

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE - HOUSE / SENATE FINANCE COMM. FILES 8879

SJR 27 cont. - SJR 30

572

163

REQUEST FOR AN ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE GRANT
TO THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

PRESENTED TO THE OFFICE OF ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

PRESENTED BY
THE CITY OF VALDEZ

NOVEMBER 1988

SUMMARY

The City of Valdez lacks an essential level of air service. This deficiency is due primarily to weather-related unreliability of existing scheduled service. To correct this problem aircraft with micro-wave landing system capability should be employed to serve the community on the existing schedule. To obtain service from a carrier employing micro-wave equipped aircraft, the City recommends that the FAA issue a "Request for Proposals" from interested carriers. Should the FAA find that some level of service other than the existing level should be employed in the RFP, then the City and the FAA should jointly develop the RFP service guidelines to which the carriers respond. Funding to pay the successful proposer should come from the FAA Essential Air Service (EAS) Program.

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Overview: Valdez is a critical link in America's national security. The community of Valdez is situated at the terminus of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Each day 2 million barrels of crude oil arrive in Valdez from the North Slope oil fields. The oil is transshipped to the continental United States where it accounts for between 18% and 20% of daily U.S. consumption.

But, as shown below, Valdez is also an isolated community, located some 300 road miles and 150 air miles from Anchorage, the nearest urban area. Additionally Valdez is subject to inclement weather much of the year. Summers in the area have a high percentage of overcast and rainy days. In winter Valdez has a disproportionate percentage of overcast and snowy days, with an average annual snowfall of 290 inches. The winter of 1986-87 set a new record with 388 inches of snow.

Organization, Population and Location: Valdez is a Home Rule Municipality organized under Alaska law. The population is approximately 3,700. The community is located on a fjord on Prince William Sound, on the southcentral coast of Alaska. Prince William Sound is itself located on the Gulf of Alaska, in the North Pacific Ocean. The community is approximately 150 air miles and 300 road miles from Anchorage, 400 air miles from Juneau and 1,200 air miles from Seattle.

Climate: The Valdez climate is maritime, with heavy year round precipitation and temperatures ranging from eight degrees (F) during the summer to zero degrees (F) in the winter. Major climatic influences are the northern latitude (sixty-one degrees), the proximity of the Japanese current and the adjacent coastal mountain range. The Japanese Current continuously funnels large volumes of warm water and warm moist air to the Valdez area. Here the warm air and water strike the Chugach mountain range, with peaks ranging up to 6,000 feet, rising directly behind the City. When combined with the naturally cold air associated with the community's latitudinal location, the result is, of course, heavy condensation and precipitation, as noted in the "Summary" above.

Economy: The Valdez economy is composed of oil transshipment operations, fishing, government, retail trade, tourism, construction and national defense. TAPS-related activity, including pipeline activity and an average of 3.5 tankers per day, is not only important to the local economy, it is vital to the energy independence of the entire United States.

Recently the U.S. Department of Defense decided to locate a minesweeper in Valdez, and support for this operation will form a growing part of the economy in the coming months and years.

Transportation: Valdez is connected with other communities by air, road and water transportation links.

Valdez Airport: The Valdez Airport is owned and operated by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOTPF), Northern Region. The City of Valdez owns and operates the airport terminal. Other permanent structures on the airport grounds include an ERA Alaska hanger, a Valdez Aero Service building, a DOTPF Maintenance station and a CFR station.

The airport has one east-west runway, designated 6/24, which is 150 wide and 6,500 feet in length. The runway has a parallel taxiway and four cross taxiways. The runway and taxiway are lighted. The airport is also equipped with a Bendix micro-wave landing system (MLS).

Richardson Highway: Road links are via the Richardson Highway, through the Thompson Pass, to Glennallen, a distance of approximately 120 miles. During the winter months the Thompson Pass is often unusable owing to snow accumulation. From Glennallen to Anchorage and Fairbanks the road distance is approximately 180 miles and 240 miles respectively.

Average daily traffic (ADT) on the Richardson Highway in the immediate Valdez vicinity is shown in the chart below.

Richardson Highway Traffic At Valdez
(1987 Figures by DOTPF)

Location	Daily Traffic
Ferry Terminal Downtown	1525
Central Business District	4875
Maintenance Station at two mile, (December)	2318
Maintenance Station at two mile, (July)	4419
Airport at three mile	2900
Seven mile Richardson Highway	2525

The ADT show the Richardson Highway to have moderate utilization for a secondary highway. In addition the approximate 50% drop in traffic at two mile between summer and winter is attributable to both a greater demand for travel in the summer and to inclement conditions in the winter, when travel on the Richardson Highway is risky and the likelihood of the road being closed is sometimes high.

Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS): The AMHS is owned and operated by the DOTPF. This system provides Valdez with water transportation for passengers and vehicles. The AMHS system is also an source of freight shipments for the Valdez community.

Two vessels, the M.V. Bartlett and the M.V. Tustemena serve Valdez, docking at the DOTPF-owned ferry terminal in the downtown. The M.V. Bartlett carries approximately 170 passengers and thirty-three vehicles, while the M.V. Tustemena carries approximately 200 passengers and forty-three vehicles. Between these two vessels, Valdez receives daily service in the summer and service about four times per week during the remainder of the year.

Service is provided to Whittier and Seward on the Kenai Peninsula, where there are road and railroad connections to Anchorage. Sailing time to Whittier is about seven hours and to Seward about twelve hours. Connections can also be made infrequently to Juneau and other communities in Southeast Alaska, as well as to Canada and Washington State.

During 1987 total passenger traffic (embarking and disembarking) at Valdez was about 33,350 and total vehicle traffic was about 8,450. No figures are available on AMHS-carried freight shipments other than vehicles.

RECENT HISTORY OF VALDEZ AIR SERVICES

Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) Essential Air Service Findings: The CAB found in its 1976 review that at least fifty-eight weekly flights, with a capacity of about 475 passengers, comprised an essential level of air service at Valdez. The essential air service level determined by the CAB was comprised of numerous flights by small capacity aircraft, and the total number of passenger seats available during a given week was therefore not substantially affected by the cancellation of a single flight or even two or three flights.

It is therefore seen that, if the aircraft serving Valdez were larger and the likelihood of cancellation constant, then the total number of seats available by larger aircraft to meet this same level of service would have to be substantially larger.

Aircraft and Carriers: In fact the number of weekly Valdez flights and their seating capacity has changed substantially since the 1976 CAB determination. In the early 1980s ERA Alaska began using Dash-7 DeHavillands, with a seating capacity of fifty people. At the same time the frequency of flights was changed from eight or nine a day to three per day in the summer and two per day for the remainder of the year.

The Dash-7s were equipped with micro-wave equipment and could meet FAA minimums for the airport. These aircraft could therefore operate during inclement weather and enjoyed a scheduled flight success rate of over 90%. In simple terms the Dash-7 aircraft successfully provided a year round average of about 700 weekly passenger seats to Valdez and a non-summer average of about 675 weekly seats. Given the larger seating capacity-considerations described above and the high rate of success in meeting the schedules, this service perhaps met the CAB-determined minimums for essential air service.

However ERA Alaska found that, owing to financing considerations, use of the Dash-7s in the Valdez market was uneconomical. In early 1986 ERA Alaska retired the Dash-7s and began employing Convair 580s on the same service schedule. These aircraft also have seating capacities of fifty persons. But, unlike the Dash-7s, they are not micro-wave equipped. Consequently the success rate for meeting the schedule has declined substantially.

In fact, when micro-wave equipped aircraft ceased Valdez operations in 1986, the winter reliability of scheduled flights fell from 96% to 64% or by about one-third. The resulting 64% reliability brings air service in the community substantially below CAB minimum guidelines.

Moreover the reduced reliability is not limited to winter operations. During the period September through October 1985, ERA Alaska completed 113 of 125 scheduled flights to Valdez, for a success rate of over 90%. But, after micro-wave equipped aircraft were discontinued in March of 1986, during summer weather conditions in July and August of 1986, ERA was able to complete only 118 of 152 scheduled flights, for a success rate of just under 78%.

Air-borne freight shipments are also affected, as 62,164 pounds were shipped by ERA in July of 1985 and only 42,753 in July of 1986, a decline of about one-third.

Attachment 1 shows more complete data regarding air service operations at Valdez between 1984 and 1987.

RECOMMENDED FAA ACTIONS

The City of Valdez desires that existing schedules and seating capacities be maintained and that service reliability be improved to 1986 levels. This improved reliability can be accomplished by utilizing micro-wave landing system (MLS) equipped aircraft on the existing schedule.

At present only the Dash-7 DeHavilland is capable of meeting the FAA micro-wave minimum in Valdez. Both ERA Alaska and Mark Air have expressed interest in providing MLS equipped service to Valdez.

The City therefore recommends that the FAA issue an RFP to at least Markair and ERA Alaska to provide MLS equipped service to Valdez, at or above the existing scheduled service level. If the FAA finds that these service guidelines cannot be incorporated into the RFP, then the City requests that any alternative service levels be developed jointly by the City and the FAA.

The City further requests that representatives from the City sit on the team responsible for review, selection and negotiations with the proposers.

ATTACHMENT 1

FIGURE 1
ERA-ALASKA FLIGHT PASSENGER DATA 1984-1987
(Valdez-Anchorage)

Year/Months	Passengers	Flights Scheduled	Flights Completed	Success Percentage
1984 May-Aug	5,338	411	395	96.1%
1984 Sept-Dec	4,821	239	237	99.2%
1985 Jan-April	4,061	240	220	91.6%
1985 May-Aug	6,132	269	269	100.0%
1985 Sept-Dec	3,628	250	232	92.8%
1986 Jan-April	2,995	243	230	94.7%*
1986 May-Aug	6,076	272	237	87.1%
1986 Sept-Dec	2,605	241	194	80.5%
1987 Jan-April	2,093	238	185	77.7%

FIGURE 2
ERA-ALASKA FLIGHT PASSENGER DATA 1984-1987
(Anchorage-Valdez)

Year/Months	Passengers	Flights Scheduled	Flights Completed	Success Percentage
1984 May-Aug	5,403	411	395	96.1%
1984 Sept-Dec	4,782	239	237	99.2%
1985 Jan-April	3,973	240	220	91.6%
1985 May-Aug	5,162	269	269	100.0%
1985 Sept-Dec	3,422	250	232	92.8%
1986 Jan-April	3,032	243	230	94.7%*
1986 May-Aug	4,478	272	237	87.1%
1986 Sept-Dec	2,605	241	194	80.5%
1987 Jan-April	2,093	238	185	77.7%

*Note: Micro-wave equipped aircraft ceased operations in March 1986.

ATTACHMENT 1
(Continued)

FIGURE 3
ERA-ALASKA FLIGHT CARGO DATA
(Anchorage-Valdez and Valdez-Anchorage)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pounds of Cargo</u>
<u>Valdez-Anchorage</u>	
1984 (8 mos.).....	165,488
1985 (12 mos.).....	160,171
1986 (12 mos.).....	81,738
1987 (4 mos.).....	16,439
<u>Anchorage-Valdez</u>	
1984 (8 mos.).....	251,247
1985 (12 mos.).....	281,823
1986 (12 mos.).....	260,743
1987 (4 mos.).....	16,439

January 19, 1989



The Honorable Jay Kerttula
Alaska State Legislature
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Kerttula:

I very much appreciate your offer to help us with our problem regarding the air service to Valdez. As you are aware we have been attempting to secure an essential air service subsidy for the past two years.

My most recent meeting in Washington, D.C., regarding the essential air service subsidy resulted in both good news and bad news. Our most recent proposal, which I have attached to this letter, was evaluated as being technically correct making us eligible for an essential air service subsidy; however, Congress had reduced the funding for the program thus leaving inadequate funding for our program. One item that John Coleman of the Essential Air Service Program has requested is a letter from Mark Hickey, Commissioner of the Department of Transportation, indicating that Valdez has a unique situation. We have attempted to indicate that our needs are unique based on our weather conditions, our geographic conditions and the economic conditions which would include 25 percent of the nation's crude oil coming from our port.

When we began the action needed to secure an air service subsidy, we were faced with a moderate problem of providing reliable air service to Valdez. This problem was considerably worse during our winter months when our successful flights decreased by approximately 40 percent. Recently the FAA canceled all night flights in and out of Valdez based on the characteristics of the aircraft serving Valdez. FAA also has increased the minimums, thus decreasing the number of daytime successful flights. We are now averaging less than one flight per day, and actually only had 14 flights in the entire month of November. It is my understanding that during the month of December we successfully completed approximately 30 percent of our flights, and neither the November nor December statistics include the cancellation of the night flights nor the increased daytime limits.

We are quite convinced, and this is supported by statements from experts in the aviation industry, that the only aircraft that could provide the City of Valdez with reliable air service is the DeHavilland DASH-7. This aircraft is unique in that it is a Stohl aircraft having four engines. FAA recognizes the uniqueness of this aircraft, and the DeHavilland DASH-7 combined with the microwave landing system installed by the City of Valdez gives us

CITY OF VALDEZ
P. O. Box 307
Valdez, Alaska 99686

(907) 835-4313

November 17, 1988

Mr. Kevin Adams
U.S. Department of Transportation
Room 5100
Office of Aviation Analysis
P-54
400 - 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

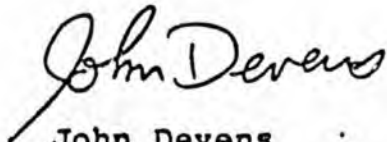
Dear Mr. Adams:

Attached please find a "Request for Essential Air Service Grant to the City of Valdez, Alaska," which you recently discussed with our consultants.

You will note that we are making our request for assistance under the existing EAS Program, given that the City is not currently receiving even the old CAB-adopted air service levels.

We appreciate your consideration of these materials, and if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



John Devens
Mayor

DG/mjw
0625g

Attachments

The Honorable Jay Kerttula
January 19, 1989
Page 2

minimums which allow successful flights in even our most serious months to be in the high 90 percents. Valdez did have a DeHavilland DASH-7 during a full year's service and recognized a significant improvement in our air service.

If we are able to secure an air service subsidy, it would be utilized to subsidize a carrier in providing DeHavilland DASH-7 service to Valdez. As it now stands, we are unable to utilize the fine Civic Center facilities for conventions and other meetings. We feel there is a true concern regarding the reliability of air service to Valdez in the event of any emergency related to the Alyeska terminal. We also recognize that our tourist industry cannot develop further without a reliable means of air transportation. In addition to all that I have mentioned, there is the matter of our citizens comfort and safety when air transportation is reduced to the point we are now experiencing.

Again, I wish to thank you for your willingness to help. If a resolution can be developed by the Alaska State Legislature in support of our problem, we would certainly appreciate that. If you need additional information with regard to this resolution, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



John Devens, Ph.D.
Mayor

JD:jd

Enclosure

cc: Valdez City Council
Doug Griffin, City Manager
Kim Hutchinson

SUR

28

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER

2/28/89

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 3/1/89

Mr. President:

FINANCE

Committee considered SJR 28

oil and gas exploration, development, and production within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and recommended

- replace with _____ CS _____) same title
- or adopt _____ CS _____) new title
- attached amendment(s) and _____) technical title change (HB only)
- _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

previous & FN

FISCAL NOTE(S) zero (DNR) fiscal impact appropriation no FN
 new updated previous
 same as previous fiscal note(s) published _____

Unanimous

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

[Handwritten signatures]

(DO-PASS)

Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup attached

[Handwritten signature]
 Do PASS
 Co-CHAIR

**STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL VERSION: **SJR 28**

PUBLISH DATE: 2/28/89

2/27/89 S(Res); SFC

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 2/24/89
 Title: Relating to oil & gas exploration, development, and production within the Artic National Wildlife refuge.
 Sponsor: Uchling, Kelly, Halford, Faiks, Frank, Pearce, Coghill, Fischer, Jones, Zharoff and Rodey
 Requestor: Senate Resources

Agency Affected: Natural Resources
 BRU: Management and Administration
 Components: Commissioners Office

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Carol Wilson

Division: Commissioner's Office

Phone: 465-2400

Date: 24-Feb-89

Approved by Commissioner: Lennie Gorsuch

Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Date: 24-Feb-89

Distribution (by preparer) :
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

RECEIVED

FEB 27 1989

SJR 28

1 IN THE SENATE

BY UEHLING, KELLY, HALFORD,
FAIKS, FRANK, PEARCE, COGHILL,
FISCHER, JONES, ZHAROFF AND RODEY

2

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 28

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

Relating to oil and gas exploration,

6

development, and production within the

7

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

8

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

9

WHEREAS the United States Congress has reserved the right to permit
10 further oil and gas exploration, development, and production within the
11 coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska; and

12

WHEREAS the oil industry, the state, and the United States Department
13 of the Interior consider the coastal plain of the refuge to have the
14 highest potential for discovery of very large oil and gas accumulations on
15 the continent of North America; and

16

WHEREAS a decision to permit oil and gas exploration, development, and
17 production on the coastal plain of the refuge would increase the value and
18 facilitate the development of highly promising state-owned tideland and
19 federally-owned outer-continental-shelf land offshore of the refuge; and

20

WHEREAS the facilities that are developed to transport petroleum
21 resources discovered on the coastal plain of the refuge to the Trans-Alaska
22 Pipeline System may allow marginal discoveries located between the refuge
23 and the pipeline to be developed and produced, and may prolong the economic
24 life of the pipeline; and

25

WHEREAS oil and gas exploration and development of the coastal plain
26 of the refuge and adjacent land could result in major discoveries that
27 would reduce the nation's future needs for imported oil, help balance the
28 nation's trade deficit, and significantly increase the nation's security;
29 and

1 WHEREAS 8,000,000 of the 19,000,000 acres of the refuge have already
2 been set aside as wilderness; and

3 WHEREAS the 1,500,000-acre coastal plain of the refuge comprises only
4 eight percent of the refuge, and the development of the oil and gas re-
5 serves in the refuge's coastal plain would affect an even smaller per-
6 centage of the refuge;

7 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Congress of
8 the United States is urged to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National
9 Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, to environmentally responsible oil and gas explo-
10 ration, development, and production.

11 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Manuel Lujan,
12 Jr., Secretary of the Interior; the Honorable J. Bennett Johnston, Chairman
13 of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; Morris K. Udall,
14 Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and to the
15 Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and
16 the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delega-
17 tion in Congress.



ART WOLFE—WILDLIFE PHOTOBANK

Trotting out familiar symbols: Musk oxen in Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

ENVIRONMENT

Adversaries in the Arctic

Heading off drilling in the last great wilderness

Once again, the lines have been drawn in the ice of the Alaskan tundra. The issue is familiar, in essence if not in detail: a hundred-mile strip of coast in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which may hold as much as 3.5 billion barrels of oil. The adversaries have met before: the nation's leading conservation groups, which want the area preserved for wildlife, and the oil industry, which is pushing to open it for exploratory drilling. The symbols are the conventional ones: musk oxen, wolves, sea birds, the shaggy herds of caribou, versus the drum roll of "national security," evoking the great freeways of democracy lying at the mercy of foreign oil suppliers. About 20 years ago, substantially the same argument was fought over drilling at Prudhoe Bay, 60 miles to the west; the victor is apparent in the photographs of tank farms, effluent pits and trash dumps that the Natural Resources Defense Council offers as evidence of the future of the Arctic regions where oil lies below ice.

But if the issue is old, it is being fought this year in a different context. The hypothesized greenhouse effect, a potentially catastrophic global warming owing to a build-up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, has given environmental groups a potent new weapon. Burning oil contributes to global warming by adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. So the issue is no longer as simple as the value of oil versus the abstract benefits of a herd of caribou that

most people will never see. Instead, the environmental movement is urging that drilling be put off pending a "national energy policy," one which, presumably, would call for using less energy, especially fossil fuels. "We can't say we have to do something about global warming and continue to combust fossil fuel at the same level," says Jay D. Hair, president of the National Wildlife Federation. Given the obstacles to uniting the nation behind any such policy, the caribou's great-grandchildren may well be around for the debate.

The issue poses an early test of President George Bush's claim to environmental cre-



dentials and promises a bruising fight in Congress. In 1980, 19 million acres of Alaskan wilderness were set aside to create the wildlife refuge. But the fate of the coastal plain was left undecided until the Interior Department could determine the chances of finding oil and extracting it safely. In 1986 the department urged full-scale exploration and leasing on the 1.5 million-acre tract. Congress narrowly defeated that proposal last year and will take it up again in this session, but environmentalists hope to head off a vote. They have asked Bush and Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan to set aside the 1986 report and study the issue again. They were not reassured by Bush's budget message, which urged development of areas where oil and gas "can be tapped safely"; he identified the Alaskan refuge as one of the most promising. Yet even 3.5 billion barrels of oil—if it has that much—is barely a six-month supply for the United States.

"Safety" is a relative term in these debates. Both sides cite the example of Prudhoe Bay. To Joseph Lastelic, a spokesman for the American Petroleum Institute, the case is clear: "We haven't harmed the wildlife at Prudhoe. None of the terrible things they predicted came true." He is correct, to the extent that there hasn't been a catastrophic pipeline rupture or tanker accident. What there has been, say environmental groups that have studied Prudhoe Bay, is a continuing, subtle degradation of the Arctic ecology, a spreading blight of industrialization, air and water pollution over several hundred square miles of one of the last great wildernesses in America. The coastal plain is a vital calving area of the Porcupine (River) herd of approximately 180,000 caribou, which the National Wildlife Federation calls "one of the most spectacular wildlife phenomena in North America." Musk oxen, extinct in Alaska since the late 1800s, were recently reintroduced and the refuge now supports a herd of 500. The federation wants more studies on whether the animals could thrive amid the bustle of tractors and drill rigs that oil exploration entails.

Hail forest: In any case, environmentalists still hope that they can convince Bush of what they see as the idiocy of drilling in one of the most remote and beautiful places in America while relaxing fuel-efficiency standards on cars. Some, like Colorado Sen. Tim Wirth, even link the issue with the most fashionable environmental cause of the moment, destruction of the tropical rain forest. At Lujan's confirmation hearing he pointed to the inconsistency of demanding that Brazil stop burning its forests while we put the Arctic up for grabs. Alaska is our Amazon, our Serengeti; what kind of example will we set for the rest of the world?

MARY HAGER in Washington

Senator Rick Uehling

Downtown, Elmendorf, Northeast Anchorage



Co-Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
International Trade & Tourism Committee
State Affairs Committee

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator John Binkley, Co-Chairman, Senate Finance
Members of the Senate Committee on Finance

From: Senator Rick Uehling
Co-Chairman, Senate Finance

Subject: SJR 28, relating to oil and gas exploration,
development and production within the Arctic
National Wildlife Refuge

Date: February 28, 1989

Senate Joint Resolution 28 will reaffirm the Alaska Legislature's strong support of President Bush's intention to see ANWR's Coastal Plain opened to oil and gas activity.

Discovery of oil could mean a tremendous boost to the Alaska economy. Even the pre-lease and exploration activity would generate revenue for the state and jobs and economic activity for Alaska workers and businesses.

Dangerously high U.S. oil import levels mandate an aggressive domestic exploration policy. ANWR's Coastal Plain is widely regarded as America's best chance to find very large quantities of crude oil.

The U.S. Department of the Interior conducted one of the most rigorous series of environmental studies on the Coastal Plain and determined that oil and gas activity would not significantly impact the wildlife populations of the area.

RU/ma

attachments

Attachments:

- A. Reference Map of Northern Alaska
(Source: Coastal Plain Resource Assessment)
- B. Summary of U.S. Department of the Interior Report and
Recommendation to the Congress/Final Environmental
Impact Statement
- C. Text of Remarks by the President at Anchorage,
February 22, 1989
- D. Excerpt from President Bush's Address to Congress,
February 9, 1989

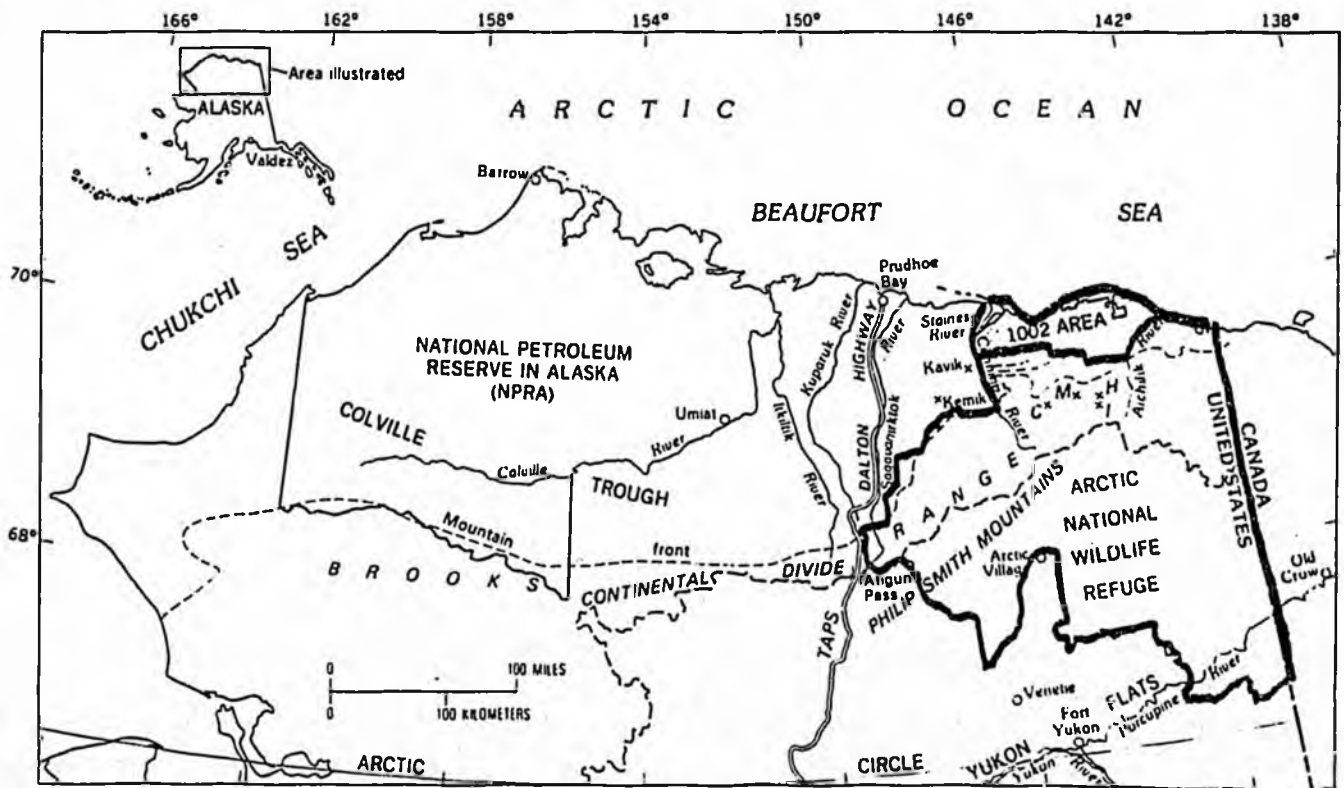


Figure I-1.—Index map of northern Alaska showing location of 1002 area in relation to the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (Arctic Refuge), the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPRA), and Prudhoe Bay. Four highest peaks in the Brooks Range: C, Mt. Chamberlin; I, Mt. Isto; H, Mt. Hubley; M, Mt. Michelson.

SUMMARY

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA, COASTAL PLAIN RESOURCE ASSESSMENT Report and Recommendation to the Congress/Final Legislative Environmental Impact Statement APRIL 1987

Prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

TYPE OF ACTION

Recommendation for legislative action concerning future management of the 1.5-million-acre coastal plain of the 19-million-acre Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (referred to herein as the "1002 area"), located in northeastern Alaska.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Secretary of the Interior recommends to the Congress of the United States that it enact legislation directing the Secretary to conduct an orderly oil and gas leasing program for the 1002 area at such pace and in such circumstances as he determines will avoid unnecessary adverse effect on the environment.

The 1002 area is the Nation's best single opportunity to increase significantly domestic oil production. It is rated by geologists as the most outstanding petroleum exploration target in the onshore United States. Data from nearby wells in the Prudhoe Bay area and in the Canadian Beaufort Sea and Mackenzie Delta, combined with promising seismic data gathered on the 1002 area, indicate extensions of producing trends and other geologic conditions exceptionally favorable for discovery of one or more supergiant fields (larger than 500 million barrels).

There is a 19-percent chance that economically recoverable oil occurs on the 1002 area. The average of all estimates of conditional economically recoverable oil resources (the "mean") is 3.2 billion barrels. Based on this estimate, 1002 area production by the year 2005 could provide 4 percent of total U.S. demand; provide 8 percent of U.S. production (about 660,000 barrels/day); and reduce imports by nearly 9 percent. This production could provide net national economic benefits of \$79.4 billion, including Federal revenues of \$38.0 billion.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Potential impacts were assessed for exploration, development drilling, and production. Impacts predicted for exploration and development drilling were minor or negligible on all wildlife resources on the 1002 area. Production of oil is expected to directly affect only 12,650 acres or 0.8 percent of the 1002 area. Consequences on species such as brown bears, snow geese, wolves, moose, and the Central Arctic caribou herd are expected to be negligible, minor, or moderate.

Potential major effects on wildlife from production are limited to the Porcupine caribou herd and reintroduced muskoxen. "Major biological effects" were defined as: "widespread, long-term change in habitat availability or quality which would likely modify natural abundance or distribution of species. Modification will persist at least as long as modifying influences exist."

The Porcupine caribou herd has shown some preference for calving on the 1002 area including the upper Jago River area (84,000 acres or 5.4 percent of the 1002 area). A potential consequence would be displacement of portions of the herd seeking to calve in the upper Jago River area—the case only if the area were the site of a major producing oil field. It is unlikely, though possible, that such displacement would result in any appreciable decline in herd size.

The potential effects of oil and gas activities on the area's muskoxen are unknown, although biologists predict that major effects could be: (1) substantial displacement from currently used habitat and (2) a slowing of the herd's growth rate, as distinguished from a diminution in herd size.

Potential effects on Native subsistence fall into two categories: the village of Kaktovik and villages outside the 1002 area. In the case of Kaktovik, a major restriction of subsistence activities could occur. This would likely result from the physical changes proximate to Kaktovik which could interfere with traditional activities. Subsistence effects on villages outside the 1002 area, including those in Canada, are expected to be minimal.

ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

Alternatives for the Congress that were discussed in the report and legislative environmental impact statement include: (1) Authorize leasing limited to a part of the 1002 area based on environmental considerations (Alternative B); (2) authorize further exploration only, including exploratory drilling (Alternative C); (3) continue current refuge status with no further oil and gas activity allowed (Alternative D); and (4) designate the area as wilderness (Alternative E). For purposes of environmental impact statement analysis, Alternative D is considered the "no action" alternative.

CONTACTS

Noreen Clough 202-343-4313
Division of Refuges
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
18th and C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Oswald Girard 703-648-4428
Deputy Assistant Director for Engineering Geology
U.S. Geological Survey M.S. 109
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, Virginia 22092

Robert Schrott 202-653-2263
Division of Geology and Mineral Resources
Bureau of Land Management
18th and C Streets, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 9:40 AM (L)
1:40 PM EST
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1989

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT ANCHORAGE WELCOME

Hangar #1
Elmendorf AFB
Anchorage, Alaska

February 22, 1989

I am pleased to have this opportunity, however brief, to speak here at Elmendorf, to members of our Armed Forces and their families, and to the people of Alaska.

I also want to wish a belated but nevertheless happy birthday to Alaska, this "great land." What you have accomplished in your thirty years of statehood is something all Alaskans can be proud of.

Elmendorf has long served as the departure point for Presidents en route to the Far East. As I make my first journey to Asia as President, I am especially pleased to draw on your support and your good wishes.

My only regret is that I will not have an opportunity to see Alaska in all its glory. After all, there's nothing quite like the "Fur Rondy."

I know that it has been a bitter winter -- even by Alaskan standards. As one Alaskan put it, "It's not too bad at forty-five below, but sixty below takes it out of you."

But from what I've heard, any battle between Alaskans and the elements is no contest: the cold is no match for the vibrant sense of community that all Alaskans share. We often think of frontier values as being summed up in the phrase "rugged individualism." Now, I'm sure Alaskans possess plenty of both. But the real frontier creed, as all of you know, is community. That's the key. Whether it's the Alaskan native, or the families whose forebears came here generations ago, or the last-arriving newcomer from the "lower forty-eight," you stand ready to welcome all into the family of Alaskans.

Adverse conditions bring out the best in Alaskans. When the temperature drops, you close ranks, pull together, and pitch in. That's the American spirit at its best, and it is an inspiration to us all.

In the minds of most Americans, Alaska is our last frontier -- vast, untamed, with plenty of room for opportunity and optimism. At the same time, Alaska is a vital source of energy for the nation as a whole.

Alaska's abundant resources -- in all their diversity -- are a sacred trust. I am convinced that our natural resources can be developed without spoiling our environment. The plan to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge meets these twin objectives. As a businessman, I know that we can and must develop our energy resources for the sake of economic



development, and national security. As a sportsman, with a love and respect for this country's unparalleled natural beauty, I could never support development that failed to provide adequate safeguards for land and wildlife.

Alaska, so rich in resources, also serves as the American gateway to Asia. Let me speak for a moment about what I hope to achieve on my trip to the Far East. I am here on my way to Japan for the funeral of the late Emperor; it was here -- at Hangar 5 at Elmendorf -- that he became the first Emperor in Japan's long history to set foot outside his homeland, eighteen years ago.

Alaskans understand that America is as much a Pacific nation as it is an Atlantic one -- and that the Pacific region is of great and growing importance in international affairs. The timing of my trip is dictated by the passing of the Japanese Emperor, to whom I and other heads of government will pay our final respects. It is, as well, a measure of our respect for a valued ally and fellow democracy that I make this trip. In China -- a nation whose path I have long found fascinating -- I hope to build on the friendly, stable and enduring relationship that now exists. In Korea, I'll meet with leaders of a nation that is rapidly joining the ranks of the world's first-tier economies, and one where democratic institutions are gaining strength each day. At each stop, I aim to strengthen key relationships with our friends and partners in the Pacific region.

Finally, a word of thanks to the Airmen and their families who serve here at Elmendorf, and the soldiers and their families who are here today from "Fort Rich." Your service and sacrifice deserve special notice. Your duty is demanding, but the reward is great: the respect and gratitude of your country.

And make no mistake about the importance of your task. Alaska's strategic position -- at the point where the Far East, the Western Hemisphere and the Arctic meet, is proof enough that the missions you perform here are vital to our national security.

You are the forward edge of our national defense. We rely on you to keep the watch, to hold the line.

Your dedication, your vigilance, your sense of duty help our nation remain safe and secure. As your Commander-in-Chief, as a veteran who served proudly in America's Armed Forces, I salute you. Rest assured that I will do everything in my power to see that the United States continues to prosper, and remains free and at peace.

*Address
to Congress
101st Congress
First Session*



President George Bush

February 9, 1989 Washington, D.C.

In some cases, the gulfs and oceans off our shores hold the promise of oil and gas reserves which can make our Nation more secure and less dependent on foreign oil. When those with the most promise can be tapped safely, as with much of the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge, we should proceed. But we must use caution and we must respect the environment.

So tonight I am calling for the indefinite postponement of three lease sales which have raised troubling questions—two off the coast of California, and one which could threaten the Everglades in Florida.

Action on these three lease sales will await the conclusions of a special task force set up to measure the potential for environmental damage.

I am directing the Attorney General and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to use every tool at their disposal to speed and toughen the enforcement of our laws against toxic waste dumpers. I want faster cleanups and tougher enforcement of penalties against polluters.

In addition to caring for our future, we must care for those around us. A decent society shows compassion for the young, the elderly, the vulnerable, and the poor.

Our first obligation is to the most vulnerable—infants, poor mothers, children living in poverty—and my proposed budget recognizes this. I ask for full funding of medic-aid—an increase of over \$3 billion—and an expansion of the program to include coverage of pregnant women who are near the poverty line.

I believe we should help working families cope with the burden of child care.

Our help should be aimed at those who need it most—low-income families with young children. I support a new child care tax credit that will aim our efforts at exactly those families—without discriminating against mothers who choose to stay at home.

Now, I know there are competing proposals. But remember this: The overwhelming majority of all preschool child care is now provided by relatives and neighbors, churches, and community groups. Families who choose these options should remain eligible for help. Parents should have choice.

And for those children who are unwanted or abused, or whose parents are deceased, we should encourage adoption. I propose to re-enact the tax deduction for adoption expenses, and to double it to \$3,000. Let us make it easier for those kids who have parents who love them.

We have a moral contract with our senior citizens. In this budget, Social Security is fully funded, including a full cost-of-living adjustment. We must honor our contract.

We must care about those in "the shadows of life," and I, like many Americans, am deeply troubled by the plight of the homeless. The causes of homelessness are many, the history is long, but the moral imperative to act is clear.

Thanks to the deep well of generosity in this great land, many organizations already contribute. But we in Government cannot stand on the sidelines. In my budget, I ask for greater support for emergency food and shelter, for health services and measures to prevent substance abuse, and for clinics for the mentally ill—and I

0033

41155

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER

*No Further
Act*

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE

4/6/89

3/30/89
Mr. President:

FINANCE

Committee considered

SJR 30 am

location of a job corps center within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough

and recommended

- replace with _____ CS _____) same title
- or adopt _____ CS _____) new title
- attached amendment(s) and technical title change (HB only)

_____ letter of intent adopted

maple
 do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

FISCAL NOTE(S) zero fiscal impact appropriation no FN
 new updated previous *a+b*
 same as previous fiscal note(s) published *DOLabor*
DOERA

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

[Signature] *Frank*

[Signature] *Leane*

[Signature] *Paul Grish*

[Signature] *(NO PASS)*

Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup attached

[Signature] *CO-CHUR*

1 IN THE SENATE BY KERTTULA AND SZYMANSKI
2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 30
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to location of a job corps
6 center within the Matanuska-Susitna
7 Borough.

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

9 WHEREAS the state does not have a federal job corps center; and

10 WHEREAS Alaskan youths must travel great distances to other states to
11 participate in the federal job corps program; and

12 WHEREAS locating a job corps center within the state will reduce
13 existing program costs; and

14 WHEREAS locating a job corps center within the state will reduce
15 program drop-out rates because students will be much closer to their homes
16 and families; and

17 WHEREAS the Matanuska-Susitna Borough contains several existing vacant
18 facilities that would be appropriate for use as a job corps center site,
19 including the Colony Jr./Sr. High School complex, the state-owned military
20 facility at Goose Bay, and other private facilities; and

21 WHEREAS the Matanuska-Susitna Borough has the highest unemployment
22 rate in the state;

23 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Secretary of
24 Labor is requested to consider locating a job corps center within the
25 Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

26 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Elizabeth
27 Dole, Secretary of Labor; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honor-
28 able Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S.
29 Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: SJR No. 30 - A resolution relating to a Job Corps Center in Mat/Su Borough
Sponsor: Senators Kerttula & Szvanski
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Community & Regional Affairs
BRU: Job Training Partnership Act

Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: *Alana Klein*
Division: Rural Development

Phone: 465-4890
Date: 2/27/89

Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]*
Agency: Community and Regional Affairs

Date: 2/27/89

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

RECEIVED

FEB 28 1989

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SJR 30
PUBLISH DATE: 3/20/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Labor
Title: " Relating to location of a job corps center within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough." BRU: Employment Security
Sponsor: Kerttula and Szymanski Component: Employment Services
Requestor: Senate State Affairs

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Judy Knight, Deputy Director Phone: 465-2712
Division: Employment Security Date: 2/23/89

Approved by Commissioner: Jim Sampson Date: 2/23/89
Agency: Department of Labor

Distribution (by preparer) :
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

RECEIVED
FEB 27 1989

4/4/89

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Anchorage Office:
3111 C St., Suite 530
Anchorage, AK 99503
907-561-7616



While in Juneau:
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811
907-465-4958

Senator Rick Halford

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Tim Kelly, President
 Senator Rick Uehling, Co-Chair Finance Committee
 Senator John Binkley, Co-Chair Finance Committee
 Alaska State Senate

From: Senator Rick Halford *Rick*
 Senate Majority Leader

Date: March 23, 1989

Please find the enclosed information I have gathered from the Senate State Affairs record on SJR 30. This legislation is clearly required by Rule 24 (d) to be referred to the Finance Committee.

I don't know why accurate fiscal information was not available to the Finance Committee or the presiding officer at the time of referral, but the information is clearly available from the State Affairs record. As you can see, Rule 24 (d) is not an optional rule, but a mandatory requirement.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Anchorage Office:
3111 C St., Suite 530
Anchorage, AK 99503
907-561-7616

While in Juneau:
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811
907-465-4958



Senator Rick Halford

March 23, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Tim Kelly
President of the Senate

Senator John Binkley, Co-Chairman
Senator Rick Uehling, Co-Chairman
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Senator Rick Halford

SUBJECT: SJR 30 - Location of a Job Corps Center within the
Matanuska Borough

In reviewing the documentation provided to the State Affairs Committee in support of Senate Joint Resolution 30, the following costs to the state were identified:

Community and Regional Affairs: \$ 1 million

These funds reflect the state's commitment to share in the cost of capital improvements. The Governor has requested the \$1 million to be appropriated from the Railbelt Energy Fund in Section 13 of House Bill 227. The funds are to provide a one to one match of Federal dollars, up to \$1 million.

School Foundation Funding: \$1.6 million

If Job Corps students co-enroll in the local school district, the Department of Education estimates that every 100 students will

generate \$800,000 in foundation funding for that school district. Enrollment is projected at 200 to 300 students (currently 250 Alaskans are participating in the program).

Vocational Rehabilitation: **unspecified**

If Vocational Rehabilitation training services were needed, "responsibility for cost would likely be negotiated on a case by case basis." The Job Corps would compete with existing programs for Federal funds under the Carl Perkins Vocational Education Act.

Job Training Partnership Act: **\$85 thousand**

In January, the JTPA Education Coordinating Committee approved allocating \$25,000 in Federal funds for assistance in funding a curriculum specialist and \$60,000 in Federal funds to purchase equipment to set up a California Comprehensive Competencies learning lab for the proposed Job Corps site.

Title IIA **unspecified**

Federal funds under this Act would be used to support the costs of a vocational counselor at the site.

SENATE AMENDMENT ~~11/1~~

BY: Senator Kerttula

TO: _____ SENATE BILL NO. SJR 30

TO: _____ HOUSE BILL NO. _____

Page 1, line 27, after "Labor;" insert "and to the Honorable
Daniel Inouye, U. S. Senator;"
INAWAY

adopted
UK

SENATE AMENDMENT #2

BY: Z. Swift / Kentula

TO: _____ SENATE BILL NO. 50R30

TO: _____ HOUSE BILL NO. _____

~~line~~
Page 1, line 21 between
has the insert one
of

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~~rate~~ to

Adopt
me

4/6/89
SFC

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

GOLDBELT PLACE
801 WEST 10TH STREET
P.O. BOX F
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0500

April 5, 1989

The Honorable Paul Fischer
Alaska State Senator
Post Office Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

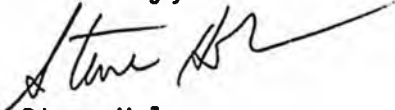
Dear Senator Fischer:

This is to confirm our conversation this morning regarding the estimated Foundation Program entitlement of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District for students attending the Job Corps program being proposed for the Colony School. At the time the estimate was prepared, both Colony School and the Goose Bay Correctional Facility were under consideration, and the \$800,000 Foundation estimate was intended to include the costs associated with an additional funding community.

Based upon the enrollment assumptions of 100 full time equivalent students in the Job Corps program, if that program is operated in the Colony School, the actual Foundation Program entitlement will be \$462,000.

Please note that in addition to the above Foundation entitlement, the district will be eligible to receive a state tuition payment of \$2,258 for each student in attendance who is not a resident of the district.

Sincerely,



Steve Hole
Deputy Commissioner



Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

Official Business
April 4, 1989

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Senate Finance Committee
FROM: Senator Jay Kerttula
SUBJECT: SJR 30

Jay Kerttula

I would like to respond to some questions and concerns which Senator Halford raised in his March 23 memorandum and which were raised during the April 4 Senate Finance Committee hearing.

1. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS \$1 MILLION

The State is making a commitment to support necessary construction costs to provide a residential facility (dorms) for the in-state job corps students. This commitment was considered an incentive to attract the job corps site to Alaska and a contribution to the federal construction project.

There was no site or facility in Alaska that met all the criteria to establish a job corps center in Alaska without some type of capital construction.

Community and Regional Affairs does not have a fiscal note. The Administration has made a \$ 1 million commitment through Senate Bill 224 and House Bill 227.

2. SCHOOL FOUNDATION FUNDING \$1.6 MILLION

Job Corps requires students to participate in basic education 50% of the time and vocational training 50% of the time. Vocational training is the job corps speciality and is provided with federal funds.

Basic educational services leading to a high school diploma are critical to long-term employment; therefore, the State of Alaska made a commitment to provide basic educational services through the foundation program in order to enable students to earn a standard high school diploma.

As part of this commitment, the State will pick up eligible youth with foundation funds. It was calculated that 200 students participating half-day would equate to 100 students in average daily membership (ADM). This reflects approximately \$800,000 in foundation support, not \$1.6 million. As the school is a new funding community, the costs reflect a

higher than average student cost for the Mat-Su Borough.

The committee has expressed concern that there may be double payment for these youth. While it is true that job corps can provide a GED program, the basic skills requirement of our changing work force make it imperative that we do everything possible for these students to receive a high school diploma. This is the thrust of the whole program - to prepare students who have dropped out of school for long-term employment.

Approximately 250 students are participating in job corps programs in Oregon and Washington. Most of these students will no longer be in the program by the time that our job corps center is in place.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

UNSPECIFIED

Vocational Rehabilitation is required to provide these services to adults on a case by case basis whether or not they participate in job corps. Job corps would act as a referral and screening agency for vocational rehabilitation. It is not a question of competing with other programs but rather of complementing them.

Carl Perkins Vocational Education Act funds are available on a competitive basis to all postsecondary institutions, local education agencies, and community based organizations. There is one pot of money and all groups are eligible to apply and receive federal vocational education funds if they meet the federal criteria of the act.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

\$85,000

The JTPA education coordinating committee set aside \$85,000 of FY 90 federal funds to assist in planning and development of the educational program for the job corps center, should the Job Corps be awarded to Alaska. This is not new money.

Each private industry council under the JTPA Act will refer economically disadvantaged youth to the job corps center for training.

TITLE IIA

unspecified

These are existing federal funds to serve economically disadvantaged youth and have not been committed. They are only available with the approval of each of the private industry councils.

In addition, there were questions regarding the Wildwood Correctional Center and a vacant school in the Kenai School District.

The Department of Corrections currently controls all of the usable facilities at Wildwood. Other structures at the site are proposed for demolition due to the age of the buildings and the presence of asbestos, according to the facilities planner at the Department of Corrections.

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs contacted the Kenai School District about their vacant school facility by letter and telecopy and no reply was ever received; it was therefore anticipated that the school district was not interested.



Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

Official Business

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

April 4, 1989

TO: Senate Finance Committee
Members

FROM: Senator Jay Kerttula

SUBJECT: SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 30
LOCATION OF A JOB CORPS CENTER

SJR 30, which is before you in committee, requests that the Secretary of Labor consider locating a job corps center in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

Job Corps is a federally funded program under the Job Training Partnership Act, authorizing both residential and non-residential centers. The centers provide educational and vocational training to economically, socially or educationally disadvantaged youth.

The Job Corps program has been in existence for approximately 20 years and Alaska has been participating for almost the entire time. Because there is no job corps center located within Alaska, all the participants have attended out-of-state facilities in the Pacific Northwest. At present, approximately 250 youth are enrolled in the program.

Last fall, it was learned that Congress had appropriated additional funds for the establishment of six new Job Corps centers. The selection criteria were published in the November 1989 Federal Register. Essentially, the Department is soliciting competitive bids. The notice in the Federal Register indicates that preference will be given to those states who do not already have an existing Job Corps Center.

As a result, Governor Cowper wrote to the Department of Labor requesting the establishment of a Jobs Corps Center in Alaska. The Department of Community and Regional Affairs, as the lead state agency, submitted a formal proposal.

It is the opinion of the Administration and those who have been involved in the Job Corps program that an in-state facility would serve an increased number of youth -- including the handicapped and unwed mothers, who are at times limited in their ability to go "outside".

A job corps center in Alaska will result in a greater sensitivity to and awareness of the cultural differences which exist in Alaska and which affect the job training options.

As far as the actual location is concerned, the Department of Labor has indicated that they would prefer a site that is close to Anchorage and not in a remote area.

In November, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs recommended the former Goose Bay Correctional Institution in Wasilla as a potential site for a job corps center. Since then, it has also been determined that the site of the vacant Colony High School in Wasilla would be a feasible location.

The Department of Labor criteria, the availability of the sites in the Mat-Su Borough, the fact that the Borough has over a 12% unemployment rate, the fact that Alaska will receive more than \$2 million in federal construction funds and approximately \$3 million in federal operating funds --all provide the rationale for Senate Joint Resolution 30.

The timing of the resolution is also important. The Department of Labor has recently sent an architectural "team" to Alaska to look at the two potential sites. It is our understanding that they were favorably impressed with the proposed locations; actually, it appears that the Colony School is the more likely site. The actual decision on which states will be awarded funds for additional job corps sites will be made early this month.

There are five remaining sites to be selected and only four applicants; thus, the potential for Alaska's selection is extremely good.

Enclosed for your information is back-up information on the proposal which Alaska has submitted to the Department of Labor, together with letters of support from various groups throughout Alaska.

I would encourage the support of the Senate Finance Committee for Senate Joint Resolution 30.

November 18, 1988

The Honorable Ann McLaughlin
Secretary of Labor
U. S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20210

Dear Secretary McLaughlin:

My purpose in writing is to express the State of Alaska's interest in and commitment to establishing a Job Corps site in Alaska, and to request your assistance in establishing this much needed facility in Alaska.

I understand that Congress has appropriated sufficient funds for development of six additional Job Corps sites throughout the country and that such funding is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor. Further, it is my understanding that preference is to be given to those states which currently do not possess a Job Corps site.

Alaska presently sends approximately 250 young people annually to sites in the Pacific Northwest. Recruitment and logistics are handled by an out-of-state contractor. We believe that the numbers of youth served could be substantially increased, and the youth-at-risk failure rate substantially decreased with establishment of an in-state site. Local control will favorably affect other criteria, such as the sensitivity to Alaskan Native cultural issues, coupled with a more intimate awareness of local labor market conditions and training options.

The center would create from 50 to 60 new Alaskan jobs, bring to Alaska an annual federal operating budget of about \$3 million, and a capital budget of from \$2 to \$6 million.

The Honorable Ann McLaughlin -2-

November 18, 1988

I am aware of the fierce competition resulting from so few opportunities being sought by so many states. There is broad support for the siting of a Job Corps center in Alaska. Attached are documents expressing that support. If you need more information, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

S/S Steve Cowper

Steve Cowper
Governor

cc: Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Frank Murkowski
Congressman Don Young

bcc: Commissioner David G. Hoffman, DCRA
Commissioner William G. Demmert, DOE
Commissioner Jim Sampson, DOL
Acting Commissioner Larry Mercurieff, DCED
John Katz, State/Federal Relations,
Governor's Office, Washington, D.C.
Ron Clarke, Special Assistant to Governor Cowper
Mike Irwin, Special Assistant to Governor Cowper
William Mailer, DCRA, RDD

0465E/SC/GP/DGH/MI/JG/sbp

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 16, 1988

RECEIVED
DEC 20 1988

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Dear Governor Cowper:

Thank you for your letter of November 18 regarding the establishment of a Job Corps center in Alaska.

The Fiscal Year 1989 appropriation contains funding for the establishment of six new Job Corps centers. The report language accompanying the appropriation contained a number of specific criteria to be considered in selecting locations for these centers. These criteria were published as a Federal Register Notice on November 4, 1988. A copy is enclosed for your information.

Based on a demonstrated need for a Job Corps center and on their meeting the established criteria, Connecticut and Kansas were announced in the Notice as sites for new centers. Further, the Notice indicates that additional States have expressed interest in the four remaining sites and that the Department of Labor would be following up with these States. Finally, the Notice requests additional input from interested parties in order to assist in the assessment process.

As you point out, Alaska certainly meets at least one of the specific criteria in the report language (States which currently do not have centers) and may meet additional ones. In this regard, we have contacted Mr. Jim Gurke, Grants Administrator, Office of Community and Regional Affairs, and asked him to submit a more specific proposal.

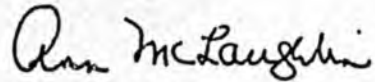
We also indicated to Mr. Gurke that the December 5 deadline in the Notice for submitting proposals would be extended to December 19. At that time, all proposals will be assessed in relation to the relevant criteria contained in the Notice. Please be assured that your request will be given full and fair consideration.

sent 12/27
Barnew
cc: *Corr. Sampson*
Hoffman *Sampson*
Gurke
Clare
Katz

- 2 -

If we can be of any further assistance, please contact Daniel L. Lowry, Acting Director, Office of Job Corps on 535-0550.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ann McLaughlin".

ANN McLAUGHLIN

The Honorable Steve Cowper
Governor of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Enclosure

STEVE ROWPER
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

December 15, 1988

Assistant Secretary for
Employment and Training
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Room N-4508
Washington, D.C. 20210

Attention: Peter E. Rell, Director
Office of Job Corps

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed are five copies of a proposal asking that Alaska be considered as one of six new Job Corps sites authorized by Congress. The proposal was developed consistent with the criteria suggested in the November 4, 1988 Federal Register. (1) Alaska does not have center at this time; our Job Corps participants, now numbering over 250 per year, are transported to sites in the Pacific Northwest. (2) A specific site has been identified in the proposal: the current Goose Bay Correctional Center, will be available on a no-cost lease basis. (3) Our proposal is the product of collaboration between my Departments of Community and Regional Affairs, Labor and Education, in addition to input from our three JTPA Service Delivery Areas. We intend to coordinate any implementation efforts to ensure that employment and training programs and post secondary schools are an integral part of the Job Corps' functions. (4) Because of present limitations in sending Corps members "outside," handicapped and females (particularly unwed mothers) are not adequately served. Our proposal is designed with the intent of facilitating these populations to take full advantage of Job Corps.

The level of interest in having an Alaskan Job Corps site has been impressive. I trust you will give due consideration to our proposal.

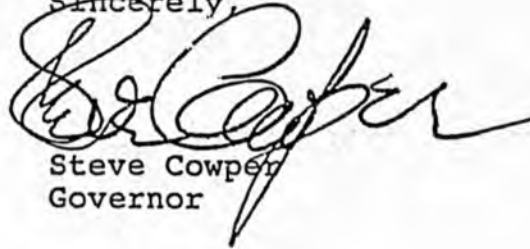
Peter E. Rell

-2-

December 15, 1988

Questions or requests for additional information should be directed to the Department of community and Regional Affairs, David Hoffman, Commissioner, 949 E. 36th Avenue, Suite 400, Anchorage, Alaska 99508, Attention: James Gurke, Grants Administrator, Job Training Partnership Office (907) 563-1955.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Steve Cowper".

Steve Cowper
Governor

cc: Alaska Congressional Delegation
Kay Gowins, Governor's Office, State/Federal Relations
Commissioner Demmert, Dept. of Education
Commissioner Sampson, Dept. of Labor
Commissioner Hoffman, Dept. of Community
& Regional Affairs

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

EXHIBIT I

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

3601 C STREET
P.O. BOX 107005
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7005
PHONE: (907) 561-2020

December 16, 1988

The Honorable Ann McLaughlin
Secretary of Labor
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue. NW
Washington, D.C. 20210

Dear Secretary McLaughlin:

The Department of Corrections, State of Alaska, is vacating their interest in the Goose Bay Facilities located across Cook Inlet from Anchorage. The facilities are located on 278 acres of land.

I have been advised that your department may be interested in the site for locating a Jobs Corps Center. Judging from the information I have received, the Goose Bay facilities would suit your needs very nicely.

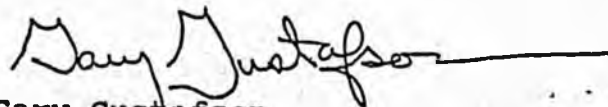
As the state's landlord, the Department of Natural Resources will accept applications to lease the property. As a government agency the Department of Labor qualifies for a "less than fair market value" lease. In other words, the annual rent will be zero dollars.

If you are interested in leasing the facilities, I encourage you to apply immediately. We will begin processing your application immediately upon receipt. Your application should be directed to:

Ms. Veronica Gilbert, Regional Manager
Southcentral Regional Office
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Land & Water Management
3601 "C" Street
P.O. Box 7001
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-7001

Your interest in developing a Job Corps Center in southcentral Alaska is appreciated. We look forward to working with your staff in the future.

Sincerely,



Gary Gustafson
Director

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SUMMARY

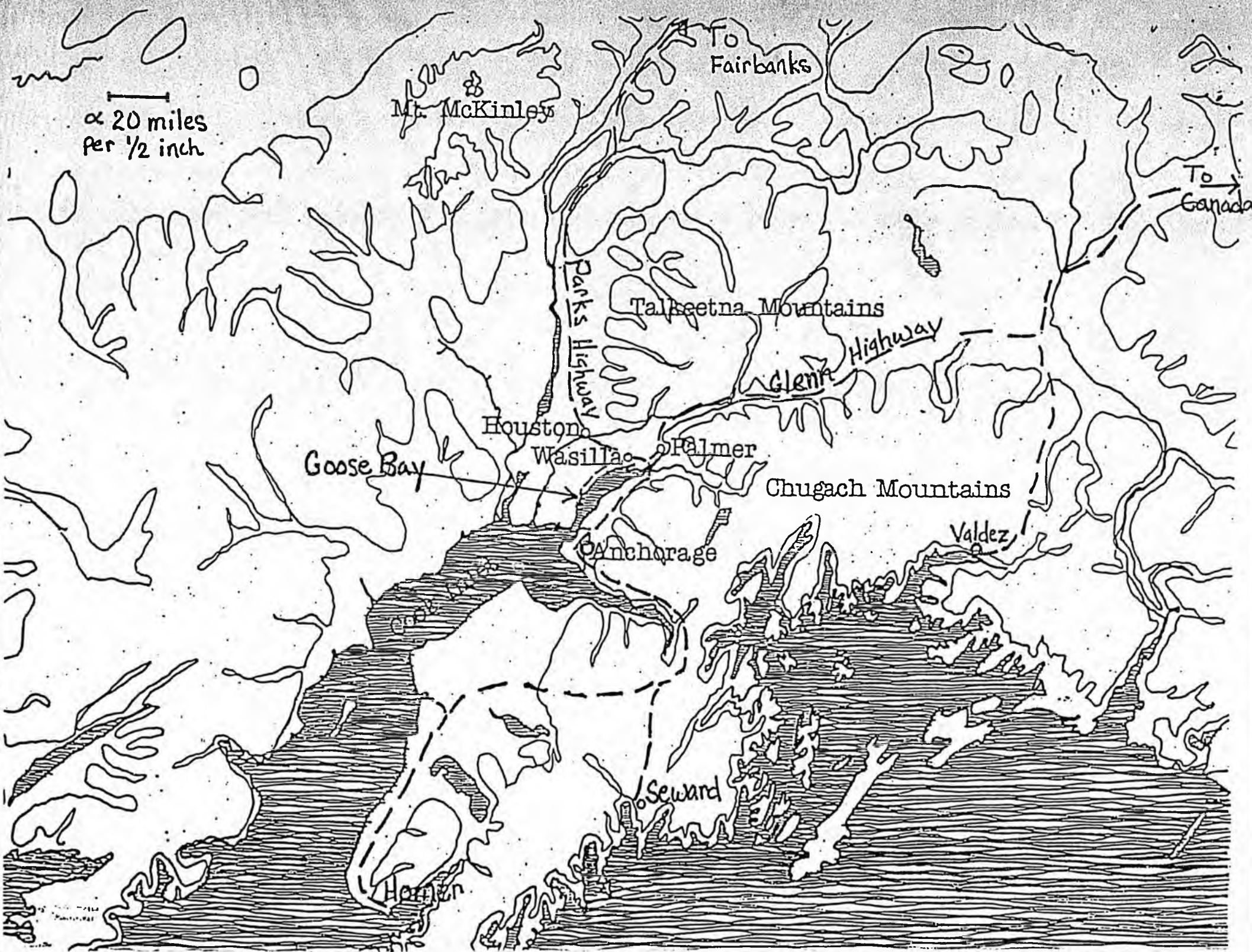
The State of Alaska is commenting on the November 4 Federal Register by asking that it be considered as a site for a Job Corps center.

In the short time since staff learned about the possibility of new sites being established, the level of interest and enthusiasm has been remarkable. People within the employment and training community, education and local government have shown uncommon unity in supporting this opportunity. Job Corps has been viewed as both an opportunity for expanding educational alternatives in Alaska, but also important as a policy statement about the benefits of employment training as a means to improving the Alaskan workforce.

Unemployment within the State has varied between 7.5 and 8.5 percent. The Mat-Su Borough, where the proposed site is located, exceeds 12%. Rural areas rates are up to 20% but are felt to be substantially under reported because of the number of discouraged workers no longer reporting to Job Service.

In areas where employment is stronger, including oil exploration, mining and fisheries, Alaska tends to be an importer of skilled labor. Over 20% of wages in these industries are to non-residents. In seeking to obtain a Job Corps, the State is attempting to generate an important substitution of young, skilled workers.

Alaska is also a very diverse state, having several unique cultures. Having a Job Corps within the State will facilitate our opportunity to contribute to a curriculum that meets the members' needs: as a contributor to their cultural as well as employment development.



—|—
≈ 20 miles
per 1/2 inch

Mt. McKinley

To
Fairbanks

To
Canada

Parks Highway

Talkeetna Mountains

Glenn Highway

Houston

Goose Bay

Wasilla

Palmer

Chugach Mountains

Anchorage

Valdez

Seward

Homer

WHY ALASKA NEEDS A JOB CORPS CENTER

Current Job Corps Participation

The current quota for the State of Alaska is 220 screened applicants. The Region X office of USDOL has indicated, however, that the number could rise to 300 based upon current interest by resident youth. It is the State's opinion that a local site could readily support 200+ corps members at any point in time.

Current participation in Job Corps occurs through the services of an Oregon firm, Nero & Associates. Until recently no formal networking with the JTPA system had been established and Service Delivery Areas were virtually unaware of activities. A qualified applicant who meets the federal income guideline is screened by a single intake worker stationed in Anchorage. Networking for recruitment occurs through the Alaska Job Service and local education agencies. Recently the Fairbanks Private Industry Council has entered into an arrangement with the contractor agency, Nero & Associates, to perform additional recruitment and pre-Corps services.

Alaskan Corps members are sent to one of 10 centers located in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Approximately 175 Alaskans are enrolled at any point in time.

Corps members characteristics vary by year but the tendency has been shifting toward a higher percentage of Alaskan Native youth, coming predominately from the rural villages. The current ratio is about 50:50 Native versus white youth.

The USDOL Regional Office has been conscious of the changing needs brought on by this population shift. Suggestions have been made to offer more counseling strategies to facilitate cultural needs. An anecdotal observation of both the contractor rep and the Regional office is that Alaskan youth prefer facilities where other Alaskan Natives are present.

Only about 10 percent of the total Corps members are female. According to the contractor rep, females most likely to benefit from attendance are unwed mothers; travel to a lower 48 facility is usually out of the question, even should day care be available. Of the rural Native youth, less than 10 current enrollees are women.

Nero & Associates reports three categories of termination: I, II, and III. Category I are those who completed training; Category II represents 3 to 9 months training, usually receiving a GED; Category III is someone with less than 60 days training.

Current statistics show that 20% of the case load, or 34 graduates, are Category I's; 40%, or 69 participants, are Category II's; 20%, or 34 participants, are Category III's. The other 20% are either unlocatibles, non-positive placements or do not return to Alaska after training.

The following table shows the population size of the location to which the participant returned to find employment:

under 2500	10,000	50,000	250,000
36	27	17	48

Of the approximately 170 enrollees this past year, only 10 were non-positive or unlocatible.

Approximately 20% of the participants found jobs in the area for which they had been trained. Most of these were Category I's. The others found jobs in such areas as cannery work, carpentry, fire fighters, fish cleaning, auto repair, garbage collecting, housekeeping, cooking, cargo agent, jailer and car washing. At least 60% of the participants found better jobs than they had before they left for Job Corps. A majority of the Category III's are reported to have returned to fast food service.

The State believes that the approximately 40% figure represented by Category III and other non-positives, is a figure that can be substantially reduced by an in-State facility. Networking both in recruitment and in placement services can be increased through coordination with the JTPA Service Delivery Areas. Instead of the USDOL having to pay for recruitment and placement, a method of positive termination form JTPA pre-training could accrue to the SDA's in collaboration with a Job Corps center. The mechanism for coordination activities is already available through an Education Coordinating Committee which oversees Section 123 funds. This proposal is further elaborated in the section describing the program of study.

The Alaskan Profile of Poverty¹

The 1980 census reports that about 42,000 persons in Alaska lived below the national poverty income level. That represented about .10.7% of the state's estimated total population. Considering a poverty threshold equal to 125% of the national level, there were 55,900 persons in poverty in 1979 (a poverty rate of 14.4%). Assuming a current population of 540,000, all else constant, there would be about 57,800

persons in poverty in Alaska and 79,400 people would be living below 125% of the national poverty income level.

Table 1 shows the percentage of the poverty population in Alaska, at 125% of the national poverty income threshold, and the percentage of the total population by characteristics.

While about 10.7% of persons in Alaska were below the poverty threshold, 7.7% of whites and 25.7% of Natives were in that category. The percentage was a little higher in rural areas, with 10.7% of rural whites and 28.7% of rural Natives in poverty. The poverty rate was higher among unrelated individuals than among families. About 86% of persons lived in families, and 9.4% of these persons lived in poverty. About 14% of persons were unrelated individuals, and 19% of these were in poverty. The poverty rate of rural, unrelated Natives was 46.6%. The tendency to have higher poverty rates among rural and Native persons holds both for persons in families and for unrelated individuals. Natives tended to younger (less than 22 years old) and older (over 64 years old), and tended more to live in families (91% versus 85%) compared to whites.

The educational attainment of persons in poverty was lower than that of the general population. About 83% of all families were headed by a high school graduate (89% of white families and 45% of Native families). Only about 63% of families in poverty were headed by a high school graduate (79% of white families in poverty and 35% of Native families in poverty). Similarly, unrelated individuals show the same pattern. About 83% of unrelated individuals were high school graduates (87% of whites and 54% of Natives). Only about 67% of unrelated individuals in poverty were high school graduates (76% of whites and 41% of Natives).

About 37.6% of families below the poverty threshold did not have work income in 1979 (34% of white families in poverty and 41.7% of Native families in poverty). Also, 42.6% of unrelated individuals (40.2% of white and 50.1% of Native unrelated individuals) did not have work income in 1979. Further, only 1.7% of all families were in poverty when the householder worked over 50 weeks (1.7% of white and 2.6% of Native families), while 19.3% of families were in poverty when the householder worked less than 27 weeks (15.4% of white and 34.4% of Native families).

Analysis of the data reveals that the demographic characteristics of the poverty population in Alaska are similar to those of the national poverty population. The poverty population is composed of unrelated individuals, females, nonwhites, rural citizens, the old and the young in larger

proportions than would be expected from the composition of the population as a whole. Since there are more white, nonrural people in the population, in numerical terms the largest group of persons in poverty in Alaska is white, nonrural females. It is also evident from the state data that those who live in poverty tend to have loose ties to the labor force. Poverty is associated with the absence of work, with the lack of full time work, and with low wage occupations which may be seasonal or subject to high employment turnover.

General economic development which increases job opportunities, especially high wage opportunities, helps everyone. For the past three years Alaska has been in a severe depression due to the oil price collapse. In the absence of a robust economy, the opportunities provided by education and training help to provide skills to the unskilled people who may have strong ties to the labor force but who find themselves unfamiliar with the world of work and without job specific skills. The added opportunities from a local Job Corps site would be one additional method to improve our young workforce.

An Overview of Demographics for Alaska's 16-21 Year Olds²

1987 information puts Alaska's population of 16-21 year olds at 46,793. 14.6% are Native Alaskans.

In 1985, 51,345 persons aged 14 and over were considered to be living below the 125% poverty level. Of these, 11,036 were between the ages of 16 and 21, and 2991 were either 14 or 15 years of age.

Although there may be a plethora of entry level jobs in Alaska's urban communities, these jobs are often sorely lacking in Alaska's rural areas. You can often count the total number of jobs on one hand in many rural communities. Employment opportunities are often scarce for all age groups in rural Alaska. This in turn translates into a much more acute problem for the younger job seeker. Results from a special survey conducted by the Department of Labor in the Lower Yukon region corroborates this problem. The Department established that the "official" youth unemployment rate was 34%. Using a more liberal definition of unemployment, the rate soared to 64%. Native Alaskan youth unemployment rate was nearly ten points higher than the average for all Alaskan youth.¹

A critical lack of job opportunities is not just a problem for rural Alaska or to Alaska Natives. Job options which offered good pay and career opportunities for all of Alaska's younger workers quickly became scarce with the onset of the recession.

The State has lost more than 20,000 jobs over the past three years. This means younger workers are now often competing with the older, more experienced workers. This is particularly severe for those in the 19-21 age group who are not college-bound. It has become much more difficult for these younger workers to acquire skills and find jobs that provide them with a decent livelihood.

Academic Status

High school dropouts are a real concern because of their failure in the labor market. According to the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory report "Identifying At-Risk Youth in the Northwest States," 12.2% of Alaska's 16-19 year olds drop out of school. More startling is that a fully 67% of these dropouts don't find jobs. And many members of this group continue to have employment problems as adults.

Approximately 50% of all 16-21 year olds are participating in some form of secondary or postsecondary education.²

Over a three year period ending with school year 1987/88, students, grades 9 through 12, in Alaska's more remote school districts scored significantly lower than did their counterparts in the United States and Alaska as a whole. Those remote school districts in the northern and western parts of Alaska include the following:

Bering Straits	Iditarod
Kashunamuit	Kuspuk
Lake and Peninsula	Lower Kuskokwim
North Slope	Lower Yukon
Northwest Arctic	Southwest Region
Yukon Flats	Yukon Koyukuk
Yupiit	

Percentile scores show marked differences. Reading scores in the remote districts ranged from a high of 45 in one district, to a low of 6 in another. Math scores ranged from the same high to a low of 11. The average from the remote districts was 25 in reading and 36 in math. Statewide averages were 47 in reading and 58 in math.³

The State has no mechanism in place to determine the reading/math scores of out-of school youths. However, the Alaska Vocational Technical Center in Seward admits students from all walks of life and all parts of the state. They administer the ABLE test to all incoming students. They have provided test score averages for their students in the 16 through 21 age group. The reading scores ranged from 8.3 for

fiscal year 1987 to 9.9 for the current year. Math scores ranged from 7.1 for fiscal year 1987 to a high of 8.7 for fiscal year 1989. For the two and one half year periods the averages were 9.1 for reading and 8.0 for math.³

The aforementioned school districts also have high rates of economically disadvantaged families; in many cases substantially dependant upon subsistence activities to provide an important percentage of the food requirements in those areas. A majority of the students are Alaskan Natives; often bilingual with parentage having limited English ability. For example, in 1987 in the Lower Yukon District, over 90% of school children received free or reduced price lunches and over 97% were categorized as Limited English Proficiency (LEP). In preparing a Job Corps site in Alaska, a cross-cultural program component should be incorporated into any final plan. This should include course offerings in English as a second language.³

Additional academic statistics relating to Alaskan students include the following:

Number of GED graduates during FY87 totalled 1,800.⁴

Number of high school graduates during FY87 totalled 5,692.⁴

At least 25.3% of Alaska's 9th grade students don't make it through high school graduation.⁵

Alaska ranks 37th among all states in its ability to retain students in school through graduation.

Social Status

Teen Pregnancy:⁶

Alaska's teenage pregnancy rate is 13% higher than the national average, the ninth highest in the country.

The Native teenage pregnancy rate is estimated at 70% higher than the national average.

Alaska's infant mortality rate is ninth highest in the nation.

The children of teenagers account for 10% of births, but they account for 16% of infant deaths.

Only 41% of non-white and 50% of white Alaska teenagers receive adequate prenatal care, resulting in low birth weight babies with a higher chance of death.

While improvement has been made, Alaska still serves only 27% of those eligible for the federal Women and Infant Care program that provides basic nutrition, education and other services, placing us 48th lowest in the nation.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse:⁶

Alaska's youth have significantly higher rates of alcohol and drug abuse than Lower 48 peers.

Alcohol is involved in a at least one fourth of all juvenile crimes.

Alcohol is involved in at least 70% of Native suicides.

8% to 9% of Alaska's youth say they have drug-related problems at school.

Alaska's Fetal Alcohol Syndrome rate is the highest in the world.

One of four children in Alaska is estimated to be a child of an alcoholic, is at higher risk of abuse, neglect, suicide, depression, and substance abuse.

Alcohol abuse is a symptom of a far deeper sociological problem. There is little or nothing to do in the villages. There is no economy and little or no hope for employment. People have a lot of time on their hands and alcohol provides an escape from their problems.

Suicide:⁶

The signs of suicidal patterns are often visible early in the teenage years. Cultural conflict is a particular risk for Native youth.

Alaska's suicide rate is twice the national average. Among young adult Native men, it is 22 times the national average.

Between 1983-1985, youth under 19 accounted for 12% of Alaska's suicides.

For every completed suicide, an additional 110 attempts are serious enough to require medical attention.

JOB CORPS PROPOSED PROGRAMS OF STUDY

Introductio

According to information obtained through the Governor's Council on Vocational Education, Alaska ranks 37th among all states in its ability to retain students in school through graduation. The statistics vary greatly by region, but overall a correlation between achievement and school completion is a generally recognized fact. Most rural high school students score far below the national average on standardized tests, (Figure 3)

Additionally, one of the single weakest areas of small rural schools is the absence of vocational programs and comprehensive jobs readiness training. Work opportunities available in cooperative education are rare due to the limited employment opportunities.

Residents of contemporary rural Alaska need the skills and confidence to handle urban life, whether they choose to remain in their home communities or live in urban areas. Rural adults frequently travel to towns and cities to work, receive training, attend meetings, etc.

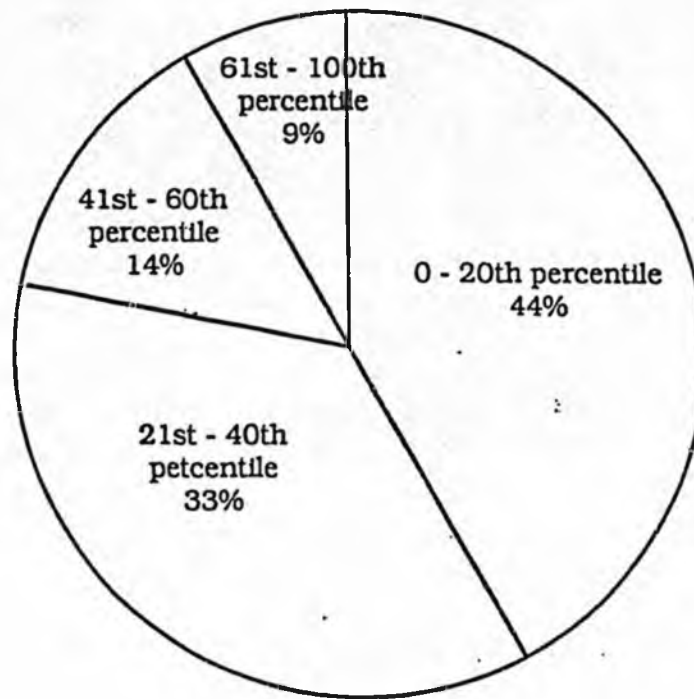
In remote, culturally different communities, educators worry about their students' social isolation. Unfamiliarity with the mechanics of urban life is but one aspect of this concern. More importantly, students are unprepared for the social organization of urban life. They are not equipped to deal with such things as impersonal interactions with other people and the loneliness of stresses outside the traditional family life.⁹

Beside the conditions cited above, Alaskan school districts as a whole offer few alternative programs to youth at-risk of school failure. Efforts have been under way to adopt legislation patterned after Wisconsin's. Use of both Carl D. Perkins and JTPA 8 percent funds has successfully aided some districts in accepting this responsibility. However, the location of a Job Corps site within the State would be an excellent alternative in itself.

Boarding school has a long history in Alaska and interest in it appears on the rise; prior to 1980 very few communities had local schools. Within the past two years the Mt. Edgecomb School in Sitka has been reopened by the Alaska Department of Education with primarily a college preparatory focus. Last fall over 100 applicants were turned away. In many respects,

Figure 3

**Students in Rural High Schools
Have Low Achievement Test Scores
Percentage of Entire 9th - 12th Grades
at Different Percentile Rankings***



Total Number of Grades Represented: 522

*Please keep in mind that these figures represent average achievement test scores for the whole grade, not scores for individual students.

Source: University of Alaska, ISER Small High School Survey, 1984.

the State views a Job Corps Center as a complementary facility, serving the special need, vocationally minded student. Our intention is to see it succeed as a viable alternative school.

Proposed Curricula

The Alaska Department of Education recommends the following programs be implemented to meet projected labor market needs in Alaska. The Department of Labor text "Alaska Industry-Occupation Outlook to 1992" has been utilized in the development of these recommendations. An effort has been made to reflect employment areas which require less than one full year of full-time training and where significant opportunity for employment exists.

CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS: Employment in clerical occupations comprise an estimated nineteen percent of total employment in 1988 and 1992. This is the third largest occupational employment category in Alaska and represents the fourth largest source of job openings. Statewide, and in both Anchorage and Fairbanks, employment opportunities are best for secretaries and general office clerks. Opportunities for bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks are also relatively good, although job openings occur only when existing workers are replaced. This set of occupational skills prepare students for advanced training in more technical level clerical support positions such as medical records technicians, paralegal assistants, hotel clerks, and legal clerks. This curriculum is available in an individualized open entry/open exit format within the state and nationally.

FOOD PROCESSING: Nearly 1000 new jobs will be created during the next five years in the food processing industry, which is comprised of seafood processing, meat processing, canning fruits, and baking. Most of the growth will occur in the seafood processing sector. Growth will occur primarily as a result of increased catches of salmon, bottomfish and other seafood products. The move towards a year-round fishery, and more in-state processing, will provide more opportunities for Alaskans. Several new surimi plants are providing new year-round jobs and continued growth is expected. Cannery workers, including fish cutters, account for the majority of employment in this industry. Jobs for cannery workers will be the number one source of annual job openings across all occupations for the forecast period. Cannery workers may perform any of a variety of routine tasks in preserving seafood, such as sorting, trimming or slicing seafood. The curriculum for this area must be developed.

FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVICE: Eating and drinking employment grew rapidly during the early 1980's with an average of more than 1000 jobs per year added during the first five years of the decade. That employment growth stopped and recently declined. However, eating and drinking employment now comprises a much larger share of the total employment than it did in 1980. Eating and drinking employment is expected to increase faster than average during the next five years. The major occupations employed in eating and drinking establishments are combination of food preparation/service workers, fast food, and waiters and waitresses. In addition, hotel employment provides many job openings for service workers. Opportunities exist for bartenders, restaurant cooks, food preparation workers, waiters and waitresses, and maids. These occupations are among those generating the most annual job openings in Alaska and the U.S. Curriculum in these areas is readily available and the actual food preparation operation for the Job Corps center may serve as a classroom and laboratory.

HEALTH SERVICES: During most of the last ten years this industry sector has grown regardless of the activity of the economy as a whole. Most of the employment gains centered in outpatient care facilities, such as drug and alcohol treatment centers and other new or nontraditional health care providers. Employment should continue to grow in this industry as Alaska's population continues to age. While there is a significant shortage of registered nurses, a great need for health aides exists as well. Emergency Medical Technician Training programs have been very successful in placing graduates in rural Alaska, particularly at mineral exploration and production sites which have experienced rapid growth recently. Curriculum materials for health aide training and emergency medical technician training is readily available.

FACILITIES MAINTENANCE: Maintenance repairers and general utility workers are usually found in small establishments where the specialization of maintenance work is impractical. These workers perform two or more maintenance skills to keep equipment and structures in good repair. This type of worker is particularly needed in rural communities to maintain public facilities. Curriculum resources are available in the area but the the actual training program must be developed and refined to meet Alaska-specific needs.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP: The 1980 Census of Population estimates that 12,015 workers, or about 1 in 13 of all employed workers in Alaska were self-employed. females accounted for 3560, or 30%, of all self-employed workers in Alaska. Of the broad occupational categories, females comprised the majority of the total self-employed and fell into two clusters: service

occupations and technical, sales and administrative support occupations. The Department of Education recommends that each student have access to instruction regarding self-employment as an option. Curriculum materials are available through the Department of Education.

ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/BASIC SKILLS DEVELOPMENT: Basic skills development is an essential program component for any training program. Currently, Comprehensive Competencies have been integrated into existing adult basic education and student retention programs with great success. The IBM PALS computer system has been introduced to low-literate students with marked success as well. In FY87 and FY88, over 80% of adult basic education students entered programs with skill levels between 0 and 8th grade. In serving those targetted for the Job Corps, it is likely that a high incidence of students with low reading and math levels will be identified. The Comprehensive Competencies System and the PALS program are two ways of helping to raise the basic skills level necessary for effective training to occur.

Coordination with JTPA/Carl D. Perkins Funding

The State Job Training Coordinating Council has designated the Alaska Department of Education as acting fiscal agent for the PL 97-300 Section 123 of the Job Training Partnership Act. The Office of Adult & Vocational Education administers these and the Carl D. Perkins funds. A working group, the JTPA Education Coordinating Committee, provides direction, coordination and communication among service providers.

The JTPA Education Coordinating Committee meets three times per year to determine the types of activities and services to be accomplished with the Section 123 resources. All services require specific cooperative agreements between the provider of service and the appropriate SDA.

The Committee consists of:

A representative of the Alaska State Job Training Coordinating Council;

A representative of each Private Industry Council; Fairbanks North Star Borough, Anchorage/MatSu Borough Consortium, and the Alaska Statewide;

A representative of the Department of Education;

A representative from the Alaska State Job Training Partnership Office, Division of Community Development;

A representative from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training;

A representative from the Governor's Council on Vocational and Career Education; and

A representative from the University of Alaska.

This committee is responsible for identifying strategies for the delivery of services which complement existing or planned efforts in each SDA. The committee establishes funding levels, reviews progress and facilitates coordination with the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act programs and services.

The efforts of this committee have been to develop improved programs with close cooperation and coordination with adult education and vocational education in Alaska. It has been a successful approach to cooperative and complimentary service delivery and one which we advocate for use in coordinating Job Corps activities. The Committee stands ready to use both "services" and "coordination" monies, where appropriate, to establish a Job Corps program. A specific example would be the provision of AKCIS (Alaska Career Information System) curriculum and software to the center. AKCIS provides Alaskans with computerized and published information about occupations, programs of study and postsecondary institutions.

Postsecondary Programs Offered in the Mat-Su/Goose Bay Area⁷

University of Alaska Mat-Su: (Variety of vocational and academic programs)

National Outdoor Leadership School: (Wilderness and Leadership Course)

Human Resources Company: (Adult Basic Education Program and JTPA Basic Skills Competencies Program)

North Pacific Business Institute: (Proprietary Business School)

Mat-Su Bush Flying School: (Flight School)

Mat-Su Alternative School: (Student Retention Program, runs through summer)

JTPA financial support is available for 16-21 year-olds in the Mat-Su Area to go to the University of Alaska Mat-Su, the University of Alaska Anchorage, and the Alaska Vocational Technical Center for Vocational Training. These same benefits

could be extended to Job Corps enrollees. Students could be sent to the various schools for specially designed course work; or use of itinerant vocational education instructors could be arranged from the area's postsecondary schools.

Consultation has also occurred with the directors of Alaska's three Service Delivery Areas. Numerous items were suggested for negotiation with USDOL prior to establishment of a Job Corps site: recruitment and intake services including assessment and remediation; transportation from remote sites; placement opportunities including OJT and job search assistance.

Child Care Available in the Mat-Su/Goose Bay Area (8)

There are 11 licensed daycare centers and 18 licensed daycare homes in the Palmer/Wasilla area. The only organization offering State supported daycare assistance in this area is the Valley Women's Resource Center. Reliance upon local providers would be the likely recommendation at start up of a center.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED SITE

Introduction

A specific facility for housing an Alaskan Job Corps center has been identified in what is presently known as the Goose Bay Correctional Center. However, before elaborating on the specifications and commitments made to this particular site, it should be noted that the document draft, Establishing a Job Corps Center (Division of Program Planning and Development, Office of Job Corps), indicates that a much more comprehensive identification and acquisition process may still be required. The State recognizes that a more formal needs assessment is typically prudent when committing to long term projects. While the Goose Bay site appears to be an ideal facility meeting many of the conditions contained in the referenced document, it is not the product of an exhaustive search. The timelines between the notification in the November 4 Federal Register and this submission preclude the luxury of comparing other facilities that may yet offer attractive alternatives. For these reasons, the State is offering the Goose Bay facility as the most logical option given the caveats mentioned above. Inspection of the site revealed that it was, indeed, capable of accommodating the goals of being a safe, efficient and cost effective facility.

Geographic Location

Alaska's geography dictates many of the criteria in attempting to site facilities cost effectively. For this reason consideration of potential sites was limited to what is known as the "railbelt", the area along the rail/roadway that extends from Seward to Fairbanks. Approximately two-thirds of the state's population resides in this area. Further, about half of the population is located in the Anchorage area.

Because Anchorage is the commercial and transportation hub of southcentral Alaska, it has drawn many people from the rural villages looking for improved employment opportunities. In addition, it also offers the largest variety of educational opportunity, social services and other support mechanisms for enriching entry employment success.

The present Goose Bay Correctional Center is located 23 miles southwest of the City of Wasilla off the Knik-Goose Bay Road. The facility is approximately 63 miles from Anchorage; accessible by its proximity to the Glenn and Parks highways, the major thoroughfares east and north out of the Anchorage area. Ground transportation to bring corps members to the site from Anchorage would most likely occur via chartered van.

Goose Bay is only 15 air miles from Anchorage, being on the opposing shore of the Cook Inlet. Adjacent to the facility is 6000 foot, lighted runway which is maintained year-around by the Alaska Department of Transportation. Air charter from Anchorage is readily available at a cost of less \$60.00 for as many as three passengers.

Site Specifications

The Goose Bay facility is situated on State owned land controlled by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. The total land area is approximately 400 acres, with about 12 acres dedicated to the actual building site. Property management is currently under control of the Alaska Department of Corrections for use as a training center for security personnel; however, they are committed to moving this function to an Anchorage location and expect to vacate the site within the next several months. In their absence, the Department of Natural Resources is on record as supporting the use of the facility as a Job Corps site. Exhibit 1 is a letter to USDOL ensuring that the facility can be available, rent free, for that purpose.

The facility was originally constructed in 1957 under supervision of the U.S. Army Tactical Facilities command at Fort Richardson. In June of 1984, the federal land holdings were formerly transferred to the State of Alaska. By that date, renovations had already begun on what was known as the Goose Bay Correctional Center; a minimum security prison designed to house about 108 residents and additional staff.

The Department of Corrections had apparently envisioned the facility as one serving a long term need; approximately \$3.5 million dollars in improvements were eventually made; Table 2 summarizes the most significant upgrades. Subsequent to these developments, other prison facilities became available and Correction's use of the facility shifted to a residential training site.

The site consists of four buildings:

1. A 24,722 main building that houses residency, kitchen and dining facilities, several classrooms, offices and a recreational/game room. Figure 2. provides a floor plan of the two floors. Functional areas are subdivided according to the following square footages:

Housing	Approximately 9,754 sq.ft.
Food Service	Approximately 4,013 sq.ft.
Education	Approximately 3,777 sq.ft.
Recreation	Approximately 1,932 sq.ft.
Administration	Approximately 2,615 sq.ft.
Medical/Dental	Approximately 156 sq.ft.
Utility/Boiler	Approximately 700 sq.ft.

The northwest side of the building contains patio area adjacent to the kitchen facilities. This area is ideal for outdoor dining and recreation.

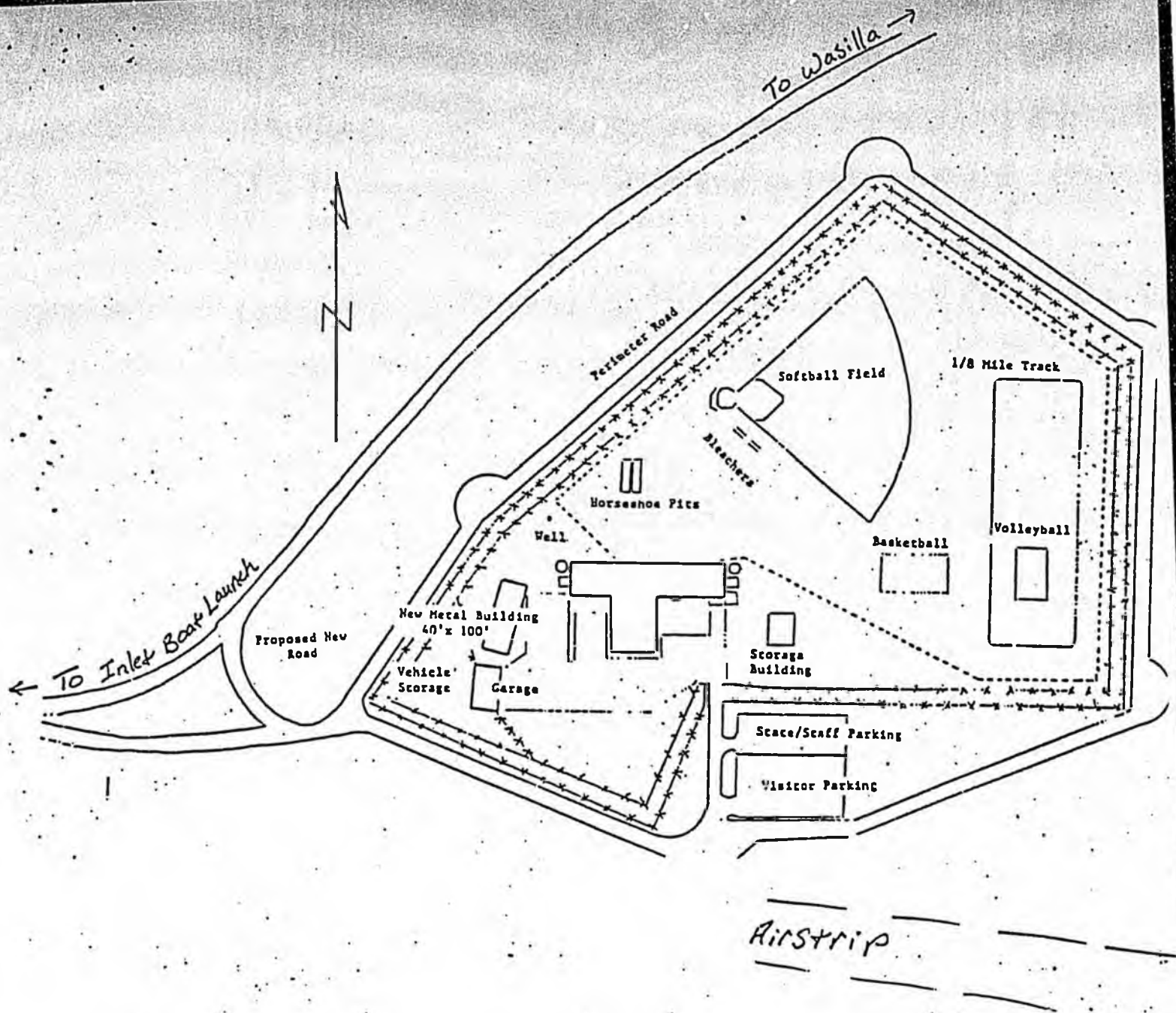
The north wall of the building faces a well drained area suitable for expansion. During the course of Department of Corrections, a new septic drain field was built with capacity for over 200 residents.

Building improvements, particularly fire protection and toilet facilities, were designed with handicapped individuals in mind. However, the second floor does not have an elevator for handicapped access.

2. A 4000+ square foot metal Butler Building, with block foundation and concrete floor, with a peak height of about 30 feet. This building was purchased by the Department of Corrections and installed within the last several years. The building is fully insulated and has its own natural gas, forced air heating system. Its current use is as a martial arts training area and assembly room. The building needs very little modification for it to serve as a multipurpose room or gym.
3. An approximately 40x70 combination garage/wood shop with office space. The building has five bay doors and is currently used for the purposes described. The building is fully insulated and heated by unit heaters fed by the main boiler room; it is also plumbed and contains a restroom. The building appears to be in excellent shape for immediate use in the manner intended.
4. An approximately 40x50 storage building with 15 foot walls that could also be converted into an educational facility. The building is fully insulated and heated by unit heaters feed by the main boiler. It contains a substantial storage area with built-in shelves and double wide doors for service entry. The building shell is in excellent shape and its use could easily be altered to a variety of purposes.

TABLE 2
INVENTORY OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
UPGRADES AT GOOSE BAY

Electric Service Upgrades	Approximate Cost \$390,000
New switching and transformer w/MEA	
Standby generator with automatic transfer switch	
New feeders & panels	
New branch circuits in: boiler room, laundry, kitchen, dining room, second floor quarters, office area, exterior lighting	
New fire alarm system	
New telephone system	
New sewage treatment plant	
Heating System	Approximate Cost \$105,000
New boilers, pumps, pipes, heaters & controls	
New air handling units, ductwork, air terminal & controls	
Domestic Hot Water. New gas-fired water heaters	\$15,000
Sewage Treatment Upgrade	\$12,000
Kitchen Upgrades: range hood, air make-up, fixtures, plumbing	\$70,000
Fire Safety Upgrades	\$40,000
New Toilets & Showers & Bases to meet safety code	\$18,000
New Egress Windows on main floor	\$ 9,000
New Doors	\$12,000
Painting & Sheetrock	\$50,000
10,000 Square Feet of New Roof on main building	\$58,000
Baffling in Water Tanks to reduce earthquake damage	\$12,000
Suspended Ceiling, Light Fixtures	\$164,000



The diagram illustrates the area and buildings that are available at the Goose Bay site. Actual acreage inside the perimeter fence is 11.67 acres.

The area had been enclosed by a double fence for security purposes. The Department of Corrections has removed the inside perimeter fence, and will want to take down the outer fence of use elsewhere.

The "proposed new road" has been fully completed so that the area to the right of the diagram is a contiguous one. The road runs beyond the airstrip to a public boat launch on the Cook Inlet.

The recreation area is substantially planned but not completed. The 1/8 mile track was to contain a parcours fitness trail for outdoor exercise. Community softball teams have already expressed an interest in playing against institutional teams when it was a prison.

Reiterating earlier comments, the Goose Bay facility appears to be well suited for a potential Job Corps site. State personnel have examined numerous documents pertaining to planning and improvements on the buildings. The buildings passed various State code requirements for use as both a prison and residential training site.

Two drawbacks that we recognize are size, both in total square footage and on a per student basis and, secondly, minor potential for additional asbestos removal.

At about 35,000 total square foot, the facility does not fully meet the USDOL specifications for 200 students. It is the State's understanding, however, that turn-key options are rare and capital investment is the rule rather than the exception. The numerous improvements the Department of Corrections has made should prove to be of significant value in leveraging the federal cost share.

Regarding asbestos removal, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation has certified the facility as safe for the former building uses. A substantial study and clean up/abatement was undertaken by the firm OceanTech, a company specializing in environmental engineering. Prior to use as a Job Corps site the State will negotiate with OceanTech to assess what certification and/or work remains to ensure a healthy environment. Documentation is on record with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, the agency supervising previous asbestos clean-up at the site.

SOURCES

1. Unpublished Reports from the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, 1988.
2. 1980 Census Report and Population Overview: 1986 and Provisional 1987 Estimates.
3. Unpublished reports from the Alaska Department of Education, Office of Data Management.
4. Alaska Department of Education, Public Information.
5. U.S. Department of Education.
6. Our Greatest Natural Resource: Investing in the Future of Alaska's Children, a Report of the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth.
7. Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education.
8. Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family and Youth Services, Palmer, Alaska.
9. "Alaska's Small Rural High Schools" Alaska Review of Social & Economic Research, Vol. XXII, No. 3, December 1985

ATTACHMENTS
DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT

Governor's Council on Vocational Education

David Rees
Chair

Jim Schlegel
Vice Chair



Rosie Peterson
Executive Director

Mary Stone
Administrative Assistant

211 Fourth Street, Suite 101 • Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-1736

December 12, 1988

The Honorable Ann McLaughlin
Secretary of Labor
United States Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210

Dear Secretary McLaughlin:

The Governor's Council on Vocational Education recently took formal action recommending Governor Steve Cowper make formal application to the United States Department of Labor to be considered as a future site for a job corps center.

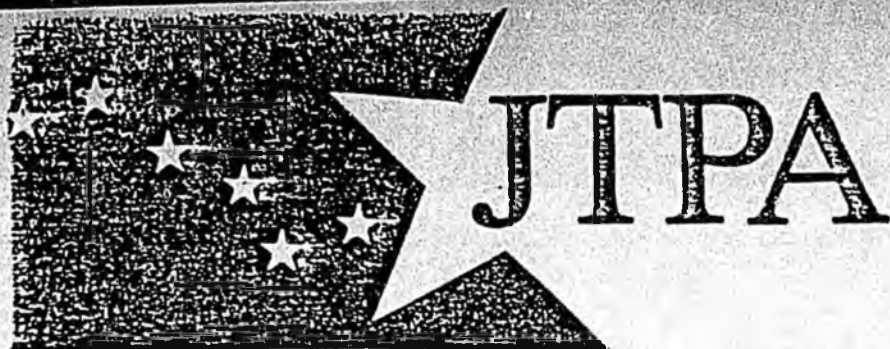
There is tremendous interest and enthusiasm throughout the state among commissioners, the State Job Training Coordinating Council, the JTPA/Education Coordinating Committee, the Office of Adult and Vocational Education, the University system, the State Board of Education, the business community, and of course, members of the Governor's Council, to see Alaska chosen as one of the eight new sites to be established. Given the current enthusiasm for application as a job corps site, the desire of agencies and the private sector to work together to achieve full employment, and with preference for sites being given to states who do not currently have a job corps center, Alaska would seem a top candidate for selection.

Job corps centers in other states have an enviable reputation for providing high-quality vocational training, work experience, counseling and educational services that prepare economically disadvantaged young adults to become responsible, employable and contributing citizens. Or more simply, job corps centers put people to work. We would like those people to be Alaskans.

If the Governor's Council can provide additional information on this matter please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Ms. Rosie Peterson
Executive Director



STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

REPLY TO: State of Alaska
Department of Community
and Regional Affairs
Rural Development Division
949 East 36th Avenue
Suite 400
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Phone: (907) 563-1955

ALASKA STATE JOB TRAINING COORDINATING COUNCIL

December 16, 1988

The Honorable Ann McLaughlin
Secretary of Labor
U. S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210

Dear Secretary McLaughlin:

One of the three goal statements from our JTPA Coordination and Special Services Plan is, "To ensure that all Alaskans, particularly youth at risk of dropping out of school, are encouraged to complete high school and are provided appropriate means to do so." Although we are a rural state, the statistics relating to youth at-risk are every bit as distressing as those representing our nation as a whole. As a result, the Alaska State Job Training Coordinating Council has been an advocate of programs and policies that address the needs of our youth.

We have been actively involved in Governor Cowper's Interim Commission on Children and Youth. And we are seeking enactment this year of legislation that would address alternative programs for potential and actual drop outs from our schools. Support for the Governor's interest in obtaining a Job Corps Center in Alaska is, therefore, wholeheartedly offered.

Attached to the State's proposal is a resolution unanimously supporting a local Job Corps site. The State Council will ensure that every effort will be made to coordinate Job Corps activities with current JTPA programs in Alaska. SDA Directors have already been alerted of the possibility and are on record to assist potential corps members with services ranging from remedial education to transportation.

The Council appreciates your consideration of Alaska for a site and are ready to assist the Department of Labor in any way possible.

Sincerely,

Sarah Scanlan
Chair

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

GOLDBELT PLACE
801 WEST 10TH STREET
P.O. BOX F
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0500

December 15, 1988

The Honorable Ann McLaughlin
Secretary of Labor
U. S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210

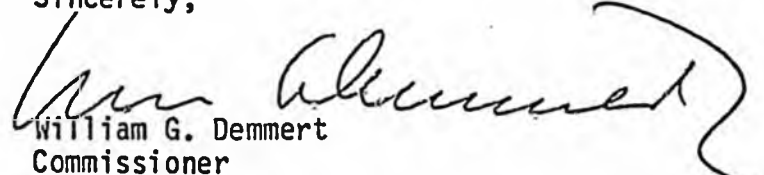
Dear Secretary McLaughlin:

The Alaska Department of Education and the Alaska State Board of Education have endorsed the effort to procure a Job Corps Center in Alaska. We are available to assist in the development of curriculum and services to meet the needs of the identified population.

As a participant in the Alaska Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, we have the ability to develop programs to meet identified labor market needs.

We appreciate your consideration of a Job Corps Center for Alaska.

Sincerely,


William G. Demmert
Commissioner

Alaska Native Coalition on Employment and Training

611 East 12th Suite 102
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 276-2121

December, 15, 1988

*Aleutian-Pribilof
Island Association*

*Association of
Village Council
Presidents*

*Bristol Bay
Native Association*

*Central Council
of Tlingit & Haida
Indian Tribes*

*Cook Inlet
Tribal Council*

Kawerak, Inc.

*Kenai
Tribe*

*Kodiak Area
Native Association*

Maniilaq Manpower

*Metlakatla
Indian Community*

*North Pacific Rim/
Copper River
Consortium*

*Tanana Chiefs
Conference, Inc.*

David Hoffman
Commissioner
Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs
949 E. 36th Suite 400
Anchorage, Ak 99508

Dear Commissioner:

I have just learned of your departments intent to apply for assistance from the Department of Labor to operate a Job Corps Center in the State of Alaska. Although we have not had an opportunity to review DCRA's proposal, members of the Alaska Native Coalition on Employment and Training (ANCET) do support the concept of an Alaskan based and oriented Job Corps Center.

It is our understanding that approximately 50% of the Job Corps referrals from Alaska are Alaska Native's. We are also aware that training programs available in current Job Corps centers do not necessarily prepare corps members for work available in their home communities in rural Alaska. An Alaskan based center could provide a more meaningful curriculum as well as provide the necessary support facilities, such as family housing, which would allow the center to serve those truly in need.

ANCET members look forward to the opportunity to join with DCRA in the development and operation of a Job Corps Center in Alaska. Please let us know when it is appropriate to get together on this project.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Rolland
Chairman

APPROVED
Date: 11-15-88

Submitted by: Assemblyman Evans
Prepared by: Assembly Budget Analyst
For reading: November 15, 1988

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

AR NO. 88-308

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOB CORPS CENTER
IN ALASKA

WHEREAS ,the Job Corps program was established in 1964 to provide intensive educational and vocational training to economically disadvantaged youth; and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska has participated in the program by sending eligible youth to Job Corps Centers in the lower 48, primarily the State of Washington; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Labor has announced that they have funding to open approximately six new Job Corps Centers throughout the country; and

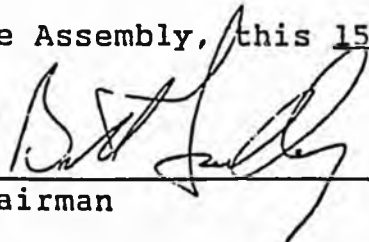
WHEREAS, the State of Alaska is one of twelve States that does not have a Center in it's State; and

WHEREAS, it is believed that if such a Center were located in Alaska that many of our eligible youth would be successful trainees gaining skills which would lead to productive livelihoods;

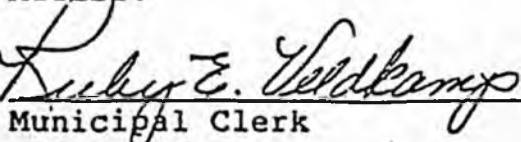
NOW, THEREFORE, the Anchorage Assembly resolves:

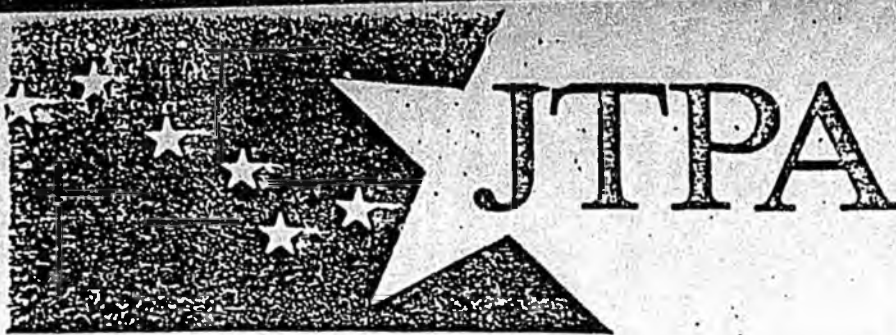
That we strongly support the establishment of a Job Corps Center in the State of Alaska and encourage Governor Cowper to aggressively pursue discussions with United States Department of Labor officials toward that end.

PASSED AND APPROVED, by the Anchorage Assembly, this 15th day of November, 1988.


Chairman

ATTEST:


Municipal Clerk



STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

REPLY TO: State of Alaska
Department of Community
and Regional Affairs
Rural Development Division

949 East 36th Avenue
Suite 400
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Phone: (907) 563-1955

ALASKA STATE JOB TRAINING COORDINATING COUNCIL

Resolution Number 88-2

- Whereas: Job Corps is a program in which residential and non-residential centers are authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act, with funds appropriated through the Department of Labor. The centers provide educational and vocational training to economically disadvantaged youth; and
- Whereas: Alaska has participated in Job Corps by sending its students to centers in the lower forty-eight states, approximately 250 students being sent each year through services of an out-of-state contractor; and
- Whereas: Attendance in out-of-state facilities reduces opportunities for specific employment training being geared to local economies, while also reducing opportunities for local control of curriculum and appropriate support services; and
- Whereas: The economic benefits accrued from operation of an in-state site are currently lost to other locales; and
- Whereas: Nationally, Congress has appropriated sufficient funds to construct and operate six additional Job Corps Centers with preference given to those states which do not have facility; and
- Whereas: Sufficient time and resources are made available by the U.S. Department of Labor to perform adequate needs assessment to secure a precise site location; and.
- Whereas: The State Job Training Coordinating Council is of the opinion that the matter needs immediate attention of the Governor in order for Alaska to be considered for a site;

Now Therefore Be It Resolved That: On November 3, 1988, the Alaska State Job Training Coordinating Council moved by unanimous consent to recommend that the Governor and Congressional delegation be encouraged to approach the Secretary of Labor to secure consideration of Alaska as a prospective Job Corps site.

Signed this 9th day of November, 1988.

Sarah Scanlan Chair
Sarah Scanlan

Walter J. Hickel

Box 101700
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-1700
907-270-7400

December 19, 1988

BY FAX 202-224-1044

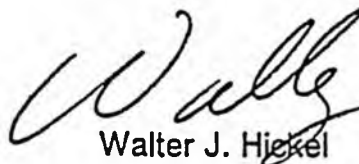
Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Ted:

Structural unemployment has been a long-term problem in Alaska because of the seasonal nature of our basic economy; there are people who would like to stay but lack skills to find year round employment. The current lull in energy development, Alaska's largest industry, also has produced an unemployment problem. For these reasons, I support your effort to bring a Job Corps Center to Alaska.

Two companies I am involved with (Hickel Investment Company and Yukon Pacific Corporation) could shortly rank in the list of the state's largest employers. Our objective is to hire Alaskans. Having a job corp facility here will help us obtain that objective.

Sincerely,


Walter J. Hickel

bc: Mr. Jim Gurke ✓

U.S. Department of Labor

Employment and Training Administration
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210



JAN 13 1989

James Gurke
949 E: 36th Avenue, Suite #400
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Dear Mr. Gurke:

We appreciated receiving your proposal to establish a new Job Corps center in Alaska. We are currently reviewing and assessing all responses received to our November 4, 1988, announcement in the Federal Register. A review panel has been established for this purpose. In order to make a substantive assessment of your response we need further information from you addressing the items listed below (which were also included in the Federal Register Notice). A response addressing these points (or those relevant to your proposal) will permit us to give further consideration to your request for obtaining a new Job Corps center.

While the Office of Job Corps fully recognizes that a new Job Corps center would benefit the local/State economy and would provide increased access for residents to a Job Corps center, the criteria cited in the Federal Register demonstrate an intent to reduce the cost to acquire and operate new centers and yet maximize services to corpsmembers through local/State linkages. Therefore, proposals should be specific regarding linkages with specific commitments for services and cost savings. Also, proposals must provide full information regarding the cost and conditions of a suitable site.

To assist you in determining appropriate linkages, it is important to keep in mind that Job Corps is primarily a residential program with an integrated delivery system of educational, vocational and social skills training. There are Job Corps academic and vocational competency-based training materials and an open entry, open exit format which allows corpsmembers to progress, enter or leave the program at their own speed, unlike traditional public education. A copy of Job Corps in Brief is included with this letter for your information.

RECEIVED
Dept. of Community &
Regional Affairs

JAN 17 1989
Rural Development Div.
Job Training
Partnership Office

In order for your proposal to have fair consideration I am asking you to respond to the following points:

1. How do you propose to link the center with other Federal, State, and local employment, training, and education programs? Please note linkages that would be cost saving to Job Corps. For example, The Department of Education and the Alaskan Native Coalition on Employment and Training both support a new center. What resources (financial, in-kind, staff, etc.) can these organizations provide that would be cost effective in the operation of the center and enhance services provided to enrollees? For example, will AFDC childcare benefits be available to corpsmembers with children? You note reliance on local providers for childcare. What JTPA Title II services will be provided to corpsmembers? At what cost to the Job Corps center?
2. How would your proposed center enhance Job Corps services for persons with disabilities? If the proposal includes services Job Corps would purchase within your community be specific in regard to cost.
3. In your proposal you note that the State views a Job Corps center as a complementary facility (to your public schools). You intend to see Job Corps succeed as a viable alternative school. Would State or Federal education funds be available to supplement the Job Corps funding? Also, since Job Corps has specific education and vocational curricula. Address how the school would accommodate Job Corps' open entry, open exit, self paced, competency-based curriculum. If training is to be obtained locally from a community school or college, the costs, or absence of costs, must be noted.
4. How many corpsmembers do you propose to serve at the center? The planned size of the new centers should generally be between 200 and 300. What percent of the corpsmembers would be residential? Non-residential? If you plan to include some non-residential corpsmembers, is the proposed center site accessible by the local transportation system? If no childcare facility is planned at the center, are adequate resources available within reasonable proximity to the center and/or the local transportation system?

5. You state that the proposal is designed with the intent of facilitating females (particularly unwed mothers) and handicapped persons to take full advantage of Job Corps. What strategies will be used to recruit and retain these populations in Job Corps? Will the program address the special needs of Native Alaskan youth (i.e., high suicide rates, alcohol and drug abuse, teen pregnancy, limited English, etc.) in an integrated, and cost effective manner?
6. You included one site in your proposal and have notified us that there may be alternative sites. Please provide the following site related information for whichever sites you wish us to consider:

Site: Describe the size and location of the proposed site. Describe the present utility services: capacity, condition, if natural gas, is the service uninterrupted? What kind of sewer system exists (municipal, septic, own plant)? What kind of water system is present (municipal, well, reservoir)? Please send a map of the area, a land use or zoning map, and photographs taken from several views.

Acquisition: Is the site available for purchase or lease? At what cost? Who owns the property?

Existing Buildings: (for 200 to 300 persons) Do you have building space or land available for:

	space	land only
education classes	-----	-----
vocational training	-----	-----
recreation facilities	-----	-----
residential housing	-----	-----
childcare (if proposed)	-----	-----

Describe the following conditions for each of the above: age (is it on the Historic Register?), gross square footage, if available; current use of the building, construction materials, heating and air conditioning equipment, floor plan, accessibility for handicapped persons, and include an asbestos survey if available. Include photographs from interior and exterior views.

Rehabilitation needed: Describe conditions and include, if available, rough estimates of costs.

Please send any other information you have available which is related to the proposed site(s).

I assure you that the additional information you submit will be reviewed in a thorough and timely manner. Please include the name and telephone number of a contact person since more information may be necessary. You may address questions to Mary H. Silva on 202-535-0568. I thank you for your interest and ask that a response be returned by February 17, 1989, so that the panel can continue to evaluate your proposal for a Job Corps in Alaska.

Sincerely,



PETER E. RELL
Director,
Office of Job Corps

Attachments

- Site specifications
- Job Corps in Brief

February 17 per Mary Silva in conference call w/ Sen. Groves office, 1/19/89
JL