

Leg. Finance - Finance Comte Files (1971-72) 8879

HB 2, HCR 4, HB 7, 7am, 8



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Committee Report

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

_____ Date

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on _____ has had _____

under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

recommends it do pass

recommends it do not pass

recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)

recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that
CS for _____ do pass

(and) recommends it be referred to the _____
committee

reports it back without recommendation

(other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

CHAIRMAN

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: [Honorable George H. Hohman Jr.
Chairman, House Finance Committee

Through: Honorable Kenneth W. Kadow *KW*
Commissioner, Dept. of Commerce

DATE: March 16, 1971

FROM: Donald P. Koch *DPK*
Insurance Rate Analyst
Division of Insurance *Res*

SUBJECT: HB-2

This bill as amended by the Labor and Management Committee will have a 6.5% increase impact on the Workmen's Compensation Insurance rates paid by employers. The state does not participate in this increased cost except on the policy providing coverage for state employees. For the fiscal year 1970-71 the state's premium for this coverage amounted to \$419,264. Assuming an identical premium, which is not likely due to changing loss experience and changing payrolls, the increase in benefit would represent an additional \$27,252 in insurance premium. If you have any additional questions, we will be glad to assist in answering them for you.

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE

COPIES: THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE MAKING THE REQUEST
THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE STAFF
THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE STAFF
THE DIVISION OF BUDGET & MANAGEMENT
RETAIN A COPY FOR YOUR FILES

Subject Workmen's Comp. HB 2 SB
 requested by Nadine Williams
 referred to _____ date of request _____
 completion date requested _____ date received _____

EXPENDITURE DETAIL	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	\$	\$	\$
200 TRAVEL			
300 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES			
400 COMMODITIES			
500 EQUIPMENT			
600 LAND AND STRUCTURES			
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS & SHARED REVENUE			

TOTAL	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
-------	--------	--------	--------

FUNDING DETAIL	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74
FEDERAL RECEIPTS	\$	\$	\$
SPECIAL FUNDS			
UNRESTRICTED GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS	-0-	-0-	-0-

Man Months
 Permanent Positions
 Temporary Positions

FISCAL ANALYSIS

The changing of compensation does not change the work load or increase expenditures in the administration of the act.

No increase in the insurance carriers rate structure could be ascertained unless an acturarial study is made.

We are also referring you to Section 23.30.035. Adjustment of insurance rates:

"If the provisions of this chapter require insurance rates adjustments, they must be made in strict compliance with the rate regulation provisions of state law."

DATE 3/23/71

SIGNATURE 

NAME & TITLE A. R. Gorden, Fiscal Officer

*Ref: L & M
Finance*

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

IN THE HOUSE

BY KERTTOLA

HOUSE BILL NO. 2

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to workmen's compensation."

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

* Section 1. AS 23.30.175 is amended to read:

Sec. 23.30.175. RATES OF COMPENSATION. (a) Compensation for temporary disability or permanent partial disability may not exceed \$175 [~~\$127~~] a week and may not be less than \$25 a week. If the employee's average weekly wages, as computed under sec. 220 of this chapter, are less than \$25 a week, he shall receive as compensation for temporary disability his average weekly wages.

(b) In computing compensation for permanent total disability the average weekly wages are considered to have been not more than \$175 [~~\$127~~]. If the average weekly wages as computed under sec. 220 of this chapter are less than \$25 a week he shall receive as compensation for permanent total disability his average weekly wages.

Introduced: 1/12/71
Referred: Labor and Manage-
ment and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY KERTTULA AND ROSE

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 2

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to workmen's compensation."

7

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

8

* Section 1. AS 23.30.175 is amended to read:

9

10 Sec. 23.30.175. RATES OF COMPENSATION. (a) Compensation for
11 temporary disability or permanent partial disability may not exceed
12 \$175 [\$127] a week and may not be less than \$65 [\$25] a week. If the
13 employee's average weekly wages, as computed under sec. 220 of this
14 chapter, are less than \$65 [\$25] a week, he shall receive as compensation
15 for temporary disability his average weekly wages.

16

17 (b) In computing compensation for permanent total disability the
18 average weekly wages are considered to have been not more than \$175
19 [\$127]. If the average weekly wages as computed under sec. 220 of
20 this chapter are less than \$65 [\$25] a week he shall receive as
21 compensation for permanent total disability his average weekly wages.

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Committee Report

SENATE

6-17-72

Date

Mr. President:

The Committee on Finance has had CS HCR 4
(REVISION OF HOUSE PROP. 400)
under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it ~~do~~ pass
- recommends it do not pass
- recommends it ~~do~~ pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that
CS for _____ do pass
- (and) recommends it be referred to the _____
committee
- reports it back without recommendation
- (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Do Not Pass</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Do not pass</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Do not pass</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Do not pass</u>

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

[Signature] recommends:

Bill Kay recommends: Do pass

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the SENATE

By Senate Finance Committee

To: _____ SENATE BILL NO. _____

OR _____ HOUSE BILL NO. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4

AMENDMENT: Page 2 Line _____

Delete lines 15, 16, 17, 18

Page 2 Line 19

Delete "AND" and insert "\$30,000,000"

Original sponsor: Rules Committee by
request of the Governor

Offered: 6/16/72
For Today's Supplemental
Calendar

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Relating to the leasing of space
6 from the Alaska State Housing
7 Authority.

8 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 WHEREAS AS 18.55.010 provides for the construction and acquisition by
10 the Alaska State Housing Authority of public buildings for lease to the
11 state; and

12 WHEREAS AS 37.05.280 requires that leases of space requiring payments
13 in excess of \$12,000 annually be approved by the legislature by concurrent
14 resolution; and

15 WHEREAS it is in the best interest of the state to enter into the
16 additional leases set out in this resolution; and

17 WHEREAS the Department of Administration has determined the type and
18 amount of state needs in various locations throughout Alaska;

19 BE IT RESOLVED that the use of the space to be provided by leases from
20 the Alaska State Housing Authority for state offices, court rooms or combined
21 office and court room facilities, as hereinafter enumerated providing for
22 payment in excess of \$12,000 annually, is approved in accordance with
23 AS 37.05.280:

24 In Anchorage: Public Works Maintenance Building, Testing Laboratory
25 Building, Airport Building, Regional Office Building, Public Safety and
26 Military Affairs Building, Labor Building;

27 In Bethel: Pioneers Home

28 In Juneau: Records Center, Public Safety and Transportation
29 Building, Regional Office Building;

1 In Fairbanks: Regional Office Building, Public Safety Building;

2 In Kenai: Combined Court and Office Building;

3 In Kodiak: Regional Office Building;

4 In Kotzebue: Pioneers Home;

5 In Sitka: Court and Office Building, Public Safety Main Building,
6 Public Safety Physical Training Building; and be it

7 FURTHER RESOLVED that before the Alaska State Housing Authority sells
8 its evidences of indebtedness for the purpose of financing the construction
9 of the above-named projects, as to each, site, schematic plans, and the
10 dollar amount of the indebtedness must be approved by the Legislative Budget
11 and Audit Committee.



RECORDS



CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Committee Report

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3/22/72

4/20/72

Date

Mr. Speaker

The Committee on FINANCE has had HB 7

under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it do pass
- recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that CS for _____ do pass
- (and) recommends it be referred to the _____ committee
- reports it back without recommendation *with no recommendation*
- (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

William Brown _____

Walter _____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends: _____

~~_____~~ recommends: _____

_____ recommends: _____

_____ recommends: _____

_____ recommends: _____

Chairman
CHAIRMAN

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the HOUSE

By RYNANCE

To: _____ HOUSE BILL NO. 7

_____ SENATE BILL NO. _____

AMENDMENT: Page 1 Line 17

After "member of the" insert "minority party in the"

Page 1 Line 18

After "member of the" insert "minority party in the"

Page 2 Line 7

Delete "three" and insert "six" years

Page 2 Line 7 & 8

Delete the sentence beginning with "An ombudsman may....."

Page 2 Line 13

Delete the salary of "\$22,500" and insert "a range 21 position in the classified service"

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
 FISCAL NOTE
 Second Session - Seventh State Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: HB ~~Senate Bill~~ #13 ✓ HB 7
 Title: Creating Office of Ombudsman
 Requested by: Sen. Palmer Date: 1/25/72
 Return Date Requested: _____
 Agency: Legislative Finance Program: _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: _____

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	Analyst-Attny Units					
	XXXXXX	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	20,500	50,900	75,000	100,800	105,800	111,100
200 TRAVEL	1,000	3,500	4,700	5,900	6,200	6,500
300 CONTRACTUAL	-	9,000	7,500	5,000	5,000	5,000
400 COMMODITIES	150	800	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,200
500 EQUIPMENT	550	2,000	1,100	1,200	600	600
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	22,200	66,200	89,300	114,000	118,800	124,400

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	22,200	66,200	89,300	114,000	118,800	124,400
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	1/	2/	3/	4/	4/	4/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	12/	24/	36/	48/	48/	48/

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

The basic unit funded at \$66,200 in Juneau would include: Salaries of the Ombudsman (\$33,000) and a Secretary III (\$10,500) plus benefits; travel and per diem for some 15 intrastate trips; \$9,000 in contractual services to cover possible use of temporary investigators; and supplies and office equipment. Additional Analyst-Attorney positions (\$16,500 - \$18,500 salary level) can be added at \$22,200 each, to staff the office to a desired level. 5% is used as the cost-of-living increase throughout.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: 1/31/72

PREPARED BY: J. H. Hogan

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

FIRST REPORT AND ANALYSIS ON THE OMBUDSMAN

HB 7, HB 17, and SB 13

There are, at this time, in the legislature, three bills pending relative to the establishment of the Office of Ombudsman in Alaska. HB 7 and HB 17 are identical, so that all reference herein will be made to HB 7 for both of these measures. In addition to these bills, comparison can be made with Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 96, establishing the Office of Ombudsman for the State of Hawaii. We also have available the report of the Ombudsman published January 1970 and presented to the legislature pursuant to Section 96.16 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes for the period July 1 to December 31, 1969.

We have also been furnished with a copy of the draft of the Uniform Ombudsman Act distributed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

In addition, we have available a report by the American Bar Association, Administrative Law Section, Ombudsman Committee, and the final report of the 32d American Assembly, which report ends with the following intent: "We urge the prompt enactment of laws to create a special office required to handle citizens' complaints--the Ombudsman."

Finally, we have on hand an excellent article from the Administrative Law Review of the Administrative Law Section of the American Bar Association, Vol. 22, No. 3, April 1970, entitled "The Ombudsman and Human Rights", by Bernard Frank, who is the deputy chairman of the Federal Bar Association Committee on Ombudsman and a member of the American Bar Association Committee on Ombudsman.

The word "ombudsman" is Swedish and literally means "an agent, representative, or deputy." The office was first established in Sweden in 1809 for the purpose of preventing abuses by public officials and controlling their activities. It was subsequently adopted in Finland in 1919, in New Zealand in 1961, in Norway in 1963, Tanzania in 1965, Guyana in 1966, and the United Kingdom in 1967. In Canada the provinces of Alberta and New Brunswick established an ombudsman in 1967, and the Province of Quebec followed the same course in 1969. The State of Hawaii created the position of ombudsman in 1967 by statute. The legislature of Nebraska did likewise in 1969, and the Governor of Oregon has created such an office as part of his staff. It is interesting to note that the vote for appointment in each House of Hawaii resulted in 47 yeas with four excused in the House, and with 24 yeas with one excused in the Senate.

The following is extracted from Page 6 of the Report of the Ombudsman from Hawaii: "Dr. Hamilton lists the essential characteristics of the ombudsman, as agreed upon by Professors Gellhorn, Rowat, Anderson, and Davis, as follows:

" An ombudsman can be characterized briefly as a high level officer with adequate salary and status, free and independent of both the agencies he may criticize and the power that appoints him, with long tenure of office sufficient to immunize him from the natural pressures of seeking reappointment, with the power to investigate administrative practices on his own motion, and this, of course, is most important. He is a unique officer whose sole job is to receive and act upon complaints without charge to the complainant. He should have the power to subpoena records. He operates informally and expeditiously. His principal weapons are publicity and persuasion, criticism and report writing. He does not have the power to punish maladministrators or to reverse administrative decisions."

The analysis of the bills under consideration will be made with direct reference to the characteristics outlined above.

A. High Level Officer with Adequate Salary and Status.

1. HB 7, Article 2, provides that the ombudsman has jurisdiction to investigate the administrative acts of agencies, and that he may exercise his powers without regard to the finality of any administrative act. That provision is identical in SB 13.
2. He may investigate on his own motion if he reasonably believes that an appropriate subject for investigation exists (AS 24.55.120 identical in both bills).
3. Under AS 24.55.160, the ombudsman may (a) make inquiries and obtain information as he thinks fit; (b) enter without notice to inspect the premises of an agency; and (c) hold private hearings (identical in both bills).
4. He has the power of subpoena and may compel appearance and sworn testimony and the production of documents which he believes may relate to a matter under investigation. He may enforce his subpoenas through the Superior Court (AS 24.55.170 identical in both bills).
5. He may consult with agencies concerned (AS 24.55.180) report to the agency his opinion and recommendations (AS 24.55.190) and present his opinions and recommendations to the governor, the legislature, the public, or any of these (AS 24.55.200). All the referenced sections are basically identical in both bills, except that the Senate version does not provide for publication to the public but rather provides for recommendations to the governor, and, if the situation is not remedied within a reasonable time, for submission of opinion and recommendations in writing to the legislature. The undersigned recommends that the House version is preferable.

B. Free and Independent of Both the Agencies he may Criticize and the Agency that Appoints Him.

1. A salary provided by AS 24.55.060 is \$22,500 in HB 7 and a salary equal to that of a Superior Court judge in SB 13. The Senate provision appears preferable in this instance.
2. From the foregoing, it is clear that the ombudsman is a high level office with adequate salary and status. He enjoys the same immunities from civil and criminal liability as a judge (AS 24.55.250 identical in both bills). He is privileged not to testify in any court with respect to matters coming to his attention or in the exercise of his official duties (AS 24.55.250 and 256, identical in both bills). He is therefore free and independent of both the agency he may criticize and the power that appoints him.
3. His term of office is three years under the House version, and six years under the Senate version. (AS 24.55.040) The Senate version appears preferable since his tenure should be sufficiently long to immunize him from the natural pressures of seeking reappointment.
4. He may be removed by a two-thirds vote in each House and then only for neglect or duty, misconduct, or disability (AS 24.55.050, identical in each version). The term of office provided by the Hawaii Statute is six years.
5. Under the Hawaii Statute, the ombudsman may not serve for more than three terms. HB 7 which provides for a three-year term limits reappointment to a maximum of four terms, or a total of 12 years. The Senate version does not say anything about reappointment. No recommendation is made by your subcommittee concerning this question.

C. Long Tenure of Office Sufficient to Immunize Him From the Natural Pressures of Seeking Reappointment.

The foregoing discussion to show freedom and independence has already covered this subject adequately.

D. Powers to Investigate Administrative Practices on His Own Motion.

He is unique in that his sole job is to receive and act on complaints without charge to the complainant. These features are provided by both bills in identical fashion under Articles 2 and 3 and AS 24.55.090.

E. He Operates Informally and Expediently Without Formal Hearing Procedures.

The necessary powers and facilities for these purposes are provided by AS 24.55.090 and Articles 2 and 3.

F. His Weapons are Reporting, Persuasion, Criticism, and Publicity, and He Does Not Have the Power to Punish Maladministrators or Reverse Administrative Decisions.

These weapons and limitations are provided by Article 4 which provides for consultation with agencies, AS 24.-55.180; procedure after investigation AS 24.55.190; presentation of recommendations AS 24.55.200; and notice to the complainant AS 24.55.210. The differences in recommendations relative to the presentation of recommendations has already been made above with preference stated for AS 24.55.200 as it appears in the House version.

Both bills can be said to meet all the qualifications and characteristics enumerated by Dr. Hamilton, with reservations as stated.

Comparison with the Hawaii Statute will be furnished in a subsequent report, as well as comparison with the first draft of the Uniform Ombudsman Act. For the present, it appears that either the House or the Senate version, modified as suggested above should be adequate.

The selection committee is slightly different in the two versions, but not in any significant manner.

Respectfully Submitted

Representative Mike Rose



Alaska State Legislature
Senate

JUNEAU ALASKA

TO: Mr. George Hohman, Chairman
House Finance Committee

FROM: Rich Guthrie
Senate Fiscal Analyst

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note Request

DATE: 5/9/72

The following House bills are now in the Senate Finance Committee for consideration:

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
-----------------	--------------

HB 7

The Senate Finance Committee would appreciate receiving eight copies of the fiscal note and other pertinent materials that will assist them as they consider these bills.

*includes
own
amendment*

Introduced: 1/12/71
Referred: State Affairs
and Finance

BY BRADNER, HUBER, RANDOLPH
KERTTULA, ROSE AND FISCHER

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 7

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act creating the office of the ombudsman; and
7 providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 24 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

10 CHAPTER 55. OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN.

11 ARTICLE I. ORGANIZATION.

12 Sec. 24.55.010. OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN. There is created in the
13 legislative branch of the state the office of the ombudsman.

14 Sec. 24.55.020. APPOINTMENT OF THE OMBUDSMAN. (a) A candidate
15 for appointment as the ombudsman shall be selected by the ombudsman
16 selection committee composed of the president of the senate and a mem-
17 ber of the senate appointed by him, the speaker of the house and a mem-
18 ber of the house of representatives appointed by him, the chairman of
19 the senate judiciary committee and the chairman of the house judiciary
20 committee.

21 (b) The ombudsman selection committee shall examine persons to
22 serve as the ombudsman regarding their qualifications and ability and
23 shall place the name of the person selected in nomination before the
24 legislature for appointment as the ombudsman. The appointment of a
25 person nominated as the ombudsman by the committee is effective if his
26 candidacy is approved by two-thirds of the membership of the legislature
27 sitting in joint session.

28 Sec. 24.55.030. QUALIFICATIONS. No person may serve as ombudsman

29 (1) within two years of the last day on which he served as

*2
2
2
6*

1 preparation of the executive budget.

2 Sec. 24.55.090. PROCEDURE. The ombudsman may establish pro-
3 cedures for receiving and processing complaints, conducting investiga-
4 tions, and reporting his findings. However, he may not levy fees for
5 the submission or investigation of complaints.

6 ARTICLE 2. JURISDICTION AND INITIATION OF INVESTIGATIONS.

7 Sec. 24.55.100. JURISDICTION. (a) The ombudsman has jurisdic-
8 tion to investigate the administrative acts of agencies.

9 (b) The ombudsman may exercise his powers without regard to the
10 finality of any administrative act.

11 Sec. 24.55.110. INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS. The ombudsman shall
12 investigate any complaint indicating an appropriate subject for investi-
13 gation under sec. 150 of this chapter, unless he believes that

14 (1) there is presently available an adequate remedy for
15 the grievance stated in the complaint;

16 (2) the complaint relates to a matter that is outside the
17 jurisdiction of the ombudsman;

18 (3) the complaint relates to an administrative act of which
19 the complainant has had knowledge for too long a time before the
20 complaint was submitted;

21 (4) the complainant does not have a sufficient personal
22 interest in the subject matter of the complaint;

23 (5) the complaint is trivial or made in bad faith;

24 (6) the facilities of the ombudsman's office are insufficient
25 for adequate investigation; or

26 (7) there are other complaints more worthy of the ombudsman's
27 attention.

28 Sec. 24.55.120. INVESTIGATION ON THE OMBUDSMAN'S MOTION. The
29 ombudsman may investigate on his own motion if he reasonably believes

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

*Includes
our
amendments*

Introduced: 1/12/71
Referred: State Affairs
and Finance

BY BRADNER, HUBER, RANDOLPH
KERTTULA, ROSE AND FISCHER

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 7

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act creating the office of the ombudsman; and
7 providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 24 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

10 CHAPTER 55. OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN.

11 ARTICLE I. ORGANIZATION.

12 Sec. 24.55.010. OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN. There is created in the
13 legislative branch of the state the office of the ombudsman.

14 Sec. 24.55.020. APPOINTMENT OF THE OMBUDSMAN. (a) A candidate
15 for appointment as the ombudsman shall be selected by the ombudsman
16 selection committee composed of the president of the senate and a mem-
17 ber of the senate appointed by him, the speaker of the house and a mem-
18 ber of the house of representatives appointed by him, the chairman of
19 the senate judiciary committee and the chairman of the house judiciary
20 committee.

21 (b) The ombudsman selection committee shall examine persons to
22 serve as the ombudsman regarding their qualifications and ability and
23 shall place the name of the person selected in nomination before the
24 legislature for appointment as the ombudsman. The appointment of a
25 person nominated as the ombudsman by the committee is effective if his
26 candidacy is approved by two-thirds of the membership of the legislature
27 sitting in joint session.

28 Sec. 24.55.030. QUALIFICATIONS. No person may serve as ombudsman

29 (1) within two years of the last day on which he served as

1 preparation of the executive budget.

2 Sec. 24.55.090. PROCEDURE. The ombudsman may establish pro-
3 cedures for receiving and processing complaints, conducting investiga-
4 tions, and reporting his findings. However, he may not levy fees for
5 the submission or investigation of complaints.

6 ARTICLE 2. JURISDICTION AND INITIATION OF INVESTIGATIONS.

7 Sec. 24.55.100. JURISDICTION. (a) The ombudsman has jurisdic-
8 tion to investigate the administrative acts of agencies.

9 (b) The ombudsman may exercise his powers without regard to the
10 finality of any administrative act.

11 Sec. 24.55.110. INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS. The ombudsman shall
12 investigate any complaint indicating an appropriate subject for investi-
13 gation under sec. 150 of this chapter, unless he believes that

14 (1) there is presently available an adequate remedy for
15 the grievance stated in the complaint;

16 (2) the complaint relates to a matter that is outside the
17 jurisdiction of the ombudsman;

18 (3) the complaint relates to an administrative act of which
19 the complainant has had knowledge for too long a time before the
20 complaint was submitted;

21 (4) the complainant does not have a sufficient personal
22 interest in the subject matter of the complaint;

23 (5) the complaint is trivial or made in bad faith;

24 (6) the facilities of the ombudsman's office are insufficient
25 for adequate investigation; or

26 (7) there are other complaints more worthy of the ombudsman's
27 attention.

28 Sec. 24.55.120. INVESTIGATION ON THE OMBUDSMAN'S MOTION. The
29 ombudsman may investigate on his own motion if he reasonably believes

1 a member of the legislature;

2 (2) while he is a candidate for or holds any other national
3 or state office; or

4 (3) while he is engaged in any other regular occupation for
5 which he receives compensation.

6 Sec. 24.55.040. TERM OF OFFICE. The term of office of the
7 ombudsman is ⁶three years. An ombudsman may be reappointed but may not
8 ~~serve more than four terms.~~

9 Sec. 24.55.050. REMOVAL. The legislature, by a two-thirds vote
10 in each house, may remove or suspend the ombudsman from office, but only
11 for neglect of duty, misconduct, or disability.

12 Sec. 24.55.060. COMPENSATION. The ombudsman is entitled to an
13 annual salary of \$22,500. *equal to that of a superior court judge.*

14 Sec. 24.55.070. STAFF AND DELEGATION. (a) The ombudsman may
15 appoint assistants and clerical personnel necessary to carry out the
16 provisions of this chapter.

17 (b) The ombudsman may delegate to his assistants any of his
18 duties except those specified in secs. 190 and 200 of this chapter.

19 (c) The ombudsman and the staff appointed by him are in the
20 exempt service under AS 39.25.110.

21 Sec. 24.55.080. OFFICE FACILITIES AND ADMINISTRATION. (a) The
22 Department of Administration shall provide suitable office space and
23 equipment for the ombudsman and his staff.

24 (b) The salary of the ombudsman and his staff shall be paid
25 through the same procedures used for the payment of the salaries of
26 other state employees.

27 (c) The ombudsman shall submit a budget for each fiscal year
28 to the finance committees of the legislature and shall annually submit
29 an estimated budget to the governor for informational purposes in the

2547
10

1 preparation of the executive budget.

2 Sec. 24.55.090. PROCEDURE. The ombudsman may establish pro-
3 cedures for receiving and processing complaints, conducting investiga-
4 tions, and reporting his findings. However, he may not levy fees for
5 the submission or investigation of complaints.

6 ARTICLE 2. JURISDICTION AND INITIATION OF INVESTIGATIONS.

7 Sec. 24.55.100. JURISDICTION. (a) The ombudsman has jurisdic-
8 tion to investigate the administrative acts of agencies.

9 (b) The ombudsman may exercise his powers without regard to the
10 finality of any administrative act.

11 Sec. 24.55.110. INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS. The ombudsman shall
12 investigate any complaint indicating an appropriate subject for investi-
13 gation under sec. 150 of this chapter, unless he believes that

14 (1) there is presently available an adequate remedy for
15 the grievance stated in the complaint;

16 (2) the complaint relates to a matter that is outside the
17 jurisdiction of the ombudsman;

18 (3) the complaint relates to an administrative act of which
19 the complainant has had knowledge for too long a time before the
20 complaint was submitted;

21 (4) the complainant does not have a sufficient personal
22 interest in the subject matter of the complaint;

23 (5) the complaint is trivial or made in bad faith;

24 (6) the facilities of the ombudsman's office are insufficient
25 for adequate investigation; or

26 (7) there are other complaints more worthy of the ombudsman's
27 attention.

28 Sec. 24.55.120. INVESTIGATION ON THE OMBUDSMAN'S MOTION. The
29 ombudsman may investigate on his own motion if he reasonably believes

1 that an appropriate subject for investigation under sec. 150 of this
2 chapter exists.

3 Sec. 24.55.130. NOTICE TO COMPLAINANT. (a) If the ombudsman
4 decides not to investigate, he shall inform the complainant of that
5 decision and shall state his reasons unless he reasonably believes it
6 is inappropriate to do so.

7 (b) If the ombudsman decides to investigate, he shall notify the
8 complainant of his decision.

9 Sec. 24.55.140. NOTICE TO THE AGENCY. If the ombudsman decides
10 to investigate, he shall notify the agency of his intention to investi-
11 gate.

12 ARTICLE 3. INVESTIGATIONS.

13 Sec. 24.55.150. APPROPRIATE SUBJECTS FOR INVESTIGATION. (a) An
14 appropriate subject for investigation by the ombudsman is an adminis-
15 trative act of an agency which might be

- 16 (1) contrary to law;
17 (2) unreasonable, unfair, oppressive, or unnecessarily
18 discriminatory, even though in accordance with law;
19 (3) based on a mistake of fact;
20 (4) based on improper or irrelevant grounds;
21 (5) unaccompanied by an adequate statement of reasons;
22 (6) performed in an inefficient manner; or
23 (7) otherwise erroneous.

24 (b) The ombudsman may investigate to find an appropriate remedy.

25 Sec. 24.55.160. INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES. In an investigation,
26 the ombudsman may

- 27 (1) make inquiries and obtain information as he thinks fit;
28 (2) enter without notice to inspect the premises of an
29 agency; and

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

(3) hold private hearings.

Sec. 24.55.170. POWERS. (a) Subject to the privileges which witnesses have in the courts of this state, the ombudsman may

(1) compel at a specified time and place, by subpoena, the appearance and sworn testimony of any person who the ombudsman reasonably believes may be able to give information relating to a matter under investigation; and

(2) compel any person, by subpoena, to produce documents, papers, or objects which the ombudsman reasonably believes may relate to a matter under investigation.

(b) If a person refuses to comply with a subpoena issued under (a) of this section, the superior court may on application of the ombudsman compel obedience by proceedings for contempt in the same manner as in the case of disobedience to the requirements of a subpoena issued by the court or refusal to testify in the court.

ARTICLE 4. PROCEDURE AND REPORTS AFTER INVESTIGATION.

Sec. 24.55.180. CONSULTATION WITH AGENCY. Before giving any opinion or recommendation that is critical of an agency or person, the ombudsman shall consult with that agency or person.

Sec. 24.55.190. PROCEDURE AFTER INVESTIGATION. (a) The ombudsman shall report his opinion and recommendations to an agency if he finds, after investigation, that

- (1) a matter should be further considered by the agency;
- (2) an administrative act should be modified or cancelled;
- (3) a statute or regulation on which an administrative act is based should be altered;
- (4) reasons should be given for an administrative act; or
- (5) any other action should be taken by the agency.

(b) The ombudsman may request the agency to notify him, within

1 a specified time, of any action taken on his recommendations.

2 Sec. 24.55.200. PUBLICATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS. After a reason-
3 able time has elapsed, the ombudsman may present his opinion and recom-
4 mendations to the governor, the legislature, the public, or any of
5 these. The ombudsman shall include with his opinion any reply made
6 by the agency.

7 Sec. 24.55.210. NOTICE TO THE COMPLAINANT. After a reasonable
8 time has elapsed, the ombudsman shall notify the complainant of the
9 actions taken by him and by the agency.

10 ARTICLE 5. MISCELLANEOUS.

11 Sec. 24.55.220. MISCONDUCT BY AGENCY PERSONNEL. If the ombudsman
12 thinks there is a breach of duty or misconduct by any officer or
13 employee of an agency, he shall refer the matter to the chief executive
14 officer of the agency.

15 Sec. 24.55.230. ANNUAL REPORT. The ombudsman shall submit to
16 the legislature and the public an annual report discussing his activi-
17 ties under this chapter.

18 Sec. 24.55.240. JUDICIAL REVIEW. No proceeding or decision of
19 the ombudsman may be reviewed in any court, unless it contravenes the
20 provisions of this chapter.

21 Sec. 24.55.250. IMMUNITY OF THE OMBUDSMAN. The ombudsman has the
22 same immunities from civil and criminal liability as a judge of this
23 state.

24 Sec. 24.55.260. OMBUDSMAN'S PRIVILEGE NOT TO TESTIFY. The
25 ombudsman and his staff shall not testify in any court with respect
26 to matters coming to their attention in the exercise or purported
27 exercise of their official duties except as may be necessary to enforce
28 the provisions of this chapter.

29 Sec. 24.55.270. PENALTY. A person who willfully hinders the

1 lawful actions of the ombudsman or his staff, or who willfully refuses
2 to comply with their lawful demands, is guilty of a misdemeanor and
3 upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.

4 ARTICLE 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

5 Sec. 24.55.280. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

6 (1) "agency" means a department, office, agency or board in
7 the executive branch of the state government and an officer, employee
8 or member of an "agency" acting or purporting to act in the exercise
9 of his official duties, but "agency" does not include the governor or
10 his personal staff;

11 (2) "administrative act" means an action, omission, decision,
12 recommendation, practice, or procedure, but does not include the
13 preparation or presentation of legislation.

14 Sec. 24.55.280. SHORT TITLE. This chapter may be cited as "The
15 Ombudsman Act of 1971".

16 * Sec. 2. Sec. 24.55.260 of this Act amends Rule 43(h) of the Rules of
17 Civil Procedure by establishing an additional privilege not to testify in a
18 court and must receive an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the full member-
19 ship of each house in order to be effective.

20 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and
21 approval or on the day it becomes law without approval.
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Introduced: 1/12/71
Referred: State Affairs
and Finance

BY BRADNER, HUBER, RANDOLPH
KERTTULA, ROSE AND FISCHER

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 7

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act creating the office of the ombudsman; and
7 providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 24 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

10 CHAPTER 55. OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN.

11 ARTICLE I. ORGANIZATION.

12 Sec. 24.55.010. OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN. There is created in the
13 legislative branch of the state the office of the ombudsman.

14 Sec. 24.55.020. APPOINTMENT OF THE OMBUDSMAN. (a) A candidate
15 for appointment as the ombudsman shall be selected by the ombudsman
16 selection committee composed of the president of the senate and a mem-
17 ber of the senate appointed by him, the speaker of the house and a mem-
18 ber of the house of representatives appointed by him, the chairman of
19 the senate judiciary committee and the chairman of the house judiciary
20 committee.

21 (b) The ombudsman selection committee shall examine persons to
22 serve as the ombudsman regarding their qualifications and ability and
23 shall place the name of the person selected in nomination before the
24 legislature for appointment as the ombudsman. The appointment of a
25 person nominated as the ombudsman by the committee is effective if his
26 candidacy is approved by two-thirds of the membership of the legislature
27 sitting in joint session.

28 Sec. 24.55.030. QUALIFICATIONS. No person may serve as ombudsman

29 (1) within two years of the last day on which he served as

1 a member of the legislature;

2 (2) while he is a candidate for or holds any other national
3 or state office; or

4 (3) while he is engaged in any other regular occupation for
5 which he receives compensation.

6 Sec. 24.55.040. TERM OF OFFICE. The term of office of the
7 ombudsman is three years. An ombudsman may be reappointed but may not
8 serve more than four terms.

9 Sec. 24.55.050. REMOVAL. The legislature, by a two-thirds vote
10 in each house, may remove or suspend the ombudsman from office, but only
11 for neglect of duty, misconduct, or disability.

12 Sec. 24.55.060. COMPENSATION. The ombudsman is entitled to an
13 annual salary of \$22,500.

14 Sec. 24.55.070. STAFF AND DELEGATION. (a) The ombudsman may
15 appoint assistants and clerical personnel necessary to carry out the
16 provisions of this chapter.

17 (b) The ombudsman may delegate to his assistants any of his
18 duties except those specified in secs. 190 and 200 of this chapter.

19 (c) The ombudsman and the staff appointed by him are in the
20 exempt service under AS 39.25.110.

21 Sec. 24.55.080. OFFICE FACILITIES AND ADMINISTRATION. (a) The
22 Department of Administration shall provide suitable office space and
23 equipment for the ombudsman and his staff.

24 (b) The salary of the ombudsman and his staff shall be paid
25 through the same procedures used for the payment of the salaries of
26 other state employees.

27 (c) The ombudsman shall submit a budget for each fiscal year
28 to the finance committees of the legislature and shall annually submit
29 an estimated budget to the governor for informational purposes in the

1 preparation of the executive budget.

2 Sec. 24.55.090. PROCEDURE. The ombudsman may establish pro-
3 cedures for receiving and processing complaints, conducting investiga-
4 tions, and reporting his findings. However, he may not levy fees for
5 the submission or investigation of complaints.

6 ARTICLE 2. JURISDICTION AND INITIATION OF INVESTIGATIONS.

7 Sec. 24.55.100. JURISDICTION. (a) The ombudsman has jurisdic-
8 tion to investigate the administrative acts of agencies.

9 (b) The ombudsman may exercise his powers without regard to the
10 finality of any administrative act.

11 Sec. 24.55.110. INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS. The ombudsman shall
12 investigate any complaint indicating an appropriate subject for investi-
13 gation under sec. 150 of this chapter, unless he believes that

14 (1) there is presently available an adequate remedy for
15 the grievance stated in the complaint;

16 (2) the complaint relates to a matter that is outside the
17 jurisdiction of the ombudsman;

18 (3) the complaint relates to an administrative act of which
19 the complainant has had knowledge for too long a time before the
20 complaint was submitted;

21 (4) the complainant does not have a sufficient personal
22 interest in the subject matter of the complaint;

23 (5) the complaint is trivial or made in bad faith;

24 (6) the facilities of the ombudsman's office are insufficient
25 for adequate investigation; or

26 (7) there are other complaints more worthy of the ombudsman's
27 attention.

28 Sec. 24.55.120. INVESTIGATION ON THE OMBUDSMAN'S MOTION. The
29 ombudsman may investigate on his own motion if he reasonably believes

1 that an appropriate subject for investigation under sec. 150 of this
2 chapter exists.

3 Sec. 24.55.130. NOTICE TO COMPLAINANT. (a) If the ombudsman
4 decides not to investigate, he shall inform the complainant of that
5 decision and shall state his reasons unless he reasonably believes it
6 is inappropriate to do so.

7 (b) If the ombudsman decides to investigate, he shall notify the
8 complainant of his decision.

9 Sec. 24.55.140. NOTICE TO THE AGENCY. If the ombudsman decides
10 to investigate, he shall notify the agency of his intention to investi-
11 gate.

12 ARTICLE 3. INVESTIGATIONS.

13 Sec. 24.55.150. APPROPRIATE SUBJECTS FOR INVESTIGATION. (a) An
14 appropriate subject for investigation by the ombudsman is an adminis-
15 trative act of an agency which might be

- 16 (1) contrary to law;
17 (2) unreasonable, unfair, oppressive, or unnecessarily
18 discriminatory, even though in accordance with law;
19 (3) based on a mistake of fact;
20 (4) based on improper or irrelevant grounds;
21 (5) unaccompanied by an adequate statement of reasons;
22 (6) performed in an inefficient manner; or
23 (7) otherwise erroneous.

24 (b) The ombudsman may investigate to find an appropriate remedy.

25 Sec. 24.55.160. INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES. In an investigation,
26 the ombudsman may

- 27 (1) make inquiries and obtain information as he thinks fit;
28 (2) enter without notice to inspect the premises of an
29 agency; and

1 (3) hold private hearings.

2 Sec. 24.55.170. POWERS. (a) Subject to the privileges which
3 witnesses have in the courts of this state, the ombudsman may

4 (1) compel at a specified time and place, by subpoena, the
5 appearance and sworn testimony of any person who the ombudsman reason-
6 ably believes may be able to give information relating to a matter
7 under investigation; and

8 (2) compel any person, by subpoena, to produce documents,
9 papers, or objects which the ombudsman reasonably believes may relate
10 to a matter under investigation.

11 (b) If a person refuses to comply with a subpoena issued under
12 (a) of this section, the superior court may on application of the
13 ombudsman compel obedience by proceedings for contempt in the same
14 manner as in the case of disobedience to the requirements of a sub-
15 poena issued by the court or refusal to testify in the court.

16 ARTICLE 4. PROCEDURE AND REPORTS AFTER INVESTIGATION.

17 Sec. 24.55.180. CONSULTATION WITH AGENCY. Before giving any
18 opinion or recommendation that is critical of an agency or person,
19 the ombudsman shall consult with that agency or person.

20 Sec. 24.55.190. PROCEDURE AFTER INVESTIGATION. (a) The ombuds-
21 man shall report his opinion and recommendations to an agency if he
22 finds, after investigation, that

- 23 (1) a matter should be further considered by the agency;
24 (2) an administrative act should be modified or cancelled;
25 (3) a statute or regulation on which an administrative act
26 is based should be altered;
27 (4) reasons should be given for an administrative act; or
28 (5) any other action should be taken by the agency.

29 (b) The ombudsman may request the agency to notify him, within

1 a specified time, of any action taken on his recommendations.

2 Sec. 24.55.200. PUBLICATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS. After a reason-
3 able time has elapsed, the ombudsman may present his opinion and recom-
4 mendations to the governor, the legislature, the public, or any of
5 these. The ombudsman shall include with his opinion any reply made
6 by the agency.

7 Sec. 24.55.210. NOTICE TO THE COMPLAINANT. After a reasonable
8 time has elapsed, the ombudsman shall notify the complainant of the
9 actions taken by him and by the agency.

10 ARTICLE 5. MISCELLANEOUS.

11 Sec. 24.55.220. MISCONDUCT BY AGENCY PERSONNEL. If the ombudsman
12 thinks there is a breach of duty or misconduct by any officer or
13 employee of an agency, he shall refer the matter to the chief executive
14 officer of the agency.

15 Sec. 24.55.230. ANNUAL REPORT. The ombudsman shall submit to
16 the legislature and the public an annual report discussing his activi-
17 ties under this chapter.

18 Sec. 24.55.240. JUDICIAL REVIEW. No proceeding or decision of
19 the ombudsman may be reviewed in any court, unless it contravenes the
20 provisions of this chapter.

21 Sec. 24.55.250. IMMUNITY OF THE OMBUDSMAN. The ombudsman has the
22 same immunities from civil and criminal liability as a judge of this
23 state.

24 Sec. 24.55.260. OMBUDSMAN'S PRIVILEGE NOT TO TESTIFY. The
25 ombudsman and his staff shall not testify in any court with respect
26 to matters coming to their attention in the exercise or purported
27 exercise of their official duties except as may be necessary to enforce
28 the provisions of this chapter.

29 Sec. 24.55.270. PENALTY. A person who willfully hinders the

1 lawful actions of the ombudsman or his staff, or who willfully refuses
2 to comply with their lawful demands, is guilty of a misdemeanor and
3 upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.

4 ARTICLE 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

5 Sec. 24.55.280. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

6 (1) "agency" means a department, office, agency or board in
7 the executive branch of the state government and an officer, employee
8 or member of an "agency" acting or purporting to act in the exercise
9 of his official duties, but "agency" does not include the governor or
10 his personal staff;

11 (2) "administrative act" means an action, omission, decision,
12 recommendation, practice, or procedure, but does not include the
13 preparation or presentation of legislation.

14 Sec. 24.55.280. SHORT TITLE. This chapter may be cited as "Th
15 ombudsman Act of 1971".

16 * Sec. 2. Sec. 24.55.260 of this Act amends Rule 43(h) of the Rules of
17 Civil Procedure by establishing an additional privilege not to testify in a
18 court and must receive an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the full member-
19 ship of each house in order to be effective.

20 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and
21 approval or on the day it becomes law without approval.
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

TERRY DALE

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE
Second Session - Seventh State Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: HB 7 HB 7
Title: Creating Office of Ombudsman
Requested by: Sen. Palmer Date: 1/25/72
Return Date Requested: _____
Agency: Legislative Finance Program: _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected:

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	Analyst-Attny Units					
	XXXXXX	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	20,500	50,000	75,000	100,000	105,000	111,100
200 TRAVEL	1,000	3,000	4,700	5,900	6,200	6,500
300 CONTRACTUAL	-	9,000	7,500	5,000	5,000	5,000
400 COMMODITIES	150	300	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,200
500 EQUIPMENT	550	2,000	1,100	1,200	600	600
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	22,200	66,200	89,300	114,000	118,800	124,400

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	22,200	66,200	89,300	114,000	118,800	124,400
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	1/	2/	3/	4/	4/	4/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	12/	24/	36/	48/	48/	48/

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

The basic unit funded at \$66,200 in Juneau would include: Salaries of the Ombudsman (\$33,000) and a Secretary III (\$10,500) plus benefits; travel and per diem for some 15 intrastate trips; \$9,000 in contractual services to cover possible use of temporary investigators; and supplies and office equipment. Additional Analyst-Attorney positions (\$16,500 - \$18,500 salary level) can be added at \$22,200 each, to staff the office to a desired level. 5% is used as the cost-of-living increase throughout.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: 1/31/72

PREPARED BY: J. H. Hogan

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

FIRST REPORT AND ANALYSIS ON THE OMBUDSMAN

HB 7, HB 17, and SB 13

There are, at this time, in the legislature, three bills pending relative to the establishment of the Office of Ombudsman in Alaska. HB 7 and HB 17 are identical, so that all reference herein will be made to HB 7 for both of these measures. In addition to these bills, comparison can be made with Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 96, establishing the Office of Ombudsman for the State of Hawaii. We also have available the report of the Ombudsman published January 1970 and presented to the legislature pursuant to Section 96.16 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes for the period July 1 to December 31, 1969.

We have also been furnished with a copy of the draft of the Uniform Ombudsman Act distributed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

In addition, we have available a report by the American Bar Association, Administrative Law Section, Ombudsman Committee, and the final report of the 32d American Assembly, which report ends with the following intent: "We urge the prompt enactment of laws to create a special office required to handle citizens' complaints--the Ombudsman."

Finally, we have on hand an excellent article from the Administrative Law Review of the Administrative Law Section of the American Bar Association, Vol. 22, No. 3, April 1970, entitled "The Ombudsman and Human Rights", by Bernard Frank, who is the deputy chairman of the Federal Bar Association Committee on Ombudsman and a member of the American Bar Association Committee on Ombudsman.

The word "ombudsman" is Swedish and literally means "an agent, representative, or deputy." The office was first established in Sweden in 1809 for the purpose of preventing abuses by public officials and controlling their activities. It was subsequently adopted in Finland in 1919, in New Zealand in 1961, in Norway in 1963, Tanzania in 1965, Guyana in 1966, and the United Kingdom in 1967. In Canada the provinces of Alberta and New Brunswick established an ombudsman in 1967, and the Province of Quebec followed the same course in 1969. The State of Hawaii created the position of ombudsman in 1967 by statute. The legislature of Nebraska did likewise in 1969, and the Governor of Oregon has created such an office as part of his staff. It is interesting to note that the vote for appointment in each House of Hawaii resulted in 47 yeas with four excused in the House, and with 24 yeas with one excused in the Senate.

The following is extracted from Page 6 of the Report of the Ombudsman from Hawaii: "Dr. Hamilton lists the essential characteristics of the ombudsman, as agreed upon by Professors Gallhorn, Rowat, Anderson, and Davis, as follows:

" An ombudsman can be characterized briefly as a high level officer with adequate salary and status, free and independent of both the agencies he may criticize and the power that appoints him, with long tenure of office sufficient to immunize him from the natural pressures of seeking reappointment, with the power to investigate administrative practices on his own motion, and this, of course, is most important. He is a unique officer whose sole job is to receive and act upon complaints without charge to the complainant. He should have the power to subpoena records. He operates informally and expeditiously. His principal weapons are publicity and persuasion, criticism and report writing. He does not have the power to punish maladministrators or to reverse administrative decisions."

The analysis of the bills under consideration will be made with direct reference to the characteristics outlined above.

A. High Level Officer with Adequate Salary and Status.

1. HB 7, Article 2, provides that the ombudsman has jurisdiction to investigate the administrative acts of agencies, and that he may exercise his powers without regard to the finality of any administrative act. That provision is identical in SB 13.
2. He may investigate on his own motion if he reasonably believes that an appropriate subject for investigation exists (AS 24.55.120 identical in both bills).
3. Under AS 24.55.160, the ombudsman may (a) make inquiries and obtain information as he thinks fit; (b) enter without notice to inspect the premises of an agency; and (c) hold private hearings (identical in both bills).
4. He has the power of subpoena and may compel appearance and sworn testimony and the production of documents which he believes may relate to a matter under investigation. He may enforce his subpoenas through the Superior Court (AS 24.55.170 identical in both bills).
5. He may consult with agencies concerned (AS 24.55.180) report to the agency his opinion and recommendations (AS 24.55.190) and present his opinions and recommendations to the governor, the legislature, the public, or any of these (AS 24.55.200). All the referenced sections are basically identical in both bills, except that the Senate version does not provide for publication to the public but rather provides for recommendations to the governor, and, if the situation is not remedied within a reasonable time, for submission of opinion and recommendations in writing to the legislature. The undersigned recommends that the House version is preferable.

B. Free and Independent of Both the Agencies he may Criticize and the Agency that Appoints Him.

1. A salary provided by AS 24.55.060 is \$22,500 in HB 7 and a salary equal to that of a Superior Court judge in SB 13. The Senate provision appears preferable in this instance.
2. From the foregoing, it is clear that the ombudsman is a high level office with adequate salary and status. He enjoys the same immunities from civil and criminal liability as a judge (AS 24.55.250 identical in both bills). He is privileged not to testify in any court with respect to matters coming to his attention or in the exercise of his official duties (AS 24.55.250 and 256, identical in both bills). He is therefore free and independent of both the agency he may criticize and the power that appoints him.
3. His term of office is three years under the House version, and six years under the Senate version. (AS 24.55.040) The Senate version appears preferable since his tenure should be sufficiently long to immunize him from the natural pressures of seeking reappointment.
4. He may be removed by a two-thirds vote in each House and then only for neglect of duty, misconduct, or disability (AS 24.55.050, identical in each version). The term of office provided by the Hawaii Statute is six years.
5. Under the Hawaii Statute, the ombudsman may not serve for more than three terms. HB 7 which provides for a three-year term limits reappointment to a maximum of four terms, or a total of 12 years. The Senate version does not say anything about reappointment. No recommendation is made by your subcommittee concerning this question.

C. Long Tenure of Office Sufficient to Immunize Him From the Natural Pressures of Seeking Reappointment.

The foregoing discussion to show freedom and independence has already covered this subject adequately.

D. Powers to Investigate Administrative Practices on His Own Motion.

He is unique in that his sole job is to receive and act on complaints without charge to the complainant. These features are provided by both bills in identical fashion under Articles 2 and 3 and AS 24.55.090.

E. He Operates Informally and Expediently Without Formal Hearing Procedures.

The necessary powers and facilities for these purposes are provided by AS 24.55.090 and Articles 2 and 3.

F. His Weapons are Reporting, Persuasion, Criticism, and Publicity, and He Does Not Have the Power to Punish Maladministrators or Reverse Administrative Decisions.

These weapons and limitations are provided by Article 4 which provides for consultation with agencies, AS 24.-55.180; procedure after investigation AS 24.55.190; presentation of recommendations AS 24.55.200; and notice to the complainant AS 24.55.210. The differences in recommendations relative to the presentation of recommendations has already been made above with preference stated for AS 24.55.200 as it appears in the House version.

Both bills can be said to meet all the qualifications and characteristics enumerated by Dr. Hamilton, with reservations as stated.

Comparison with the Hawaii Statute will be furnished in a subsequent report, as well as comparison with the first draft of the Uniform Ombudsman Act. For the present, it appears that either the House or the Senate version, modified as suggested above should be adequate.

The selection committee is slightly different in the two versions, but not in any significant manner.

Respectfully Submitted

Representative Mike Rose



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

"An Act establishing a plant materials center in the Metacomban valleys, and providing for an effective date."

Committee Report

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3/2/71

3/11/72 Date

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had HS 8

under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it do pass
- recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for HS 5 and that CS for HS 8 do pass
- (and) recommends it be referred to the _____ committee
- reports it back without recommendation
- (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

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

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

- _____ recommends:
- _____ recommends:
- _____ recommends:
- _____ recommends:
- _____ recommends:

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
PALMER RESEARCH CENTER
PALMER, ALASKA 99645



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

February 9, 1972

Legislative Finance
Room 407
Capital Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Sirs:

The University has been asked to prepare a fiscal note on House Bill 8. It should be noted that it is the Department of Natural Resources, presumably the Division of Agriculture, which is charged in the bill with the responsibility for establishing and operating the Plant Materials Center. Since we of the Institute of Agricultural Sciences would be working in very close conjunction with such a Center, we are very happy to have the opportunity to comment on this bill, and to provide our best estimates of cost and program development.

There are both short term and long term returns to this type of program, and in our analysis, we have tended to emphasize the short term and de-emphasize the long term returns. The costs for the early years of operation are based almost entirely on agronomic materials for farm, conservation, and revegetation use since we have the most experience at the Institute in these fields. I am sure, however, that the Center would rapidly become involved in other types of plant materials such as forestry plants, woody species for ornamentals and conservation purposes, and possibly fruit species and disease-free planting stocks. Other agencies of the state government might very well wish to participate directly in the program since highways, airports, and other disturbed sites need hardy native materials for revegetation and soil stabilization.

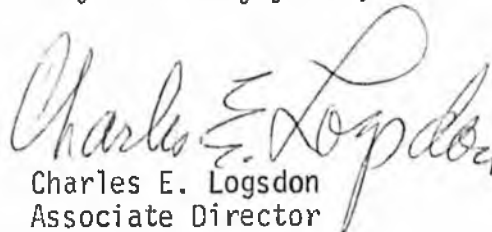
One of the values I hope we will see from this program would be the establishment of a "gene bank" of native species which might not only be useful in themselves but which might be of value in breeding work

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

throughout the world. It would be difficult to put a dollar value on this type of return.

Attached is the fiscal note requested including a narrative summary of the program as we envision it could and should develop in the few years.

Very sincerely yours,


Charles E. Logsdon
Associate Director

CEL/mg

Encl:

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
 FISCAL NOTE
 Second Session - Seventh State Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: HB 2
 Title: Plant material center
 Requested By: Legislative Council Date: 2/1/72
 Return Date Requested: 2/15/72
 Agency: Department of Agriculture Program: _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: _____

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	4.5	43	51.5	71	76.5	88.5
200 TRAVEL	2	2	2	2	2	2
300 CONTRACTUAL	1	3.5	5	10	15	25
400 COMMODITIES	0.5	6	7	7	8	9
500 EQUIPMENT	14	46	5	5	6	5
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	72	426.25	0	0	0	0
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	94.0	526.75	70.5	95	107.5	129.5

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	94.0	526.75	68.5	71	77.5	84.5
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	17	20	20
OTHER	0	0	2	7	10	25

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	1 / 0	3 / 2	3 / 2	4 / 3	4 / 3	5 / 3
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	13.5 / 0	36 / 5	36 / 12	48 / 16	48 / 16	60 / 12

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

100 - See Program summary

300 - " " "

600 - FY72 land (80 acres @ \$500/acre), land clearing & initial preparation @ \$150/acre and irrigation @ 20,000.

F73 - Buildings: Office 400 square ft. @ \$45/ft² \$18000
 Greenhouse 1500 ft² @ \$45/ft² 77500
 Seed Processing 2400 ft² @ \$65/ft² 156000
 Seed Storage 1600 ft² @ \$45/ft² 72000
 Equipment Storage 1800 ft² @ \$10/ft² 18000
 Cold Storage 550 ft² @ \$45/ft² 24750

IV. ATTACHMENTS

Seed processing and handling equip 60,000
 (integral part of building)

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Fiscal year 1972

These figures presuppose that the program would be implemented in time to hire the administrator of the Center for approximately 3 1/2 months. This man would be a professional agronomist with a Masters degree, and we would hope a competent individual could be obtained for \$15,000 per annum. The other costs reflect a program for the fiscal year of land acquisition, plant design, preliminary architectural work, and acquisition of land preparation equipment.

Fiscal year 1973

Costs shown envision a program of plant construction, program development, and land preparation and planting during the spring of 1973. With luck, construction should be completed and a complete program for the Center begun. Two additional permanent personnel would be hired this year: a subprofessional assistant at 10,000 per year, and a clerk-technician at 8000 per year. The assistant should be experienced both in field scale farm operations and in small plot technique. Since there would not be a full time clerical need at this time, the clerk would also assist with seed testing and preparation for planting as well as record keeping. Two parttime employees at \$3.00 per hour each would assist with the field work. The additional field equipment would be acquired during this year.

Fiscal year 1974

The Center should be in full operation for the full year for the first time. The personnel would remain the same except that parttime help would be required for a longer period of time. It is anticipated that there should be some return from sales during this year. We have purposely kept the sales estimates modest since it cannot be estimated at this time exactly what kinds of materials might be in demand that might be supplied. Costs for personal services also reflect a minimum increase at the rate of approximately \$500 per year per permanent employee with staff benefits based on 17% for permanent employees and 6% for parttime employees.

Fiscal year 1975

The jump in personal services reflects an anticipated desire on the part of the federal government to participate in the program. You will also note that costs for contractual increases during this year. This is based on the supposition that the farming community will become involved in seed production on a scale larger that can be handled within the Center with Center personnel. We have purposely tried to maintain funding from the general fund at as constant a level as possible in order that the benefits from the Center will radiate out into the community rather than having the Center become a substitute for commercial seed production. One additional parttime employee has been listed for a four months period.

Fiscal year 1976

Personal services remains constant except for possible increases in salaries and wages to these individuals. The increase in contractual anticipates an increase in returns, not in the year of the contracts, but in succeeding years. The increase in equipment expenditures anticipates need for some replacement by this time. The increase in federal funding would indicate additional support for the federal man projected in fiscal 1975.

Fiscal year 1977

An additional assistant is proposed at this time since the program should have developed at this point to where the administrator's job would consist mostly of supervision of contracts, supervision of personnel, and program development with other agencies of the state and federal government such as the State forestry people, the State highway people, the State airport people, pipeline projects concerning revegetation, and others. Many of these agencies could come into the program at a much earlier stage, of course.

111

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE
Second Session - Seventh State Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: HB 8
 Title: Plant materials center
 Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: 2/1/72
 Return Date Requested: 2/15/72
 Agency: Nat. Resources Program: _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: VII,A,4-Agricultural Development

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	97.0	100.0	105.0	111.0	117.0
200 TRAVEL	-0-	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
300 CONTRACTUAL	-0-	50.0	51.0	52.0	53.0	54.0
400 COMMODITIES	-0-	12.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
500 EQUIPMENT	-0-	138.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	-0-	280.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	-0-	578.0	172.1	183.2	190.3	197.4

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

(See Note 2 on reverse)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	578.0	172.1	183.2	190.3	197.4
FEDERAL FUNDS	-0-					
OTHER	-0-					

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	8 / 6	8 / 6	8 / 6	8 / 6	8 / 6	8 / 6
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	84 / 30	84 / 30	84 / 30	84 / 30	84 / 30	84 / 30

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)
 HB 8, although limited to a plant materials center in the Matanuska Valley, apparently is based on the attachment which proposes a plant materials center with two branches: one in the Matanuska Valley and one in the Tanana Valley.

Reference to preceding fiscal note indicates it was prepared considering two branches. Accordingly, this one is as well. Halve for one location, except for seed processing facility (50,000) of which only one is budgeted.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

Proposal for the establishment of a Plant Materials Center for the State of Alaska. (References to Loan Fund properties are no longer applicable as they have been disposed of).

V. DATE: February 4, 1972 PREPARED BY: H. S. Aase

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

III. ANALYSIS (Continued from front of page)

Personnel requirements:

Professional Personnel (Agronomist @ each location)	30,000
Subprofessional Assts (two at each location)	40,000
Part time labor (two to four at each location)	20,000
Clerical (1/2 at each location)	7,000
	<u>97,000</u>

45,500

Travel:

1,000

Contractual Service:

Professional contractual	10,000
Utilities, maintenance	40,000 ^{1/2}
	<u>50,000</u>

20,000

Commodities:

12,000^{1/2}

6,000

Equipment:

Office Equipment (Desks, chairs, etc)	3,000
Irrigation	15,000 ^{1/2}
Tractor, 2-way plow, cultivators, disc, harrow, cultipacker, drill, seeders, sprayer, swather, combine, transplanter, fertilizer spreader, pickup truck, fork lift, small-plot equipment, potato harvester, hand tools - Total machinery estimated.	<u>120,000</u>
	138,000

9,000

100,000

Land and Structures:

Land (at least 40 acres in each location)	40,000 ^{1/2}
---	-----------------------

Buildings

Office and greenhouse (each location)	110,000 ^{1/2}
Seed processing facilities (one location)	50,000
Seed storage (each location)	20,000 ^{1/2}
Cold storage (each location)	50,000 ^{1/2}
Equipment storage (each location)	10,000 ^{1/2}
	<u>230,000</u>

TOTAL

578,000

258,500

NOTES:

1-Personnel costs would be less than indicated during first year dependent upon when full staffing is achieved.

2-Source of Funding: Possibility of federal funds exists but extent is unknown.

Income from sale of plant materials after two years of operation is probable.

J. H. ...

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A
PLANT MATERIALS CENTER
FOR
THE STATE OF ALASKA

Information is provided herein on the needs, staffing, operation, and budget of an Alaskan Plant Materials Center with branches in the Matanuska Valley and Tanana Valley. This center would service the agricultural, conservation, gardening, landscaping, and research needs of Alaska. It would provide seed and vegetative propagating material for seed producers and where necessary to dairymen, truck gardeners, and others requiring the material, as well as provide a natural extension of and support for the agricultural research program.

JUSTIFICATION

Research on plant materials for Alaska has taken on a new dimension. There is a sudden need for large amounts of materials adapted to a whole cross section of the different climatic areas of mainland Alaska. This goes far beyond the agricultural needs of Alaska. Plants must be established on large acreages involving severe sites and non agricultural areas. The current, urgent demands for the pipeline route, new roads, construction sites, etc., are only the beginning of what appears to be a growing need in unresearched areas of Alaska. At the same time, attention to matters more purely agricultural must not be diminished; rather it should be increased.

This increase in demand for research is compounded by a further increase resulting from the development of materials adapted for use in Alaska. With the development of new materials there arises the necessity to maintain and increase the material for propagation and distribution. Under current conditions, the relatively under-developed state of Alaska's agricultural industry has placed much of this burden upon the research staff and facilities. Consequently, and ironically, the occurrence of research successes in bringing

forth materials that may be applied in Alaskan agriculture, landscaping, or revegetation results in a diversion of the research effort to maintain the stock. But current staffing and facilities are insufficient to conduct an adequate research program and thus cannot also fulfill the role of a plant materials center.

The critical need for additional means to propagate and increase agricultural materials developed for use in Alaska is being demonstrated every year. The available supply of a superior forage grass developed by the Alaska Experiment Station has failed to meet demand and its adoption by farmers has thus been delayed. Two other Alaskan developed grasses that could be used both in turf and revegetative seedings are in short supply. A large immediate market for these two grasses has been lost because of insufficient means for increasing and processing seed. Likewise, original stocks of cabbage varieties that have been enthusiastically received are becoming depleted. Certain fruit varieties have been given only very limited distribution.

Many of the materials being used in Alaska today must be considered "stop gap" materials. They have been developed and adapted for use in more temperate regions, and the seed is produced in more temperate regions. Under this system there is no selection pressure for material better adapted to our northern latitudes.

Work with several species introduced into Alaska has shown that a program of selection over a number of years can yield a product better adapted to Alaska than the original introduction. Of course, the material must be grown in Alaska for this kind of a program to be effective, and the foundation material of the improved variety should be propagated in Alaska so that selection pressure may operate to maintain the adaptive characteristics.

Experimental data on winter survival from work conducted at the Alaska Experiment Station illustrates convincingly the need to further the work on northern-adapted plants:

<u>North to south adaptation of species</u>	<u>Following winter of:</u>	<u>Percent winter survival</u>
<u>Sweetclover:</u>		
Alaska ecotype	1965-66	98
Arctic (Canada)	1965-66	51
Spanish (U. S.)	1965-66	0
<u>Timothy:</u>		
Engmo (Norway)	1965-66	100
Climax (Canada)	1965-66	12
Clair (Ohio)	1965-66	3
<u>Red fescue:</u>		
Arctared (Alaska)	1961-62	84
Olds (Canada)	1961-62	2
Ranier (U. S.)	1961-62	1

Programs employing native species offer a real potential for application in many situations in Alaska. Comparisons of a number of native varieties with introduced varieties have demonstrated the distinct superiority of the native material in winterhardness and some have proven to be high producers. Their employment in agriculture is promising, and their use in severe situations where other materials have little chance of success needs a thorough testing. It is most likely that the long-run rehabilitation of scars in the Arctic and other tundra situations will require native materials.

The considerable variation within species throughout their ranges in Alaska represents a tremendous reservoir of germplasm for research. The support afforded by a plant materials center would enable more extensive and meaningful collections from this reservoir throughout the different climatic regions and a more comprehensive testing program. As the program grows, the problem of maintaining stocks for testing and of increasing selections for

possible use also grows. A continuing, intensified research program will be needed to adequately assess the potential of our native species.

Our native flora also needs investigating in ornamental research. The importation of plant materials, particularly as bedding plants, represents a constant danger with regard to plant pests. With the further development of means for propagating vegetables and ornamentals in Alaska the danger of importing unwanted pests and disease organisms will be lessened. It is vital to the potential of some aspects of Alaskan agriculture that the state remain free of organisms that plague agriculture in other areas. Alaskan farmers are in an advantageous position in that they need not apply many of the sprays required in other areas. This advantage could be lost with continued importation of large amounts of material into Alaska.

A viable agricultural industry in Alaska must have available to it an adequate supply of agronomic and horticultural materials adapted to our northern latitude conditions. And a healthy agriculture is necessary for the improvement of Alaska's living conditions and the proper servicing of its developmental needs.

Each year brings an increasing flow of requests from many sources in Alaska for plant materials to establish protective cover on denuded sites and for techniques of establishment. Only when Alaskan agriculture is sufficiently broadened and strengthened will these demands be effectively met. A plant materials center would be invaluable in complementing the research program and helping to firm the basis for agriculture by maintaining and increasing appropriate plant materials and providing needed seed processing facilities.

Following are the types of materials that could be handled in a plant materials center and some of their possible uses.

Grasses and Legumes:

Harvested forages

Pasture

Revegetation of roadsides, construction sites, pipeline routes, airfields,
power line right-of-ways, water courses, etc.

Seed for export

Grasses:

Turf

Golf courses and other recreation sites

Seed for export

Small Grains:

Cereal for livestock feed

Forage

Cereal for possible milling & brewing

Vegetables:

Truck gardens

Home gardens

Seed for possible export

Greenhouse growers

Herbaceous Ornamentals:

Home landscaping

Institutional landscaping

Greenhouse growers

Cut flower growers for local and export markets

Revegetation

Woody Ornamentals:

Home landscaping

Institutional landscaping

Small Fruits:

Commercial growers

Seed for export

Home gardens

FACILITIES AND OPERATION

It is proposed that the PLANT MATERIALS CENTER consist of two sites, one in the Matanuska Valley and one in the Tanana Valley, in order to service adequately the different climatic regions and agricultural areas of Alaska.

Each site should have sufficient land to allow for field scale operations for testing and seed increase of a number of different types of crops in addition to areas for maintenance of plant stock for future seed production or

vegetative propagation. Each site should have a full set of farm equipment for handling both grasses and grains and row crop material. It would be desirable, but not absolutely necessary, for each site to have seed processing facilities. If only one site had these facilities it would be necessary to transport uncleaned seed from one location to the other for processing. It would be desirable to have seed drying facilities at each location. Each site would require adequate rodent-proof seed storage. Each site would require sufficient working space to be able to keep seed lots separate and thus maintain purity.

Since there is no intent in the establishment of this center to compete with farmers in the production of seed, the operation of the center will be confined to maintenance of basic seed stocks and their increase to the level necessary for the encouragement of the industry. As commercial seed enterprises reach the stage of development where they can enter the seed market with a quality product, the efforts of the center will be reduced accordingly. As growers become qualified in the special techniques of seed production, contracts for seed production will be developed with individual farmers. The branches of the plant materials center will, by demonstration, serve as training centers for growers. Likewise, the seed processing equipment at the center will be made available for custom work to seed growers in the area. When seed processing reaches the stage of commercial feasibility, the equipment of the center will be restricted in use to the needs of the center itself.

Plant and seed collections throughout the state and from other high latitude countries will be evaluated for their specific adaptation to Alaska's climates and Alaska's needs. Those plant materials with good climatic adaptation and apparent usefulness for Alaska will be further increased for larger scale testing. Techniques of culture and seed production will be evaluated

during this period. New plant materials arising through the Experiment Station plant breeding and selection programs will be included also. Materials which should be released to the seed growers will be increased to the extent that adequate supplies will be available for all who desire to undertake seed production. This may be accomplished at the center or through contracts with individuals who have shown the interest and ability to produce foundation seed. Vegetatively propagated materials such as landscape plants, small fruits, etc., will be increased to a point where they may be turned over to commercial nurseries throughout the state for further increase and distribution to the general public.

Capital requirements: The minimum capital needs to establish these centers may be listed as follows:

Land (at least 40 acres in each location)	\$ 40,000
Buildings	
Office and greenhouse (each location)	110,000
Seed processing facilities (one location)	50,000
Seed storage (each location)	20,000
Cold storage (each location)	50,000
Equipment storage (each location)	10,000
Equipment:	
Irrigation (each location)	15,000
Tractor, 2-way plow, cultivators, disc, harrow cultipacker, drill, seeders, sprayer, swather, combine, transplanter, fertilizer spreader, pickup truck, fork lift, small-plot equipment, potato harvester, hand tools - Total machinery estimated	\$ 120,000
TOTAL FOR TWO LOCATIONS	\$ 415,000

The total capital cost could be reduced by at least \$160,000 if two farms presently held by the Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund were to be utilized for the purpose of these centers.

The Len Melton farm in the Meadow Lakes area near Pittman is west of the Matanuska Valley wind area. It is primarily Homestead Silt Loam varying in depth from quite shallow to about 2 feet and is generally undulating. It borders on lake water at two locations which makes irrigation practical. It has one large steel building approximately 40' X 80' with concrete floor plus some smaller buildings for an estimated real estate value of \$80,000.

In the Tanana Valley the loan fund holds a farm in the Badger Road area once owned by Ralph Gadbury. This relatively level farm with about 70 acres cleared borders 360 acres of University land, mostly in timber. It also borders the Chena slough and has a water table high enough to make either well or surface irrigation feasible. This property has a large free stall barn (probably 7,000 sq. ft.) with a 16 foot ceiling plus other less adequate structures. The value of this property is estimated at \$80,000. The replacement cost of these two properties and their improvements would be in excess of \$200,000.

Both of these properties would provide adequate land resources for a propagation center as described and have enough building and cleared land resources to initiate a program. This approach may also provide a considerable saving over starting a center in an area that had not been cleared and had no existing buildings. It would certainly provide a saving in the time needed to get a seed increase program underway, which seems vital at present.

Annual operational expense would be as follows:

Professional personnel (one at each location)	\$30,000
Sub-professional assistants (two at each location)	40,000

Part-time labor (two to four at each location)	20,000
Clerical (1/2 at each location)	5,000
Contractual professional	10,000
Utilities, maintenance	40,000
Supplies	12,000
Travel	<u>7,000</u>
	\$ 158,000

SUMMARY

A plant materials center would constitute a vehicle whereby the state could initiate supplies of adapted material to the area. It would be state operated but invite cooperation and support of federal funds such as those that may become available through the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. They operate 18 Plant Materials Centers in other areas of the United States.

Hopefully these centers would help create a viable seed and plant materials industry, make possible adequate revegetation projects, and help save individuals and agencies thousands and possibly millions of dollars presently wasted on plant materials that are totally inadequate for our environment.

The capital improvements needed could be initiated for approximately \$415,000 and only 255,000 if farms presently held by the State Revolving Loan Fund were used to develop the centers. An operational budget of \$158,000 would be needed with some anticipated income from the sale of plant materials after two years of operation.

LIST OF ATTENDANTS AT THE
 AACSD GRASS AND PLANT MATERIALS MEETING
 Held February 28, 1970

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Mr. Tommy Heinrich	Division of Aviation
Mr. George Bernard	Division of Aviation
Mr. Jack R. Morrow	Department of Highways
Mr. George D. Bowen	Department of Highways
Mr. Ray Morgan	Cooperative Extension Service
Mr. Alan Epps	Cooperative Extension Service
Mr. Pete Probasco	Cooperative Extension Service
Mr. Cliff Marcus	Soil Conservation Service
Mr. Art Hawk	Soil Conservation Service
Mr. C. W. Rainwater	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Mr. Bill Rabick	W. L. Rabick and Company
Mr. Herman E. Londagin	Department of Highways
Mr. Jack VanZanten	Bureau of Public Roads
Mr. Glenn A. Huff	Department of Highways
Mr. John D. Likins	Department of Highways
Mr. Larry S. Gill	Department of Highways
Mr. James W. Matthews	Cooperative Extension Service - U of A
Mr. R. H. Kaven	Cooperative Extension Service
Mr. Bill Odendahl	U. S. Forest Service
Mr. Ray Clark	U. S. Forest Service
Mr. Mel Mites	U. S. Forest Service
Mr. Roy Alley	Kenny Lake Subdistrict
Mr. Bill Mitchell	Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station
Mr. Virgil Severns	Cooperative Extension Service
Mr. Bill Sackeck	Division of Lands (State)
Mr. R. K. Alman	Division of Lands (State)
Mr. Roland Snodgrass	Division of Agriculture
Mr. Omar Stratman	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Mr. Samuel Rieger	Soil Conservation Service
Mr. Terry Jackson	Corps of Engineers
Mr. Edgar J. Curtis	Corps of Engineers
Mr. Albert C. Hambright	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Mr. Howard Estelle	City of Anchorage
Mr. Blaine O. Halliday	Soil Conservation Service
Col. E. L. Hardin, Jr.	Corp of Engineers

ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM PLANT MATERIALS CENTER

An economic evaluation of benefits derived from the operation of USDA Soil Conservation Service Plant Materials Centers was conducted in 1968. The results were startling even to the economists who made the study.

The sum of the increased annual return from seven plant materials centers that service the Western states is conservatively estimated at sixty million dollars. SCS allocation of funds to each P.M. center is approximately forty to fifty thousand dollars per year, but less than one half million dollars in total.

Studies of economic benefits from P.M. centers were made at Pullman, Washington; Corvallis, Oregon; Los Lunas, New Mexico; Tucson, Arizona; Aberdeen, Idaho; Pleasanton, California; and on the Island of Hawaii.

The following table shows figures which have been documented in detailed analysis from each of the centers. The average annual returns attributed to the plant materials produced by these centers reflect their operation for about the past twenty years.

<u>P. M. CENTER</u>	<u>Average annual return</u>
Corvallis, Oregon	\$ 1,576,400
Tucson, Arizona	16,848,900
Hawaii	80,000
Los Lunas, New Mexico	18,047,700
Pleasanton, California	27,734,700
Pullman, Washington	6,508,300
Aberdeen, Idaho	<u>52,291,000</u>
Total Average annual return	\$123,095,000 <u>1/</u>

(Approximately 1/2 of estimated benefits - \$60,000,000) 2/

1/ Annual return includes increased returns from grazing, seed production, green manure, cover crops and soil stabilization.

2/ To provide a conservative estimate of annual returns documented estimates have been reduced by half.



Alaska State Legislature
Senate

JUNEAU ALASKA

TO: Mr. George Hohman, Chairman
House Finance Committee

FROM: Rich Guthrie
Senate Fiscal Analyst

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note Request

DATE: 4/5/72

The following House bills are now in the Senate Finance Committee for consideration:

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
-----------------	--------------

CSHB 8

The Senate Finance Committee would appreciate receiving eight copies of the fiscal note and other pertinent materials that will assist them as they consider these bills.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY KERTTULA

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 8

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a plant materials center in the
7 Matanuska Valley; and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 03 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

10 CHAPTER 65. PLANT MATERIALS CENTER.

11 Sec. 03.65.010. ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANT MATERIALS CENTER. The
12 Department of Natural Resources, in cooperation with the University
13 of Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, shall establish and
14 maintain a plant materials center in the Matanuska Valley.

15 Sec. 03.65.020. PURPOSE OF CENTER. (a) The objectives of the
16 plant materials center, in cooperation with the University of Alaska
17 Agricultural Experiment Station, are to

18 (1) assemble, evaluate, select and increase plant materials
19 needed in soil and water conservation, agriculture and industry, and
20 maintain genetic purity of these materials;

21 (2) increase promising plant materials for field scale
22 testing;

23 (3) test the promising materials in field plantings on
24 sites that represent soil and climatic conditions not found at the
25 center;

26 (4) maintain and provide for increase of basic seed stocks
27 of plant materials for agricultural and conservation interests;

28 (5) make seed and plant materials available (for a fee if
29 necessary) in such a manner as to avoid monopolistic control of basic

1 stocks of these materials and encourage the development of a seed
2 industry;

3 (6) support but not duplicate activities carried on by state
4 or federally funded research programs in the state;

5 (7) prepare, publish and disseminate a summary report on all
6 studies as they are completed.

7 Sec. 03.65.030. CENTER SITE, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT. The
8 department shall obtain a site, either by donation, lease, or purchase,
9 and erect suitable buildings on the site, if they are needed for the
10 use of the plant materials center. The department shall also acquire
11 the agricultural land, scientific instruments and equipment necessary
12 to carry on the work of the center.

13 Sec. 03.65.040. PERSONNEL. The department shall ensure that
14 competent professional, secretarial, and sub-professional personnel
15 necessary to carry on the work of the center are employed. The
16 administrator of the plant materials center is a joint appointment
17 between the Department of Natural Resources and the University of
18 Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station.

19 Sec. 03.65.050. DEPARTMENT TO COOPERATE. The department shall
20 cooperate with the University of Alaska Agricultural Experiment
21 Station and the United States Soil Conservation Service by a formal
22 memorandum of understanding and may cooperate with any department or
23 agency of federal, state or local government, research organization,
24 or other organization concerned with conservation or agriculture.

25 Sec. 03.65.060. REPORTS TO LEGISLATURE. The department shall
26 make a detailed report of the operation of the center to the legisla-
27 ture annually. The report shall include a statement of all receipts
28 and disbursements.

29 Sec. 03.65.070. ACCEPTANCE OF ASSISTANCE. The department may

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

request, accept and receive from federal, state and nongovernment sources financial and other aid and assistance, including personnel and equipment, for the construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of the center.

Sec. 03.65.080. PAYMENTS AND VOUCHERS. Appropriations made by the state for the construction, maintenance and operation of the center shall be expended upon vouchers approved by the department in the manner prescribed by it.

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval or on the day it becomes law without approval.

Original sponsor: Kerttula

Offered: 2/17/72
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 8

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a plant materials center; and

7

providing for an effective date."

8

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

9

* Section 1. AS 03 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

10

CHAPTER 65. PLANT MATERIALS CENTER.

11

Sec. 03.65.010. ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANT MATERIALS CENTER. The

12

Department of Natural Resources, in cooperation with the University

13

of Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, shall establish and

14

maintain a plant materials center.

15

Sec. 03.65.020. PURPOSE OF CENTER. The objectives of the

16

plant materials center, in cooperation with the University of Alaska

17

Agricultural Experiment Station, are to

18

(1) assemble, evaluate, select and increase plant materials

19

needed in soil and water conservation, agriculture and industry, and

20

maintain genetic purity of these materials;

21

(2) increase promising plant materials for field scale

22

testing;

23

(3) test the promising materials in field plantings on

24

sites that represent soil and climatic conditions not found at the

25

center;

26

(4) maintain and provide for increase of basic seed stocks

27

of plant materials for agricultural and conservation interests;

28

(5) make seed and plant materials available (for a fee if

29

necessary) in such a manner as to avoid monopolistic control of basic

1 stocks of these materials and encourage the development of a seed
2 industry;

3 (6) support but not duplicate activities carried on by state
4 or federally funded research programs in the state;

5 (7) prepare, publish and disseminate a summary report on all
6 studies as they are completed.

7 Sec. 03.65.030. CENTER SITE, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT. The
8 department shall obtain a site, either by donation, lease, or purchase,
9 and erect suitable buildings on the site, if they are needed for the
10 use of the plant materials center. The department shall also acquire
11 the agricultural land, scientific instruments and equipment necessary
12 to carry on the work of the center.

13 Sec. 03.65.040. PERSONNEL. The department shall ensure that
14 competent professional, secretarial, and sub-professional personnel
15 necessary to carry on the work of the center are employed. The
16 administrator of the plant materials center is a joint appointment
17 between the Department of Natural Resources and the University of
18 Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station.

19 Sec. 03.65.050. DEPARTMENT TO COOPERATE. The department shall
20 cooperate with the University of Alaska Agricultural Experiment
21 Station and the United States Soil Conservation Service by a formal
22 memorandum of understanding and may cooperate with any department or
23 agency of federal, state or local government, research organization,
24 or other organization concerned with conservation or agriculture.

25 Sec. 03.65.060. REPORTS TO LEGISLATURE. The department shall
26 make a detailed report of the operation of the center to the legisla-
27 ture annually. The report shall include a statement of all receipts
28 and disbursements.

29 Sec. 03.65.070. ACCEPTANCE OF ASSISTANCE. The department may

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

request, accept and receive from federal, state and nongovernment sources financial and other aid and assistance, including personnel and equipment, for the construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of the center.

Sec. 03.65.080. PAYMENTS AND VOUCHERS. Appropriations made by the state for the construction, maintenance and operation of the center shall be expended upon vouchers approved by the department in the manner prescribed by it.

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval or on the day it becomes law without approval.

Memorandum

TO : A. L. Oleson, SCS, Portland

DATE: March 18, 1968

FROM : W. H. Billings and S. L. Swanson, SCS, Corvallis

W H Billings

SUBJECT: INFORMATION - Monetary value of Plant Materials Developments

The following is given in answer to your request on Kortan's memo of March 6, 1968:

Contribution of Plant Materials Centers to Western Oregon and Western Washington's Agricultural Economy

<u>Improved Plants</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Annual Return</u>
Cascade Birdfoot trefoil - Oregon	3,000	30,000
- Wash.	10,000	100,000
✓ Latac orchardgrass - Oregon	15,000	225,000
- Wash.	50,000	750,000
✓ Lana vetch - Oregon	1,000	10,000
Hardinggrass		7,400
Improved Culture - Wash.		168,000
- Oregon		286,000

1,576,400

Sand Dune Stabilization

several million

- (a) Beautification
- (b) Increased Wildlife Use
- (c) Recreation Use Increased
- (d) Lowered Road Maintenance
- (e) Increased Use of Port facilities
- (f) Lower shipping channel maintenance costs
- (g) Reduced damage & costs for property owners



District Seed Increase Plantings
 Western Washington - Western Oregon
 August 2, 1967 (Revised May 23, 1968)

Variety	Species	Soil	Seeding Method	Date	Cooperator	Acres	Location	SWCD
							Yield Lbs./Ac. Ave. 289/Ac 1953-56	
Orchardgrass								
<u>Oregon Area IV</u>								
Latar orchardgrass		III	Drill	Spring 63	Paul Needham	50	Eugene	Upper Will.
Latar orchardgrass		Nekia	Drill	Spring 67	Max Graves	4	Salem	Santiam
Latar orchardgrass					Geo. Hargett		Harrisburg	Linn-Lane
Latar orchardgrass		Amity	Row	Spring 62	Andrew DeConick	19	Mt. Angel	Mt. Angel
Latar orchardgrass		Salem	Drill	Spring 60	Zimmerman Bros.		Salem	Santiam
Latar orchardgrass					Ed Hassler	25	Salem	Santiam
Latar orchardgrass		Chehalis	Drill	Fall 67	Grand Lindsay	25	Harrisburg	Linn-Lane
Latar orchardgrass		Coberg sl	Drill	Fall 67	C. M. Hubbard	25	Corvallis	Benton
Latar orchardgrass		Chehalis						
		Ilw	Drill	Spring 68	Carl Lovelady	14	Corvallis	Benton
Latar orchardgrass		Jory	Drill	Spring 68	Fred Kaser	10	Molalla	South Clack.
<u>Washington Area I</u>								
Latar orchardgrass		Chehalis	Drill	Spring 68	M. J. Hansen	25	Albany	East Linn
						213 Ac. x 300 = 63,900# = \$47,950		
Trefoil								
<u>Oregon Area I</u>								
Cascade trefoil		3M3S1	Rows	Spring 61	Elmer Gfossen	7	Hillsboro	Wash. Co.,
Cascade trefoil		Amity	Drill	Spring 63	H. P. Ridings	16	Oregon	S. Clack.

Variety	Species	Soil	Seeding Method	Date	Cooperator	Acres	Location	SWCD
						Ave. 289#/Ac 1953-56		
<u>Oregon Area IV</u>								
Cascade trefoil		Chehalis	Drill	63-64-66-67	J. R. Sayer	50	Harrisburg	Linn-La
<u>Oregon Area V</u>								
Cascade trefoil		Nehalem	Drill	Spring 67	Ted Hansen	13	Reedsport	Eugene
						86 A . 8,600#		
Hardinggrass								
<u>Oregon Area IV</u>								
Hardinggrass		Maytown	Drill	63-64-66	J. R. Sayer	45	Harrisburg	Linn-La
Hardinggrass		Dayton IIw	Drill	Spring 65	M. L. Vanice	3	Harrisburg	Linn-La
						48 Ac. 9600#		
<u>Oregon Area IV</u>								
Goar tall fescue		Amity	Drill	Spring 61	Leo Cersovski	20	Eugene	Mid-Lane
Goar tall fescue		4MSY16	Drill	Spring 62	Paul Needham	50	Eugene	Mid-Lane
Goar tall fescue		Wapato	Drill	Spring 66	Lynn Barnes	25	Junction City	North-La
Goar tall fescue		Amity	Drill	Fall 63	L. W. Neuschwander	3	Harrisburg	Linn-Lane
						98 Ac. 39,000#		
<u>Oregon Area IV</u>								
Akaroa orchardgrass		Josephine	Drill	Spring 61	Lynn Barnes	10	Junction City	North-La

NRR
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE P. O. Box 39, Boise, Idaho 83707

W. W. Miller
RTSC
Portland

SUBJECT: PM - Monetary Value of Plant Materials Developments, DATE: June 25, 1969
Aberdeen PNC, Aberdeen, Idaho, 6/4/69

TO: Harold L. Harris, Plant Materials Specialist
PNC, Aberdeen, Idaho

The subject report appears very satisfactory and entirely acceptable unless further review determines a need for revision. Your estimates appear realistic and I know that you have devoted a lot of time and thought to the report, using all the available Service information. The Aberdeen PNC does serve a large area, in parts of three States, which no doubt contributes to the high estimated annual returns.

I am sure we do not have any better figures at present. I think it's almost impossible to evaluate economic returns on the research and study that has gone into the selection, testing, screening, and final development of superior grasses and legumes.

I am sending copies of the report to H. W. Miller, RTSC and Nevada and Utah.

Thanks for a job well done.

Lee T. Morgan
Lee T. Morgan
State Conservationist

cc w/attachment: H. W. Miller, RTSC, Portland, Oregon ✓
C. W. Cleary, SCS, Reno, Nevada
A. R. Swanson, SCS, Salt Lake City, Utah

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

TO :Lee T. Morgan, SC, SCS, Boise, Idaho

6/4/69

FROM :Harold L. Harris, PMS, SCS, Aberdeen, Idaho

SUBJECT:PM - Monetary Value of Plant Materials Developments as Requested by TSC
Advisory PM-PO-1, dated 3/6/68

The following report is in answer to TSC Advisory PM-PO-1. The delay in its submission is a result of our not receiving the Advisory until mid-August, 1968 and to work activities that interfered with completion of the economic evaluation for the Aberdeen PMC.

The economic returns as reported represent in part, those resulting from activities at the Aberdeen Plant Materials Center and within the portions of Idaho, Nevada and Utah that it serves. The PMC has made significant contributions to soil stabilization and pollution abatement, to recreational and wildlife improvements, to urban development, to beautification, and to personnel development; however, a lack of appropriate yard-sticks to estimate cost benefits has made it necessary to exclude these accomplishments from the summary except as referenced.

The Aberdeen Plant Materials Center was established in 1939 under cooperative agreement with Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station to service the southern two-thirds of Idaho and the northern one-half of Nevada. The northern one-half of Utah was added to the service area in 1954. Presently, the PMC services 86 \pm Soil and Water Conservation Districts encompassing nearly 36,000,000 acres of land and more than 51,000 farms and ranches. The PMC is also conducting work under cooperative agreement with the Idaho Fish & Game Department and the Idaho State Highway Department.

Originally, the PMC was established to study factors influencing the adaptation to and production of grass and legume seeds under irrigation. This objective was soon expanded to include non-irrigated cropland; along with the selection and evaluation of grasses, legumes, and woody plants for conservation seedings throughout the area served as well as cultural and management techniques for their establishment and optimum performance.

Since 1939, the PMC has screened thousands of plant accessions. Selected plant materials have been featured in more than 1200 Field Plantings by SCD cooperators and as a result, 20 superior grass and legume varieties have been released in cooperation with state seed certifying agencies. Each released variety has been featured in one or more of the 580 plus District Seed Increase Plantings that have made seed of the improved varieties available to the users.