the middle of the night. The military officer indicated that you come out of the tent walk about 20 feet turn left and then walk about 100 yards to the latrine. Inouye looked at him and said "Oh? In the middle of the night?" The officer said, "Yes sir." After the officer left Stevens said conspiratorially, "Dan all you got to do is lift the flap of the tent and go."

The next morning when asked how everything had gone the night before, Senator Inouye said, "Oh fine. I took Ted's advice."

For forty years Senators Stevens and Inouye served together in the Senate with very distinguished careers. Senator Stevens remains the longest serving Republican Senator in history and Senator Inouye the second longest serving Democrat. They served together on the Commerce Committee, each becoming Chairman. So too, they spent decades on the Appropriations Committee

including service as Chairmen. And, each ultimately became President Pro Tempore of the Senate as the senior member of their party. But perhaps their most important legacy occurs from their leadership on the Defense Subcommittee. Between 1989 and 2008 they led the subcommittee as Chairman and Ranking member switching back and forth between majority and minority roles five times. At each change they engineered a near seamless transition ensuring that Defense policy stayed on a steady secure path. By partnering together for those twenty years, they established and maintained an unprecedented bi-partisanship in national defense, provided strong and steady oversight and, most importantly, kept our men and women in uniform, their leaders, and the nation's security in good hands. And maybe, just as important to them, it was where they became brothers.

## POLITICO



Sen. Daniel Inouye (right), who served with Ted Stevens for four decades, called the Republican his 'brother,' said their friendship was a 'very special one.'

### Stevens was 'larger than life'

By MANU RAJU | 08/10/10 04:08 PM EDT | Updated 08/10/10 05:20 PM EDT

From Capitol Hill to Anchorage, politicians are remembering Ted Stevens as one of the most powerful figures in Senate history, a hero from the "Greatest Generation" and an Alaska icon.

The news shook Capitol Hill the same day the House briefly suspended its August recess to approve a \$26 billion aid bill to the states. Reaction began pouring in from around the nation moments after a family spokesman confirmed Stevens was killed in the crash, which occurred about 320 miles southwest of Anchorage.

"How can you sum up six decades of service?" said Alaska Gov. Sean Parnell at a Tuesday press conference. "Though small in stature, Ted Stevens was larger than life."

Parnell added: "As citizens of Alaska, we have a long road of grief to walk."

Fellow World War II veteran Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), who served with Stevens for four decades and who called the Republican his "brother," said their friendship was a "very special one."

"When it came to policy, we disagreed more often than we agreed, but we were never disagreeable with one another," said Inouye, who served alongside Stevens on the Appropriations and Commerce, Science and Transportation Committees. "We were always positive and forthright. Senator Stevens and I worked together to ensure that the small non-contiguous states of Hawaii and Alaska were not forgotten by the lower 48 and to ensure that the nation awoke to the importance of the Pacific for our economy and international relations."

"I will never forget him."

Former Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin paid tribute to Stevens in a Facebook message:

"In our land of towering mountains and larger than life characters, none were larger than the man who in 2000 was voted "Alaskan of the Century." This decorated World War II pilot was a warrior and a true champion of Alaska," Palin wrote. "In 40 years of service in the U.S. Senate, he fought tenaciously for Alaska's future. Alaskans know how much we owe to Senator Stevens."

In a statement, the White House expressed its condolences.

"A decorated World War II veteran, Senator Ted Stevens devoted his career to serving the people of Alaska and fighting for our men and women in uniform," said President Barack Obama. "Michelle and I extend our condolences to the entire Stevens family and to the families of those who perished alongside Senator Stevens in this terrible accident."

Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.) said that he knew "how beloved he was by the people of Alaska." And former President George W. Bush said Stevens will be "dearly missed."

Utah Sen. Orrin Hatch, who served with Stevens from 1977 until Democrat Mark Begich defeated the Alaskan in 2008, called Stevens a "legend, a patriot and a gentle warrior who never stopped fighting for his beloved state of Alaska or for what he believed in."

Begich, a former mayor of Anchorage, called Stevens a “great statesman and true pioneer of our state.”

“Over his four decades of public service in the U.S. Senate, Sen. Stevens was a forceful advocate for Alaska who helped transform our state in the challenging years after Statehood,” Begich said. “Sen. Stevens’ many contributions to Alaska are enormous and his legacy of fierce devotion to Alaska will be long-lasting.”

Indeed, Stevens –who served in the Senate from 1968-2008 – was so widely known for the billions of dollars he sent home in federal aid that Alaskans simply referred to him as “Uncle Ted.”

James R. Johnsen, Ed.D.

President

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March 9, 2017

The Honorable Mia Costello  
Alaska State Senate  
State Capitol Building  
Room 504  
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Costello,

Thank you for introducing Senate Bill 17 authorizing the University of Alaska to establish the Ted Stevens-Daniel K. Inouye student exchange program with the University of Hawaii.

The University of Alaska enthusiastically supports the development of an academic exchange program that provides an excellent political science education while honoring the tremendous contributions Senator Stevens and Senator Inouye made to Alaska and Hawaii during their decades of public service.

The hallmark of Senator Stevens' career was his dedication to public service and his deep love of Alaska. Senator Inouye, a Democrat from Hawaii, was sometimes called Alaska's third senator, because of his close friendship and strong working relationship with Senator Stevens, a Republican. The collective impact they had on their states and our nation is legendary. They represented America's two youngest states, and the only noncontiguous ones. Political trailblazers from states with tremendous promise but unique and difficult challenges. During one of his many visits to Alaska, Senator Inouye said, "Our parties don't understand, but there are things that are more important than political considerations, and that's friendship." Over their years of public service, Stevens and Inouye demonstrated that bipartisanship can be an effective and powerful force for political innovation and change. It's fitting and appropriate that today's students of politics in Alaska and Hawaii have an opportunity to learn from each other and from the shared legacy of the partnership between Senator Stevens and Senator Inouye.

Please let me know how the University of Alaska can assist you in advancing this important legislation.

Sincerely,



James R. Johnsen



TED STEVENS  
FOUNDATION

February 21, 2017

The Honorable Mia Costello  
Alaska Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 510  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Costello,

On behalf of the Ted Stevens Foundation and the Stevens family, I would like to express our support for Senate Bill No. 17, which authorizes the Ted Stevens-Daniel K. Inouye Exchange Program for political science students.

The Ted Stevens Foundation was established to recognize and honor Senator Ted Stevens' career in public service, and to preserve his legacy through outreach and education. At its core, the Foundation seeks to empower current and future leaders to develop innovative solutions to difficult challenges.

Alaska and Hawaii share many common interests. The exchange program established by the bill will serve to encourage the next generation of leaders, and ensure a deeper cultural and political understanding between our two states. It is this understanding that has served both Alaska and Hawaii well through the joint efforts of Senator Stevens and Senator Inouye.

As Senators representing young, non-contiguous states, they understood the unique issues facing their constituents. Their bond was forged over their shared commitment to ensuring that the promises made during statehood and beyond were kept, despite the geographical distance from the lower 48. For them, their different political affiliations did not present an obstacle, but instead allowed Senator Stevens and Senator Inouye to work collaboratively with diverse groups to accomplish important legislative initiatives for their respective states and the nation.

The hallmark of Senator Stevens' career was his dedication to public service, and his firm belief in the limitless potential of his beloved state. Senator Inouye shared that dedication and a strong belief in the future of his home state. By providing the opportunity for students to study at both the University of Alaska and University of Hawaii, the Alaska Legislature is inspiring the next generation, and ensuring that the legacy of these great leaders endure.

Please let us know how we may be of service as the Legislature considers this legislation.

With warmest regards,



Karina Waller  
Executive Director

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[WWW.TEDSTEVENSFOUNDATION.ORG](http://WWW.TEDSTEVENSFOUNDATION.ORG)  
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March 22, 2017

The Honorable Shelley Hughes  
 Chair  
 Senate Education Committee  
 State Capitol, Room 125  
 Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Hughes,

During the Senate Education Committee's March 10 hearing on SB 17 establishing the Ted Stevens – Daniel K. Inouye Exchange program, Senator Giessel requested information on the number of students participating in the National Student Exchange between the University of Alaska and the University of Hawaii.

Please find below number of students participating in the current, and four prior academic years:

National Student Exchange (NSE) Data for UofAlaska & UofHawaii						
Year	UAA		UAF		UAS	
	Incoming to UAA	Outgoing to UH	Incoming to UAF	Outgoing to UH	Incoming to UAS	Outgoing to UH
2012-13	2	4	0	0	0	1
2013-14	0	2	0	2	1	1
2014-15	4	5	0	2	0	3
2015-16	0	3	1	5	0	1
2016-17	1	5	1	4	1	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>

*Information provided by National Student Exchange Offices at UAA, UAF and UAS. (March 2017)*

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me or Saichi Oba our Associate Vice President, Student Enrollment & Strategy at (907) 450-8146 or [stoba@alaska.edu](mailto:stoba@alaska.edu).

Respectfully,

Miles Baker

cc  
 Senator Mia Costello



UNIVERSITY  
of ALASKA  
*Many Traditions One Alaska*

March 22, 2017

The Honorable Cathy Giessel  
State Capitol, Room 427  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Giessel,

Following the Senate Education Committee's March 13 hearing on SB 17 establishing the Ted Stevens – Daniel K. Inouye Exchange program, Mr. Casey Bain of your office requested some additional information related to our students and Alaska residency.

As I stated during my testimony at the hearing, the University of Alaska uses Permanent Fund Dividend eligibility as the primary criteria for determining resident versus non-resident students.

**How many out-of-state students become eligible for in-state tuition?**

The tables below show the average number of students granted residency for purposes of tuition over the five-year period Fall 2012 to Fall 2016. The first table includes only degree seeking students. The second table includes degree seeking *and* non-degree seeking students.

<b>Degree Seeking</b>	<b>Avg. Each Fall Semester (Fall '12 – Fall '16)</b>	<b>% Non-Residents Returning as Residents (Fall '12 – Fall '16)</b>
UAA	14	5%
UAF	60	16%
UAS	21	20%

<b>Degree Seeking &amp; Non-Degree Seeking</b>	<b>Avg. Each Fall Semester (Fall '12 – Fall '16)</b>	<b>% Non-Residents Returning as Residents (Fall '12 – Fall '16)</b>
UAA	23	7%
UAF	101	19%
UAS	36	23%

**What is the average difference in tuition that these new resident students enjoy?**

Students that are granted resident status for purposes of tuition are no longer charged the non-resident surcharge. The non-resident surcharge is currently \$489 per credit hour.

**How many of these new resident students stay in Alaska after graduation?**

Research has shown that University of Alaska students tend to stay and work in Alaska following graduation. In 2015 UA found that *“more than 80 percent of all alumni graduating since FY99 were Alaska residents one year after graduation, with 75 percent of alumni working in Alaska. Five years after, 70 percent of degree recipients were Alaska residents and 60 percent were working in the state.”*<sup>1</sup>

The University of Alaska’s retention levels are better than the national average for two-year and four-year colleges with “sixty-eight percent of alumni from two-year colleges remain in the area of their college after attending, compared to 42 percent of alumni from four-year colleges.”<sup>2</sup>

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me at (907) 450-8146 or [stoba@alaska.edu](mailto:stoba@alaska.edu).

Respectfully,



Saichi Oba  
Associate Vice President

cc  
Senator Shelley Hughes  
Senator Mia Costello  
Miles Baker, AVP Government Relations

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<sup>1</sup> See attached report “Employment Outcomes of UA Grads”.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.brookings.edu/research/what-colleges-do-for-local-economies-a-direct-measure-based-on-consumption/>



## Report on UA Graduate's Employment in Alaska

Board of Regents Academic & Student Affairs Committee, April 9-10, 2015

In collaboration with the University of Alaska, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development identified the residency, employment and earnings of individuals graduating from UA since FY99, at one and five years after graduation<sup>1</sup>. Outcomes were analyzed by career cluster, degree level and by the university granting the degree, and are presented in the figures and graphs on pages 3 - 7. Observed residency and employment patterns after graduation are the product of each individual graduate's education and training experiences, as well as personal lifestyle goals.

More than 80 percent of all alumni graduating since FY99 were Alaska residents one year after graduation, with 75 percent of alumni working in Alaska. Five years after, 70 percent of degree recipients were Alaska residents and 60 percent were working in the state (Figure 2 and Table 2). Annual earnings, on average for UA graduates employed full- or part-time, was \$31,735 one year after graduation and \$45,090 five years after graduation. Average annual wage and salary earnings of graduates is a key program outcome measure, however such earnings make up only half of all annual income for individuals in Alaska, with other primary sources being investment income and government payments<sup>2</sup>.

Three career clusters account for more than 40 percent of all UA degrees awarded (Figure 1): *General Program*, primarily comprised of associate of arts programs (21 percent), *Business, Management, and Administration* (10 percent), and *Fisheries, Agriculture, and Natural Resources* (10 percent). Not surprisingly, the proportion of alumni who remained in state and worked in Alaska over time varies by career cluster, as do average annual earnings. More than three-quarters of *Mining, Manufacturing, and Process Technology* degree recipients were working in Alaska five years after graduation, while less than half of *Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics* program graduates did so (Table 1).

Some industries, like *Health and Mining, Manufacturing, and Process Technology*, provide high-paying entry-level career opportunities for UA graduates. In other industries starting pay for entry-level jobs may be relatively low, and UA graduates can earn significantly higher pay after working in the field for a few years. For example, the average annual wages for Associate of Arts degree holders (*General Program* cluster) more than doubles from the first year of employment to the fifth year.

Another source of information about the experience of UA graduates is the University of Alaska Recent Alumni Survey 2014 report<sup>3</sup>. This indicates recent graduates are increasingly likely to consider employment a primary post-graduation activity, with 71 percent reporting this in 2014, compared to 66 percent of recent graduates in 2010. Other reported primary post-graduation activities included pursuit of additional undergraduate and graduate education, and starting a family. More than half of UA alumni reported that finding a job was easy or very easy (56 percent). Finally, most alumni did their job searches in Alaska (86 percent), suggesting that UA continues to contribute to increasing Alaska's pool of workers with advanced training.

<sup>1</sup> For example, residency and employment of FY99 degree recipients is considered in FY00 (one year after) and FY04 (five years after).

<sup>2</sup> <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/trends/feb15art3.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Based on the survey conducted by the McDowell Group in September 2014, managed by UA Student and Enrollment Services.

## Methodology and Data Considerations for Residency and Employment Information

- Alaska residency was determined by receipt of the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend in a given year.
- Employment data includes wage and salary employment in the private sector, and in state and local government of Alaska. Employment data does not include the self-employed, workers in the seafood-harvesting industry, or Alaska-based employees of the federal government and military.
- Average annual earnings are calculated from the actual wages earned by all employed alumni, which is often based on less than full-time, year-round employment.
- Career cluster categories consist of entry-level through professional-level occupations within a broad industry area, and are assigned based on the degree or certificate received.
- The type of occupation a graduate worked in, “in field” or not, was determined from the standard occupational code reported by each employer. Approximately 2 percent of all graduates are arbitrarily classified as not working in the field they earned a degree in, as a result of the graduate’s employer not reporting the standard occupation code information.
- Many of Alaska’s industries are highly seasonal. Construction and tourism/hospitality job opportunities are strongest in the summer months, while local education and government jobs peak in the non-summer months.

Figure 1. FY99-FY08 Total UA Graduates by Career Cluster

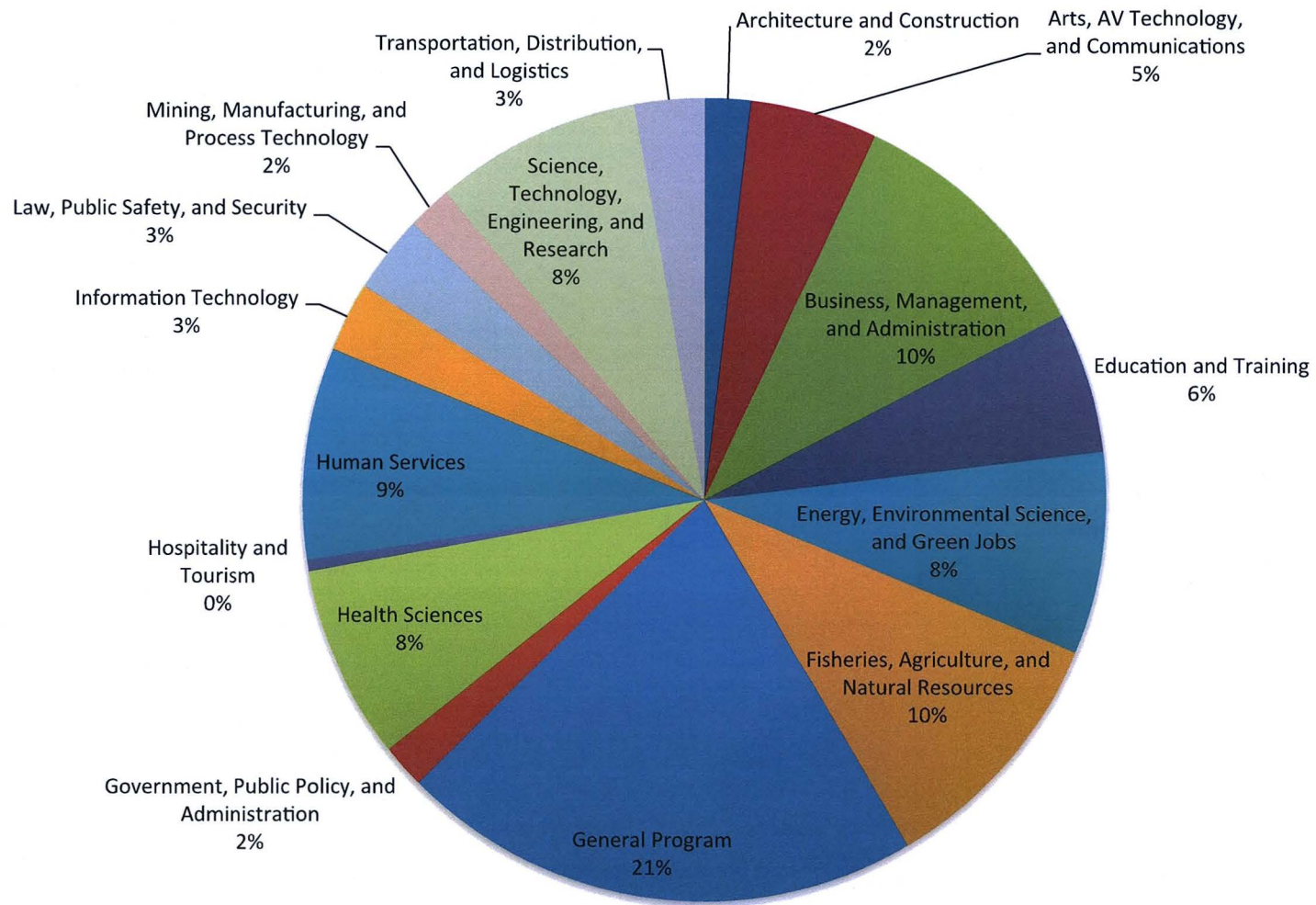


Figure 2. FY99-FY08 UA Graduates by Program Career Cluster:  
In-State Residency and Employment Five Years After Graduation

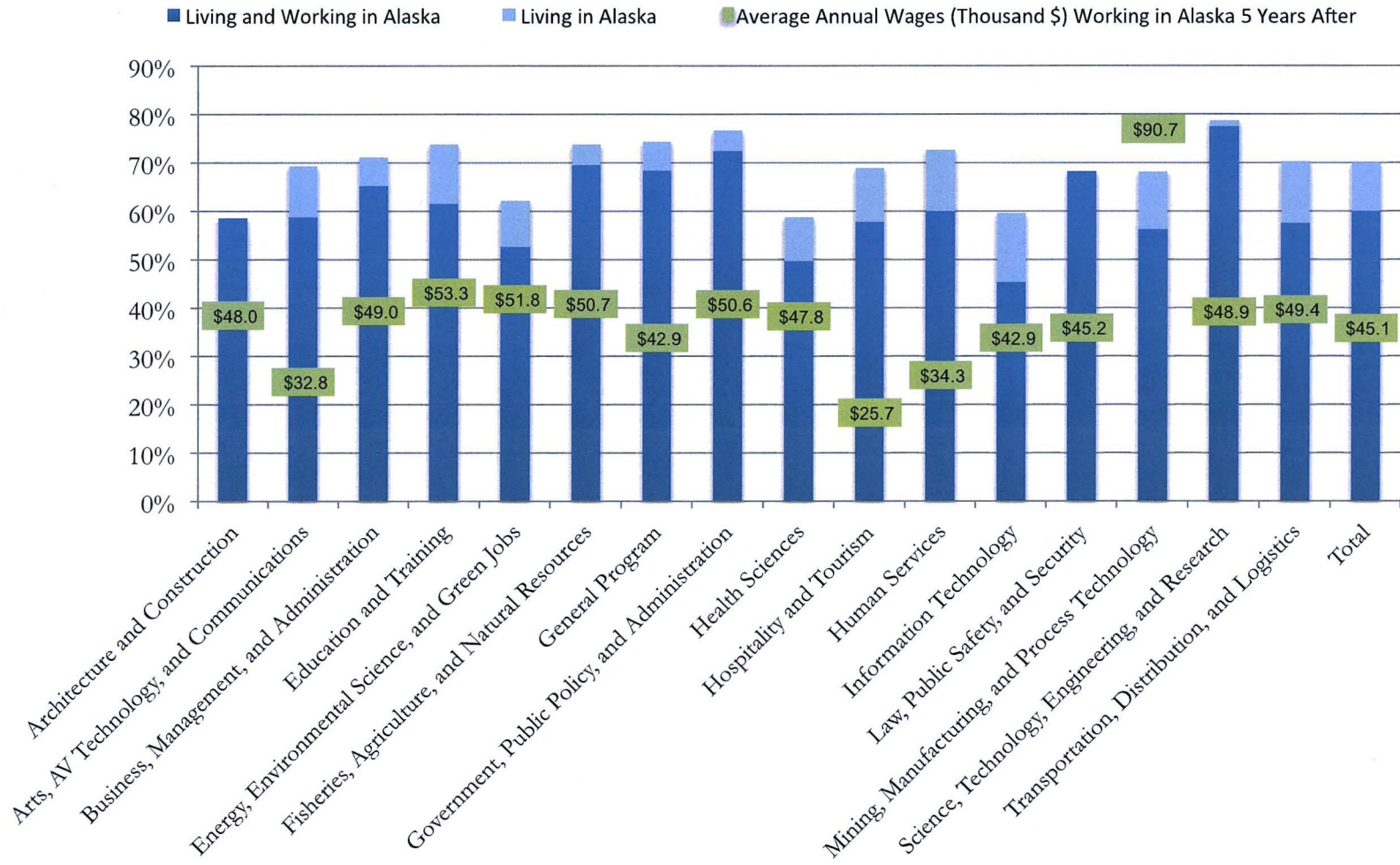


Table 1. In-State Employment of UA Degree Recipients by Career Cluster, One and Five Years after Graduation

Career Cluster of Program	FY99-FY12 Graduates: 1 Year After Comparison	FY99-FY08 Graduates: 5 Years After Comparison	Alaska Resident		Working* in Alaska		Average Annual Wages		Of Workers, Percent Working "In Field"		Average Annual Salary, Working "In Field"	
			1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After
Architecture and Construction	1,182	655	89%	67%	77%	68%	\$ 36,276	\$ 48,044	40%	39%	\$ 43,233	\$ 47,793
Arts, AV Technology, and Communications	2,798	1,823	78%	59%	73%	50%	\$ 19,787	\$ 32,817	32%	44%	\$ 23,288	\$ 36,952
Business, Management, and Administration	5,657	3,696	82%	69%	75%	59%	\$ 33,947	\$ 49,032	51%	60%	\$ 39,537	\$ 55,853
Education and Training	7,036	2,004	86%	77%	82%	72%	\$ 36,354	\$ 53,301	67%	81%	\$ 40,714	\$ 56,012
Energy, Environmental Science, and Green Jobs	353	2,889	76%	74%	71%	70%	\$ 34,459	\$ 51,772	45%	78%	\$ 20,643	\$ 54,709
Fisheries, Agriculture, and Natural Resources	1,056	3,641	70%	71%	64%	65%	\$ 26,831	\$ 50,680	68%	78%	\$ 29,951	\$ 53,262
General Program	5,319	7,480	80%	68%	65%	59%	\$ 21,286	\$ 42,853	13%	50%	\$ 26,562	\$ 50,413
Government, Public Policy, and Administration	1,030	631	80%	68%	70%	56%	\$ 33,694	\$ 50,641	39%	52%	\$ 43,317	\$ 55,797
Health Sciences	4,585	2,769	88%	74%	85%	68%	\$ 39,418	\$ 47,811	38%	31%	\$ 40,160	\$ 47,208
Hospitality and Tourism	284	165	86%	70%	79%	58%	\$ 20,381	\$ 25,678	61%	56%	\$ 19,761	\$ 26,305
Human Services	4,406	3,016	87%	74%	78%	62%	\$ 25,490	\$ 34,270	32%	39%	\$ 28,759	\$ 38,996
Information Technology	1,430	995	86%	73%	74%	60%	\$ 28,492	\$ 42,853	37%	43%	\$ 32,322	\$ 46,787
Law, Public Safety, and Security	1,680	1,116	83%	69%	77%	58%	\$ 29,761	\$ 45,159	45%	47%	\$ 37,930	\$ 49,235
Mining, Manufacturing, and Process Technology	1,114	631	86%	79%	83%	77%	\$ 58,105	\$ 90,731	24%	24%	\$ 68,970	\$ 84,268
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Research	4,629	2,958	76%	62%	70%	53%	\$ 31,436	\$ 48,861	58%	66%	\$ 37,833	\$ 53,450
Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics	1,701	993	77%	60%	70%	45%	\$ 29,413	\$ 49,402	39%	48%	\$ 34,030	\$ 50,661

Table 2. In-State Employment of UA Degree Recipients by Program Level, One and Five Years after Graduation

Program Level	FY99-FY12 Graduates: 1 Year After Comparison	FY99-FY08 Graduates: 5 Years After Comparison	Alaska Resident		Working in Alaska		Average Annual Wages		Of Workers, Percent Working "In Field"		Average Annual Salary, Working "In Field"	
			1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After
Licensure	836	231	90%	79%	100%	97%	\$ 48,990	\$ 58,561	80%	84%	\$ 49,684	\$ 58,543
Occupational Endorsement	812	38	92%	89%	88%	85%	\$ 31,149	\$ 32,669	37%	10%	\$ 33,571	Suppressed
Certificate (1-2 years)	3,030	2,099	92%	82%	89%	85%	\$ 28,468	\$ 37,471	38%	37%	\$ 27,872	\$ 36,322
Associate of Arts/Science (AA)	4,597	1,267	81%	64%	80%	84%	\$ 20,400	\$ 32,970	9%	9%	\$ 25,299	\$ 29,250
Associate of Applied Science	8,162	5,324	88%	75%	91%	85%	\$ 33,376	\$ 46,641	36%	35%	\$ 35,520	\$ 44,071
Bachelor's	19,299	12,964	82%	67%	93%	86%	\$ 27,908	\$ 42,309	44%	54%	\$ 32,369	\$ 46,188
Master's	7,170	4,661	76%	66%	96%	89%	\$ 45,273	\$ 57,078	69%	76%	\$ 48,914	\$ 59,555
Doctoral	354	21	49%	33%	100%	86%	\$ 44,683	\$ 62,095	86%	100%	\$ 45,072	\$ 62,095
Total	44,569	26,825	83%	70%	75%	60%	\$ 31,735	\$ 45,090	44%	51%	\$ 37,466	\$ 48,808

Table 3. In-State Employment of UAA Degree Recipients by Program Level, One and Five Years after Graduation

Credential Type	FY99-FY12 Graduates: 1 Year After Comparison	FY99-FY08 Graduates: 5 Years After Comparison	Alaska Resident		Working in Alaska		Average Annual Wages		Of Workers, Percent Working "In Field"		Average Annual Salary, Working "In Field"	
			1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After
Licensure	332	123	90%	77%	101%	98%	\$ 58,805	\$ 71,174	79%	84%	\$ 60,139	\$ 71,140
Occupational Endorsement	458	25	94%	84%	84%	95%	\$ 28,536	\$ 41,571	23%	10%	\$ 22,340	Suppressed
Certificate (1-2 years)	1,098	810	91%	81%	85%	82%	\$ 27,832	\$ 41,281	49%	45%	\$ 28,454	\$ 37,944
Associate of Arts/Science (AA)	2,942	2,072	81%	66%	77%	76%	\$ 20,470	\$ 32,383	9%	12%	\$ 26,032	\$ 30,648
Associate of Applied Science	5,716	3,651	88%	74%	91%	85%	\$ 34,584	\$ 48,636	36%	35%	\$ 37,288	\$ 46,447
Bachelor's	11,616	7,752	84%	69%	92%	86%	\$ 29,734	\$ 43,233	43%	51%	\$ 34,160	\$ 46,799
Master's	3,534	2,388	84%	73%	94%	89%	\$ 48,789	\$ 60,817	70%	77%	\$ 53,367	\$ 63,083
Total	26,005	17,041	85%	71%	77%	60%	\$ 33,078	\$ 46,182	42%	47%	\$ 39,513	\$ 50,377

Table 4. In-State Employment of UAF Degree Recipients by Program Level, One and Five Years after Graduation

Credential Type	FY99-FY12 Graduates: 1 Year After Comparison	FY99-FY08 Graduates: 5 Years After Comparison	Alaska Resident		Working in Alaska		Average Annual Wages		Of Workers, Percent Working "In Field"		Average Annual Salary, Working "In Field"	
			1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After
Licensure	215	97	91%	79%	100%	97%	\$ 33,258	\$ 43,683	77%	85%	\$ 33,347	\$ 46,027
Occupational Endorsement	200	0	92%		95%		\$ 35,604		52%		\$ 38,418	
Certificate (1-2 years)	1,670	1,116	93%	83%	92%	86%	\$ 29,001	\$ 34,788	32%	31%	\$ 26,736	\$ 33,123
Associate of Arts/Science (AA)	1,065	821	77%	61%	81%	84%	\$ 21,731	\$ 34,334	9%	11%	\$ 22,308	\$ 30,334
Associate of Applied Science	1,990	1,381	89%	77%	90%	85%	\$ 30,608	\$ 43,820	36%	35%	\$ 31,515	\$ 38,836
Bachelor's	6,424	4,353	79%	65%	93%	86%	\$ 24,890	\$ 41,201	47%	59%	\$ 29,913	\$ 45,628
Master's	2,466	1,562	63%	54%	99%	88%	\$ 38,290	\$ 52,985	69%	77%	\$ 40,926	\$ 55,779
Doctoral	354	21	49%	33%	100%	86%	\$ 44,683	\$ 62,095	86%	100%	\$ 45,072	\$ 62,095
Total	14,693	9,571	79%	67%	73%	57%	\$ 28,929	\$ 41,897	45%	50%	\$ 33,177	\$ 45,783

Table 5. In-State Employment of UAS Degree Recipients by Program Level, One and Five Years after Graduation

Credential Type	FY99-FY12 Graduates: 1 Year After Comparison	FY99-FY08 Graduates: 5 Years After Comparison	Alaska Resident		Working in Alaska		Average Annual Wages		Of Workers, Percent Working "In Field"		Average Annual Salary, Working "In Field"	
			1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After	1 Year After	5 Years After
Licensure	289	11	89%	100%	97%	91%	\$ 49,404	\$ 52,844	84%	80%	\$ 49,456	\$ 35,852
Occupational Endorsement	154	13	90%	100%	92%	69%	\$ 32,466	\$ 12,887	53%	11%	\$ 41,141	Suppressed
Certificate (1-2 years)	262	173	88%	79%	93%	90%	\$ 27,417	\$ 38,439	38%	40%	\$ 31,328	\$ 44,470
Associate of Arts/Science (AA)	590	446	86%	70%	90%	85%	\$ 18,187	\$ 30,811	7%	7%	\$ 27,222	\$ 26,418
Associate of Applied Science	456	292	85%	73%	88%	85%	\$ 30,009	\$ 35,181	36%	34%	\$ 30,440	\$ 39,700
Bachelor's	1,259	859	79%	66%	92%	87%	\$ 25,459	\$ 39,195	49%	62%	\$ 29,093	\$ 44,178
Master's	1,170	711	80%	67%	96%	94%	\$ 46,403	\$ 50,930	68%	73%	\$ 48,835	\$ 53,249
Total	4,489	2,725	83%	69%	76%	61%	\$ 33,248	\$ 40,880	49%	51%	\$ 40,364	\$ 47,607