

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

HB 32 cont., 32am, 34, 38, 52

~~33~~

4. EMPLOYEE COMMENTS: The employee checks that box signifying his concurrence or lack of it. The employee may comment as he wishes. Those comments become an official part of the evaluation and are not to be separated. Disagreement with the report in no way invalidates it.

REPORTS ARE REQUIRED:

1. For any temporary employee who is employed more than thirty days.
2. Within 15 days prior to the end of the probationary period.
3. On each anniversary date; this includes all employees who have attained the highest step in the salary range.
4. Resignation (Termination Report).
5. Demotion (Voluntary and involuntary).
6. Suspension.
7. Dismissal.
8. Transfer.
9. Retirement (Termination Report).

Personnel Evaluation Reports are required for permanent, probationary, provisional, seasonal, substitute, temporary, emergency, and partially-exempt employees, unless employment is for a period of time less than 30 working days.

STEPS IN THE RATING PROCESS ARE

1. Review the tasks or responsibilities of the position and how well these should be done.
2. Use data gathered on employee's performance throughout the rating period (production records, observation, commendations, complaints, etc.). THESE SHOULD HAVE BEEN KEPT IN WRITING AND THE EMPLOYEE MADE AWARE OF SUCH INFORMATION.
3. Prepare a report which is an accurate and a complete reflection of what the employee had done as compared to what he was expected to do.

All reports must include full and detailed comments in the narrative section. Comments have more effect on the employee than any other part of the report and are remembered longest. They are also of greatest use to the Department in such formal personnel actions as discharge, reduction, transfer, and promotion.

4. Discuss the evaluation with the employee. This is the most important part of the evaluation process. If it is not done the process is not complete, and there will be little change in the employee's performance. (See VI)

SPECIFIC AREA RATINGS

Rate the employee's performance in each of the applicable areas.

Consider each area separately.

Observe the following for each area:

1. Relate the area to the level of performance of the employee and the job requirements. Remember different kinds of jobs may require different kinds of ratings. Personal appearance e.g. would be evaluated differently in a clerical setting than in for example an automotive repair shop situation.
2. Rate the area by checking that level within the area which best describes the employee's performance.

After rating each area then rate the employees Overall Effectiveness on the Job. There are five boxes, check only one of them. The meaning of these boxes appears on the back of the rating form.

You should be able to document any kind of a report. In the case of an UNACCEPTABLE PERFORMANCE rating you should have DOCUMENTED the following information:

1. Performance requirements of the position and how the employee failed to meet these.
2. Specific examples of time, place, and frequency with which performance failed to meet requirements.
3. Records of production, attendance, or other pertinent data.
4. Warnings given the employee in writing or orally (when, where, how).
5. Training or counseling given and how the employee responded or reacted.
6. Date, place, nature of act committed if such is basis for rating.

III. REPORT ON PROBATIONER

The report on the employee who is, in effect serving his probationary period, is perhaps the most important performance evaluation report made for an employee.

1. It is the basis for determining whether an employee's appointment should be made permanent.
2. It gives the employee who does receive final permanent appointment an understanding of the requirements of his position, how well he is measuring up to these requirements, and what he can still do to improve his performance.

The probationary period is the final step in the examination process. The formal Merit System examination evaluates those knowledges, skills, and abilities which can be measured through such an examination; but the most important and the final test of the employee's competence is the try-out on the job under actual job or working conditions.

To make this a fair and accurate working test period for the employee you must do the following;

1. Make the requirements of his position clear to him.
2. Give the employee clear and adequate instruction and help him to meet the position requirements.
3. Observe his performance and let him know what his strengths and weaknesses are. This is a continuing process of observation and follow-up discussions.
4. Keep records of the employee's performance. Records of incidents and conferences are valuable as a basis for evaluation and recommendation near the end of the probationary period.
5. Establish good working relationships with the employee so that he will want to be a part of the State service and put forth his best effort. His work habits and attitude towards his job and department should be set in a constructive manner during the probationary period.

The rating procedure calls for evaluation in relation to the standards required of a fully competent employee. If the employee cannot be expected to reach full competency during the period covered by the report, the evaluation should be made in terms of expected progress on the job.

As a general rule, do not take a chance on an employee's bringing his performance to an acceptable level after the probationary period if he has

failed to do so during that period. It is the supervisor's responsibility to himself, his unit, and his department to withhold recommendation for final appointment where the risk of failure is great.

Probationers who do not meet the job requirements within the probationary period should be rated as UNACCEPTABLE PERFORMANCE and not recommended for final and complete appointment.

Ratings of SUPERIOR ordinarily should not be given to probationers, since it would be unlikely that a new employee within that period could exceed to that degree the performance standards for his position.

EXTENSION OF PROBATIONARY PERIOD

An extension of the probationary period must be approved by the Director of Personnel under Rule 602.7. The request to him from the Department must be in writing stating why the extension is desired by the Department. The Reporting Officer will use the regular performance evaluation form to provide sufficient information upon which the Department can act. In the NARRATIVE section the Rater will state:

1. Why he is recommending an extension of the probationary period.
2. The extent of the time he recommends (maximum 3 months).

The Division Head and Department Reviewer will either approve or disapprove the request and process it accordingly.

An extension may be recommended, for example, when the rater has not been able to sufficiently evaluate the employee's work due to some circumstances beyond the control of either the employee or the rater. Thus, a rating cannot be made at the end of the normal period and an extension appears necessary.

An extension cannot be recommended after the employee has served his full probationary period. An extension will not be granted as a punitive measure; nor to prolong the employment of employees whose performance is unacceptable to the Department.

Remember - an "extension" is designed to give the employee sufficient time to demonstrate satisfactory performance on the job; and give the rater sufficient time to observe that performance so that he may evaluate it.

IV. THE NARRATIVE SECTION

IMPORTANCE OF NARRATIVE

The NARRATIVE SECTION of the report form is an important part of the report because:

1. Comments communicate ideas and facts better than checking items or rating factors.
2. Comments are very useful to a total personnel record.
3. Comments are remembered longer by the employee.
4. Comments, being closely related to the employee and his work, have more effect than simply checking items and rating factors.

WHAT TO INCLUDE IN THE NARRATIVE SECTION

Those elements of the employee's performance which are especially strong or which need improving.

Examples of incidents which illustrate significant aspects of the employee's performance, e.g.:

1. Work results.
2. Personal relations.
3. Attitudes.

Plans and suggestions worked out with the employee for improving performance or acquiring additional skills.

Standards of performance for the position and how the employee's performance compares to the standards.

1. Description and results of interviews or conferences held with the employee.
2. Documentation of items or factors which indicate above or below standard performance.
3. Skills and abilities the employee has over and beyond requirements of present assignment. Also, work or activity beyond job requirements.
4. Recognition for competent performance.
5. Explanation of factor ratings in terms of the job.

WHAT TO AVOID IN COMMENTS

Avoid labels of personality types or disturbances. You may describe the behavior which might be unusual or indicative of a pattern.

Avoid hearsay, rumors, or your personal opinions or interpretations of actions or attitudes.

Avoid complicated terminology.

When you make a negative comment be certain it is about the employee's performance and not the employee as an individual.

CRITERIA FOR GOOD COMMENTS

Short, simple, brief.

Specific and to the point.

Statement of fact - not hearsay or rumor.

Complete - includes all necessary information.

Objective statements: Does the employee meet production standards of the job; is his quality of work acceptable in terms of what the job requires.

V. RECORD KEEPING

WHAT IS MEANT BY RECORD KEEPING

Basically we are talking about something in writing to remind you of an employee's behavior (a single incident or pattern) which is definitely above or below the requirements of the position.

This may take the form of a progress record, a summary of performance plus specific, significant, descriptive comments which point up the general attitudes and behavior patterns of the employee. Progress records cover a specific time period and are available often to both the employee and the supervisor.

USE OF RECORDS

The fairness of the performance ratings which you give an employee is dependent on your regularly keeping records of the important aspects of his performance.

If you DO keep such records:

You will be able to give the employee specific examples of good or poor performance.

You will be able to justify an UNACCEPTABLE PERFORMANCE rating.

You will not delay and feel uncertain about taking steps to discharge the incompetent employee from the service of the STATE.

Your reports and recommendations will not be based on only recent or scattered examples of the employee's performance.

POSSIBLE PROCEDURES FOR RECORD KEEPING

Memoranda to the employee's personnel file noting examples of above or below standard performance at the time they occur.

Regular counts of amount of work performed or number of errors made where these measures are possible in the kind of work the employee does.

Spot checks of the employee's performance at periodic intervals and memoranda to the personnel file indicating the results of these checks.

Memoranda recording the date and content of evaluation interview held with the employee or warnings given him.

CRITERIA FOR GOOD RECORDS.

Good records should:

1. Give name of employee and job title.

2. Include date, time and location of incident or situation.
3. Be clear, brief, to the point.
4. Contain facts only; no conclusions.
5. Indicate trends in the person's behavior.
6. Indicate positive as well as negative qualities.
7. Be objective to the degree that a photograph is objective; recording accurately what has actually happened.
8. Be recorded promptly.
9. Be made known to the employee.
10. Be signed by the observer.

VI. DISCUSSING THE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION WITH THE EMPLOYEE

The performance evaluation process is not complete until there has been a discussion with the employee.

To serve a practical purpose, the performance evaluation must:

1. Be understood and accepted by the employee.
2. Be the basis for plans for helping the employee to improve where needed.
3. Give the employee recognition for his strong points.
4. Result in a better understanding between the supervisor and the employee about the performance requirements of the position and how well the employee meets them.

For this to happen, the supervisor and the employee must discuss the evaluation.

The following suggestions may help you to make this discussion as productive as possible.

PLANNING FOR THE DISCUSSION

Think through what you want to accomplish.

What, specifically, do you want the employee to do differently as a result of this discussion?

What effect will this discussion have on the employee's morale?

What do you expect to learn about your performance as a supervisor through this discussion?

Have the facts.

Be clear about the strengths and weaknesses in his performance about which you are going to talk with him.

Have specific suggestions about how he can improve.

Consider what you know about the employee.

His personality.

His usual reactions to different situations.

Arrange a time and place for the discussion.

Allow sufficient time to "talk it out".

Select a place which is private and where you won't be interrupted.

DISCUSSING THE EVALUATION

Set an appropriate atmosphere.

Be relaxed and help the employee to relax.

Start on a friendly, positive note.

Avoid becoming defensive or getting into an argument.

Be specific and constructive in your comments.

Give him credit, sincerely and willingly, for the strong points in his performance.

Tell him specifically how he needs to improve.

Discuss his weaknesses in an objective, factual manner: avoid personal criticism.

Always be prepared to suggest what he can do to correct any weaknesses you mention; try to help him to come up with his own suggestions whenever possible.

Keep your objectives in mind.

Make the discussion a "two-way" conversation.

Encourage the employee to express how he feels and don't show disapproval when he does.

Listen to what the employee has to say.

Get across the idea that you and the employee are talking over what his performance has been; you are not defending the "grade" you gave him.

Be willing to acknowledge any problems you may have caused the employee through your methods of supervision.

FOLLOW UP

Make a plan with the employee on how he is to correct his weaknesses.

Set specific objectives for him to work toward.

Let him know how you are going to help him.

Let him know when you will have another discussion about his performance with him.

Set a specific date, if there are weaknesses he needs to correct.

End the discussion on a friendly positive note.

VII. YOUR CONTINUING RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

It is probably apparent to you that the ease and effectiveness with which you are able to carry out the performance evaluation procedure is dependent on what you do about performance evaluation on a continuing basis.

There are certain key points in connection with your responsibility for performance evaluation which will make or break this step of your supervisory job.

HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION.

If you consider performance evaluation to be an essential tool in carrying out your supervisory job, rather than a burdensome chore imposed upon you, you will use it continuously throughout the year:

- To let the employee know where he stands.
- To give him credit for work well done.
- To help him improve his performance.
- To plan work load and to assign personnel effectively.

Also, the employee will understand the purpose of performance evaluation and will react to it intelligently and reasonably, to the extent that it makes sense to him.

DEFINITE REQUIREMENTS KNOWN TO THE EMPLOYEE

It is difficult to evaluate performance effectively unless both you and the employee know:

1. What should be done.
2. How it should be done.
3. How WELL it should be done.

Ideally, this information should be recorded in:

1. A TASK LIST which indicates the work which the employee is responsible for doing.
2. Manuals of procedure of instruction which spell out the methods to be followed.
3. Performance standards which define for the employee what is expected of him in the doing of his work.



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

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: F Richard N. Freer, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Administration

DATE: January 22, 1971

FROM: H. R. Charney, Director
Division of Budget & Management
Department of Administration

SUBJECT: House Bill 32,
Pay Increments for Longevity
in State Service

ESTIMATED COSTS

The cost implications of HB 32 (Section 39.27.039, PAY INCREMENTS FOR LONGEVITY IN STATE SERVICE) are as follows:

TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Current Salary Schedule</u>	<u>Proposed Salary Schedule (Annual Salary Survey)</u>
FY 1971-72	\$395,500	\$423,200
FY 1972-73	454,000	486,700
FY 1973-74	523,000	559,700
FY 1974-75	601,500	647,700
FY 1975-76	691,700	740,200

CENTRAL FUND REQUIREMENTS @ 80%

FY 1971-72	\$316,400	\$338,600
FY 1972-73	363,000	389,400
FY 1973-74	418,400	447,800
FY 1974-75	481,200	515,000
FY 1975-76	553,400	592,200

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

1. The total number of state employees at Step "F" in December 1970 was determined based upon information received from the Division of Personnel.
2. The total number of "F" step employees in each salary schedule was determined. This was accomplished by prorating the number of "F" positions in each salary schedule based upon the actual FY 1970 distribution of total positions in each salary schedule. This procedure was necessary since the actual data is not presently available.
3. The total current cost for "F" step employees was computed.
4. The annual rate of increase in the number of employees at "F" step was determined. The information source drawn upon has only been available since July 1970, so a conservative estimate of 15% annual increase was used rather than the 19.2% increase indicated by the past six months.
5. The FY 1971-72 projected total cost for "F" step employees was computed (Current cost plus 15% annual increase).

6. The total estimated cost of the 3.75% longevity increment was computed based upon the present salary schedule. It was estimated by the Division of Personnel that 80% of "F" step employees would qualify for the increment in FY 1971-72.
7. The total estimated cost of the increment was also computed based upon the salary schedule proposed by the Annual Salary Survey.
8. General Fund requirements were computed at 60% of the total estimated cost.

It should be noted that this analysis is limited to cost implications only. There are personnel and salary schedule implications that should be considered. Among these are:

1. What are the implications in regards to the integrated salary schedule concept?
2. What are the implications for employees who began service in an advanced step?
3. What are the implications in relation to promotional policy, procedure, and cost?

For these and other reasons, it is suggested that an analysis of the personnel and salary schedule implications be conducted by the Division of Personnel.

FISCAL ANALYSIS OF HB No. 32 - "PAY INCREMENTS FOR LONGEVITY IN STATE SERVICE"

ESTIMATED COSTS

NUMBER OF PERSONS - "F"

PRESENT COSTS AT STEP "F"

STEP	NO. OF PERSONS	ESTIMATED COSTS						PRESENT COSTS AT STEP "F"						TOTAL	
		I	A	J	II	C	L	I	A	J	II	C	L		
0															
17	10				1		2	1							
42	22				1										
71	62				3										
89	44				1										
83	21														
59	10				5		1		2						
70	50				3			6	3						
62	45				3		1	12	1						
176	133				5			23	5	10					
66	43				5		2	4	6	4					
110	25				7			11	5	4					
47	33				3			2	3	1					
110	77				5		1	10		7					
27	30							1							
65	13								1						
54	23							1							
19	13							1							
6	6														
21	17							2							
7	6							1							
15	15														
1	1														
3	3														
TOTAL	1133	31	43	6	24	35	48	127,956.64	58,673.2	1,011.6	1,261,416	477,772	6,321,821	16,277,772	

APPENDIX - A.2

STEP 4: Annual rate of increase for "F" step employees.

<u>D/TE</u>	<u>"F" STEP TOTAL</u>
July 1970	1,031
December 1970	<u>1,133</u>
Six Month Increase	92 - 9.6%

Projected twelve month increase - 19.2%

Conservative estimate - 15%

(Reason: Relatively short period of time upon which calculations were based)

STEP 5: Projected costs "F" step FY 1971-72

		<u>Present Salary Schedule</u>	<u>Proposed Salary Schedule</u>
Present cost at Step "F"	\$16,377,072		
12% benefits	<u>1,965,228</u>		
Total present cost	\$18,342,300		
Projected 15% increase in "F" step employees FY 1971-72	<u>\$ 2,751,300</u>		
TOTAL COST "F" STEP FY 1971-72		<u>\$21,093,600</u>	<u>\$22,570,200</u>

STEPS 6 & 7: Total Estimated costs of 3.75% longevity increment

	<u>Present Salary Schedule</u>	<u>Proposed Salary Schedule</u>
Cost of 3.75% increment for <u>all</u> "F" step employees 1971-72	\$ 791,000	\$ 846,400
Less estimated 50% ineligible 1971-72	<u>(395,500)</u>	<u>(423,200)</u>
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST 3.75% increment 1971-72	\$ 395,500	\$ 423,200

PROJECTED INCREASED COSTS FOR FUTURE YEARS
(@ 15% annual increase in number of employees
eligible for 3.75% increment)

FY 1972-73	\$454,800	\$486,700
FY 1973-74	523,000	559,700
FY 1974-75	601,500	643,700
FY 1975-76	691,700	740,200

5111 31 Percent of General Fund classified positions that are federally funded.

<u>DEPT.</u>	<u>COMMISSIONER</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS %</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Education	Neil Cole	35%	1,310,000
State Operated Schools	Notella	45%	10,490,000
Health & Welfare	Roger J. Jago	15%	2,850,000
Labor	Al. Gordon	20%	4,500,000
Fish & Game	Ueno Roberts	5%	120,000
Military Affairs	Lois Richardson	60%	<u>140,000</u>

TOTAL GENERAL FUND PERSONAL SERVICES 16.8% \$ 20,590,000

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

TO: Myrton R. Charney, Director
Division of Budget and Management
Department of Administration

DATE : January 20, 1971

FROM: Richard W. Freer
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Administration

SUBJECT: House Bill 32

I have had a request from the House State Affairs Committee for a rather comprehensive analysis on House Bill 32, an act relating to pay increments for State employees. As a part of this we need to get some handle on the cost implications of this bill. Will you please have someone look into this and/or contact the Division of Personnel and see if they may have developed any figures on this and come up with something before the end of the week.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY M. KULLEN

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 32

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 pay increments for state employees;
7 and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 39.27 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 39.27.030. PAY INCREMENTS FOR LONGEVITY IN STATE SERVICE.

11 (a) Pay increments for each two-year period during which a state
12 employee remains in the final step within a given range number shall
13 be provided at the rate of 3.75 per cent of the employee's base salary.

14 (b) Longevity pay increments provided for in (a) of this section
15 are approved under AS 39.25.150(2) as an amendment to the pay plan for
16 employees of the state.

17 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1971.



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

S E N A T E

6/9/72

June 12, 1972 Date

Mr. President:

The Committee on Finance has had CSHB 22 am
(pay increments for state employees)
under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- as follows*
- 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>John B. Brinton</u>	<u>Do Pass</u>	<u>4. P. ...</u>
<u>CP Lewis</u>	<u>DO NOT PASS</u>	
<u>Ken ...</u>	<u>DO Pass</u>	
<u>James ...</u>	<u>Do Pass</u>	
<u>Bill Kay</u>	<u>DO PASS</u>	

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends: No Rec.

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends: John B. Brinton
CHAIRMAN

BILL HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

CSHB 32 am

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1/12/71	Read first time and referred to Committee on State Affairs and Finance.
2/17/71	Reported back with recommendation that State Affairs replace with CSHB 32 do pass with amendment. To Finance.
6/6/72	Finance replace with SA CSHB 32 d0 pass. To Rules.
6/8/72	Read second time and amended. Advanced. Read third time and passed: Yeas, 36; Nays, 3; Excused, 1. Reported correctly engrossed Signed by Speaker
6/9/72	Sent to Senate

BILL HISTORY IN THE SENATE

CSHB 32 am

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
6/9/72	Read first time and referred to Committee on Finance.

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

REVISED

I. REQUEST

Bill Identification: CSHB-32
 Title: Pay increments for State employees
 Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: 1/26/72
 Return Date Requested: 2/4/72
 Agency: Budget and Management 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	-0-	423.2	486.7	982.9	1,130.3	1,298.8
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	423.2	486.7	982.9	1,130.3	1,298.8

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	338.5	389.3	786.3	904.2	1,039.0
FEDERAL FUNDS	-0-	84.7	97.4	196.6	226.1	259.8
OTHER	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

C. POSITIONS:

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

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

Assumptions:

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Richard W. Freer, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Administration

DATE : January 22, 1971

FROM: H. R. Charney, Director
Division of Budget & Management
Department of Administration

SUBJECT: House Bill 32,
Pay Increments for Longevity
in State Service

ESTIMATED COSTS

The cost implications of HB 32 (Section 39.27.030. PAY INCREMENTS FOR LONGEVITY IN STATE SERVICE) are as follows:

TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Current Salary Schedule</u>	<u>Proposed Salary Schedule (Annual Salary Survey)</u>
FY 1971-72	\$395,500	\$423,200
FY 1972-73	454,800	486,700
FY 1973-74	523,000	559,700
FY 1974-75	601,500	643,700
FY 1975-76	691,700	740,200

GENERAL FUND REQUIREMENTS @ 80%

FY 1971-72	\$316,400	\$338,600
FY 1972-73	363,800	389,400
FY 1973-74	418,400	447,800
FY 1974-75	481,200	515,000
FY 1975-76	553,400	592,200

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

1. The total number of state employees at Step "F" in December 1970 was determined based upon information received from the Division of Personnel.
2. The total number of "F" step employees in each salary schedule was determined. This was accomplished by prorating the number of "F" positions to each salary schedule based upon the actual FY 1970 distribution of total positions in each salary schedule. This procedure was necessary since the actual data is not presently available.
3. The total current cost for "F" step employees was computed.
4. The annual rate of increase in the number of employees at "F" step was determined. The information source drawn upon has only been available since July 1970, so a conservative estimate of 15% annual increase was used rather than the 19.2% increase indicated by the past six months.
5. The FY 1971-72 projected total cost for "F" step employees was computed (Current cost plus 15% annual increase).

6. The total estimated cost of the 3.75% longevity increment was computed based upon the present salary schedule. It was estimated by the Division of Personnel that 50% of "F" step employees would qualify for the increment in FY 1971-72.
7. The total estimated cost of the increment was also computed based upon the salary schedule proposed by the Annual Salary Survey.
8. General Fund requirements were computed at 80% of the total estimated cost.

It should be noted that this analysis is limited to cost implications only. There are personnel and salary schedule implications that should be considered. Among these are:

1. What are the implications in regards to the integrated salary schedule concept?
2. What are the implications for employees who began service in an advanced step?
3. What are the implications in relation to promotional policy, procedure, and cost?

For these and other reasons, it is suggested that an analysis of the personnel and salary schedule implications be conducted by the Division of Personnel.

FISCAL ANALYSIS OF HB No. 32 - "PAY INCREMENTS FOR LONGEVITY IN STATE SERVICE"

ESTIMATED COSTS

PRESENT COSTS AT STEP "F"

STEP	ESTIMATED COSTS							PRESENT COSTS AT STEP "F"							TOTAL
	I	A	J	II	C	L		I	A	J	II	C	L		
0															
17	19	3		1		1		71880	22556		7740	16056	8328		126260
42	32	0	1	1		5		255420	16056	8328	8328		44820		352152
57	65	3		3		5		541320	25420		26892	46500	48240		658152
58	84	1		1		4		374416	9300		9648		41568		459932
59	88			2		2		434163			20934	32264			477361
61	58	1		5		0		519600	10928		55480	11616	24096		620250
70	65	3		3		3		415730	34348		36144	75024	38916		500712
62	62	3	1	12		1		542150	27512	12972	155664		13768		762076
106	87	5		23		10		1725276	47320		321211	72480	150360		2301750
64	48	5	2	4		4		628560	72480	50072	60144	93600	64752		797600
110	75	7		11		4		1278260	109200		178068	50400	67676		1525104
67	28	3		2		1		615144	50400		34848	54216	18744		713252
112	77	5	1	12		7		1515382	40360	13744	127440		141288		1958950
68	32	1		1				532320	19452		20184				601956
76	65	1				1		1251408	20940			22526	23276		1317260
77	24			1				479560			23376				502936
82	19			1				422768			25164				447932
83	6							150724							150724
84	21			2				514824			58344				573168
85	7			1				175032			31404				206436
86	15							453960							453960
87	1							31404							31404
88	3							77740							77740
TOTAL	1132	715	43	5	84	35	46	13295664	586932	20116	1261416	474792	632152		16317972

APPENDIX - A.2

1.2
 .15

 1.35
 .60

 1.95
 .180

 2.13
 .1293

STEP 4: Annual rate of increase for "F" step employees.

DATE	"F" STEP TOTAL
July 1970	1,031
December 1970	1,133
Six Month Increase	98 - 9.6%

Projected twelve month increase - 19.2%

Conservative estimate - 15%

(Reason: Relatively short period of time upon which calculations were based)

STEP 5: Projected costs "F" step FY 1971-72

	Present Salary Schedule	Proposed Salary Schedule
Present cost at Step "F"	\$16,377,072	
12% benefits	1,965,228	
Total present cost	\$18,342,300	
Projected 15% increase in "F" step employees FY 1971-72	\$ 2,751,300	
TOTAL COST "F" STEP FY 1971-72	\$21,093,600	\$22,570,200

STEPS 6 & 7: Total Estimated costs of 3.75% longevity increment

	Present Salary Schedule	Proposed Salary Schedule
Cost of 3.75% increment for all "F" step employees 1971-72	\$ 791,000	\$ 846,400
Less estimated 50% ineligible 1971-72	(395,500)	(423,200)
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST 3.75% increment 1971-72	\$ 395,500	\$ 423,200
PROJECTED INCREASED COSTS FOR FUTURE YEARS (@ 15% annual increase in number of employees eligible for 3.75% increment)		
FY 1972-73	\$454,800	\$486,700
FY 1973-74	523,000	559,700
FY 1974-75	601,500	643,700
FY 1975-76	691,700	740,200

STEP 81 Percent of General Fund classified positions that are federally funded.

DEPT.	CONTACT	FEDERAL FUNDS	
		%	AMOUNT
✓ Education	Nat Cole	35%	1,110,000
✓ State Oper of School	Nat Cole	45%	10,490,000
✓ Health + Welfare	Page Lange	15%	2,840,000
Labor	Al Gordon	80%	\$ 4,500,000
Fish + Game	Urn Roberts	5%	430,000
Military Affairs	Lois Richardson	60%	<u>640,000</u>

TOTAL GENERAL FUND PERSONAL SERVICES 16.8% \$ 20,590,000

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

TO: Myrton R. Charney, Director
Division of Budget and Management
Department of Administration

DATE : January 20, 1971

FROM: Richard W. Freer
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Administration

SUBJECT: House Bill 32

I have had a request from the House State Affairs Committee for a rather comprehensive analysis on House Bill 32, an act relating to pay increments for State employees. As a part of this we need to get some handle on the cost implications of this bill. Will you please have someone look into this and/or contact the Division of Personnel and see if they may have developed any figures on this and come up with something before the end of the week.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY M. MILLER

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 32

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 pay increments for state employees;
7 and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 39.27 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 39.27.030. PAY INCREMENTS FOR LONGEVITY IN STATE SERVICE.

11 (a) Pay increments for each two-year period during which a state
12 employee remains in the final step within a given range number shall
13 be provided at the rate of 3.75 per cent of the employee's base salary.

14 (b) Longevity pay increments provided for in (a) of this section
15 are approved under AS 39.25.150(2) as an amendment to the pay plan for
16 employees of the state.

17 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1971.

Original sponsor: M. Miller,
Kerttula, Fischer et al

Offered: 2/17/71
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 32

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to pay increments for state employees;
7 and providing for an effective date."

8

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

9

* Section 1. AS 39.27 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10

Sec. 39.27.030. PAY INCREMENTS FOR LONGEVITY IN STATE SERVICE.

11

(a) Pay increments, computed at the rate of 3.75 per cent of the
12 employee's base salary, shall be provided for an employee after he
13 has remained in the final step within a given range for two years,
14 provided that the employee has worked continuously for the state for
15 seven years and provided that his current annual rating by his super-
16 visors is designated as "good" or higher.

17

(b) Additional increments, each computed at the rate of 3.75
18 per cent of the employee's base salary, shall be provided under the
19 same restrictions as provided in (a) of this section when the employee
20 has remained in the final step for four, nine and 13 years.

21

(c) Longevity pay increments provided for in (a) and (b) of this
22 section are approved under AS 39.25.150(2) as an amendment to the pay
23 plan for employees of the state.

24

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1972.

25

26

27

28

29

Original sponsor: M. Miller,
Kerttula, Fischer et al

Offered: 2/17/71
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 32

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to pay increments for state employees;
and providing for an effective date."

7

8

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

9

* Section 1. AS 39.27 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10

Sec. 39.27.030. PAY INCREMENTS FOR LONGEVITY IN STATE SERVICE.

11

(a) Pay increments, computed at the rate of 3.75 per cent of the
employee's base salary, shall be provided for an employee after he
has remained in the final step within a given range for two years,
provided that the employee has worked continuously for the state for
seven years and provided that his current annual rating by his super-
visors is designated as "good" or higher.

12

13

14

15

16

17

(b) Additional increments, each computed at the rate of 3.75
per cent of the employee's base salary, shall be provided under the
same restrictions as provided in (a) of this section when the employee
has remained in the final step for four, nine and 13 years.

18

19

20

21

(c) Longevity pay increments provided for in (a) and (b) of this
section are approved under AS 39.25.150(2) as an amendment to the pay
plan for employees of the state.

22

23

24

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1972.

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

Committee Report

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2/17/71

3/12/71

Date

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had HB 34

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 ^{HWR} CS for HB 34 and that ^{HWR} CS for HB 34 do pass

(and) recommends it be referred to the _____ committee

reports it back without recommendation

(other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

<u>George A. Johnson, Jr.</u>	<u>Bob Thomas</u>	_____
<u>Clayton S. Stewart</u>	<u>Charles E. Johnson</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

George A. Johnson, Jr.
CHAIRMAN



Alaska State Legislature
House

U ALASKA

March 13, 1971

Dr. Roy Box
President
Alaska Optometric Association
611 West Willoughby Avenue
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Dr. Box:

With reference to our conversation yesterday, if you want to continue in support of your proposed amendment to CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 34, I feel you should have before you some of the material which the committee reacted to in not adopting your amendment.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of Dr. De'ak's letter which sets forth the reasons why he is opposed to the suggested amendment.

Sincerely,

George Hohman
Chairman
House Finance Committee

Enclosure

R. J. ANNIS
Attorney at Law
BOX 1728
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 586-3744 OR 586-3747

February 24, 1971

Hon. George H. Hohman, Jr.
Chairman, Finance Committee
Alaska House of Representatives
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: Amendment to CS for HB 34

Dear Mr. Hohman:

Dr. Roy Box, President of the Alaska Optometric Association, has requested me, as legislative counsel for the Association, to present to your committee for their consideration the enclosed amendment.

The purpose of the amendment is to clarify the Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 34 so as to prohibit what the bill does not intend to permit: the practice of optometry.

Dr. Box has assured me that the amendment will not in any way interfere with the activities of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

If you have any questions on this matter, would you or one of your staff members please telephone me?

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



R. J. Annis

RJA/wlp
Enclosure

cc: Hon. Jalmar M. Kerttula
Hon. Genie Chance

ALASKA OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION'S
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CS FOR HB 34

Line 14: After the word "chapter." add the following
new language:

"No medical services
may be performed under this section in any of the
following areas:

(a) The measurement of the powers or range of
human vision, or the determination of the accommodation
and refractive states of the human eye or the scope of
its functions in general, or the fitting or adaptation
of lenses or frames for the aid thereof.

(b) The prescribing or directing the use of,
or using any optical device in connection with ocular
exercises, visual training, vision training or orthoptics.

(c) The prescribing of contact lenses for, or
the fitting or adaptation of contact lenses to, the human
eye."

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION
AFFILIATE OF ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES
P. O. BOX 536
BETHEL, ALASKA 99559

HB 34

March 3, 1971

The Honorable George Hohman
Chairman, House Finance Committee
State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear George:

Thank you for your recent communication. I have reviewed the recommended amendment to the Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 34 received by you from Mr. R.J. Annis, representing the Alaska Optometric Association. Mr. Annis is in error in his second paragraph in which he states, "The purpose of the amendment is to clarify the Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 34 so as to prohibit what the bill does not intend to permit: the practice of optometry." In fact the Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 34 does intend to permit the practice of optometry under the supervision of physicians as these physicians see fit. That is the reason for the broad, non-specific language of the Committee Substitute Bill. What the Optometric Association is asking the legislators to do is to give special recognition of their business so that no health aide could be permitted to perform some of these functions under supervision. The result of this would be that the Optometrist will then have cornered the market on eye care for the bush areas, something which is contrary to the wishes of the board of the Yukon Kuskowkim Health Corporation and the village people.

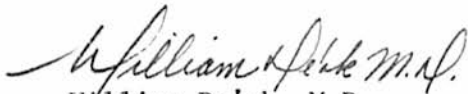
The third paragraph of Mr. Annis' letter states, "Dr. Box has assured me that the amendment will not in any way interfere with the activities of the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation." This is totally inaccurate, for in section (a) of the proposed amendment they suggest that the following functions be prohibited: "The measurement of the powers or range of human vision, or the determination of the accomodation and refractive states of the human eye or the scope of its functions in general, or the fitting or adaptation of lenses or frames: for the aid thereof." Indeed that statement encompasses by and large the intended role of the Eye Care Assistant to be trained by the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation, who will function under the supervision of the Ophthalmologists of the Public Health Service and the private sector. Thus, this is an effort to subvert our program by supplying misinformation to the legislators.

The Honorable George Hohman
Page 2
March 3, 1971

The last two sections of the proposed amendment, section (b) and (c), describe functions which we generally concede are in the realm of competent ophthalmologists; it is not the intention to include these functions. Patients requiring such assistance would be referred to one of the supervising ophthalmologists by the Eye Care Assistant.

I would recommend that the proposed amendment as submitted by Mr. Annis not be considered for inclusion in Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 34.

Sincerely,



William De'ak, M.D.
Project Director

cc: The Honorable Genie Chance
Thomas Harrison, M.D.

WD/ck

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

Department of Commerce
586-6093

TO:

Robert E. Butler
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Commerce

Feb

DATE : February 22, 1971

FROM:

J. Ray Roady *JRR*
Director
Division of Occupational Licensing

SUBJECT: Fiscal report on CS
for HB 34

The provisions of this bill would not require any additional personnel.

There are some unknown factors involved but the projection for the first year would possibly show a cost of \$50.00 in supplies and time of our present personnel.

Fiscal analysis attached.

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

Physician
 Subject Assistant C.SHB 34 _____ SB _____
 requested by _____
 referred to _____ date of request _____
 completion date requested _____ date received _____

EXPENDITURE DETAIL	FY	FY	FY
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 20.00	\$	\$
200 TRAVEL	-0-		
300 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	-0-		
400 COMMODITIES	-0-		
500 EQUIPMENT	30.00		
600 LAND AND STRUCTURES	-0-		
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS & SHARED REVENUE	-0-		

TOTAL \$ 50.00 \$ \$

FUNDING DETAIL			
FEDERAL RECEIPTS	\$	\$	\$
SPECIAL FUNDS			
UNRESTRICTED GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS	50.00		

Man Months
 Permanent Positions
 Temporary Positions

FISCAL ANALYSIS

All personnel requirements would be handled by our present personnel.

The bill does not provide for any registration fees.

Total cost for personnel time and equipment would probably not exceed \$50.00 for the first year.

DATE 2/22/71

SIGNATURE _____

NAME & TITLE J. Ray Roady, Director

Introduced: 1/12/71
Referred: Health, Welfare &
Education and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY KERTTULA, SWANSON AND ROSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 34

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 physician assistants."

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

8 * Section 1. PURPOSE. In order to meet the critical shortage of
9 professionally trained medical personnel in the state this Act has as its
10 purpose the extension of medical care by establishing a category of qualified
11 medical personnel that may assist practicing physicians in urban areas and
12 bring physician services to remote regions which are not presently being
13 served adequately by licensed physicians in the state.

14 * Sec. 2. AS 08.64 is amended by adding new sections to read:

15 ARTICLE 6. PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS.

16 Sec. 08.64.390. CREATION OF CATEGORY OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT.

17 There is created the category of physician assistant to provide
18 qualified personnel who will extend primary health care in the state.

19 Sec. 08.64.400. SCOPE OF SERVICES. (a) Within the scope of
20 secs. 390 - 490 of this chapter, a physician assistant may perform
21 medical services under the supervision of a physician approved to
22 supervise the assistant by the board.

23 (b) A trainee may perform medical services within the scope of a
24 program established or approved by the board under secs. 390 - 490 of
25 this chapter.

26 (c) For the purposes of secs. 390 - 490 of this chapter, super-
27 vision requires direct communication, when necessary, by a physician
28 assistant with the licensed physician approved for his supervision,
29 either by telephone, or any other immediate method, and the work of the

1 physician assistant shall be regularly reviewed by the physician
2 approved for supervision.

3 Sec. 08.64.410. ESTABLISHMENT AND APPROVAL OF TRAINING PROGRAMS
4 FOR PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS. (a) The board shall establish a program
5 for the education and training of physician assistants and issue
6 certificates of approval for other programs either inside or outside
7 the state for the education and training of physician assistants which
8 meet standards established by the board.

9 (b) The board shall adopt and publish standards to insure that a
10 program for the education and training of a physician assistant operates
11 in a manner which does not endanger the health and welfare of patients
12 who receive services within the scope of the program. In developing
13 standards for program approval the board shall give consideration to,
14 and encourage, the utilization of equivalency and proficiency testing
15 and other mechanisms by which full credit is given to trainees for past
16 education and experience in health fields.

17 (c) If the board determines that a person has sufficient previous
18 experience to meet the standards established by it under this section,
19 it may approve a physician assistant without requiring the completion
20 of a formal program for the education and training of physician
21 assistants.

22 Sec. 08.64 420. APPLICATIONS BY LICENSED PHYSICIAN FOR SUPER-
23 VISION OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS. (a) The board shall formulate guide-
24 lines for the consideration of applications by a licensed physician to
25 supervise a physician assistant. An application submitted by a
26 physician to the board shall include the following:

- 27 (1) the qualifications, including related experience,
28 possessed by the proposed physician assistant;
29 (2) the professional background and specialty of the

1 physician;

2 (3) a description by the physician of his practice, and the
3 way in which the assistant or assistants are to be utilized.

4 (b) No physician may supervise more than two physician assistants
5 at any one time, unless the remoteness of an area creates a need, as
6 determined by the board, for a greater number of physician assistants
7 to be supervised by a single physician.

8 (c) The board shall approve an application by a licensed physician
9 to supervise a physician assistant if the board finds that the proposed
10 assistant is a graduate of an approved program, or is fully qualified
11 by reason of experience to perform medical services under the super-
12 vision of a licensed physician.

13 Sec. 08.64.430. HOLDING OUT AS PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT. A person
14 other than one who has been approved by the board who holds himself out
15 as a "physician assistant," or who uses any other term indicating or
16 implying that he is a physician assistant, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

17 Sec. 08.64.440. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT PROGRAMS
18 (a) There is established the Advisory Committee on Physician Assistant
19 Programs which shall be advisory to the board on matters relating to
20 the education of physician assistants and approval of applicants to
21 supervise a physician assistant. The committee shall consist of eight
22 members appointed by the governor for four year terms.

23 (b) The members of the committee shall include one representative
24 of the board, who shall be chairman of the committee, an educator with
25 experience in the development of health manpower programming and three
26 physicians who are members of the Bush Medicine Committee for the
27 Alaska State Medical Association.

28 (c) Each member of the committee shall receive the same travel
29 pay and per diem authorized by law for other boards and commissions.

1 Sec. 08.64.450. BOARD REPORT. The board shall report to the
2 governor and the legislature not later than January 31, 1972 concerning
3 the following:

4 (1) the number and types of programs which have been
5 established and approved and a description of each of them;

6 (2) the number of physician assistants who have been approved
7 for supervision under secs. 390 - 490 of this chapter;

8 (3) the education and qualifications of each physician
9 assistant;

10 (4) background concerning the number of physicians super-
11 vising assistants, their specialties, and the areas of the state in
12 which they practice;

13 (5) the scope of practice of approved physician assistants;

14 (6) recommendations for establishing a permanent program of
15 certification or licensure for physician assistants.

16 Sec. 08.64.460. ASSISTANCE TO BOARD. In developing a program for
17 the education and training of physician assistants and standards for
18 program approval and approval of applications to utilize physician
19 assistants and in preparing its report to the governor and the legisla-
20 ture, the board shall consult with and seek the advice of professional
21 medical organizations and specialty societies.

22 Sec. 08.64.470. FEES. (a) A fee of \$10 shall be charged for an
23 application to the board by a physician to supervise a physician
24 assistant.

25 (b) A fee of \$50 shall be charged for each approval granted by
26 the board. Approval shall be limited to one year.

27 (c) The board shall renew approval upon application for a renewal,
28 and a fee of \$25 shall be paid for the renewal.

29 (d) A fee of \$50 shall be charged to an applicant seeking program

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

approval by the board.

Sec. 08.64.480. REGULATIONS. The board may promulgate regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of secs. 390 - 490 of this chapter.

Sec. 08.64.490. DEFINITIONS. In secs. 390 - 490 of this chapter

(1) "approved program" means a program for the education of physician assistants which has been formally approved by the board;

(2) "board" means the State Medical Board;

(3) "physician assistant" means a person who is approved by the board to perform medical services under the supervision of a physician approved by the board to supervise the assistant;

(4) "trainee" means a person who is currently enrolled in an approved program.

* Sec. 3. AS 08.64.370 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(6) physician assistants under secs. 390 - 490 of this chapter.

Original sponsor: Kerttula,
Swanson and Rose

Offered: 2/17/71
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HEALTH, WELFARE
AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 34

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 physician assistants."

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

8 * Section 1. AS 08.64.170 is amended to read:

9 Sec. 08.64.170. LICENSE TO PRACTICE MEDICINE OR OSTEOPATHY. No
10 person may practice medicine or osteopathy in the state unless he is
11 licensed under this chapter, except that a physician assistant may
12 diagnose or treat the sick or injured under the supervision, control,
13 and responsibility of either a licensed physician or a person exempted
14 from licensure under this chapter.

15 * Sec. 2. AS 08.64 is amended by adding a new section to read:

16 Sec. 08.64.285. RECORD OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT. Before engaging
17 or releasing a physician assistant, a physician shall notify the
18 Department of Commerce of it in writing within 30 days of the engage-
19 ment or release.

20 * Sec. 3. A chiroprapist practicing in the state on the effective date
21 of this Act is exempt from the provisions of AS 08.64.
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

Original sponsor: Kerttula, Swanson and Rose

Offered: 4/15/71
Referred: Judiciary

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HEALTH, WELFARE AND
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

2 SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 34

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 physicians' assistants."

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

8 * Section 1. AS 08.64.170 is amended to read:

9 Sec. 08.64.170. LICENSE TO PRACTICE MEDICINE OR OSTEOPATHY. (a)

10 No person may practice medicine or osteopathy in the state unless he is
11 licensed under this chapter, except that a physician's assistant may
12 examine, diagnose or treat persons under the supervision, control, and
13 responsibility of either a physician licensed under this chapter or a
14 physician exempted from licensure under sec. 370 of this chapter.

15 (b) Upon engaging or upon releasing a physician's assistant, a
16 physician or a person exempted from licensure under sec. 370 of this
17 chapter shall notify the Department of Health and Welfare, division of
18 public health, of it in writing within 30 days of the engagement or
19 release.

20 (c) A chiropodist practicing in the state on the effective date
21 of this Act is exempt from this section.

22 * Sec. 2. AS 08.64.360 is amended to read:

23 Sec. 08.64.360. PENALTY FOR PRACTICING WITHOUT A LICENSE OR IN
24 VIOLATION OF CHAPTER. Except for a physician's assistant under sec.
25 170 of this chapter, a [A] person practicing medicine or osteopathy in
26 the state without obtaining and filing an appropriate license is guilty
27 of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not
28 less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not less than
29 10 days nor more than 90 days, or by both. Evidence that the defendant

1 has failed to file a license with the clerk of the court is prima facie
2 evidence that the defendant is not licensed. Each day of illegal
3 practice is a separate offense.

4 * Sec. 3. AS 18.05.040 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

5 (19) the notification of engagement or release of a physician's
6 assistant by persons under AS 08.64.170(b).
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
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

Committee Report

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Reflex

April 24, 1971

Date

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on Finance has had HB 38 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:

Walter D. Wood

Charles G. ...

Hansen

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

Wanwick recommends: *Do Pass*
T... recommends: *Do Not Pass*

_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:

CHAIRMAN

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

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY BRADNER, HUBER
RANDOLPH AND KERTTULA

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 38

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for state loan forgiveness with re-
7 spect to the Alaska 67 centennial site; and providing
8 for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. Notwithstanding provisions of ch. 15 FSSLA 1967, the City
11 of Fairbanks shall not be required to pay the principal or interest on the
12 state loan made to the city under provisions of that chapter. Payments of
13 interest on the loan made before the effective date of this Act shall be
14 refunded.

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

MEMORANDUM


State of Alaska

TO:

The Honorable George H. Hohman, Chairman
House Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

DATE : April 21, 1971

FROM:


R. D. Stevenson
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Revenue
Juneau, Alaska

SUBJECT: House Bill No. 38
State Loan Forgiveness
Alaska 67 Centennial Site

Attached is a copy of a memorandum from the Treasury Division of the Department of Revenue concerning the effect on the Treasury of the State regarding the provisions of House Bill No. 38, an Act providing for State loan forgiveness with respect to Alaska 67 Centennial Site.

RDS:eh

Attachment

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO:

R. D. Stevenson
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue

DATE : January 18, 1971

FROM: W B Robinson, Jr.
State Investment Officer II

WBR
SUBJECT: HB 36 Loan Forgiveness
Centennial Site Loan

The complete schedule outlined below shows the actual loss of principal and interest to the State in the event this bill is passed. Principal amounts to \$1,500,000 and interest to \$623,267. Note that to date \$120,000 has been paid in interest which would have to be refunded. Next interest payment is scheduled for May 1, 1971.

Year	Interest	Principal
1969	\$ 60,000	\$ -0-
1970	60,000	-0-
1971	60,000	-0-
1972	60,000	-0-
1973	60,000	111,300
1974	55,548	115,752
1975	50,918	120,382
1976	46,102	125,198
1977	41,095	130,205
1978	35,886	135,414
1979	30,470	140,830
1980	24,837	146,463
1981	18,978	152,322
1982	12,885	158,415
1983	6,548	163,719
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	\$ 623,267	\$ 1,500,000

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

BY BRADNER, HUBER,
RANDOLPH AND KERTTULA

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 38

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for state loan forgiveness with re-
7 spect to the Alaska 67 centennial site; and providing
8 for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. Notwithstanding provisions of ch. 15 FSSLA 1967, the City
11 of Fairbanks shall not be required to pay the principal or interest on the
12 state loan made to the city under provisions of that chapter. The City of
13 Fairbanks shall not sell the property at the Alaska 67 centennial site for a
14 period of 50 years from the effective date of this Bill. Payments of interest
15 on the loan made before the effective date of this Act shall not be refunded.

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

18
19
20
21
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 O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Committee Report

Rules

S E N A T E

5/12/71

Date

Mr. President:

The Committee on FINANCE has had CSHB 52
(Higher educational facilities)
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:

[Handwritten signatures]

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

[Handwritten signature] recommends: ~~_____~~
 _____ recommends: *w/o recommendations*
 _____ recommends:
 _____ recommends:
 _____ recommends:

CHAIRMAN

Formerly SA-2

STATE OF ALASKA

Inter-Department Route Slip

TO:

DEPT.:

Senate Finance Comm.

ATTN.:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approval | <input type="checkbox"/> Note & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Signature | <input type="checkbox"/> Initial & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment | <input type="checkbox"/> Return As Requested |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contact Me | <input type="checkbox"/> Return For Approval |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply | <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Your File | <input type="checkbox"/> Your Information |

Remarks:

From:

Dept.:

Education

Date:

4/27/74

By:

Colc

Higher Education Fund.
 National Commission H. R. 65 for H.R. 452
 recommended by Single Finance Committee
 referred to Nathaniel H. Cole
 completed and approved

SB

Date of report 4/27/77
 Date prepared

	FY	FY	FY
	\$	\$	\$
	883,100		
	883,100		
	883,100		

Page 27, 28
 Page 29, 30
 Total 883,100

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Alaska Methodist University	777,650
Sheldon Jackson Jr. College	114,435
Total	882,035

(See attached for detail)

DATE 4/27/77
 SIGNATURE *Nathaniel Cole*
 NAME & TITLE Nathaniel Cole, Director, Admin. Services

Original sponsor: Kerttula

Offered: 2/10/71
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HEALTH, WELFARE AND
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 52

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to the Department of Education,
7 Alaska Higher Educational Facilities Act Commission;
8 and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$950,000 is appropriated from the general fund
11 to the Department of Education, Alaska Higher Education Facilities Act Com-
12 mission, for scholarship grants, loans and contractual agreements under
13 AS 14.40.750 - 14.40.849 and AS 14.40.900 - 14.40.910.

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

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY

March 21, 1970

ARTICLE 11. CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS
WITH PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
SECTION 14.40.900

	Section 14.40.900 Paragraph #1	Section 14.40.900 Paragraph #2	Total Section 14.40.900 Paragraph 1 and 2
Academic Year 1969-70: Eligible Students Enrolled June 29 through August 23, 1970	\$ 10,276.50	\$ 25,403.81	\$ 35,680.31 *
Academic Year 1970-71: First Ten Months - Sept 70 through June 71. Eligible Students Enrolled Fall Semester 1970-71 Academic Year			
Full Time - Undergraduate	233,350.00	59,750.00	293,100.00
Part Time - Graduate and Undergraduate	9,616.11	13,489.33	23,105.44
Full Time - Graduate	1,795.00	750.00	2,545.00
Fall Semester - Subtotal	<u>244,761.11</u>	<u>103,989.33</u>	<u>348,750.44</u>
Amount Previously Reported Based Upon Preliminary Data	254,977.61	129,392.84	384,370.45 **
Net Adjustments Based Upon Final Data for Fall Semester:			
Late Registration	4,337.00	1,916.60	6,253.60
Other Adjustments	248.73	(327.06)	11.67
Final Amount for Period June 29, 1970 through January 29, 1971	<u>259,563.34</u>	<u>131,082.38</u>	<u>390,645.72</u>
Preliminary Data for Spring Semester 1970-71: Based upon actuals to date. Final amounts will not be available until after the 4 week term begins in May.			
Full Time - Undergraduate	235,950.00	90,750.00	326,700.00
Part Time - Graduate and Undergraduate	5,313.50	10,291.25	15,604.75
Full Time - Graduate	1,700.00	500.00	2,200.00
Spring Semester - Actuals to Date	<u>242,963.50</u>	<u>101,541.25</u>	<u>344,504.75</u>
Estimated Additions During the Spring Semester	8,000.00	11,000.00	19,000.00
Estimate - First Term of Summer Semester, Month of June 1971	<u>7,000.00</u>	<u>17,000.00</u>	<u>24,000.00</u>
Preliminary Data and Estimates for Period February through June 1971	<u>257,463.50</u>	<u>129,541.25</u>	<u>387,004.75</u> *
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1971	<u>517,026.84</u>	<u>250,623.63</u>	<u>767,650.47</u> **
Fiscal Year 1971-72: Last two Months of Academic Year 70-71; July and August 71.	<u>12,000.00</u>	<u>30,000.00</u>	<u>42,000.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL - June 29, 1970 through August 31, 1971 Actuals and Estimates	<u>\$ 529,026.84</u>	<u>\$ 290,623.63</u>	<u>\$ 819,650.47</u>

See attached schedules for details and individual listings. Final data will be compiled as quickly as it becomes available.

Max G. McLaughlin
Max G. McLaughlin
Business Manager
3/21/71

SHELDON JACKSON COLLEGE
Sitka, Alaska

SUMMARY
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES ASSISTANCE
Chapt. 230, Art. 11, Funding Par. (1)

		TOTAL
SUMMER SCHOOL - 1970		
First Session (71)	\$1,105.50	
Second Session (32)	647.50	\$ 1,753.00
FALL SEMESTER - 1970-71		
Freshmen, Full-time (73)	28,287.50	
Freshmen, Part-time (2)	188.00	
Sophomores (28)	10,430.00	
Withdrawals & Refunds (2)	391.00	39,296.50
SPRING SEMESTER - 1970-71		
Full-time (73)	19,162.50	
Part-time (2)	134.00	
Withdrawals & Refunds (7)	1,290.70	
Alaska Methodist University (12)	132.00	<u>20,719.20</u>
		<u>\$61,768.70</u>

Chapt. 230, Art. 11, Funding Par. (2)

SUMMER SCHOOL - 1970		
First Session (61x1/4)	\$ 3,812.50	
(10x1/2)	1,250.00	
Second Session (29x1/4)	1,812.50	
(3x1/2)	375.00	\$ 7,250.00
FALL SEMESTER - 1970-71		
Freshmen, Full-time (73)	18,250.00	
Freshmen, Part-time (2)	395.83	
Sophomores (28)	7,000.00	
Withdrawals & Refunds (2)	62.50	25,708.33
SPRING SEMESTER - 1970-71		
Full-time (73)	18,250.00	
Part-time (2)	354.16	
Alaska Methodist University (12)	750.00	
Withdrawals & Refunds (7)	343.74	<u>19,697.90</u>
		<u>\$52,656.23</u>

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

Higher Educational Fac.

Subject Commission HB CS for HE #52 SB
requested by Senate Finance Committee
referred to Nathaniel H. Cole date of request 4/27/71
completion date requested _____ date received _____

EXPENDITURE DETAIL	FY	FY	FY
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	\$	\$	\$
200 TRAVEL			
300 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	892,100		
400 COMMODITIES			
500 EQUIPMENT			
600 LAND AND SURTICHES			
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS & SPECIAL REVENUE			
TOTAL	\$ 892,100	\$	\$

FUNDING DETAIL	FY	FY	FY
FEDERAL RECEIPTS	\$	\$	\$
SPECIAL FUNDS			
UNRESTRICTED GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS	892,100		

Man Months
Permanent Positions
Temporary Positions

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Alaska Methodist University	777,650
Sheldon Jackson Jr. College	114,435
Total	<u>\$892,085</u>

(See attached for detail)

DATE 4/27/71

SIGNATURE Nathaniel Cole

NAME & TITLE Nathaniel Cole, Director, Admin. Services

Original sponsor: Berttala

Offered: 2/10/71
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HEALTH, WELFARE AND
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 52

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to the Department of Education,
7 Alaska Higher Educational Facilities Act Commission;
8 and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$950,000 is appropriated from the general fund
11 to the Department of Education, Alaska Higher Education Facilities Act Com-
12 mission, for scholarship grants, loans and contractual agreements under
13 AS 14.40.750 - 14.40.849 and AS 14.40.900 - 14.40.910.

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

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY

March 21, 1971

ARTICLE III. CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS
WITH PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
SECTION 14.40.900

	Section 14.40.900 Paragraph #1	Section 14.40.900 Paragraph #2	Total Section 14.40.900 Paragraphs 1 and 2
Academic Year 1969-70: Eligible Students Enrolled June 20 through August 28, 1970	\$ 10,726.50	\$ 25,403.31	\$ 35,630.31 *
Academic Year 1970-71: First Year Months - Sept 70 through June 71. Eligible Students Enrolled Fall Semester 1970-71 Academic Year			
Full Time - Undergraduate	233,350.00	89,750.00	323,100.00
Part Time - Graduate and Undergraduate	9,616.11	13,489.03	23,105.14
Full Time - Graduate	1,735.00	750.00	2,535.00
Fall Semester - Subtotal	<u>244,701.11</u>	<u>103,989.03</u>	<u>348,740.14</u>
Amount Previously Reported Based Upon Preliminary Data	254,977.61	129,392.84	384,370.45
Net Adjustments Based Upon Final Data for Fall Semester:			
Late Registration	4,337.00	1,916.60	6,253.60
Other Adjustments	249.73	(227.06)	21.67
Final Amount for Period June 29, 1970 through January 29, 1971	<u>259,563.34</u>	<u>131,082.38</u>	<u>390,645.72</u>
Preliminary Data for Spring Semester 1970-71: Based upon actuals to date. Final amounts will not be available until after the 4 week term begins in May.			
Full Time - Undergraduate	235,950.00	90,750.00	326,700.00
Part Time - Graduate and Undergraduate	5,313.50	10,291.25	15,604.75
Full Time - Graduate	1,700.00	500.00	1,700.00
Spring Semester - Actuals to Date	<u>242,963.50</u>	<u>101,541.25</u>	<u>344,004.75</u>
Estimated Additions During the Spring Semester	8,000.00	11,300.00	19,000.00
Estimate - First Term of Summer Semester, Month of June 1971	<u>7,000.00</u>	<u>17,000.00</u>	<u>24,000.00</u>
Preliminary Data and Estimates for Period February through June 1971	<u>257,463.50</u>	<u>129,541.25</u>	<u>387,004.75</u> *
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1971	<u>517,026.84</u>	<u>250,623.63</u>	<u>777,650.47</u> **
Fiscal Year 1971-72: Last two Months of Academic Year 70-71: July and August 71.	<u>12,000.00</u>	<u>30,000.00</u>	<u>42,000.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL - June 29, 1970 through August 31, 1971 Actuals and Estimates	<u>\$ 529,026.84</u>	<u>\$ 290,623.63</u>	<u>\$ 819,650.47</u>

See attached schedules for details and individual listings. Final data will be compiled as quickly as it becomes available.

Max G. McCaughey
Max G. McCaughey
Business Manager
3/21/71

SHELDON JACKSON COLLEGE
Sitka, Alaska

SUMMARY
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES ASSISTANCE
Chapt. 230, Art. 11, Funding Par. (1)

		TOTAL
SUMMER SCHOOL - 1970		
First Session (71)	\$1,105.50	
Second Session (32)	647.50	\$ 1,753.00
FALL SEMESTER - 1970-71		
Freshmen, Full-time (73)	28,287.50	
Freshmen, Part-time (2)	188.00	
Sophomores (28)	10,430.00	
Withdrawals & Refunds (2)	391.00	39,296.50
SPRING SEMESTER - 1970-71		
Full-time (73)	19,162.50	
Part-time (2)	134.00	
Withdrawals & Refunds (7)	1,290.70	
Alaska Methodist University (12)	132.00	<u>20,719.20</u>
		<u>\$61,768.70</u>

Chapt. 230, Art. 11, Funding Par. (2)

SUMMER SCHOOL - 1970		
First Session (61x1/4)	\$ 3,812.50	
(10x1/2)	1,250.00	
Second Session (29x1/4)	1,812.50	
(3x1/2)	375.00	\$ 7,250.00
FALL SEMESTER - 1970-71		
Freshmen, Full-time (73)	18,250.00	
Freshmen, Part-time (2)	395.83	
Sophomores (28)	7,000.00	
Withdrawals & Refunds (2)	62.50	25,708.33
SPRING SEMESTER - 1970-71		
Full-time (73)	18,250.00	
Part-time (2)	354.16	
Alaska Methodist University (12)	750.00	
Withdrawals & Refunds (7)	343.74	<u>19,697.90</u>
		<u>\$52,656.23</u>

FISCAL NOTE

COPIES TO 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

Higher Educational Fac.
 Subject Commission HB CS for HB #52 SB
 requested by Senate Finance Committee
 referred to Nathaniel H. Cole date of request 4/27/71
 completion date requested date received

EXPENDITURE DETAIL	FY	FY	FY
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	\$	\$	\$
200 TRAVEL			
300 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	892,100		
400 COMMODITIES			
500 EQUIPMENT			
600 LAND AND STRUCTURES			
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS & CARRIED REVENUE			
TOTAL	\$ 892,100	\$	\$
FUNDING DETAIL			
FEDERAL RECEIPTS	\$	\$	\$
SPECIAL FUNDS			
UNRESTRICTED GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS	892,100		

Man Months
 Permanent Positions
 Temporary Positions

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Alaska Methodist University	777,650
Sheldon Jackson Jr. College	114,435
Total	\$892,085

(See attached for detail)

DATE 4/27/71

SIGNATURE

Nathaniel Cole

NAME & TITLE Nathaniel Cole, Director, Admin. Services

Original sponsor: Kerttula

Offered: 2/10/71
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HEALTH, WELFARE AND
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 52

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating to the Department of Education,
7 Alaska Higher Educational Facilities Act Commission;
8 and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$950,000 is appropriated from the general fund
11 to the Department of Education, Alaska Higher Education Facilities Act Com-
12 mission, for scholarship grants, loans and contractual agreements under
13 AS 14.40.750 - 14.40.849 and AS 14.40.900 - 14.40.910.

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

16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY

March 21, 1971

ARTICLE 11. CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS
WITH PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
SECTION 14.40.900

	Section 14.40.900 Paragraph #1	Section 14.40.900 Paragraph #2	Total Section 14.40.900 Paragraph 1 and 2
Academic Year 1969-70: Eligible Students Enrolled June 29 through August 28, 1970	\$ 30,226.50	\$ 25,403.31	\$ 35,630.31 *
Academic Year 1970-71: First Ten Months - Sept 70 through June 71. Eligible Students Enrolled Fall Semester 1970-71 Academic Year			
Full Time - Undergraduate	233,359.00	99,750.00	323,109.00
Part Time - Graduate and Undergraduate	9,616.11	13,459.03	23,105.14
Full Time - Graduate	1,785.00	730.00	2,535.00
Fall Semester - Subtotal	<u>244,760.11</u>	<u>103,939.03</u>	<u>348,740.14</u>
Amount Previously Reported Based Upon Preliminary Data	254,977.61	129,392.84	384,370.45 *
Net Adjustments Based Upon Final Data for Fall Semester:			
Late Registration	4,337.00	1,916.60	6,253.60
Other Adjustments	248.73	(227.06)	21.67
Final Amount for Period June 29, 1970 Through January 29, 1971	<u>259,563.34</u>	<u>131,082.38</u>	<u>390,645.72</u>
Preliminary Data for Spring Semester 1970-71: Based upon actuals to date. Final amounts will not be available until after the 4 week term begins in May.			
Full Time - Undergraduate	235,950.00	90,750.00	326,700.00
Part Time - Graduate and Undergraduate	5,313.50	10,291.25	15,604.75
Full Time - Graduate	1,700.00	500.00	2,200.00
Spring Semester - Actuals to Date	<u>242,963.50</u>	<u>101,541.25</u>	<u>344,504.75</u>
Estimated Additions During the Spring Semester	8,600.00	11,000.00	19,600.00
Estimate - First Term of Summer Semester, Month of June 1971	<u>7,000.00</u>	<u>17,000.00</u>	<u>24,000.00</u>
Preliminary Data and Estimates for Period February through June 1971	<u>257,463.50</u>	<u>129,541.25</u>	<u>387,004.75</u> *
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1971	<u>517,026.84</u>	<u>260,623.63</u>	<u>777,650.47</u> **
Fiscal Year 1971-72: Last two Months of Academic Year 70-71; July and August 71.	<u>12,000.00</u>	<u>30,000.00</u>	<u>42,000.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL - June 29, 1970 through August 31, 1971 Actuals and Estimates	<u>\$ 529,026.84</u>	<u>\$ 290,623.63</u>	<u>\$ 819,650.47</u>

See attached schedules for details and individual listings. Final data will be compiled as quickly as it becomes available.

Max G. McCaughey
Max G. McCaughey
Business Manager
3/21/71

SHELDON JACKSON COLLEGE
Sitka, Alaska

SUMMARY
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES ASSISTANCE
Chapt. 230, Art. 11, Funding Par. (1)

		TOTAL
SUMMER SCHOOL - 1970		
First Session (71)	\$1,105.50	
Second Session (32)	647.50	\$ 1,753.00
FALL SEMESTER - 1970-71		
Freshmen, Full-time (73)	28,287.50	
Freshmen, Part-time (2)	188.00	
Sophomores (28)	10,430.00	
Withdrawals & Refunds (2)	391.00	39,296.50
SPRING SEMESTER - 1970-71		
Full-time (73)	19,162.50	
Part-time (2)	134.00	
Withdrawals & Refunds (7)	1,290.70	
Alaska Methodist University (12)	132.00	<u>20,719.20</u>
		<u>\$61,768.70</u>

Chapt. 230, Art. 11, Funding Par. (2)

SUMMER SCHOOL - 1970		
First Session (61x1/4)	\$ 3,812.50	
(10x1/2)	1,250.00	
Second Session (29x1/4)	1,812.50	
(3x1/2)	375.00	\$ 7,250.00
FALL SEMESTER - 1970-71		
Freshmen, Full-time (73)	18,250.00	
Freshmen, Part-time (2)	395.83	
Sophomores (28)	7,000.00	
Withdrawals & Refunds (2)	62.50	25,708.33
SPRING SEMESTER - 1970-71		
Full-time (73)	18,250.00	
Part-time (2)	354.16	
Alaska Methodist University (12)	750.00	
Withdrawals & Refunds (7)	343.74	<u>19,697.90</u>
		<u>\$52,656.23</u>

Church vs. State

Some Private Schools May Be Forced to Close By High Court Ruling

Decision Barring Some Aid
To Catholics and Others
Seen Imperiling Systems

An Impact on the Taxpayer

A WALL STREET JOURNAL News Roundup

More parochial and other private schools will close. Tuition that parents pay at the ones that stay open will rise sharply. And all school taxpayers are likely to get bigger bills as the nation's public school systems try to cope with large enrollments.

Those were the clear implications of yesterday's Supreme Court decision holding unconstitutional the most ambitious state programs yet devised for channeling tax funds to money-starved parochial and other nonpublic elementary and secondary schools.

The decision may have a greater impact on American education than any high court ruling since the 1954 decision banning racial segregation in public schools. Yesterday's decision voided Pennsylvania and Rhode Island laws that Catholic school officials had hoped would be prototypes for the nation.

The decision appeared, in effect, to void similar laws that already have been passed in New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio and Louisiana. The same kinds of laws were under active consideration by the legislatures of at least nine additional states, according to officials of the National Catholic Educational Association in Washington.

The decision doesn't bar all state and federal aid to nonpublic schools—funds specifically earmarked for such things as textbook loans, bus services, health care and lunches apparently are still permitted—but it voided laws providing two key forms of assistance. In the case of Rhode Island, the law that was ruled unconstitutional provided state funds to supplement the salaries of teachers in nonpublic schools. In Pennsylvania's case, the court ruled against comprehensive state financial aid covering reimbursement for salaries and teaching materials as well as textbooks.

The 'Excessive Entanglement' Doctrine

It's true that a large area of uncertainty remains between the court's earlier decision that upheld limited forms of state aid and the ruling yesterday, in which the court struck down "excessive entanglement" between church and state. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, in authoring the ruling yesterday, conceded that "evident compels acknowledgement that we can only dimly perceive the lines of demarcation in this extraordinarily sensitive area of constitutional law."

But most Catholic-school and public-school educators interviewed by reporters of The Wall Street Journal yesterday considered that the most effective kind of state aid to private schools—direct assistance for teachers' salaries—was barred by the decision.

Bishop Joseph L. Bernardin, general secretary of the U.S. Catholic Conference, said the decision would have a "serious impact on nonpublic schools (that) cannot be overestimated." He said the organization's lawyers still were studying the decision, and he also emphasized that limited forms of state aid still were available. The conference is a Washington-based organization that speaks for the Catholic Church on national civic and educational issues.

Attendance at Catholic schools, which enroll the great majority of students in nonpublic schools, had been slipping for years, largely due to increased costs that have driven tuition up beyond the means of many parents. Nearly 2,000 schools already have closed.

Enrollment Decline Over 20%

Last fall, there were 4,367,000 students enrolled in 11,352 Catholic elementary and secondary schools, a decline in enrollment of more than 20% from 5,574,000 students in 13,292 schools in the 1965-66 school year. There were more than 45 million pupils in public elementary and secondary schools in the U.S. last year.

In educating nearly 10% of the nation's pre-college students, the Catholic schools have provided a windfall for taxpayers. In states where there is no aid to private schools, the non-Catholic taxpayers pay nothing to educate these children, of course. And even when there is aid, it is much less per pupil than is given to the public school—often because the nuns and priests who staff Catholic schools get far less pay than do public-school teachers. In Pennsylvania, for example, "it costs us \$850 to educate a child in the public schools, but we could keep a child in the private school for only \$37 a year (in state aid)," says Martin Mullen, chairman of the legislature's house appropriations committee.

Because Pennsylvania's law providing private-school assistance was ruled unconstitutional yesterday, Monsignor Arthur Nace, controller of the archdiocese of Philadelphia, said Catholic schools there have "no other alternative but to raise tuition." The archdiocese recently announced that tuition next fall would be \$200 a student, up from \$150 this past year, but now, he says, his office will recommend an increase to "possibly \$300" a student.

Msgr. Nace says that schools in 36 parishes, about 10% of the archdiocese, are "just making it" with state aid. These 36, he says, are in critical shape. The decision will cost the archdiocese some \$8.9 million in state aid, about 15% of next year's \$60 million operating budget. "I could ever so mildly describe the Supreme Court's decision as unfortunate," he says. "It's a problem of nightmarish proportions and calls upon Catholics to bear an unbearable burden."

The Pennsylvania Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education Act, passed in 1968, authorized public school authorities to "purchase" certain "secular educational services" from nonpublic schools. Under the program, the state reimbursed the nonpublic schools directly for their expenditures for teachers' salaries, textbooks and instructional materials. Some 20% of all 2,440,000 school children in the state are enrolled in nonpublic schools that benefited under the law, and most of the schools

were affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church.

Not all, however. The Supreme Court decision is apt to hit some high-cost non-Catholic private schools as hard, or perhaps harder, than it strikes the Catholic schools. The exclusive Episcopal Academy at Merion, a Philadelphia suburb, got \$115,000 in state aid last year for its 780 students. Its teachers' relatively high salaries enabled the school to collect more than many Catholic schools where the teachers are paid less. "The money must come from somewhere, and raising tuition is about the only avenue open to us," says James Quinn, headmaster. Tuition now ranges up to \$1,750 a student, and he expects to boost it by \$150 or so, he says.

Mark Shedd, superintendent of Philadelphia's city schools, termed the Supreme Court decision "a real body blow" and added that the city schools and private schools now are "companions in disaster."

Both the Rhode Island and Pennsylvania laws were carefully drawn with the hope they would pass constitutional muster. But the high court found both in violation of the religion clause of the First Amendment, which says there may be "no law respecting an establishment of religion."

The Rhode Island Salary Supplement Act, enacted in 1969, authorized the state to supplement salaries of teachers of nonreligious subjects in nonpublic elementary schools by paying directly to the teacher an amount up to 15% of his or her current yearly salary. To qualify, a teacher had to use only those teaching materials used in public schools and agree in writing "not to teach a course in religion."

A special three-judge federal district court found that the Rhode Island law benefited persons who taught about 25% of the state's elementary school pupils and that the great majority of such pupils were in Roman Catholic schools. The lower court held that the state program fostered "excessive entanglement" between the state and church, and voided the law. The Supreme Court affirmed the district court.

Brother Stephen O'Hara, assistant superintendent in charge of secondary education in Rhode Island's Catholic schools, says "all parishes will have to look thoroughly at their parochial schools" because of the decision. He says some Catholic schools might be merged to reduce costs, and "probably some lay teachers will have to go."

A "Real Crunch" to Come

Fred Burke, commissioner of education for Rhode Island, says the court decision will have an "enormous impact" on the state's public education system. There now are 100,000 children

in the state's public school system, 40,000 in parochial and private schools. The "real crunch of the state's public school system will come a year from now," he says, when a decline "as high as 20% to 25%" in parochial-school enrollment is likely to take place. The state and local school boards aren't financially equipped to handle the influx of students forced to leave Catholic schools, he says; local property taxes will have to rise, classes will be larger, and proposed school building programs will be revamped, he says, all because of the court's decision.

The court decision cast a legal cloud over pending legislation to help private schools in a number of states. In one, Massachusetts, the decision may hasten the closing of four or five parochial elementary schools in the Boston district, says Paul Tierney, chairman of the Boston Public School Committee, and thus spill 1,500 to 2,000 students into the public school system in September 1972. Mr. Tierney says the hard-pressed public school system, already trying with only partial success to trim its budget, can handle no more than 200 additional students next fall.

Some states plan to push their programs despite the court decision. Illinois Gov. Richard D. Ogilvie expects to sign "in a matter of days" three aid bills passed by the legislature last Tuesday, a spokesman says.

Some Illinois officials think their program is different enough from the Pennsylvania and Rhode Island plans to pass a constitutional test. "The Rhode Island and Pennsylvania programs involved a direct relationship between the states and the parochial schools," says state representative Eugene P. Schlickman of Arlington Heights, "while ours is essentially a parental grant plan." Under it, parents who choose to send their children to nonpublic schools would be eligible for state grants of \$48 to \$60 a year for each elementary-school child and \$60 to \$90 a year for each child in high school. "When the grants are approved, the parents would indicate which schools the money is to be paid to," Mr. Schlickman says. "Thus, the state would be merely an agent in paying money to nonpublic schools."

That plan, called a "voucher" system, is a controversial one, and there's no doubt that it will be challenged. But yesterday, Rep. Roman C. Pucinski, (D., Ill.), chairman of the House subcommittee on general education, said that unless some other means is found to help youngsters attending private schools, the voucher system may become inevitable.

The Court Decision

The Supreme Court decision appeared to jeopardize any kind of state aid involving subsidies to religious-school teachers. In the decision, Chief Justice Burger acknowledged that the two states involved had tried to assure that state funds weren't used for religious education, but he concluded that "the cumulative impact of the entire relationship arising under the statutes in each state involves excessive entanglement between government and religion."

The Chief Justice recognized that "our prior holdings do not call for total separation between church and state." But, after reviewing the extent of Catholic Church control of its schools and their teaching staffs, he found that the pair of state laws "gives rise to entangling church-state relationships of the kind the (Constitution) sought to avoid." He said that, while the states can make sure that textbooks don't foster religious training, they cannot similarly make certain that a teacher's "handling of a subject" never touches on "some aspect of faith or morals." The Chief Justice said "we simply recognize that a dedicated religious person, teaching in a school affiliated with his or her faith, will inevitably experience great difficulty in remaining religiously neutral."

Finally, he said such state laws are objectionable because they are continuing programs involving annual appropriations that inevitably "will entail considerable political activity." Ordinary political debate is a healthy thing, he said, but "political division along religious lines was one of the principal evils against

which the First Amendment was intended to protect."

According to the National Catholic Educational Association, laws similar to the outlawed "purchase of services" statutes are under active consideration by the legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, West Virginia and Washington. Four states have enacted laws under which salaries of teachers in nonpublic schools are supplemented with state funds: Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio and Louisiana. Similar laws are actively under consideration in Iowa and Texas.

The issue involves a sizable amount of money in Ohio. Gov. John Gilligan has asked in his budget message for \$81.8 million for state aid to parochial schools over the next two years, according to an analysis by the Ohio Public Expenditures Council, a tax research organization. The request has been pared by the house of representatives to \$65 million, but hasn't been acted on by the state senate.

If state aid—amounting to \$35.8 million for the two-year period ending tomorrow—were cut off, "we unquestionably would have to close some schools," Monsignor William A. Hughes, superintendent of Youngstown's Catholic schools, said last year; he declined comment yesterday. "We're awfully shocked by the ruling," says a spokesman for the Cleveland Catholic diocese. "If we lose state aid, undoubtedly some schools in the diocese would not be able to open in September." The court decision set off considerable excitement in the diocese: for awhile, its switchboard was jammed with calls from people concerned about the fate of Cleveland's parochial schools.

In New York, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller signed just last week an act that would provide \$23 million in assistance to nonpublic schools for "acceptable secular educational services." New York has about 800,000 students in religious elementary and secondary schools, about 725,000 of them in Catholic schools, the remainder in Jewish, nondenominational, Lutheran and Episcopal schools. Under the New York law, the state aid can be used for salaries, instructional materials, texts and administrative expenses. Because it is "pupil-related," involving a grant based on the number of pupils served by a school system, New York officials say privately they hope its constitutionality will be upheld.

New York has already been assisting nonpublic schools with textbook loans and money for some services.

Chief Justice Burger's opinion was joined by Justices Hugo Black, William O. Douglas, John M. Harlan, Potter Stewart and Harry Blackmun. Justice Thurgood Marshall concurred in the Rhode Island case but didn't participate in the Pennsylvania case. Justices Brennan, Douglas and Black wrote separate opinions emphasizing their views that no state aid should go to church-related schools.

The court by a 5-to-4 majority upheld the constitutionality of major portions of the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act, providing construction grants for colleges and universities. Chief Justice Burger's opinion for the majority said the federal program was different from the state programs because, among other reasons, there's less danger that college-age students will be affected by "religious indoctrination."