

LEG. FINANCE - BILLS 1977 - 1978 811

HB 793 cont., thru HB 797 (811)

APPENDIX F

1975 Labor Force Statistics

	Region	Yukon- Koyukuk	Upper Yukon	Kuskokwim	Fairbanks
Total Work Force	37,481	3,735	4,024	615	29,107
Total Employed	35,282	3,499	3,881	525	27,377
Total Unemployed	2,199	236	143	90	1,730
% of Work Force	5.9	6.3	3.6	14.6	5.9
Nonag. Wage & Sal.	39,969	4,069	5,046	448	30,406
Mining	1,092**	**	938*	**	154**
Contract Const.	13,412**	2,706**	3,307**	**	7,399**
Manufacturing	455	**	00	**	455**
Trans., Comm., P.U.	4,276	319	228	67	3,662
Trade	4,783	90*	**	35**	4,658**
Fin., Ins., R.E.	871	15	22	5	831
Service	6,136	119	248	23	5,746
Miscellaneous	28	**	**	0	28**
Federal	3,242	346	64	128	2,704
State & Local	5,490	378	162	180	4,770

Source: Alaska Labor Force Estimates by Industry and Area. 1975. By the Alaska Department of Labor; December, 1976.

** Reflects conflict with Alaska disclosure requirements.

APPENDIX G

Regional Labor Force Statistics

	1973	1974	% Change	1975	% Change
Total Work Force	18,960	24,927	31.5%	37,481	50.4%
Total Employed	16,665	22,722	36.3%	35,282	55.3%
Total Unemployed	2,295	2,205	04.0%	2,199	.3%
% of Work Force	12.1	8.8		5.9	
Nonag. Wage & Sal.	17,896	24,930	39.3%	39,969	60.3%
Mining	270**	867**	221.1%	1,092	26.0%
Contract Const.	1,281**	5,360**	318.4%	13,412	60.0%
Manufacturing	246**	307**	25.6%	455	48.2%
Trans., Comm., P.U.	1,930	2,600	34.7%	4,276	64.5%
Trade	2,763**	3,358**	21.5%	4,783	42.4%
Fin., Ins., R.E.	574**	636**	11.0%	871	37.0%
Service & Misc.	2,772	3,585	29.3%	6,164	71.9%
Federal	3,031	3,275	08.0%	8,732	166.6%
State & Local	4,856	4,720	-02.8%	5,490	16.3%

Source: Alaska Labor Force Estimates by Industry and Area. 1973, 1974, and 1975 issues. By the Alaska Department of Labor.

** Reflects conflict with Alaska disclosure requirements.

APPENDIX II

Rural Labor Force Statistics

	1973	1974	% Change	1975	% Change
Total Work Force	2,659	4,174	57.7%	8,374	100.6%
Total Employed	2,289	3,759	64.2%	7,905	110.3%
Total Unemployed	370	415	12.2%	469	13.0%
% of Work Force	13.7	9.9		5.6	
Nonag. Wage & Sal.	2,407	5,180	115.2%	9,563	84.6%
Mining	165	586	255.1%	938	60.1%
Contract Const.	106	2,214	198.9%	6,013	171.6%
Manufacturing	00	00	00	00	00
Trans., Comm., P.U.	567	632	11.5%	614	-02.8%
Trade	84	91	08.3%	125	37.4%
Fin., Ins., R.E.	00	00	00	40	
Service & Misc.	180	272	51.1%	390	43.4%
Federal	524	569	08.6%	538	-05.5%
State & Local	608	594	-02.3%	720	21.2%

** Reflects conflict with Alaska disclosure requirements.

Source: Alaska Labor Force Estimates by Industry and Area. 1973, 1974 and 1975 issues. By the Alaska Department of Labor.

APPENDIX I

Fairbanks' Workforce and Population
Annual Average for 1974

	Projected	
Federal Government	2,950	2,706
State & Local Government	4,350	4,126
Construction (Total)	2,000	3,146
Pipeline	800	
Manufacturing	250	307
Mining	150	281
Communication, Utilities**	550	246 (Communications Only)
Retail Trade	2,350	2,680
Wholesale Trade	500	587
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	550	636
Transportation	1,150	1,721
Service	2,800	3,297
Non-Categorized	<u>1,650</u>	<u>16</u>
Commercial Farms		
Total Workers*	19,100	19,749

Workforce and Population Data

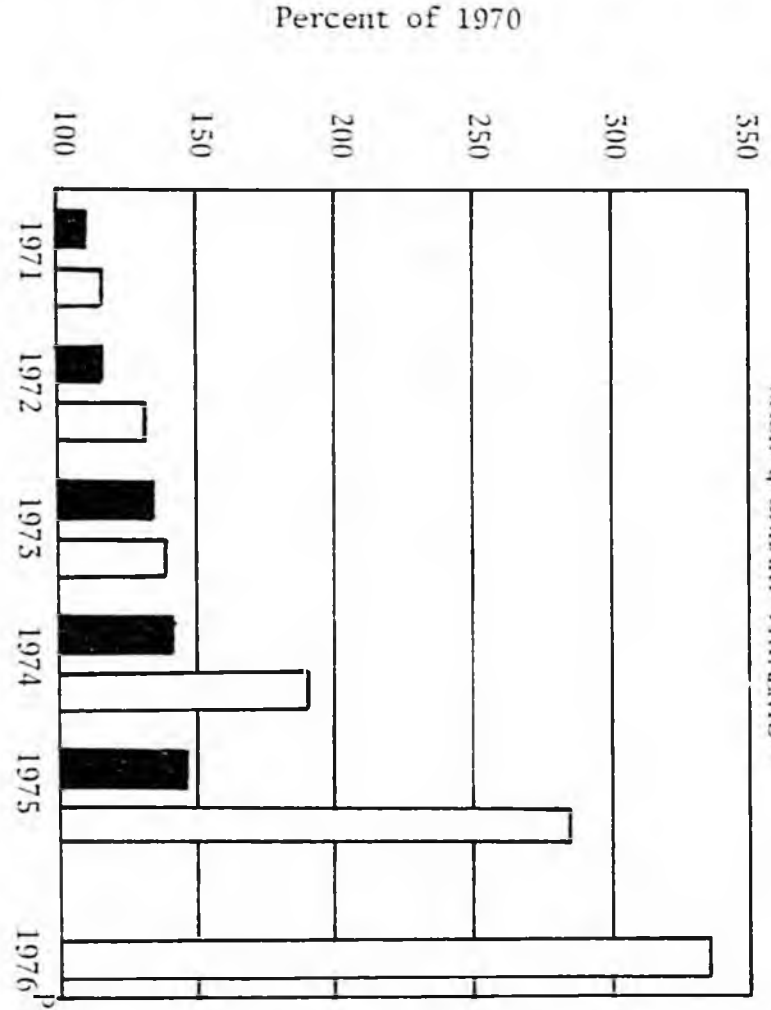
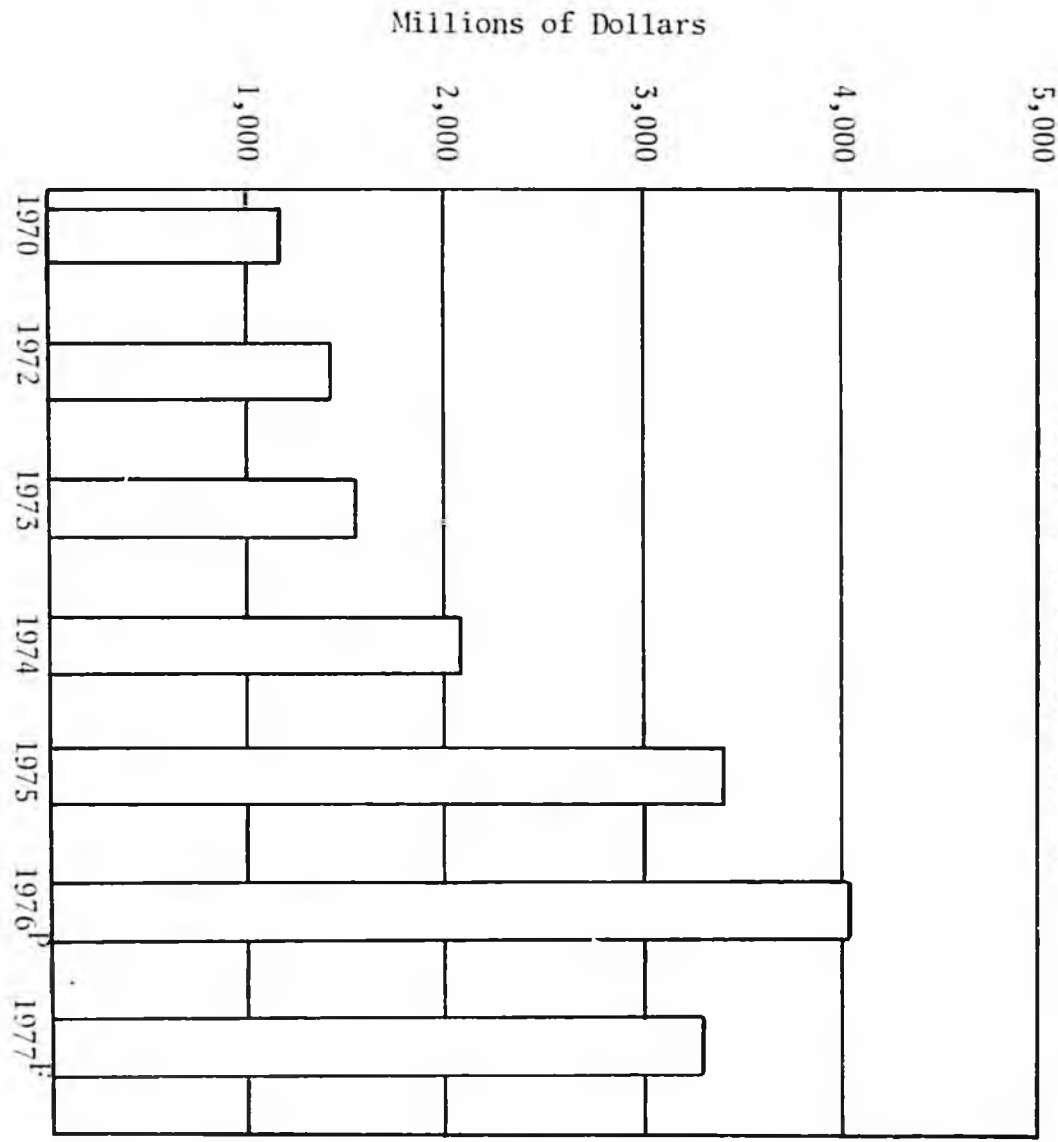
Unemployment	2,400	1,790
Rate	11.2%	8.6%
Boomers	250	
Civilian Work Force	21,500	20,753
Total Population	60,600	50,762

Source: Trans-Alaska Gas Pipeline Project, State of Alaska, Department of Labor. "Alaska Manpower Study," Page 46.

* Column may not add due to rounding.

ALASKA WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS *

APPENDIX J



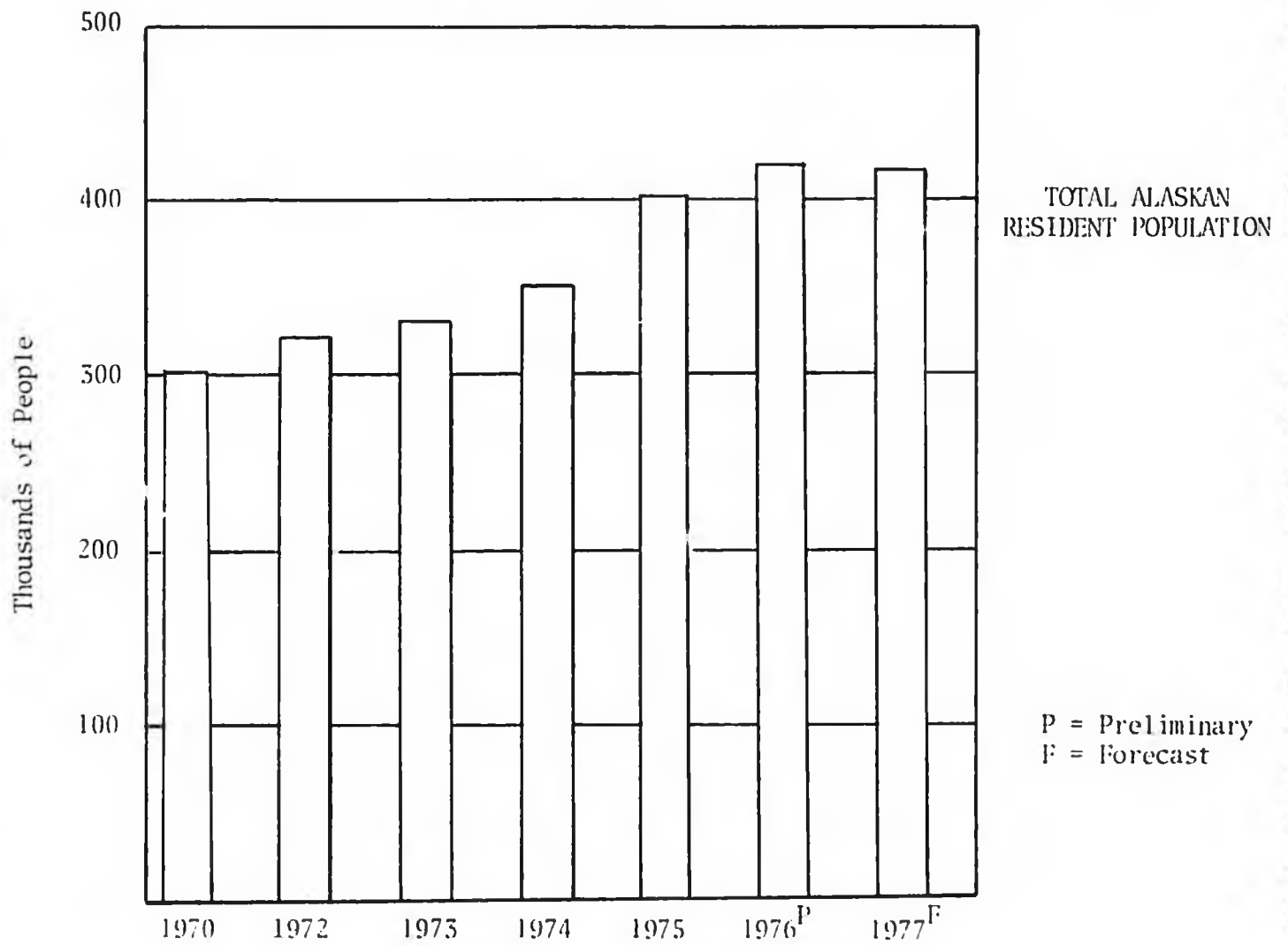
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS *

■ U.S.
□ Alaska

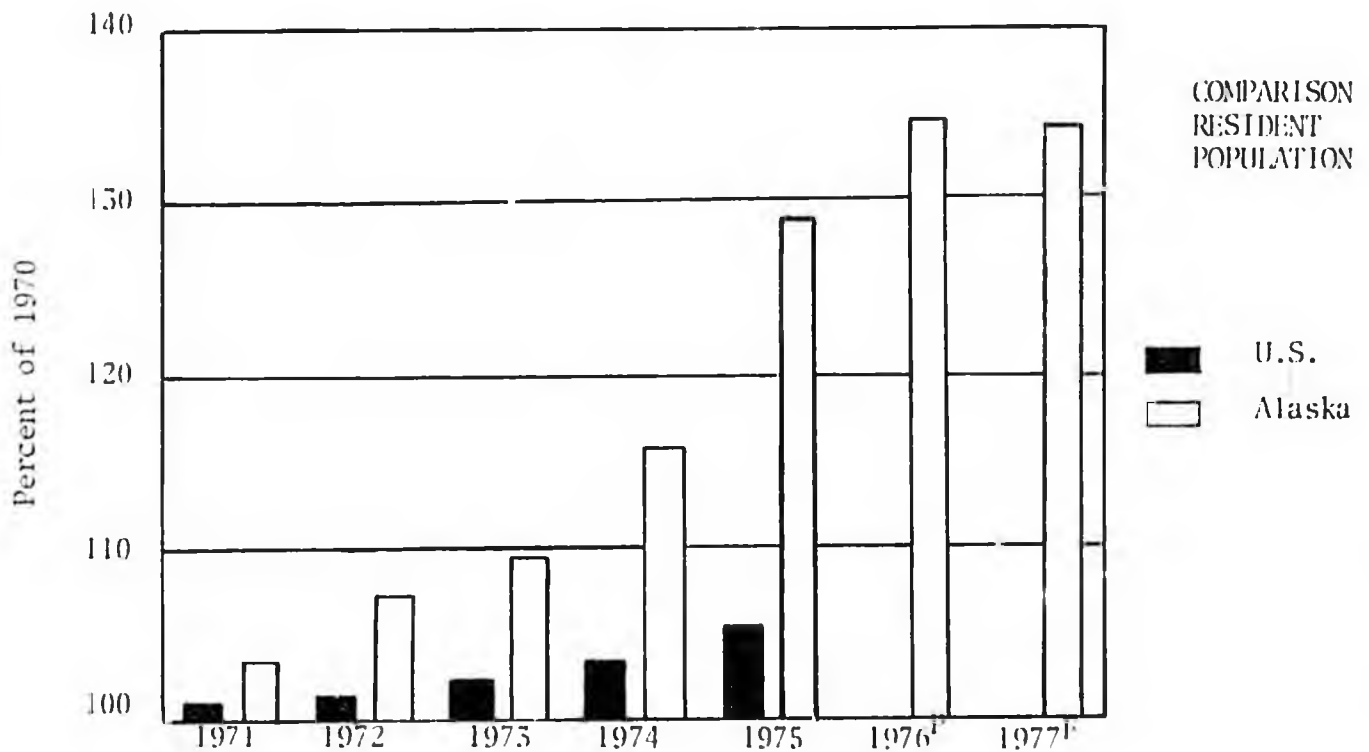
1977 Forecast - down 18.1%
From 1976

P = Preliminary
F = Forecast
* = Includes military

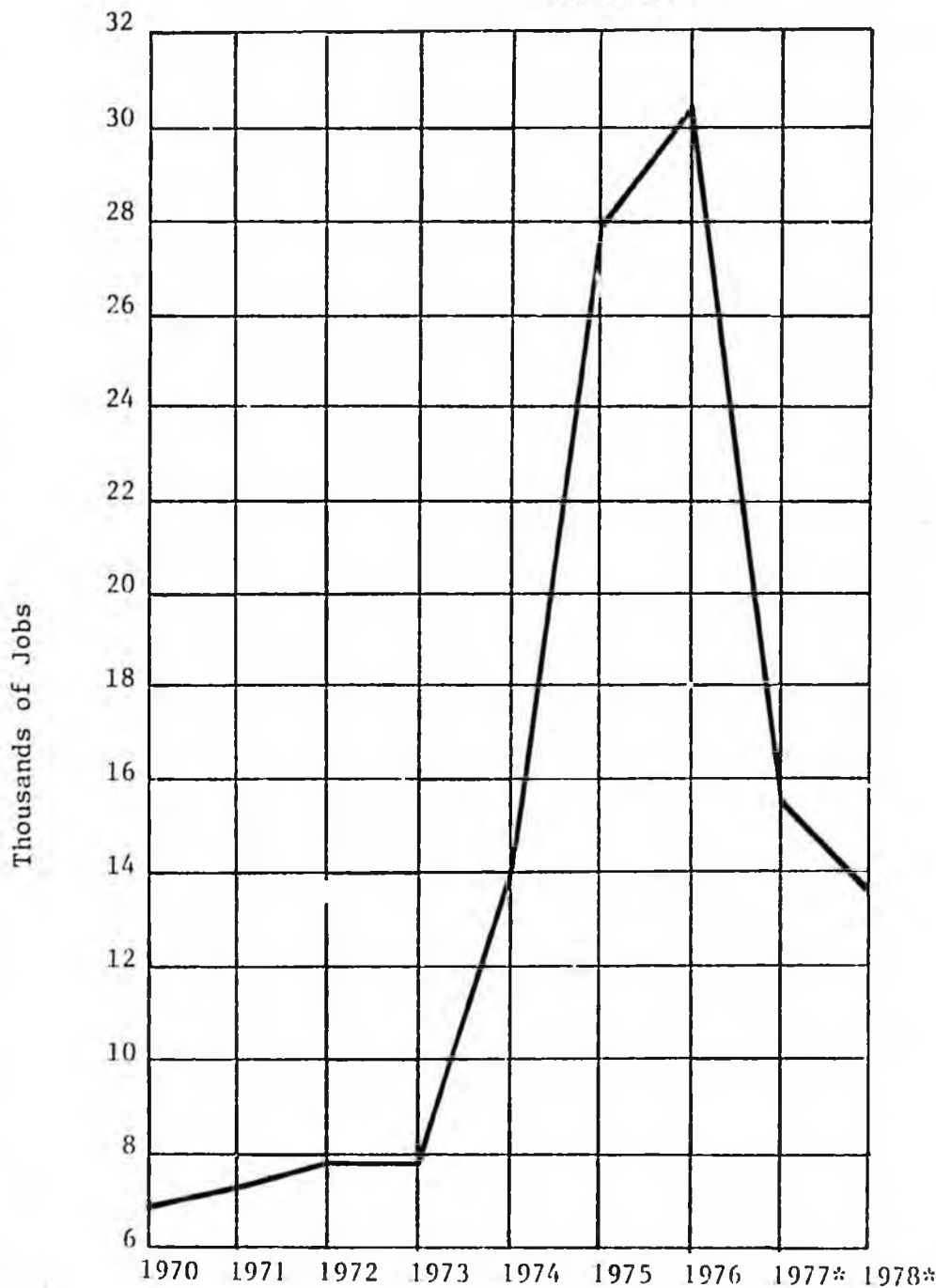
APPENDIX K



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce & Alaska Dept. of Labor



APPENDIX L



STATEWIDE CONSTRUCTION
EMPLOYMENT

(1970 - 1978)

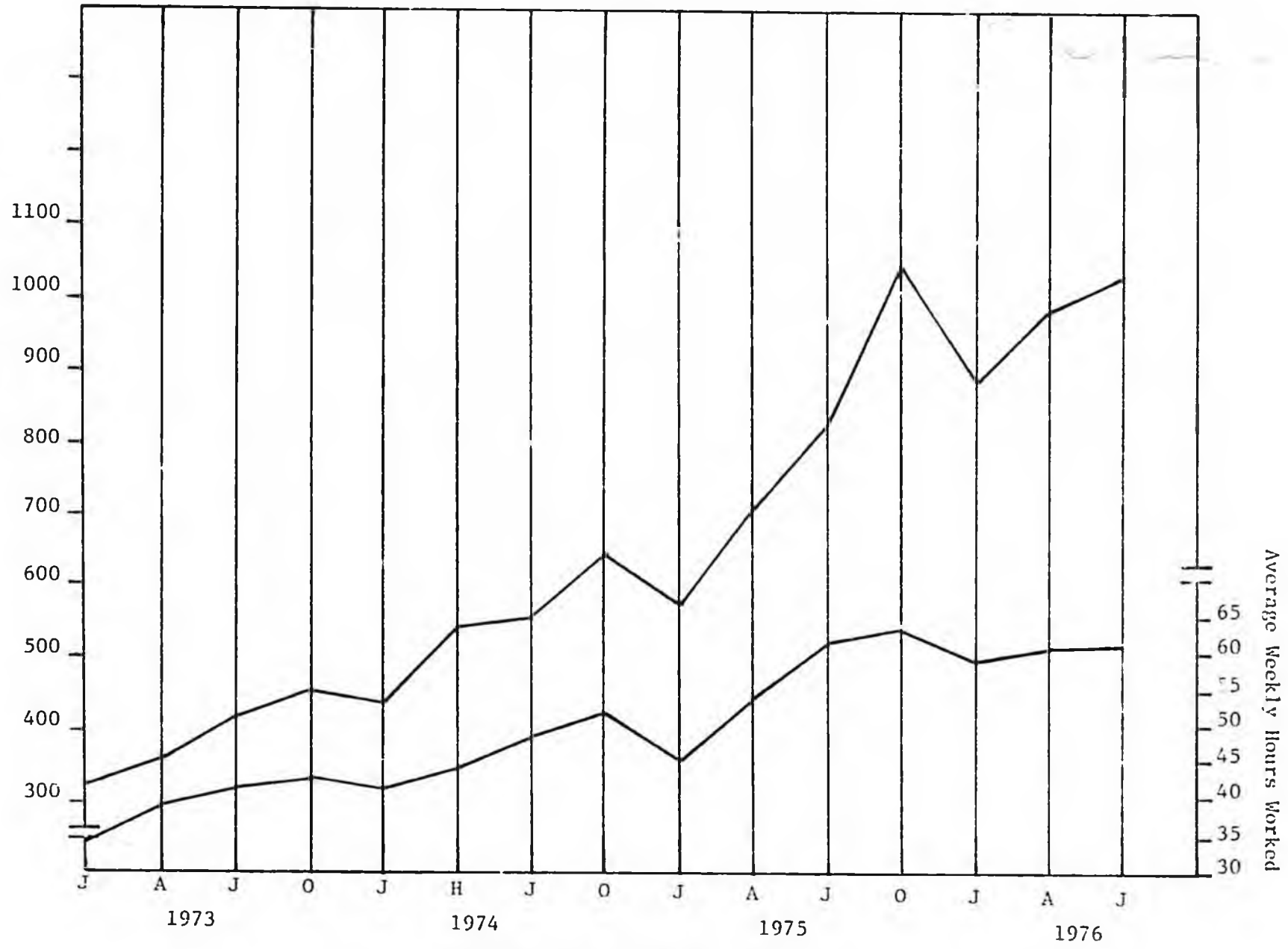
*Estimated

Source: Alaska Department
of Labor

PIPELINE WORKFORCE

1974	5,369
1975	19,179
1976	18,582
1977	2,181
1978	305**

** Organizational workfo
trans-Alaska gas line



STATEWIDE CONSTRUCTION INDICATORS

Figures are for January, April, July, and October of each year.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor

APPENDIX N

FAIRBANKS AREA RACE DISTRIBUTION
1960-1970

YEAR	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	ESKIMO AND ALEUT	OTHER	TOTAL
1960	39,345	2,348	831	360	528	43,412
1970	44,351	2,788	1,499	809	596	50,043

RACE PERCENTAGES OF FAIRBANKS POPULATION

YEAR	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	ESKIMO AND ALEUT	OTHER	TOTAL
1960	90.6%	5.4%	1.9%	.8%	1.2%	100%
1970	88.6%	5.6%	3.0%	1.6%	1.2%	100%

APPENDIX O - TRANSPORTATION MODES
 Communities with Population of 25 or More

COMMUNITY	AIR	WATER	RAILROAD	SURFACE ROAD
Allakaket	X			
Anderson	X		X	X
Anvik	X	X		
Arctic Village	X			
Beaver	X	X		
Central	X			X
Chalkyitsik	X	X*		
Circle City	X			X
Delta Junction	X			X
Dot Lake				X
Eagle	X	X		X
Evansville	X			
Fairbanks	X		X	X
Fort Yukon	X	X		
Galena	X	X		
Grayling	X	X		
Healy	X		X	X
Holy Cross	X	X		
Hughes	X	X		
Huslia	X	X		
Kaltag	X	X		
Koyukuk	X	X		
McGrath	X	X		
Manley Hot Springs	X	X		X
Minto	X	X		X
Menana	X	X	X	X
Nikolai	X			
North Pole				X
Northway	X			X
Nulato	X	X		
Rampart	X	X		
Ruby	X	X		
Shageluk	X	X		
Stevens Village	X	X		
Tanana	X	X		
Tanacross	X			X
Tetlin	X	X**		
Tok	X			X
Venetie	X	X		

Communities Not Included in 1970 Census

Birch Creek	X			
Canyon Village		X		
Healy Lake	X			
Lake Minchumina	X			X
Livengood	X			
Medfra	X			
Takotna	X			
Telida	X			
Wiseman	X			

* Only when water level allows

** Limited equipment



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. Irish
Signature of Camera Operator

2/23/90
Date

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

15/10/78

FURTHER: NONE

Date: _____

Mr. President:

The Committee on FINANCE has had CSHB 795
supplemental appropriation to Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs for
Fairbanks Town & Village Association for Development, Inc.

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee reports it back 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 _____ () new title () same title

- () AND attaches a Letter of Intent () New Fiscal Note
- () reports it back without recommendation
- () and recommends it be referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Chairman

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: FINANCE

3/22/78

Date: 4/18/78

Mr. President:

The Committee on COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had CSHB 795 supplemental appropriation to Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs for Fairbanks Town & Village Association for Development, Inc.

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee reports it back 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 _____ new title same title

AND attaches a Letter of Intent New Fiscal Note

reports it back ^{with individual} ~~without~~ recommendation

and recommends it be referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Ed Walker No Pass
Bill Sorenson Co Pass
Tom Hackney Do PASS

J Orini no n.c.

J Orini
Chairman

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 795
 Title "An Act...supplemental appropriation..for..Fairbanks Town & Village Assn., for Dev.
 Requested by Legislative Finance Date 3/15/78 Inc.

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Community & Regional Affairs
 Program Category Affected Development
 Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Community Planning Assistance

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

No fiscal impact. The Department is currently administering a legislative grant to Fairbanks TVA. The amount appropriated under this bill would be included as an amendment to the existing contract.

IV. DATE 3/15/78 PREPARED BY Lynn A. Wegener, Admin. Director
 AGENCY Community & Regional Affairs
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-4709
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

HB 795

See 7



520 Fifth Avenue
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707
Phone (907) 452-4761 Ext. 278

**FAIRBANKS TOWN & VILLAGE
ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT,
INCORPORATED**

February 2, 1978

Senator John Sackett
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Sackett:

The Fairbanks Town and Village Association for Development is seeking a supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$37,500 for continuation of the Rural Capital Improvements Program, approved by the legislature last year.

We believe that the weight of information that is being developed on rural Alaskan capital construction will be of benefit to State and Federal agencies in their deliberations on future spending. Further, the degree of rural community interest and involvement in planning and self-determination of goals indicates that more of the small communities are shouldering their share of the state spending load.

The attached materials will provide you with some insight into the Rural Capital Improvements Program, and the nature of our funding request.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me, or Allen Blume, Rural Capital Improvements Program Supervisor.

Sincerely,

Rynniva Wescott
Project Coordinator

- cc: Representative Phillip Guy
- Representative Leo Shaeffer
- Representative Leslie R. Swanson
- Representative Steve Cowper
- Senator Frank Ferguson
- Senator George Hohman
- Senator John Butrovich



FAIRBANKS TOWN & VILLAGE
ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT
INCORPORATED

520 Fifth Avenue
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707
Phone (907) 452-4761 Ext. 278

January 31, 1978

The Honorable Bill Akers
Alaska State House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99311

Dear Mr. Akers:

As you know, Fairbanks Town and Village Association for Development, Inc. (FTVAD) is currently administering a Rural Capital Improvements Program in an effort to implement community planning at a local level in Interior Alaska. The goals of this program are to develop a comprehensive program for public works projects in the FTVAD region, establish closer multi-agency communication and coordination with communities, create a provision for reduction in construction lead time for public facilities and insure that capital improvement budgeting reflects the economic development goals of local governments.

The following budget represents guidelines for expenditures associated with the work program of the RCIP from monies appropriated by the legislature in the 1977 session. The legislature approved a \$75,000 appropriation which was reduced to \$37,500 in the final budgeting process.

Personnel:

Secretary \$7/hr. for 80 hrs./mo. x 9 mos.	\$5,040.00	
Fringe @ 10%	<u>504.00</u>	\$ 5,544.00
Travel and Per Diem:		11,000.00
Contractual:		12,020.00
Other Expenses:		
Includes -- office supplies, communications, printing, office equipment, etc.		<u>8,936.00</u>
TOTAL PROJECT COST		<u>\$37,500.00</u>

Letter to Mr. Akers

January 31, 1978

Page Two

FTVAD attempted to administer the program with the reduced allocation. Community responses to the RCIP Survey, however, are slow in being returned, due to the need to provide basic community instruction in the goals and purposes of the program. FTVAD has initiated community exposure by conducting a series sub-regional workshops in McGrath and Fairbanks. A representative from each community in our region was transported to a workshop and given very comprehensive instruction of the program in a short period of time. This has resulted in depleting our allocations for travel expenses without adequately implementing the program.

FTVAD has received numerous indications that while rural support for the planning approach is positive, the only means whereby the work can adequately be pursued is through direct contact with the community leadership. In effect, only by visiting each village can the program goals be accomplished.

To initiate community planning in such a magnitude will require a supplemental appropriation from the legislature for the period of February 1 to June 30, 1978, in the sum of \$37,500. We are, therefore, asking your support for a supplemental appropriation of \$37,500 to the Fairbanks Town and Village Association (see proposed budget, Attachment A).

The supplement appropriation would enable us to retain our four sub-regional consultants located in McGrath, Stevens Village, Dot Lake and Tanana; the Program Coordinator, Allen Flume, in Fairbanks; and would supply travel expense monies to send the consultants to each community in their sub-region for a one-day community workshop and consultation with the local leadership.

Recognizing that millions of acres of land in Interior Alaska will be transferred to private ownership as enacted by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) on December 18, 1971, it is necessary to inventory and evaluate existing public facilities and services in rural communities and work in close cooperation with rural residents, native corporations and rural municipalities in the development of programs, policies and capital improvements (infrastructure) necessary for the expanded economy anticipated in communities situated in the FTVAD region.

The initial, short-term goals of this program require the following objectives to be met:

- a. Inventory existing facilities in the FTVAD region.
- b. Acquire criteria for evaluating existing facilities.
- c. Evaluate community input on existing deficiencies in the local infrastructure and future capital improvement projects required to accommodate and encourage the development of or the expansion of the local economic base.
- d. Obtain the expertise to compose a synopsis of possible future economic development activities that could directly have an impact on community facilities.

Letter to Mr. Akers

January 31, 1978

Page Three

- e. Identify, coordinate and catalog projects planned or initiated by state, federal and local governmental agencies for providing new facilities or improvement to existing facilities.
- f. Inventory funds earmarked by the planning agency for each facility summarized in "Objective e."
- g. Identify possible funding sources for projects not presently funded, or insufficiently funded.
- h. Develop recommendations for intergovernmental, and public/private coordination of financial and administrative resources where possible in order to reduce costs and lead time requirements.
- i. Edit data compiled in the form of a community profile for each rural community and set priorities based on the seven FTVAD major categories for capital improvement and technical assistance projects following community review and the concurrence of the FTVAD Board of Directors.

From the continuation of the Rural Capital Improvements Program will evolve an ongoing program requiring the FTVAD to monitor and maintain communications and coordination on all board approved capital improvements and technical assistance projects. Procedures for regular community review, evaluation, and revision of the program will have to be formulated and implemented to insure objective results from the program.

The time frame and the format of the RCIP is being redesigned in cooperation with Jim Wiedeman, Division of Economic Enterprise. This will enable the State Department of Commerce to utilize information from the RCIP to prepare a Community Matrix System for the Doyon Region that reflects public works needs as identified by each community in our District.

A question may arise with respect to this request concerning possible duplication between the program we propose and work which may be contemplated by other state and federal agencies. While there are inter-agency communication arrangements in existence in Alaska, none to my knowledge are specifically oriented toward capital improvements, none have an obligation to seek coordination of financing for capital improvements, and none are oriented specifically to rural Alaska.

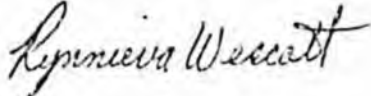
Further, if some entity other than FTVAD were to initiate such an effort now, they would need to develop the same kind of staff expertise, data resources, and working experience in Interior Alaska which has taken us two years to accumulate.

Finally, I should mention two added benefits which FTVAD can bring to the development of this kind of program: One, the automatic review and priority setting process provided by the 30 resident directors of FTVAD who oversee

Letter to Mr. Akers
January 31, 1978
Page Four

all staff work; and, two the fact that we are a non-profit corporation without copyrights rather than a government agency allows us to more easily communicate with the responsible officials of those agencies, and to more effectively develop multi-agency, public/private, and intergovernmental coordination in project financing.

Sincerely,



Rynniva Wescott
Project Coordinator

Attachments

RW:rlf

SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET REQUEST

RURAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM-FTVAD

February 1, 1978-June 30, 1978

SALARY SUPPLEMENT:

Program Coordinator			
5 mos. @ \$2,000/mo.	\$ 10,000		
Benefits 10%	<u>1,000</u>	\$11,000	
Secretarial			
160 hrs. @ \$7/hr.	\$ 1,120		
Benefits 10%	<u>112</u>	<u>1,232</u>	
Total Salary Supplement			\$ 13,232.00

CONTRACTUAL:

Sub-regional Planners			
Crow Band	\$ 1,800		
Ingalik Band	1,800		
Kutchin Band	1,800		
Tena Band	<u>1,800</u>	\$ 7,200	
Platting, Aerial Maps, Photography (visual aids for communities not certified engineering work)		5,000	
Space Rental 5mos @ \$250		<u>1,250</u>	
Total Contractual Budget			13,450.00

OFFICE EXPENSES:

Telephone, Postage, etc.	500.00
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TRAVEL EXPENSES:* See attached schedule

Kutchin Travel	\$ 2,402.50	
Tena Travel	2,484.00	
Ingalik Travel	2,407.00	
Crow Travel	1,770.00	
Program Coordinator (Regional)	<u>1,254.50</u>	
Total Travel Expenses		<u>10,318.00</u>

TOTAL SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST	\$ <u><u>37,500.00</u></u>
----------------------------	----------------------------

CROW BAND SUB-REGION

<u>City</u>	<u>Population*</u> <u>1976 Estimated</u>
Growth Center -	
Anderson	470
Delta Junction	950
Dot Lake	69
Eagle	134
Healy	503
Healy Lake	15 families
Nenana	493
Northway	175
Tanacross	130
Tetlin	113
Tok	709

Per Diem	\$ 638
Transportation	740
TOTAL	<u>\$1,378</u>

Two Sub-Regional Planners meeting w/ Program Coord. in Fairbanks	392
TOTAL CROW TRAVEL	<u>\$1,770</u>

*Community Facilities Summary, June 30, 1976

INGALIK SUB-REGION

<u>City</u>	<u>1976 Estimated Population</u>
Growth Center - McGrath	296
Anvik	93
Grayling	167
Holy Cross	212
Medfra	29
Nikolai	87
Shageluk	169
Takotna	25
Telida	26

Per Diem	\$ 580
Transportation	995
TOTAL	<u>\$1,575</u>

Two Sub-Regional Planners meetings w/ Program Coord. in Fairbanks	832
TOTAL INGALIK TRAVEL	<u>\$2,407</u>

KUTCHIN SUB-REGION

<u>City</u>	<u>1976 Estimated Population</u>
Growth Center - Ft. Yukon	637
Arctic Village	138
Beaver	101
Birch Creek	25
Central	26
Chalkyitsik	85
Circle City	54
Livengood	
Rampart	34
Stevens Village	77
Venetic	160

Per Diem	\$ 764.00
Transportation	<u>1,216.50</u>
TOTAL	\$1,970.50

Two Sub-Regional Planners meeting w/ Program Coord. in Fairbanks	\$ 432.00
TOTAL KUTCHIN TRAVEL	<u>\$2,402.50</u>

TENA SUB-REGION

<u>City</u>	<u>1976 Estimated Population</u>
Growth Center - Galena	631
Allakaket	175
Evansville	88
Hughes	98
Huslia	207
Kaltag	240
Koyukuk	124
Manley Hot Springs	70
Minto	168
Nulato	331
Ruby	148
Tanana	499

Per Diem	\$ 812
Transportation	<u>1,240</u>
TOTAL	\$2,052

Two Sub-Regional Planners meetings w/ Program Coord. in Fairbanks	432
TOTAL TENA TRAVEL	<u>\$2,484</u>

March 6, 1978

- a. An updated list of community facilities in each community in Interior Alaska. This list has evolved and has been refined during the past three years. It provides the basic data for our regional development efforts in those areas outside the Fairbanks North Star Borough.
- b. A summary and preliminary analysis of questionnaires received from each community. (Copies of this questionnaire are available in the interim report.)
- c. A preliminary statement on the condition of existing facilities in each community with notes, where appropriate, on glaring deficiencies which need immediate attention by reason of their hazard to life and or property.
- d. A current list, as of the publication date, of capital improvements which are scheduled for construction in each community by public and quasi-public agencies of government during the subsequent three years. Including an opportunities list for combining projects for the purposes of reducing construction and operation costs.
- e. A status report on each community's discussion of economic development issues and questions affecting their community.
- f. A statement of preliminary conclusions and recommendations concerning the first year's work, and a detailed work program for the second year.

5. Obviously the interim report falls far short of what we contemplated for the first year's final report. The \$57,500.00 we are now requesting will enable the Association to complete our first year's work.

6. Finally, Madame Chairman, though we know what the subject of the final report will be, the second year's work is still tentative in terms of how we plan to do the work. To a large extent we do not want to detail our work in the second year until we have completed the final report on the first year's work, and have a better understanding, therefore, of how to best organize our available resources.

We do have a budget prepared for next year's work and a copy is enclosed for the committee's information as ATTACHMENT #4. We have advised Representative Couper and Senator Sackett--both of whom represent areas served by FTVAD--of our request and are awaiting their advice on how we should proceed to properly bring it before the Legislature.

March 6, 1978

7. With respect to the "subject" of the final report. The Fairbanks Town & Village Association for Development, Inc. is involved primarily with long term regional economic development; professional planning and project development assistance to Fairbanks and the 45 smaller communities within the Interior; and, finally, development of public works financing.

The RCIP is aimed at the last item. The second year report will list a project, or projects, in each community which is needed by the community, desired by them, which is financeable in terms of both construction and operation, will not disrupt desirable life styles and will contribute to the community's own efforts toward community development.

Since this program, though administered by DCRA, has to do with public facilities, a question may arise concerning our relationship with the State's Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. Over the years the Association has worked very closely with the officers and staff of both the former Departments of Public Works and Highways and the current Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, both in planning and in project development and financing.

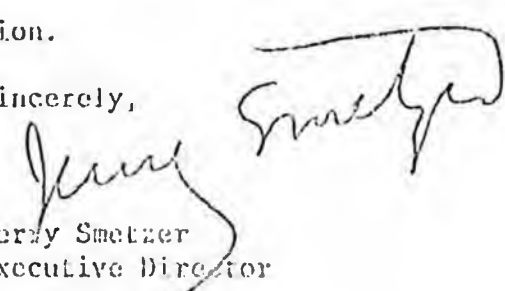
We intend to continue this important relationship throughout the duration of the Rural Capital Improvements Program, and beyond.

I hope these statements have fully answered the committee's questions. I may remain in Juneau until the committee reconvenes on Wednesday morning and, if so, I'll be able to answer further questions.

Otherwise I'll be at my office in Fairbanks at 452-4761.

Thank you again for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Jerry Smetzer
Executive Director

JS:kfn

Attachments

cc: Representative Steve Cowper
Senator John Sackett

FAIRBANKS TOWN & VILLAGE ASSOCIATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT, INC.

RURAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
EXPENSE STATEMENT
as of February 28, 1978

	M T D EXPENDITURES	AVAILABLE BALANCE AS OF 3/31/78
Salaries & Wages	\$ 721.00	\$1,753.50
Contracted Services-Bookkeeping	75.00	295.50
Contracted Services-Consultants	2,000.00	-(2,980.76)
Transportation	141.63	-0-
Per Diem	261.00	-0-
Office Space	250.00	-(1,375.00)
Equipment Rental	-0-	1,892.50
Consumable Supplies	84.00	65.04
Printing and Publications	128.60	3,411.72
Phone	25.53	125.68
Personnel Burden	46.69	372.51
Miscellaneous	116.50	453.55
	<u>\$ 3,849.95</u>	<u>\$4,014.24</u>

ATTACHMENT

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ATTACHMENT

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FAIRBANKS TOWN & VILLAGE ASSOCIATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT, INC.

RURAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
PROJECTED EXPENDITURES
Through March 31, 1978

Salaries & Wages	\$ 525.00
Contracted Services-Bookkeeping	75.00
Contracted Services-Consultants	5,030.00
Transportation	5,195.95
Per Diem	1,031.50
Office Space	250.00
Equipment Rental	282.50
Consumable Supplies	285.00
Printing and Publications	198.84
Phone	90.00
Personnel Burden	36.75
Miscellaneous	<u>116.50</u>
	\$13,117.04

ATTACHMENT

A 2

FAIRBANKS TOWN & VILLAGE ASSOCIATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT, INC.

BUDGET PROPOSAL:
Rural Capital Improvements Program for FY 79

1. SALARIES

Coordinator	\$24,000.00
+10% P.B.	<u>2,400.00</u>
	<u>\$26,400.00</u>
Secretary 1600 hrs. @ \$7.00/hr.	11,200.00
+10% P.B.	<u>1,120.00</u>
	<u>12,520.00</u>
	<u>\$38,720.00</u>

2. CONTRACTUAL

4 Sub-regional Planners @ \$7200.00	\$28,800.00
Bookkeeping @ \$240.00/Mo.	3,000.00
Community Plans and Maps	11,250.00
	<u>\$43,050.00</u>

3. RENTALS

Office Space @ \$350.00/Mo.	\$ 4,200.00
Equipment	4,400.00
	<u>\$ 8,600.00</u>

4. TRAVEL

Travel	\$18,176.00
Per Diem	10,954.00
	<u>\$29,130.00</u>

5. OTHER DIRECT COSTS

Office Supplies	\$ 2,700.00
Communications	1,800.00
Graphic Services	8,500.00
	<u>\$13,000.00</u>

TOTAL	<u>\$132,500.00</u>
	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The Rural Capital Improvements Program (RCIP) was initiated in November, 1978 through a legislative appropriation to the Fairbanks Town and Village Association for Development (FTVAD). The program was established to meet three primary needs.

Item One: To identify and prioritize needed capital improvement projects in forty-six rural communities as assessed by residents in each community.

Item Two: To encourage and assist the forty-six villages in the study region to begin community growth and economic development planning.

Item Three: To identify the existing infrastructure of the villages, to enable state and federal planners to make informed decisions on the scheduling of construction programs in each community.

B. History

The concept of the RCIP was developed as an out-growth of the Rural Impact Information Program (RIIP), which was initially set up to monitor the effect of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Project on rural Alaska.

The results of that project, summarized in The Impact of the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline on Rural Communities in Alaska's Interior, dated June, 1977, illustrated the need for a major investigation into the development needs of rural Alaska.

Initial funding for the RCIP came as a legislative appropriation to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, in the amount of \$37,500. The original request amount was for \$75,000, but was reduced during the final budget process.

A full-time project supervisor was hired under contract to FTVAD in November, 1977, to establish a workable format for data collection; hire and supervise sub-regional consultants; and establish primary communications with the communities in the study region.

In late November and early December, consultants were hired to work in the United Crow Band, Ingalik, Kutchin and Tena sub-regions of the Tanana Chiefs Conference. A series of workshops were held in December in McGrath and Fairbanks to familiarize village council, city council and local government specialists with the working format and objectives of the RCIP.

Following the training workshops, the RCIP questionnaire was sent to each of the communities within the FTVAD/TCC region, with instructions and advisory notes on the method of completion.

Sub-regional consultants were instructed to follow-up with contacts to each village to assure completion of the survey forms, and to update information contained in the RCIP Community Facilities Summary (CFS), issued in June, 1977.

C. Methodology

Techniques used in the information collection process of the RCIP were based on the use of an "open end" questionnaire and direct contact to significant community leaders, to obtain first hand observations of rural needs.

The initial questionnaire (Appendix A) was drawn from other survey forms used by the University of Alaska Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), various state agencies, and various consulting firms which develop comprehensive community plans. In addition to standard economic and planning questions, the form included broad category

questions on the Alaska gas line, subsistence, and community economic development planning.

These questions were phrased in such a manner as to encourage public discussion on the potential effect of development in these general categories.

In subsequent discussions with the State Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Commerce and Economic Development, Department of Environmental Conservation, and Transportation and Public Facilities, it was decided that additional and expanded questions on these and additional subjects be included for a second phase look at each community.

Subject to full response by each community, the data contained in the survey form will be incorporated into the CFS, and a draft Overall Economic Development Program prepared for village review and comment.

II. SCOPE OF SURVEY/OBSERVATIONS

A. FEVAD/TCC/Doyon Region

The Rural Capital Improvements Program survey program is directed at forty-six villages contained within the Tenana Chiefs Conference/Doyon limited boundaries. This area is further sub-divided into four Athabaskan regional administrative units.

These regions are: Crow Band Region, with an administrative center at Tok; Kutchin Region, with Ft. Yukon as the historical center; Tena Region, with the Tenana-Calena axis as the historical center; and the Ingalik Region, with McGrath as the administrative center.

Of the communities included in the study, twenty-three are incorporated second-class cities; three are first-class cities; and the remainder are governed by traditional native councils. Specific communities are listed in Appendix B.

B. Sub-Regional Responses:

Because of limited responses to the questionnaires, to date, it is difficult to present a clear picture of community needs and perspectives on economic growth and planning. The obvious limitations on communications and transportation, plus the different levels of village awareness to growth problems makes evaluation of responses a largely subjective effort. No valid statistical interpretations can be made, until a significantly larger sampling is obtained.

However, based on existing responses, it is possible to generalize some few observations:

1. Communities that have had some measure of continuing communication and transportation access to urban centers view economic expansion as desirable and positive for their interests.

2. Communities historically remote from urban centers see economic expansion as threatening and eventually destructive of cultural and community integrity. Most of these communities give high priority to preserving their subsistence lifestyle.

3. There is a uniform distrust of larger governmental structures, despite a contradictory dependence on these same agencies for provision of what are viewed as "essential" programs.

4. There is an increasing need for rural communities to be trained and informed as to roles and functions of all aspects of government.

5. All communities see a degree of need for community planning. However, much of this "planning" is viewed as an outside attempt to influence economic expansion, often at the expense of local desires.

6. Capital construction in the study communities has a tendency to be based on needs which may not be internally generated. This, in turn, gives rise to a "shopping list" approach to projects, without an understanding of the long term effect of said project on the community's structure.

2. Findings by Sub-Region

1. Crow Land: *11 Villages*

This area will be significantly affected by construction of the Alaskan Gas Pipeline, and the attendant population influx. Some degree of community and native corporation planning is being generated, but lack of firm data on project start-up dates and supporting programs has made the effort, to date, largely speculative.

Questionnaire responses indicate an awareness of greater job and investment opportunity, with an improved potential for early conveyance of native lands. The negative effects of pipeline construction center on changes in community structure and lifestyle, an overburdening of existing

service agencies, and a major shift in population. Further, one remote village (Healy Lake) questions such problems as trespass, damage to native lands, and a direct impact on subsistence activities.

The community of Eagle also feels that the construction effort may have an adverse effect on the tourist industry, and may result in forced improvements beyond that desired by the individual communities.

A separate question was asked concerning the effect of economic development on subsistence activities. Generally, the answers were vague, and did not specifically address the effect of growth on the subsistence way of life.

Where a community saw reason to favor economic development as a means of improving an individual's status, they did not connect those changes with long term impact on hunting, fishing or trapping as an alternative economic concept. The failure to make this connection may be a reflection of lesser dependency on subsistence activity than in other regions, but insufficient data exists to substantiate this point.

A general listing of needed capital projects was solicited, with results varying according to the relative awareness of the respondent. Some answers included programs and proposals beyond the scope of capital projects, and ranged to social service programs, and private sector development.

No attempt is made, in this report, to tabulate community needs for general projects. Such data will be included, by village, in the final project summary.

An attempt to assess local ability to fund for projects was sought, but the responses indicated a uniform dependence on external funding sources (grants and direct subsidy).

2. Kutchin Region *10 villages*

To date, two responses have been obtained from the communities in this region.

Although some of the lands within this region will be used for the gas pipeline, village perceptions of its effects and benefits remain minimal. It is reported that several of the village corporations in the region are investigating joint venture opportunities, and there is some discussion of the creation of a third-class borough to encompass the villages in the region.

At present, no effect, beyond residential employment is seen as a derivative of the pipeline construction effort. The primary negative effect of the construction effort is the loss of skilled workers by each village.

Economic development in the region is viewed as a positive influence, in the creation of more jobs, and a general upgrading of individual standards of living. No perceived effect on subsistence styles is noted, with the exception of potential depletion of existing physical resources.

Capital projects listed by the two communities responding include electrical power generation, medical facilities and new or improved community offices and public use facilities. No local financing alternatives were reflected, indicating a continuing dependence on external public funding.

3. Tena Region *12. Villages*

Questionnaire responses from this region are limited to individual statements completed during village training sessions in early December. Because these responses were for exemplary purposes, to enable the local governments to more effectively consider the question of economic development and planning, the generalizations should not be viewed as indicative of any official position.

Subsequent to the sub-regional training session, the Galena City Council approved the responses submitted by the City Manager, at that time. While the data presented is a fair reflection of needs, it must be judged on the limitations placed during training.

As in the other regions, needed projects covered the range of power generation, health and community recreational facilities to road and sewer and water improvements.

Overall perspectives towards growth and development were marked by a conservative attitude of local determination, with severe restrictions on outside participation.

Where there is an apparent need to develop certain industrial bases, a uniformly negative response to expansion of the tourist and recreational potential was observed.

Local industrial and/or economic growth is desired in the agricultural, fur, timber and fisheries areas, with expansion of energy programs viewed as significant to all areas.

All communities responding showed a continuing dependence on external funding sources for start-up and maintenance of projects, with limited awareness of local taxation options.

Many of the attitudes reflected in the survey responses hinge on the continuance of a subsistence lifestyle, despite a contradictory desire for programs and facilities which may generate pressures to move the villages into a cash economy, and away from the other closed lifestyle.

h. Ingalik Region

9 villages

One response has been garnered from the communities on the Kuskokwim and Lower Yukon Rivers. Other responses were, as previously noted, provided during the December training sessions, and continue to reflect attitudes prevalent in the Tena region.

Little direct benefit is seen from development of the Northwest gas pipeline, aside from individuals gaining employment. Incidental negative impact is seen in delays in shipment of goods and provision of services to areas outside of the primary construction effort.

No clear perception of the effects of economic development are apparent. It should be noted that the phrase "economic development" if left undefined is generally viewed as externally influenced growth, generated by non-residents seeking definite financial gain.

A clear divergence of opinion exists as to the desirability of such "economic development", which clouds the perception of community goals and planning.

In large measure, these communities perceive a need for fundamental education in the basics of local government, community administration, and in development of a more effective planning process.

Generally there is a stated need for development of some industrial activity on the local level, but with safeguards to community and culturally derived standards. This area echoes most of the communities in the Tena region in their opposition to recreational and tourist related

growth.

Area willingness to defray costs of capital construction is virtually non-existent, because of the absence of a revenue base. Projects contemplated must be funded by grant or direct subsidy.

III. Summary of Activity

To date, the RCIP has dealt with the study communities through individual (telephone and letter) contacts, and the monthly publication of a newsletter. The bulk of the contact has been in response to inquiries about specific problems or programs. For example: The village of Allakaket sought the assistance of the RCIP in resolving a fuel shortage problem that occurred during the week of February 13.

Although this office was unable to do more than advise parties concerned of actions pending, the apparent communications function did facilitate an earlier resolution of the problem than would have resulted had no contact been made.

Further, this office has been active on a continuing basis in working with the Tok area in scheduling and planning for an Alaska Humanities Forum program on Gas Pipeline Impact on April 8 and 9. While much of the planning does not specifically address capital improvements, the obvious connection is in the areas of overall economic development and growth planning.

This office has assisted the villages of Nikolai and Healy Lake in their attempts to gain funding for completion of village electrification programs and is exploring means of obtaining funding for a community recreational program in Healy.

It should be noted that during the life of the Rural Capital Improvements Program, many issues have been raised which do not appear to be directly related to village capital construction programs. Because of the apparent need, however, by rural residents, to have direct contact with responsible agencies, the RCIP has assumed some of these advocacy roles.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The effective performance of the Rural Capital Improvements Program hinges on the confidence that village residents are capable of placing on it. To this end, it is imperative that all survey and attitudinal data be collected by on-site contact.

A recurring comment by workshop and training participants, as well as the sub-regional consultants, is that they do not feel "comfortable" rendering decisions away from the consensus bodies of their home villages, and that they will not see the final utilization of whatever data is produced.

Since the RCIP is constituted to address community planning, as well as the immediate capital construction needs, a minimum of one day spent in each of the forty-six villages for "hands on" experience is necessary.

Further, to avoid the appearance of organizational indifference, sufficient weight must be given to each village's perception of needed programs, thereby underwriting community involvement in the planning process.

Appendix A contains representative responses from communities in each region.

FAIRBANKS TOWN & VILLAGE ASSOCIATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT, INC.

RURAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
EXPENSE STATEMENT
as of January 31, 1978

	BUDGET	Y T D EXPENDITURES	M T D EXPENDITURES	AVAILABLE BALANCE
Salaries & Wages	\$ 5,040.00	\$ 1,298.50	\$ 742.00	\$ 2,999.50
Contracted Services-Bookkeeping	675.00	153.00	76.50	445.50
Contracted Services-Consultants	11,345.00	4,695.76	2,600.00	4,049.24
Transportation	7,404.00	791.14	1,275.28	5,337.58
Per Diem	3,596.00	1,709.00	594.50	1,292.50
Office Space	-0-	375.00	500.00	(875.00)
Equipment Rental	2,760.00	585.00	-0-	2,175.00
Consumable Supplies	890.00	322.67	133.29	434.04
Printing and Publications	3,826.00	-0-	86.84	3,739.16
Phone Service	500.00	62.55	196.24	241.21
Personnel Burden	504.00	-0-	48.05	455.95
Miscellaneous	<u>960.00</u>	<u>266.20</u>	<u>7.25</u>	<u>686.55</u>
	\$37,500.00	\$10,258.82	\$ 6,259.95	\$20,981.23

Fairbanks Town & Village Association for Development, Inc.

CONSOLIDATION OF BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

	BUDGET	1977 Y T D EXPENDITURES	1978 Y T D JAN. & FEB.	PROJECTED EXPENDITURES Through 2/31/78	AVAILABLE BALANCE AS OF 3/31/78
Salaries & Wages	\$5,040.00	\$1,298.50	\$1,463.00	\$ 525.00	\$1,753.50
Contracted Services-Bookkeeping	675.00	153.00	151.50	75.00	295.50
Contracted Services-Consultants	11,345.00	4,695.76	4,600.00	5,030.00	-(2,930.76)
Transportation	7,404.00	791.14	1,416.91	5,195.95	-0-
Per Diem	3,595.00	1,709.00	335.50	1,031.50	-0-
Office Space	-0-	375.00	750.00	250.00	-(1,375.00)
Equipment Rental	2,760.00	585.00	-0-	282.50	1,892.50
Consumable Supplies	390.00	322.67	217.29	285.00	65.04
Printing and Publications	3,826.00	-0-	215.44	198.34	3,411.72
Phone	500.00	62.55	221.77	90.00	125.68
Personnel Burden	504.00	-0-	94.74	36.75	372.51
Miscellaneous	<u>960.00</u>	<u>266.20</u>	<u>123.75</u>	<u>116.50</u>	<u>459.55</u>
	\$37,500.00	\$10,258.82	\$10,109.90	\$13,117.04	\$4,014.24

Original sponsors: Akers, Anderson,
Brown, et al

Offered: 3/9/78
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 795

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a supplemental appropriation to the
7 Department of Community and Regional Affairs for the
8 benefit of the Fairbanks Town and Village Association
9 for Development, Inc.; and providing for an effective
10 date."

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

12 * Section 1. The sum of \$37,500 is appropriated from the general fund to
13 the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for a grant to the Fairbanks
14 Town and Village Association for Development, Inc., to assist communities in
15 the development of capital improvement programs, for the fiscal year ending
16 June 30, 1978.

17 * Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the funds appro-
18 priated in sec. 1 of this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1978.

19 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
20 070(c).

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Introduced: 2/10/78
Referred: Community & Regional
Affairs and Finance

BY AKERS, ANDERSON, BROWN,
ELIASON, GUY, HAYES, MCKINNON,
NAKAK, OSTERBACK, PARR, RUDD,
SCHAEFFER, SMITH AND SNIDER

1 IN THE HOUSE

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4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

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13 the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for a grant to the Fairbanks
14 Town and Village Association for Development, Inc., to implement community
15 planning as part of the organization's rural capital improvements program,
16 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978.

17 * Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the funds appro-
18 priated in sec. 1 of this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1978.

19 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
20 070(c).

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Introduced: 2/10/78
Referred: Community & Regional
Affairs and Finance

BY AKERS, ANDERSON, BROWN,
ELIASON, GUY, HAYES, MCKINNON,
NAKAK, OSTERBACK, PARR, RUDD,
SCHAEFFER, SMITH AND SNIDER

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 795

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

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16 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978.

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18 priated in sec. 1 of this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1978.

19 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
20 070(c).

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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

2/23/90
Date

COMMITTEE REPORT
HOUSE

3/22/75

FURTHER: _____

Date: 3/22/75

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had HB 797

"An Act making a special appropriation to the U of A for expansion of its continuing education program for nurses, effective date."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee reports it back 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 _____ () new title () same title
- () AND attaches a Letter of Intent () New Fiscal Note
- () reports it back without recommendation
- () and recommends it be referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Freeman

Winters

Winters

Freeman
Chairman

Winters

116

Introduced: 2/10/78
Referred: Health, Education &
Social Services and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 797

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the University
7 of Alaska for expansion of its continuing education
8 program for nurses; and providing for an effective
9 date."

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

11 * Section 1. The sum of \$40,000 is appropriated from the general fund to
12 the University of Alaska for expansion of its continuing education for nurses
13 at locations other than that of the university's school of nursing.

14 * Sec. 2. The programs to be expanded under this Act shall be in accord-
15 ance with AS 08.68.280 - 08.68.330.

16 * Sec. 3. For the purpose of this Act "continuing education program"
17 means

18 (1) a series of courses through which a registered nurse may obtain
19 the baccalaureate degree; or

20 (2) courses which assist a nurse in maintaining or improving pro-
21 fessional knowledge and skills.

22 * Sec. 4. The unexpended and unobligated portion of this appropriation
23 lapses into the general fund June 30, 1979.

24 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect July 1, 1978.

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Introduced: 2/10/78
Referred: Health, Education &
Social Services and Finance

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 797

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the University
7 of Alaska for expansion of its continuing education
8 program for nurses; and providing for an effective
9 date."

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

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12 the University of Alaska for expansion of its continuing education for nurses
13 at locations other than that of the university's school of nursing.

14 * Sec. 2. The programs to be expanded under this Act shall be in accord-
15 ance with AS 08.63.280 - 08.63.330.

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18 (1) a series of courses through which a registered nurse may obtain
19 the baccalaureate degree; or

20 (2) courses which assist a nurse in maintaining or improving pro-
21 fessional knowledge and skills.

22 * Sec. 4. The unexpended and unobligated portion of this appropriation
23 lapses into the general fund June 30, 1979.

24 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect July 1, 1978.

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Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I am Dr. Clair Martin, Dean of the University of Alaska-Anchorage School of Nursing. I speak in support of my interpretation of the intent and not the ambiguous and misleading interpretation permitted by House Bill 797.

HB 797 will enable the school to expand the educational services it currently offers in Anchorage and throughout the State. The purposes of the school include the provision of a sequence of courses for both generic and R.N. students that will culminate in the baccalaureate degree with a major in Nursing, and secondly, the provision of continuing education courses for nurses and other health care practitioners that will maintain and upgrade the practitioners' knowledge and skill abilities within their current job positions.

Specifically, it is my understanding that HB 797 will enable the School of Nursing to employ a faculty member who will be located in Fairbanks within either the WAMI complex or within the memorial hospital. This faculty member will be directly and solely responsible organizationally to the Dean of the School of Nursing as required by the national accrediting agency. Responsibilities will include the following: (1) academic advisement of both R.N. and generic students who seek a baccalaureate degree in Nursing; (2) coordination of continuing education needs with the School of Nursing Continuing Education Department; (3) consultant to both UAF and TVCC concerning the general education and support course needs of students in the major; (4) instruction of selected continuing education courses; (5) the instruction of selected degree courses for both R.N. and generic students, in particular the last clinical course of the curriculum; and (6) liaison between the Fairbanks community and the School of Nursing.

Why do we need the provisions of HB 797? First, I will consider the continuing education component of the bill. Learning is a lifelong process and knowledge and skills are particularly perishable in the health care domain. We have the responsibility to assure our consumers of health care services that they are receiving not only safe care, but the highest quality of care possible. Furthermore, the provider has the right to be assured that his own knowledge and skills are current. For these reasons, I believe that mandatory continuing education is inevitable. However, it is essential that we have in place adequate methods and personnel to assess, plan, implement and evaluate continuing education needs and programs. HB 797 will enable us to move in this direction through the identification of one school and one individual who will address these problems in one location, Fairbanks.

Secondly, I will consider the degree component of the bill. All individuals have health care as a right. Professional nursing is the largest provider group available to meet health care needs. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare-sponsored panel of experts addressing health care and nursing manpower needs recommends that the nursing care needed requires that 48% of the practitioners be baccalaureate-prepared, 16% be graduate-prepared, and 36% ADN or diploma-prepared. Approximately 20% of the registered nurses in Fairbanks hold baccalaureate or higher degrees. There are available positions that require practitioners with baccalaureate and higher degrees and we can expect these to increase in number. National projections indicate an oversupply of associate degree and diploma nurses with a critical shortage of baccalaureate and graduate-prepared nurses.

The provisions of HB 797 will allow both the R.N. and generic student to complete the first three semesters of general education and support courses in Fairbanks. Then all students will spend two to four clinical-oriented semesters in Anchorage. At the conclusion of the second semester, R.N. students are permitted to take a written and practice test to demonstrate competency in both the knowledge and skill components of the next two semesters of the program. This provision is based upon our belief that adult learners have the ability to transfer and extend their learning from one situation to another and not upon identity of those courses with previous programs. Upon successful completion of this examination, or the next two semesters, the student may return to Fairbanks for the last clinical course where the school faculty member will supervise their learning.

I do not believe that HB 797 will enable the school to offer the complete program of study for the baccalaureate degree in nursing within the Fairbanks community. To do so poses several problems. First, clinical courses require a teaching team with representatives from each of the major clinical specialties, i.e., medical, surgical, maternal and child, community, and mental health nursing. A minimum of three to four faculty are needed for all except the last clinical course. If a faculty/student ratio of 1:6 or 1:8 is maintained in the clinical area of practice, this means that approximately 24 students are needed in each class. Although there is a pool of individuals who are interested in earning a degree, there is serious question about the ability of this pool to support a class of the above size for a period of time, i.e., is there a sufficient number of students to fill a class after the backlog of interested persons earn their degrees?

There are several potential solutions to this problem. Perhaps joint appointments between the school and the local health care agencies could reduce the cost. However, it is essential that in all situations involving either didactic or clinical instruction, the faculty member shall be solely responsible to the school. It is also possible that a cyclic sequence could be established to admit students as the pool of students becomes available. Obviously, assignments acceptable to the faculty would need to be developed for the period of time when clinical courses are not offered.

The second problem centers upon adequate clinical experiences for students. The 124 beds, including bassinets, at Memorial Hospital are scarcely adequate for 24 students. However, there are a number of non-traditional learning opportunities within the community that could be developed. These include the Pioneer Home and the UAF health and counseling center. It should be noted that the more numerous the clinical facilities and units used, the greater the number of faculty required to provide safe clinical supervision. The type of health care problems that students will encounter in Fairbanks are adequate for baccalaureate level nursing education.

The third problem focuses upon the pool of students and qualified faculty to support the UAA program. In 1976, at the time of the transfer of the program from AMU to UAA, a third of the faculty were not qualified to teach in the school according to national accreditation standards. This year, 92% of the faculty are adequately prepared. Student enrollment in the program is rapidly escalating and we expect to graduate at least 50 students per year by 1980. We consider this to be a minimum

number for efficient operation. We may look at the experience of Montana, a State with nearly twice the population of Alaska. Montana State University graduates 180 baccalaureate-prepared nurses a year, half of whom stay to practice within the State. Given a more mobile population, we might expect to attract and admit approximately 100 students a year. If this number of qualified students is available, then a satellite center in Fairbanks is not only possible, but necessary. However, we do not now have adequate data to answer this question.

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Testimony submitted to the
House HESS Committee

March 21, 1978

MEETINGS FROM THE CONTINUING EDUCATION FACULTY AND STAFF!!

With the start of a new semester comes exciting offerings from our Continuing Education Department. First, we would like to thank you for your ideas and suggestions for Continuing Education. All of these help us to meet your needs.

Our goal remains to offer you high quality programs. We feel you will agree when you read the enclosed calendar of Continuing Education offerings for the 1977-1978 academic year.

Because of new policies, the courses are scheduled on a tentative basis, subject to possible cancellation if a minimum number of students are not enrolled. Thus it is necessary that you pre-register for all courses to ensure that the class will be presented. In addition to the courses listed, additional courses will be added throughout the year. Newsletters will be mailed out monthly to publicize offerings, and to keep you informed on current trends and issues in Continuing Education.

Periodically, brochures will be mailed out. These will provide information on the course including the description, objectives, outline, faculty, location, costs, fees, and registration.

We really appreciate your support of our Continuing Education programs. Please feel free to contact us for additional information if you have questions.

We welcome you at our offerings!!

Very truly,

 Continuing Education Department

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The University of Alaska, Anchorage, School of Nursing, Continuing Education in the Health Sciences Department, views Continuing Education as a life-long process for continued competence in the practice of nursing and other professions. We are a state-wide program and we continually strive to develop and offer quality courses to meet the needs of Alaska health professionals. We are pleased to offer to you our calendar of Continuing Education offerings for 1977-1978.

For further information on Continuing Education, please contact:

Anita White, Coordinator
University of Alaska, Anchorage
School of Nursing
Continuing Education in the Health Sciences
2211 Providence Rd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
907-562-5100, extension 317

WHAT IS THE CONTINUING EDUCATION UNIT?

Very simply, the C.E.U. is a standard measure of how much continuing education is experienced in a formal setting. It serves the same purpose for non-credit education as the academic credit serves in measuring course instruction toward a degree. Collegiate credit courses have the semester hour or quarter hour as a standard unit of measurement. The C.E.U. is the measurement for non-credit hours of instruction. Because the unit expresses a uniform standard, recognition of its value is national, and transfer of records can be made from one area of the country to another, from one institution or organization to another, and from one time period to another.

To meet the standard of a nationally acceptable unit of continuing education, the Task Force defined the C.E.U. as having five basic elements: 1. The C.E.U. is equal to ten contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience under responsible sponsorship, capable direction, and qualified instruction.

Each element in this definition is essential in developing a uniform unit of measurement. If each element is present in a continuing education activity, that program is likely to be high in quality, relevant, and useful to the participants.

C.E.U.: DEFINED AND MEASURED

COURSE TIME refers to hours in a formal educational setting. The usual college classroom of 50-60 minutes is considered a contact hour. In some intensive courses, eight hours is used because the class hour schedule is not observed. The C.E.U. should not be earned by any other type of contact hours. In addition, all activities should be approved by the Task Force.

REGISTRATION

For CEARN approval, all educational offerings must meet the following criteria:

1. Educational offerings are relevant to the educational needs of the learner and to the health care needs of the consumer.
2. Educational offerings are planned and implemented under the direction of persons who are knowledgeable in the subject area.
3. Behavioral objectives are defined for each continuing education activity and are used as a basis for determining content, learning experiences, and evaluation of learning.
4. Learning experiences and teaching methods are appropriate to the objectives.
5. Time allotted for each activity is sufficient for the learner to meet the objectives.
6. Provision is made for evaluation of learning.
7. The sponsoring organization ensures adequate facilities and resources to implement the educational offering.
8. Continuing Education records are maintained in a systematic manner.

This assures the student that she is attending a quality educational offering.

For more information on CEARN, please contact:

Alaska Council on Continuing Education
523 West 21st Street
Suite 101
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
907-276-0127

and: Registrar, University of Alaska
Anchorage, Alaska

Pre-registration will be required for all Continuing Education courses. Please do not send the money for the course more than one month in advance. When registering for a course, the following information will be necessary:

1. make check payable to the University of Alaska, Continuing Education
2. along with your check, enclose your name, address, zip, phone number, social security number, and name of class you wish to attend
3. mail to the University of Alaska, Anchorage, School of Nursing, Continuing Education in the Health Sciences, 1221 Providence Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99504

There will be a minimum enrollment for each course offered. This number will be stated on each course offering. If the enrollment has not reach the required number, the course will be cancelled and your money will be refunded. Please arrive a half hour early to classes for registration paperwork.

MAINTENANCE INSURANCE

Evidence of maintenance insurance is mandatory for all students wishing to enroll in courses which have a clinical practicum. Maintenance insurance can be purchased from the School of Nursing for a \$100.00 fee.

ACADEMIC CREDIT

Academic credit and transfer hours are not intended to be interchangeable. Progress in your education, educational institutions, and courses is your responsibility for certification through a committee. It is the responsibility of the learner to determine the educational institution for any credit and the decision to grant the credit rests with the committee. Please contact the Registrar for more information.

TO: UAA's Supervisors, Consultants
Department of Public Health

DATE:
FILE NO.:

THRU: Airlie Bruce
Chief
Section of Nursing

TELEPHONE NO. 279-4711

DATE: April and May Continuing
Education Offerings

FROM: Alveda Amouraux
Section of Nursing Staff
Education Committee

Continuing Education offerings scheduled in Alaska during April and May 1970 are listed below. These courses are applicable to the Section of Nursing Continuation Education Policy. Therefore, please make a formal request to your supervisor if you wish to attend.

Please contact the sponsoring agency for further information and to register. A two weeks advance registration is necessary for UAA School of Nursing continuation education courses. UAA School of Nursing courses will be cancelled if funding or enrollment is not sufficient.

Course	Sponsor	Location	Date
Physical Assessment	UAA School of Nursing Anita Watts 272-5522	Sitka	3/31 - 4/1
Pediatric Respiratory Problems	UAA School of Nursing	Juneau	4/3, 4
Pediatric Respiratory Problems	UAA School of Nursing	Petersburg	4/5, 6
Pediatric Respiratory Problems	UAA School of Nursing	Wrangell	4/6, 7
Leadership & Management	UAA School of Nursing	Ketchikan	4/6, 7
Care of the Orthopedic Patient	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/11, 13
Admission, Histories & Physicals	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/12
Care of Diabetic Patients	UAA School of Nursing	Palmer	4/12, 13
The Rose Throat Emergency	Providence Hospital 276-4511 Ex. 140	Anchorage	4/12

Course	Sponsor	Location	Date
Sports Medicine	Dr. Mills Contact 279-9753	Anchorage	4/14, 15, 16
PONR/Quality Assurance	UAA School of Nursing	Dillingham	4/14, 15
Advances in Inter-cultural Nursing	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/19, 20
Physical Assessment	UAA School of Nursing	Kodiak	4/21, 22
Crisis Intervention	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/21, 22
Inservice Education Conference	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/27-29
Multi-modal Therapy	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/28, 29
Health Services in a Disaster	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/18 - 5/9
Patient Education	UAA School of Nursing	Juneau	5/4, 5
Assessment & Care of Pediatric Patient	UAA School of Nursing	Ketchikan	5/5, 6
Assertiveness Training	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	5/5, 6
Cardiac Life Support (Instructor's Level)	Al. Heart Assn. 279-9541	Anchorage	5/9, 10
Eye Emergencies	Providence Hospital 279-4511 EX 1140	Anchorage	5/10
Communicating Effectively with Patients	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	5/17, 18
Infection Control	UAA School of Nursing	Kodiak	5/19, 20
Care of Geriatric Patients	UAA School of Nursing	Palmar	5/25, 26
Leadership & Management for Directors of Nursing	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	6/2, 3
Birth Defects Conference	UAA School of Nursing March of Dimes	Anchorage	6/8 - 10

Legislative Platform

The Alaska Nurses Association is the professional organization for registered nurses in Alaska. Objectives of the association include fostering high standards of nursing practice, promoting the professional and educational advancement and general welfare of nurses, and advocating quality health care for the citizens of Alaska.

Through its legislative program, the ANA studies proposed Federal, State, and local legislation for its implications for nurses, nursing and health care, and initiates appropriate actions.

1. Nursing Education

The ANA supports legislation that will maintain and strengthen nursing education programs based in Alaska, tailored to Alaska's needs, and which provide career selections and opportunities for career advancement for Alaska residents. ANA advocates State financial support at a level that will insure adequate faculty/student ratios, and the recruitment and retention of qualified instructors.

2. Continuing Education

The ANA recognizes the desire of Alaska's nurses to improve their skills and expand their knowledge. The Association reaffirms its support of a voluntary continuing education process for nurses, and encourages both practitioners and educational institutions to participate in innovative approaches to continuing education.

3. Alaska Board of Nursing

The ANA supports legislation that will strengthen the role of the Alaska Board of Nursing in administering the nursing law and in promulgating rules and regulations relative to nursing practice, licensure of nurses and accreditation of nursing education programs. The Association supports continuing collaboration of the Boards of Nursing and Medicine in developing regulations for all categories of advanced nurse practitioners.

4. Welfare and General Welfare of Nurses

The ANA recognizes that the quality and quantity of nursing care are related to the welfare of practitioners of nursing and that an effective nursing service requires full participation by nurses in decisions affecting the conditions under which they practice. The ANA supports adequate, competitive salaries and fringe benefits for nurses employed in both the public and private sectors.

5. Nursing Representation in Health Planning

The ANA urges broader nursing representation on State and local boards, committees, and commissions concerned with the planning and delivery of health care services. The Association particularly encourages appointment of nurses to Health Service Area boards as the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act is implemented in Alaska.

Public Health Services

The ANNA favors legislation designed to strengthen and expand public health and mental health services in local communities. It assigns high priority to programs directed toward the prevention of disease and the maintenance and promotion of health.

Child Abuse and Neglect

The ANNA reaffirms its support of legislation aimed at the prevention and detection of child abuse or neglect.

6. Equal Rights


The ANNA supports ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and supports the concept of equal rights for all citizens of Alaska.

9. Health Care Costs

The ANNA is cognizant of the high cost of health care in the United States, that it is more burdensome for some segments of the population than for others, and that quality health care is not equally accessible to all citizens. The Association supports health care programs at the national, state and regional levels that will bring adequate health care within the financial reach of all citizens. It will support budgetary constraints at the State and local levels, by both public and private health care institutions and agencies, that are not applied capriciously, that are publicized in advance, and that provide ample opportunity for discussion and debate among the providers and consumers concerned.

10. Liability Insurance

The ANNA believes that nurses are responsible for their acts as licensed practitioners of nursing and that all practicing nurses should carry adequate liability insurance for the protection of their clients. The Association continues to support nurse involvement in the peer review process and the establishment of standards for quality health care.



Alaska
Nurses
Association

523 West Eighth Avenue
Suite 111
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

A Local Chapter of American Nurses' Association

April 25, 1977

Charlie Parr
Alaska Legislature
Porch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Parr:

I am writing in response to your February letter to me inquiring how the gain would outweigh the cost of subsidizing a 2 year R.N. to get a BSN degree.

First let me say that I fully support such a proposal as beneficial to all Alaskans. I believe the benefits would outweigh the costs in that the quality and scope of nursing and health care would improve.

My reasons for support of such an idea follow. In addition to improving nursing care to sick individuals, baccalaureate nursing education provides the R.N. with learning opportunities to:

1. provide effective nursing and health care to facilities and groups
2. expert skills in assessment of health problems
3. provide health teaching to maintain or improve health care in facilities and groups
4. provide health counseling to the essentially well and sick individuals
5. use management theory and skills to give effective leadership in the health care system to other R.N.'s, L.P.N.'s, aides, etc. and permit the R.N. to progress to higher management positions
6. develop leadership research skills to expand and develop nursing knowledge to improve health care and solve health problems
7. provide active involvement in the public and political arena to improve health and social conditions
8. participate in activities within health care systems and their professional associations to promote and implement improved standards of nursing care, practice and professional education

What are the needs of nurses who would take advantage of a state subsidy to get a BSN degree? I can only speculate on this answer.

Approximately 10-15 R.N.'s take pre-requisite courses to enter the Nursing Program annually. These nurses have given up their jobs and incur financial debts and disfigurement. It takes usually two or three years of full-time college work to

For R.N.'s who come with no prior college credit, the time may extend to four years. Of these students, only 5-10 graduate annually. Attrition from the program generally results from financial and/or family pressures.

Most of the B.N. students have children. They are single parents. In the area, B.N. students live in areas such as, Juntura, Hills, Fairbanks, etc. Some have given up jobs in these areas and have relocated their families.

If a stipend would become available in the future, the student numbers might double, and attrition from financial pressures might decrease. Also, stipends for a short-term intensive period of 4-6 weeks and/or summer sessions might encourage part-time study.

You asked about the estimated cost of a state subsidy or stipend.

I believe it should be similar to the annual nurses salary plus tuition and relocation expenses to and from the home community.

I appreciate being able to give input on such an important proposal. Perhaps in the next mailing to our nurse readers, we can request that they send comments to you directly.

Very truly,



Edna Ravin
President

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I am Dr. Clair Martin, Dean of the University of Alaska-Anchorage School of Nursing. I speak in support of my interpretation of the intent and not the ambiguous and misleading interpretation permitted by House Bill 797.

HB 797 will enable the school to expand the educational services it currently offers in Anchorage and throughout the State. The purposes of the school include the provision of a sequence of courses for both generic and R.N. students that will culminate in the baccalaureate degree with a major in Nursing, and secondly, the provision of continuing education courses for nurses and other health care practitioners that will maintain and upgrade the practitioners' knowledge and skills abilities within their current job positions.

Specifically, it is my understanding that HB 797 will enable the School of Nursing to employ a faculty member who will be located in Fairbanks within either the WAMI complex or within the memorial hospital. This faculty member will be directly and solely responsible organizationally to the Dean of the School of Nursing as required by the national accrediting agency. Responsibilities will include the following: (1) academic advisement of both R.N. and generic students who seek a baccalaureate degree in Nursing; (2) coordination of continuing education needs with the School of Nursing Continuing Education Department; (3) consultant to both UAF and TVCC concerning the general education and support course needs of students in the major; (4) instruction of selected continuing education courses; (5) the instruction of selected degree courses for both R.N. and generic students, in particular the last clinical course of the curriculum; and (6) liaison between the Fairbanks community and the School of Nursing.

Why do we need the provisions of HB 797? First, I will consider the continuing education component of the bill. Learning is a lifelong process and knowledge and skills are particularly perishable in the health care domain. We have the responsibility to assure our consumers of health care services that they are receiving not only safe care, but the highest quality of care possible. Furthermore, the provider has the right to be assured that his own knowledge and skills are current. For these reasons, I believe that mandatory continuing education is inevitable. However, it is essential that we have in place adequate methods and personnel to assess, plan, implement and evaluate continuing education needs and programs. HB 797 will enable us to move in this direction through the identification of one school and one individual who will address these problems in one location, Fairbanks.

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We really appreciate your support of our Continuing Education programs. Please feel free to contact us for additional information if you have questions.

Hope to see you at our next class!!

Sincerely,

Continuing Education Department

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Each element in this definition is essential in developing a uniform unit of measurement. If each element is present in a continuing education activity, that program is likely to be high in quality, uniform, and useful to the participant.

C.E.U.: DEFINED AND MEASURED

CONTACT HOURS: A contact hour is a 60-minute educational activity. The usual class length is 45-60 minutes is considered a contact hour. In some cases, five contact hours may be used because the class hour at this is not strictly 60. The C.E.U., therefore, can be earned by participating in contact hours of instruction. Only regular contact hours are counted.

PARTICIPATION means direct involvement in class or training activity under the direction of an instructor. The role of participants should include analysis, preparation, such as reading, studying, or preparing assignments.

ORGANIZED CONTINUING EDUCATION EXPERIENCE requires program organization and planning with objectives spelled out, the most effective methods of instruction determined, and the subject matter selected to achieve the objectives. The program must be designed to meet the needs of the participants.

RESPONSIBLE SPONSORSHIP demands administrative control by a school or a permanent organization that operates a continuing schedule of educational activities. Sponsorship guarantees the availability of professional administrators of education, and requires that the sponsoring organization maintain permanent records for individual participants.

VISIBLE DIRECTION points to the educational leadership needed for proper planning, management, and administration of the program. The program director is the key element in the successful development and operation of continuing education activities.

CONTINUED INSPIRATION is always needed to meet the program's educational objectives. Qualifications of the instructor include competence in the subject matter and the ability to teach effectively by applying appropriate teaching methods and techniques.

Source: R.N. Magazine, October 1974

The Continuing Education Association and Approval Program (CEAAP) is a select program open for enrollment to all Registered Nurses in Alaska. CEAAP exists to help you voluntarily meet your own professional responsibility to maintain basic competence through continuing education.

"The CEAAP program, established and sponsored by the Alaska Nurses Association, is designed to:

1. encourage Registered Nurses to seek educational experiences that will maintain and/or improve their professional competencies;
2. provide a central recording service for continuing education involvement of individual nurses;
3. stimulate providers of education to offer programs which meet professional standards;
4. encourage employers of nurses to share in the responsibility for utilization by nurses of continuing education opportunities and to recognize the involvement of the nurse achieving CEAAP recognition;
5. provide a recognition program consistent with national professional standards and with inter-state transferability;
6. assure the public that the individual nurse is maintaining continued competence to practice."

From the date of application, the nurse has two years in which to accumulate a total certain hour of approved offerings, such as: in-service education classes, workshops, seminars, conferences, institutes, self-study courses, formal academic courses, and independent study projects. Twenty recognition points would be earned for full time active practice in a two year enrollment period.

REGISTRATION

Per CEAPP approval, all educational offerings must meet the following criteria:

1. Educational objectives are relevant to the needs and interests of the learner and to the health care needs of the community.
2. Educational offerings are planned and implemented under the direction of persons who are knowledgeable in the subject area.
3. Behavioral objectives are defined for each continuing education activity and are used as a basis for determining content, learning experiences, and evaluation of learning.
4. Learning experiences and teaching methods are appropriate to the objectives.
5. Time allotted for each activity is sufficient for the learner to meet the objectives.
6. Provision is made for evaluation of learning.
7. The sponsoring organization ensures appropriate facilities and resources to implement the educational offering.
8. Continuing Education records are maintained in a systematic manner.

This assures the nurse that she is attending a quality educational offering.

For more information on CEAPP, please contact:

Alaska Nurse Association/ANAT
523 West Eighth Avenue
Suite 141
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
907-274-0027

Source: adapted from CEAPP brochure of Alaska Nurses Association.

Pre-registration will be required for all Continuing Education courses. Please do not send the money for the course until the course is in advance. When registering for a course, the following information will be necessary:

1. Make check payable to the University of Alaska, Continuing Education
2. along with your check, enclose your name, address, zip, phone number, social security number, and name of class you wish to attend
3. mail to the University of Alaska, Anchorage, School of Nursing, Continuing Education in the Health Sciences, 3231 Providence Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99504

There will be a minimum enrollment for each course offered. This number will be stated on each course offering. If the enrollment does not reach the required number, the course will be cancelled and your money will be refunded. Please arrive a half hour early to classes for registration paperwork.

MINIMUM INSURANCE

Evidence of malpractice insurance is mandatory for all students wishing to enroll in courses which have a clinical program. Malpractice insurance can be purchased from the School of Nursing for a \$10.00 fee.

ACADEMIC CREDIT

Academic credits and contact hours are not intended to be interchangeable. Students in their first year, additional first years and those on leave from school for the Spring Semester will not be eligible for the transferability of the University of Alaska. It is the responsibility of the learner to petition the appropriate institution for credit and the institution to credit the credit hours with the institution. Transfer credit is based on the institution's policies and procedures. The institution may not accept credit from other institutions.

TO: PIN's Supervisors, Consultants
Department of Public Health

DATE:

FRIEND

Thru: Airlie Bruce
Chief
Section of Nursing

TELEPHONE NO. 279-4711

Subject: April and May Continuing
Education Offerings

From: Alameda Assureux
Section of Nursing Staff
Education Committee

Continuing Education offerings scheduled in Alaska during April and May 1978 are listed below. These courses are applicable to the Section of Nursing Continuation Education Policy. Therefore, please make a formal request to your supervisor if you wish to attend.

Please contact the sponsoring agency for further information and to register. A two weeks advance registration is necessary for UAA School of Nursing continuation education courses. UAA School of Nursing courses will be cancelled if funding or enrollment is not sufficient.

Course	Sponsor	Location	Date
Physical Assessment	UAA School of Nursing Arlene Watts 272-5522	Sitka	3/31 - 4/1
Pediatric Respiratory Problems	UAA School of Nursing	Juneau	4/3, 4
Pediatric Respiratory Problems	UAA School of Nursing	Petersburg	4/5, 6
Pediatric Respiratory Problems	UAA School of Nursing	Wrangell	4/6, 7
Leadership & Management	UAA School of Nursing	Etchikan	4/6, 7
Care of the Orthopedic Patient	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/11, 13
Admissions History & Physical	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/12
Care of Diabetic Patients	UAA School of Nursing	Palmer	4/12, 13
Far Rose Throat Emergency	Providence Hospital 276-4511 Ex. 140	Anchorage	4/12

Course	Sponsor	Location	Date
Sports Medicine	Dr. Mills Contact 279-9753	Anchorage	4/14,15,16
POMR/Quality Assurance	UAA School of Nursing	Dillingham	4/14,15
Awareness in Intercultural Nursing	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/19,20
Physical Assessment	UAA School of Nursing	Kodiak	4/21,22
Crisis Intervention	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/21,22
Inservice Education Conference	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/27-29
Multi-modal Therapy	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/28,29
Health Services in a Disaster	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	4/18 - 5/9
Patient Education	UAA School of Nursing	Juneau	5/4,5
Assessment & Care of Pediatric Patient	UAA School of Nursing	Ketchikan	5/5,6
Assertiveness Training	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	5/5,6
Cardiac Life Support (Instructor's Level)	Alk. Heart Assn. 279-9561	Anchorage	5/9,10
Eye Emergencies	Providence Hospital 279-4511 Ext. 1140	Anchorage	5/10
Communicating Effectively with Patients	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	5/17,18
Infection Control	UAA School of Nursing	Kodiak	5/19,20
Care of Geriatric Patients	UAA School of Nursing	Palmer	5/23,24
Leadership & Management for Directors of Nursing	UAA School of Nursing	Anchorage	6/2,3
Birth Defects Conference	UAA School of Nursing March of Dimes	Anchorage	6/8 - 10

K. G. H.

Legislative Platform

The Alaska Nurses Association is the professional organization for registered nurses in Alaska. Objectives of the association include fostering high standards of nursing practice, promoting the professional and educational advancement and general welfare of nurses, and advocating quality health care for the citizens of Alaska.

Through its legislative program, the ANA studies proposed Federal, State, and local legislation for its implications for nurses, nursing and health care, and initiates appropriate actions.

1. Nursing Education

The ANA supports legislation that will maintain and strengthen nursing education programs based in Alaska, tailored to Alaska's needs, and which provide career selections and opportunities for career advancement for Alaska residents. ANA advocates State financial support at a level that will insure adequate faculty/student ratios, and the recruitment and retention of qualified instructors.

2. Continuing Education

The ANA recognizes the desire of Alaska's nurses to improve their skills and expand their knowledge. The Association reaffirms its support of a voluntary continuing education process for nurses, and encourages both practitioners and educational institutions to participate in innovative approaches to continuing education.

3. Alaska Board of Nursing

The ANA supports legislation that will strengthen the role of the Alaska Board of Nursing in administering the nursing law and in promulgating rules and regulations relative to nursing practice, licensure of nurses and accreditation of nursing education programs. The Association supports continuing collaboration of the Boards of Nursing and Medicine in developing regulations for all categories of advanced nurse practitioners.

4. Utilization and General Welfare of Nurses

The ANA recognizes that the quality and quantity of nursing care are related to the welfare of practitioners of nursing and that an effective nursing service requires full participation by nurses in decisions affecting the conditions under which they practice. The ANA supports adequate, competitive salaries and fringe benefits for nurses employed in both the public and private sectors.

5. Nursing Representation in Health Planning

The ANA urges broader nursing representation on State and local boards, committees, and commissions concerned with the planning and delivery of health care services. The Association particularly encourages appointment of nurses to Health Service Area boards as the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act is implemented in Alaska.

Support of Health Services

The ANA favors legislation designed to strengthen and expand public health and mental health services in local communities. It assigns high priority to programs directed toward the prevention of disease and the maintenance and promotion of health.

Child Abuse and Neglect

The ANA reaffirms its support of legislation aimed at the prevention and detection of child abuse or neglect.

8. Equal Rights

The ANA supports ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and supports the concept of equal rights for all citizens of Alaska.

9. Health Care Costs

The ANA is cognizant of the high cost of health care in the United States, that it is more burdensome for some segments of the population than for others, and that quality health care is not equally accessible to all citizens. The Association supports health care programs at the national, state and regional levels that will bring adequate health care within the financial reach of all citizens. It will support budgetary constraints at the State and local levels, by both public and private health care institutions and agencies, that are not applied capriciously, that are publicized in advance, and that provide ample opportunity for discussion and debate among the providers and consumers concerned.

10. Liability Insurance

The ANA believes that nurses are responsible for their acts as licensed practitioners of nursing and that all practicing nurses should carry adequate liability insurance for the protection of their clients. The Association continues to support nurse involvement in the peer review process and the establishment of standards for quality health care.

Community Health Services

The ANNA favors legislation designed to strengthen and expand public health and mental health services in local communities. It assigns high priority to programs directed toward the prevention of disease and the maintenance and promotion of health.

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Liability Insurance

The ANNA believes that nurses are responsible for their acts as licensed practitioners of nursing and that all practicing nurses should carry adequate liability insurance for the protection of their clients. The Association continues to support active involvement in the peer review process and the establishment of standards for quality health care.



Alaska
Nurses
Association

523 West Eighth Avenue
Suite 111
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

... a constituent of American Nurses' Association

April 25, 1977

Charlie Parr
Alaska Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Parr:

I am writing in response to your February letter to me inquiring how the gain would outweigh the cost of subsidizing a 2 year R.N. to get a BSN degree.

First let me say that I fully support such a proposal as beneficial to all Alaskans. I believe the benefits would outweigh the costs in that the quality and scope of nursing and health care would improve.

My reasons for support of such an idea follow. In addition to improving nursing care to sick individuals, Baccalaureate nursing education provides the R.N. with learning opportunities to:

1. provide effective nursing and health care to families and groups
2. equal skills in assessment of health problems
3. provide health teaching to maintain or improve health care in families and groups
4. provide health counseling to the chronically ill and sick individuals
5. use management theory and skills to give effective leadership in the health care system as other R.N.'s, L.P.N.'s, aides, etc. and permit the R.N. to progress to higher management positions
6. develop beginning research skills to expand and develop nursing knowledge to improve health care and solve health problems
7. provide active involvement in the public and political arena to improve health and social conditions
8. participate in activities within health care systems and their professional associations to promote and implement improved standards of nursing care, practice, and continuing education

What are the number of nurses who would take advantage of a state subsidy to get a BSN degree? I can only speculate on this answer.

Approximately 10-15 R.N.'s take pre-requisite courses to enter the Nursing Program annually. Some nurses have given up their jobs and incur financial debt and depletion. It takes usually two or three years of full-time college work to