

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE**

**2227**

**HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 2001 - 2002**

**NCHEMS Descriptions (continued):**

**Public Service:** The public service category includes expenditures for activities whose primary purpose is to make available to the public the various unique resources and capabilities of the university in response to a specific community need or problem. The major public service units are the Cooperative Extension Service, KUAC Radio and TV, small business development programs and other community service programs produced in cooperation with community organizations and local governments.

**Research:** The research category includes expenditures for activities directly related to scientific and academic research. The majority of the research is funded by non-general funds.

**Scholarships:** The scholarships category includes scholarships and fellowships in the form of grants to students, as well as trainee stipends, prizes, and student awards.

**Student Services:** The student services category includes expenditures related to the admissions, the registrar and those activities whose primary purpose is to contribute to the students' emotional and physical well being and to their intellectual, cultural, and social development outside the context of the formal instruction program. Student services include social, recreational, and cultural activities; counseling services which include personal, career guidance and placement, and vocational testing; student health medical services; financial aid management and student employment; student admissions, registration and student records administration; and student recruitment marketing and counseling.

**Unallocated Authority:** The unallocated authority category is not part of the standardized NCHEMS categories used by other institutions of higher education. It is a special category created by the University of Alaska to hold additional budget authority separate from other NCHEMS until such a time as it is needed.

**University of Alaska**  
**General Fund Operating Budget Appropriation History**

Year	Appropriation Item	Gen Funds/ ASTF	Statutory Reference							
	Veto - Petroleum Dev. Lab Equip	(236.0)	SLA	1987	Chap	95	Page	115	Line	24
FY 88	Enacted	<u>137,565.7</u>	SLA	1987	Chap	95	Page	111	Line	4
	Spec. Approp-PWSCC Lease	25.0	FSSLA	1987	Chap	3	Page	24	Line	3
	Spec. Approp-Restore FY87 Salary Reductions	5,467.9	SLA	1987	Chap	95	Page	4	Line	26
	Spec. Approp-Restore FY87 Salary Reductions	<u>3,477.4</u>								
FY 88	Beginning/Final Authorization	146,536.0								
	Base Adj: Statewide Restructuring	(600.0)								
	Base Adj: Bunnell Commemorative	(25.0)								
	Base Adj: FY89 Staff Benefit Increase	1,524.9								
	Base Adj: Spec. Approp-Restore FY87 Salary Reduct	<u>(359.0)</u>								
FY 89	Base	147,076.9								
	Program Increases	<u>2,700.5</u>								
FY 89	Conference/Enacted	149,777.4	SLA	1988	Chap	154	Page	88	Line	13
	Re-Approp-SW Networks Computer Maintenance	25.0	SLA	1988	Chap	173	Page	50	Line	2
	Spec. Approp- FY89 Faculty Market Based Comp	1,500.0	SLA	1988	Chap	154	Page	4	Line	9
	Re-Approp-U.A. Dev. Efforts	76.6	SLA	1988	Chap	173	Page		Line	1
	Re-Approp-UAF AK Native Language Ctr.	115.0	SLA	1988	Chap	173	Page	1	Line	14
	Re-Approp-UAF Maintenance	93.0	SLA	1988	Chap	173	Page	50	Line	22
	Re-Approp-UAA Chair for Private Enterprise	25.7	SLA	1988	Chap	173	Page	83	Line	3
	Re-Approp-UAF School of Mineral Engineering	5.0	SLA	1988	Chap	173	Page	85	Line	29
	Re-Approp-UAF School of Mineral Engineering	5.0	SLA	1988	Chap	173	Page	87	Line	10
	Re-Approp-UAA Upper Div/Extended Sites	48.1	SLA	1988	Chap	173	Page	69	Line	20
	Re-Approp-Mat-Su Library	1.9	SLA	1988	Chap	173	Page	50	Line	8
	Re-Approp-UAS Legislative Internship Pgm.	27.0	SLA	1988	Chap	173	Page	81	Line	5
	Re-Approp-UAS Legislative Internship Pgm.	5.0	SLA	1988	Chap	173	Page	61	Line	20
	Spec. Approp-Institute for Circumpolar Health	<u>250.0</u>	SLA	1988	Chap	137	Page	1	Line	11
FY 89	Beginning Authorization	151,954.7								
	Supplemental - FY89 Bering Sea Conference	20.0	SLA	1989	Chap	87	Page	10	Line	15
	Supplemental - FY89 Cold Weather	200.0	SLA	1989	Chap	87	Page	10	Line	11
	Supplemental - FY89 Health Benefits	<u>2,051.7</u>	SLA	1989	Chap	87	Page	1	Line	13
FY 89	Final Authorization	154,226.4								
	Base Adj: Supplemental-FY89 Bering Sea Conference	(20.0)								
	Base Adj: Supplemental - FY89 Cold Weather	(200.0)								
	Base Adj: Supplemental - FY89 Health Benefits	(2,051.7)								
	Base Adj: UAF/RC: Distance Delivery Sys	78.3								
	Base Adj: FY89-90 Illth/Variable Benefit Adj	2,526.8								
	Base Adj: UAA Public Safety/Hazard Materials	(20.0)								
	Base Adj: Re-Approp-UAA Chair-Private Enterprise	(25.7)								
	Base Adj: Re-Approp-UAF Sch of Mineral Engineering	(5.0)								
	Base Adj: Re-Approp-UAF Sch of Mineral Engineering	(5.0)								
	Base Adj: Re-Approp-UAS Legislative Internship Pgm.	<u>(5.0)</u>								
FY 90	Base	154,499.1								
	Base Adj: Earthquake Monitoring Equip	300.0								
	Base Adj: SPS: Computer Lease Purchase	300.0								
	Base Adj: SPS Interest Income Supplant	1,077.0								
	Base Adj: SPS	75.0								
	Base Adj: UAA	153.0								
	Transfers	250.0								
	Increments	2,195.8								

**UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA**  
A Multi-Division System

**University of Alaska**  
**General Fund Operating Budget Appropriation History**

Year	Appropriation Item	Gen Funds/ ASTF	Statutory Reference							
			SLA	1989	Chap	116	Page	90	Line	10
FY 90	Conference/Enacted	158,849.9	SLA	1989	Chap	116	Page	90	Line	10
	Re-Approp-FY 89-90 Seismic	225.0	SLA	1989	Chap	117	Page	50	Line	11
FY 90	Beginning Authorization	159,074.9								
	Supplemental-FY90 Retro Salary Adjustment	1,922.7	SLA	1990	Chap	45	Page	3	Line	26
	Supplemental-FY90 World Trade Ctr	17.0	SLA	1990	Chap	57	Page	13	Line	1
FY 90	Final Authorization	161,014.6								
	Base Adj: Supplemental-FY90 Retro Salary Adj	(1,922.7)							Line	26
	Base Adj: Supplemental-FY90 World Trade Ctr	(17.0)							Line	1
	Base Adj: Re-Approp-FY 89-90 Seismic	(225.0)							Line	11
	Base Adj: SPS/Computer Lease Purchase	300.0								
	Base Adj: UAS/Library Facility Start-up Costs	124.0								
	Base Adj: UAS/Mt. Edgecumbe Facility Start-up Costs	10.0								
	Base Adj: UAA/Nature Conservancy	216.0								
FY 91	Base	159,499.9								
	Base Adj: Transfer WAMI from DOE	302.0								
	Program Increases	4,221.2								
FY 91	Conference	164,023.1								
	Vetoes	(3,904.1)	SLA	1990	Chap	209	Page	79-80		
FY 91	Enacted	160,119.0	SLA	1990	Chap	209	Page	79	Line	4
	Spec. Approp-FY91 Salary COLA	4,005.6	SLA	1990	Chap	45	Page	4	Line	2
	Fiscal Note: IIB 402 - Applied Telecom Ctr	200.0	SLA	1990	Chap	74	Page	1	Line	11
FY 91	Beginning Authorization	164,324.6								
	Supplemental-FY91 Middle East	442.1	SLA	1991	Chap	1	Page	6	Line	11
	Supplemental-FY91 UAF Snow Removal	222.1	SLA	1991	Chap	1	Page	6	Line	28
	Supplemental-FY91 Ak Space Grant Pgm	100.0	SLA	1991	Chap	96	Page	22	Line	27
	Supplemental-FY91 UAF Haz Mat	150.0	SLA	1991	Chap	96	Page	22	Line	30
	Supplemental-FY91 UAF/Construct Claim	650.0	SLA	1991	Chap	96	Page	23	Line	23
	Supplemental-FY91 Retro Salary Adjustment	3,253.5	SLA	1991	Chap	96	Page	26	Line	9
	Supplemental-ACCFT Arbitration Settlement	1,220.0	SLA	1991	Chap	96	Page	28	Line	18
	Supplemental-FY91 Institute for Circumpolar Health	20.0	SLA	1991	Chap	1	Page	6	Line	30
	Special Appropriation-Office of Soviet Relations	22.0	SLA	1991	Chap	96	Page	31	Line	30
	Special Appropriation-Ak Native Language Ctr.	30.0	SLA	1991	Chap	96	Page	32	Line	2
FY 91	Final Authorization	170,434.3								
	Base Adj: Supplemental-FY91 Middle East	(442.1)								
	Base Adj: Supplemental-FY91 UAF Snow Removal	(222.1)								
	Base Adj: Supplemental-FY91 Ak Space Grant Pgm	(100.0)								
	Base Adj: Supplemental-FY91 UAF Haz Mat	(150.0)								
	Base Adj: Supplemental-FY91 UAF/Construct Claim	(650.0)								
	Base Adj: Supplemental-FY91 Retro Salary Adj	(3,253.5)								
	Base Adj: Supplemental-ACCFT Arbitration Settlement	(1,220.0)								
	Base Adj: Supplemental-FY91 Insit. Circumpolar Hlth	(20.0)								
	Base Adj: Spec. Approp-Office of Soviet Relations	(22.0)								
	Base Adj: Supplemental-Ak Native Language Ctr.	(30.0)								
FY 92	Base	164,324.6								
	Base Adj: FY92 Salary Adjustments	6,778.0								
	Base Adj: FY92 PERS/FRS Increase	2,070.8								
	Base Adj: FY92 FICA/Medicare Increase	427.9								
	Base Adj: Center for Information Technology	300.0								
	Program Increases - FY92 Increments	3,398.5								
	Program Decreases - Unallocated Reduction/SPS Travel	(2,026.8)								

**University of Alaska  
General Fund Operating Budget Appropriation History**

Year	Appropriation Item	Gen Funds/ ASTF	Statutory Reference					
FY 92	Conference	175,273.0						
	Vetoes	(7,173.0)	SLA	1991	Chap	73	Page	80 Line 13
FY 92	Enacted	168,100.0	SLA	1991	Chap	73	Page	78 Line 12
	Reappropriation UAA Library Books	1.6	SLA	1991	Chap	96	Page	15 Line 9
FY 92	Beginning Authorization	168,101.6						
	Supplemental: ACCFT Settlement	3,187.7	FSSLA	1992	Chap	5	Page	5 Line 15
	Supplemental: Judgements & Claims	256.1	FSSLA	1992	Chap	5	Page	9 Line 18
	Supplemental: UAF Power Plant	940.0	FSSLA	1992	Chap	5	Page	9 Line 21
	Supplemental: PWSCC ACCFT Salary Adj.	27.0	FSSLA	1992	Chap	5	Page	14 Line 2
	Supplemental: UAS Vax Computer	200.0	FSSLA	1992	Chap	5	Page	16 Line 8
FY 92	Final Authorization	172,712.4						
	Base Adj: ACCFT Settlement Supplemental	(3,187.7)						
	Base Adj: Judgements & Claims Supplemental	(256.1)						
	Base Adj: UAF Power Plant Supplemental	(940.0)						
	Base Adj: PWSCC ACCFT Salary Adj. Supplemental	(27.0)						
	Base Adj: UAS Vax Computer Supplemental	(200.0)						
	Base Adj: SPS/Inst Support - DOA Computing Charge	201.5						
	Base Adj: FOR/Research - DOA Computing Charge	223.8						
	Base Adj: Anchorage Campus/Lib - DOE Medical Library	271.4						
	Base Adj: Juneau Campus/Instruction - DOE Training	68.0						
FY 93	Base	168,866.3						
	General Fund Replacement-Sci & Tech Funds	(3,000.0)						
	General Fund Replacement-Interest Income	(200.0)						
	Increments	825.0						
	Unallocated Reductions	(450.0)						
FY 93	Conference/Enacted	166,041.3	FSSLA	1992	Chap	136	Page	88 Line 6
	Add Sci & Tech to GF Amt.	3,000.0						
FY 93	Beginning Authorization (GF/ASTF)	169,041.3						
	Special Appropriation: Sitka Campus	30.0	SLA	1993	Chap	41	Page	25 Line 29
	Supplemental: Judgements & Claims	1,150.0	SLA	1993	Chap	41	Page	12 Line 10
	Supplemental: UAF Snow Removal	275.0	SLA	1993	Chap	41	Page	22 Line 24
	Supplemental: ACCFT Salary Adjustment	507.0	SLA	1993	Chap	45	Page	2 Line 31
FY 93	Final Authorization (GF/ASTF)	171,003.3						
	Base Adj: Judgements & Claims Supplemental	(1,150.0)						
	Base Adj: UAF Snow Removal Supplemental	(275.0)						
	Base Adj: ACCFT Salary Adjustment Supplemental	(507.0)						
	Base Adj: Sitka Campus Special Appropriation	(30.0)						
FY 94	Base (GF/ASTF)	169,041.3						
	Increments	5,165.3						
FY 94	Conference/Enacted (GF/ASTF)	174,206.6	SLA	1994	Chap	65	Page	42 Line 19
	Supplemental: UAF Emergency Water Well	220.0	FSSLA	1994	Chap	2	Page	9 Line 11
	ACCFT Settlement-FY94 Cost of FY93 Sal. Increase	522.2	SLA	1993	Chap	45	Page	3 Line 4
FY 94	Beginning Authorization (GF/ASTF)	174,948.8						
	FY94 Supplemental: ACCFT Salary Adjustment	144.5	SLA	1994	Chap	92	Page	1 Line 5
FY 94	Final Authorization (GF/ASTF)	175,093.3						
	Base Adj: UAF Emergency Water Well Supplemental	(220.0)						
	Base Adj: ACCFT Supplemental	(144.5)						
FY 95	Base (GF/ASTF)	174,728.8						
	General Reduction	(2,575.9)						
	UACN Telecommunications Charges	(32.4)						
	WAMI Reduction	(100.0)						
FY 95	Conference/Enacted (GF/ASTF)	172,020.5	FSSLA	1994	Chap	3	Page	43 Line 19
	ACCFT Settlement-FY95 Cost of FY94 Sal. Increase	289.0	SLA	1994	Chap	92	Page	2 Line 2
	FY94 Suppl(FY95 Lapse): Virus Free Seed Potatoes	120.0	FSSLA	1994	Chap	2	Page	13 Line 22
	Reappropriation: WAMI	100.0	FSSLA	1994	Chap	8	Page	22 Line 17

**UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA**  
A Multi-Campus System

**University of Alaska  
General Fund Operating Budget Appropriation History**

Year	Appropriation Item	Gen Funds/ ASTF	Statutory Reference						
FY 95	Beginning Authorization (GF/ASTF)	172,529.5							
	FY95 Supplemental: AC and PWSCC Snow Removal	104.0	SLA	1995	Chap	4	Page	6	Line 14
FY 95	Final Authorization (GF/ASTF)	172,633.5							
	Ease Adj: Virus Free Seed Potatoes	(120.0)							
	Base Adj: Snow Removal Supplemental	(104.0)							
	Transfer from Department of Administration	52.2							
	Budget Amendment-Natural Sciences Building (FC)	287.8							
	Budget Amendment-Natural Sciences Building (BRA)	212.2							
FY 96	Governor's Amended Budget (GF/ASTF)	172,961.7							
	General Reduction	(2,100.0)							
	Reverse: Budget Amend -Natural Sciences Bldg. (FC)	(287.8)							
	Reverse: Budget Amerd.-Natural Sciences Bldg. (BRA)	(212.2)							
FY 96	Conference (GF/ASTF)	170,361.7							
	Governors veto-Sci & Tech Funds	(100.0)							
FY 96	Enacted (GF/ASTF)	170,261.7	SLA	1995	Chap	94	Page	41	Line 28
FY 96	Beginning Authorization (GF/ASTF)	170,261.7							
	FY96 Supplemental-ACCFT Salary Increases	466.2	FSSLA	1996	Chap	5	Page	2	Line 17
	FY96 Supplemental-CEA Salary Increases	852.1	FSSLA	1996	Chap	5	Page	2	Line 5
FY 96	Final Authorization (GF/ASTF)	171,580.0							
	Base Adj: FY96 ACCFT Supplemental	(466.2)							
	Base Adj: FY96 CEA Supplemental	(852.1)							
	Gov. Base Adj: Transfers-DOA Chargeback	43.1							
	Gov. Base Adj: FY97 Salary Increases @ 1.5%	1,750.0							
FY 97	Adjusted Base (GF/ASTF)	172,054.8							
	BOR Increment Request	17,638.7							
	Gov. Unallocated GF Reduction	(19,428.8)							
	Gov. ASTF Reduction	(250.0)							
FY 97	Governor's Original Budget (GF/ASTF)	170,014.7							
	Budget Amendment to Fully Fund CEA, ACCFT	326.7							
FY 97	Governor's Amended Budget (GF/ASTF)	170,341.4							
	Additional Legislative Unallocated GF Reduction	(125.0)							
	Reverse Gov. Base Adjustment for Salary Increases	(1,389.6)							
	Reverse CEA Contract Provisions	(220.9)							
	Reverse ACCFT Contract Provisions	(466.2)							
FY 97	Conference/Enacted (GF/ASTF)	168,139.7	SLA	1996	Chap	117	Page	51	Line 18
	License Plate Proceeds to Alumni Associations	20.7	SLA	1992	Chap	117	Page	9	Line 14
	FY97 Salary Increases (approp. to Office of the Gov.)	2,556.9	FSSLA	1996	Chap	5	Page	3	Line 7
	Estimated RIP/Retirement Savings	(373.7)	FSSLA	1996	Chap	5	Page	6	Line 3
FY 97	Beginning/Final Authorization (GF/ASTF)	170,343.6							
	Base Adj: License Plate Proceeds	(20.7)							
	Gov. Base Adj: FY98 Salary Increases @ 1.5%	1,798.4							
FY 98	Adjusted Base (GF/ASTF)	172,121.3							
	BOR Increment Request	15,703.0							
	Gov. Unallocated GF Reduction	(17,480.7)							
	Gov. ASTF Reduction	(530.0)							
FY 98	Governor's Original Budget (GF/ASTF)	169,813.6							
	Budget Amendment for ACCFT	482.0							
FY 98	Governor's Amended Budget (GF/ASTF)	170,295.6							
	Legislative Rejection of ACCFT Budget Amendment	(482.0)							
	Additional Legislative Unallocated Reduction	(2,500.0)							

**University of Alaska**  
**General Fund Operating Budget Appropriation History**

Year	Appropriation Item	Gen Funds/ ASTF	Statutory Reference					
	Leg. Restoration of Gov. ASTF Reduction	530.0						
	Reduction for ACIB (Anchorage Campus)	(434.3)						
	Reduction for Information Technology (new component)	(165.0)						
	Reduction for PERS Cost Savings-GF (new component)	(1,162.3)						
	Reduction for PERS Cost Savings-ASTF (new component)	(20.0)						
	Reduction for DP Chargeback (SW Networks)	(5.8)						
	Reverse CEA Contract Provisions	(230.2)						
<b>FY 98</b>	<b>Conference/Enacted (GF/ASTF)</b>	<b>165,826.0</b>	<i>SLA</i>	1997	<i>Chap</i>	98	<i>Page</i> 51 <i>Line</i> 20	
			<i>SLA</i>	1997	<i>Chap</i>	99	<i>Page</i> 10 <i>Line</i> 23	
	FY98 Salary Increases-CEA (approp. of Office of the Gov.)	230.2	<i>SLA</i>	1997	<i>Chap</i>	100	<i>Page</i> 31 <i>Line</i> 9	
	FY98 Salary Increases-ACCFT	482.0	<i>SLA</i>	1997	<i>Chap</i>	100	<i>Page</i> 33 <i>Line</i> 10	
	FY98 Salary Increases-United Academics	396.3	<i>SLA</i>	1997	<i>Chap</i>	100	<i>Page</i> 33 <i>Line</i> 19	
	SB 231 Sec 41, Settlement of a Claim	606.5	<i>SLA</i>	1998	<i>Chap</i>	139	<i>Page</i> 16 <i>Line</i> 28	
<b>FY 98</b>	<b>Beginning/Final Authorization (GF/ASTF)</b>	<b>167,541.0</b>						
	BOR Increment Request	6,789.6						
<b>FY 99</b>	<b>Board of Regents' Request (GF/ASTF)</b>	<b>174,330.6</b>						
	Reverse BOR Increment Request (not in Gov.Request)	(6,789.6)						
	SB 231 Sec 41, Settlement of a Claim	(606.5)	<i>SLA</i>	1998	<i>Chap</i>	139	<i>Page</i> 16 <i>Line</i> 28	
	Gov. Base Adjust: DOA Chargeback	(16.9)						
	Fiscal Note: Standards State Training Programs	20.0	<i>SLA</i>	1998	<i>Chap</i>	85		
	Funding for Salary Adjustments: ACCFT	380.4	<i>SLA</i>	1999	<i>Chap</i>	137		
	Funding for Salary Adjustments: United Academics	1,212.5	<i>SLA</i>	1999	<i>Chap</i>	137		
	Funding for Salary Adjustments: CEA	410.2	<i>SLA</i>	1999	<i>Chap</i>	137		
	Funding for Salary Adjustments: Non Covered	1,580.6	<i>SLA</i>	1999	<i>Chap</i>	137		
	Unallocated Reduction	(4,453.2)	<i>SLA</i>	1999	<i>Chap</i>	137		
	Waiver for Police Widow/Child	5.4	<i>SLA</i>	1998	<i>Chap</i>	38		
	Budget Reductions/Additions	2,889.5	<i>SLA</i>	1999	<i>Chap</i>	137		
<b>FY 99</b>	<b>Final Authorization (GF/ASTF)</b>	<b>168,963.0</b>						
	Increment Request / CEA salary increase	381.9						
	Increment Request / ACCFT salary increase	464.1						
	Increment Request / United Academic salary increase	1,566.8						
	Increment Request / United Academic Adjunct salary increase	279.0						
	Increment Request / Non-Represented salary increase	2,928.2						
	Increment Request / Inflationary Non-discretionary needs	3,334.1					<i>Not included in Governor's request</i>	
	Increment Request / Other increments	7,309.1					<i>Not included in Governor's request</i>	
<b>FY 00</b>	<b>Board of Regents' Request (GF/ASTF)</b>	<b>185,226.2</b>						
	Reverse BOR Increment Request (not in Gov.Request)	(10,643.2)						
<b>FY 00</b>	<b>Governor's Amended Budget (GF/ASTF)</b>	<b>174,583.0</b>						
	CCS HIB 50 Reappropriation	400.0						
	Unfunded Salary Adjustments	(8.9)						
<b>FY 00</b>	<b>Legislative Authorization (GF/ASTF)</b>	<b>174,974.1</b>						
	Y2K Supplemental Appropriation (CBR)	2,870.0	<i>SLA</i>	1999	<i>Chap</i>	27	<i>Page</i> 4 <i>Line</i> 17	
<b>FY 00</b>	<b>Final Authorization (GF/ASTF)</b>	<b>177,844.1</b>						
<b>FY 01</b>	<b>Adjusted Base (GF/ASTF)(Less FY00 Y2K Supplement)</b>	<b>174,974.1</b>						
	HIB 312 Appropriation for UA Initiatives	6,565.6	<i>SLA</i>	2000	<i>Chap</i>	133		
	HIB 312 Appropriation for UA Initiatives	2,000.0	<i>SLA</i>	2000	<i>Chap</i>	133		
	HIB 312 Appropriation for Science and Technology	1,000.0	<i>SLA</i>	2000	<i>Chap</i>	133		
	HIB 313 MITAAR Appropriation	102.0	<i>SLA</i>	2000	<i>Chap</i>	134		
	HIB 419 Workers' Compensation Appropriation	62.3	<i>SLA</i>	2000	<i>Chap</i>	105		

**UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA**  
- A Multi-Campus System -

**General Fund Operating Budget Appropriation History**

Year	Appropriation Item	Gen Funds/ ASTF	Statutory Reference			
	HB 378 Workers' Compensation	3.8	<i>SLA</i>	2000	<i>Chap</i>	89
	HB 3001 Salary Adjustments:					
	ACCFT	428.5	<i>SLA</i>	2000	<i>Chap</i>	1
	CEA	164.3	<i>SLA</i>	2000	<i>Chap</i>	1
	United Academics	1,145.7	<i>SLA</i>	2000	<i>Chap</i>	1
	United Academic Adjuncts	246.3	<i>SLA</i>	2000	<i>Chap</i>	1
	Graduate Stipends	200.0	<i>SLA</i>	2000	<i>Chap</i>	1
	HB 3002 Salary Adjustments:					
	Non-Bargaining Unit	2,976.3	<i>SLA</i>	2000	<i>Chap</i>	1
	Reverse Unrealized Science and Technology Appropriation	(1,000.0)				
<b>FY 01</b>	<b>Final Authorization (GF/ASTF)</b>	<b>188,868.9</b>				
	SB 289 Voc./Tech. Education - Employment Assistance	1,781.0	<i>SLA</i>	2000	<i>Chap</i>	132
<b>FY 01</b>	<b>Total FY01 General Fund Authorization</b>	<b>190,649.9</b>				

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA  
- A Multi-Campus System -

University of Alaska

Capital Appropriations SLA 1984-SLA 2000

SLA	Chap.	Page	Line	MAU	Title	General Fund	Other State Funds	Non General Funds	Total
1984	23	2	16	UAF	Duckering Building Addition Completion	5,000.0		0.0	5,000.0
1984	23	2	17	UAF	Essential Equipment	665.0		0.0	665.0
1984	23	2	18	UAF	Housing Phase I Completion	400.0		0.0	400.0
1984	23	2	19	UAF	Large Animal Medicine & Surgery Facility	55.0		0.0	55.0
1984	23	2	21	UAF	Patty Building Addition Design/Engineering	600.0		0.0	600.0
1984	23	2	22	UAF	University Library Acquisitions	50.0		0.0	50.0
1984	23	2	24	UAA	UAA/ACC Student Housing	11,800.0		0.0	11,800.0
1984	23	2	26	UAS	Library Books	150.0		0.0	150.0
1984	23	3	4	UAS	Physical Education Facility Planning & Design	400.0		0.0	400.0
1984	23	3	5	UAS	Site Preparation, Parking, Utilities, Equipment or Furnishings	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1984	23	3	7	UAF	Fisheries Industrial Technology Center Design	500.0		0.0	500.0
1984	23	3	9	UAS	Physical Facilities	1,250.0		0.0	1,250.0
1984	23	3	15	UAA	Homel Campus Instructional Equipment	40.0		0.0	40.0
1984	23	3	17	UAF	Parking Lot & Road Construction	240.0		0.0	240.0
1984	23	3	19	UAA	Cordova Basic Skills Laboratory/Software	50.0		0.0	50.0
1984	23	3	21	UAA	Valdez Basic Skills Laboratory/Software	50.0		0.0	50.0
1984	23	3	22	UAA	Valdez Dormitory Improvements/Roofing	50.0		0.0	50.0
1984	23	3	23	UAA	Valdez Instructional Equipment Installation	179.9		0.0	179.9
1984	23	4	4	UAA	Valdez Vocational Shop Equipment Repair/Purchase	25.0		0.0	25.0
1984	24	17	8	UAF	Agricultural Experimental Station Plot Combine	30.5		0.0	30.5
1984	24	17	10	UAF	Arctic Environmental Information System Equipment	70.0		0.0	70.0
1984	24	17	12	UAF	Drill Core & Sample Storage/Library Facility	400.0		0.0	400.0
1984	24	17	13	UAF	Duckering Completion	300.0		0.0	300.0
1984	24	17	15	UAF	Firing Range Vent System Life/Safety Correction	60.0		0.0	60.0
1984	24	17	16	UAF	KUAC Capital Equipment	50.0		0.0	50.0
1984	24	17	17	UAF	Geophysical Institute Permafrost Laboratory	83.6		0.0	83.6
1984	24	17	19	UAF	Museum Acquisitions	60.0		0.0	60.0
1984	24	17	20	UAF	Museum, Conservation, Photo Collection	75.0		0.0	75.0
1984	24	17	22	UAF	Rasmuson Library Compact Shelving	58.0		0.0	58.0
1984	24	18	4	UAF	Rosie Creek Fire Research	169.5		0.0	169.5
1984	24	18	10	UAF	Shuttle Bus	38.0		0.0	38.0
1984	24	18	11	SPS	Statewide Administration Building Site Preparation/Construction at Fairbanks	5,000.0		0.0	5,000.0
1984	24	18	12	UAF	Storage Facilities	100.0		0.0	100.0
1984	24	18	14	UAF	University Library	50.0		0.0	50.0
1984	24	18	15	UA	University-Wide Automated Circulation System	196.0		0.0	196.0
1984	24	18	16	UAF	West Ridge Natural Sciences Building	300.0		0.0	300.0
1984	24	19	6	UAF	Institute of Social and Economic Research Educational Facilities and Program	100.0		0.0	100.0
1984	24	19	9	UAA	Alterations/Renovations	500.0		0.0	500.0
1984	24	19	11	UAA	Instructional/Administrative/Physical Equipment	500.0		0.0	500.0
1984	24	19	14	UAS	Vocational Education and Fisheries Equipment	450.0		0.0	450.0
1984	24	19	16	UAA	Alterations/Renovations	500.0		0.0	500.0
1984	24	19	17	UAA	Instructional Equipment	500.0		0.0	500.0
1984	24	19	20	UAF	Regional Audio Conferencing Bridge Acquisition & Installation	61.0		0.0	61.0
1984	24	19	21	UAF	Rural Alaska Johns Hopkins Eye Care/Facility Project	100.0		0.0	100.0
1984	24	19	23	UAA	Classroom Design	200.0		0.0	200.0
1984	24	20	5	UAA	Valdez Community College Building, Design	150.0		0.0	150.0
1984	24	20	7	UAF	Diesel & Mechanics Program	77.1		0.0	77.1

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA  
- A Multi-Campus System -

University of Alaska

Capital Appropriations SLA 1984-SLA 2000

SLA	Chap.	Page	Line	MAU	Title	General Fund	Other State Funds	Non-General Funds	Total
1984	24	20	8	UAF	Student Housing Purchase/Bladder Designed Construction	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1984	24	69	21	UA	Need Assessment & Campus Development Plan	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1984	24	69	23	UAF	UAF Power Plant Expansion	4,000.0		0.0	4,000.0
1984	24	69	24	UAF	Forestry Research Areas Coordination	45.0		0.0	45.0
1984	24	69	25	UAF	Alaska Government High School Textbook Project	135.0		0.0	135.0
1984	24	70	4	UAF	Symphonic Instrument Repair & Replacement	65.0		0.0	65.0
1984	24	70	5	UAF	Alaska Mineral Market Potential Study	110.0		0.0	110.0
1984	24	70	6	UAF	University Science Endowment	250.0		0.0	250.0
1984	24	70	7	UAF	Statewide Services Building	400.0		0.0	400.0
1984	24	70	8	UAF	Agriculture Development Vehicles	29.0		0.0	29.0
1984	24	70	9	UAF	Sheep Creek Road Widening & Repair	250.0		0.0	250.0
1984	24	70	10	UAF	Lathrop & Stevens Hall Renovations	1,888.0		0.0	1,888.0
1984	24	70	12	UAA	UAA classroom/Laboratory Building Phase II	16,677.0		0.0	16,677.0
1984	24	70	14	UAS	UAF Student Housing Phase I	8,590.0		0.0	8,590.0
1984	24	70	15	UAS	Campus Access Road	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1984	24	70	17	UAA	ACC Classroom/Administrative Building	1,100.0		0.0	1,100.0
1984	45	12	4	UAF	Calcium Magnesium Acetate Project	100.0		0.0	100.0
1984	45	14	6	UAA	Valdez Science Laboratory/Aquacultural Support	100.0		0.0	100.0
1984	171	27	14	UAF	Appropriation made in SLA 1984, ch 22, p.3, line 19 "University/Old Nenana shoulder widening" is transferred from DOT to UAF	163.0		0.0	163.0
1984	171	29	27	UAF	Appropriation made by sec. 286, ch. 50, SLA 1980, page 62, line 7, is transferred to the University of Alaska Fairbanks	0.0		0.0	0.0
1984	171	60	12	UAF	Capitalization of Physical Sciences Endowment	250.0		0.0	250.0
1984	171	60	13	UAF	Duckering Building Addition Completion	300.0		0.0	300.0
1984	171	60	14	UAF	Equipment Replacement/Upgrades	400.0		0.0	400.0
1984	171	60	16	UAF	KUAC Capital Equipment	100.0		0.0	100.0
1984	171	60	18	UAF	Museum Collections Acquisition	300.0		0.0	300.0
1984	171	60	19	UAF	Power Plant Expansion	4,000.0		0.0	4,000.0
1984	171	60	21	UAF	School of Mineral Engineering Electron Microscope Laboratory	436.0		0.0	436.0
1984	171	61	7	UAA	Instructional/Administrative/Physical Equipment	600.0		0.0	600.0
1984	171	61	11	UAA	ACC - Alterations/Renovations	550.0		0.0	550.0
1984	171	61	12	UAA	ACC - Instructional Equipment	560.0		0.0	560.0
1984	171	61	13	UAA	ACC - Microcomputer Purchase	180.0		0.0	180.0
1984	171	61	18	UAA	FWSCC - Valdez Science Laboratory/ Aquaculture Support	250.0		0.0	250.0
<b>1984 Total (FY85)</b>						<b>\$77,511.6</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$77,511.6</b>
1985	96	24	13	SPS	Statewide Programs and Services Building Construction	3,000.0		0.0	3,000.0
1985	96	24	15	UAF	Agricultural Experiment Research Equipment	74.0		0.0	74.0
1985	96	24	16	UAF	Instructional Equipment Acquisition	25.0		0.0	25.0
1985	96	24	17	UAF	Museum Equipment Acquisition	47.0		0.0	47.0
1985	96	24	18	UAF	Petroleum Development Lab Equipment Acquisition	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1985	96	24	19	UAF	Rasmuson Library Automated Circulation System	100.0		0.0	100.0
1985	96	24	20	UAF	Rasmuson Library - Material and Equipment Acquisition	70.0		0.0	70.0
1985	96	24	21	UAF	Rasmuson Library - Polar Collection Acquisition	50.0		0.0	50.0
1985	96	24	22	UAF	Roxie Creek Fire Research Project	60.0		0.0	60.0
1985	96	25	6	UAA	Essential Equipment/Life Safety Code Compliance/Repair/Renovation	262.0		0.0	262.0
1985	96	25	8	UAS	Site Acquisition/Development/Access Road/Equipment	500.0		0.0	500.0
1985	96	25	10	UAA	ACC - Essential Equipment/Life Safety Code Compliance/Repair/Renovation	262.0		0.0	262.0
1985	96	25	14	UAA	KIC - Welding Shop Exhaust Equipment	50.0		0.0	50.0

**UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA**  
- A Multi-Campus System -

**University of Alaska**

**Capital Appropriations SLA 1984-SLA 2000**

SLA	Chap.	Page	Line	MAU	Title	General Fund	Other State Funds	Non General Funds	Total
1985	96	25	18	UAS	KEC - Science Laboratory	55.0		0.0	55.0
1985	96	25	20	UAF	Kuskokwim Community College Regional Bridge	34.4		0.0	34.4
1985	96	25	22	UAA	PWSCC - Classrooms	600.0		0.0	600.0
1985	96	26	3	UAA	PWSCC - Planning and Design Phase I	250.0		0.0	250.0
1985	96	26	7	UAF	TVCC - Life/Health, Safety and Security Improvements	60.0		0.0	60.0
1985	96	26	8	UAF	TVCC - Moose Creek Center Repair and Renovation	120.0		0.0	120.0
1985	105	11	5	UAA	ACC - Emergency Structural Repairs to Buildings G and H	85.0		0.0	85.0
1985	105	11	20	UA	Section 6, ch. 121, SLA 1980 Title Change.	0.0		0.0	0.0
1985	105	64	23	UAA	ACC - Life Safety and Code Compliance Improvements	125.0		0.0	125.0
1985	105	139	20	UAA	Appropriated to UAA for acquisition of essential equipment	25.0		0.0	25.0
1985	105	139	23	UAA	Appropriated to ACC for acquisition of essential equipment	25.0		0.0	25.0
<b>1985 Total (FY86)</b>						<b>\$6,879.4</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$6,879.4</b>
1986	91	1	10	UAF	Relating to financing expansion of the power plant on the Faithsaks Campus	0.0		6,500.0	6,500.0
1986	128	23	14	SPS	Statewide Programs and Services Butrovich Building Construction Phase IV	6,000.0		0.0	6,000.0
1986	128	23	15	SPS	SPS - Fire code and Safety Improvements	400.0		0.0	400.0
1986	128	23	17	UAF	Agriculture Experiment Station centralized fire detection system	35.0		0.0	35.0
1986	128	23	18	UAF	Duckering Building addition equipment	240.0		0.0	240.0
1986	128	23	19	UAF	Library Equipment	80.0		0.0	80.0
1986	128	23	20	UAF	Power Plant Expansion	0.0		2,500.0	2,500.0
1986	128	23	22	UAA	Campus Security and Fire Monitoring System	128.8		0.0	128.8
1986	128	23	23	UAA	College of Arts and Sciences Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning Upgrade	640.0		0.0	640.0
1986	128	24	5	UAS	Library Resource Center - Phase I	3,000.0		0.0	3,000.0
1986	128	24	7	UAA	ACC - Laboratory/Administration Building Site Development and Construction Phase I	2,000.0		0.0	2,000.0
1986	128	24	8	UAA	ACC - Building "A" Fire Doors Code Correction	100.0		0.0	100.0
1986	128	24	10	UAF	FTTC - Phase I Facility Site Development	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1986	128	24	12	UAS	ICC - Mount Edgecumbe Shared Use Facility	875.0		3,000.0	3,875.0
1986	128	24	14	UAA	Homer Campus Purchase and Renovate New Facility	500.0		0.0	500.0
1986	128	24	16	UAA	Kodiak CC - Campus Upgrade	60.0		0.0	60.0
1986	128	24	18	UAA	PWSCC - Purchase and Renovate New Campus Facility	1,200.0		0.0	1,200.0
1986	128	24	21	UAF	TVCC - Purchase and Renovate New Facility	900.0		0.0	900.0
1986	130	11	19	UAA	The unexpended and unobligated balance of sec. 3, ch. 96, SLA 1985, page 25, line 22 is repealed	0.0		0.0	0.0
1986	130	11	22	UAA	The unexpended and unobligated balance of sec. 3, ch. 96, SLA 1985, page 26, line 5, is repealed	0.0		0.0	0.0
1986	130	11	25	UAA	The unexpended and unobligated balance made in sec 2, ch. 21, SLA 1984, page 20, line 5 is repealed	0.0		0.0	0.0
1986	130	11	28	UAA	PWSCC purchase and renovation of a new campus facility at Valdez.	976.3		0.0	976.0
1986	130	12	2	UAF	TVCC purchase and renovation of a new campus facility (and deferred maintenance) (Reappropriation)	0.0		0.0	0.0
1986	130	45	3	UA	The unexpended and unobligated balances of several appropriations have been repealed.	0.0		0.0	0.0
1986	130	45	18	UAS	UAS planning, site acquisition, design, engineering, and construction of a library.	1,306.3		0.0	1,306.3
1986	130	55	1	UA	Amend appropriation sec. 9, ch. 204, SLA 1972, page 28, to include "and Energy Conservation" to the title.	0.0		0.0	0.0
1986	130	82	22	UAF	Agriculture and Forestry Experiment Station for the completion of the Rosie Creek Research project	60.0		0.0	60.0
1986	130	82	29	UAF	UAF for Alaska Museum acquisitions.	5.0		0.0	5.0
1986	130	97	26	UAF	UAF Geophysical Institute Air/Land and Chemical Monitoring System In Arctic Northwest and Western Alaska	88.6		0.0	88.6
1986	130	101	17	UAF	The unexpended and unobligated balances of several misc. appropriations are repealed and reappropriated to the UAF Polar Library Collection acquisitions	0.0		0.0	0.0
<b>1986 Total (FY87)</b>						<b>\$19,594.7</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$12,000.0</b>	<b>\$31,594.7</b>
1987	3	4	3	UAF	UA equipment to monitor the St. Augustine Volcano and other statewide seismic activity. (Reappropriation)	0.0		0.0	0.0

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA  
- A Multi-Campus System -

University of Alaska

Capital Appropriations SLA 1984-SLA 2000

SLA	Chap.	Page	Line	MAU	Title	General Fund	Other State Funds	Non-General Funds	Total
1987	3	4	10	SIS	Title change from "Statewide Programs and Services Hutovich Building, construction phase IV (BD20) \$6,000,000" to "Statewide Programs and Services Hutovich Building construction phase IV (BD20) \$5,682,000"	0.0		0.0	0.0
1987	3	4	18	UAF	UAF modifications to the Elvey Building for the NASA/SARS facility.	318.0		0.0	318.0
1987	3	10	20	UAF	Title Change; From "(Tanana Valley Community College student housing purchase/bidder designed construction-\$1,000,000) is repealed and reappropriated to the University of Alaska, Tanana Valley Community College, for purchase and renovation of a new campus	0.0		0.0	0.0
1987	3	10	27	UAF	Title Change; From "Tanana Valley Community College purchase and renovate new facility" to "Tanana Valley Community College lease and renovate new facility."	0.0		0.0	0.0
1987	3	24	3	UAA	Prince William Sound Community College space lease. (Reappropriation)	25.0		0.0	25.0
1987	3	55	14	LAF	Agriculture Experiment Station Matanuska-Susitna Farm - Seed Building Grinding Room Revisions	35.0		0.0	35.0
1987	3	55	15	UAF	(Museum Building) Life Safety Renovations and Deferred Maintenance Projects	50.0		0.0	50.0
1987	3	55	16	UAF	Art Building Fume and Dust Control	135.0		0.0	135.0
1987	3	55	17	UAF	O'Neill Building General Life Safety Renovations	447.5		0.0	447.5
1987	3	55	18	UAF	Mineral Industry Research Laboratory Micro-Elemental Analyzer	64.0		0.0	64.0
1987	3	55	19	UAF	Department of Physics Amplifier	27.0		0.0	27.0
1987	3	55	20	UAF	School of Engineering Laboratory Equipment	50.0		0.0	50.0
1987	3	55	21	UAF	Institute of Arctic Biology Ultracentrifuge	40.0		0.0	40.0
1987	3	55	23	UAA	School of Engineering Hydraulic Tests Equipment	40.0		0.0	40.0
1987	3	55	24	UAA	Instructional/Research Equipment and Books Acquisition	500.0		0.0	500.0
1987	3	56	5	UAS	Biology and Chemistry Laboratory Equipment	20.0		0.0	20.0
1987	3	56	6	UAS	Library Construction, Equipment and Books	0.0		500.0	500.0
1987	3	56	7	UAS	Library Planning, Site Acquisition, Design, Engineering and Construction	1,500.0		0.0	1,500.0
1987	3	56	9	UAA	ACC - Laboratory Equipment and Wall Benches	55.0		0.0	55.0
1987	3	56	11	UAF	CES - Mining and Petroleum Training Service Oil Well Blowout Control Simulator	170.0		0.0	170.0
1987	3	56	13	UAA	KPC - Renovate Honzer Post Office Facility	340.0		0.0	340.0
1987	3	56	15	UAA	Mat-Su - Ammonia Laboratory - Phase III	70.8		0.0	70.8
1987	3	56	18	UAF	Rasmuson Library Polar Materials/Documents	54.5		0.0	54.5
1987	3	56	19	UAF	Museum Endowment Fund	50.0		0.0	50.0
1987	3	56	20	UAF	Friends of the Museum Collection Acquisition	50.0		0.0	50.0
1987	3	56	21	UAF	Friends of the Museum/Conservation of Collection	25.0		0.0	25.0
1987	3	56	22	UAF	Friends of the Museum Public Affairs/Mammalogy Project	37.5		0.0	37.5
1987	3	56	23	UAF	O'Neill Building Structure and Roof Repair	66.7		0.0	66.7
1987	3	57	4	UAF	Fairbanks Power Plant Oil Spill Prevention	180.0		0.0	180.0
1987	3	57	5	UAF	Organized Research Equipment	50.0		0.0	50.0
1987	3	57	7	UAF	TVCC - Purchase and Renovation of Equipment	100.0		0.0	100.0
1987	54	1	10	UAF	Relating to issuance of revenue bonds for refinancing the existing mortgage loan on Yak Estates	0.0		2,400.0	2,400.0
<b>1987 Total (FY88)</b>						<b>\$4,501.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$2,900.0</b>	<b>\$7,401.0</b>
1988	10	14	23	UAA	University of Alaska Anchorage - Library Renovation Phase I	612.1		0.0	612.1
1988	10	15	4	UAA	UAA - Library/Administration Building Handicap Access	170.0		0.0	170.0
1988	10	15	5	UAA	UAA - Campus Emergency Security Telephone System	40.0		0.0	40.0
1988	10	15	6	UAA	UAA - Parking Lot Improvement	85.0		0.0	85.0
1988	10	15	7	UAA	UAA - Library Building Parking Lot Improvements	75.0		0.0	75.0
1988	10	15	8	UAA	Mat-Su Community College Facility Repairs and Landscaping	30.0		0.0	30.0
1988	10	15	9	UAA	Mat-Su Storage Building Construction	60.0		0.0	60.0
1988	10	15	11	UAF	UAF - Constitutional Hall Heating System Replacement	175.0		0.0	175.0
1988	10	15	12	UAF	UAF - Arctic Health Research Center Kill Tanks	275.0		0.0	275.0
1988	10	15	13	UAF	UAF - General Handicapped Access/Barrier Removal	566.0		0.0	566.0

**UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA**  
- A Multi-Campus System -

**University of Alaska**

**Capital Appropriations SLA 1984-SLA 2000**

SLA	Chap.	Page	Line	MAU	Title	General Fund	Other State Funds	Non General Funds	Total
1988	10	15	14	UAF	UAF - Gruening Sprinkler System Completion	240.0		0.0	240.0
1988	10	15	15	UAF	UAF - Elvey Annex Sprinkler System Expansion	150.0		0.0	150.0
1988	10	15	16	UAF	UAF - Lower Commons Sprinkler System	100.0		0.0	100.0
1988	10	15	17	UAF	Duckering Sprinkler System Completion	220.0		0.0	220.0
1988	10	15	18	UAF	UAF - Agriculture Experimental Farm Facilities Rehabilitation	65.4		0.0	65.4
1988	10	15	19	UAF	UAF - Scandinavian Writer's House Improvements	25.0		0.0	25.0
1988	10	15	21	UAS	UAS - Library Construction	2,500.0		0.0	2,500.0
1988	10	15	22	SPS	University Trust Land Survey	460.0		0.0	460.0
1988	172	17	8	UAS	Ketchikan College Paul Building Fire Detection System	55.0		0.0	55.0
1988	172	17	9	UAS	Ketchikan College Ziegler Building Fire Detection System	56.1		0.0	56.1
1988	172	17	10	UAS	New and Replacement Capital Equipment / Books	150.0		0.0	150.0
1988	172	17	12	UAF	Seward IMS Hazardous Materials Storage	30.0		0.0	30.0
1988	172	17	13	UAF	Fairbanks New and Replacement Capital Equipment / Books	500.0		0.0	500.0
1988	172	17	14	UAF	PCB Removal	150.0		0.0	150.0
1988	172	17	15	UAF	Elvey Building Code Corrections	275.0		0.0	275.0
1988	172	17	16	UAF	Rural College Distance Delivery System	134.0		0.0	134.0
1988	172	17	17	UAF	Fishery Industry Technology Center	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1988	172	17	18	UAF	Rosie Creek Fire Research Project	100.0		0.0	100.0
1988	172	17	20	UAA	UAA - Vocational / Instructional Equipment	250.0		0.0	250.0
1988	172	17	21	UAA	UAA - Instructional Equipment	150.0		0.0	150.0
1988	172	17	23	UAA	UAA - Consortium Library Books	300.0		0.0	300.0
1988	172	17	24	UAA	MAPTS Fire Training	500.0		0.0	500.0
1988	172	18	4	UAA	KPC - Homer Post Office Renovation	150.0		0.0	150.0
1988	172	18	6	SPS	SPS - Lease / Purchase Computer Upgrade	300.0		0.0	300.0
1988	172	19	6	UAA	UAA - under Grants to Municipalities (AS 37.05.315): PWSCC College Dorms	350.0		0.0	350.0
1988	173	50	13	UAF	UAF Dormitory Construction (\$11 million) and UAF Lathrup and Stevens Hall Renovations (\$1.88 Million) are repealed.	0.0		0.0	0.0
1988	173	50	18	UAF	Appropriated to UAF Museum for museum acquisitions contingent on funds repealed in (a) of this section	50.0		0.0	50.0
1988	173	73	9	UAA	PWSCC Copper Basin Extension, classroom equipment (Reappropriation)	0.0		0.0	0.0
1988	173	80	12	UAA	UAA renovations and soundproofing to the Learning Resource Center	113.7		0.0	113.7
1988	173	80	15	UAA	UAA renovations to the admissions, records and cashiering counters	46.6		0.0	46.6
1988	173	80	18	UAA	UAA safety repair to hangar door of Merrill Field Aviation Complex	70.0		0.0	70.0
1988	173	80	21	UAA	UAA vocational educational training equipment	136.7		0.0	136.7
<b>1988 Total (FY89)</b>						<b>\$10,715.6</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$10,715.6</b>
1989	87	15	19	UA	UA Statewide repairs and renovations.	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1989	117	6	19	UAA	UAA for purchase of library books and equipment	10.0		0.0	10.0
1989	117	6	19	UAA	UAA - for the purchase of library books and equipment	10.0		0.0	10.0
1989	117	90	8	SPS	Statewide Networks Computer Lease Purchase Payment	300.0		0.0	300.0
1989	117	90	10	UAF	UAF Elvey Building Code Corrections	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1989	117	90	11	UAF	UAF Fishery Industrial Technology Center	5,000.0		0.0	5,000.0
1989	117	90	12	UAF	UAF PCB Removal Fairbanks Campus	250.0		0.0	250.0
1989	117	90	13	UAF	Institute of Arctic Biology - Greenhouse	950.0		0.0	950.0
1989	117	90	14	UAF	UAF Major Repair, Renovation, and Equipment	347.5		0.0	347.5
1989	117	90	15	UAF	KUAC Transmitter	56.0		0.0	56.0
1989	117	90	16	UAF	Agricultural Experiment Station Cow Barn	150.0		0.0	150.0
1989	117	90	18	UAA	UAA PCB Removal Providence Avenue Campus	199.5		0.0	199.5
1989	117	90	19	UAA	Mining and Petroleum Training Service / Fire Training Center	1,400.0		0.0	1,400.0
1989	117	90	20	UAA	Wet Laboratory Project	1,240.0		0.0	1,240.0

**UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA**  
- A Multi-Campus System -

**University of Alaska**

**Capital Appropriations SLA 1984-SLA 2000**

SLA	Chap.	Page	Line	MAU	Title	General Fund	Other State Funds	Non General Funds	Total
1989	117	90	21	UAA	Land Acquisition	422.5		0.0	422.5
1989	117	90	22	UAA	UAA Books and Technical Periodicals	15.1		0.0	15.1
1989	117	91	4	UAA	UAA Instructional Equipment	21.0		0.0	21.0
1989	117	91	5	UAA	UAA Library Books	302.6		0.0	302.6
1989	117	91	6	UAA	UAA - Anchorage College of Career and Vocational Education (CADD Program)	70.0		0.0	70.0
1989	117	91	7	UAA	Alaska Center for International Business Microvax Computer	50.0		0.0	50.0
1989	117	91	8	UAA	Kodiak College - Library Books	10.0		0.0	10.0
1989	117	91	9	UAA	Kodiak College - Phase III Toxic Chemical Storage Area	20.0		0.0	20.0
1989	117	91	11	UAS	UAS Library Space Renovation, Furnish and Equip New Library	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1989	117	91	12	UAS	Ketchikan Campus Facilities Upgrade	85.0		0.0	85.0
1989	117	91	13	UAS	UAS Day Care Equipment	20.0		0.0	20.0
1989	117	91	15	UA	University of Alaska Designated Grants (AS 37.05.316) Nature Conservancy	216.0		0.0	216.0
1989	117	99	8	UAA	University of Alaska Anchorage - Grants to Municipalities (AS 37.5.315) Palmer-Mat-Su College Library	50.0		0.0	50.0
1989	117	99	11	UAA	University of Alaska Anchorage - Grants to Municipalities (AS 37.5.315) Palmer-Mat-Su College Ammonia Lab	60.0		0.0	60.0
1989	117	99	8	UAA	Grants to Municipalities - Mat-Su College Library books	50.0		0.0	50.0
<b>1989 Total (FY90)</b>						<b>\$14,305.2</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$14,305.2</b>
1990	208	79	8	SIS	Systemwide Annual Renewal and Replacement Funding	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1990	208	79	10	UAF	Replacement Equipment	600.0		0.0	600.0
1990	208	79	11	UAF	Fairbanks Campus, Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance Projects	85.2		0.0	85.2
1990	208	79	12	UAF	Agriculture and Forestry Experiment Station: Reforestation Monitoring Facility	27.0		0.0	27.0
1990	208	79	13	UAF	Fisheries Industrial Technical Center (Kodiak) Phase IV	1,800.0		0.0	1,800.0
1990	208	79	14	UAF	Organized Research - Poker Flat Research Range Upgrade	0.0		20,000.0	20,000.0
1990	208	79	15	UAF	Elvey Building Code Corrections and Deferred Maintenance Projects	2,210.0		0.0	2,210.0
1990	208	79	16	UAF	Duckering Environmental Quality Engineering Laboratory Remodeling	400.0		0.0	400.0
1990	208	79	17	UAF	Yup'ik Museum, Library and Multipurpose Cultural Center	5,000.0		0.0	5,000.0
1990	208	80	5	UAA	Critical Capital Equipment	600.0		0.0	600.0
1990	208	80	6	UAA	Alaska Center for International Business - Endowment	830.0		0.0	830.0
1990	208	80	14	UAS	UAS - Capital Equipment	300.0		0.0	300.0
1990	208	80	8	UAA	Anchorage Center for Information Technology Program	500.0		0.0	500.0
1990	208	80	8	UAA	UAA - Center for Information Technology Program	500.0		0.0	500.0
1990	208	111	12	SIS	Systemwide Program Deferred Maintenance	400.0		0.0	400.0
1990	208	111	13	UAF	UAF - Deferred Maintenance	2,313.5		0.0	2,313.5
1990	208	111	14	UAA	UAA - Deferred Maintenance	1,323.7		0.0	1,323.7
1990	208	111	15	UAS	UAS - Deferred Maintenance	1,020.0		0.0	1,020.0
1990	208	111	18	UAF	Fairbanks Campus, Lathrop Hall Roof Repair	126.0		0.0	126.0
1990	208	111	19	UAF	Fairbanks Campus, Upper Dorm Code Corrections and Deferred Maintenance Projects	3,000.0		0.0	3,000.0
1990	208	112	5	UAF	Fairbanks Campus, Library (old section) Roof Repair and Deferred Maintenance Projects	567.0		0.0	567.0
1990	208	112	8	UAF	Fairbanks Campus, Arctic Health Research Building Roof Repair	999.0		0.0	999.0
1990	208	112	9	UAF	Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, Mat-Su Bull Barn Roof Repair	19.0		0.0	19.0
1990	208	112	10	UAF	Fairbanks Campus, O'Neill Sprinkler Completion Fire Separation Wall	150.0		0.0	150.0
1990	208	112	11	UAF	Fairbanks Campus, Lower Commons Fire Sprinklers	200.0		0.0	200.0
1990	208	112	13	UAA	Anchorage Campus, Fire Suppression System Phase II	150.0		0.0	150.0
1990	208	112	14	UAA	Prvidence Campus, Fire Monitoring / Security Modifications	140.0		0.0	140.0
1990	208	112	15	UAA	Kenai College, Sprinkler System Upgrade	43.0		0.0	43.0
1990	208	112	16	UAA	Kenai College, Sprinkler Modifications Phase II	56.0		0.0	56.0
1990	208	112	17	UAA	Kenai College, Roof Repair	209.0		0.0	209.0
1990	208	117	2	UAA	UAA Classroom Building land purchase phase I	0.0	16,500.0		16,500.0

**UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA**  
- A Multi-Campus System -

**University of Alaska**

**Capital Appropriations SLA 1984-SLA 2000**

SLA	Chap.	Page	Line	MAU	Title	General Fund	Other State Funds	Non-General Funds	Total
1990	20H	118	8	UAA	UAA Mining and Petroleum Training Service Fire Training Facility	0.0	1,000.0		1,000.0
<b>1990 Total (FY91)</b>						<b>\$24,598.4</b>	<b>\$17,500.0</b>	<b>\$20,000.0</b>	<b>\$62,098.4</b>
1991	96	15	9	UAA	UAA Library Materials (Reappropriation)	1.6		0.0	1.6
1991	96	59	15	SPS	Helon Fire Suppression System Replacement	160.0		0.0	160.0
1991	96	59	16	SPS	Computer Disaster Recovery System Implementation	310.0		0.0	310.0
1991	96	59	18	UAF	Fairbanks Residence Halls Security Improvements	1,300.0		0.0	1,300.0
1991	96	59	19	UAF	Fairbanks Geist Museum Electrical Upgrade	0.0		100.0	100.0
1991	96	59	20	UAF	Kuskokwim Campus Sackett Dormitory Piling Repair	0.0		50.0	50.0
1991	96	59	21	UAF	Fairbanks Arctic Health Research Building Laboratory Upgrade	0.0		1,000.0	1,000.0
1991	96	60	4	UAF	Fairbanks Chapman Building Electrical Code Corrections	360.0		360.0	720.0
1991	96	60	5	UAF	Fairbanks Campus Stuart Hall Roof Repair	0.0		129.0	129.0
1991	96	60	6	UAF	Fairbanks Campus Walsh Hall Roof Repair	0.0		75.9	75.9
1991	96	60	7	UAF	Fairbanks Campus Wickersham Hall Roof Repair	0.0		191.4	191.4
1991	96	60	8	UAF	Fairbanks Campus Moore Hall Roof	0.0		168.4	168.4
1991	96	60	9	UAF	Fairbanks Campus Harwood Hall Roof Repair	0.0		137.5	137.5
1991	96	60	10	UAF	Fairbanks Campus Macintosh Hall Roof Repair	0.0		117.8	117.8
1991	96	60	11	UAF	Fairbanks Campus Hess Commons Roof Repair	0.0		398.3	398.3
1991	96	60	12	UAF	Fairbanks Campus Chandalar Housing Foundation Repair	0.0		281.2	281.2
1991	96	60	13	UAF	UAF Repair, Renovation, Deferred Maintenance	8,340.0		0.0	8,340.0
1991	96	60	15	UAA	Nature Conservancy, Alaska Natural Heritage Program	216.0		0.0	216.0
1991	96	60	16	UAA	UAA Repairs, Renovation, Deferred Maintenance	2,500.0		0.0	2,500.0
1991	96	60	17	UAA	Library Books and Periodical Acquisition	500.0		0.0	500.0
1991	96	60	19	UAS	UAS Repair, Renovation, Deferred Maintenance	250.0		0.0	250.0
1991	96	83	8	UAF	Palmer Agriculture Station Facilities Replacement	50.0		0.0	50.0
1991	96	83	9	UAF	UAF - Davis Concert Hall Equipment / Repair	10.0		0.0	10.0
1991	96	83	10	UAF	UAF - UAC - FM Deferred Maintenance / Replace Equipment	27.0		0.0	27.0
1991	96	83	11	UAF	UAF - Library Acquisitions	50.0		0.0	50.0
1991	96	83	12	UAF	UAF - Institute of Arctic Biology / Plant Growth Facility	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1991	96	83	13	UAF	UAF - Museum Acquisitions	50.0		0.0	50.0
1991	96	83	14	UAF	UAF - Butrovich Building Completion	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1991	96	83	15	UAF	Bristol Bay Campus, Retaining Wall / Building Repairs	50.0		0.0	50.0
1991	96	83	16	UAA	PWSCC - Computer Purchase	20.0		0.0	20.0
1991	96	83	18	UAA	PWSCC - Roof Repair	300.0		0.0	300.0
1991	96	83	19	UAA	PWSCC - Computer Lab Equipment	60.0		0.0	60.0
1991	96	84	4	UAA	UAA - Facility Renovation for Domestic Observers Training	100.0		0.0	100.0
1991	96	84	5	UAA	UAA - Health Center Renovation / Remodeling	94.0		0.0	94.0
1991	96	84	6	UAA	Tudor Land Purchase	500.0		0.0	500.0
1991	96	84	7	UAA	Mat SU College Classroom Building	400.0		0.0	400.0
1991	96	84	10	UAA	Kodiak College - Library Books Acquisition	25.0		0.0	25.0
1991	96	84	11	UAA	Kodiak College - Computer Lab / Administrative Upgrade	40.0		0.0	40.0
1991	96	84	13	UAS	Ketchikan Campus - Health and Safety Building Code Requirements	102.0		0.0	102.0
1991	96	84	14	UAS	Ketchikan Campus - Building Siding Repair	31.4		0.0	31.4
1991	96	84	15	UAS	Ketchikan Campus - Classroom / Lab Expansion and Improvements	200.0		0.0	200.0
1991	96	84	16	UAS	Sitka - Japonski Island Classroom Completion	100.0		0.0	100.0
1991	96	84	17	UAS	Juneau Academic/Administrative Space Repair Renovation / Planning / Design / Maintenance / Land Acquisition	850.0		0.0	850.0
<b>1991 Total (FY92)</b>						<b>\$18,997.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$3,009.5</b>	<b>\$22,006.5</b>

**UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA**  
- A Multi-Campus System -

**University of Alaska**

**Capital Appropriations SLA 1984-SLA 2000**

SLA	Chap.	Page	Line	MAU	Title	State Fund	Other State Funds	Non-General Funds	Total
1992	5	24	25	UAF	Appropriated to UAF for building maintenance and upgrade of the Agriculture and Forestry Experiment Station, Palmer Research Center	50.0		0.0	50.0
1992	5	24	25	UAF	UAF - School of Agriculture and Land Resources Management for building maintenance and upgrade of the Agriculture and Forestry Experiment Station, Palmer Research Center	50.0		0.0	50.0
1992	5	29	4	UAF	Title Change: "Tanana Valley Community College Student Housing Purchase/Bladder Design Construction-\$1,000,000" to "University of Alaska, Tanana Valley Community College, for lease and renovation of a new campus facility and for deferred maintenance projects"	0.0		0.0	0.0
1992	5	29	11	UAF	Title Change: "Museum building life safety renovations" to "Museum building life safety renovations and deferred maintenance projects".	0.0		0.0	0.0
1992	5	29	17	UAF	Title Change: "Fairbanks campus, Goldhill cliffs acquisition" to "Fairbanks campus land, Goldhill cliffs acquisition and deferred maintenance projects".	0.0		0.0	0.0
1992	5	29	23	UAF	Title Change: "Elvey building code corrections" to "Elvey building code corrections and deferred maintenance projects"	0.0		0.0	0.0
1992	5	29	29	UAF	Title Change: "Fairbanks campus upper dorm code corrections" to "Fairbanks campus upper dorm code corrections and deferred maintenance projects".	0.0		0.0	0.0
1992	5	61	18	UAF	UAF - Deferred Maintenance	2,000.0		0.0	2,000.0
1992	5	61	19	UAF	UAF - Construct Phase V of Butrovich Building	5,000.0		0.0	5,000.0
1992	5	61	21	UAA	UAA - Soldotna Fire Training Contaminated Site Cleanup	0.0	320.0	0.0	320.0
1992	5	62	4	UAA	UAA - Tudor Land Acquisition	1,622.3		0.0	1,622.3
1992	5	62	5	UAA	UAA - Construct Completion of Class/Lab Building	2,800.0		0.0	2,800.0
1992	5	62	6	UAA	Mat-Su College Classroom Addition and Alteration	1,500.0		0.0	1,500.0
1992	5	81	12	UA	UA - Council on Economic Education, Publishing Costs	30.0		0.0	30.0
1992	5	81	14	UAF	4-H Fisheries Education	2.5		0.0	2.5
1992	5	81	15	UAF	Dryon House Construction	300.0		0.0	300.0
1992	5	81	17	UAF	KUAC - Television - Network Record / Playback Automation	31.0		0.0	31.0
1992	5	81	18	UAF	Geophysical Building Expansion	300.0		0.0	300.0
1992	5	81	19	UAF	4-H Yukon Fisheries Education and Youth Development Program - Fisheries Science Program	20.0		0.0	20.0
1992	5	82	7	UAA	PWSCC - Repair Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning	75.0		0.0	75.0
1992	5	82	9	UAA	Design Aviation Technology Building (matching)	300.0		0.0	300.0
1992	5	82	11	UAA	Fire Code Compliance	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
1992	5	82	12	UAA	Construction Completion of Classroom Laboratory Building	700.0		0.0	700.0
1992	5	82	13	UAA	Renovate Lucy Cuddy Center	200.0		0.0	200.0
1992	5	82	14	UAA	Mat-Su College Classroom Addition and Alteration	2,000.0		0.0	2,000.0
1992	5	82	17	UAS	Sitka Campus Sign	10.0		0.0	10.0
<b>1992 Total (FY93)</b>						<b>\$17,990.8</b>	<b>\$320.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$18,310.8</b>
1993	41	7	19	UAA	UAA upgrade of auto diesel technology and welding equipment. (Reappropriation)	24.8		0.0	24.8
1993	79	4	17	UAF	FTIC Addition	0.0	3,000.0	0.0	3,000.0
1993	79	46	22	UAF	Contaminated Site Assessment and Cleanup	0.0	300.0	0.0	300.0
1993	79	46	25	UAA	Nature Conservancy / Alaska Natural Heritage Program	219.0		0.0	219.0
1993	79	46	28	UAA	Classroom Improvements / Remodeling	1,200.0		0.0	1,200.0
1993	79	46	31	UAA	Mat-Su Classroom Completion	3,000.0		0.0	3,000.0
1993	79	46	34	UAF	Butrovich Building Completion	6,115.0		0.0	6,115.0
1993	79	46	37	UAA	UAA - Equipment Purchase	530.0		0.0	530.0
1993	79	47	4	UAA	Aviation Technology Center (Matching)	3,305.0		6,885.0	10,190.0
1993	79	47	7	UAA	Consortium Library and Loop Road Planning and Design	270.0		0.0	270.0
1993	79	47	10	UAS	Sitka Campus - Classroom, Program Planning, Laboratory Improvement, Expansion, Equipment	0.0		1,000.0	1,000.0
1993	79	47	14	UAF	Bristol Bay Campus Telecommunication Equipment	50.0		0.0	50.0
1993	79	69	22	UAS	Juneau Campus Deferred Maintenance / Plan and Design Student Housing / Equipment	466.2		0.0	466.2
1993	79	69	26	UAA	Kachemak Bay Branch Land Acquisition	150.0		0.0	150.0

**UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA**  
- A Multi-Campus System -

**University of Alaska**

**Capital Appropriations SLA 1984-SLA 2000**

SLA	Chap.	Page	Line	MAU	Title	General Fund	Other State Funds	Non General Funds	Total
1993	79	69	29	UAA	Kenai Campus Library Acquisition	20.0		0.0	20.0
1993	79	69	32	UAF	High School Geography Text, Phase II	175.0		0.0	175.0
1993	79	69	35	UAA	Student Information Card System	14.7		0.0	14.7
1993	79	70	4	UAA	Library Acquisitions	294.0		0.0	294.0
1993	79	70	6	UAA	Aviation Technology Center	500.0		0.0	500.0
1993	79	70	9	UAF	School of Agriculture Bagging System for Silage Storage	40.0		0.0	40.0
1993	79	70	11	UAF	School of Agriculture Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen Analyzer	50.0		0.0	50.0
1993	79	70	14	UAF	Rural Colleges - Rural Alaska Health Education Center	120.0		0.0	120.0
1993	79	70	25	UAF	UAF - Instructional Equipment	200.0		0.0	200.0
1993	79	70	27	UAF	UAF - Purchase of New Books	50.0		0.0	50.0
1993	79	70	29	UAF	Music Alaska Women International Festival	20.0		0.0	20.0
1993	79	70	32	UAF	School of Journalism Communications Equipment Purchases	100.0		0.0	100.0
1993	79	71	8	UAA	PWSCC - Distance Delivery System	50.0		0.0	50.0
1993	79	71	11	UAF	Hristol Bay Campus Building Addition / Appraisal / Purchase / Remodel	90.0		0.0	90.0
1993	79	119	16	UA	UA - Deferred Maintenance Projects	0.0	14,239.6	0.0	14,239.6
1993	79	119	17	UAF	Fairbanks Fire Code Compliance	0.0	6,000.0	0.0	6,000.0
<b>1993 Total (FY94)</b>						<b>\$17,853.7</b>	<b>\$21,539.6</b>	<b>\$7,885.0</b>	<b>\$46,478.3</b>
1994	4	31	31	UAA	Consortium Library Accreditation	250.0		0.0	250.0
1994	4	31	34	UAF	Elvey Complex Construction	0.0		12,500.0	12,500.0
1994	8	20	8	UAF	Title change: "Hristol Bay Campus Building" to "Appraisal/Purchase/Remodel Hristol Bay Campus Building"	0.0		0.0	0.0
1994	8	20	23	UAF	Natural Sciences Building (Reappropriation)	1,098.0		0.0	1,098.0
<b>1994 Total (FY95)</b>						<b>\$1,348.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$12,500.0</b>	<b>\$13,848.0</b>
1995	4	7	4	SPS	Butrovich Building Panel Replacement	989.0		1,000.0	1,989.0
1995	103	6	9	UAS	Juneau Campus Residence Hall	1,800.0		0.0	1,800.0
1995	103	10	31	UAA	Anchorage Campus Library Materials	83.2		0.0	83.2
1995	103	26	26	UAA	Anchorage Campus Parking	400.0		0.0	400.0
1995	103	30	23	UA	UA Deferred Maintenance Projects	0.0	7,000.0	0.0	7,000.0
1995	103	36	22	UA	University of Alaska Student Housing Deferred Maintenance	0.0	22,500.0	0.0	22,500.0
1995	103	60	33	UAA	Telecommunications and Campus Planning	1,400.0		0.0	1,400.0
1995	103	60	36	UAA	Cleanup of State owned Contaminated Sites - Palmer Dump Site	0.0	43.0	0.0	43.0
1995	103	61	4	UAA	Machetanz Building Completion / Renovation	500.0		0.0	500.0
1995	103	61	7	UAF	Natural Science Building Completion / Elvey Building Addition	3,500.0		0.0	3,500.0
1995	103	61	11	UAF	Virus Free Seed Potatoes	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>1995 Total (FY96)</b>						<b>\$8,672.2</b>	<b>\$29,643.0</b>	<b>\$1,000.0</b>	<b>\$39,315.2</b>
1996	123	69	33	UAA	Small Business Development Center	400.0		0.0	400.0
1996	123	69	37	UAA	Anchorage Campus Student Housing	0.0		34,000.0	34,000.0
1996	123	70	4	UA	Deferred Maintenance	6,125.0		0.0	6,125.0
1996	123	70	7	UAF	Elvey Building Addition	0.0		16,000.0	16,000.0
1996	123	70	9	UAF	Yukon Drive Retaining Wall Repair	0.0		200.0	200.0
1996				UAS	RPL ADN #45 6 0052/ Juneau Campus Residence Hall	0.0		2,200.0	2,200.0
<b>1996 Total (FY97)</b>						<b>\$6,525.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$52,400.0</b>	<b>\$58,925.0</b>
1997	100	28	17	UAF	Alaska Low-Rank Coal Water Fuel Export and Diesel Engine Project	0.0	1,800.0	22,500.0	26,300.0
1997	100	70	18	SYS	Deferred Maintenance, Code Compliance, and Renovation - Statewide Except Anchorage and Homer Campus	5,400.0		0.0	5,400.0
1997	100	70	22	UAA	Deferred Maintenance, Code Compliance, and Renovation - Homer Campus	200.0		0.0	200.0
1997	100	70	25	UAA	Anchorage Campus - Fiber Optic Backbone Project	1,400.0		0.0	1,400.0
1997	100	70	27	UAF	UAF - International Arctic Research Center Development	0.0		1,500.0	1,500.0

**UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA**  
- A Multi-Campus System -

**University of Alaska**

**Capital Appropriations SLA 1984-SLA 2000**

SLA	Chap	Page	Line	MAU	Title	General Fund	Other State Funds	Non General Funds	Total
1997	100	70	30	UAA	Small Business Development Programs	0.0		450.0	450.0
1997	n/a	n/a	n/a	UAS	RPT. ADN# 45-7 0158 Sitka Renovation	0.0		550.0	550.0
<b>1997 Total (FY98)</b>						<b>\$7,000.0</b>	<b>\$1,800.0</b>	<b>\$25,000.0</b>	<b>\$35,800.0</b>
1998	139	16	28	SYS	The Sum of \$606,500.00 is appropriated for settlement of a claim for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1998.	606.5			606.5
1998	139	16	28	SYS	The Sum of \$606,500.00 is appropriated for settlement of a claim for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1998.	-606.5			-606.5
1998	139	87	26	UAA	Small Business Development	450.0			450.0
1998	139	87	28	UAF	Juneau Fisheries Facility			1,700.0	1,700.0
1998	139	87	30	UAS	Juneau Physical Education Facility			4,000.0	4,000.0
1998	139	87	33	UAF	University Statewide Museum		500.0		500.0
1998	139	88	4	UAA	UAA Student Housing Bond Retirement		1,000.0		1,000.0
1998	139	121	18	UAA	Kodiak College Campus-wide Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		424.6		424.6
1998	139	121	20	UAA	Prince William Sound CC Campus-wide Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		306.6		306.6
1998	139	121	22	UAA	Anchorage Campus Campus-wide Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		1,627.8		1,627.8
1998	139	121	24	UAA	Anchorage Campus Music Department, replacement of damaged instruments and equipment		49.1		49.1
1998	139	121	28	UAA	Mat-su College Campus-wide Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		1,533.8		1,533.8
1998	139	121	30	UAA	Kenai Peninsula College Campus-wide Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		792.1		792.1
1998	139	121	32	UAA	Anchorage Campus Library Facility Planning, Design, Site Development and Initial Construction		9,530.0		9,530.0
1998	139	122	7	UAF	Fairbanks Campus Arctic Health Research Center Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		8,709.1		8,709.1
1998	139	122	9	UAF	Fairbanks Campus Brooks Building Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		4,180.5		4,180.5
1998	139	122	11	UAF	Fairbanks Campus Duckering Building Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		3,737.8		3,737.8
1998	139	122	13	UAF	Fairbanks Campus Fine Arts Building Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		8,473.0		8,473.0
1998	139	122	15	UAF	Fairbanks Campus Rasmuson Library		11,801.4		11,801.4
1998	139	122	17	UAF	Hutchison Career Center		1,600.0		1,600.0
1998	139	122	19	UAS	Statewide Library Consortium		400.0		400.0
1998	139	122	21	UAS	Ketchikan Campus Campus-wide Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		325.4		325.4
1998	139	122	25	UAS	Juneau Campus Anderson Building Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		120.4		120.4
1998	139	122	27	UAS	Juneau Campus Hill Ray Center Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		65.0		65.0
1998	139	122	29	UAS	Juneau Campus Campus-wide Infrastructure Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		90.5		90.5
1998	139	122	31	UAS	Juneau Campus Hendrickson Building Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		5.6		5.6
1998	139	122	33	UAS	Juneau Campus Marine Core Building Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		72.0		72.0
1998	139	123	4	UAS	Juneau Campus Nowatney Building Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		61.4		61.4
1998	139	123	6	UAS	Juneau Campus Soboleff Building Deferred Maintenance/Code Compliance and Renovation		123.9		123.9
1998	7	2	5	UAF	Hiker Flats Research Range Upgrade			20,000.0	20,000.0
1998	139	35	1	UAA	UAA Anchorage Consortium Library for Books and Periodicals (Reappropriation)	45.8			45.8
1998	139	31	21	UAA	UAA Anchorage Consortium Library for Books and Periodicals (Reappropriation)	46.5			46.5
1998	139	31	21	UAA	UAA Anchorage Consortium Library for Books and Periodicals (Reappropriation)	-46.5			-46.5
<b>1998 Total (FY99)</b>						<b>\$495.8</b>	<b>\$55,530.8</b>	<b>\$25,700.0</b>	<b>\$81,725.8</b>
1999	2	78	29	UAA	Small Business Development	450.0			450.0
1999	2	78	31	UAF	Hutchison Career Center		3,000.0		3,000.0
1999	2	79	3	UAS	Juneau Recreational Center			800.0	800.0
<b>1999 Total (FY00)</b>						<b>\$450.0</b>	<b>\$3,000.0</b>	<b>\$800.0</b>	<b>\$4,250.0</b>
2000	131	2	25	UAA	Consortium Library		34,000.0		34,000.0

**UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA**  
- A Multi-Campus System -

**University of Alaska**

**Capital Appropriations SLA 1984-SLA 2000**

SLA	Chap.	Page	Line	MAU	Title	General Fund	Other State Funds	Non-General Funds	Total
2000	131	2	26	UAA	Deferred Maintenance, Renewal and Replacement, Code Compliance		2,200.0		2,200.0
2000	135	44	14	UAA	Small Business Development Programs	450.0			450.0
2000	131	2	29	UAF	Deferred Maintenance, Renewal and Replacement, Code Compliance		18,700.0		18,700.0
2000	135	44	11	UAF	Hutchison Career Center	1,247.6			1,247.6
						252.4			252.4
						3,500.0			3,500.0
2000	135	85	27	UAF	UA Museum - Planning and Design			10,500.0	10,500.0
2000	135	85	28	UAF	UA Museum - Planning and Design			5,000.0	5,000.0
2000	131	2	21	UAS	Deferred Maintenance, Renewal and Replacement, Code Compliance		1,388.0		1,388.0
2000	131	2	23	UAS	Classroom Building		5,500.0		5,500.0
2000	135	44	9	SW	Statewide Database Licensing Initiative	400.0			400.0
2000	135	79	24	UAF	FY00 Supplemental UA Museum - Planning and Design			500.0	500.0
	135	79	23					500.0	500.0
2000	135	76	27	SW	FY00 Supplemental Payment of Judgment	1,786.1			1,786.1
<b>2000 Total (FY 01)</b>						<b>\$7,636.1</b>	<b>\$61,788.0</b>	<b>\$16,500.0</b>	<b>\$85,924.1</b>

## Additional Information on the Web

<http://www.alaska.edu/>

University of Alaska, Systemwide homepage.

<http://info.alaska.edu/oir/>

University of Alaska, Statewide Budget & Institutional Research  
Links to information about the University of Alaska budget and institutional research topics.

<http://www.accountability.alaska.edu/>

University of Alaska  
Status of FY01 initiatives

<http://www.alaska.edu/scholars/>

University of Alaska, Scholars Program information

<http://www.alaska.edu/swbudget/>

University of Alaska, Statewide Budget Development  
Links to reports on budgets and budget development unit level reporting, deferred maintenance and other miscellaneous reports.

<http://www.alaska.edu/oir/Review/index.html>

University of Alaska, UA in Review  
University of Alaska fact books by year. Includes information about budgets, students, academics, faculty and staff, and institutional data.

<http://info.alaska.edu/swlegis/budget.html>

University of Alaska, Statewide University Relations  
Links to legislation and budget information with the potential to impact the University of Alaska.

<http://www.alaska.edu/bor/>


University of Alaska, Board of Regents  
Links to information about the Board of Regents' activities and policies.

<http://www.legfin.state.ak.us/>

Alaska Legislature, Legislative Finance Division  
Information and links to state budget data.

<http://www.gov.state.ak.us/omb/akomb.htm>

State of Alaska, Office of Management and Budget  
Links to OMB state budget information.



The National Center on  
Addiction and Substance Abuse  
at Columbia University

152 West 57th Street  
New York, NY 10019-3310

phone (212) 841-5200  
fax (212) 956-8020  
<http://www.casacolumbia.org>

*Board of Directors*

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.  
*Chairman and President*

Columba Bush  
Kenneth I. Chenault  
James Dimon  
Mary Fisher  
Douglas A. Fraser  
Leo-Arthur Keimenson  
Donald R. Keough  
David A. Kessler, M.D.  
LaSalle D. LeVail, Jr., M.D.  
John T. Pacheco, Ph.D.  
Joseph J. Plumeri, II  
Nancy Reagan  
E. John Rosenwald, Jr.  
George Rupp, Ph.D.  
Michael P. Schulhof  
Louis W. Sullivan, M.D.  
Michael A. Wiener

*Founding Directors*

James E. Burke (1992-1997)  
Betty Ford (1992-1998)  
Barbara C. Jordan (1992-1996)  
Linda Johnson Rice (1992-1996)  
Michael I. Sovern (1992-1993)  
Frank G. Wells (1992-1994)

---

# Shoveling Up: The Impact of Substance Abuse on State Budgets

January 2001

Funded by:  
The Starr Foundation  
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation  
Carnegie Corporation of New York  
Primerica Financial Services  
National Institute on Drug Abuse  
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and  
Alcoholism  
The Abercrombie Foundation

## Table of Contents

Foreword and Accompanying Statement.....	i
I. Introduction and Executive Summary.....	1
Next Steps .....	3
II. The Elephant in the Living Room.....	7
Uncovering the Hidden Costs of Substance Abuse to State Budgets .....	8
Linking Expenditures to Substance Abuse.....	9
Weighing the Elephant .....	9
State Spending by Drug.....	10
State Spending for Children .....	11
III. The Elephant: State Spending on the Burden of Substance Abuse to State Programs .....	13
The Distribution of the Substance Abuse Burden .....	13
Justice.....	15
Adult Corrections .....	15
Juvenile Justice.....	16
Judiciary .....	16
Education.....	16
Health .....	17
Child and Family Assistance.....	17
Child Welfare .....	17
Income Support Programs.....	18
Mental Health/Developmental Disabilities .....	18
Mental Health.....	18
Developmental Disabilities .....	19
Public Safety .....	19
State Workforce.....	19
IV. The Elephant's Tail: State Spending for Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Research .....	21
State Spending by Category .....	21
Prevention.....	22
Treatment .....	24
Research .....	24
Variations by State .....	25
V. Taxation and Regulation of the Sale of Legal Drugs .....	27
Taxation.....	27
Regulation .....	28
VI. Substance Abuse Spending by State .....	29
State Tables .....	31

VII. Moving from Spending to Investments .....	79
Treatment for Drug Addiction is Cost Effective .....	80
Treatment Saves Tax Dollars .....	81
Focusing on the Future.....	82
Next Steps .....	83
Notes .....	87
Appendix A-Survey .....	95
Appendix B-Methodology.....	161
Reference List .....	177



Foreword and Accompanying Statement by  
Joseph A. Califano, Jr.  
Chairman and President

---

Substance abuse and addiction is the elephant in the living room of American society. Too many of our citizens deny or ignore its presence. Abuse and addiction involving illegal drugs, alcohol and cigarettes are implicated in virtually every domestic problem our nation faces: crime; crippers and killers like cancer, heart disease, AIDS and cirrhosis; child abuse and neglect; domestic violence; teen pregnancy; chronic welfare; the rise in learning disabled and conduct disordered children; and poor schools and disrupted classrooms. Every sector of society spends hefty sums of money shoveling up the wreckage of substance abuse and addiction. Nowhere is this more evident than in the public spending of the states.

The heaviest burden of substance abuse and addiction on public spending falls on the states and programs of localities that states support. Of the two million prisoners in the United States, more than 1.8 million are in state and local institutions. States run the Medicaid programs where smoking and alcohol abuse impose heavy burdens in cancer, heart disease and chronic and debilitating respiratory ailments and where drug use is the largest cause of new AIDS cases. States fund and operate child welfare systems--social services, family courts, foster care and adoption agencies--where at least 70 percent of the cases of abuse and neglect stem from alcohol- and drug-abusing parents. The states are responsible for welfare systems that are overburdened with drug- and alcohol-abusing mothers and their children. State courts handle the lion's share of drunk driving and drug sale and possession cases. States pour billions of dollars into elementary and secondary public school systems that are more expensive to operate because of drug- and alcohol-abusing parents and teenagers.

Governors and state legislatures have the largest financial, social and political interest in preventing and treating all substance abuse and addiction, whether it involves alcohol, tobacco or illegal drugs, and especially among children and teens. While the federal government has heavy responsibilities to fund biomedical research, classify and regulate chemical substances and interdict illegal drugs, the brunt of failure to prevent and treat substance abuse and the cost of coping with the wreckage of this problem falls most heavily on the backs of governors and state legislatures across America.

For three years, The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University has been scouring the fine print of 1998 budgets of the states in an unprecedented effort to measure the impact of substance abuse and addiction on their health, social service, criminal justice, education, mental health, developmentally disabled and other programs in 16 budget categories. Forty-five of the states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico responded to our survey--the most extensive and sophisticated ever conducted in this field--and answered the endless questions of our staff. Based on an exhaustive analysis of the data collected, we also estimated the total costs of substance abuse to the budgets of the five states (Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Texas) that did not respond to our inquiries.

The results are stunning, especially given that in every case we made the most conservative assumptions about the burden that substance abuse imposes on state budgets. Four findings are particularly striking. In 1998:

- Of the \$620 billion total the states spent, \$81.3 billion--a whopping 13.1 percent--was used to deal with substance abuse and addiction.
- Of every such dollar states spent, 96 cents went to shoveling up the wreckage of substance abuse and addiction and only four cents was used to prevent and treat it.
- The states spend 113 times as much to clean up the devastation substance abuse and addiction visit on children as they do to prevent and treat it.
- Each American paid \$277 per year in state taxes to deal with the burden of substance abuse and addiction in their social programs and only \$10 a year for prevention and treatment.
- Of the \$453.5 billion states spent in the 16 budget categories of public programs we examined, \$81.3 billion--17.9 percent--was linked to substance abuse and addiction.

This report is a clarion call for a revolution in the way governors and state legislators think about and confront substance abuse and addiction. States that want to reduce crime, slow the rise in Medicaid spending, move more mothers and children from welfare to work and responsible and nurturing family life must shift from shoveling up the wreckage to preventing children and teens from abusing drugs, alcohol and nicotine and treating individuals who get hooked.

The next great opportunity to reduce crime is to provide treatment and training to drug and alcohol abusing prisoners who will return to a life of criminal activity unless they leave prison substance free and, upon release, enter treatment and continuing aftercare. The remaining welfare rolls are crowded with individuals suffering from substance abuse and addiction. The biggest opportunity to cut Medicaid costs is by preventing and treating substance abuse and addiction. Governors who want to curb child abuse, teen pregnancy and domestic violence in their states must face up to this reality: unless they prevent and treat alcohol and drug abuse and addiction, their other well intentioned efforts are doomed.

The choice for governors and state legislators is this: either continue to tax their constituents for funds to shovel up the wreckage of alcohol, drug and nicotine abuse and addiction or recast their

priorities to focus on preventing and treating such abuse and addiction.

State spending on children is the cruelest misallocation of taxpayer funds. We know that a child who gets through age 21 without smoking, abusing alcohol or using illegal drugs is virtually certain never to do so. It is a slap in the face of this knowledge for states to spend 113 times more to shovel up the wreckage of children savaged by substance abuse and addiction in social, criminal justice and education programs than they spend to encourage children to stay away from these substances and treat those who ignore that advice.

This unprecedented report looks behind the traditional budget labels--education, criminal justice, transportation, health care, child welfare, welfare, mental health--to detect just how many of their taxpayer dollars the states spend to deal with the financial burden that unprevented and untreated substance abuse and addiction impose on public programs. It is our hope that exposing these heretofore hidden costs will encourage governors and state legislatures to make sensible investments in comprehensive efforts to reduce the use of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs, particularly by children.

States spend some \$25 billion a year shoveling up after the savage impact of substance abuse on our children. The largest share is spent on the burden of substance abuse to the education system--\$16.5 billion; another \$5.3 billion is spent for children who are victims of child abuse and neglect; nearly \$3 billion is spent for substance-involved youth in the state juvenile justice systems. By comparison, pennies are spent to prevent these problems. This is perhaps the worst example of current investment policies because of the enormous payoff that could be realized by preventing addiction in the first place.

Children are key to the lasting success of any effort to curb the costs of substance abuse. Prevention and treatment efforts, especially those directed to children, must cover all substances. First, sale of any of these substances

to children is illegal, and for good reason. Second, tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs all affect the dopamine systems in the brain and, with repeated use, can change the structure of the brain itself resulting in cravings and addiction. Finally, most individuals who fall prey to abuse and addiction are involved with more than one substance.

What this report reveals for the first time is that the biggest bang for the buck in terms of taming the costs of social programs will come to those states that curb substance abuse and addiction. The return is not simply in reduced state spending. It also comes in reduced crime--and most importantly in reduced human suffering not only for the addict and abuser, but for parents and children, classmates, friends and neighbors. And, it can be counted in positive economic benefits to states from productive, law-abiding, taxpaying citizens.

Addiction is a disease--a chronic, relapsing one--that, untreated, has nasty and costly social consequences: illness, disability, death, learning disabilities, poor school performance, child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, crime--to name a few. Our fear of these consequences often leads us to respond with tough sanctions. It is of course important to hold individuals accountable for their conduct. But the first line of defense is prevention and we can do a much better job at it. Treatment is no sure bet, but success rates of good programs exceed those of many long shot cancer therapies on which we spend millions of dollars. And if we fail to treat the disease, there is little hope of stemming these consequences.

America is not the Garden of Eden and the challenge to state executives and legislators is to balance the importance of holding individuals accountable for their actions with the need to provide treatment for this disease that causes and aggravates so many social problems. It is our hope that this report will help these public officials find that balance.

Governors and state legislators (as well as mayors, city councils and county officials) hold critical keys to the future of our nation. It is the

states, in concert with local governments, which face day-to-day the tasks of moving individuals from welfare to work, reshaping our prison and criminal justice systems, dealing with child abuse and neglect, responding to highway accidents, assuring public safety, administering mental health programs, and helping with the process of educating our children. Successfully accomplishing these tasks will require many different programs and strategies. What this report makes clear is that these programs and strategies will be of limited value if they fail to deal with substance abuse and addiction. Energetic, effective and comprehensive efforts to prevent substance abuse and addiction and treat those who fall prey to these problems hold the promise of freeing up billions of dollars of state funds for other pressing needs and reducing the burden on taxpayers.

This undertaking has been CASA's most ambitious public policy analysis. To accomplish it we convened an extraordinary advisory panel of distinguished public officials, researchers and representatives of the National Governors' Association, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Association of State Budget Officers and the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors. We assembled a team of experts in economics, epidemiology and state government budgeting and finance. We reviewed some 400 articles, books and other publications on substance abuse and public spending. We extensively interviewed state budget officers, devised a survey instrument and tested it in California, Florida and New York in order to refine it before sending it to all the states. The survey captured 1998 spending in 16 budget categories for the 47 responding jurisdictions.

Some caveats are appropriate. The complexity of this unprecedented effort means that this report should be regarded as a work in progress that will be refined in the future; that complexity has led us in every case to use the most conservative assumptions.

In several areas, such as public housing, higher education and state employee healthcare, because of lack of data, we were unable to

assess the impact of substance abuse and addiction, and this report contains no costs in these areas.

As a result, this report significantly underestimates the impact of substance abuse on state budgets.

*This report covers only state costs.* It does not cover federal matching funds that states spend (e.g., on Medicaid and welfare); federal government costs; the spending of local governments (which bear most of the law enforcement burden), the costs to parochial and private schools and other private sector costs (such as employee health care, lost productivity and facility security) which are the subject of ongoing CASA analyses.

Finally, the human suffering of addicts, abusers and their families and friends are incalculable.

This report continues CASA's ongoing Analysis of the Impact of Substance Abuse and Addiction on America's Systems and Populations. We expect that it will form the basis of a forthcoming conference on substance abuse and state budgets as part of our series of *CASACONFERENCES*.

The report contains a list of the seasoned experts who served on our advisory board and worked as our consultants, who made an invaluable contribution. We are greatly indebted to each of them. Let me single out particularly Dall W. Forsythe, Ph.D., at the Rockefeller Institute, former budget director of New York State and director of public finance with Lehman Brothers who helped to structure the project and the report; Brian Roherty, former executive director of the National Association of State Budget Officers and former budget director in Minnesota who opened the doors of many state budget offices; and Donald Boyd, director, and Deborah Elwood, former senior researcher, at the Fiscal Studies Program, Rockefeller Institute of Government, who helped to design and administer the state survey and analyze the data it elicited. With regret we note that one of our advisors, Gloria Timmer, former executive director of the National Association of State

Budget Officers, whose expert advise and good spirit enriched our work, died last year.

Susan E. Foster, M.S.W., CASA's Vice President and Director of Policy Research and Analysis, is the principal investigator and staff director for this effort. She was ably assisted by CASA Research Associate Darshna P. Modi, M.P.H. and data analyst, Liz Peters. David Man, Ph.D., CASA's librarian, and library assistants Barbara Kurzweil and Ivy Truong were a big help. Jane Carlson, as usual, tackled the administrative chores with efficiency and good spirit.

For the financial support that made this undertaking possible, the Board of Directors of CASA and our staff of professionals extend our appreciation to The Starr Foundation, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Primerica Financial Services, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and The Abercrombie Foundation.

While many people contributed to this effort, the findings and opinions expressed herein are the responsibility CASA.

*Joseph A. Califano, Jr.*



## Chapter I

### Introduction and Executive Summary

---

In 1998, states\* spent \$620 billion of their own funds to operate state government and provide public services such as education, Medicaid, child welfare, mental health and highway safety. A stunning 13.1 percent of that amount--\$81.3 billion--went to shoveling up the wreckage of substance abuse and addiction, a problem that too many of us prefer to deny or ignore.

Substance abuse and addiction is the elephant in the living room of state government, overwhelming social service systems, impeding education, causing illness, injury, death and crime, savaging our children--and slapping a heavy tax on citizens of every state.

This \$81.3 billion is only part of the cost tobacco, alcohol, illicit and prescription drug abuse and addiction visits on America. It does not include the financial toll such abuse extracts from federal or local spending or the hefty private costs such as lost productivity or premature death. These costs far exceed the burden on state budgets. And, there is no way to measure the cost of human suffering--destroyed lives, broken families, addicted children.

This report is the result of an intensive three year analysis of the impact of substance abuse on state budgets. As part of this unprecedented study, CASA convened an advisory panel of distinguished public officials, researchers and representatives of the National Governors' Association, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Association of State Budget Officers and the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors. To provide additional guidance, CASA formed a team of consultants with vast experience in economics, epidemiology and state government finance and budgeting.

CASA conducted an extensive review of some 400 articles and publications linking substance

---

\* Including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

abuse to public spending. We examined state programs designed to prevent and treat substance abuse or deal with its consequences and consulted with state budget and program officials to understand how these programs are financed. Four other CASA studies documenting the costs of substance abuse to entitlement programs, aid to families and children, prisons and jails and child welfare informed our work, and we built on our detailed assessment of the cost of substance abuse to New York City.<sup>1</sup>

To develop and refine our methodology for this study, CASA selected five states that would provide a cross section in terms of demographics, budgeting practices and data availability--California, Florida, Minnesota, New Jersey and Vermont. CASA conducted detailed site visits in these states between March and August of 1998, and consulted with scores of state officials.

Based on this extensive research, CASA, working with the Fiscal Studies Program of the Rockefeller Institute of Government, developed a survey of substance abuse-related spending for all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. We pretested it in California, Florida and New York. The survey was administered in September of 1998, and captured spending in 16 budget categories for 47 responding jurisdictions.

This report reveals for the first time the pervasive impact of substance abuse on state budgets: how little each state spends on prevention and treatment and how much each devotes to shoulder the burden of failure to prevent substance abuse and treat those who are substance abusers and addicts. Among the findings of this report are these:

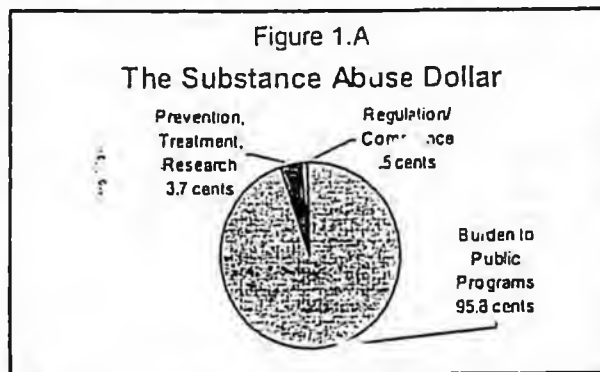
- State governments spent \$81.3 billion in 1998 to deal with substance abuse. This amounts to more than 13 cents of every state budget dollar. Substance abuse is among the largest costs in state budgets, although its

<sup>1</sup> Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Texas did not participate in the survey.

impact is hidden in departments and activities that do not wear the substance abuse label.

- Each American paid \$277 per year in state taxes to deal with the burden of substance abuse and addiction in their social programs and only \$10 a year for prevention and treatment.
- Of every dollar states spend on substance abuse:
  - 95.8 cents goes to pay for the burden of this problem on public programs. Untreated substance abuse increases; for example, the cost of every state's criminal justice system; elementary and secondary schools; Medicaid; child welfare, juvenile justice and mental health systems; highways; and state payrolls. These costs totaled \$77.9 billion in 1998.
  - Only 3.7 cents goes to fund prevention, treatment and research programs aimed at reducing the incidence and consequences of substance abuse. State spending for prevention, treatment and research amounted to \$3 billion in 1998.
  - One-half of one cent covers costs of collecting alcohol and tobacco taxes and regulating alcohol and tobacco products. Regulation and taxation is an untapped resource to help control spending on the consequences of alcohol and tobacco abuse and addiction. State spending on regulation and compliance was \$433 million in 1998.
- States spent \$24.9 billion in 1998 on the costs of substance abuse to children--an amount comparable to the entire state budget of Pennsylvania. For every \$113 states spend on the consequences of substance abuse just for our children, they only spend one dollar on prevention or treatment.

- States spent \$30.7 billion in 1998 on the burden of substance abuse on the justice system--for incarceration, probation and parole, juvenile justice and criminal and family court costs of substance-involved offenders. These costs total 4.9 percent of state budgets, more than 10 times the amount that states spent in total for substance abuse treatment and prevention.



remaining spending, \$63.6 billion, could not be differentiated by drug, but most of this amount is linked to both alcohol and illegal drug abuse.

- Other areas of significant state spending for failing to prevent or treat substance abuse include:

- \$16.5 billion in education (2.7 percent of state spending),
- \$15.2 billion in health (2.4 percent of state spending),
- \$7.7 billion in child and family assistance (1.2 percent of state spending), and
- \$5.9 billion in mental health and developmental disabilities (0.9 percent of state spending).

- States spend more on the problem of substance abuse than they do on Medicaid (\$70.3 billion or 11.3 percent of state budgets) or on transportation (\$51.4 billion or 8.3 percent of state budgets). They spend as much on substance abuse as on higher education (\$81.3 billion or 13.1 percent of state budgets).

- The drug linked to the largest percentage of state substance abuse costs is alcohol. At least \$9.2 billion is spent on alcohol alone, \$7.4 billion on tobacco alone and \$1.1 billion on illicit drug use only. The

- States collected \$4.0 billion in alcohol and \$7.4 billion in tobacco taxes in 1998 for a total of \$11.4 billion. For each dollar in alcohol and tobacco taxes that hit state coffers, states spent \$7.13 on the problem of alcoholism and drug

addiction--\$6.83 to cope with the burden, \$0.26 for prevention and treatment and \$0.04 to collect taxes and run licensing boards. Few states dedicate revenues to the burden of untreated substance abuse or use alcohol and tobacco tax increases as a way to reduce use by teens.

- On average, of every \$100.00 states spend on substance abuse they spend \$95.80 on the burden of substance abuse to public programs compared to \$3.70 for prevention, treatment and research (\$0.50 is spent on regulation and compliance), but state spending varies widely. The proportion spent on shoveling up the wreckage compared to prevention and treatment ranges from to \$89.71 vs. \$10.22 in North Dakota to \$99.94 vs. \$0.06 in Colorado. (Table 1.1)

## Next Steps

By providing a map of state substance abuse spending, this study establishes a base against which policymakers can judge how to get the biggest bang for their buck. Many studies have demonstrated that carefully designed treatment and prevention initiatives are cost-effective tools in reducing substance abuse and related state costs. For example, Oregon estimated their return on every dollar spent on treatment services to be a \$5.62 savings in state costs,

Table 1.1  
For Every \$100.00 States Spend on  
Substance Abuse:<sup>a</sup>

[ranked by spending on prevention, treatment and research]

State	Amount Spent on Burden to Public Program	Amount Spent on Prevention, Treatment and Research
North Dakota	\$89.71	\$10.22
Oregon	91.21	8.61
Delaware	93.72	6.27
Arizona	93.60	6.02
New York	93.96	5.81
Alaska	95.02	4.98
Oklahoma	94.61	4.87
California	95.30	4.32
District of Columbia	95.70	4.30
Washington	91.91	3.79
Massachusetts	96.41	3.59
Illinois	96.45	3.42
Connecticut	96.88	3.12
Nebraska	90.92	3.07
Missouri	96.63	3.04
Idaho	96.71	2.93
South Dakota	97.08	2.92
Pennsylvania	97.03	2.91
Puerto Rico	97.12	2.88
Minnesota	97.13	2.82
Montana	96.75	2.82
Maryland	97.13	2.71
Alabama	93.40	2.67
Mississippi	97.45	2.55
Florida	96.80	2.46
New Jersey	97.06	2.45
Wyoming	96.58	2.42
New Mexico	97.52	2.35
West Virginia	95.80	2.30
Vermont	96.67	2.24
Utah	97.97	2.02
Hawaii	97.99	1.99
Virginia	97.78	1.57
Iowa	98.23	1.56
Kansas	98.38	1.43
Ohio	98.40	1.42
Kentucky	98.62	1.38
Louisiana	98.29	1.36
Nevada	98.68	1.28
Tennessee	98.63	0.96
Arkansas	98.87	0.88
Wisconsin	99.43	0.55
South Carolina	99.69	0.26
Rhode Island	99.60	0.24
Michigan	99.71	0.07
Colorado	99.94	0.06
Georgia <sup>b</sup>	NA	NA
Average <sup>c</sup>	\$95.76	\$3.70

<sup>a</sup> The difference between the sum of the columns is the amount spent on regulation/compliance.

<sup>b</sup> Spending on prevention and treatment was not included in survey response.

<sup>c</sup> Throughout this report, "Total" or "Average" refers to the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

primarily in the areas of corrections, health and welfare. Since investments in prevention and treatment take time to mature, they will not immediately reduce spending on substance abuse. State policymakers will be challenged to consider the value of returns to the state beyond the two to four year election window; however, over the long run the payoff for taxpayers can be enormous.

To reduce the burden imposed on public programs, CASA recommends a revolution in the way governors and state legislators think about and confront substance abuse and addiction:

- Investment in prevention and treatment. The most significant opportunity to reduce the burden of substance abuse on public programs is through targeted and effective prevention programs. If we can keep children from smoking cigarettes, using illicit drugs and abusing alcohol until they are 21, they are virtually certain never to do so. Treatment is also a cost-effective intervention as it both reduces the costs to state programs in the short term and avoids future costs. States should make targeted interventions on selected populations that hold promise for high return:
  - Prisoners whose substance abuse problems make them more likely to return to the criminal justice systems after parole or release.
  - Clients in the mental health system whose substance abuse problems increase the probability that they will cycle back into mental hospitals or emergency rooms.
  - Parents of children in the foster care system whose abuse of alcohol or drugs interferes with their ability to care for their children at home.

- Welfare recipients whose substance abuse interferes with their ability to be self-supportive.
- Youth in the juvenile justice system who are substance-involved.
- Children of substance-abusing individuals in the criminal justice system who have an increased likelihood of both abusing substances and committing crimes.
- Children of substance-abusing parents who have a higher likelihood of both abusing substances and neglecting and abusing their own children.
- Children of substance-abusing welfare recipients who have a greater likelihood of both abusing substances and being on welfare.
- Substance-abusing pregnant women and their partners.
- Alcohol- and drug-involved drivers.
- Expansion of use of state powers of legislation, regulation and taxation to reduce the impact of substance abuse. States have available a range of legislative, regulatory and tax powers to reduce the impact of substance abuse on state budgets. For example, states can:
  - Eliminate mandatory sentences for drug and alcohol abusers and addicts. When prisoners are required to serve their entire sentence without the option of parole or early release, the state loses the carrot of early release that can help persuade them to enter treatment and the stick of parole that can motivate them upon release to continue treatment and aftercare.
  - Require treatment for substance-abusing individuals in state-funded programs: prisons, probation, parole, welfare,

juvenile justice, education, mental health, child welfare. Also require treatment for substance-abusing state employees and for those convicted of alcohol- and drug-related traffic violations. Coerced treatment is as effective as voluntary treatment and threat of incarceration or loss of benefits can provide the needed incentive to move toward recovery.<sup>2</sup> *1999 NIDA*

- Increase taxes on alcohol and tobacco. Increases in price for alcohol and tobacco lead to decreases in the amount people, especially youth consume.<sup>3</sup> California has combined a \$.75 tax increase per pack of cigarettes with a public health campaign to achieve a 14 percent decrease in lung cancer over the past 10 years,<sup>4</sup> and Maine's doubling of tobacco taxes and anti-smoking campaign have yielded a 27 percent decline in smoking among high school students.<sup>5</sup> As early as 1981, a study showed that a 10 percent increase in the real price of cigarettes leads to a 12 percent decrease in consumption among 12- to 17-year olds.<sup>6</sup> Other studies have shown that a one percent increase in the price of beer results in a one percent decrease in traffic fatalities,<sup>7</sup> and that doubling of the federal beer tax would reduce total robberies by 4.7 percent and murders and rapes by three percent.<sup>8</sup>
- Step up regulation and enforcement of the prohibition of alcohol and tobacco sales to minors. Point of sale inspections, tougher sanctions against offending retailers, and establishing a licensing system for tobacco sale, can reduce regular cigarette use among 12- to 13-year olds by 44 to 69 percent.<sup>9</sup> By rigorous enforcement, Louisiana reduced the number of stores selling tobacco products to minors from 75 percent in 1996 to seven percent in 1999.<sup>10</sup>
- Include questions about substance abuse on licensing examinations for teachers,

social workers, health care professionals, corrections and juvenile justice staff and court personnel.

- Dedicate taxes from tobacco and alcohol sales to prevention, treatment and coping with the burden of substance abuse and addiction.
- Management for better results. States should set targets for reducing the impact of substance abuse on their budgets and install management practices to achieve them.
  - Train teachers, health care workers, social service, criminal and juvenile justice staff and court personnel to implement comprehensive screening for substance abuse in programs that bear a significant burden in coping with its consequences. For example, CASA's research shows that even though at least 70 percent of child welfare cases are caused or exacerbated by alcohol and drug abuse, case workers are not properly trained to assess and screen parents for such abuse.
  - Assure that individuals who screen positive are given full assessments and receive timely, appropriate and effective treatment, including relapse management.
  - Establish systems to measure the cost-effectiveness of prevention and treatment programs, including regulatory and tax policies aimed at curbing use, in order to concentrate resources on interventions that will provide the highest return on investment for the states and the greatest benefits for individuals.
  - Require state agencies to report on the short and long term results of substance abuse-related investment strategies in the budget process. The state budget process is the only context in state government where the impact of a

problem can be viewed across budget categories. If investments are to succeed, budget officers and policymakers will track the returns across budget categories and examine projected versus actual returns on investments in current budget and out years.

- Place responsibility for managing state substance abuse-related investments in a designated state agency.
- Invest in research and evaluation of cost-effective substance abuse prevention and treatment policies and programs.

*I will exert presidential leadership to send the clear and consistent message that drug abuse is dangerous and wrong. And I will help marshal resources at every level starting with parents, schools and communities closest to the needs of young Americans--to turn back the tide of drug abuse."*

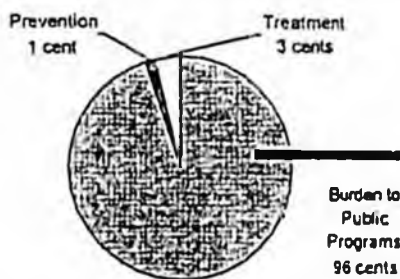
--Governor George W. Bush  
Texas

# Alaska

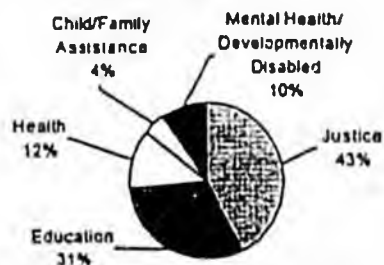
## Summary of State Spending on Substance Abuse (1998)

	State Spending by Category (\$000)	Spending Related to Substance Abuse			
		Amount (\$000)	Percent	As Percent of State Budget	Per Capita
<b>Affected Programs:</b>	<b>\$1,250,424.0</b>	<b>\$307,734.3</b>		<b>9.4</b>	<b>\$504.44</b>
Justice	156,363.0	131,470.0		4.0	215.93
Adult Corrections	155,000.0	130,501.1	84.2		
Juvenile Justice	1,363.0	968.9	71.1		
Judiciary	NA	NA	NA		
Education (Elementary/Secondary)	773,000.0	94,235.2	12.2	2.9	154.78
Health	150,000.0	38,307.3	25.5	1.2	62.92
Child/Family Assistance	98,353.0	13,580.2		0.4	22.30
Child Welfare	NA	NA	NA		
Income Assistance	98,353.0	13,580.2	13.8		
Mental Health/Developmentally Disabled	72,708.0	30,141.6		0.9	49.51
Mental Health	49,796.0	28,150.3	56.5		
Developmentally Disabled	22,912.0	1,991.4	8.7		
Public Safety	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
State Workforce	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
Licensing and Control	NA	NA			
Collection of Taxes	NA	NA			
<b>Prevention, Treatment and Research:</b>	<b>16,140.0</b>	<b>16,140.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>26.51</b>
Prevention	4,847.0	4,847.0			
Treatment	11,293.0	11,293.0			
Research	0	0			
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$323,874.3</b>		<b>9.8</b>	<b>\$531.95</b>

### The Substance Abuse Dollar



### Shouldering the Burden of Substance Abuse



Total State Budget	\$3,291 M
◆ Substance Abuse	\$ 324 M
◆ Medicaid	\$ 150 M
◆ Transportation	\$ 411 M
◆ Higher Education	\$ 392 M
Population	.609 M

\* Numbers may not add due to rounding. Tobacco and alcohol tax revenue total \$45,026,000; \$73.95 per capita.

## Chapter I

### Notes

- <sup>1</sup> The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University. (1996)
- <sup>2</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse. (1999)
- <sup>3</sup> Abel, E. L. (1998); Grossman, M., Chaloupka, F.J., & Sirtalan, I. (1998)
- <sup>4</sup> Associated Press. (December 1, 2000)
- <sup>5</sup> Nacelewicz, T. (September 30, 2000)
- <sup>6</sup> Lewit, E. M., Coate, D., & Grossman, M. (1981)
- <sup>7</sup> Ruhm, C. J. (1996)
- <sup>8</sup> Grossman, M., Sindelar, J. L., Mullahy, J., & Anderson, R. (1993).
- <sup>9</sup> Abel, E. L. (1998); Grossman, M., Chaloupka, F.J., & Sirtalan, I. (1998)
- <sup>10</sup> Ritea, S. (November 10, 1999)
- <sup>11</sup> Bush-Cheney 2000. (2000)



April 2, 2001

Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation  
6000 Kinnikinnik Road  
P.O. Box 130  
Dillingham, AK 99576  
(907) 842-5201  
800-478-5201  
FAX (907) 842-9354

Senators Dave Donley and Pete Kelly, Co-chairs  
Senate Finance Committee  
State Capitol Building  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation is a tribal organization representing 34 villages in Southwest Alaska:

- Aleknagik
- Chignik Bay
- Chignik Lagoon
- Chignik Lake
- Clark's Point
- Dillingham
- Egegik
- Ekuk
- Ekwok
- Goodnews Bay
- Igluiglu
- Iliamna
- Ivanof Bay
- Kanatak
- King Salmon
- Kokhanok
- Kotiganek
- Levelock
- Manokotak
- Naknek
- New Stuyahok
- Newhalen
- Nondalton
- Olsonville
- Pedro Bay
- Perryville
- Pilot Point
- Platinum
- Port Helden
- Portage Creek
- South Naknek
- Toqiak
- Twin Hills
- Ugashik

Dear Senators:

I would like to take issue with current plans to cut funding to Alcoholism and Drug Abuse services in the state of Alaska, especially as such cuts seem to "target" rural programs such as ours.

Surely your committee is aware of the major role that alcohol abuse plays in virtually every health and social problem in this state—accident/injury statistics, health status, domestic violence, suicide, broken homes, teen pregnancy—all would be significantly decreased without the factor of addiction. The number of children born with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome would, of course, drop to zero. We in Bristol Bay recognize the fearsome extent of this problem, and are aware of the critical role that our Alcoholism and Drug Abuse department plays in treating, educating, community building, and otherwise acting as our front-line force to combat these problems. It has taken centuries to develop the problems; we understand that solutions may not be found overnight. We're patient, but we are determined in our efforts to improve the lives of our people.

The proposed cuts to programs such as ours seriously undermine those efforts. The Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse has "flat funded" our programs for many years— which, relative to cost-of-living increases and an attempt to remain competitive in the job market, means that we have experienced, in fact, decreased funding every year—so that BBAHC has had to pay more and more of the costs for these services (for FY01, this was over 65%). At this point BBAHC—and, we assume, other health corporations throughout rural Alaska—have reached our limit. We appreciate the state's support for our excellent programs; we'd welcome more of the same in our united effort to resolve this ancient problem. Unfortunately, if our state support is reduced, there is the strong chance that necessary programs will be curtailed.

We also appreciate and commend the Alaska Federation of Natives in their efforts to fund projects that will impact the effects of alcoholism throughout the state. But any notion that AFN is intending to "backfill" short-funded rural programs is mistaken. There are no deep pockets out here to reach into. We are therefore looking to you, our state leaders, to continue to support us, generously and with fiscal intelligence: we will pay now to solve our problems or pay a great deal more later to pick up the pieces.

Thank you very much for your efforts on behalf of our rural people.

Sincerely,

BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION

Robert J. Clark  
President/Chief Executive Officer

To promote health  
with competence,  
a caring attitude &  
cultural sensitivity

**Testimony of Maniilaq Association  
Dennis J. Tiepleman, President/CEO**

**Senate Finance Committee Hearing  
April 2, 2001**

Good morning, Chairman Donley, Kelly, and Committee members. My name is Barbara Janitscheck, on behalf of Dennis Tiepleman, President/CEO of Maniilaq Association, I offer the following testimony:

Maniilaq Association strongly urges the Senate Finance Committee to restore funding and restore our relationship with the State under the Budget Request Unit (BRU) and to neutralize the actions of the Senate Finance Subcommittee.

I want to speak on behalf of the coalesced relationship that both the State and Maniilaq have developed together over the years and the benefits this relationship means to the Alaska citizens that we serve. Participation in the BRU process has increased communication and trust between Maniilaq and the State, and provided for the stability of services. Despite flat funding we've received from the Legislature for the past 10 years regardless of increased operational costs, Maniilaq's Board of Directors continues to meet its responsibility by annually supplementing the State's program budgets with federal and local funds, ensuring the Alaska Citizens within our service area receive an adequate and appropriate level of care. It is through this special relationship with Maniilaq, the State was meeting its fiduciary responsibility to provide mandated services of which the shared funding will now be at-risk.

Every BRU cycle, we reveal all our funding sources to the Department of Health & Social Services, and to demand that we supplement the State programs with additional federal funds would increase our financial burden beyond our ability to fund. Currently, the Federal and State regulations restrict the use of Medicaid funds to enhance program services, and our administration has done everything within our business expertise to capture funds to help supplement the programs.

Maniilaq has complied with each of the State program regulations and statues governing how services are provided and prior to the actions of the Senate Finance Subcommittee, we along with the Department of Health & Social Services are still in a mode of disbelief and frustration.

There is no question, that Maniilaq is the only service provider that the State currently depends on to help meet its fiduciary responsibility to provide mandated services to the Alaskans within our unit. There is also no question that currently our unit lacks the competition the Legislature seeks to fund grants under a new system. There is no question, that the State is not prepared to set-up and to provide the services. Until this reality changes in rural Alaska, we should not destroy a good thing, but we should instead continue to work together to meet the goals of promoting healthy Alaskans, healthy families, and healthy communities.

Both Maniilaq and the State recognize that an annual grant application process only wears down the momentum and energy and increases the cost to the provider and the agency responsible for the oversight. With reduced funding, Maniilaq will be forced to change how we provide services and to make management decisions that will have negative effects to the Alaska citizens that we dually serve. Any reduction in what is now flat rate funding, at a time when Alaska's population within our service area is growing and at a time when the service needs are increasing, only compounds the current equity and accessibility problems.

Finally, if the Legislature pulls Maniilaq out of the BRU for the purposes of privatization and competitiveness, in fairness to the Alaska citizens that we service, we will urge the Legislature to pull all the other grantees from around the State out of its BRU regardless of which Department structure they fall under. We cannot allow the Legislature to balance the fiscal budget on the backs of rural Alaska and remain free from legal challenges that those actions are certain to bring.

Maniilaq Association urges the Senate Finance Committee to restore funding and our place in the BRU. I'll be happy to entertain questions from the Committee. Thank you.

(2) page 2 Dennis Tiepelman / Maniilaq Association

**MANILAQ COUNSELING SERVICES  
TESTIMONY TO THE SENATE FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE  
Bruce Ruttenburg, Ph.D. – April 2, 2001**

Maniilaq Counseling Services is the only provider of mental health services in the Northwest Arctic Borough, and we provide services to the Native Village of Point Hope. We do not discriminate in providing a wide range of mental health services to all residents in need including 24 hour per day/7 day per week on-call emergency evaluations and screenings for people in crisis; crisis respites services; counseling services; psychological evaluations; psychiatric evaluations and treatment; psychoeducational services to other agencies and human service providers; and referral services.

Funding for these services in 2001 came from the BRU (\$350,000), a Crisis Respite Project grant from the State (\$289,700), and IHS Compact (\$517,265). Third-party billing will generate limited additional funding.

Providing meaningful services for the chronically mentally ill, those in acute distress, children at risk for out of home placement, etc., presents Maniilaq Counseling Services with a unique challenge. Almost 60% of our population does not live in our hub community, Kotzebue, but rather reside in or near one of the eleven smaller villages we serve. Itinerant Therapists travel by small plane to the villages in our service area for two to four days each month to provide mental health services. Our unacceptably high suicide rate evidences the need for more comprehensive services. Yet, while the cost of providing services has gone up with inflation, Maniilaq has received flat funding through the BRU for at least the past eight years.

We rely upon the BRU to provide a dependable source of funding for our programs. Competing on an annual basis for the basic funds we need to provide the current level of service would require that more of our resources be devoted to develop contingency plans rather than delivering the actual services. Furthermore, any reduction in funding would create a significant hardship for the consumers of mental health services in our area, as there would necessarily be a corresponding reduction in services.

We at Maniilaq Counseling Services work collaboratively with other Maniilaq and non-Maniilaq human service agencies to better serve all the people of the Northwest Arctic Borough and the Native Village of Point Hope. Reducing our funding would result in reduced services that would put more people in our service area at risk for requiring out-of-region services, including foster homes, hospitalizations, and residential facilities. The toll is both financial (as these out-of-region services are more costly) and social. If we are to continue to provide services that enable our consumers to stay in the region to get their mental health needs met, we need to count on our funding sources.

In closing, for all the consumers and potential consumers of mental health services in the Northwest Arctic Borough, I strongly recommend that the Senate Finance Subcommittee restore the BRU funding process and level of funding. To reduce the level of funding and/or to make us compete puts our mental health programs at risk and the consequences are severe both financially and socially.

Maniilaq Association Public Health Nursing  
Testimony to The Alaska State Senate  
Finance Subcommittee April 2, 2001

Maniilaq Public Health Nursing is one of three grantee public health nursing units in Alaska, serving as the front line of preventive health services for people living in Kotzebue, twelve regional villages, and various bush camps in Northwest Alaska. Maniilaq Public Health Nursing provides communicable disease surveillance, immunization services, and clinical services including well-child check-ups, sanitation and hygiene education, as well as counseling, testing and case management for those suffering from sexually transmitted diseases and tuberculosis. Computerized data management of information relating to preventive health clients and activities is also coordinated with the statewide network through the public health nursing office. Additionally, Maniilaq Public Health Nursing is responsible for providing school health services since these are not provided by the local school districts.

Funding comes from the BRU (\$374,651) and IHS Compact (\$168,235). The BRU portion of this funding has not been increased for at least eight years despite significant increases in village transportation, medical equipment, salaries and other costs. In upcoming months a limited Medicaid billing process will be implemented, but the fee-for-service revenue potential for public health nursing is quite limited.

The need for public health services is demonstrably higher in rural Alaska than in more accessible, more urban areas. Likewise, the costs of public health provision are markedly higher than in areas served by road and ferry systems. The bush villages in the Maniilaq service area receive an average of only four PHN visits per year. This is down from an average of five clinical visits only four years ago. The decrease is due solely to increasingly high transportation costs in the face of a BRU grant budget, which has remained flat.

Public health services are notoriously silent and invisible to the public when they are functioning optimally. When disease prevention and surveillance are operating there is little that is newsworthy because, by definition, no major outbreaks or epidemics are occurring. It is almost unheard of for anyone to make a special award to public health nurses because time has passed without a disease outbreak or because immunization rates have remained above targets.

However, we need look no further than today's front pages to see what happens when communicable disease systems are inadequately supported. Although foot-and-mouth disease is not a human disease, it illustrates epidemiological patterns in a mobile world. In a land of air transportation no communicable disease is can be constrained to its place of origin.

Despite our vast distances, the Alaskan population is constantly traveling. Any communicable disease anywhere in the state poses a very real threat to every other part of the state. An integrated and appropriately resourced prevention and surveillance system statewide is the best protection we have. If one region's system is weakened, the entire state is put at risk.

In the case of the current proposal there are two public health grantee agencies, serving a huge area of Western Alaska, which are at risk of significant budgetary impairment. We strongly urge this committee to restore BRU funding to at least current levels using the current granting process.

Failure to do so could put every Alaskan at risk from Point Hope to Palmer, from Ambler to Anchorage.

**TESTIMONY OF MANILAQ ASSOCIATION  
MICHAEL G. TOAHTY, DIRECTOR  
MANILAQ ADDICTION & SUPPORT SERVICES**

The Maniilaq Addictions and Support Services receive state and federal funding in an effort to continue providing services to the people within our service area which include eleven (11) villages of NANA region and Point Hope located in the North Slope Borough. With an annual income average of \$10,500, the individuals and their families who continue to receive services through the Maniilaq Addictions and Support Services, are less likely to seek needed social services due to cost factors. It is widely acknowledged that individuals who require alcohol and drug abuse treatment continue to abuse substances due to an inability to afford inpatient, outpatient, and continuing care services. Additionally, individuals who do not receive treatment, often end up involved with law enforcement, courts, correctional systems, DFYS, and other governmental agencies.

In comparing a treatment episode of \$5,000 versus \$40,000 per year for incarceration, it is obvious that treatment is the better investment. Additionally, due to continuous reductions in state funding, most Alaskan substance abuse treatment programs, to include MASS, have been lacking in retaining or recruiting new employees for comparable positions state-wide.

Maniilaq Addiction & Support Services has consistently operated its program for ten years on fixed funding from the state BRU. Although the rate of inflation has continued to rise, the Maniilaq Addictions and Support Services has continued to ensure

services to Kotzebue and the twelve remote communities it serves regardless of ethnicity. BRU's historically were provided expressly to rural Alaska communities. To provide these services to the state, would be financially impractical.

Any movement away from the BRU, would appear to be a breach of faith by the state legislature, and any reduction of state funds could impact other funding sources.

The last three points I want to make clear:

- (1) MASS is currently CARF Licensed and will be site visited on the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> of this month for re-licensing.
- (2) MASS is located in the Furguson Building which is a Maniilaq Association facility.
- (3) MASS is the only Substance Abuse Treatment Facility in the North Slope Borough. There are no other agencies available to provide services.
- (4) MASS works closely with the state court system which will diminish, and Alaskans will be forced to rely on an inadequate public safety system.

Testimony to the Senate Finance Subcommittee  
On Proposed Grant Transfers and Reductions  
April 2, 2001

Senate Finance

Good Morning, ~~Sub~~ Committee Members:

My name is Sue White. I am currently the Director of Family Resources for Maniilaq Association ~~and have been for 7 of the last 10 years that I have worked for Maniilaq. I am a 25 year resident of the Northwest Arctic Borough and worked in early childhood education before coming to Maniilaq in 1991.~~

5  
The Family Resource programs of Maniilaq Association include Family Services, who are the caseworkers in Child Protective Services who work as team mates with the DFYS Social Workers and the Juvenile Probation Officers; the Putyuk Children's Home which is a 30 to 60 day emergency shelter for children in DFYS or JPO custody; the Family Crisis Center which is a shelter for battered women and their children including a network of volunteer Safe Home Providers in every village in the region; BIA General Assistance and Child Welfare Assistance in all the regional villages except Kotzebue and Selawik; and, the Children's House Day Care Center here in Kotzebue.

Of these five programs the first three, Family Services, Putyuk Children's Home and the Family Crisis Center, are funded from the BRU under the Social Services component for \$843,900. We receive a federal Title IV B, Subpart 1 and 2 Grant in the amount this year of \$50,864. We provide Crisis Respite without Walls to women and children who are referred by Maniilaq's Mental Health Program for \$57,310. Our General Assistance Program not only provides last chance welfare for families in the villages but also child welfare services to children in our group home for a total of \$340,000. Maniilaq believes in assisting working families both inside and outside the Association by keeping in operation Kotzebue's only licensed child care center. Child Care Assistance from the Dept. of Education for monthly fees is available to anyone who qualifies. The total operating budget for these programs is about 1.3 million a year with about \$448,000 coming from other sources besides the BRU.

So for that 1.3 million dollars, Maniilaq Association provides five needed and in most cases, state mandated, programs for any qualified or needy child or adult in this region. No other agency provides these services and no other agency in the past 20 years has tried to help us to provide these services. We make no distinction between native or non-native when an abused child or a battered woman comes to our doors.

I am proud of the steadily improving working relationship that we have with the state in the 10 years I have worked for Maniilaq. Evidence of this the co-location of the DFYS and JPO offices in the Maniilaq Family Resources building in Kotzebue. Our work on behalf of at risk families has improved considerably from this close partnership.

Consistency in funding through the BRU has helped to improve the quality of our services. One of the indicators of quality is the people we hire to provide services. We have recruited people for the 48 jobs available in these programs from the villages, Kotzebue and 2 or 3 from outside the region. Employees tend to stay in positions when there is assurance that funding is constant especially in this region where maintaining a job is so important. A decrease in funding and uncertainty of funding from year to year will surely shake the confidence of our employees and affect the quality of our services.

Twenty years ago the BRU's were established because of special circumstances or because there was no competition. For the Northwest Arctic Borough these reasons have not changed. My job is to manage the funds that we receive, find more, and improve the services we provide. I sincerely believe that if I spend more of my time each year securing funds through a competitive process, the time I spend on program improvement will suffer. I also see no guarantee that the funds will be consistent from year to year, as has been the case with the BRU.

After completing this statement last night I visited with some folks who are trainers from the Network on Domestic Violence here to do a week's worth of workshops on DV and child abuse. I had one of those AHA moments that we sometimes get. Many years ago I looked into applying for additional funds for the Family Crisis Center from the Network. Upon further reflection I realized that any funds I succeeded in getting for Maniilaq's program would mean less funds for other programs in the state when we already had the BRU funding. Did I really want to take money away from other programs when our funding was secure? My answer was NO.

I respectfully recommend to the subcommittee that the Maniilaq BRU be reinstated and that it be at the level of same funding that we enjoy this year.

I thank-you for your attention.

Testimony of Maniilaq Association  
Katherine Uhl, Director of Cultural Services  
Home Care Services

There is an awareness of continued need for in-home care services for the elderly within our service area. The Association in their long range planning has identified this, as priority need. Our goal is to keep our elders in their home environment and near family. Reducing the BRU funds would upset and cause hardship and greatly decrease services to the elderly. The development of the present home care services has been set in place to provide home health care and chore services to the elderly in Kotzebue and the eleven outlying communities with the Northwest Arctic Borough. We received \$96,946.00 BRU funds. The program has approximately 150 elders who have been identified and assessed for the program. We have trained and certified personal care attendants in four communities to provide home care services. The Home Care has collected \$35,070.00 from Medicaid for FY2000. The Chore Services Provider program is federal funded and supports the Home Care Services. We have at least one to two chore services provider in ten communities within our service area.

We are recommending that Senate Finance Committee restore the funding and the funding process to its current levels.

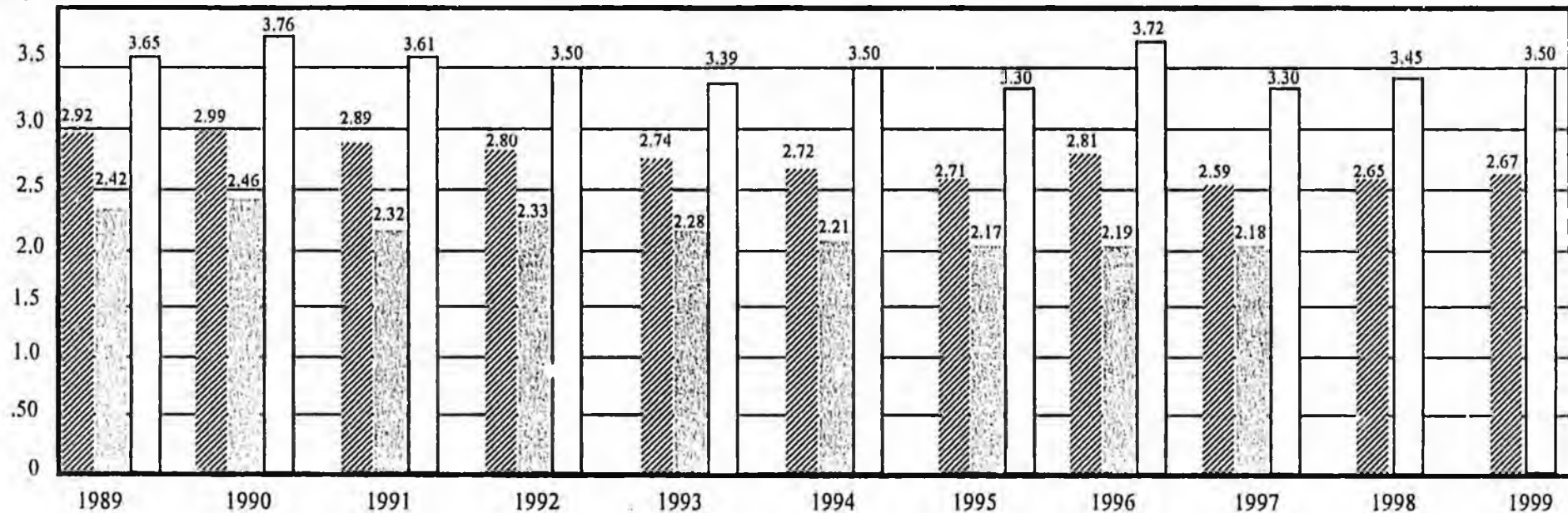
**Testimony of Maniilaq Association  
Katherine Uhl, Director of Cultural Services  
Pre-maternal Home**

The Pre-maternal Home program serves as a vital role to the expectant mothers within our service area and the present funding we receive is vitally important for the continued services. We received \$73,560.00 BRU funds. This program is now providing for the safe infant deliveries to reduce and prevent the incidence of infant mortality for our region. We provided services to approximately 19 expectant mothers and who delivered healthy babies. Decreasing the BRU funds would cause hardship and reduce availability of services to expectant mothers. The Association have experience in developing community health services programs and have worked hard to put into place programs such as the Pre-maternal Home to provide non-discriminatory services to all expectant mothers in our service area. This program is subsidized with \$80,060.00 federal funds to ensure the adequate services that are being provided now. Pre-maternal Home also collected in FY2000 \$12,138.00 from Medicaid to supplement this program.

We are recommending that Senate Finance Committee restore the BRU funding and the funding process to its current levels.

Gallons  
per  
capita

## Alaska and U.S. Alcohol Consumption (gallons per capita) 1989-1999



Alaska  
U.S.  
Southeast Alaska

Fiscal Year

Source: Alaska Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Alaska Dept. of Revenue



# STATE of ALASKA

*Bethel Legislative Information Office*

PO Box 886  
Bethel, Alaska 99559  
(907) 543-3541  
Fax- 543-3542

## Written Testimony

for the

For 465-2187 Justice Record:

TCN: \_\_\_\_\_

Committee: Senate Finance

Date: 3/31/01

Bill Number(s): Budget

Subject(s): Tobacco Settlement Dollars

**Please enter my testimony into the record.**

Caroline Crems Renner  
Testifier's name (s):

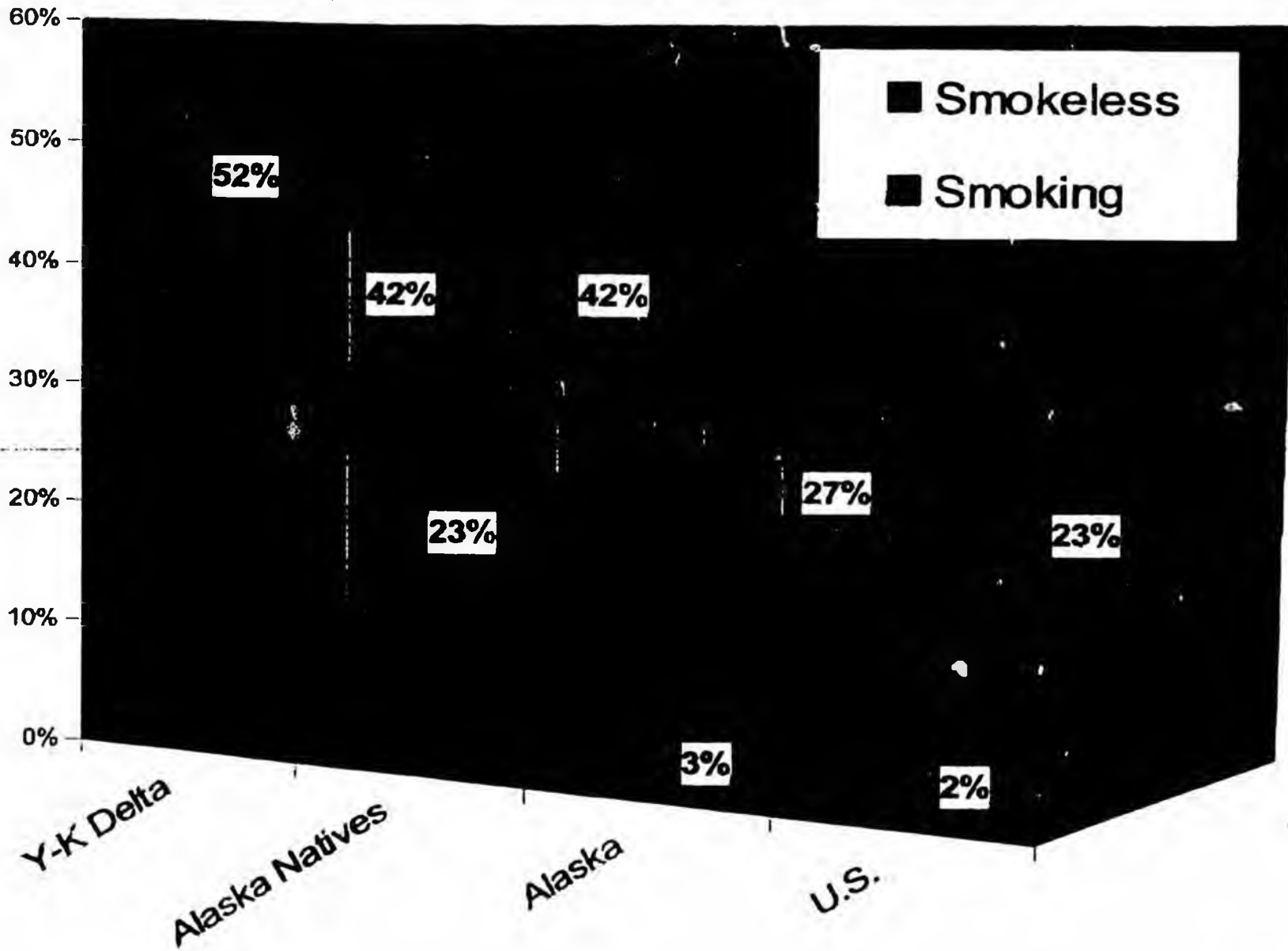
VKHC  
Representing (opt.)

POB 884 Bethel  
Address

543-6491  
Phone

# Comparison of Tobacco Use Rates from the United States, Alaska, Alaska Natives and the Y-K Delta

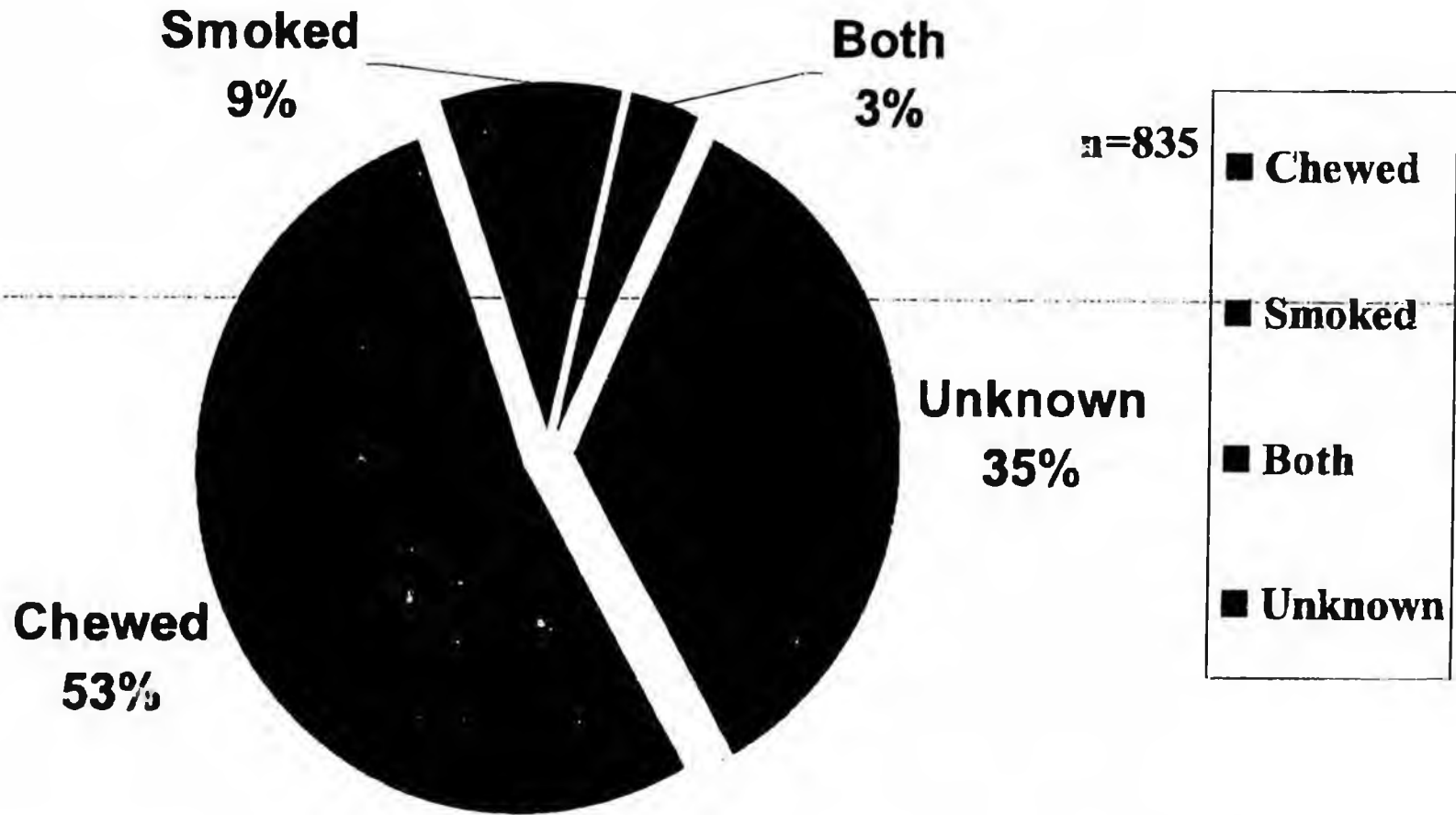
P.02



JAN-23-1988 23:02

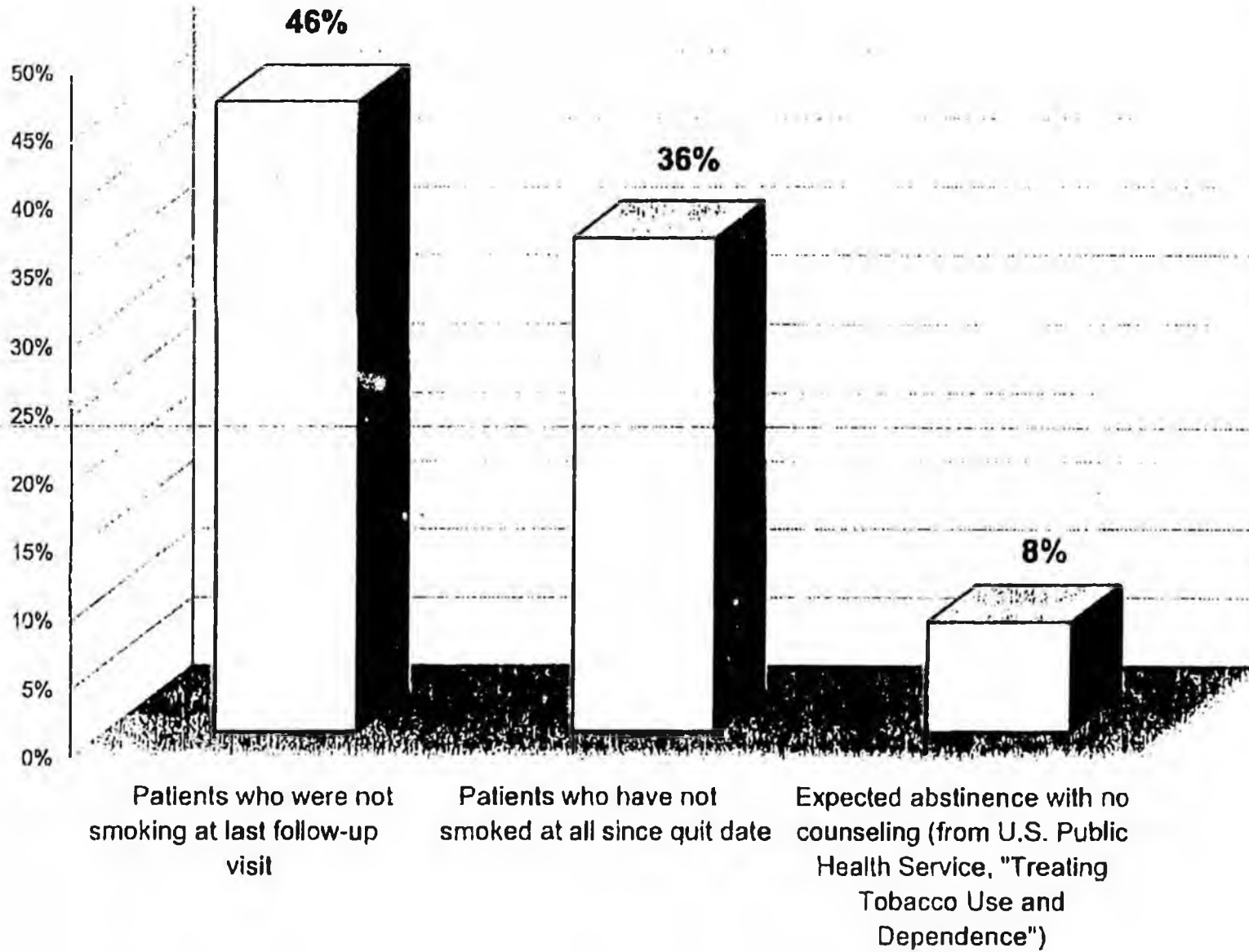
Renner 543-6491

# Tobacco Use rates among OB patients at YKDRH immediately post partum July 1, 1997 to Aug 16, 1999



Source: C. Renner, Poster presented at the World Conference in Tobacco or Health, August 2000.

## Abstinence from smoking among patients in the YKDRH Smoking Cessation Program



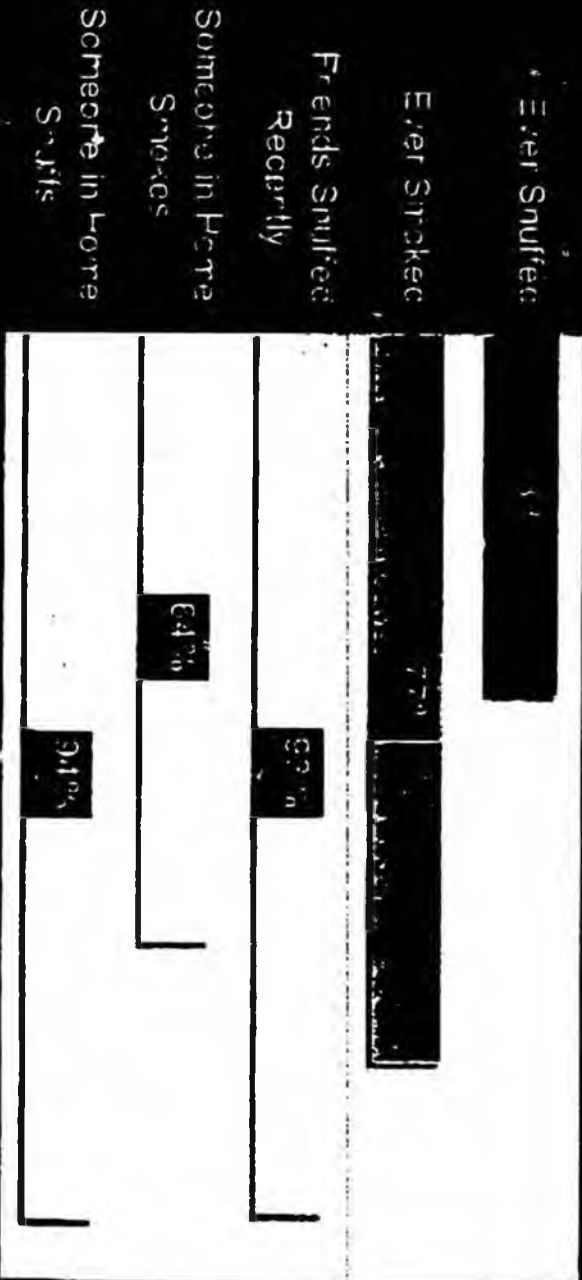
n=147 patients

3/15/01

3  
Renner 543-6491

# A YK Village survey youth ages 7-12\*

Prepared by: [Redacted]



Renner  
543-6471

CH



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SENATE FINANCE  
committee name

Committee on HB 103, dated 3-31-01  
bill # / subject

I am Susie Stafford the mother of 14yr old Elijah. We would appreciate your continued support of services for the disabled. Especially the \$700,000 for the weivers and to help lower the wait list. There are over 1,000 people on this list. My son, Elijah, has been waiting six years for services. How much longer must he wait

Signed: Susie L. Stafford  
Testifier

Representing (optional)  
404 Eadies Way #2  
Address  
282-6635  
Phone number



# KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

148 North Binkley Street • Soldotna, AK 99669-7598 • Phone 907/262-5846 • Fax 907/262-9645

March 31, 2001

Testimony regarding the funding of education in the state of Alaska.

Thank you for this opportunity to address the economic situation we face in trying to educate our children on the Kenai Peninsula.

The Kenai Peninsula Borough School District's audited expenditures for fiscal year 1995 were recorded as being \$73,014,310. As we build the budget for seven years later, the fiscal year 2002 foundation projections are for a budget of \$73,201,547. This again presumes the borough's historic practice of funding this district to the cap.

The initial reprieve CSSB36 provided in 1998/1999 has been eroded. We have all seen the rises in the cost of fuel; we all understand the increasing costs of labor; our health care expenditures have increased on a scale of 46% since 1995.

We are looking at approximately \$1.5M in cuts to supplies in next year's budget. This number will be more severe if the district fails to meet the enrollment projections.

I respectfully ask the legislature to support bills which have been introduced to increase the funding for education. Secondly, I would ask that our transportation expenses be fully funded. Anything less translates into a conscious decision to divert money away from the instruction of children to be spent on their transportation. We do a disservice to our children when we are forced to pare instructional programs to cover the costs in getting them into school.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Patrick Hickey  
Assistant Superintendent  
Operations and Business Management

Date: 3/30/01  
Pages: 1  
Sender: 9074563346  
Fax Number:  
Type: Fax

Time: 4:51 PM  
Duration: 0 min 51 sec  
Company:  
Subject:



Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance Committee  
Committee on University Committee Name  
Dated 3/31/01 Date

Committee Members

My name is Cindy Branley and I am the Director of the UAF Alumni Association as well as a 1992 graduate of UAF. I urge you to fully fund the university. The university has been accountable with the funding you gave over the past two years. We cannot continue to respond to the needs of this state without the funding. The full funding will enable the university to train skilled workers so we can hire Alaskans to fill the jobs. If we have the programs to offer at the University of Alaska more of our citizens will stay here for their education and as a result are more likely to make Alaska their home. Please fully fund the University!

SIGNED: Cynthia B. Branley Cynthia B Branley '92  
Testifier  
UAF Alumni  
Representing  
4011 Old Wood Rd. Ester, AK 99725  
Address / Phone Number 907 458-8002

Date: 3/30/01  
Pages: 1  
Sonder: 9074563346  
Fax Number:  
Type: Fax

Time: 4:51 PM  
Duration: 0 min 51 sec  
Company:  
Subject:



Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance Committee  
Committee on University of Alaska Dated 03/31/01  
Bill / Subject

The UA system has proven, and continues to prove, its accountability and necessity to and for the State of Alaska. I am a life-long Alaskan, UAF Alumna and currently work as a Career Counselor in UAF Career Services. The substantial changes in morale & opportunities for implementation of long-needed programs, which have happened in the past year, are motivating & positively reflect on services to students. Continued full funding is essential to continued progress.

SIGNED:

Terryl Nagant, UAF '99

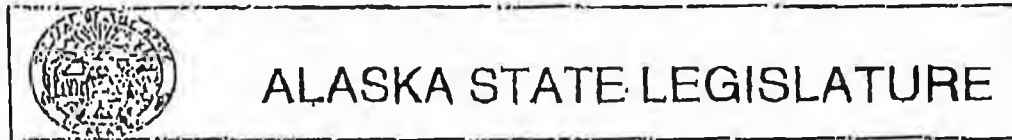
Testifier  
Alaska

Representing

PO Box 82718 Fbx AK / (907) 479-6946  
Address / Phone Number 71708

Date: 3/30/01  
Pages: 1  
Sender: 9074563346  
Fax Number:  
Type: Fax

Time: 4:51 PM  
Duration: 0 min 51 sec  
Company:  
Subject:



Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance Committee  
Committee on University Funding Committee Name  
Dated 3-31-01  
Date  
University Funding Bill / Subject

I have worked at UAF for nearly 18 years, since we moved to Alaska from Texas. I have seen the good times and the bad times and I am so grateful for the recent increase in funding. Morale has improved tremendously and we must continue to fund at levels that will continue to improve our programs and again become an attractive place to work. Staff levels have not yet been reached at the pre-FIP. I also want my children to stay in Alaska and attend UAF so we must continue to offer programs that are attractive to them. For these reasons, please fund the University at the full \$18.4 million.

SIGNED: Dorette Powell  
Testifier

UAF Alumni - Fairbanks, Alaska  
Representing Resident

1145 Park Drive, Fairbanks, AK  
Address / Phone Number

99709 479-3639 home  
474-6833 work



# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Please enter into the record my testimony to the State Finance Committee  
 Committee on University Budget Committee Name  
Bill / Subject Dated 3/31/01

Members of the committee, I am here speaking in support of full funding for the University.

I encourage you to think out of your district and think of the entire state. A strong University system translates to strong communities thus a strong state. You are in the unique position of impacting the lives of the entire state by strengthening the University System.

I encourage you to support full funding of the University as suggested by the Statewide Board of Regents.

SIGNED:

Testifier

Representing

Jenny Stile  
412 Baranof Fbks, 99701 452-6497  
 Address / Phone Number

Subject: Re: Needed UA Funds

Date: Fri, 30 Mar 2001 11:25:08 -0900

From: ftrgm <ftrgm@uaf.edu>

Organization: uaf doc ref

To: Fairbanks LIO <Fairbanks\_LIO@legis.state.ak.us>, ftrgm@uaf.edu

WRITTEN  
TESTIMONY

Legislative Officials:

- > You have been given funding requests for the University of Alaska.
- > There are many programs that if they are not funded, they will not be
- > able to move forward. In turn there are also many that needed funding
- > that will give individuals in Alaska the means to be educated and get a
- > job in Alaska, instead of moving out of Alaska.
- >
- > We want to keep our new future of student to be educated in Alaska and
- > to get jobs in Alaska. Many of the employers are hiring from Alaska.
- > These employers are doing their part to help. The part that you must
- > help with is the funding of our University. When ever their are cuts in
- > the funding or when the requested funds are not provided, and all
- > requests are shown to be needed, you all as our representatives are
- > needed to do your part in getting the funding.
- >
- > You will be working with some of the Universities funding with in the
- > next few days. Please work with this budget so that our future can be
- > our Alaska students and not some out of state individual that won't care
- > or do anything to help our state go forward into its future.
- >
- > Thank you.

> Richard Miller  
2512 Lisa Ann Dr.  
North Pole, AK 99705

Fairbanks LIO wrote:

- > Hi Richard: Can you please include your address so the committee has the
- > pertinent information who submitted this comment? I will then print your
- > message and fax it to the SFIN committee as written testimony. Thank you.
- > Pam/Fbx

> ftrgm wrote:

- > > Legislative Officials:
- > > You have been given funding requests for the University of Alaska.
- > > There are many programs that if they are not funded, they will not be
- > > able to move forward. In turn there are also many that needed funding
- > > that will give individuals in Alaska the means to be educated and get a
- > > job in Alaska, instead of moving out of Alaska.
- > >
- > > We want to keep our new future of student to be educated in Alaska and
- > > to get jobs in Alaska. Many of the employers are hiring from Alaska.
- > > These employers are doing their part to help. The part that you must
- > > help with is the funding of our University. When ever their are cuts in
- > > the funding or when the requested funds are not provided, and all
- > > requests are shown to be needed, you all as our representatives are
- > > needed to do your part in getting the funding.
- > >
- > > You will be working with some of the Universities funding with in the
- > > next few days. Please work with this budget so that our future can be
- > > our Alaska students and not some out of state individual that won't care
- > > or do anything to help our state go forward into its future.

David F. Bouker  
 P. O. Box 241  
 Dillingham, Alaska 99576

March 31, 2001

To: Senate Finance Committee  
 Re: UAF Funding FY 02

My name is David Bouker and both my wife and I are graduates of UAF. For the better part of the last 35 years we have lived in Southwestern Alaska where we raised our family.

Here, education is highly thought of especially as a means of increasing one's personal worth and of promoting the social welfare of the community. For example, Dillingham now has several Yupik speaking state certified Native teachers in its school system that serve as examples to younger generations of students.

I like to think of education as being an *economic generator* that has tremendous potential for helping to alleviate the high cost of living and the abject poverty that was once so prevalent (and still is in some cases) in rural Alaska villages. The UAF Bristol Bay Campus here in Dillingham provides educational services to some 30 villages that desperately need access to benefits offered by the state University system.

I believe that the cost of maintaining correctional institutions such as Spring Creek in Seward far exceeds the cost of establishing and maintaining good educational programs that offer hope and a sense of achievement to our citizens. And in that respect, education offers a much higher dollar return than the alternative. For this reason, I strongly recommend that full funding for the University of Alaska Board of Regent's FY 02 budget be approved. It makes for good economics as well as promoting good social sense.

Thank you.

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	3-31-01	# of pages	1/1
To	Senate Finance	From	Dillingham	Co.	610
Co./Dept.	TC 7346	Phone #	842-5319	Fax #	842-5105
Phone #	(making original)	Fax #	465-2187		

March 31, 2001

Senator Dave Donely:  
Co-Chair Senate Finance

Dear Senator Donely:

I am another Alaskan urging your support for University of Alaska President Mark Hamilton's budget request.

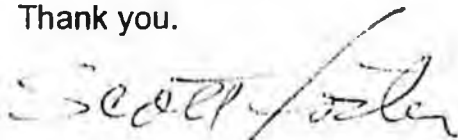
I work at the University of Alaska Southeast, and I have seen first-hand the significant impacts of the budget increase approved last year. There is a new confidence and enthusiasm that lifts the university and most importantly the students.

Admittedly, I may have selective hearing, but I do think students this year have even more positive things to say about their education and their university. We are changing lives and better preparing Alaskans for the future.

The pieces are in place for the University of Alaska to soar: the administrative leadership, the continuing public support, the increasing faculty and staff optimism, and the students.

Full-funding of President Hamilton's budget request is today's investment in tomorrow's solid future.

Thank you.



Scott Foster  
108 6<sup>th</sup> St.  
Juneau, AK 99801

Identical letters  
were addressed  
to each committee  
member

1 town pages 12 total (including 1 - 12)

To: Senate Finance Committee  
Sat 31 March 2001

I am sending here with copies of:

1. My testimony to the Finance Cmtee
2. A guest opinion from Pbx News-Mines
3. A letter to Pbx News Mines

Items 2 and 3 are in support of my testimony.

From Carl S. Benson  
1551 Farmers Loop  
Fairbanks Alaska 99709

Tel 479 6912  
Fax 455 6912

Post-It® Fax Note	7671	Date	3/31/01	# of pages	4
To	SENATE FINANCE	From	FBKS 60		
Co./Dept.		Co.			
Phone #		Phone #			
Fax #		Fax #			

1551 Farmers Loop  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709  
Saturday 31 March 2001

To: Senate Finance Committee

I urge full funding for the University of Alaska. As a faculty member of the Geophysical Institute for the past 40 years, I know first hand how serious the cuts have been to the University. The University lost faculty and programs as it was level-funded from 1986 to 1999 while it grew and suffered from inflation.

The federal government has recognized the University's needs. The federal contribution to the budget has surpassed the state contribution by amounts that have increased year by year over this time period. Yet this is our State University! We must repair the damage done.

Please continue the increase in University funding that was begun last year in response to the plan laid out by President Hamilton. The needs are real and cannot be ignored responsibly.

Fortunately, the University now has a strong and articulate spokesman. All state agencies need similar advocates. The federal contribution to our state budget exceeds the state contribution. Again, it shows that the federal government recognizes needs that the state is ignoring. I have been appalled by the cuts to essential state services over the past decade. As I read the responses of State Departments and agencies to the proposed budget, it is clear that inadequate funding is still the norm. I will cite only a few examples.

Our Alaska State Troopers have the same number of officers that they had in 1991 (that is 73 less than in 1987), yet population of Alaska has increased by over 85,000 in the same time period. That increase exceeds the population of the Fairbanks North Star Borough. Increased population means more demand on state services. We cannot meet these demands by cutting, or by level funding, which is a cut in itself.

This year the Alaska Marine Highway System is being cut to the extent that a loss of seven operating weeks of ferry service will result. It would create a cumulative service reduction of 10% from FY 99 level, and continues the trend of steady reductions in vessel operating weeks over the past three years.

Cuts made to the Department of Environmental Conservation have been vindictive, have not helped the budget, and have been harmful to all Alaskans. The Department is not able to respond to industry needs for permits in a timely fashion and is not even able to provide adequate inspection of restaurants for health purposes.

The department of Natural Resources has serious needs that are outlined in its impact analysis.

I don't know of anyone who thinks this is the way to respond to increasing demands.

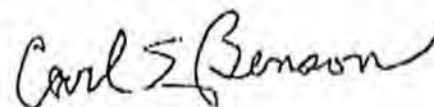
All agencies have similar problems and the only way for Alaskan citizens to respond is to raise revenues from the citizens as is done in other states. We have the money! All we lack is the political leadership.

Our present system of no taxes and free money to anyone who stays here for a year is a formula for bringing dependent people to the state. This means more work for our understaffed agencies including the Division of Family and Youth Services.

Alaska needs a long-range fiscal plan. I have published a plan for reinstating our graduated personal income tax as a cornerstone of a long-range fiscal plan for Alaska. By matching the money raised by the tax with money from the earnings reserve account we could fund our essential services and protect the PRINCIPAL of all accounts. The current way of balancing the budget by spending PRINCIPAL from the Constitutional Budget Reserve is irresponsible.

I am sending a copy of the guest editorial to which I referred, as well as a follow-up letter, along with this testimony.

Thanks for your consideration.



Carl S. Benson, PhD

## OPINION

inor.com

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Saturday, March 24, 2001

# Leading Alaska out of Wonderland

Alaska needs a long-range fiscal plan. Here are my reasons for believing that reinstating our graduated personal income tax, a percentage of an individual's federal tax, is a critical component of the plan.

A state-wide sales tax will not be considered here because it regrettably taxes poor people disproportionately and is especially harmful in rural areas where costs are already higher. In addition, a complex state-wide system would be required to administer it. Decisions on sales taxes should be left to local governments. Some communities already have sales tax, and the mix of sales tax and property tax is best left to local communities.

At the state level, reinstating our income tax is more appropriate for several reasons.

It has been stated that it makes no sense for the Legislature to send out a dividend and then take it back with the income tax. This statement makes no sense; the amount of the dividend is far greater than the amount an income tax would raise. Last year the dividend was \$1.2 billion and the expected tax revenue is estimated at about \$300 million, or about one quarter of the dividend. Also, an income tax would



Carl  
Benson  
Guest Opinion

not come only from the unearned money of the dividend, but from all of the \$10 billion in wages and salaries earned in Alaska by residents and non-residents.

*People for whom the dividend means the most would pay the least in state income tax.*

*People for whom the dividend means the least would pay the most in state income tax, but their dividend would pay all or most of it, and what they pay would be deductible from their federal income tax; this would keep more Alaskan money in Alaska, the state we love.*

Currently, about 10 percent of Alaska's \$10 billion in total wages and salaries is earned by non-residents (\$930 million in 1999). This money is taken out of Alaska by non-residents who make no contribution to paying for state services. An income tax on this would contribute about \$30 million to our state's general fund. Even in a wealthy state like

Alaska this is significant.

The income tax would give us a base of about \$300 million from which to operate. If we matched it two-for-one with money from the earnings reserve account, we would make it possible to provide for needed state services. This money would be from what some refer to the "surplus earnings," that is, the annual earnings in excess of what is needed for dividends and inflation proofing.

It should be emphasized that this plan sets a limit on the amount of earnings to be used by tying it to twice the amount raised by the income tax. The "plan" that was rejected by 83 percent of the voters failed partly because there was no limit to the use of earnings. I pointed this out in a guest opinion published before the famous September vote of 1999. That "plan" considered no other sources of revenue, specifically excluded the income tax, assumed level funding for 20 years, and it took money only from Alaskans. The latter point was emphasized repeatedly by former Gov. Hammond, who described that plan as "...so preposterous that many people who want a long-range fiscal plan for Alaska are planning to vote 'no'..." (News-Miner, Sept. 11 1999).

The current way of balancing the state budget by spending principal of the Constitutional Budget Reserve is unwise. We have earnings available from several funds, and must protect the principal of all accounts so that they can continue to earn.

Our state income tax will help encourage Alaskan hire. Alaskans will have the dividend to offset most or even all of their state income tax whereas nonresidents will not.

Our state income tax would be calculated as a simple percentage of the tax on everyone's IRS form 1040.

Finally, the state income tax will reinvigorate the concept of citizenship in Alaska. Some residents have no stake in the state government now because they do not contribute to it. Instead, they wait for their annual dividend and have begun to look on it as an entitlement. The dividend program is unique, but it can be enhanced by combining it with our income tax so that people can again say: "I am a citizen and a tax payer."

Arguments for reinstating our state income tax have never been stronger.

Carl Benson is a professor emeritus at the Geophysical Institute.

EDITORIAL

1551 Farmers Loop  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709  
26 March 2001

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

Dear Editor,

Bengt called again from Minnesota. He left Alaska in 1980 just after we witlessly repealed our state income tax. He asked for help because he was trying to explain to a friend that Alaska has no state income tax, no state sales tax, and not even a state lottery to raise money from its residents, like other states do. Instead it mails out money to every man, woman and child who has been here for one year, as no other state does. Bengt's friend thought he was making it up.

I tried to help, but Bengt's friend remained unconvinced. I again felt embarrassed talking to people who pay state taxes. After his friend got off the phone, I explained to Bengt that it's even worse. Our state agencies remain inadequately funded, and reduced municipal sharing has increased property taxes to cover shortfalls in funding for local services. Furthermore, the leadership of our legislature thinks its OK to use the principal of savings accounts, such as the Constitutional Budget Reserve (CBR) to balance the budget rather than use earnings from these accounts. Bengt hadn't really thought they would do that. He asked why the legislature was weakening our agencies and undermining our economic future.

He went on quietly: "You realize that you can't go on this way, don't you?" I told him that our legislature's leaders think Ted Stevens can continue to pull it off so that Alaska remains the top receiver of federal dollars per capita. In addition to using federal dollars, our leadership points out that the CBR will last for another couple of years.

Bengt said: "Then what? Alaska has savings accounts undreamt of by other states, it has no debt, it mails money to everyone, and makes no use of its tax base. All Alaska lacks is political leadership." He gave me food for thought.

Why don't we reinstate our income tax which served so well from 1948, during Territorial days, up to 1980? Now it can be enhanced by matching it with earnings from our accounts that were wisely established to create sustainable income from non-renewable resources.

Sincerely, Carl S. Benson



March 31, 2001

Senate Finance Committee  
Senator Dave Donley, co-chair  
Anchorage, Ak.

Railbelt Mental Health & Addictions  
Healy Office  
Healy, Ak.

Dear Senator:

I am writing in regard to the possible cutting of funds to various mental health and alcohol centers. I realize that a "budget crunch" is showing up for all of you that are on the finance committee and that you will get mail from everyone no matter what the circumstances, everyone has a "pet" project.

In the case that I am writing about, mental health issues are definitely a "special cause" for me. I don't have anyone in need of services at this time, but I have been involved with this program for a good many years. Since I have arrived in Healy, just about 20 years ago, I have noticed that conditions are different here. I have been in the proximity to those that need help a lot more often than when I lived outside. There are more and closer resources "outside" than there are here. When this program started a few years ago, I felt that it was a giant step in the right direction. The special circumstances of Healy is that it has a large draw to the public because of its closeness to the Denali National Park. We not only have the visitors from outside the state, but visitors from within the state as well. Believe it or not, some mental health facilities open the doors in the summer and consumers, that are "not considered a threat to anyone" are let out to enjoy the summer. I am not complaining about this procedure as everyone has a right to enjoy our beautiful state and weather. I do take offense at the amount of consumers that do not take their medications, run out of medications, forget their medications, or self medicate with alcohol. The Railbelt Mental Health & Addictions has been called on every year to help in these circumstances. We do not turn anyone away in these circumstances. You must remember that these consumers are along with the other clients we have in Nenana, Anderson, Healy, McKinley Park and Cantwell. You will notice that all the communities we serve are on a road system, noting that all clients, prospective clients do not always have transportation. We do interact with our Tri-Valley Fire Department, who get involved in circumstances that also require our assistance.

We have only four staff members to keep track of things concerning our program. One is an alcohol counselor along with two mental health counselors. We do the best we can with what we have. I understand that there are other places that need help and I wish them well, but it serves no purpose to stop the centers that are helping now. We serve everyone in need of help from Nenena to the Mat-Su Borough (5 communities) and then some. Please carefully consider your decisions. I wish you well in your endeavors to solve this problem.

Thank you for your time in this matter.

If necessary, you may contact me at P.O. Box 438, Healy 99743 or e-mail at [kaywalt@mtaonline.net](mailto:kaywalt@mtaonline.net)

Sincerely,  
Kay Durham, Vice President  
Railbelt Mental Health & Addictions Board



# Alaska Native Health Board

4201 Tudor Centre Dr., Suite 105  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Phone: (907) 562-6006  
FAX: (907) 563-2001

## POSITION PAPER Senate Finance Subcommittee Budget Request Unit Proposal

### SENATE FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE PROPOSAL GRANT TRANSFERS & REDUCTIONS

The current Senate Finance Budget Subcommittee proposal (3/28/01) would eliminate the following grants:

• Human Services Community Matching Grants:	<b>NOT ELIMINATED</b>
• Maniilaq Designated Grants:	-\$3,045.3 (all GF)
• Norton Sound Designated Grants	-\$2,357.2 (all GF)
• SEARCH Designated Grants:	-\$ 565.7 (all GF)
• Kawerak Social Services:	-\$ 372.7 (all GF)
• Tanana Chiefs Conference Grants:	-\$1,255.1 (all GF)
• Tlingit-Haida Designated Grants:	-\$ 198.5 (all GF)
• Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation Grants:	<del>-\$2,742.2</del> (all GF)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-\$10,536.7</b>

All of these grants are for direct public health, substance abuse, mental health, social services or child protection services in their respective regions. These grant programs have existed in the state budget for almost 20 years and were established because of special circumstances or because of the lack of competition in these regions.

The budget proposal would transfer all of these grants to competitive grant programs such as *Alcohol & Drug Abuse Grants* or *General Community Mental Health Grants*. However, the transfer is not a net zero! The "transfer out" in elimination of these grants totals \$10.5 million in state general funds and the "transfer in" to competitive grants totals \$9.7 million in state general funds or a total cut of \$800 thousand (see attached). This is a CUT of 8% of the transferred amount.

**What does this mean for competitive grant programs?** If these reductions are maintained and all of the designated grantees compete against existing grantees for fewer funds it means the following:

- Family Preservation grants will have to be cut by \$148.4 a cut of 4%. These grants provide supports for safe and stable families to promote family reunification and provide such services as parenting classes.

ALEUTIAN/PRILOF ISLANDS ASSOCIATION  
ARCTIC GLOPE NATVE ASSOCIATION  
BRISTOL BAY AREA HEALTH CORPORATION  
CHUGACHMIUT  
COPPER RIVER NATVE ASSOCIATION  
EASTERN ALEUTIAN TRIBES  
KETCHIKAN INDIAN COMMUNITY  
VALDEZ NATVE TRIBE

MANIILAQ ASSOCIATION  
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY  
MT. SANFORD TRIBAL CONSORTIUM  
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKLUTNA  
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TYONBK  
NINILCHIK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL  
KODIAK AREA NATVE ASSOCIATION

NORTON SOUND HEALTH CORPORATION  
SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE  
SOUTH CENTRAL FOUNDATION  
SOUTHEAST ALASKA REGIONAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM  
TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE  
YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION  
NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH

MRU Cuts Position Paper  
Alaska Native Health Board  
March 28, 2001

- Community Health Grants would have to be cut by \$359.4 a cut of 8%. Normally these grants support health clinics, provide training and support local programs aimed at reducing youth smoking.
- Alcohol & Drug Abuse grants would have to be cut by \$326.0 a cut of 2%. These grants provide alcohol treatment and prevention funds statewide to a variety of non-profits.
- Community Mental Health grants would have to be cut by \$5.0 a cut of less than 1%. General Community Mental Health grants assist many mental health grantees in serving those that do not qualify for Medicaid or other insurance.

### ALASKA NATIVE HEALTH BOARD POSITION

*The Alaska Native Health Board, with a membership that represents 225 Federally-Recognized Tribes, oppose the Senate Finance Subcommittee Budget Request Unit proposal.*

Clearly there is a misunderstanding in regards to funding for our Native Health services and programs. At the national level, there is a proven need in just basic health care, let alone these specific programs.

"In 1998 the Indian Health Service appointed a workgroup to develop a methodology to determine the Level of Need Funded (LNF). The workgroup was instructed to use the cost of personal medical services provided under the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) as its benchmark. In 1999 the IHS decided to apply that same methodology to determine the relative funding of each Service Unit in the Indian health system as the basis for a distribution formula. Adopting this "actuarial" or "insurance" model for the IHS and tribal health programs is a drastic and dangerous departure from the IHS successes of the past."

Over the past nine months, strides have been made to take into account specific factors that should be included in the methodology to determine the level of need for the Alaska Area. As of March 2, 2001 the Draft #2 of the LNF Methodology revealed the following under funding:

Maniilaq, Inc.	96%
Norton Sound Health Corporation	63%
Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium	65%
Tanana Chiefs Conference	45%
Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation	50%
Alaska	61% <sup>2</sup>

### BACKGROUND

*The Alaska Native Health Board (ANHB), established in 1968, is recognized as the statewide voice on Alaska Native Health Issues.*

*ANHB is a 22-member board entity, consisting of one elected or selected representative of the Board of Directors or health committees of Alaska's Native regional health organizations and independent tribal public Law 98-638 compactors/contractors. The Health Directors of the regional health organizations serve as technical advisors to ANHB through the Association of Tribal Health Directors Committee.*

<sup>1</sup> "Public Health and Isolation: The Missing Elements of LNF. An Evaluation of LNF Workgroup Report II: Actuarial Cost Model for Local Operating Units and a Proposed Resource Allocation Strategy." A Publication of the Alaska Native Health Board, October 2000.

<sup>2</sup> Draft #2, March 2, 2001 Draft Results LNF Methodology, [www.ihs.gov/nommedicalprograms/inf](http://www.ihs.gov/nommedicalprograms/inf)

BRU Case Position Paper  
Alaska Native Health Board  
March 28, 2001

---

*The full board meets quarterly to serve as a forum for health issues affecting all Alaska regions. Issues are identified and ranked and strategies are developed. ANHB's strength comes from its ability to present a unified voice on health matters affecting Alaska Natives statewide.*

*ANHB serves as advisor to the Director of the Alaska Area Native Health Service (AANHS), the U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on federal legislation and appropriations affecting Alaska Native health programs.*

*ANHB also works closely with the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), state legislators, and others to keep them informed on Native health concerns and priorities.*

*The Alaska Native Health Board promotes the spiritual, physical, mental, social, and cultural well-being and pride of Alaska Native people.<sup>3</sup>*

### STATE AGENCY SUPPORTIVE FACTS

#### Alcohol and Drug Abuse

"Since 1994 the State of Alaska, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse has been conducting and participating in a significant level of federal and state funded research, with resources provided by the Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment Agency as well as by the State.

The federally funded research efforts, or needs assessment, have been designed to determine the prevalence, severity and needs for treatment of Alaska's substance abuse problems."

The report provided the following findings:

- 1) Alaska is among the states with the nation's most severe rates of alcohol problems;
- 2) Alaska experiences the fifth most severe rate of alcohol problems in the nation – based on DEATH, ARREST, and TREATMENT DATA;
- 3) Alaska holds the dubious distinction of being ranked first in deaths with an explicit mention of alcohol; thirteenth for deaths due to alcoholic cirrhosis, tenth nationally in DUI arrests, thirteenth in motor vehicle fatalities with blood alcohol levels greater than .10%;
- 4) Alaska was rated first nationally in mothers of newborns who admitted to having 3-4 drinks per week, fourth in binge drinking (5 or more drinks at least once in the past month); and second in chronic drinking (60 or more drinks per month);
- 5) Alcohol and dependency problems appear to be most severe in the BRFSS (Center for Disease Control Behavioral Risk Factor Survey) regions identified as Southeast and Bush Alaska;
- 6) Lifetime dependency is estimated as approximately 50% higher among Alaska Natives and Native Americans than among whites;
- 7) Alaska Natives and Native Americans evidenced marijuana dependency at a rate nearly double that of whites;
- 8) Native Alaskans showed a prevalence of amphetamine dependency four times greater than among whites;
- 9) Marijuana dependence appears to be most pronounced in the roadless areas of the State described as "the Bush" region – one of the four Alaska demographic subdivisions used for studies routinely conducted for the Center for Disease Control and other agencies by the Alaska Section of Epidemiology;

---

<sup>3</sup> [www.anhb.org](http://www.anhb.org)

BRU Cuts Position Paper  
Alaska Native Health Board  
March 28, 2001

---

- 10) 2.5% of Bush residents can be described as having a lifetime diagnosis of marijuana dependence or abuse, while Statewide the diagnosis is estimated to apply to 1.1% of the population;

#### Need for Treatment

- 1) The estimated need for alcohol and drug treatment are greatest in the Bush and Southeast BRFSS regions; and,
- 2) The need for drug or combined dependency treatment appears to be greatest in the Bush BRFSS regions.<sup>4</sup>

### Mental Health

#### Suicide Deaths

Alaska has one of the highest suicide death rates in the US. The overall state rate has shown no decline during the 1990s and has not reached the goal of 25% reduction. The state rate is approximately twice that of the US rate. Suicide rates are highest among Alaska Natives and among young men.

Alaska Natives are over-represented among Alaskans with Serious Emotional Disturbance and Serious Mental Illness. Although Alaska Natives comprise 16.5% of the Alaska population, they comprise 25.9% of individuals served by the Community Mental Health Center grantees. Alaska Natives were also over-represented among the other service providers, including the Department of Corrections, Alaska Psychiatric Institute and Medicaid.

The highest suicide death rates are found in Yukon-Koyukuk census area, Northwest Arctic Borough and Wade Hampton Census Area. The suicide death rate in Yukon-Koyukuk census area is 5.3 times the state rate, which is twice the national rate.

**The Alaska Mental Health Board has identified Rural Services as one of four "critical need spheres" required continued planning and increased budgeting. The Board would like to expand the village-based service delivery system that currently exists in some villages.<sup>5</sup>**

### SUMMATION

It is the culture of Native Health Organizations to collaborate, share, and plan inclusively. The Health Status Report is an example of that effort. The organizations involved are the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Native Health Board, and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

It is evident that the State Agencies support the need for the Alaska Native Health Delivery System to continue planning, and increase budgeting for the very services that the Senate Finance Subcommittee proposed to out and transfer.

---

<sup>4</sup> "A Summary of Recent Findings Regarding Substance Abuse in Alaska." Prepared by the Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Department of Health and Social Services, State of Alaska.

<sup>5</sup> "Health Status in Alaska, A Data Report for the Alaska Public Health Improvement Process." Alaska division of Public Health, Alaska Public Health Improvement Process, and Prepared by the Health Status Assessment Team.

BRU Cuts Position Paper  
Alaska Native Health Board  
March 28, 2001

---

In closing the words of Peter M. Nakamura, MD, MPH, former Director of the Alaska Division of Public Health:

"This effort to compile updated information on the health of Alaskans was undertaken as part of the Alaska Public Health Improvement Process. It is meant to provide those working on the public health improvement plan with a picture of the state of Alaskan's health today, so they better understand the capacity needed in our public health system to protect and promote health.

This report is intended for public health agencies, organizations, and community groups. The extensive review provides information that can *assist with the evaluation of progress at meeting the goals, and help us focus our efforts on improving the health of Alaskans for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.*"



## 4Rivers Counseling Services

P.O. Box 229 \* McGrath, AK 99627-0229  
(907) 524-3867 \* In AK only: (800) 478-3781  
FAX: (907) 524-3519  
e-mail: israel@mcgrathalaska.net

Friday, 30 March, 2001

The Finance Committee  
Alaska State Senate  
FAX: (907) 465-2187

Honorable Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your government's Department of Health and Social Services has determined that alcoholism and drug addiction is the "number one health problem" in Alaska. I can confirm that certainly that is the case in the most rural parts of Alaska where I work to provide mental health and substance abuse treatment services. In the Iditarod Area, with a population of only 1500 people, there have been nine murders since 1987, and almost all of them occurred where drinking alcoholic beverages was taking place. In that same period, eight individuals died as a direct result of their consumption of alcohol. There have been seven suicides in this Area in that period of time and almost all of them involved persons who were consuming alcoholic beverages and/or other drugs. Your government's Division of Family and Youth Services reports that in 2000 there were 71 "Report of Harm" cases in the Iditarod Area, 53 of which were cases of child neglect. Staff of the Division's McGrath office report that in 99% of those cases investigated, alcohol use was a contributing factor to the family problem. The Clerk of the McGrath District Court reports that 80% of the cases heard in 2000 were the result of alcohol use by the persons summoned to the Court. These facts confirm that beverage alcohol consumption is the major health and social problem in the Iditarod Area.

Because local mental health and substance abuse counselors are the front line of prevention and intervention strategies, I want to commend your Committee for recommending the funding of at least some additional counselor positions in those communities without counselors. As Executive Director of a very small community mental health and substance abuse treatment program, I can also appreciate that you have transferred funds for direct grants into the competitive grant fund for General Community Mental Health Services. Perhaps such a shake up of that system of large regional health corporations will lead to better service delivery of health care.

I am deeply concerned about the \$1 million cuts in alcohol and drug abuse grant programs. These cuts have enormous implications for capturing Federal funding. As I understand it, these cuts translate into a half million dollar penalty loss in federal block grant money. Already there is a loss of \$1.5 million to substance abuse treatment programs because Alaska has been noncompliant with Synar provisions by not enforcing the law which prohibits tobacco sales to minors. The end result of these cuts is a total loss of \$2.5 million from funding for addressing the most important health problem in the State of Alaska. As I understand it, programs supported by the Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse will be funded \$506 million below the levels for this fiscal year.

Addressing the United States Senate on Wednesday, 29 March, about the campaign financing legislation, Senator Mitch McConnell, a Republican, called the proposal "stunningly stupid." I believe his description applies here: it is stunningly stupid to cut \$506 million from our currently under funded efforts to address our primary health and social problem in the State. I hope you will reconsider your proposed plans.

Sincerely,

Israel Nelson, MSW, D. Min.  
Executive Director



# NORTON SOUND HEALTH CORPORATION

NSHC Legislative Testimony 1

P.O. BOX 966  
NOME, ALASKA 99762  
(907) 443-3311

## MEMO

DATE: April 2, 2001  
 TO: SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
 FROM: *[Signature]* Julie A. Serstad, RN, MSN  
 Norton Sound Health Corporation  
 Director, Public Health Nursing  
 Nurse Executive Leader  
 P.O. Box 966  
 Nome, AK 99762  
 907-44-3221, fax 907-443-4869

RE: **Protecting the Public's Health**

It is with great concern and caring that I sit before you today to urge you to not reduce the BRU funding or change the structure of its administration. I have just begun my 3<sup>rd</sup> year as the Director of Public Health Nursing at Norton Sound Health Corporation. I have grown to love this place and I have a passion for the services we provide to the residents of the Bering Straits Region.

Norton Sound Health Corporation provides critical health services to all of the people living in the 15 villages and the city of Nome in the Bering Straits Region, Native and non-Native alike. Services provided by public health departments are some of the most important care provided to the residents of this great state! (See attached "Important Facts")

We provide these services under less than ideal conditions. We travel in small planes, endure wicked weather, sleep on clinic floors, and in a week long visit administer as many as 200 immunizations to 45+ children. We work long hours in cramped areas with equipment that is not "state of the art".

We test the entire school population each year for TB because we have one of the highest rates of TB in the state. Urban areas and other regions in the state are not required to do this, as their case rates are much lower. We have seen an increase in our rate of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and as a result have tried to increase our testing and follow-up of contacts. Unfortunately, we had 2 cases of Haemophilus meningitis in villages this past year, a vaccine preventable disease! We provide family planning and pregnancy prevention services to young adults and teens. Due to our current funding, public health nurses (PHNs) are only able to travel to some villages twice a year. We have not been able to get to Little Diomedé at all this year due to weather and lack of a runway. We



NSHC Legislative Testimony 2

P.O. BOX 966  
 NOME, ALASKA 99762  
 (907) 443-3311

## NORTON SOUND HEALTH CORPORATION

frequently address bites from rabid dogs, botulism, salmonella outbreaks, and other infectious diseases. We do this with a limited number of resources, equipment, and environmental challenges that require us to be creative in our practice of health care. Urban Alaska has access to a multitude of resources that are unavailable to us in the Bush. The proposal for a reduction in funding targets Rural Alaska, and is clearly a discriminatory slap in our face!

You might ask, "Why do we continue to practice under these less than ideal conditions?" We do it because we love Alaska, we love public health, and we know we can make a difference! However, we can't make a difference if we don't have the funds to provide the care the public needs. We have had level funding for more than 7 years, which in truth means we have had reduced funding! The proposal before you that recommends another 8% reduction in funding is outrageous! This translates to a .75 position for us, basically a public health nursing (PHN) position. We currently have 4 PHNs who are responsible for the approximate 7500 + residents in our region. How will we be able to stop the spread of TB, STDs, and other infectious disease outbreaks with less staff? How will we be able to follow new high-risk mothers? How will we be able to reduce the incidence of teen pregnancy without teen clinics? How can we go backwards in our provision of health care?

Throwing our BRU funding into the "melting pot" of the Department of Health & Social Services and requiring us to be competitive in the acquisition of these funds is patronizing and an insult to the quality of care we have been providing. Who is better qualified than the Native Health Corporations in each region to provide services? Are we not all residents of this great State? The State of Alaska has a responsibility to *all* of its residents to insure the best quality of health care, urban and rural, Native and non-Native!

I challenge you to come to the Bush, join a public health nurse on a village trip, see for yourself the kind of care that we provide and what a reduction in funding could do to the health of the State of Alaska. We would like to be able to expand our services, not reduce them. In fact, we request a 25% increase in funding for this next year, restoration of the BRU line item to the budget, and no change in the structure of administration of the BRU. We charge you with fulfilling the responsibility of **protecting the public's health!**



# **NORTON SOUND HEALTH CORPORATION**

## **BERING STRAITS REGION IMPORTANT FACTS**

1. **Current TB cases** – We have treated 62 cases this fiscal year.  
-13 Active Cases in the Region  
-17 Latent TB Infection Cases in the Region  
-The cost of treating one Active Case of TB is approximately \$15,899.
2. We had **8X the rate of Gonorrhoea in 2000** as in 1999.
3. **25% of prenatal moms admitted to alcohol use in our Region.**
4. Our immunization rate is 79%, room for improvement, towards the Healthy People 2010 goal of 90%.
5. There is confirmation of environmental pollutants in food sources on St. Lawrence Island.
6. The Nome Census Area has one of the highest rates of suicide, alcoholism, and substance abuse in the State.

All of these statistics point to the fact that we need to have staff to be able to address these issues. The cost of care, the cost of supplies, the cost of travel, and the added challenges of the Bush make providing quality care under the current funding an *extreme* challenge at best and almost impossible at times. We triage and prioritize what we can and can't address as a result. We know you care, as do we about the public health of all people in this state. Please don't reduce our funding, please don't change a structure for administration of the funding that currently works, rather demonstrate to all Alaskans that you care about the public's health and do "the right" thing!



Official Business

# Alaska State Senate

## Senate Finance Committee

Mail Stop 3100  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

### AGENDA

Saturday, March 31, 2001

10:00 a.m.

HB 103 - APPROP: OPERATING BUDGET

HB 104 - APPROP: MENTAL HEALTH BUDGET

#### Statewide Teleconference

~~10:00am - 11:00am Haines, Petersburg, Sitka, Wrangell, Ketchikan~~

~~11:00am - 12:30pm Fairbanks~~

~~12:30pm - 1:30pm Other sites~~

~~1:30pm - 2:30pm Lunch~~

~~2:30pm - 4:00pm Valdez, Cordova, Dillingham, Homer, Kenai,~~

~~Kodiak, Seward~~

4:00pm - 5:00pm Bethel, Delta Junction, Glennallen, Tok

5:00pm - 6:00pm Juneau

**SITE: ANCHORAGE LIO**

**COMMITTEE:**

Senate Finance

**DATE: 4-2-2001**

**SUBJECT OF MEETING:**

Budget

**UPDATE #:**



# PLEASE SIGN IN

**PLEASE PRINT:**

**NAME**

**ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)**

**REPRESENTING**

**DO YOU WANT  
TO TESTIFY?  
Y or N**

NAME	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY? Y or N
Rosalie Nadeau		Akeela	Y
Tina Delapp		UA	Y
Rich Secwell			X