

LEG. FINANCE - BILLS 1979 - 1980 1046

HB 119 am thru HB 121

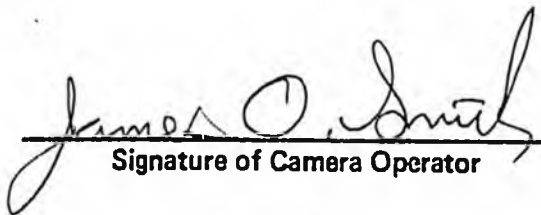
114

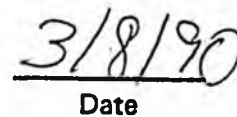


# RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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.

  
Signature of Camera Operator

  
Date

HB 119 am

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
BILL CHECKLIST

- 1. Original Bill Document ✓
- 2. History Cover Form ✓
- 3. Printed Copies:
  - Original Bill ✓
  - Committee Substitutes or Amendments ✓
- 4. Committee Report Form ✓
- 5. Fiscal Note: *Spec approp.*
  - In File
  - Requested        Date
- 6. Backup:
  - Handouts
  - Letter from Governor
  - Letter from Sponsor
  - Other ✓

*Description of study*  
*Estimated Expenditures*

COMMITTEE REPORT  
SENATE

FURTHER: None

3/20/79

Date: April 9, 1979

Mr. President:

The Committee on FINANCE has had HB 119 am (e.date am)  
special appropriation to the Dept. of Fish & Game for implementation of  
a game management plan for bison in Delta Junction

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee)  
reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for \_\_\_\_\_  same title  
 new title
- and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back <sup>sub.</sup> without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

John Decker - DO PASS  
Glenn Harkney DO PASS  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Johnson - NO REC  
Bill May - NO REC  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ NO REC  
\_\_\_\_\_

John Decker  
CHAIRMAN

HB 31  
HB 119

## DELTA BISON MANAGMENT

Annual costs at present: \$16,500

Proposed brome planting: \$2,500,000 over next five years

### Background

About 20 buffalo were transplanted to central Alaska from Montana in the 1920s. Since then the herd has grown to an estimated 600-700 statewide, of which about 250 are in the Delta area.

Because the Delta herd often interferes with farmers in the area, the Department of Fish and Game in conjunction with the Governor's Office and Bob Palmer is proposing a five-year project to clear and plant 5,000 acres of brome grass. According to F & G biologists, brome grass is "candy" to a buffalo and should keep the animals from straying into farmers' fields, ruining crops and generally creating management problems.

The brome project is estimated to cost \$2.5 million over the next five years. The department currently is requesting about \$50,000 to clear and plant the first 100 acres. Each succeeding year the department plans to clear and plant an additional 500 acres, until the 5,000 acre total is planted.

Don McNight, game research chief for the game division, said the department cannot be 100 percent certain that the brome project will succeed or that the animals will not continue to cause the farmers problems. But McNight said the department does not have any other solutions. Fences won't work, and a mass transport is not considered feasible.

McNight said there also may be problems with the feds, who have indicated they do not want any buffalo in the national parks/monuments withdraw because the animals are not native to Alaska. Specifically, the feds have said they want the approximately 70-animal herd in the Wrangell-St. Elias proposed park moved out. If the feds elect to transport the animals to the Delta area, management problems and cost to the state would substantially increase, McNight said.

The department has considered destroying the Delta herd, but believes politically such a decision would be met with fierce opposition. People in the Delta area are very defensive of the bison.

Rep. Pappy Moss has introduced legislation to establish a 70,000 acre critical habitat area on state lands adjacent to, but away from, the existing and potential barley fields. He proposes the area as an alternative range where the bison would ruminant. Of the 70,000 acres, Fish and Game proposes to clear and plant 5,000. Moss also has introduced a bill to appropriate \$20,000 to Fish and Game to develop and implement a comprehensive management plan for the bison.

/jck

ANNUAL COSTS FOR BISON MANAGEMENT

Delta Biologist 2.5 months	Salary	\$ 4,430
	Benefits	<u>1,130</u>
		5,560
Assistance from Reg. III Biologists 1.5 months	Salary	4,090
	Benefits	<u>1,140</u>
		5,230
Temp. Fish and Game Technician 3 months	Salary	4,560
	Benefits	<u>450</u>
		5,010
	TOTAL	\$15,800
Vehicle mileage		200
Air charter		<u>500</u>
	TOTAL ANNUAL COSTS	\$16,500

CLEARING AND BROME PLANTING PROJECT (5,000 acres over 5 years)

Clearing land (100 acres)	\$36,480
Trail construction	4,560
Seeding and fertilization	<u>4,560</u>
	\$45,600

----figures from Don McNight, Dept. of Fish and Game

/jk

Funding Information  
General Fund \$20,000  
Other Funds -0-  
\$20,000

Introduced: 2/2/79  
Referred: Resources and  
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MOSS

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 119 am (e.date am)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Depart-  
7 ment of Fish and Game for the implementation of a game  
8 management plan for bison in Delta Junction; and pro-  
9 viding for an effective date."

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

11 \* Section 1. The sum of \$20,000 is appropriated to the Department of Fish  
12 and Game for the development and implementation of a game management plan for  
13 bison in Delta Junction.

14 \* Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of this appropriation  
15 lapses into the general fund June 30, 1980.

16 \* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-  
17 10.070(c).

Funding Information  
General Fund \$20,000  
Other Funds -0-  
\$20,000

Introduced: 2/2/79  
Referred: Resources and  
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MOSS

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 119

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Depart-  
7 .ment of Fish and Game for the implementation of a game  
8 management plan for bison in Delta Junction; and pro-  
9 viding for an effective date."

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

11 \* Section 1. The sum of \$20,000 is appropriated to the Department of Fish  
12 and Game for the development and implementation of a game management plan for  
13 bison in Delta Junction.

14 \* Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of this appropriation  
15 lapses into the general fund June 30, 1980.

16 \* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1979.

## PART VII: WILDLIFE

## CITIZEN COUNCIL OPINION

Several wildlife issues were discussed at the Citizen Council's February meetings. Regarding bison, most Citizen Council members wanted special areas set aside for bison habitat management, and a majority of these people agreed with proposals for three management areas: one south of the Alaska Highway and two along the Delta River. Citizen Council members thought these areas ought to be managed by the Department of Fish and Game, but wanted to hear specific plans.

A majority also approved proposals for habitat manipulation on three old burns: at Jarvis Creek, Ninetyeight Creek, and Flat Creek. (Habitat manipulation is intervention in natural processes to favor a particular species. For instance, an old burn starting to grow back in black spruce might be re-burned to encourage new growth of willows, a preferred browse for moose.)

A majority of the Citizen Council also agreed that the Goodpaster Flats, Shaw Creek Flats, and the entire Macomb Plateau (not just the part that lies within the study area) should be managed for wildlife habitat.

## PLANNING TEAM RECOMMENDATIONS

**BISON.** The Delta bison herd is the largest and most viable in Alaska. It is felt that the herd should be maintained as wild and free-ranging, with its numbers being controlled by annual public hunting.

It is recommended that three bison habitat management areas--south of the Alaska Highway, gravel bars and lowlands of the Delta River north of Black Rapids, and the west side of the Delta near Rainbow Lake--be established. (See map.) The Division of Lands should classify these areas immediately to facilitate their management by the Department of Fish and Game.

One of the areas--grassy bars and adjacent lowlands on the west bank of the Delta River near Black Rapids--is on Fort Greely military lands. Essentially all bison calving occurs in this area, and it serves as summer habitat for most of the herd. Because it is so important, the Planning Team recommends that the State attempt to acquire the area. If this is not possible, the State should seek a cooperative management agreement with the military. To insure that this bison calving and summering grounds receives adequate protection, it is recommended that the state legislature designate it as critical habitat.

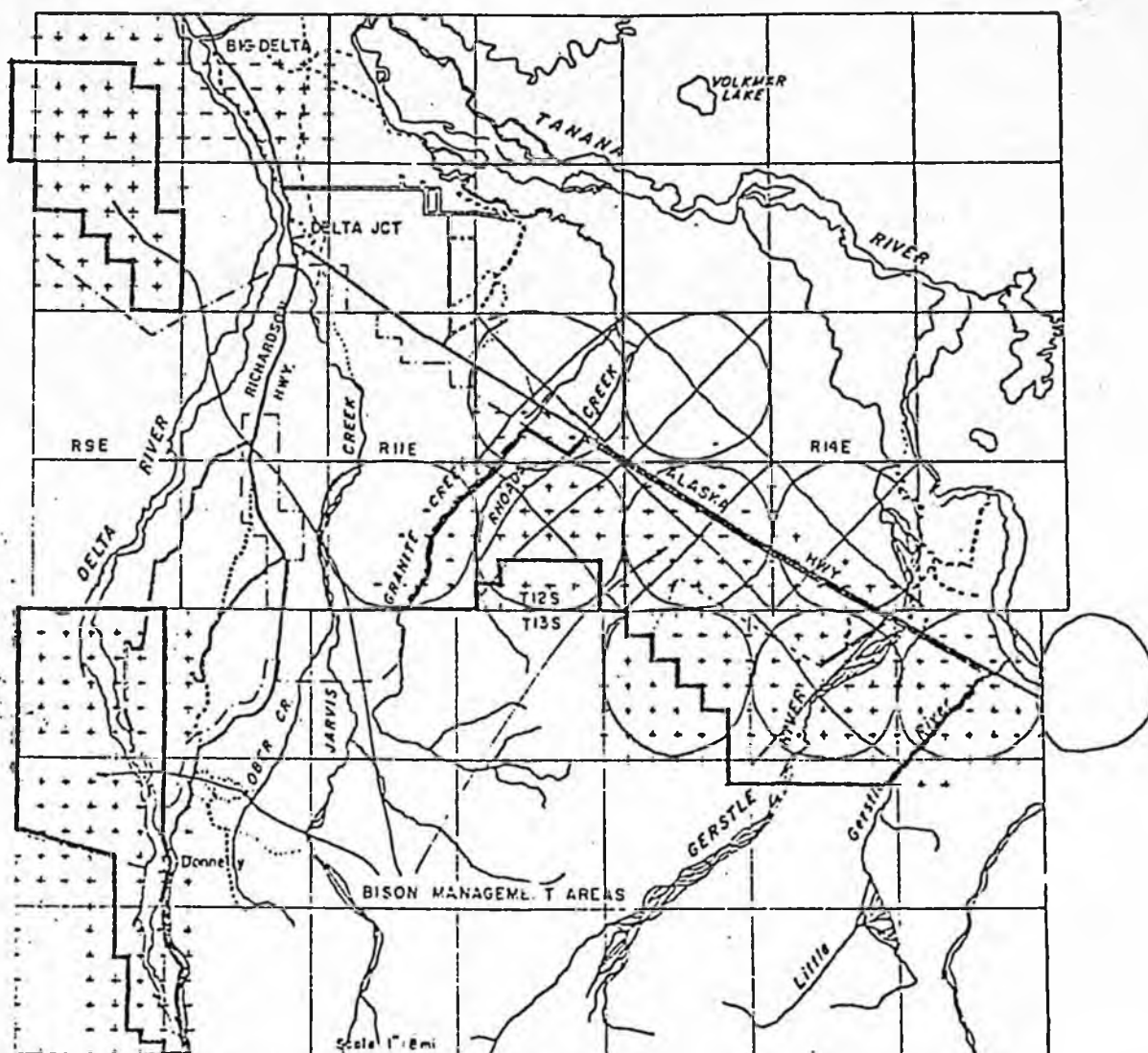
From early September through February, the bison herd is in or near the Clearwater farming district. To assure that the bison continue to have adequate winter range and in an attempt to keep the bison out of fields that have not yet been harvested, it is recommended that the legislature establish a wildlife management area on state lands south of the Alaska Highway to the foothills of the Granite Mountains, from Granite Creek on the west to the Little Gerstle River on the east. This area should be administered for the benefit of all its wildlife, not only bison, and with due consideration given to timber, recreation, and other resources found there. The Department of Fish and Game should develop a management plan for the area and present it to the public before any habitat manipulation is undertaken. (Tentative plans call for a total of 5,000 acres to be planted in grains for wildlife forage; in addition, each year some 2,000

## THE DELTA LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING STUDY

to 5,000 acres--possibly up to 10,000--would be burned. However, the pace and scale of habitat manipulation depend to some extent on the pace and scale of agricultural development in the Clearwater farming area.) It is further recommended that the military be encouraged to return lands it has disturbed within this area to their original condition.

As an aid to habitat management, it is recommended that the existing soil survey along the Alaska Highway be extended south to the limit of the Class II and III soils.

In all three bison areas, hunting, fishing, and trapping should be allowed to continue, along with any other use that does not interfere with the maintenance of the habitat's productivity. Intensive development would not be consistent with the purposes for which these bison areas are recommended.



BURNS. (See maps.) It is recommended that the Jarvis Creek, Ninetyeight Creek, and Flat Creek burns be classified to protect wildlife habitat and to allow the Department of Fish and Game to undertake habitat manipulation. Hunting, fishing, and trapping would be compatible uses of these areas.

## THE DELTA BISON RANGE

P. 107  
The Delta bison herd stands in the path of agricultural and economic development. A bison range in the Delta Junction area will eliminate many future conflicts, perpetuate free ranging bison, and secure the future of lands well suited for wildlife recreation.

The trend of economic development in the Delta area will significantly reduce bison range in the near future. Moose range and habitat for waterfowl and upland game bird hunting will also be reduced significantly. With the advent of a large increase in tilled land of private ownership or single purpose use, access for the purpose of hunting or recreation may be severely restricted or become too costly for the average Alaskan.

A bison range encompassing significant moose winter range as well as a valuable public hunting area for big game, waterfowl and upland game birds would minimize the impact of development in this area.

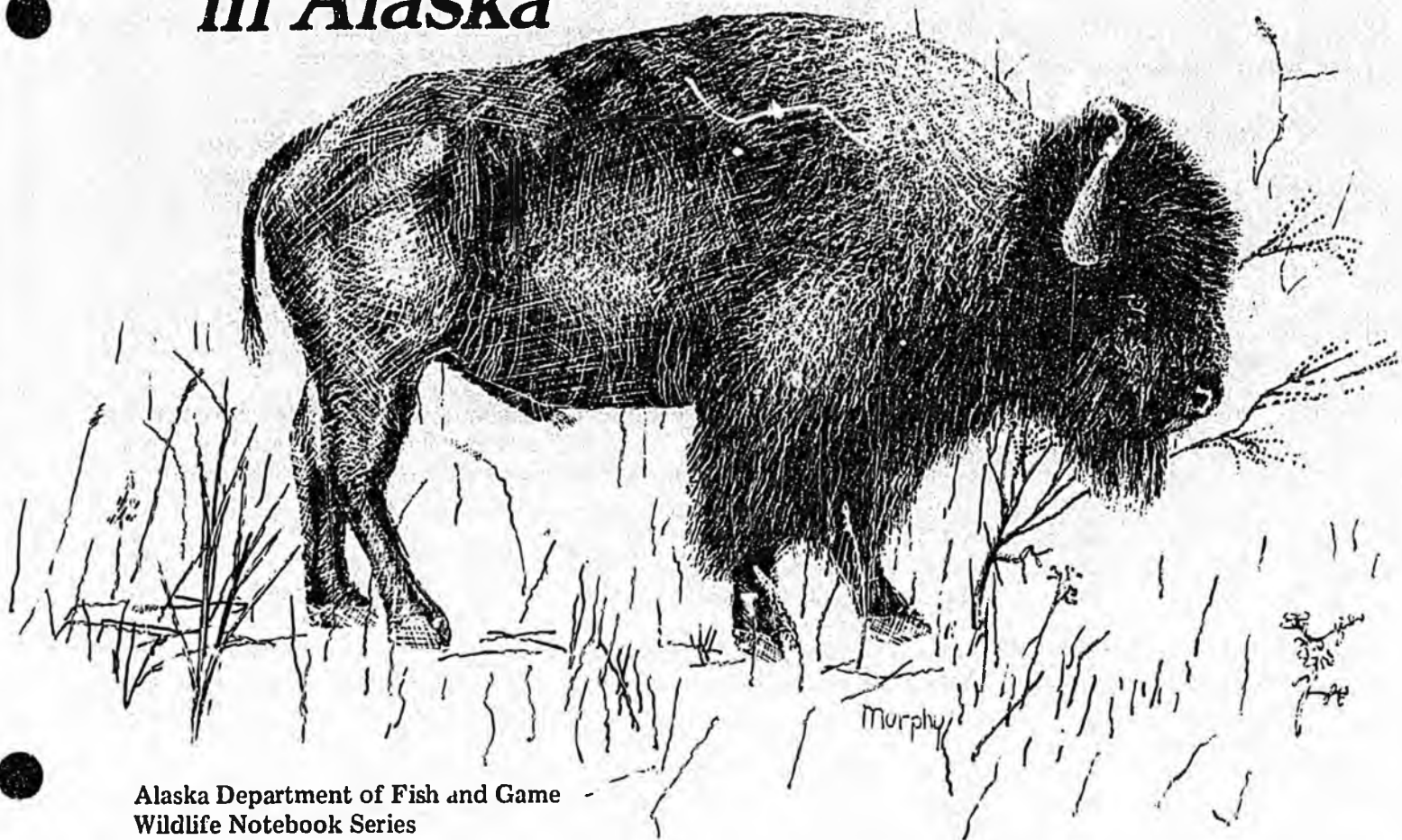
The proposed Delta Bison Range lies southeast of Delta Junction in relatively flat to rolling country in the shadow of the Alaska Range. The area encompasses 77,595 acres. The vegetation of the area is dominated by black spruce with white spruce along the drainages. Soil types in the lower elevations indicate the land is arable. The Department proposes to clear and develop 5,000 acres for bison range. This portion of the bison range will be tilled to produce forage for wintering bison. The remaining land not specifically tilled for bison winter forage will be periodically and systematically managed by altering the existing

plant cover to create additional bison range as well as winter range for moose and year around habitat for sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse and furbearers. The lower Gerstle River and surrounding area appears to be suitable or easily developed as a calving ground and supplement to the presently used summer range.

The development of alternate calving and summer range would help insure the long term future of the Delta Bison herd. The high degree of dependence on the limited calving and summer range on federal lands used by the military and a similar dependence on the existing agricultural lands for winter range leaves the herd with a very tenuous future. The total area proposed for the Bison range also encloses some fine lakes and clear water grayling streams. Future development of the stocked lakes would be enhanced under the concept of a State wildlife range.



# the **BISON** in Alaska



Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Wildlife Notebook Series

**AMERICAN BISON** (*Bison bison*), which shaped the life style of the Plains Indians and figured prominently in American history before they were brought to near extinction, were transplanted to Alaska from Montana in 1928. The herd has gradually increased from a beginning of 20 animals released near Delta Junction. Natural emigration and transplants have now created small herds at Healy Lake, Copper River, Chitina River and Farewell. There are presently 600-800 bison in the State.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION:** The bison is one of the largest and most distinctive animals found in North America. A full-grown bull stands five to six feet at the shoulder, is nine to nine and a half feet long and can weigh more than 2,000 pounds. Full-grown cows are smaller, but have been known to weigh over 1,300 pounds. A bison's head and forequarters are so massive that they seem out of proportion to the smaller hind parts. Bison have a hump formed by a gradual lengthening of their back or dorsal vertebrae beginning just ahead of the hips and reaching its maximum height above the front shoulder. From above the shoulder the hump drops almost straight down to the neck.

The bison's horns curve upward. The horns of the male are larger and heavier than the horns of the female. In late fall, the bison's coat is a rich, dark brown; as winter progresses, the coat changes color and is much paler by spring. When the weather warms, the hair loosens and hangs in patches until it is completely shed and replaced with new hair by late spring. For a short time, the bison appears to be almost completely devoid of hair except for its head, hump and forelegs.

**LIFE HISTORY:** Most bison young are born in May, but the calving season usually extends from April to August. Newly born calves have a reddish coat. They are able to stand when only 30 minutes old; within three hours of birth they can run and kick their hind legs in the air. At about six days of age, calves start grazing. Their reddish-orange coat begins to darken at about 10 weeks with the molt to dark brown complete about five weeks later.

The female bison are sexually mature at two years of age and normally give birth to single calves each year. The gestation period is approximately 270 days. On rare occasions a mostly white or even albino calf has been born to the Delta herd, but none has ever reached maturity.

Bison in Alaska have been known to live to a relatively great age compared to other hoofed mammals or ungulates. One tagged bull killed in the Copper River area was found to be over 20 years old.

Alaska's bison do not remain in herds, but scatter singly or in groups ranging up to 50 animals or more. They are migratory animals. In the Delta Junction area they move far up the Delta River in early spring to secluded meadows where they calve. Around August they travel back downstream, eventually moving into farming areas where they remain throughout the winter, sometimes causing damage to unharvested crops. The Copper River herd is known to have a similar movement pattern.

Bison move slowly while feeding and appear to be quite clumsy. This is pure deception, for when pursued the bison is fast and has great endurance. A mature bull eventually captured at Delta Junction cleared a seven-foot log fence from a standing position.

**FOOD HABITS:** Bison are grazing animals and in Alaska find only limited amounts of food along rivers and sedge potholes. The balance of their diet is made up of reed grasses, various bluegrasses, ryegrass and red top grass. Peavine or vetch is a favored summer food found on gravel bars of the Delta and Tanana rivers. Sedges, silverberry and ground birch are also eaten. In general, good bison range is limited in Alaska and it is unlikely that large numbers of bison can sustain themselves here.

**HUNTING:** To keep bison populations from burdening the limited carrying capacity of the range, and to provide recreation and meat for sportsmen, controlled bison hunts are conducted each year. From 15 to 50 bison may be taken by hunters if the annual reproduction is adequate. Hunters pursuing bison at Delta Junction, Healy Lake, Copper River or Farewell are often surprised by how difficult it is to stalk them. The rewards of a successful hunt are a magnificent trophy and delicious meat which is very much like beef, though generally darker in color.

Photo and wildlife buffs will find the bison on their winter range fairly accessible, though respect and caution are urged for this large animal.

David Johnson  
Printed 1978



## BISON MANAGEMENT POLICY

The American bison or buffalo (*Bison bison*) has achieved, in Alaska, an importance out of proportion to its numbers. This importance relates to its size, the high regard hunters have for it as a "trophy" and meat animal, and its status as a symbol of the original wildlife populations of North America.

The bison is an exotic to the state, originally having been imported from Montana. The species, however, has become well established in certain locations in the state and public interest is high for maintaining and proliferating these populations. Because bison are largely dependent upon grassland habitat, the potential for expansion of bison numbers and distribution within the state is limited.

### BISON POLICY STATEMENT

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game recognizes the Constitutional mandate of the State of Alaska to manage bison on the sustained yield principle for the benefit of the resource and the people of the state, and also recognizes that national interests must be considered.

The Department recognizes the singular importance of maintaining suitable habitat for bison, and advocates the development and implementation of comprehensive resource use planning.

The Department recognizes that there are many uses of bison, that present priorities may not be the priorities of the future, and that management plans must consider all uses.

The Department recognizes that responsible bison management must be based on scientific knowledge.

In many areas of the state, recreation is the most important use of bison. Recreational uses include: sport hunting in its various forms; observation, both incidental to other activities and as the primary objective; and wilderness experience, which includes the aesthetic rewards of being aware of or observing animals in natural interactions with their environment. The Department recognizes its responsibility to provide for all of these recreational uses in its management plans, and holds that they are generally compatible.

The Department recognizes recreational hunting as the dominant use of bison in much of the state. Consistent with its responsibility to manage bison for the benefit of the resource and the people, the Department will manage the resource on the basis of a) maximum overall recreational opportunity, b) maximum sustained harvest, c) maximum aesthetic appeal to the user. Regulatory zoning of recreation in time and space may be used to obtain an optimum level of recreational wildlife uses.

In some areas, bison will be managed to provide maximum recreational opportunity. This concept recognizes the value of the opportunity to be selective in hunting, to enjoy uncrowded hunting conditions, to make use of remote areas, and to enjoy various other experiences which enhance wildlife-oriented activities.

In those areas with highly developed access and intensive hunter use, bison will be managed according to the maximum sustained yield principle. Management techniques may include close regulation of hunters under a permit system, regulation of access, regulation of sex and age of animals taken, and population manipulation.

Certain areas may be managed to provide hunting opportunities of the highest aesthetic quality. Management techniques may include, but are not limited to, regulation of access, regulation of sex and age of animals taken, and population manipulation.

The Department will encourage recreational observation of bison through public information and education and will provide for such activities in its management plans.

The Department does not consider the harvest of bison for the purpose of sale or barter of hides, meat, or horns a proper use of the resource and will oppose it.

The bison is one of the few game animals that has been domesticated with some degree of success, and is one of the few species which, by law, may be transferred to private ownership for domestication. Because wild bison belong to all the people, the Department does not consider the transfer of wild bison to private ownership for commercial or other purposes a wise use of the resource and will discourage this use.

When others conduct research on bison within Alaska, the Department will request a description of proposed studies and make recommendations in the best interest of the species and the people of the state. The Department will cooperate with other agencies or individuals whose research may provide useful information on bison.

The Department may issue permits for capturing, holding, importing and exporting of bison for stocking, public education and scientific study, but only after demonstration that suitable habitat or holding facilities are available to the permittee. Permits will not be issued unless substantial benefits which are consistent with the Department's management policies can be demonstrated.

The Department recognizes that transplanting bison for stocking vacant habitat may be a useful management tool. Because transplants often have unforeseen detrimental effects, importing and transplanting of bison will be generally opposed, but may be approved if substantial public benefit can be shown. Proposed transplants will be reviewed by the Department and must meet the following minimum requirements to be approved: 1) The proposed transplant site must provide sufficient and suitable habitat to support a viable population of bison as determined by comprehensive study; 2) Prior study must establish that the introduction of bison will not adversely affect the numbers, health, or utilization of resident species.

The Department recognizes that situations may arise requiring the removal of an animal or the reduction in numbers of a bison herd in response to a specific problem. Control will be implemented only after an investigation by Department personnel has determined a valid need exists. However, the Department will discourage undue competition with bison by human activities.

The Department holds that it is the owner's responsibility to protect his property from damage by bison. Reasonable efforts must be made to protect life and property by means other than the destruction of bison.

Whenever possible, control will be effected by recreational hunting. When control by the Department or its designees is necessary, humane methods will be employed and all usable parts will be salvaged.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

2221 East Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 129, Anchorage, Alaska 99504

March 1, 1979

Mr. W. I. "Bob" Palmer  
Special Projects Officer  
Office of the Governor  
Pouch A  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Bob:

Attached is a copy of the report I did for a consulting firm regarding past experiences with the bison at Fort Greely. The report documented some of the data I had gathered relating to bison. Because of my own interest, I spent a considerable amount of time observing the bison during my first years at Delta.

During the winters of 1966-71, in which we ran a special snow survey project on Fort Greely, I noted that the bison did spread out into various areas throughout the winter. These areas included the farming areas, open range areas on the fort, and, often, the populated areas. Some animals spent much of the time in the Fort Greely core area grazing on lawns. It was due to this nuisance that we were able to work with the military to develop a diversion area for the animals. As we have discussed, it did work well. This is because, I believe, we had all the necessary components for success--good feed, salt and mineral blocks, water, and location along their migration route. I have always thought this last consideration was very important, and for this reason, I believe the army will necessarily have to be a part of any overall grazing plan.

There appears to be one important concept that is being overlooked at this time. That is that the grain fields in the farming area are and will be, at least for the foreseeable future, a major part of the bison's winter range. Julian Fowler, who came to Shaw Creek about 1948, noted to me that the bison seldom, if ever, used the Clearwater area for winter range--until Al Remington cleared the first field in the mid-1950s. After that time the bison, according to Fowler, tracked directly to the farming areas, where they could get the best feed. Since that period, the farming area has been winter range. The farming area has increased in importance as the grain production becomes more extensive.

Now, in planning, we need to continue to think of the Clearwater as winter range. With the extensive planned development, the bison should be able to roam far and wide, causing little damage if the farmers have fenced stack and grain storage areas, which they must be expected to do.



Mr. Bob Palmer  
March 1, 1979

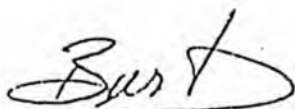
2

The important thing now, is to develop the diversion feed areas. I think these should be increased annually as planned, over the next 10 years or so, to carry the bison for total winter periods, if necessary. There may come to the farming industry a sophistication that will force the total exclusion of the bison from the agricultural area. Presently, I do not foresee this; however, if it does happen, the winter feed base must be available to support the herd.

Attached are some zeroxed copies of black and white photos I made over the years while doing the snow survey work on Fort Greely. I did the field work for the special study of snow conditions on the fort from 1966 to 1971. This was then scaled back to our regular snow survey program, where I only had three sample spots on the fort (down from a one-time high of about 40). The photos illustrate some of the conditions that prevailed. I have used the photos as resource data to illustrate those conditions. The proposed management program must work, and the best way for it to work is to build on past success.

I took a black and white close-up of a range remnant on Fort Greely that was photographed one spring just after the animals started their spring migration across the Delta River. It is not presently available, but it shows a heavily overused condition and really reminds one of a cow-lot. The animals had camped on the site for what appears to be several weeks, and had eaten the winter-dried vegetation right to ground level. This was before there were grain fields in Delta. It was in an area exposed to wind, so the snow was swept out of the area. The picture was made to illustrate the inadequate feed conditions the bison had at the time.

I hope some of this is useful to you and others working on the bison project. Most of this is culled from memory and is somewhat my own personally drawn conclusions. We will be happy to assist in any way possible with this effort.



Burton L. Clifford  
Resource Conservationist

#### Attachments

cc: Nick Carney, Director, Division of Agriculture  
H. Pappy Moss, Representative, District 19, Alaska State Legislature

July 1977

## DELTA BISON HERD

Burton L. Clifford

The bison herd in the Delta Junction area is one of the last of the free ranging herds left in the United States. The herd winters in the Delta area, including the Fort Greely military reservation and the adjacent agricultural area. In the spring the main herd migrates northwest across the Delta River and then south to a river terrace on the Delta River, southwest of Donnelly Dome. This west bank river terrace is the main calving and summer range for the bison. In August the herd migrates to the east bank of the Delta and works back to the Fort Greely-Delta area, their winter range. They arrive in this area about the 15th, harvest time for small grain. Presently, the herd numbers approximately 450-500 animals. Plans are to maintain the herd at about 250-275 adult animals.

It was my privilege to be transferred to the Fairbanks Field Office in 1966. I served as District Conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service until September 1975, then transferred to Anchorage as a Resource Conservationist. The Fairbanks Field Office duties included the Delta area, which involved working with local land owners on conservation problems, land use planning, and snow survey work. As a minimum, one week per month was spent in the Delta area. The diversified responsibilities of the position allowed me to observe the bison herd in detail. My former range work proved invaluable in these observations.

The bison were transplanted to the Fort Greely area in 1923. The range area was selected as it was open and had fairly abundant grass cover. Interviews with two Tanana Valley residents who were associated with the transplant noted the treeless nature of the landscape.

The area provided excellent winter feed for the bison as winter winds swept the range free of snow, enabling the bison to obtain winter feed. It was noted from discussion with people who have historically observed the herd that the bison had a good survival rate and multiplied rapidly. The open grassland was apparently maintained by a combination of soil conditions and wildfires. The soils are very shallow silt loams over coarse gravel. They are droughty and periodic wildfires easily kill the balsam poplars.

About 1940, Fort Greely was developed for the Army. With the installation of the fort, controls were placed on wildfires. Without these fires, the aspen and balsam poplar easily invaded the open grasslands, especially those with the deeper soils. This competition decreased forage yields and the poplars created windbreaks that trapped snow. The snow also made the

Burton L. Clifford: Resource Conservationist, USDA Soil Conservation Service, Anchorage, Alaska

grass more unavailable for feed. The herd made a decline. Specific data is lacking on the herd declension, and most of my information is based on conversations with local residents.

The supposition of poplars increasing, grass decreasing, would logically be correct. Growth rings on the poplars indicate these stands are approximately 35-40 years old. They were establishing themselves about 1940 in much of the range area. With the invasion of poplars, the range would have deteriorated, creating overgrazing. The overgrazing would accelerate the invasion of woody plants.

The herd did decrease to approximately 200 animals as noted earlier. During the winters of 1966-1968, severe overgrazing patterns were observed throughout the remaining grassland areas on Fort Greely. Many animals starved to death during winters under these conditions. Local residents have given many accounts of dead animals that starved. One resident noted seven dead animals, one winter, a block from the Delta school. I personally observed the animals in the Delta area during these years. The animals were always in very poor condition by spring.

The bison became a nuisance on Fort Greely, in Delta Junction, and around many of the private residences, in their quest for food. Residents reported that the animals often ingested many undigestible man-made products in their winter diet. This may have been in search of salt and other minerals. No doubt these items killed some animals.

Agriculture had come to a standstill by 1966. Many local operators gave up due to a loss of their crops to the migrating bison. Stored hay had to be protected by heavy timber fences. I observed one stack of brome grass hay that was reduced to a small straw pile in 48 hours after being discovered by the winter foraging bison. The main problem was that there were too few acres of small grain stubble to provide an adequate winter feed base. An expanded agriculture industry will easily support the planned managed herd, but the animals must be deferred from crops until after harvest.

In 1969, a new agriculture had been generated. Several thousand acres of barley had been planted in the Delta Clearwater area. This provided a much enlarged winter feed base for the animals. There were some problems in the farming area by the August arrival of the animals, as small grain harvest had just started. Since 1969, several things were noted relating to the animals.

The bison have had excellent body health. They have wintered well, and in the spring their body condition is much improved. Most of the animals are in good to excellent condition. There has been a better calf crop, and excellent survival rate among the calves. This has happened with the renewed agricultural interest. There is some difference of opinion about the herd's size, but it may have doubled since 1970.

The animals have been less of a nuisance in the populated areas. The animals spend most of their time in the open agricultural areas. The new winter feed base from the small grain fields has turned the trend of the bison from its starvation plight to an animal that can now easily cope with its harsh winter environment.

In 1974, the Army seeded approximately 80 acres to grasses for erosion control, and as an improvement for a maneuver area. In the fall, after the seeding, they provided salt and mineral blocks to attract bison. Approximately 70 head of bison were attracted to the area, and with the abundant high protein feed, salt, and adequate water (from Jarvis Creek), the bison stayed on the seeding for about six weeks--from the middle of August to the first of October. They also were often observed on the seeding throughout the winter. There were no nuisance animals around the Fort Greely residences. The seeding trial was a great success as it attracted the bison away from the residence areas. This effort effectively demonstrated the potential of managing the bison away from residential and agricultural areas when the management area is on their migration route.

There is no real conflict from the farming community relating to the bison after crops are harvested. The intent from the farming community is to defer the bison from farming areas until crops are harvested, normally August 15 to October 1. Those who desire to keep the bison totally off their farms are required to fence. There has been no fencing to date on a farm unless the operator desired to fence in livestock. At present, the winter feed base is large enough so that fenced farms have experienced few problems from the herd. Protection of stock yards and grain storage has been constructed as needed. There has never been any intent of enclosing the herd from the agricultural area, but only to defer the bison to other areas until after crops are harvested.

The effect of fall diversion of the bison was again demonstrated this past winter, 1976-1977. The Alaska Pipeline right-of-way was seeded to various grasses for erosion control. These were heavily fertilized, which raised the protein level. As a result, the bison herd spent most of the winter season grazing the right-of-way.

This experience again illustrates that with management, the bison can be attracted away from the farming area during the early fall period. They need a high protein food supply with water and mineral (including salt) supplement. The mineral supplement is a key in their normally mineral deficient diet. These management efforts can control the bison without construction of fences.

There are approximately 25,000+ acres in the area below 1,450 feet elevation along the eastern part of Fort Greely. The Soil Conservation Service recently surveyed approximately 16,500 acres in this area, in which over 9,000 acres are class II and III soils. These Fort Greely soils have a high potential for agricultural production. They also have outstanding

value for the development of a managed bison habitat. The soils are generally around the former range area.

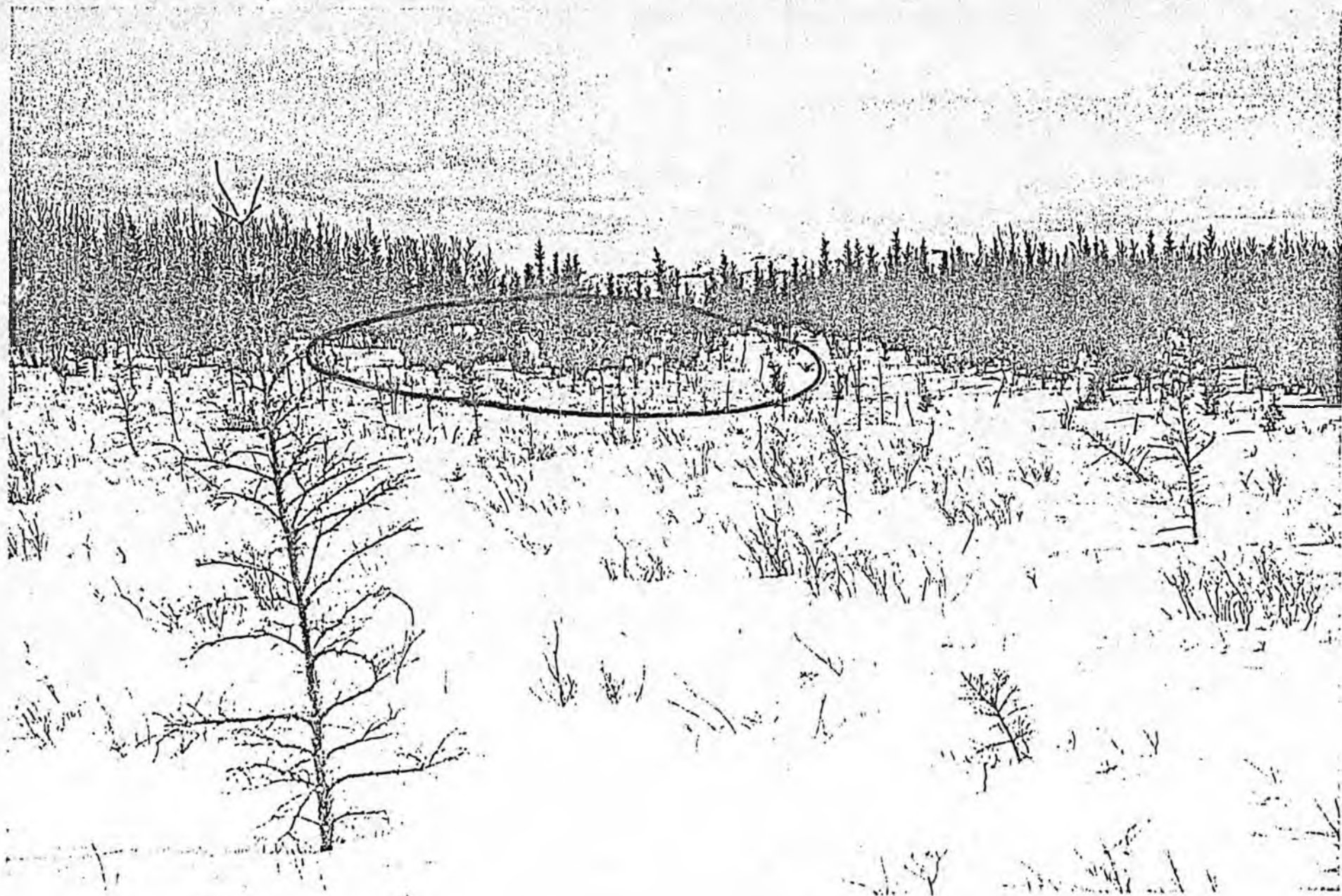
Many of these surveyed acreages have had a fire history in the last twenty years, destroying the then climax vegetation. The regrowth can be economically removed to easily create a bison management area. Jarvis Creek and numerous small lakes provide excellent water throughout this area.

The development of such a habitat in this area would be important. It is in conjunction with the original open grass lands, is the route normally followed by the migrating herd, and has the best water supply, which are important management considerations when feeding concentrated minerals. The habitat for management of this herd is needed to assist the State with its commitment to the development of an agricultural industry in the Delta area. This goal has become a number one priority for the State, but the fall management of the bison is mandatory.

The Army has a responsibility for the better management of the bison. It appears that the Army developed Fort Greely on the bison's natural winter habitat area. The management of the area for the Army may have severely limited the winter habitat. This places a responsibility on the Army to improve winter feed conditions in the range areas. This could easily be accomplished by developing a minimal area for fall grazing and diversion from the agricultural and residential areas. The animals would be free to utilize the feed base in the farming area the rest of the winter. A management plan can be developed with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to carry out these objectives.

The Army also has a responsibility to the State to utilize the agricultural soils on Fort Greely. The present administration has placed a high priority on developing its agricultural industry, especially in the Delta area. An excellent trade off for the soils on Fort Greely, would be for partial development of these soils for bison management.

The bison has a good adaptability to the harsh Interior Alaskan winters if they have a food source that maintains their daily needs. Without the food source, the winters can cause severe hardships on these great animals. As they were transported to Alaska as an experiment, and have shown good adaptability with adequate winter feed, it is necessary that this food base is developed and maintained. It should be developed in a way that is in harmony with the bison's life patterns, works with the ecosystem, and benefits both the Army and the State of Alaska in their management goals.



1. March 1967 - small herd of bison located west of Donnelly Dome. Animals had bedded down behind a stand of black spruce which offered excellent protection from prevailing winds. Animals had been actually grazing throughout the area during previous month. Grazing had taken place in open areas that were somewhat free of snow. These were open areas due to snow removal by winter winds. During this period (1966-69) animals were often noted scattered throughout the Donnelly Flats - Greely jump zone, and the agricultural areas, as well as populated areas

2. March 1, 1970 - These two bison had been grazing the open meadow when noted by SCS personnel. The winter of 1969-70 was characterized by an early first snowfall and very cold temperatures. Ther temperatures moderated, and were warmer throughout the year with a considerable amount of thawing in January and February. Usually, warm winter weather in interior Alaska is accompanied by substantial snowfall. This was not the case during the 1969-70 season. Exposed areas were bare most of the winter.

It was also this fall (1969) or the next fall (1970) that an increase of barley production started in the Delta-Clearwater. In any case, at the time of this photo, the bison were noted to be in excellent shape. This was not the case during previous springs that were characterized by more normal snow and winter conditions.



3. November 17, 1969 - This scene was taken in what is called the "jump zone" on Fort Greely. I think this area was one of the main winter feeding areas for the early bison transplanted into the Delta area. It had overgrown, and the army cleared and developed it as a maneuver area. Part of the bison herd came into this area each fall during the migration. Many animals practically wintered here. For this reason, we installed the diversion seeding trial in this area to attract the bison. The approximately 100 seeded acres were located closer to the background trees on the left. Jarvis Creek is located just through the trees on the right. The regeneration of balsam poplar since the clearing can be noted in the picture foreground.



4. This area of the Donnelly Flats gives somewhat of an impression of what the former bison range around Fort Greely may have been like at one time. We understand that natural wildfires created the natural grazing areas. In the case of the Donnelly Flats, pictured here, a soil condition seems to limit the growth of tall trees.

---



5. Snow is typically removed from open areas as seen in this photo. again in Donnelly Flats. Vegetation common to a productive site becomes available for winter grazing. In the case of seeding, sites need to be located so the feed becomes available, and the grasses must have winter hardiness to withstand the winter exposure.



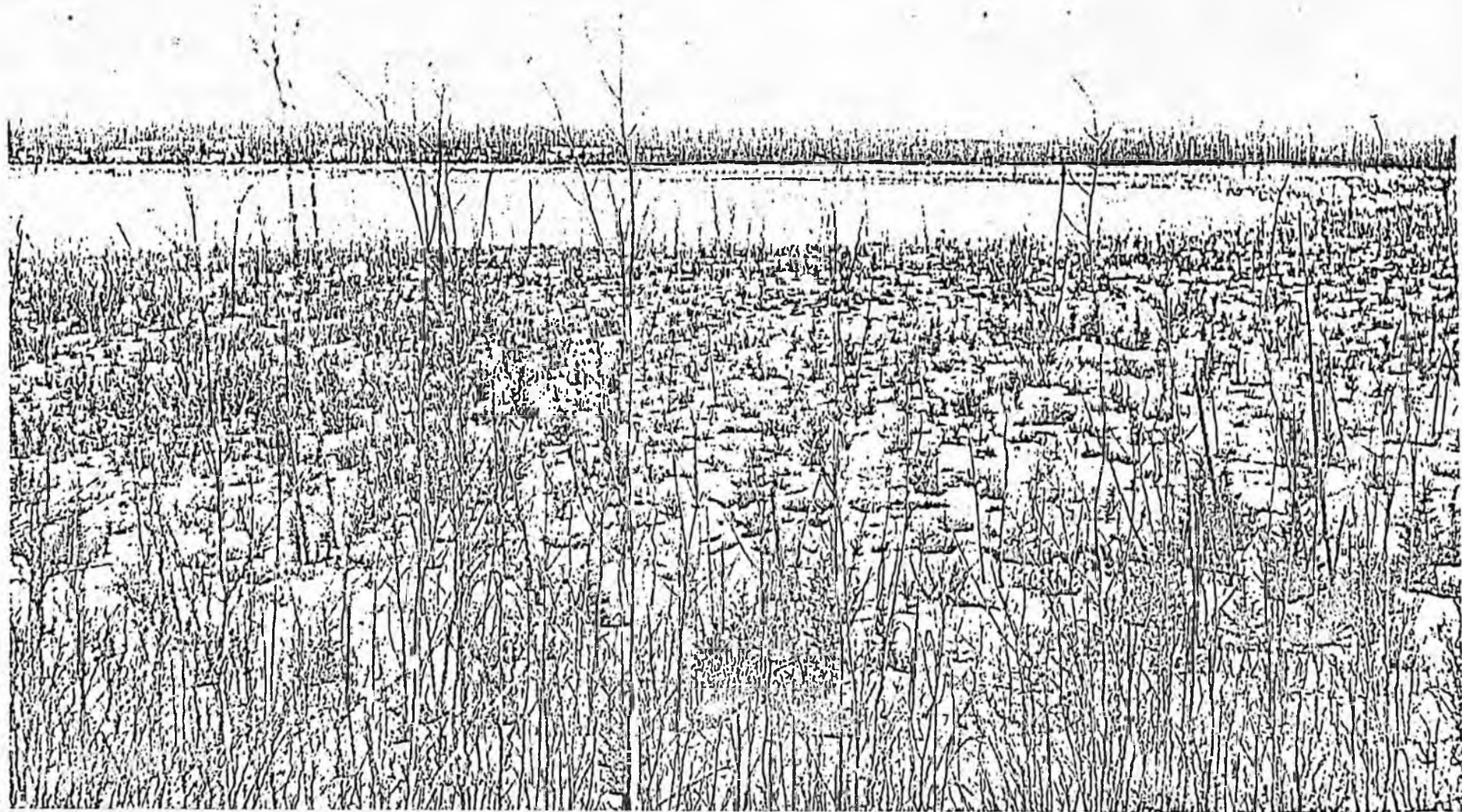
6. Fire effect around several small lakes east of Jarvis Creek on Fort Greely is demonstrated in this photo. In my judgment, a second fire would further enhance this area by complete removal of spruce, and still have rapid regeneration of the deciduous trees.

This is a recommended area we had investigated for bison habitat improvement in 1973-74. On class III soils, this would provide an excellent diversion from both the populated and farming areas during fall. It is on, or next to, the traditional migration route. It would be an area easily developed, and would provide a water source for the bison.

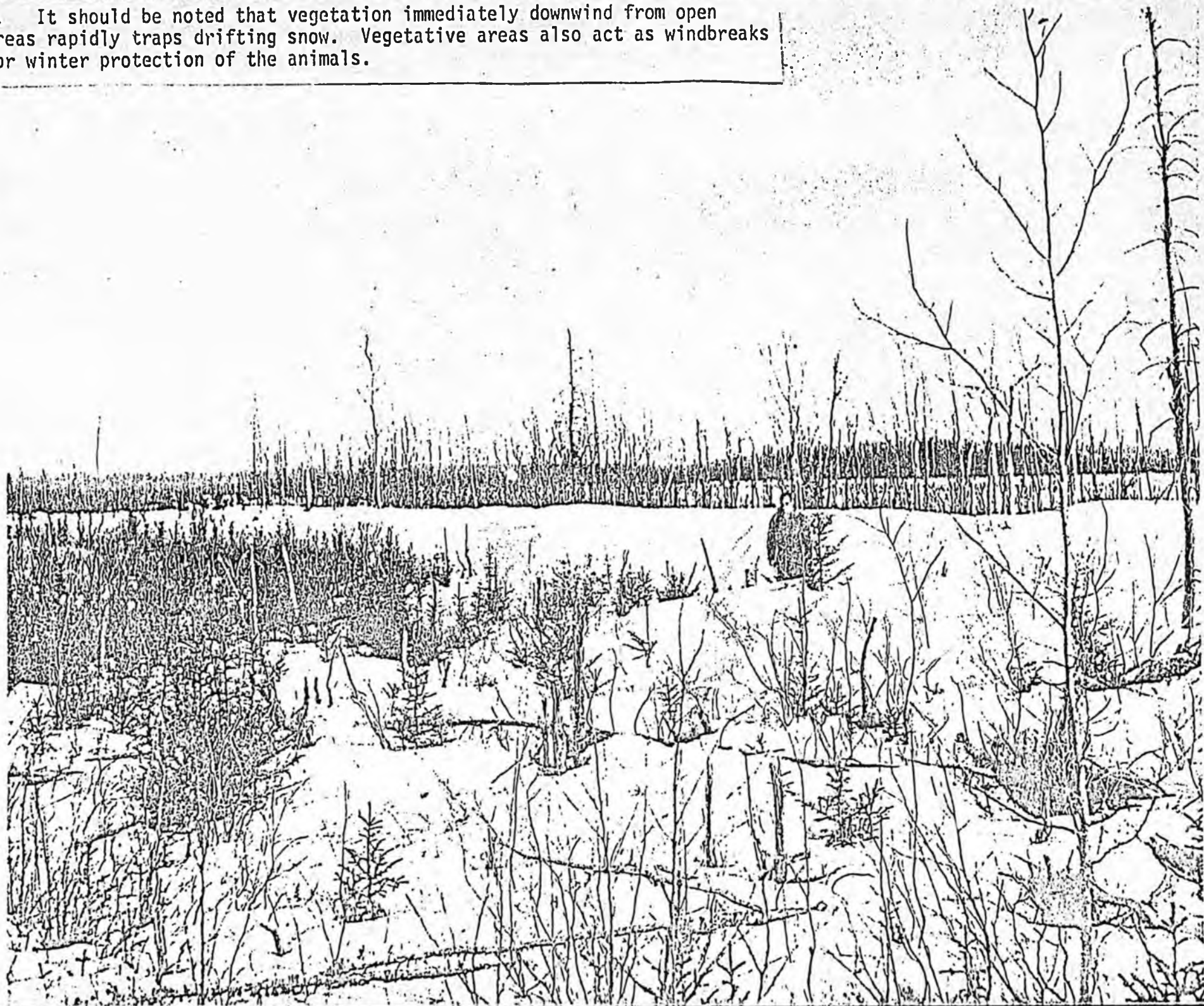


7. Fire effect is demonstrated by this close-up of the vegetation. A secondary fire at this growth stage would easily remove the spruce, and the deciduous trees would regenerate very rapidly. At this stage of regrowth, habitat would easily be developed on capability class III soils. Cost would be very minimal, long term habitat improvement could easily be accomplished by the use of long term fire management. Sites that were first burned will allow rapid regeneration, especially after a secondary fire. This was formerly a stand of stunted black spruce.

Snow is easily removed even for late use during winter.



8. It should be noted that vegetation immediately downwind from open areas rapidly traps drifting snow. Vegetative areas also act as windbreaks for winter protection of the animals.





# 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

3/8/90  
Date

# COMMITTEE REPORT HOUSE

FURTHER:

March 9, 1979

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had HB 121

"An Act making a special appropriation to the University of Alaska, Kenai Peninsula Community College; eff. date."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for \_\_\_\_\_  same title
- and recommends \_\_\_\_\_  new title
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

\_\_\_\_\_  
CHAIRMAN

# COMMITTEE REPORT

## HOUSE

FURTHER: FINANCE

February 5, 1979

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on HESS has had HB 121

"An Act making a special appropriation to the University of Alaska, Kenai Peninsula Community College; eff. date."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for HB 121  same title  
 new title
- and recommends reports it back with ind. recommendation
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

Wern Thorsen Do Pass

Clat (Clat) Do Pass

Joyce Munson

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Prüle - No Rec.

John R. ...

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

J. Munson Vice Chair  
CHAIRMAN

6201  
Baldwin

Original sponsors: Malone, Branson  
and O'Connell

Offered: 3/9/79  
Referred: Finance

Funding Information

General Fund	\$860,700
Other Funds	-0-
	<u>\$860,700</u>

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

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 121

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act making special appropriations to the University  
of Alaska for certain community colleges; and providing  
for an effective date."

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

\* Section 1. The sum of \$353,800 is appropriated from the general fund to  
the University of Alaska for the Kenai Peninsula Community College.

\* Sec. 2. The sum of \$227,000 is appropriated from the general fund to  
the University of Alaska for the Kodiak Community College.

\* Sec. 3. The sum of \$279,900 is appropriated from the general fund to  
the University of Alaska for the Prince William Sound Community College.

\* Sec. 4. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriations  
made in this Act lapses into the general fund on June 30, 1980.

\* Sec. 5. This Act takes effect July 1, 1979.

6201  
Baldwin

Funding Information	
General Fund	\$450,000
Other Funds	-0-
	<u>\$450,000</u>

Introduced: 2/5/79  
Referred: Health, Education &  
Social Services and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MALONE, BRANSON AND O'CONNELL

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 121

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Univer-  
7 sity of Alaska, Kenai Peninsula Community College; and  
8 providing for an effective date."

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

10 \* Section 1. The sum of \$450,000<sup>353,840</sup> is appropriated from the general fund to  
11 the University of Alaska for the Kenai Peninsula Community College.

12 \* Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of this appropriation  
13 lapses into the general fund June 30, 1980.

14 \* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1979.

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

ELEVENTH Legislature FIRST Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 121  
By MALONE, BRANSON AND O'CONNELL

"An Act making a special appropriation to the University of Alaska, Kenai Peninsula Community College; and providing for an effective date."

University of Alaska; Kenai Peninsula Community College

Introduced in the House 2-5, 19.79

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

19 79	Read first time and referred to Committee on HESS and Finance												
Feb. 5	Reported back with recommendation that												
	Read second time and												
	Read third time and												
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>PASS</td> <td>Effective Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yeas</td> <td>Yeas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nays</td> <td>Nays</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Absent</td> <td>Absent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excused</td> <td>Excused</td> </tr> </table>	PASS	Effective Date	Yeas	Yeas	Nays	Nays	Absent	Absent	Excused	Excused		
PASS	Effective Date												
Yeas	Yeas												
Nays	Nays												
Absent	Absent												
Excused	Excused												
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Reconsideration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PASS</td> <td>Effective Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yeas</td> <td>Yeas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nays</td> <td>Nays</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Absent</td> <td>Absent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excused</td> <td>Excused</td> </tr> </table>	Reconsideration		PASS	Effective Date	Yeas	Yeas	Nays	Nays	Absent	Absent	Excused	Excused
Reconsideration													
PASS	Effective Date												
Yeas	Yeas												
Nays	Nays												
Absent	Absent												
Excused	Excused												
	Reported correctly engrossed Signed by Speaker Sent to Senate												
CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE													

HISTORY IN THE SENATE

19	Read first time and referred to Committee on												
	Reported back with recommendation that												
	Read second time and												
	Read third time and												
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>PASS</td> <td>Effective Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yeas</td> <td>Yeas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nays</td> <td>Nays</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Absent</td> <td>Absent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excused</td> <td>Excused</td> </tr> </table>	PASS	Effective Date	Yeas	Yeas	Nays	Nays	Absent	Absent	Excused	Excused		
PASS	Effective Date												
Yeas	Yeas												
Nays	Nays												
Absent	Absent												
Excused	Excused												
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Reconsideration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PASS</td> <td>Effective Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yeas</td> <td>Yeas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nays</td> <td>Nays</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Absent</td> <td>Absent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excused</td> <td>Excused</td> </tr> </table>	Reconsideration		PASS	Effective Date	Yeas	Yeas	Nays	Nays	Absent	Absent	Excused	Excused
Reconsideration													
PASS	Effective Date												
Yeas	Yeas												
Nays	Nays												
Absent	Absent												
Excused	Excused												
	Reported correctly engrossed Signed by President Returned to House												
SECRETARY OF THE SENATE													

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

19	Received from Senate
	Concurred in Senate amendment thus adopting: VOTE
	Failed to concur in Senate amendment; asked Senate to recede VOTE
	Senate receded from amendment VOTE
	Senate failed to recede from amendment VOTE
	CC appointed by House
	CC appointed by Senate
	CC adopted by House VOTE
	CC adopted by Senate VOTE
	To enrolling Reported correctly enrolled Sent to Governor ..... by Governor
	Filed with Lt. Governor
	Chapter No. ....

*file*  
**KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE** HB 121

of the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District

P.O. Box 848 ★ Soldotna, Alaska 99669 ★ 262-5801

January 26, 1979

Hon. Hugh Malone  
Alaska State Legislature  
House of Representatives  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Malone:

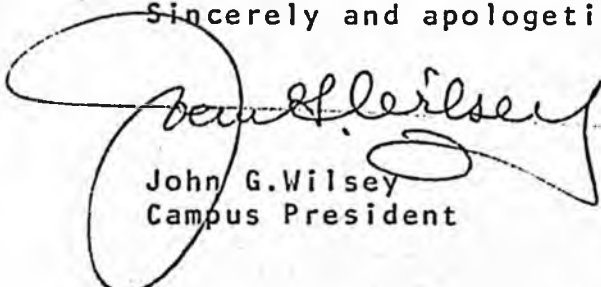
May we for the last time revise the estimate of the minimum increase in funding, over and above the present planned budget, required to provide adequate support for the present program. Your request was recieved on January 15. We were completely unable to meet the January 19 deadline you proposed.

If I were in your position, I would ask the question, "Why ask for another revision at this late date?" Briefly, here is why.

1. Dr. O'Rourke stated strongly before many people at the Policy Advisory Council meeting (attended by many faculty) that the University of Alaska could hardly object to restoration of items requested by the Board of Regents for KPCC but then removed by the Governor.  
could
2. He also stated that he/more easily favor a request for instructors and instruction than for any administration. As you know, we need both instructors and administrative support if the system is to mature and continue to offer top quality education to Alaska and Borough residents.
3. The Y.A.C.C. and C.E.T.A. have just recently offered to help us by supplying library workers for up to 18 months so a high priority has been superseded by another.
4. The new amounts seemed very realistically in line with earlier communications and the list again was held to ten items.

As a matter of fact, this latest version was drawn up with the direct help of an excellent and cooperative faculty. I am told that it has their full blessing.

Sincerely and apologetically

  
John G. Wilsey  
Campus President


# KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

of the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District

P.O. Box 848 ★ Soldotna, Alaska 99669 ★ 262-5801

## MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Pat O'Rourke

From: John G. Wilsey, Campus President 

Subject: Answer to Rep. Hugh Malone's Request

Last Thursday you arrived at KPC. I showed you a request from Rep. Hugh Malone and another message from Rep. Pat O'Connell in support of this college at the legislative level. Mr. Malone asked for a reply by January 19, 1979, a date we could not meet as we were completely tied up at that time. The proposal needed to be reviewed and revised after the P.A.C. meeting, faculty input, and your observations. After the PAC meeting--which you attended--the proposal was adjusted in line with recommendations of the PAC, the Faculty, our staff, and cues we took from you.

In my judgement, only highest priorities are listed in answering Mr. Malone's letter. A look at recent registration statistics confirms our needs. It is understood that all branches of the University are in financial straits so the request was held to a low level. As Alan Boraas pointed out, his division alone could use six instructors today. We anticipate (and ask for at this time) no expansion in the number of fields of instruction to be considered. We do hope to be able to serve those who wish to register as well as we are able in response to their demands.

Will you forward the answer to Mr. Malone's request as you see proper? Time is short if legislative action is to be taken and you know the tenor of Representative Malone's letter.

KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

IMMEDIATE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER FOR PURPOSES OF ACCREDITATION AND LONG RANGE PLANNING  
(FY-80 List for Representative Hugh Malone)

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u> Rate	<u>Item or</u> <u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Priority</u> <u>Totals</u>	<u>Running</u> <u>Totals</u>
1	Items in UA Board of Regents Budget Request but not included in Governor's Recommendations				
1.	<u>Business Manager</u> To cover salary differentials		6.0		
2.	<u>Career Counselor</u> To increase counselor from 3/4 to Full-Time		7.5		
3.	<u>Developmental Learning Instructor</u> To reduce student failure levels resulting from low/level reading, math skills.		34.6		
4.	<u>Utilities Cost Increases</u> To cover increases in utilities rates and to heat/light an additional 1800 square feet of floor space.		23.7		
5.	<u>Secretary, Instructional</u> To provide secretarial services for full-time and part-time instructors		24.9		
				96.7	96.7

To restore items eliminated from the University of Alaska Budget Request by the Governor's recommendations. Further details are included in U.A. Budget Request submitted to the Governor.

Priority	Salary	Benefits Rate	Benefits	Subtotal	Totals	Totals
II <u>Psychology/Sociology/History Instructor (Instruction)</u>						
A. Personal Services (F-T)	28,680	19%	5,440	34,120		
B. Travel				100		
C. Contractual				100		
D. Commodities				200		
E. Equipment				1,400		
F. Miscellaneous				400	36.3	133.0

Nine Social/Behavioral Sciences (Psychology, Sociology, History, etc.) courses were taught during the Fall Semester of 1978 alone by part-time (one course) instructors. Instructor would teach 8-10 courses per year. Part-Time instruction is excellent and less expensive, but it allows no time for curriculum/program development, consultation with students, advisement, division chairmanship, etc. or other important ancillary tasks assume by full-time faculty.

III <u>Business Management/Office Occupations Instructor (Instruction)</u>						
A. Personal Services (F-T)	28,680	19%	5,440	34,120		
B. Travel				300		
C. Contractual				200		
D. Commodities				300		
E. Equipment				1,200		
F. Miscellaneous				400	36.5	169.5

Would teach accounting, employee supervision, office management, secretarial skills, marketing, personnel management, finance, etc. Requests are received from industry for middle-management programs. Local employees and KPCC should then receive jobs as supervisors, foremen, etc. now awarded to outsiders. Business/Industrial Personnel Supervision curricula are undeveloped due to understaffing but have tremendous potential in earning power, employment upgrading, and keeping money in the state. Secretarial skills especially for executive - medical - legal - secretaries and administrative assistants are in consistent demand. Classes are restricted due to lack of instructors and space to accommodate students. Instructor also would teach office skills, accounting, personnel, small business courses, etc. and would serve local institutions - industry, government, native associations with workshops, small business seminars and conferences, etc.

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u> Rate		<u>Item or</u> <u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Priority</u> <u>Totals</u>	<u>Running</u> <u>Totals</u>
IV. <u>Math/Science Instructor (Instruction)</u>						
A. Personal Services (F-T)	28,680	19%	5,440	34,120		
B. Travel				100		
C. Contractual				100		
D. Commodities				200		
E. Equipment				1,400		
F. Miscellaneous				400	36.3	205.8

Instructor would teach 8-10 Math/Science classes per year. Besides Math would teach chemistry and other science subjects as needed, including for Applied Science and Technology areas. Preferably practically oriented. As programs become more sophisticated and demanding both industrial/business and college-transfer programs require greater mathematical skills. At present, one .8 time instructor must be assisted on an emergency basis by others as possible especially in upgrading lower level college math capabilities. Four extra sections of math are needed each semester since Fall, 1978 and advanced courses have not been able to be offered. Part-time math instructors for daytime classes are difficult or impossible to locate.

V. <u>Humanities Instructor (Instruction)</u>						
A. Personal Services	28,680	19%	5,440	34,120		
B. Travel				100		
C. Contractual				100		
D. Commodities				200		
E. Equipment				1,400		
F. Miscellaneous				400	36.3	242.1

Instructor would teach 8-10 Humanities classes per year. Humanities credits are required for graduation. In addition they are important for cultural upgrading of the community. Thus Humanities carries high values to all students. A carefully selected instructor could develop and teach sequences in music, art, literature, philosophy, and logic etc. while also teaching sensitivity training to applied sciences and technology students. During the 1978-79 year, 24 Humanities courses were taught by part-time instructors. The entire Humanities program needs systematization, development and expansion to meet student needs.

<u>Priority</u>		<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Item or</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Running</u>
			<u>Rate</u>	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Totals</u>
VI	<u>Registrar's Office (Student Services)</u>					
	A. Personal Services					
	1. Registrar/Records/Office (F-T)	29,700	19%	5,650	35,350	
	2. Registration Labor Pool (P-T)	1,500	7.5%	110	1,610	
	B. Travel				900	
	C. Contractual				7,100	
	D. Commodities				950	
	E. Equipment				5,400	
	F. Miscellaneous				200	
						51.5
						293.6

Registrar and Records Officer would be in charge of admissions, inter-college transcripts, communications, financial aids, class schedules, registration procedures and processes, voluminous statistical reports, grant-proposal writing, computers and ISIS functions, student activities, coordination, transcript evaluations. Would also serve as Public Relations Coordinator, be responsible for publications, the KPCC catalogue, financial aids, placement, brochures, radio and media advertising, student orientation and handbook, EEO/AA Officer, etc. KPCC has no Registration Officer at this time.

VII	<u>Accounting Clerk (Administration)</u>					
	A. Personal Services (F-T)	15,000	23%	3,450	18,450	
	B. Travel				-0-	
	C. Contractual				-0-	
	D. Commodities				300	
	E. Equipment				500	
	F. Miscellaneous				400	
						19.7
						313.3

Would assist the Accounting Department in bookkeeping, billings, accounts payable/receivable, inventory control, reporting, etc. A single junior accountant now must handle all details: cashiering, reporting, reconciling, depositing, accounting for receivables/payables, State and Federal assistance, students accounts, financial aids, etc. for about \$1,500,000-\$2,000,000 in State Budget and restricted funds. Would require skills and experience in bookkeeping, typing, computer operations, accounts receivable/payable.

<u>Priority</u>		<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u> Rate		<u>Item or</u> <u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Priority</u> <u>Totals</u>	<u>Running</u> <u>Totals</u>
VIII	<u>Outreach/Special Programs (Instruction)</u>						
	A. Personal Services						
	1. Director/Instructor (½ T)	14,340	19%	2,720	17,120		
	2. Coordinator/Clerk - Homer/Seward)	5,600	7.5%	210	6,020		
	3. 2 ea. @ ½ time)						
	3: On-Site Instruction (20 P-T)	33,570	7.5%	2,520	36,090		
	B. Travel				1,200		
	C. Contractual				-0-		
	D. Commodities				400		
	E. Equipment				1,200		
	F. Miscellaneous				400	60.2	373.5

Higher education would be offered to Borough areas not now possible to serve. Total Borough population is estimated at 25,281 (October, 1978, Borough). Some 12300 live within what is considered commuting distance. About 13,000 residents live beyond convenient commuting distance. Also, only skeleton schedules now can be offered at Homer, Seward and North Kenai if campus is to continue to receive adequate service. Demand is increasing at outlying areas as well as on the central campus. Director would arrange and supervise off-campus (8 locations) courses, evaluate instructors, arrange workshops, seminars. Coordinator-clerks at Homer and Seward now financed out of part-time instructors would be funded.

IX	<u>Dean of Instruction (Instructional Support)</u>						
	A. Personal Services	38,000	19%	7,220	45,220		
	B. Travel				800		
	C. Contractual				2,000		
	D. Commodities				500		
	E. Equipment				1,200		
	F. Miscellaneous				200	49.9	423.4

Control, Coordination, and program development functions would be assumed by a highly qualified Dean. Scheduling, curriculum development, instructor supervision, employee management and selection procedures, budgeting, and all other (multitude) of instructional support tasks would fall to the Dean. At present Campus President acts as Dean (20 professional faculty/counselors/librarian, 5 classified staff, 55 part time faculty per semester) along with all other supervisory, creative, college-community relations, etc. duties. Instructors overworked with duties would be released to teaching activities.

<u>Priority</u>		<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Item or</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Running</u>
			<u>Rate</u>	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Totals</u>
X	<u>Maintenance/Custodian/Groundskeeper (Physical Plant)</u>					
A.	Personal Services					
	1. Custodian (F-T)	16,100	23%	4,830	20,930	
	2. Custodian (1/6-T)	2,680	23%	620	3,300	
B.	Travel				-0-	
C.	Contractual				500	
D.	Commodities				500	
E.	Equipment				1,800	
F.	Miscellaneous				100	
					27.1	450.5

To maintain 30,800 square feet (4 buildings) and about 10 acres of immediate campus plus outdoor classrooms, nature trails, fire training areas, etc. (Total controlled campus, 340 acres.) KPC has 1 5/6 custodial personnel to handle all duties. There is no coverage from 2-10 PM daily, no allowance for emergencies, extra snow shoveling, maintenance of park or grounds, weekend security, etc. Pre- and post-class hours must be utilized for cleaning of spaces and provision of safety. During Annual Summer Leave there is no maintenance or custodial coverage as one custodian works only 10 months. No custodial help at all is available for special summer maintenance tasks, summer school classroom cleaning, office area upkeep, lawn mowing and cleanup, parks and trails. This would be self-financing in less than two years assuming present costs continue.

KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
 IMMEDIATE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER FOR PURPOSES OF ACCREDITATION AND LONG RANGE PLANNING  
 (FY-80 List for Representative Hugh Malone)  
 Summary of Funding Sources, Totals, Non-Recurring and Net Costs in Ensuing Year by Component and Percent

Priority	Item	General Funding	Tuition, Etc.	Priority Total	Running Total	Non- Recurring Costs	Est. Net Costs FY-81 (GF)	Instruction	Academic Support	Student Services	Adminis- tration	Physical Plant
		a.	b.	(c+b)	(d+b)	e.	(f-e)	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.
I	A. Business Manager, Salary Differential	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.0	0
	B. Career Counselor	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.5	0	0
	C. Developmental Instructor	27.9	6.7	0	0	0	0	34.6	0	0	0	0
	D. Utilities Costs	23.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.7
	E. Secretary, Instructional	24.9	0	96.7	96.7	0	90.0	24.9	0	0	0	0
II	Psy/Soc/Hist Instructor	34.5	1.8	36.3	133.0	1.2	33.3	36.3	0	0	0	0
III	Bus Mgt/Office Occ Instr	28.8	7.7	36.5	169.5	1.0	27.8	36.5	0	0	0	0
IV	Math/Science Instructor	31.3	5.0	36.3	205.8	1.2	30.1	36.3	0	0	0	0
V	Humanities Instructor	30.6	5.7	36.3	242.1	1.2	29.4	36.3	0	0	0	0
VI	Registrar Office	51.5	0	51.5	293.6	7.1	44.4	0	0	51.5	0	0
VII	Accounting Clerk	19.7	0	19.7	313.3	.3	19.4	0	0	0	19.7	0
VIII	Outreach Instruction	44.4	18.0	62.4	375.7	0	44.4	39.3	23.1	0	0	0
IX	Dean of Instruction	49.9	0	49.9	425.6	1.0	48.9	0	49.9	0	0	0
X	Maintenance/Custodian	27.1	0	27.1	452.7	1.8	25.3	0	0	0	0	27.1
TOTALS		407.8	44.9	452.7		14.8	393.0	244.2	73.0	59.0	25.7	50.8
PERCENTAGE		90.1	9.9	100.0		3.3		53.9	16.1	13.1	5.7	11.2

Funding Information  
General Fund \$450,000  
Other Funds -0-  
\$450,000

Introduced: 2/5/79  
Referred: Health, Education  
Social Services and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MALONE, BRANSON AND O'CONNELL

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 121

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the University of Alaska, Kenai Peninsula Community College; and providing for an effective date."

7

8

9

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

10

\* Section 1. The sum of \$450,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the University of Alaska for the Kenai Peninsula Community College.

12

\* Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of this appropriation lapses into the general fund June 30, 1980.

14

\* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1979.

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

Original sponsors: Malone, Branson  
and O'Connell

Offered: 3/9/79  
Referred: Finance

Funding Information

General Fund	\$860,700
Other Funds	-0-
	<u>\$860,700</u>

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 121

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making special appropriations to the University  
7 of Alaska for certain community colleges; and providing  
8 for an effective date."

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

10 \* Section 1. The sum of \$353,800 is appropriated from the general fund to  
11 the University of Alaska for the Kenai Peninsula Community College.

12 \* Sec. 2. The sum of \$227,000 is appropriated from the general fund to  
13 the University of Alaska for the Kodiak Community College.

14 \* Sec. 3. The sum of \$279,900 is appropriated from the general fund to  
15 the University of Alaska for the Prince William Sound Community College.

16 \* Sec. 4. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriations  
17 made in this Act lapses into the general fund on June 30, 1980.

18 \* Sec. 5. This Act takes effect July 1, 1979.

19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29

Funding Information  
General Fund \$450,000  
Other Funds -0-  
\$450,000

Introduced: 2/5/79  
Referred: Health, Education &  
Social Services and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MALONE, BRANSON AND O'CONNELL

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 121

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Univer-

7

sity of Alaska, Kenai Peninsula Community College; and

8

providing for an effective date."

9

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

10

\* Section 1. The sum of \$450,000 is appropriated from the general fund to

11

the University of Alaska for the Kenai Peninsula Community College.

12

\* Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of this appropriation

13

lapses into the general fund June 30, 1980.

14

\* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1979.

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

HB 121 Teleconference 2/26/79: Soldotna

Witnesses

- ✓George Day, Chairman  
Kenai Peninsula Community College  
Policy Advisory Council
- ✓Marilyn Dimmick
- ✓Stan Long  
Kenai Borough Assembly
- ✓Vincent O'Reilly, Mayor  
City of Kenai
- ✓Tom Bearup, Mayor  
City of Soldotna
- ✓George Miller  
Kenai Native Association
- ✓Dennis Stoffy
- Al Morris  
Kenai Peninsula Community College  
Faculty
- ✓John Wilsey, President  
Kenai Peninsula Community College
- ✓Tim Hummecky  
Student Body President  
Kenai Peninsula Community College
- ✓A Student, name unknown  
Kenai Peninsula Community College

Soldotna:

Dr. John Wilsey  
George Day  
Stan Long

Marilyn Gimmick  
Vince O'Reilly  
Tom Bearup  
George Miller  
Tim Humecky

Pres., Kenai Peninsula C.C.  
Chairman, Advisory Council, KPCC  
Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly/  
Legislative Oversight

""

Kenai Mayor  
Soldotna Mayor  
Kenai Native Assn.  
Pres., Kenai Peninsula C.C. student body

Anchorage:

Chancellor Pat O'Rourke - wishes to testify after the Soldotna witnesses

**KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

of the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District

P.O. Box 843 \* Soldotna, Alaska 99586 \* 262-5561

MEMORANDUM

61/22

TO: Dr. O'Rourke, Chancellor, Community College Division

FROM: Dr. John G. Wilsey, KPCC Campus President

DATE: January 22, 1979

SUBJECT: Answer to Rep. Hugh Malone's Request

Last Thursday you arrived at KPCC. I showed you a request from Representative Hugh Malone and another message from Representative Pat O'Connell in support of KPCC at the legislative level. Mr. Malone asked for a reply by January 19, 1979, a deadline we could not meet because the entire list needed to be reviewed with you and others on this campus. However, after the Policy Advisory Council meeting which you attended and after which the proposal was adjusted in line with recommendations of the faculty, you, and the PAC, the proposal was completed. In my judgement only the immediate staffing needs which should be met to bring this College up to minimum level of effectiveness are presented. It is understood that all branches and functions of the University are in financial straits, so the request was held as possible within reasonable limits. As Alan Boraas brought out, we really are in need of several more instructors who could be put to work in packed schedules and classrooms in the Fall - anticipating no change whatever in the number of fields of instruction to be considered.

Will you analyze this request and forward it to President Diebold for official transmission to Representative Malone at your early convenience? The time is short if Representatives Malone, O'Connell and Branson are to introduce this special appropriation bill as stated.

JGW:gdf



Alaska State Legislature  
House of Representatives

RECEIVED

JAN 15 1979

FOUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Kenai Peninsula Community College

January 12, 1979

Dr. John Wilsey, President  
Kenai Peninsula Community College  
P.O. Box 848  
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

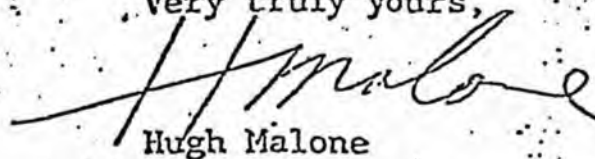
Dear Dr. Wilsey:

Upon reviewing the greatly increased enrollment at the Kenai Peninsula Community College, I am convinced that there is not adequate support for the present programs at the college. The KPCC Policy Advisory Council members agree. In addition, a considerable number of people from the general community have asked me to secure adequate funding to support the existing programs at KPCC.

Therefore, I request that you please prepare immediately an estimate of the minimum increase in funding, over and above the present planned budget, required to provide adequate support for the present program at the college. This estimate should include all necessary costs in administration, instruction and other support. Please limit this to the operating budget costs only.

I would appreciate receiving this as soon as possible since I plan to introduce a bill for a special appropriation as soon as I get the data. I would prefer to have the information no later than January 19, 1979.

Very truly yours,



Hugh Malone

cc: George Day, Chairman, KPCC Policy Advisory Council  
Representative Pat O'Connell  
Representative Margaret Branson  
Senator Clem Tillion, President of the Senate

11 January 1979

Mr. John Wiley  
Kencu Peninsula Community College

RECEIVED

JAN 15 1979

Dear Mr. Wiley —

Kencu Peninsula Community College

Just a brief note before I depart for the Legislature in Juneau. As we are all aware, there has been much public concern that our Kencu Peninsula Community College has considerable immediate need of both more funding for building and operational areas, and a better system of funding that is flexible enough to keep up with the dynamic growth KPEC is experiencing.

I would like any comments and/or assistance you could give along these lines that would backpound me in these areas. Further, I hope I can call on you from time to time as the legislative session

# **CORRECTION**

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

11 January 1979

Dr. John Wiley  
Kencu Peninsula Community College

RECEIVED

JAN 15 1979

Dear Dr. Wiley -

Kencu Peninsula Community College

Just a brief note before I depart for the Legislature in Juneau. As we are all aware, there has been much public concern that our Kencu Peninsula Community College has considerable immediate need of both more funding for building and operational areas, and a better system of funding that is flexible enough to keep up with the dynamic growth. KPCC is experiencing

I would like any comments and/or assistance you could give along these lines that would background me in these areas.

Further, I hope I can call on you from time to time as the legislative session

January 22, 1979

Representative Hugh Malone  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Malone:

This letter responds to your request of January 12 (received January 15 PM). It refers to "an estimate of the minimum increase in funding over and above present planned budget required to provide adequate support for present programs" at KPCC. The list presented is not new; it has been in the process of preparation for over a year most recently in conjunction with the budget estimate and accreditation efforts of the College; it has been openly discussed with the Policy Advisory Council, the faculty, and Dr. O'Rourke; it is part of a five-year plan. The list does not pretend to meet all needs rather only those that seem critical to allowing this College become effective and viable through FY-80. It adds no new areas of study or degrees, but it does look to the supplying of higher education to many outlying areas in the Kenai Peninsula Borough not possible to reach now. In the longer range plan KPCC identifies at least twelve more positions needed either right now or over the five-year period to follow. If new areas of study, certificate programs, or degree plans are added some additional funding would be requested at that time. At present there is no intention of trying to expand the range of either instructional or service programs at KPCC. In assembling this list, every attempt has been made to avoid duplication that might increase costs to the State.

You will notice that the prioritized list is directed to serving needs of students through instruction, instructional supervision, library, or services. One item is requested directly for business operations due to the heavy volume of record keeping that is and will be required. A custodian for daytime hours not now covered at all is also requested. "Equipment" items represent almost entirely one-time-only setup costs plus a few instructional items.

A set of basic statistics is inserted at the end of this letter. Fall Semester data are used because Spring, 1979 figures are not available. Heavy fall growth usually is followed by about equal figures for spring. However, according to registrations received up to this date annual credit hour production in 1978-79 should exceed that of 1977-78 conservatively by well over 35%. The increase from Fall to Fall amounts to over 50% which followed a 60% increase from the previous year.

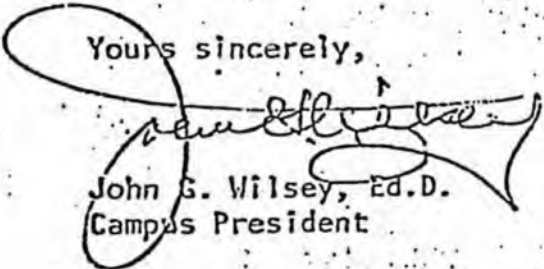
Finally, Mr. Malone, may we ask for your assurance that this special appropriation of which you write would not in any way reflect negatively on, reduce funding to, or otherwise put to a disadvantage any other branch or function of the University system. If any of the concerns mentioned - or others than might arise - were to exist in reality, we would hope that you would withdraw the request.

Ability to supply offices to new instructors and staff included in this program hinges on the covering of two-thirds of the student commons area and the partitioning of many offices and other important spaces that would thus be created. You will remember that this is the third request for the remodeling. It should save much money for the State and afford valuable space badly needed both for the conduct of student/instructor relations and for the purpose of living up to the Union contract.

Please know how much we appreciate your concern with the needs of KPCC. Our problems may be severe but thankfully they are caused by heavy increases rather than decreases in demand for college education here on the Peninsula. It is thoroughly understood that by allowing open enrollment to residents and by offering appealing courses rather than a restricted program we may have created some of our own problems at the College. You should also know that there is no idea whatever that decisions have been based on malice or bad faith on anyone's part. By answering your request we simply are addressing the problems of maintaining top quality higher education for the residents of the Kenai Peninsula Borough during a period of unprecedented growth and demand reflecting the value placed on such services by some 25,000 Borough citizens.

May we hear from you on this matter at your very early convenience?

Yours sincerely,



John G. Wilsey, Ed.D.  
Campus President

JGW:gdf

	Registration and Growth Statistics <sup>1</sup>			
Credit Hours	FY-77	FY-78	FY-79	FY-80 (estimated)
Produced	7,423 <sup>2</sup>	8,232	11,300 <sup>1</sup>	12,400 <sup>4</sup>
Percentage Change	+ 35.9%	+ 41% <sup>3</sup>	+ 37%	+ 10% <sup>4</sup>
Headcount			2,800 <sup>1</sup>	2,900 <sup>4</sup>
F.T.E.	197 <sup>3</sup>	274	377 <sup>1</sup>	414 <sup>4</sup>
Full Time Students	61	83	170	175 <sup>4</sup>

1. U.A. figures where possible, KPCC records are not necessarily the same. All data corrected to latest available.
2. Includes 1494 C.H. in one-time-only contract. Correct figure for comparison would be 5929.
3. Based on 5929 C.H. figure as footnoted.
4. Estimated.

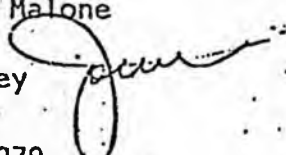
# KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

of the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District

P.O. Box 848 \* Soldotna, Alaska 99569 \* 262-5801

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Rep. Hugh Malone

FROM: John Wilsey 

DATE: Feb. 5, 1979

SUBJECT: Summary chart of totals etc.

A summary chart covering General Fund dollars, Tuition offsets, Priority totals, Non-recurring costs, Estimated FY-81 implications, and Component breakdown is enclosed. I should have sent it along with the priority list forwarded last.

Many times over the last several weeks we have tried to reach you at Juneau. Just today when I arrived back from being snow- or storm-bound in Bethel for three days; I found your numbers awaiting. You should have recieved a call from me before you get this letter. Actually, I had wanted to discuss the revised list made after Pat O'Rourke's letter before I sent it. "We are being used as an example of bad boys because we have been trying to get more funding."

Best wishes to you, Chris and the family. Call when you are able. The Juneau long-distance circuits have been tied up all day.

KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
 IMMEDIATE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER FOR PURPOSES OF ACCREDITATION AND LONG RANGE PLANNING  
 (FY-80 List for Representative Hugh Malone)  
 Summary of Funding Sources, Totals, Non-Recurring and Net Costs in Ensuing Year by Component and Percent

21:17  
 2/23

Priority	Item	General Fund	Tuition, Etc.	Priority Total	Running Total	Non-Recurring Costs	Est. Net Costs FY-81 (GF)	Instruction	Academic Support	Student Services	Adminis- tration	Physica Plant
		a.	b.	(a+b)	(Σa+b)	e.	(a-e)	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.
I	A. Business Manager, Salary Differential	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.0	0
	B. Career Counselor	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.5	0	0
	C. Developmental Instructor	27.9	6.7	0	0	0	0	34.6	0	0	0	0
	D. Utilities Costs	23.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.7
	E. Secretary, Instructional	24.9	0	96.7	96.7	0	90.0	24.9	0	0	0	0
II	Psy/Soc/Hist Instructor	34.5	1.8	36.3	133.0	1.2	33.3	36.3	0	0	0	0
III	Bus Mgt/Office Occ Instr	28.8	7.7	36.5	169.5	1.0	27.8	36.5	0	0	0	0
IV	Math/Science Instructor	31.3	5.0	36.3	205.8	1.2	30.1	36.3	0	0	0	0
V	Humanities Instructor	30.6	5.7	36.3	242.1	1.2	29.4	36.3	0	0	0	0
VI	Registrar Office	51.5	0	51.5	293.6	7.1	44.4	0	0	51.5	0	0
VII	Accounting Clerk	19.7	0	19.7	313.3	.3	19.4	0	0	0	19.7	0
VIII	Outreach Instructor	44.4	15.8	60.2	373.5	0	44.4	39.3	23.1	0	0	0
IX	Dean of Instruction	49.9	0	49.9	423.4	1.0	48.9	0	49.9	0	0	0
X	Maintenance/Custodian	27.1	0	27.1	450.5	1.8	25.3	0	0	0	0	27.1
<b>TOTALS</b>		407.8	42.7	450.5		14.8	393.0	244.2	73.0	59.0	25.7	50.8
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>		90.5	9.5	100.0		3.3		53.9	16.1	13.1	5.7	11.2

KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

IMMEDIATE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER FOR PURPOSES OF ACCREDITATION AND LONG RANGE PLANNING  
(FY-80 List for Representative Hugh Malone)

Priority	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u> Rate	<u>Item or</u> <u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Priority</u> <u>Totals</u>	<u>Running</u> <u>Totals</u>
1. Items in UA Board of Regents Budget Request but not Included in Governor's Recommendations					
1.	<u>Business Manager</u> To cover salary differentials		6.0		
2.	<u>Career Counselor</u> To increase counselor from 3/4 to Full-Time		7.5		
3.	<u>Developmental Learning Instructor</u> To reduce student failure levels resulting from low/level reading, math skills.		34.6		
4.	<u>Utilities Cost Increases</u> To cover increases in utilities rates and to heat/light an additional 1800 square feet of floor space.		23.7		
5.	<u>Secretary, Instructional</u> To provide secretarial services for full-time and part-time instructors		24.9		
				96.7	96.7

To restore items eliminated from the University of Alaska Budget Request by the Governor's recommendations. Further details are included in U.A. Budget Request submitted to the Governor.

	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
		Rate			
<u>Psychology/Sociology/History Instructor (Instruction)</u>	28,680	19%	5,440	34,120	
A. Personal Services (F-T)				100	
B. Travel				100	
C. Contractual				200	
D. Commodities				1,400	
E. Equipment				400	
F. Miscellaneous					
					36.3 133.0

Nine Social/Behavioral Sciences (Psychology, Sociology, History, etc.) courses were taught during the Fall Semester of 1978 alone by part-time (one course) instructors. Instructor would teach 8-10 courses per year. Part-Time instruction is excellent and less expensive, but it allows no time for curriculum/program development, consultation with students, advisement, division chairmanship, etc. or other important ancillary tasks assume by full-time faculty.

	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
		Rate			
<u>Business Management/Office Occupations Instructor (Instruction)</u>	28,680	19%	5,440	34,120	
A. Personal Services (F-T)				300	
B. Travel				200	
C. Contractual				300	
D. Commodities				1,200	
E. Equipment				400	
F. Miscellaneous					
					36.5 169.5

Would teach accounting, employee supervision, office management, secretarial skills, marketing, personnel management, finance, etc. Requests are received from industry for middle-management programs. Local employees and KPCC should then receive jobs as supervisors, foremen, etc. now awarded to outsiders. Business/Industrial Personnel Supervision curricula are undeveloped due to understaffing but have tremendous potential in earning power, employment upgrading, and keeping money in the state. Secretarial skills especially for executive - medical - legal - secretaries and administrative assistants are in consistent demand. Classes are restricted due to lack of instructors and space to accommodate students. Instructor also would teach office skills, accounting, personnel, small business courses, etc. and would serve local institutions - industry, government, native associations with workshops, small business seminars and conferences, etc.

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u> Rate	<u>Benefits</u> \$	<u>Item or</u> <u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Priority</u> <u>Totals</u>	<u>Running</u> <u>Totals</u>
IV. <u>Math/Science Instructor (Instruction)</u>						
A. Personal Services (F-T)	28,680	19%	5,440	34,120		
B. Travel				100		
C. Contractual				100		
D. Commodities				200		
E. Equipment				1,400		
F. Miscellaneous				400	36.3	205.8

Instructor would teach 8-10 Math/Science classes per year. Besides Math would teach chemistry and other science subjects as needed, including for Applied Science and Technology areas. Preferably practically oriented. As programs become more sophisticated and demanding both industrial/business and college-transfer programs require greater mathematical skills. At present, one .8 time instructor must be assisted on an emergency basis by others as possible especially in upgrading lower level college math capabilities. Four extra sections of math are needed each semester since Fall, 1978 and advanced courses have not been able to be offered. Part-time math instructors for daytime classes are difficult or impossible to locate.

V. <u>Humanities Instructor (Instruction)</u>						
A. Personal Services	28,680	19%	5,440	34,120		
B. Travel				100		
C. Contractual				100		
D. Commodities				200		
E. Equipment				1,400		
F. Miscellaneous				400	36.3	242.1

Instructor would teach 8-10 Humanities classes per year. Humanities credits are required for graduation. In addition they are important for cultural upgrading of the community. Thus Humanities carries high values to all students. A carefully selected instructor could develop and teach sequences in music, art, literature, philosophy, and logic etc. while also teaching sensitivity training to applied sciences and technology students. During the 1978-79 year, 24 Humanities courses were taught by part-time instructors. The entire Humanities program needs systematization, development and expansion to meet student needs.

ority

Salary

Benefits

Rate

\$

Item or  
Subtotal

Priority  
Totals

Running  
Totals

I Registrar's Office (Student Services)

	Salary	Benefits Rate	Benefits	Item or Subtotal	Priority Totals	Running Totals
A. Personal Services						
1: Registrar/Records/Office (F-T)	29,700	19%	5,650	35,350		
2: Registration Labor Pool (P-T)	1,500	7.5%	110	1,610		
B. Travel				900		
C. Contractual				7,100		
D. Commodities				950		
E. Equipment				5,400		
F. Miscellaneous				200		
					51.5	293.6

Registrar and Records Officer would be in charge of admissions, inter-college transcripts, communications, financial aids, class schedules, registration procedures and processes, voluminous statistical reports, grant-proposal writing, computers and ISIS functions, student activities, coordination, transcript evaluations. Would also serve as Public Relations Coordinator, be responsible for publications, the KPCC catalogue, financial aids, placement, brochures, radio and media advertising, student orientation and handbook, EEO/AA Officer, etc. KPCC has no Registration Officer at this time.

VII Accounting Clerk (Administration)

A. Personal Services (F-T)	15,000	23%	3,450	18,450		
B. Travel				-0-		
C. Contractual				-0-		
D. Commodities				300		
E. Equipment				500		
F. Miscellaneous				400		
					19.7	313.3

Would assist the Accounting Department in bookkeeping, billings, accounts payable/receivable, inventory control, reporting, etc. A single junior accountant now must handle all details: cashiering, reporting, reconciling, depositing, accounting for receivables/payables, State and Federal assistance, students accounts, financial aids, etc. for about \$1,500,000-\$2,000,000 in State Budget and restricted funds. Would require skills and experience in bookkeeping, typing, computer operations, accounts receivable/payable.

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u> Rate		<u>Item or</u> <u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Priority</u> <u>Totals.</u>	<u>Running</u> <u>Totals</u>
VIII <u>Outreach/Special Programs (Instruction)</u>						
A. Personal Services						
1. Director/Instructor ( $\frac{1}{2}$ T)	14,340	19%	2,720	17,120		
2. Coordinator/Clerk - Homer/Seward)	5,600	7.5%	210	6,020		
3. 2 ea. @ $\frac{1}{2}$ time)						
3: On-Site Instruction (20 P-T)	31,710	7.5%	2,380	34,090		
B. Travel				1,200		
C. Contractual				-0-		
D. Commodities				400		
E. Equipment				1,200		
F. Miscellaneous				400	60.2	373.5

Higher education would be offered to Borough areas not now possible to serve. Total Borough population is estimated at 25,281 (October, 1978, Borough). Some 12300 live within what is considered commuting distance. About 13,000 residents live beyond convenient commuting distance. Also, only skeleton schedules now can be offered at Homer, Seward and North Kenai if campus is to continue to receive adequate service. Demand is increasing at outlying areas as well as on the central campus. Director would arrange and supervise off-campus (8 locations) courses, evaluate instructors, arrange workshops, seminars. Coordinator-clerks at Homer and Seward now financed out of part-time instructors would be funded.

IX <u>Dean of Instruction (Instructional Support)</u>						
A. Personal Services	38,000	19%	7,220	45,220		
B. Travel				800		
C. Contractual				2,000		
D. Commodities				500		
E. Equipment				1,200		
F. Miscellaneous				200	49.9	423.4

Control, Coordination, and program development functions would be assumed by a highly qualified Dean. Scheduling, curriculum development, instructor supervision, employee management and selection procedures, budgeting, and all other (multitude) of instructional support tasks would fall to the Dean. At present Campus President acts as Dean (20 professional faculty/counselors/librarian, 5 classified staff, 55 part time faculty per semester) along with all other supervisory, creative, college-community relations, etc. duties. Instructors overworked with duties would be released to teaching activities.

Category	Rate	Benefits	Subtotal	Totals	Dis
<b>X Maintenance/Custodian/Groundskeeper (Physical Plant)</b>					
A. Personal Services					
1. Custodian (F-T)	16,100	23% 4,830	20,930		
2. Custodian (1/6-T)	2,680	23% 620	3,300		
B. Travel			-0-		
C. Contractual			500		
D. Commodities			500		
E. Equipment			1,800		
F. Miscellaneous			100	27.1	450.5

To maintain 30,800 square feet (4 buildings) and about 10 acres of immediate campus plus outdoor classrooms, nature trails, fire training areas, etc. (Total controlled campus, 340 acres.) KPCC has 1 5/6 custodial personnel to handle all duties. There is no coverage from 2-10 PM daily, no allowance for emergencies, extra snow shoveling, maintenance of park or grounds, weekend security, etc. Pre- and post-class hours must be utilized for cleaning of spaces and provision of safety. During Annual Summer Leave there is no maintenance or custodial coverage as one custodian works only 10 months. No custodial help at all is available for special summer maintenance tasks, summer school classroom cleaning, office area upkeep, lawn mowing and cleanup, parks and trails. This would be self-financing in less than two years assuming present costs continue.

**KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

*file*  
HB 121

of the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District

P.O. Box 848 ★ Soldotna, Alaska 99669 ★ 262-5801

January 26, 1979

Hon. Hugh Malone  
Alaska State Legislature  
House of Representatives  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Malone:

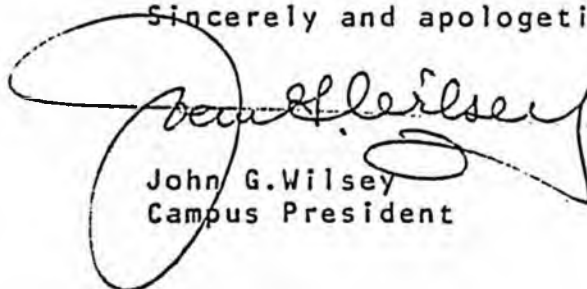
May we for the last time revise the estimate of the minimum increase in funding, over and above the present planned budget, required to provide adequate support for the present program. Your request was recieved on January 15. We were completely unable to meet the January 19 deadline you proposed.

If I were in your position, I would ask the question, "Why ask for another revision at this late date?" Briefly, here is why.

1. Dr. O'Rourke stated strongly before many people at the Policy Advisory Council meeting (attended by many faculty) that the University of Alaska could hardly object to restoration of items requested by the Board of Regents for KPCC but then removed by the Governor.  
could
2. He also stated that he/more easily favor a request for instructors and instruction than for any administration. As you know, we need both instructors and administrative support if the system is to mature and continue to offer top quality education to Alaska and Borough residents.
3. The Y.A.C.C. and C.E.T.A. have just recently offered to help us by supplying library workers for up to 18 months so a high priority has been superseded by another.
4. The new amounts seemed very realistically in line with earlier communications and the list again was held to ten items.

As a matter of fact, this latest version was drawn up with the direct help of an excellent and cooperative faculty. I am told that it has their full blessing.

Sincerely and apologetically



John G. Wilsey  
Campus President

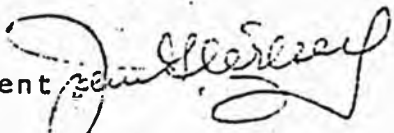
# KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

of the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District

P.O. Box 848 \* Soldotna, Alaska 99669 \* 252-5801

## MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Pat O'Rourke

From: John G. Wilsey, Campus President 

Subject: Answer to Rep. Hugh Malone's Request

Last Thursday you arrived at KPCC. I showed you a request from Rep. Hugh Malone and another message from Rep. Pat O'Connell in support of this college at the legislative level. Mr. Malone asked for a reply by January 19, 1979, a date we could not meet as we were completely tied up at that time. The proposal needed to be reviewed and revised after the P.A.C. meeting, faculty input, and your observations. After the PAC meeting--which you attended--the proposal was adjusted in line with recommendations of the PAC, the Faculty, our staff, and cues we took from you.

In my judgement, only highest priorities are listed in answering Mr. Malone's letter. A look at recent registration statistics confirms our needs. It is understood that all branches of the University are in financial straits so the request was held to a low level. As Alan Boraas pointed out, his division alone could use six instructors today. We anticipate (and ask for at this time) no expansion in the number of fields of instruction to be considered. We do hope to be able to serve those who wish to register as well as we are able in response to their demands.

Will you forward the answer to Mr. Malone's request as you see proper? Time is short if legislative action is to be taken and you know the tenor of Representative Malone's letter.

s

KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

IMMEDIATE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER FOR PURPOSES OF ACCREDITATION AND LONG RANGE PLANNING  
(FY-80 List for Representative Hugh Malone)

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u> Rate	<u>Item or</u> <u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Priority</u> <u>Totals</u>	<u>Running</u> <u>Totals</u>
1 Items in UA Board of Regents Budget Request but not Included in Governor's Recommendations					
1.	<u>Business Manager</u> To cover salary differentials		6.0		
2.	<u>Career Counselor</u> To increase counselor from 3/4 to Full-Time		7.5		
3.	<u>Developmental Learning Instructor</u> To reduce student failure levels resulting from low/level reading, math skills.		34.6		
4.	<u>Utilities Cost Increases</u> To cover increases in utilities rates and to heat/light an additional 1800 square feet of floor space.		23.7		
5.	<u>Secretary, Instructional</u> To provide secretarial services for full-time and part-time instructors		24.9		
				<u>96.7</u>	<u>96.7</u>

To restore items eliminated from the University of Alaska Budget Request by the Governor's recommendations.  
Further details are included in U.A. Budget Request submitted to the Governor.

Priority		Salary	Benefits Rate	Subtotal	Totals	Totals
II	<u>Psychology/Sociology/History Instructor (Instruction)</u>					
	A. Personal Services (F-T)	28,680	19%	5,440	34,120	
	B. Travel				100	
	C. Contractual				100	
	D. Commodities				200	
	E. Equipment				1,400	
	F. Miscellaneous				400	
						36.3
						133.0

Nine Social/Behavioral Sciences (Psychology, Sociology, History, etc.) courses were taught during the Fall Semester of 1978 alone by part-time (one course) instructors. Instructor would teach 8-10 courses per year. Part-Time instruction is excellent and less expensive, but it allows no time for curriculum/program development, consultation with students, advisement, division chairmanship, etc. or other important ancillary tasks assume by full-time faculty.

III	<u>Business Management/Office Occupations Instructor (Instruction)</u>					
	A. Personal Services (F-T)	28,680	19%	5,440	34,120	
	B. Travel				300	
	C. Contractual				200	
	D. Commodities				300	
	E. Equipment				1,200	
	F. Miscellaneous				400	
						36.5
						169.5

Would teach accounting, employee supervision, office management, secretarial skills, marketing, personnel management, finance etc. Requests are received from industry for middle-management programs. Local employees and KPCC should then receive jobs as supervisors, foremen, etc. now awarded to outsiders. Business/Industrial Personnel Supervision curricula are undeveloped due to understaffing but have tremendous potential in earning power, employment upgrading, and keeping money in the state. Secretarial skills especially for executive - medical - legal - secretaries and administrative assistants are in consistent demand. Classes are restricted due to lack of instructors and space to accommodate students. Instructor also would teach office skills, accounting, personnel, small business courses, etc. and would serve local institutions - industry, government, native associations with workshops, small business seminars and conferences, etc.

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u> Rate		<u>Item or</u> <u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Priority</u> <u>Totals</u>	<u>Running</u> <u>Totals</u>
IV. <u>Math/Science Instructor (Instruction)</u>						
A. Personal Services (F-T)	28,680	19%	5,440	34,120		
B. Travel				100		
C. Contractual				100		
D. Commodities				200		
E. Equipment				1,400		
F. Miscellaneous				400	36.3	205.8

Instructor would teach 8-10 Math/Science classes per year. Besides Math would teach chemistry and other science subjects as needed, including for Applied Science and Technology areas. Preferably practically oriented. As programs become more sophisticated and demanding both industrial/business and college-transfer programs require greater mathematical skills. At present, one .8 time instructor must be assisted on an emergency basis by others as possible especially in upgrading lower level college math capabilities. Four extra sections of math are needed each semester since Fall, 1978 and advanced courses have not been able to be offered. Part-time math instructors for daytime classes are difficult or impossible to locate.

V <u>Humanities Instructor (Instruction)</u>						
A. Personal Services	28,680	19%	5,440	34,120		
B. Travel				100		
C. Contractual				100		
D. Commodities				200		
E. Equipment				1,400		
F. Miscellaneous				400	36.3	242.1

Instructor would teach 8-10 Humanities classes per year. Humanities credits are required for graduation. In addition they are important for cultural upgrading of the community. Thus Humanities carries high values to all students. A carefully selected instructor could develop and teach sequences in music, art, literature, philosophy, and logic etc. while also teaching sensitivity training to applied sciences and technology students. During the 1978-79 year, 24 Humanities courses were taught by part-time instructors. The entire Humanities program needs systematization, development and expansion to meet student needs.

<u>Priority</u>		<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u> Rate		<u>Item or</u> <u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Priority</u> <u>Totals</u>	<u>Running</u> <u>Totals</u>
VI	<u>Registrar's Office (Student Services)</u>						
	A. Personal Services						
	1. Registrar/Records/Office (F-T)	29,700	19%	5,650	35,350		
	2. Registration Labor Pool (P-T)	1,500	7.5%	110	1,610		
	B. Travel				900		
	C. Contractual				7,100		
	D. Commodities				950		
	E. Equipment				5,400		
	F. Miscellaneous				200	51.5	293.6

Registrar and Records Officer would be in charge of admissions, inter-college transcripts, communications, financial aids, class schedules, registration procedures and processes, voluminous statistical reports, grant-proposal writing, computers and ISIS functions, student activities, coordination, transcript evaluations. Would also serve as Public Relations Coordinator, be responsible for publications, the KPCC catalogue, financial aids, placement, brochures, radio and media advertising, student orientation and handbook, EEO/AA Officer, etc. KPCC has no Registration Officer at this time.

VII	<u>Accounting Clerk (Administration)</u>						
	A. Personal Services (F-T)	15,000	23%	3,450	18,450		
	B. Travel				-0-		
	C. Contractual				-0-		
	D. Commodities				300		
	E. Equipment				500		
	F. Miscellaneous				400	19.7	313.3

Would assist the Accounting Department in bookkeeping, billings, accounts payable/receivable, inventory control, reporting, etc. A single junior accountant now must handle all details: cashiering, reporting, reconciling, depositing, accounting for receivables/payables, State and Federal assistance, students accounts, financial aids, etc. for about \$1,500,000-\$2,000,000 in State Budget and restricted funds. Would require skills and experience in bookkeeping, typing, computer operations, accounts receivable/payable.

<u>Priority</u>		<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u> Rate	\$	<u>Item or</u> <u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Priority</u> <u>Totals</u>	<u>Running</u> <u>Totals</u>
VIII	<u>Outreach/Special Programs (Instruction)</u>						
A.	Personal Services						
	1. Director/Instructor (½ T)	14,340	19%	2,720	17,120		
	2. Coordinator/Clerk - Homer/Seward)	5,600	7.5%	210	6,020		
	3. 2 ea. @ ¼ time)						
	3. On-Site Instruction (20 P-T)	33,570	7.5%	2,520	36,090		
B.	Travel				1,200		
C.	Contractual				-0-		
D.	Commodities				400		
E.	Equipment				1,200		
F.	Miscellaneous				400	60.2	373.5

Higher education would be offered to Borough areas not now possible to serve. Total Borough population is estimated at 25,281 (October, 1978, Borough). Some 12300 live within what is considered commuting distance. About 13,000 residents live beyond convenient commuting distance. Also, only skeleton schedules now can be offered at Homer, Seward and North Kenai if campus is to continue to receive adequate service. Demand is increasing at outlying areas as well as on the central campus. Director would arrange and supervise off-campus (8 locations) courses, evaluate instructors, arrange workshops, seminars. Coordinator-clerks at Homer and Seward now financed out of part-time instructors would be funded.

IX	<u>Dean of Instruction (Instructional Support)</u>						
A.	Personal Services	38,000	19%	7,220	45,220		
B.	Travel				800		
C.	Contractual				2,000		
D.	Commodities				500		
E.	Equipment				1,200		
F.	Miscellaneous				200	49.9	423.4

Control, Coordination, and program development functions would be assumed by a highly qualified Dean. Scheduling, curriculum development, instructor supervision, employee management and selection procedures, budgeting, and all other (multitude) of instructional support tasks would fall to the Dean. At present Campus President acts as Dean (20 professional faculty/counselors/librarian, 5 classified staff, 55 part time faculty per semester) along with all other supervisory, creative, college-community relations, etc. duties. Instructors overworked with duties would be released to teaching activities.

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Item or.</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Running</u>
		<u>Rate</u>	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Totals</u>
X <u>Maintenance/Custodian/Groundskeeper (Physical Plant)</u>					
A. Personal Services					
1. Custodian (F-T)	16,100	23%	4,830	20,930	
2. Custodian (1/6-T)	2,680	23%	620	3,300	
B. Travel				-0-	
C. Contractual				500	
D. Commodities				500	
E. Equipment				1,800	
F. Miscellaneous				100	
				27.1	450.5

To maintain 30,800 square feet (4 buildings) and about 10 acres of immediate campus plus outdoor classrooms, nature trails, fire training areas, etc. (Total controlled campus, 340 acres.) KPCC has 1 5/6 custodial personnel to handle all duties. There is no coverage from 2-10 PM daily, no allowance for emergencies, extra snow shoveling, maintenance of park or grounds, weekend security, etc. Pre- and post-class hours must be utilized for cleaning of spaces and provision of safety. During Annual Summer Leave there is no maintenance or custodial coverage as one custodian works only 10 months. No custodial help at all is available for special summer maintenance tasks, summer school classroom cleaning, office area upkeep, lawn mowing and cleanup, parks and trails. This would be self-financing in less than two years assuming present costs continue.

KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
 IMMEDIATE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER FOR PURPOSES OF ACCREDITATION AND LONG RANGE PLANNING  
 (FY-80 List for Representative Hugh Malone)  
 Summary of Funding Sources, Totals, Non-Recurring and Net Costs In Ensuing Year by Component and Percent

Priority	Item	General Fund	Tuition, Etc.	Priority Total	Running Total	Non-Recurring Costs	Est. Net Costs FY-81 (GF)	Instruction	Academic Support	Student Services	Adminis- tration	Physical Plant
		a.	b.	(a+b)	(a+b)	e.	(a-e)	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.
I	A. Business Manager, Salary Differential	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.0	0
	B. Career Counselor	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.5	0	0
	C. Developmental Instructor	27.9	6.7	0	0	0	0	34.6	0	0	0	0
	D. Utilities Costs	23.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.7
	E. Secretary, Instructional	24.9	0	96.7	96.7	0	90.0	24.9	0	0	0	0
II	Psy/Soc/Hist Instructor	34.5	1.8	36.3	133.0	1.2	33.3	36.3	0	0	0	0
III	Bus Mgt/Office Oce Instr	28.8	7.7	36.3	169.5	1.0	27.8	36.5	0	0	0	0
IV	Math/Science Instructor	31.3	5.0	36.3	205.8	1.2	30.1	36.3	0	0	0	0
V	Humanities Instructor	30.6	5.7	36.3	242.1	1.2	29.4	36.3	0	0	0	0
VI	Registrar Office	51.5	0	51.5	293.6	7.1	44.4	0	0	51.5	0	0
VII	Accounting Clerk	19.7	0	19.7	313.3	.3	19.4	0	0	0	19.7	0
VIII	Outreach Instruction	44.4	18.0	62.4	375.7	0	44.4	39.3	23.1	0	0	0
IX	Dean of Instruction	49.9	0	49.9	425.6	1.0	48.9	0	49.9	0	0	0
X	Maintenance/Custodian	27.1	0	27.1	452.7	1.8	25.3	0	0	0	0	27.1
TOTALS		407.8	44.9	452.7		14.8	393.0	244.2	73.0	59.0	25.7	50.8
PERCENTAGE		90.1	9.9	100.0		3.3		53.9	16.1	13.1	5.7	11.2

10