

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILE 8672

1320 SCOMM 50: HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON STATE LOANS 1985-86



Alaska Statewide Student Association

P.O. BOX 548
DOUGLAS, ALASKA 99824

REPRESENTING STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA STATEWIDE SYSTEM

ASSA requests that the following section be added to SPONSOR
SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 56:

AS 14.43.120(c) is amended to read:

(c) To maintain a loan the student must continue to be enrolled as a full-time student in good standing or as a part-time student in good standing in more than one institution for a total number of credits equivalent to a full-time student in a career education program, college, or university designated under (b) of this section. The commission shall adopt regulations defining "good standing" for purposes of this subsection.

At present, students enrolled at both UAF and TVCC, UAA and ACC, or Sitka CC and Sheldon Jackson may not receive scholarship loans unless they have a total of twelve credit hours at one or the other institution. This amendment would allow these perfectly legitimate, full-time students to be eligible for the loans.

Thank you.



FINANCIAL AID OFFICE

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, FAIRBANKS
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

1982-83 ALASKA STUDENT LOAN INFORMATION

As a result of recent action by the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, schools are no longer required to complete Part B of the Alaska Student Loan Application.

You may submit your application (two white copies) directly to the State Loan Office, retaining the yellow student copy, the cover sheets and this letter.

BE SURE THAT YOUR APPLICATION IS COMPLETELY FILLED OUT -- over 50% of the Alaska Student Loan applications are returned to the student because of omissions. When your application is received in Juneau, you will receive a blue post card with the date received indicated. This does not mean your application is complete; only that it has been received. You will next receive a promissory note in triplicate. Sign and date the note, list the dates of disbursement (8-20-82 for Fall 1982 semester and 1-1-83 for Spring 1983 semester), keep the marigold copy, and return the white and pink copies to Juneau.

Normally, the Financial Aid Office receives Alaska Student Loan checks in time to release funds at Registration. Before releasing checks, we must determine academic eligibility for each recipient. If you are currently enrolled at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks, you must be in good standing (2.0 semester and cumulative grade point average for undergraduates and 3.0 semester and cumulative grade point average for graduate students) to be eligible for your Fall 1982 check. Entering and transfer students must be admitted IN GOOD STANDING to a program leading toward a degree or certificate. Recipients must be full-time (12 credits for undergraduate, 9 credits for graduate students) and must complete 12 and 9 respectively each semester they receive a loan to be eligible for the following term.

{ Courses in the following areas cannot be counted toward the full-time financial aid requirement: Tanana Valley Community College, correspondence, extension, or television.

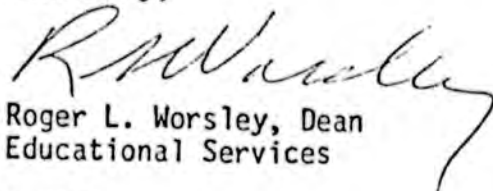
The eligibility requirements listed above reflect current Alaska State laws and regulations. NO EXCEPTIONS CAN BE MADE BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA-FAIRBANKS FINANCIAL AID OFFICE.

Any questions regarding the status of your application should be directed to the Alaska Student Loan Office in Juneau, since the Financial Aid Office acts only as a disbursing and certifying agency.

REPRESENTATIVE MIKE DAVIS
4/13/83 PAGE 2

through the University budget process has not been good. A five or ten percent overhead distribution to institutions handling a large volume of state loan checks would certainly be beneficial.

Sincerely,



Roger L. Worsley, Dean
Educational Services

213-1200

RLW:cb

cc: Dr. Ed Biggerstaff, Chancellor
Clay Walker, ACCSA



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, FAIRBANKS
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

March 9, 1983

Representative Mike Davis
Alaska State Office Building
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Davis:

This letter is in response to your request that I provide information regarding any administrative problems that colleges and universities might encounter should House Bill 174 be enacted.

As you probably know, the loan regulations already permit schools to combine credits provided a consortium or formal transfer agreement exists between the schools involved. This permits schools to voluntarily combine credits for loan recipients. However, it is my impression that HB 174 would require that schools accept concurrent enrollment from other schools in addition to their own for the purposes of establishing academic eligibility for the Alaska Student Loan.

Our primary concern at UAF is that the collection of the information needed to certify good academic standing and satisfactory progress would be so cumbersome and time consuming that our students would experience a considerable delay in actually receiving their state loan checks. I am attaching a sample copy of the "Record of Disbursement and Receipt" form which accompanies each state loan check and which the school's Financial Aid Officer must sign before disbursing the check to the student. Please note that the school must certify that the student is/was enrolled in a degree or diploma or certificate program as a full time student and is maintaining satisfactory progress as determined by school policy. HB 174 would put schools in the position of making this certification only after a lengthy and cumbersome administrative process of 1.) collecting certification of enrollment and fee statements from each school the student is attending, 2.) collecting official transcripts at the end of each term from each school the student is attending, 3.) official evaluation of transfer credits at the end of each term by the home institution's registrar, and 4.) a combining of credits earned together with a revision of the semester and cumulative g.p.a. Even large schools with sophisticated computer capability would have to do most of this work by hand and on a student by student basis. We expect that the enactment of this bill would cause a delay in delivering ASL checks to all students of at least three to four weeks after registration. In addition, all of the certification activity would take place at the time of registration when we are most heavily involved with getting students registered for classes and assisting students with various financial aid problems.

I would also like to mention that under HB 174, our students would not be limited to a TVCC/UAF dual enrollment. We would also be required to include UA correspondence work and any other accredited school's correspondence study. There is even the possibility that an out-of-state school would offer a special extension course in Fairbanks. Chapman College did just that a few years ago when it offered MBA coursework in the Fairbanks area.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

Page 2 - UAF Financial Aid

A student attending school out of state in a large metropolitan area could easily enroll in a three credit course at each of four schools. It would be very time consuming to combine those credits at one school if all of the schools had a different starting and ending date. There is also the very real possibility that there could be a combination of quarter and semester credits to evaluate. There are some schools outside that have discussed the possibility of withdrawing themselves from eligibility for the Alaska Student Loan because the regulations are so different then accepted financial aid standards for the aid their school offers. I believe there is a real risk that other schools may simply choose to not accept another state's imposition of academic regulation on their institution and opt out of participation in the Alaska Student Loan program. It is extremely difficult to serve student's needs in a timely manner when faced with a variety of conflicting financial aid standards.

Finally, I would like to confirm that UAF Financial Aid applicants for the current academic year were advised well ahead of time that they would be required to carry a minimum of 12 UAF credits per semester (undergraduates) in order to be eligible for the loan at this school. We accomplished this by publishing news releases in the student newspaper, and by attaching an instruction sheet to each Alaska Student Loan application form that was given out from this office. Because ASL regulations require a minimum of 12 credits to maintain eligibility, we suggest to students that they carry those 12 credits with UAF, then take any desired coursework from other schools in addition to that minimum course load. This gives them the flexibility of exploring other schools and subjects while maintaining their eligibility for the loan at UAF.

I hope this information is useful to you. Please call us if you have further questions. Our office phone number is 474-7256. We appreciate this opportunity to express our views and we look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,



Carol M. Thomson
Financial Aid Advisor

/ct
enclosure

cc: Members of the Fairbanks Legislative Delegation

From Carol Thompson and Ida Griener, UAF

Re: House Bill 56

I think this bill would penalize the in-state student who is seeking a college education at the lowest possible cost. If enacted, this bill could encourage students to attend more expensive schools out-of-state. With no ceiling on the loan maximum, the student could conceivably request 10-15,000 dollars for a single academic year. (For example, the tuition plus room and board at Harvard is some 12-14,000 per academic year while similar costs at UAF are only 3200.)

I also note that there is no provision for an allowance for books and supplies as has been allowed before. I do agree that the loan amount should be no greater than the combined costs of tuition and required fees, room and board and books, but I believe that books are an important and necessary cost of education.

Because of declining revenues, I realize that the state must do something to change the scale of the student loan program. My suggestions would be to reduce the maximum of the loan from 6,000 to perhaps, 4500, for undergraduates,* and reduce the maximum for graduates from 7000 to perhaps, 6000; reduce or totally eliminate the generous forgiveness provisions; and to increase the interest rate. (I'm not sure that a student seeking an education has a right to a more attractive rate of interest than, say, a couple seeking to buy their first home or a young businessperson trying to get started in a business.)

*Note: Current GSL maximums are 2500 for undergrads and 5000 for graduates.

Re: House Bill 174

Legislation currently in effect already allows the student to combine credits at more than one school provided a consortium agreement or transfer agreement exists between the schools involved. To mandate that a school be forced to combine credits, collect academic transcripts from all other schools, and to recalculate separate g.p.a.'s into a composite g.p.a would be an administrative nightmare. I doubt that schools outside of Alaska would be willing to participate in the Alaska Student Loan program under such conditions. A student attending college in a Metropolitan area--Seattle, perhaps--could conceivably take four 3-credit classes at four different colleges in the area for a combined total of 12 credits. What school would be willing to call itself the student's home institution and say that the student was in good academic standing and making satisfactory progress toward a degree goal at that institution? From an administrative point of view, this bill, if enacted, would be possible only if an agency of the State of Alaska would serve as a central collection point for enrollment forms and for transcripts in order to determine a student's eligibility before releasing the loan check. If saving money is the object, this bill would certainly not meet that criteria.

Re: Senate Bill no. 118

This bill has two major considerations for schools and/or the State Loan Office. 1.) It's difficult to imagine how this would be handled administratively; it seems to be completely unmanageable, and 2.) Could requiring students to be Alaskan High School graduates in order to be eligible be constitutional? It distresses me to see the state provide more fodder for the likes of the Zobels. It seems to me that this bill is saying that Alaskan High School graduates have more commitment to the State than those persons who grew up elsewhere but moved to Alaska because of choice.

sity, two nominees from Sheldon Jackson College, and two nominees from each campus of the University of Alaska. The nominees shall be selected by the students at Alaska Pacific University, Sheldon Jackson College, and each campus of the University of Alaska. Selections shall be made at elections conducted under rules established by the Office of the Governor. The term of office of the student member of the commission is two years. Membership on the commission is immediately forfeited by a student member who ceases to be a full-time student. Within 60 days after a vacancy occurs, the governor shall appoint a successor from those students appearing on the list of nominees to serve for the unexpired term of the original appointee. The term "campus" used in this subsection means a portion of the University of Alaska designated as a "campus" by the Board of Regents. (§ 4 ch 78 SLA 1974; am §§ 1 — 3 ch 64 SLA 1982; AS 14.40.903; am § 56 ch 6 SLA 1984)

Effect of amendments. — The 1984 amendment, effective February 14, 1984, substituted "Pacific" for "Methodist" in paragraph (2) of subsection (a).

Chapter 43. Scholarship, Loan, and Grant Programs for Postsecondary Students.

Article

4. Scholarship Loan Program (§§ 14.43.090, 14.43.095, 14.43.100, 14.43.120, 14.42.125, 14.43.130, 14.43.160)
7. Teacher Scholarship Loan Program (§§ 14.43.600 — 14.43.700)

Article 4. Scholarship Loan Program.

Section

90. Scholarship revolving loan fund
95. Financial aid committee
100. Applications
120. Conditions of loans

Section

125. Eligibility of students
130. [Repealed]
160. Definitions

Sec. 14.43.090. Scholarship revolving loan fund. (a) There is created a scholarship revolving loan fund. The fund shall be used to make scholarship loans to students selected under AS 14.43.090 — 14.43.160 and to pay the costs of collecting student loans that are in default if those costs are not recovered from the student. All repayments of principal and interest on scholarship loans shall be paid into the scholarship revolving loan fund. If money estimated to be available from scholarship loan repayments is inadequate to fully fund estimated scholarship loans for any fiscal year, additional funding from the general fund may be requested and appropriated for that year.

(b) [Repealed, § 31 ch 59 SLA 1982.]

(c) [Repealed, § 31 ch 59 SLA 1982.] (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 1 ch 156 SLA 1972; am §§ 1, 2 ch 136 SLA 1974; am § 1 ch 136 SLA 1975; am § 31 ch 59 SLA 1982; AS 14.40.751; am § 1 ch 158 SLA 1984)

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Effect of amendments. — The 1984 amendment, effective July 6, 1984, in subsection (a), added "and to pay the costs of collecting student loans that are in default if those costs are not recovered from the student" at the end of the first sentence

and substituted "loan fund" for "fund shall be used to make new scholarship loans" in the second sentence and "money estimated to be" for "funds" and "is" for "are" in the third sentence.

Sec. 14.43.095. Financial aid committee. (a) The student financial aid committee is composed of the members of the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education. The commission may delegate its functions under AS 14.43.090 — 14.43.160 to a committee of its members, with augmented membership as the commission considers appropriate. The executive officer of the commission is the executive secretary of the committee. The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education shall administer the program established by AS 14.43.090 — 14.43.160.

(b) Members of the committee serve without compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions.

(c) The committee shall make an annual report reviewing the work of the committee to the governor and the legislature.

(d) The committee shall meet at least once a year. The meetings shall be held at the call of the chairman or upon petition by two members. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 2 ch 156 SLA 1972; am § 5 ch 78 SLA 1974; am § 3 ch 136 SLA 1974; AS 14.40.753; am § 57 ch 6 SLA 1984)

Effect of amendments. — The 1984 amendment, effective February 14, 1984, substituted "and the legislature" for "the legislature and the private colleges and

universities where students receiving tuition grants are enrolled" in subsection (c).

Sec. 14.43.100. Applications. (a) Applications shall be submitted to the executive secretary of the committee.

(b) A person whose loan application is not recommended or presented to the committee by the executive secretary may appeal to the committee through the chairman of the committee and the committee shall consider the application. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 3 ch 156 SLA 1972; am § 4 ch 136 SLA 1974. AS 14.40.755; am § 58 ch 6 SLA 1984)

Effect of amendments. — The 1984 amendment, effective February 14, 1984,

deleted "or grant" following "loan" in subsection (b).

Sec. 14.43.120. Conditions of loans. (a) Proceeds from scholarship loans may only be used for books, tuition and required fees, and for room and board.

(b) The loans may only be used to attend a career education program or a college or university approved by the commission, and, if the loans are federally insured, by the United States Commissioner of Education.

(c) To maintain a loan the student must continue to be enrolled as a full-time student in good standing in a career education program, college or university designated under (b) of this section. The commission shall adopt regulations defining "good standing" for purposes of this subsection.

(d) Scholarship loans may not be made to a student

(1) for more than five years of undergraduate study;

(2) for more than five years of graduate study;

(3) for more than a total of eight years of undergraduate and graduate study.

(e) Loans are interest bearing while a student is enrolled under (c) of this section or is receiving a deferment of payments under (k) of this section; however, a student is entitled to have a portion of the interest paid in accordance with (l) of this section.

(f) Interest on a loan given under AS 14.43.090 — 14.43.160 is at the rate of five percent a year unless the loan is in default. Interest on a loan that is in default is 10 percent a year for the period the loan is in default.

(g) Repayment of the principal and interest on the loan begins no later than one year after the borrower's studies are terminated. The loan shall provide for repayment of the total amount owed in periodic installments in not more than 10 years from the commencement of repayment, except as provided in (k) and (m) of this section. If the commission and the borrower agree to a different repayment schedule, the borrower shall repay the loan in accordance with the agreement. A borrower may make payments earlier than required by this subsection.

(h) Security may not be required for the loans; however, provision shall be made for payment of attorney fees and costs of court if either or both are incurred in collection of the amount owed on the loan.

(i) If a loan is in default, the commission shall notify the borrower that repayment of the remaining balance is accelerated and due by sending the borrower a notice by registered or certified mail.

(j) A portion of a loan shall be paid on behalf of the borrower by the state if, upon completion of the course of study for which the loan was granted, the borrower is a resident of the state for at least two years. The portion of the loan that shall be paid by the state is the following percentages of the total loan received plus interest up to a total of 50 percent of the total loan:

(1) two — three years residence in the state, 10 percent;

(2) three — four years residence in the state, an additional 10 percent;

(3) four — five years residence in the state, an additional 10 percent;

(4) five — six years residence in the state, an additional 10 percent;

(5) over six years residence in the state, an additional 10 percent.

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(k) Periodic installments of principal shall be deferred, but interest shall accrue and be paid unless the student is eligible for interest payment benefits under (l) of this section during any of the following:

- (1) return to student status as provided in (c) of this section;
- (2) serving on active duty as a member of the armed forces of the United States;
- (3) serving, for up to three years, as a full-time volunteer under the Peace Corps Act;
- (4) serving, for up to three years, as a full-time volunteer under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973;

(5) for a one-time period up to 12 months in which the borrower is seeking and unable to find employment in the United States; or

(6) if the borrower becomes 50 percent or more disabled as certified by competent medical authority.

(l) The state will pay the interest on that portion of a loan that is not federally insured during

(1) the period before the beginning of the repayment period of the loan; and

(2) deferments under (k) of this section.

(m) In case of hardship, the committee may extend repayment of a loan for an additional period of up to five years in increments no longer than 12 months each.

(n) *[Repealed by § 11 ch 89 SLA 1981.]*

(o) The provisions of (j) of this section do not apply to a loan that is in default.

(p) For purposes of this section, a person qualifies as a resident if the person is physically present in the state with the intent to remain permanently in the state or, if not physically present in the state, the person intends to return to the state and is absent due to military service.

(q) For the purposes of this section a loan is in default if a loan payment is 120 or more days past due. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 4 ch 156 SLA 1972; am § 6 ch 78 SLA 1974; am § 8 ch 136 SLA 1974; am §§ 1 — 4 ch 99 SLA 1977; am §§ 3 — 8 ch 87 SLA 1979; am §§ 3 — 9, 11 ch 89 SLA 1981; am §§ 2 — 4 ch 158 SLA 1984)

Effect of amendments. — The 1984 amendment, effective July 6, 1984, added subsection (q) and, in subsection (f), added the second sentence and added "unless the loan is in default" at the end of the first sentence; and, in subsection (o), substituted "that is in default" for "to a borrower named in a complaint as a defendant in an

action by the state or by the commission to secure payment of the unpaid balance of a loan made under AS 14.43.110 or 14.43.115."

Editor's notes. — This section is set out above to correct errors in the main pamphlet.

Sec. 14.43.125. Eligibility of students. (a) A person may apply for and obtain a scholarship loan if the person

(1) is a resident of the state at the time of application for a scholarship loan;

(2) meets the requirements of (b) of this section; and

(3) is

(A) enrolled as a full-time student in a career education or associate or baccalaureate or graduate degree program; or

(B) a graduate of a high school, or scheduled for graduation from a high school within six months, with sufficient credits to be admitted to a career education program or to an accredited college or university.

(b) In addition to the requirements of (a) of this section, to obtain a scholarship loan a person must have been a resident of the state for at least two years at the time of application for the loan. For purposes of this subsection, a person qualifies as a resident of the state if at the time of application for the loan the person

(1) has been present in the state for at least two years unless an absence from the state during any part of the two years was due to military service; or

(2) is a person who is dependent on a parent or guardian for care, the parent or guardian has been present in the state for at least two years, and the person has been present in the state for at least one year of the immediately preceding five years. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 10 ch 89 SLA 1981; am § 9 ch 67 SLA 1983)

Effect of amendments. — The 1983 amendment, in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) deleted "and" following "guardian for care" and added the language beginning "and the person has been present" at the end of the paragraph.

Editor's notes. — Section 18, ch. 67, SLA 1983 provided: "If the two-year residency requirement for scholarship

loans provided by AS 14.43.125 is declared unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the Commission on Postsecondary Education shall adopt regulations to impose the most stringent residency requirement allowable under the Constitution of the State of Alaska and the United States Constitution on scholarship loan applicants."

Sec. 14.43.130. Selection criteria. [Repealed, § 19 ch 67 SLA 1983.]

Sec. 14.43.160. Definitions. In AS 14.43.090 — 14.43.160

(1) "career education" means a course or program in vocational-technical training or education approved by the commission;

(2) "full-time student" means an undergraduate or career education student who is enrolled and is in regular attendance at classes for at least 12 semester hours of credit or the equivalent during the semester or a graduate student who is enrolled and is in regular attendance at classes for at least nine semester hours of credit or the equivalent; any combination of semester hours of credit, or the equivalent, aggregating to the requisite number of semester hours and undertaken during a semester at two or more public or private institutions of higher education operating under a consortium constitutes full-time student status;

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(3) [Repealed, § 59 ch 6 SLA 1984.]

(4) [Repealed, § 11 ch 89 SLA 1981.]

(5) "school year" means the period from September 1 of one year through August 31 of the following year;

(6) "commission" means the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education;

(7) [Repealed, § 7 ch 246 SLA 1976.]

(8) "federally insured" means a loan covered by the provisions of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program of Title IV, Part B, of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-329), as amended. (§ 5 ch 156 SLA 1972; am § 8 ch 78 SLA 1974; am §§ 18 — 20 ch 136 SLA 1974; am § 5 ch 136 SLA 1975; am § 7 ch 246 SLA 1976; am §§ 5 — 7 ch 99 SLA 1977; am § 9 ch 87 SLA 1979; am § 11 ch 89 SLA 1981; am § 59 ch 6 SLA 1984)

Effect of amendments. — The 1984 amendment, effective February 14, 1984, repealed former paragraph (3), which defined "part-time student."

Article 7. Teacher Scholarship Loan Program.

Section

600. Findings and intent

610. Program established

620. Teacher scholarship revolving loan fund

Section

630. Administration

640. Conditions of loans

650. Selection criteria

700. Definition

Effective date of article. — Section 2, ch. 121, SLA 1984, makes this article effective June 21, 1984, in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

Sec. 14.43.600. Findings and intent. (a) The legislature finds that there is a wide and unacceptable disparity between the distribution of Native teachers and Native students in rural elementary and secondary schools in the state. Many rural schools have virtually no Native teachers and no non-Native students. The undesirable effects of this disparity include the following:

(1) there is a serious weakness in the ability of teaching staffs in rural schools to foster a sense of Native traditions and cultures in the Native students;

(2) many rural students are forced to exist in two entirely separate situations: the essentially traditional atmosphere of many Native homes, and the essentially modern atmosphere of the classroom;

(3) almost no Native students return to rural schools to teach, continuing the imbalance and exacerbating its effects; and

(4) there is an annual turnover of 40 percent among teachers in rural educational attendance areas in the state.

(b) The legislature further finds that existing programs have failed to increase the proportion of Natives teaching in rural schools. Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to establish the teacher scholarship loan program to encourage rural high school graduates to return to rural schools as teachers and relieve the conditions described in this section. (§ 1 ch 121 SLA 1984)

Sec. 14.43.610. Program established. There is established the teacher scholarship loan program to provide an incentive for rural high school graduates to pursue teaching careers in rural elementary and secondary schools in the state. (§ 1 ch 121 SLA 1984)

Sec. 14.43.620. Teacher scholarship revolving loan fund. There is created a teacher scholarship revolving loan fund. The fund shall be used to make scholarship loans to students selected under AS 14.43.600 — 14.43.700. All repayments of principal and interest on teacher scholarship loans shall be paid into the teacher scholarship revolving loan fund and shall be used to make new teacher scholarship loans. If estimated funds available from teacher scholarship loan repayments are inadequate to fully fund estimated teacher scholarship loans for any fiscal year, additional funding from the general fund may be requested and appropriated for that year. (§ 1 ch 121 SLA 1984)

Sec. 14.43.630. Administration. (a) The teacher scholarship loan program shall be administered by the student financial aid committee (AS 14.43.095) in accordance with regulations adopted by the committee. The committee shall

(1) allocate the loan awards available for teacher scholarship loans annually to local school boards giving a preference to rural school districts; and

(2) develop and distribute to the local school boards an application form for teacher scholarship loans; the form shall include a requirement that the applicant supply a high school academic transcript and a statement of intent to enter a teaching career at the elementary or secondary school level in the state.

(b) The local school boards shall select the recipients of the teacher scholarship loans according to the criteria in AS 14.43.650. (§ 1 ch 121 SLA 1984)

Sec. 14.43.640. Conditions of loans. (a) The conditions provided in AS 14.43.120 apply to teacher scholarship loans except as otherwise provided in this section.

(b) If a borrower meets the conditions provided in (a) of this section and is employed as a teacher in a rural elementary or secondary school, the portion of the loan that shall be paid by the state, notwithstanding AS 14.43.120(j), is the following percentages of the total loan received plus interest up to a total of 100 percent of the total loan:

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- (1) one year employment, 15 percent;
 - (2) two years employment, an additional 15 percent;
 - (3) three years employment, an additional 15 percent;
 - (4) four years employment, an additional 25 percent;
 - (5) over four years employment, an additional 30 percent.
- (c) A loan may not exceed \$7,500 in a school year.

(d) Proceeds from a teacher scholarship loan may be used only for undergraduate expenses of books, tuition, required fees, room and board, and the transportation expense for two round trips between the loan recipient's home and school. (§ 1 ch 121 SLA 1984)

Sec. 14.43.650. Selection criteria. (a) To be eligible for a teacher scholarship loan, a student must

- (1) be a graduate of a public or private high school in the state, with sufficient credits to be admitted to an accredited college or university;
- (2) be enrolled in or show evidence of intent to enroll in a degree program directed at a teaching career at the elementary or secondary school level;
- (3) meet the conditions set by the student's local school board with respect to the district's requirements for teachers in particular subject areas; and

(4) submit to the local school board an application provided by the student financial aid committee under AS 14.43.630(a)(3); an application may be submitted six months before graduation from high school.

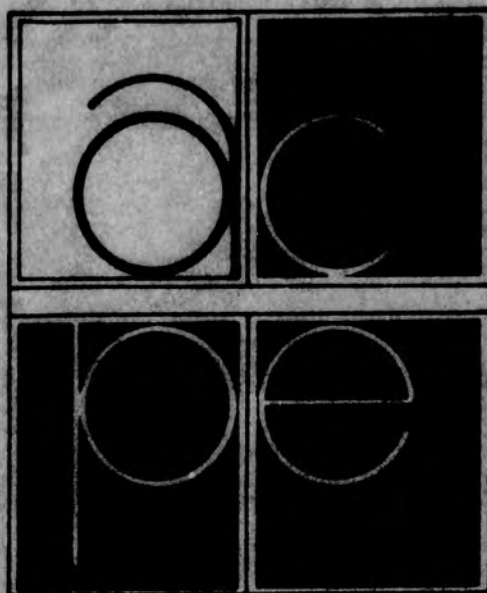
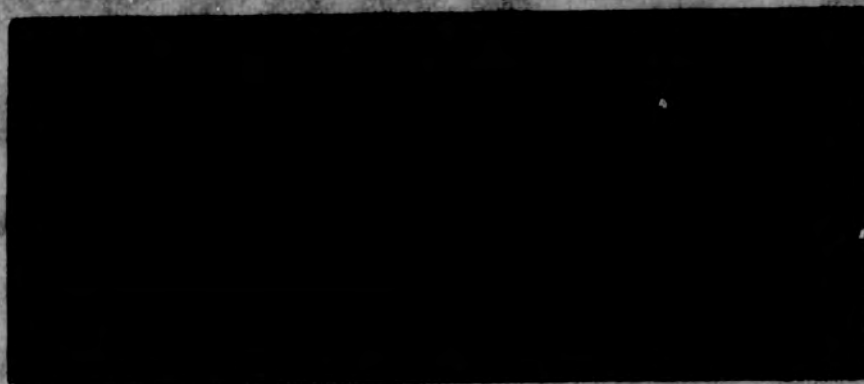
(b) A local school board shall award teacher scholarship loans giving a preference to applicants from rural schools who meet the qualifications for a loan and taking into account the applicants' academic records.

(c) A student may not be awarded a scholarship loan under AS 14.43.090 — 14.43.160 and a teacher scholarship loan under AS 14.43.600 — 14.43.700 for the same school year. (§ 1 ch 121 SLA 1984)

Legislative history reports. — For legislative letter of intent, see 1984 Senate Journal at p. 3117.

Sec. 14.43.700. Definition. In AS 14.43.600 — 14.43.700, "rural" means

- (1) a community in the second, third, or fourth judicial district of the state with a population of 4,500 or less that is not connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks; or
- (2) a community in the first judicial district of the state with a population of 4,500 or less. (§ 1 ch 121 SLA 1984)



Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

ALASKA STUDENT LOAN

Background and Discussion Materials

February 1985

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

PURPOSES

1. To provide Alaskans with access to postsecondary educational resources through low-interest loans to students.
2. To encourage an educated citizenry through initial access to education and training and through inducements to utilize that education and training in Alaska.

TERMS

1. Undergraduates and vocational students may borrow up to \$6,000 per year of full-time study.
2. Graduate students may borrow up to \$7,000 per year of full-time study.
3. Students may borrow for up to 5 years of undergraduate study, or up to 5 years of graduate study, but for not more than 8 years combined.
4. A student must be a two-year Alaska resident to borrow and must maintain full-time study in good standing to continue borrowing Alaska student loans.
5. Loans may be used for attendance at any approved institution.
6. Proceeds from loans may only be used for the costs of tuition and fees, room and board, and books and supplies.
7. Loan repayment begins one year after the student ceases to be a full-time student (except for approved periods of deferment).
8. Repayment is over a 10-year period with provision for extending to 15 years if necessary.
9. Interest charged on the loans is 5%.

FORGIVENESS

If, upon completion of the program of study for which the loan was granted, the borrower resides in Alaska, a portion of the loan, plus interest, shall be forgiven by the State. That portion, for up to a total of 50%, shall accrue as follows:

1. 2-3 years residence in the state, 10%
2. 3-4 years residence in the state, an additional 10%
3. 4-5 years residence in the state, an additional 10%
4. 5-6 years residence in the state, an additional 10%
5. Over 6 years residence in the state, a final 10%.

This residence must be continuous and must begin within one year of completion of program.

REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

IF YOUR STUDENT LOANS TOTAL:	YOUR MONTHLY PAYMENT FOR 120 MONTHS (10 YRS.) WOULD BE:	TOTAL TO BE REPAYED:		
		5% Interest	Principal	Total
\$1,000.00	\$ 10.61	\$ 273.20	\$1,000.00	\$ 1,273.20
2,000.00	21.21	545.20	2,000.00	2,545.20
3,000.00	31.83	818.40	3,000.00	3,818.40
4,000.00	42.43	1,091.60	4,000.00	5,091.60
5,000.00	53.06	1,363.60	5,000.00	6,363.60
6,000.00	63.64	1,636.80	6,000.00	7,636.80
7,000.00	74.25	1,910.00	7,000.00	8,910.00
8,000.00	84.95	2,182.00	8,000.00	10,182.00
9,000.00	95.46	2,455.20	9,000.00	11,455.20
10,000.00	106.07	2,728.40	10,000.00	12,728.40
15,000.00	159.10	4,092.00	15,000.00	19,092.00
20,000.00	212.13	5,455.60	20,000.00	25,455.60
25,000.00	265.16	6,819.20	25,000.00	31,819.20
30,000.00	318.20	8,184.00	30,000.00	38,184.00
35,000.00	371.23	9,547.60	35,000.00	44,547.60
40,000.00	424.26	10,911.20	40,000.00	50,911.20
45,000.00	477.29	12,274.80	45,000.00	57,274.80
50,000.00	530.33	13,639.60	50,000.00	63,639.60

ALASKA STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

1984-85 Loans

(a) Funds Available

FY85 General Fund Appropriation	\$60,000,000
FY84 Carry-Forward	8,745,359
Federal Funds (GSL)	350,000
Sub-Total	\$69,095,359
Estimated FY85 Receipts	9,927,084
Total	\$79,022,443

(b) Loans as of February 1, 1985

Student Level	Alaska		Out-of-State		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Freshman	2,964	\$11,637,561	2,084	\$10,011,284	5,048	\$21,648,845
Sophomore	1,519	6,194,443	1,553	7,578,675	3,072	13,773,118
Junior	1,045	4,548,563	1,324	6,613,654	2,369	11,162,217
Senior	1,071	4,536,985	1,163	6,738,671	2,234	11,275,656
Vocational	1,949	10,278,744	793	3,954,328	2,742	14,233,072
Undergraduate	8,548	\$37,196,296	6,917	\$33,896,662	15,465	\$71,092,958
Graduate	301	1,461,275	1,050	6,134,621	1,351	7,595,896
Total	8,849	\$38,657,571	7,967	\$40,031,283	16,816	\$78,688,854

(c) In-State/Out-of-State Attendance by Level (February 1, 1985).

Student Level	Alaska	%	Out-of-State	%
Freshman	2,964	58.7	2,084	41.3
Sophomore	1,519	49.4	1,553	50.6
Junior	1,045	44.1	1,324	55.9
Senior	1,071	47.9	1,163	52.1
Vocational	1,949	71.1	793	28.9
Undergraduate	8,548	55.3	6,917	44.7
Graduate	301	22.3	1,050	77.7
Total	8,849	52.6	7,967	47.4

(d) Percent In-State Previous Years

Year	Undergraduate	Graduate	All Loans
1978-79	35.1	12.0	32.3
1979-80	36.1	12.3	33.3
1980-81	45.3	17.9	42.3
1981-82	47.3	23.8	45.0
1982-83	53.1	23.4	50.4
1983-84 (To date)	55.6	22.3	52.6

DISTRIBUTION OF ALASKA STATE LOANS
FOR STUDENTS ATTENDING IN ALASKA
(1984-85 Loans)
(As of December 31, 1984)

Institution	1984-85	
	No.	Amount
University of Alaska, Fairbanks	2,101	\$ 8,130,700
University of Alaska, Anchorage	1,443	6,111,600
Anchorage Community College	1,366	5,879,150
Kenai Peninsula Community College	352	1,586,200
University of Alaska, Juneau	231	1,194,950
Alaska Pacific University	246	1,182,900
Alaska Vocational-Technical Center	180	500,800
Matanuska-Susitna Community College	168	722,300
Tanana Valley Community College	155	741,600
Testing Institute of Alaska	152	831,600
Bookkeeping Concepts	151	777,900
Alaska Masonry School	150	886,300
Sheldon Jackson College	141	732,900
New Anchorage Beauty School	111	587,200
Alaska Business College	77	443,100
Alaska Computer Institute of Technology	75	426,850
Clerical Skills Training	69	403,450
Ketchikan Community College	58	243,250
Hutchison Career Center	55	225,800
Alaska Vocational School	53	271,300
Gordon Aviation, Inc.	52	234,000
Scruples II, Action School of Broadcasting	52	227,000
North Pacific Business Institute	50	276,600
Trend Setters School of Beauty	49	283,650
Prince William Sound Community College	48	213,350
People Count, Inc.	45	220,400
Wilburs Flight Operation	41	220,900
Satellite Technicians Applied Research and Development	38	228,000
Aviation Network	31	170,700
Academy of Hair Design	30	138,200
Islands Community College	30	121,800
Aero Tech Flight School	29	166,000
Kuskokwim Community College	29	88,650
Kodiak Community College	27	120,200
Anchorage Alaska School of Barbering	26	135,800
Kotzebue Technical Center	25	115,000
Fort Richardson Flying Club	24	136,500
Elmendorf Aero Club	24	133,500
Headquarters Barber & Beauty Academy	21	110,600
Aviation North	18	94,450
Larry's Flying Service	16	95,450
Vern Air	16	93,000

(Continued)

Institution	1984-85	
	No.	Amount
Peninsula Hair Styling Academy	16	74,250
St. Herman's Theological Seminary	15	57,450
A.I.R. Center	14	78,500
New Concepts Beauty School	14	53,900
Delta Greely Rural Educational Center	13	59,500
World Security Police Academy	11	34,300
University of LaVerne	8	41,000
Alaska Bible College	7	26,100
Fairbanks Beauty School	6	25,700
Alaska Air Academy	5	29,000
Chapman College	5	18,250
American Pacific Aviation	4	24,000
Peninsula Institute of Welding Technology	4	23,200
Air Cushion Technologies	4	14,750
Arctic Bible Institute	4	9,100
Action Helicopter	3	18,000
Northwest Community College	3	11,350
High Tech Helicopter	2	12,000
Alaska Aviation School	1	6,000
Alaska Native Training Institute	1	6,000
University of Alaska, Rural Education	1	6,000
Flight Training Devices	1	5,700
Victorian Academy of Cosmotology and Barbering	1	5,200
Far North Bible College	1	4,550
TOTAL	8,250	\$36,147,350

INSTITUTIONS AT WHICH AT LEAST FIFTY ALASKA
STUDENT LOAN BORROWERS ATTENDED
(1984-85 Loans)
(As of December 31, 1984)

Institution	1984-85	
	No.	Amount
*University of Alaska, Fairbanks	2,101	\$8,130,700
*University of Alaska, Anchorage	1,443	6,111,600
*Anchorage Community College	1,366	5,879,150
*Kenai Peninsula Community College	352	1,586,200
*University of Alaska, Juneau	281	1,194,950
University of Washington	255	1,379,700
*Alaska Pacific University	246	1,182,900
Oregon State University	231	1,218,300
University of Oregon	212	1,088,750
*Alaska Vocational-Technical Center	180	500,800
*Matanuska-Susitna Community College	168	722,300
Arizona State University	166	863,100
Western Washington University	162	821,150
Brigham Young University (UT)	157	585,150
*Tanana Valley Community College	155	741,600
*Testing Institute of Alaska	152	831,600
*Alaska Masonry School	150	886,300
*Sheldon Jackson College	141	732,900
Washington State University	132	716,750
International Air Academy (WA)	128	521,300
University of Puget Sound (WA)	112	625,900
*New Anchorage Beauty School	111	587,200
Northern Arizona University	110	532,150
Central Washington University	96	528,500
University of Arizona	94	490,940
Gonzaga University (WA)	93	543,950
Willamette University (OR)	90	522,500
University of Hawaii, Manoa	82	411,100
Montana State University	82	399,900
University of Colorado	78	419,750
*Alaska Business College	77	443,100
*Alaska Computer Institute of Technology	75	426,850
Seattle University (WA)	73	376,050
Pacific Lutheran University (WA)	71	397,350
University of Idaho	70	362,300
Seattle Pacific University (WA)	70	360,950
*Clerical Skills Training	69	403,450
University of Montana	65	287,450
Lewis and Clark College (OR)	62	320,000
Colorado State University	59	330,450
Stanford University (CA)	58	323,550
*Ketchikan Community College	58	243,250

*Alaskan Schools

(Continued)

Institution	1984-85	
	No.	Amount
West Coast Training Service	58	219,600
Eastern Washington University	57	302,850
Linfield College (OR)	57	291,050
University of Colorado, Boulder	56	291,000
*Hutchison Career Center	55	225,800
Southern Oregon State College	54	274,950
*Alaska Vocational Schools	53	271,300
*Gordon Aviation, Inc.	52	234,000
*Scruples II, Action School of Broadcasting	52	227,000
Denver Automotive and Diesel College (CO)	51	293,350
DeVry Institute of Technology (AZ)	51	265,300
*North Pacific Business Institute	50	276,600

*Alaskan School

ALASKA STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM
REPAYMENT AND COLLECTIONS REPORT

1. Repayments

<u>Year</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Average Monthly</u>
1974-75	\$ 73,432	\$ 162,044	\$ 235,476	\$ 19,623
1975-76	162,354	303,176	465,530	38,794
1976-77	320,971	820,490	1,141,461	95,122
1977-78	223,739	968,112	1,191,851	99,321
1978-79	172,249	1,219,394	1,391,643	115,970
1979-80	243,347	1,360,089	1,603,436	133,620
1980-81	416,779	1,808,609	2,225,388	185,449
1981-82	517,939	2,261,961	2,779,900	231,658
1982-83	730,150	3,877,901	4,609,051	384,088
1983-84	1,100,111	5,310,013	6,410,124	534,177
1984-85	N.A.	N.A.	9,927,084	827,257 (est.)
1985-86	N.A.	N.A.	11,879,790	989,983 (est.)

Total repaid through 1983-84: \$22,053,860

2. Number of loan accounts in repayment

<u>June 30</u>	<u>Number</u>
1981	7,196
1982	10,683
1983	15,669
1984	21,771
1985	29,326 (est.)

3. Forgiveness (through December 1984)

<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Fourth</u>	<u>Fifth</u>
627	627	627	627	627
524	524	524	524	-0-
568	568	568	-0-	-0-
833	833	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>1,447</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
3,999	2,552	1,719	1,151	627

4. Forgiveness Benefits Received (1974-75 through 1983-84)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
1974-75	\$ 304	\$ 399	\$ 703
1975-76	42,733	1,500	44,233
1976-77	61,202	3,544	64,746
1977-78	274,210	40,096	314,306
1978-79	367,590	78,395	445,985
1979-80	334,491	75,010	409,501
1980-81	446,077	109,417	555,494
1981-82	617,986	167,783	785,769
1982-83	665,016	181,012	846,028
1983-84	<u>960,738</u>	<u>210,501</u>	<u>1,171,239</u>
TOTAL	\$3,770,347	\$867,657	\$4,638,004

5. Default (Compiled on June 30)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1971-72	N.A.
1972-73	N.A.
1973-74	N.A.
1974-75	80.0%
1975-76	44.6%
1976-77	24.9%
1977-78	22.3%
1978-79	19.3%
1979-80	14.5%
1980-81	11.5%
1981-82	9.2%
1982-83	9.1%
1983-84	13.5%

Monthly (1984-85)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Rate</u>
July	14.2%
August	14.6%
September*	17.0%
October *	17.4%
November *	17.7%
December *	16.9%

*Accounts tranferred to Patterson and Van Abel.

6. Number of defaulted accounts transferred to Patterson and Van Abel.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Accounts</u>
October	3,190
November	108
December	<u>125</u>
TOTAL	3,423

TABLE I
STUDENT FINANCIAL AIDS ADMINISTRATION
STATE STUDENT LOAN ACTIVITY
Projected to 1989-90

Year	Loan Awards	Loan Volume	Cumulative Total	Average Loan	Loan Collections	Federal Funds	Loan Forgiveness	General Fund
1971-72	1,081	\$ 1,603,158	\$ 1,603,158	\$1,483	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 1,603,158
1972-73	1,748	2,870,384	4,473,542	1,642	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,870,384
1973-74	1,665	2,986,176	7,459,718	1,793	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,986,176
1974-75	1,457	2,659,807	10,119,525	1,826	235,476	-0-	703	2,424,331
1975-76	1,719	3,382,997	13,502,522	1,968	465,530	-0-	44,233	2,977,467
1976-77	1,921	3,850,507	17,353,029	2,004	1,141,461	-0-	64,746	2,709,046
1977-78	2,265	4,604,167	21,957,196	2,033	1,191,851	-0-	314,306	3,412,316
1978-79	2,795	6,416,402	28,373,598	2,296	1,391,643	-0-	445,985	5,024,758
1979-80	3,918	9,373,949	37,747,547	2,393	1,603,436	-0-	409,501	7,770,513
1980-81	6,460	15,957,717	53,705,264	2,475	2,225,388	-0-	555,494	13,732,329
1981-82	9,898	40,559,499	94,264,763	4,098	2,779,900	1,000,000	785,769	36,819,599
1982-83	13,058	55,007,395	149,272,158	4,213	4,609,051	1,200,000	(846,028)	49,198,344
1983-84	14,785	62,912,316	212,184,474	4,255	6,410,124	522,481	1,171,239	56,162,552
1984-85	16,404	73,818,000	286,002,474	4,500	9,927,084	350,000	1,950,101	63,540,916
1985-86	17,693	84,484,075	370,486,549	4,775	11,879,790	225,000	2,325,078	72,379,285
1986-87	17,894	90,364,700	460,851,249	5,050	15,103,702	150,000	2,944,162	75,110,998
1987-88	17,178	92,761,200	553,612,449	5,400	18,421,086	65,000	3,581,196	74,275,114
1988-89	15,212	87,088,700	640,701,149	5,725	21,667,004	25,000	4,204,507	65,396,696
1989-90	15,465	92,016,750	732,717,899	5,950	24,475,215	N.A.	4,743,765	67,541,535

*1984-85 through 1989-90 are projections

Revised 9/84

SAMPLE STUDENT BUDGETS
(1984-85)*

Budget Item	UAF On-Campus	UAF Off-Campus	UAA	UAJ	ACC	Kenai Penn. C.C.	APU On-Campus	SJC On-Campus
Tuition & Fees	\$ 940	\$ 940	\$ 720	\$ 744	\$ 720	\$ 636	\$3,550	\$3,246
Room & Board	2,400	4,800	5,148	4,650	5,148	4,913	3,350	3,400
Books & Supplies	400	400	270	300	290	270	270	300
Subtotal	\$3,740	\$6,140	\$6,138	\$5,694	\$6,158	\$5,819	\$7,170	\$6,946
Transportation	1,000	1,000	801	700	774	1,152	800	900
Personal	800	800	963	900	927	918	910	900
Total	\$5,540	\$7,940	\$7,902	\$7,294	\$7,859	\$7,889	\$8,880	\$8,746

Budget Item	Oregon State U On-Campus	U of Oregon On-Campus	Willamette U On-Campus	Linfield College On-Campus	Lewis & Clark College On-Campus	U of Washington On-Campus	Western Washington U On-Campus
Tuition & Fees	\$4,050	\$4,080	\$6,410	\$ 6,080	\$7,569	\$3,618	\$3,486
Room & Board	2,200	2,340	2,700	2,210	3,037	2,805	2,325
Books & Supplies	330	300	250	250	250	399	350
Subtotal	\$6,580	\$6,720	\$9,360	\$ 8,540	\$10,856	\$6,822	\$6,161
Transportation	1,400	1,300	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,600
Personal	1,050	1,000	550	650	600	1,158	700
Total	\$9,030	\$9,020	\$11,910	\$11,190	\$13,056	\$9,580	\$8,461

Budget Item	Washington State U On-Campus	Pacific Lutheran U On-Campus	U Puget Sound On-Campus	Gonzaga U On-Campus	Seattle U On-Campus	Arizona State U On-Campus	Northern Arizona U On-Campus
Tuition & Fees	\$3,624	\$ 5,950	\$ 6,330	\$ 5,900	\$ 5,625	\$3,700	\$3,200
Room & Board	2,400	2,800	2,900	2,700	2,955	2,700	1,960
Books & Supplies	350	400	400	400	400	420	350
Subtotal	\$6,374	\$ 9,150	\$ 9,630	\$ 9,000	\$ 8,980	\$6,820	\$5,510
Transportation	1,700	1,750	1,300	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,400
Personal	1,000	1,200	400	1,000	1,020	1,000	800
Total	\$9,074	\$12,100	\$11,330	\$11,700	\$11,800	\$9,520	\$7,710

*All budgets are for single full-time undergraduate students for a full academic year.

SAMPLE STUDENT BUDGETS
(1984-85)*

Budget Item	U of Hawaii On-Campus	U of Idaho On-Campus	U of Montana On-Campus	Colorado State U On-Campus	U of Colorado On-Campus	U of Denver On-Campus	Stanford U On-Campus
Tuition & Fees	\$3,126	\$2,816	\$2,241	\$4,805	\$ 5,055	\$ 6,696	\$ 9,750
Room & Board	2,275	2,580	2,081	2,740	2,468	2,955	4,000
Books & Supplies	368	400	200	320	325	375	400
Subtotal	\$5,769	\$5,796	\$4,522	\$7,865	\$ 7,848	\$10,026	\$14,150
Transportation	1,400	1,500	1,100	1,550	1,800	1,615	2,000
Personal	686	600	500	260	1,417	690	800
Total	\$7,855	\$8,414	\$6,122	\$9,675	\$10,733	\$12,331	\$16,950

Budget Item	Boston U On-Campus	Purdue U On-Campus	Northwestern U On-Campus	Dartmouth College On-Campus	Brigham Young U On-Campus
Tuition & Fees	\$ 9,116	\$4,260	\$ 9,615	\$ 9,090	\$1,400
Room & Board	3,900	3,110	3,540	3,490	2,100
Books & Supplies	350	300	405	inc. personal 1,080	370
Subtotal	\$13,366	\$7,670	\$13,560	\$13,660	\$3,870
Transportation	1,700	2,000	2,080	2,000	1,200
Personal	700	800	730	1,600	680
Total	\$15,766	\$10,470	\$16,370	\$16,260	\$5,750

*All budgets are for single full-time undergraduate students for a full academic year.

**SURVEY OF 1983-84 ALASKA
STUDENT LOAN RECIPIENTS**

Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
March, 1984

INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Student Loan program, established in 1971, is the most generous loan program in the nation, and has provided student financial aid, in the form of low interest loans, to over 50,000 Alaskan residents. For a number of years the vast majority of borrowers used their Alaska loans to attend postsecondary educational institutions outside the State of Alaska, but from 1975 to 1982 there was a steadily increasing trend toward in-state attendance, culminating in over fifty percent of the 1982-83 borrowers attending school in Alaska. Then, in 1983-84, the trend broke. As of November 1, 1983, 53.4 percent of the student loan borrowers were attending school out-of-state.

In an effort to better understand this break in an eight-year pattern, all 1983-84 loan recipients were surveyed. This was the first attempt to survey current borrowers in the thirteen-year history of the loan program, so the opportunity was taken to solicit opinions on a number of issues related to Alaska student loans.

PROCEDURE

During the last week of October 1983, questionnaires (see Appendix A) were mailed to all (13,026) 1983-84 student loan recipients. The questionnaires were mailed to the permanent home address of each borrower in the hope that it would be forwarded to school addresses when necessary. No follow-up was conducted, since not all files contain accurate current address data.

FINDINGS

Of the 13,026 loan recipients surveyed, 7,476 (57.4%) returned completed questionnaires. For a census-type survey with no follow-up, this is an acceptable response rate as long as the respondents seem to be distributed in a pattern similar to the borrowing population. As can be seen in Table 1, the response rate by student level was quite evenly spread, when compared to the borrowing population, and therefore should serve as a good indicator for inference to the population. Similarly, the in-state/out-of-state mix is not disproportionate.

The only group which may be over-represented is graduate students attending in Alaska, since the response rate was a very high 94.4%. However, since this class of borrowers is relatively small, it should not lessen the reliability of the findings.

TABLE 1

Distribution Of Respondents By
Student Level

Student Level	Alaska Attendance			Out-of-State			Total		
	No.	%	% of Borrowers	No.	%	% of Borrowers	No.	%	% of Borrowers
Freshman	856	25.6	43.7	974	23.6	51.5	1,830	24.5	47.5
Sophomore	743	22.2	57.6	829	20.1	58.4	1,572	21.0	58.1
Junior	596	17.8	64.4	745	18.0	64.4	1,341	17.9	64.4
Senior	516	15.4	64.2	648	15.7	63.8	1,164	15.6	64.0
Graduate	255	7.6	94.4	695	16.8	71.1	950	12.7	76.2
Vocational	378	11.4	46.4	241	5.8	47.9	619	8.3	47.0
Total	3,344	100.0	55.1	4,132	100.0	59.4	7,476	100.0	57.4

Type of Institution Attended. The loan borrowers were asked to indicate what type of school they were attending and whether it is located in Alaska or out-of-state. Over three-fourths (78.0%) of the respondents indicated they were attending a four-year college or university, either public or private, with out-of-state enrollees more heavily represented in this type of school, than Alaska enrollees. (See Table 2.) Not surprisingly, community college and vocational students tend to attend in Alaska, rather than traveling outside for schooling.

TABLE 2

Distribution Of Respondents By
Type Of Institution

Type of Institution	Alaska		Out-of-State		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Vocational	445	13.3	287	6.9	732	9.8
Community Colleges	766	22.9	231	5.6	997	13.3
Private Coll/Univ.	182	5.4	1,628	39.4	1,810	24.2
Public Coll/Univ.	1,951	58.4	1,986	48.1	3,937	52.7
Total	3,344	100.0	4,132	100.0	7,476	100.0
% of Respondents	44.7		55.3		100.0	
% of Borrowers	55.1		59.4		57.4	

Student Loan Interest Rate. The current interest rate on Alaska student loans is 5%. This is the lowest student loan interest for any state comprehensive student loan program in the nation, and there is nearly always debate over the level during each legislative session. When the borrowers were asked, they strongly endorsed retaining the 5% loan rate. Nearly three-fourths (74.9%) of the borrowers felt that 5% is the appropriate interest rate for these loans. Only 18.6% of the borrowers felt the rate should be increased, and even then, most felt only a small increase was in order. (See Table 3.)

TABLE 3

What Rate Of Interest Should Be
Set For Student Loans?

Interest Rate	Number	Percentage
5%	5,603	74.9
6%	640	8.6
7%	441	5.9
8%	164	2.2
9%	145	1.9
No Opinion	483	6.5
Total	7,476	100.0

Student Loan Borrowing Maximums. The Alaska Student Loan program permits students to borrow up to \$6,000 per year for undergraduate study and up to \$7,000 per year for graduate study. Once again, Alaska's program is distinguished from other state-level comprehensive student loan programs in the nation. There is no other comparable loan program with borrowing maximums as high as Alaska's. Current borrowers were asked what maximums they believed to be appropriate for Alaska Student Loans. As indicated in Table 4, the majority (78.4%) by more than three-to-one, believed the current maximums are appropriate. Few, less than 5%, felt the maximums should be lowered, and 16.1% felt the maximums should be raised.

TABLE 4

Should The Loan Borrowing
Maximum Be Changed?

Response	Number	Percent
Retains Current Level	5,863	78.4
Reduce Maximum	306	4.1
Revise Maximum Upward	1,201	16.1
No Opinion	106	1.4
Total	7,476	100.0

An interesting pattern develops when one looks at which students believe higher maximums are appropriate. These data are presented in Table 5, and indicate that freshman borrowers, both in-state and out-of-state, and graduate borrowers attending out-of-state are disproportionately represented in the 1,201 persons desiring higher borrowing limits. One might guess that the out-of-state graduate borrowers are reacting to actual costs incurred by such attendance when they want limits raised, but the fact that freshman, when compared to sophomores, juniors, and seniors, are disproportionately represented in those wishing higher limits, may simply mean that they do not know the true costs of attendance in this--their first semester of school.

TABLE 5

Distribution Of Respondents Favoring
Raising The Loan Maximum

Type of Institution	Alaska		Out-of-State		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Freshman	144	28.7	141	20.2	285	23.7
Sophomore	95	18.9	134	19.2	229	19.1
Junior	83	16.5	97	13.9	180	15.0
Senior	44	8.7	94	13.5	138	11.5
Graduate	42	8.3	184	26.4	226	18.8
Vocational	95	18.9	48	6.8	143	11.9
Total	503	100.0	698	100.0	1,201	100.0

Student Loan Forgiveness Benefits. One of the more controversial aspects of the Alaska Student Loan program is the provision of forgiveness benefits. This too, distinguishes Alaska's program as the most generous in the country. If Alaska borrowers complete the program of study for which they borrow and then live in Alaska, they can have up to 50% of their total indebtedness, including interest, forgiven by the State. Periodic discussion in Alaska's Legislature centers on whether this forgiveness provision should be retained. When asked, the current borrowers overwhelmingly indicated their belief that forgiveness should be retained at the current level. (See Table 6.)

TABLE 6
Should The Loan Forgiveness
Benefits Be Changed?

Response	Number	Percent
Retain Current Level	6,864	91.8
Reduce Forgiveness	358	4.8
Discontinue Forgiveness	166	2.2
No Opinion	88	1.2
Total	7,476	100.0

This rather straightforward result was not unexpected, but does not get at the heart of the debate on forgiveness. In order to better understand the effects of forgiveness, borrowers were asked if forgiveness influenced their decisions regarding how much they borrowed and where they would live after schooling. The results, found in Table 7, are somewhat mixed. For students attending in Alaska, forgiveness influenced borrowing in nearly as many cases as it did not, but for out-of-state attendees, forgiveness was said not to be a factor by nearly two-to-one. In terms of residence after schooling, forgiveness did not seem to be a big factor one way or the other for those attending in-state, but was said to influence the decisions of out-of-state attendees, again by nearly two-to-one.

TABLE 7

Influence Of Loan Forgiveness
Benefits On Student Decisions

Do Loan Forgiveness Benefits Influence Decisions Regarding:	Alaska Attendance		Out-of-State	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
How much you borrow?	1,516	1,789	1,812	2,255
Where you live after schooling?	1,538	1,780	2,684	1,396

Change From In-State to Out-of-State Attendance. Borrowers were asked if they had attended a postsecondary school last year, and if so, where. The pattern toward continued attendance was evident for both Alaska attendees and out-of-state attendees. Of the 2,117 respondents currently attending school in Alaska who also attended a postsecondary school last year, 90.4% had attended school in Alaska last year too; and of the 2,942 respondents currently attending school out-of-state who also attended a postsecondary school last year, 78.8% had attended school out-of-state last year, too. Looking only at those students who switched from Alaska to out-of-state attendance, or the reverse, one finds that only 9.6% of the students currently attending in Alaska, attended out-of-state last year; and 21.2% of the students currently attending out-of-state, attended in Alaska last year. (See Table 8.)

TABLE 8

Attendance In-State Versus Out-Of-State This Year
Versus Last, By Type Of Institution

Type Of Institution	Current Attendance in Alaska					Current Attendance Out-of-State				
	Alaska Last Year		Out-of-State Last Year		Total	Alaska Last Year		Out-of-State Last Year		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Vocational	39	90.7	4	9.3	43	-0-	0.0	77	100.0	77
Community Coll.	478	87.2	70	12.8	548	44	19.7	179	80.3	223
Private Coll/Univ.	97	85.1	17	14.9	114	204	16.7	1,018	83.3	1,222
Public Coll/Univ.	1,300	92.1	112	7.9	1,412	376	26.5	1,044	73.5	1,420
Total	1,914	90.4	203	9.6	2,117	624	21.2	2,318	78.8	2,942

In order to try to determine why a person would switch from attending in Alaska to attending out-of-state, the 624 respondents who did so were asked to list the top factors (up to four) influencing that decision. The results (based upon a weighted average giving more value to each person's primary reason for switching and correspondingly less for other reasons) are listed in Table 9. Program Availability was the most influential factor in the decision to switch to out-of-state attendance, followed by Closeness to Home and Low Tuition and Expenses. The high ranking of Closeness to Home is difficult to understand, unless persons were trying to indicate they were attending out-of-state so as not to be close to home.

TABLE 9
Reasons For Attending Out-Of-State After
Attending In Alaska Last Year

Reason (Descending Order)	Weighted Average
Availability of Program	442.3
Closeness to Home	333.7
Low Tuition and Expenses	321.0
Availability of Financial Aid	239.2
Geographic Location/Weather/Climate	176.5
School Reputation/Prestige	159.0
Ability to Work While Attending	137.3
Encouragement of Parents/Friend	83.1
Availability of Campus Housing	57.0
Encouragement of Teachers/Counselors	41.3
Friends Are There	36.3
Athletics/Recreational Activities	32.4
Religious Atmosphere	26.2
Sororities/Fraternities/Organizations	5.4

Next, those 624 persons switching from Alaska attendance to out-of-state were asked what factor could have encouraged them to continue their Alaska attendance rather than switching. The top factor was again Program Availability, and it was the top factor regardless of what type of institution was being attended out-of-state. The other factors which seemed to have a strong influence on the decision to switch to out-of-state attendance were: Quality, Campus Housing, Lower Costs, and Better Weather. (See Table 10.)

TABLE 10

For Those Attending Out-Of-State After
Attending In Alaska Last Year, What
Would Have Kept Them In Alaska?
By Type Of Institution

Vocational School	Community College	Private Coll/Univ.	Public Coll/Univ.
Program Availability Better Quality Lower Costs	Program Availability Campus Housing Better Quality Better Weather Lower Costs	Program Availability Better Quality Campus Housing Religious Atmosphere Lower Costs	Program Availability Better Quality Campus Housing Better Weather Lower Costs

Reasons For Selecting Current Institution. All respondents were asked why they chose their particular institution for pursuing their education, and as can be seen in Table 11, Program Availability was a very important factor for all students regardless of whether they were attending in Alaska or out-of-state and regardless of the type of school attended. The top three factors for each classification are presented in Table 11, and there is a difference between the responses of those attending in Alaska compared to those attending out-of-state. While the most important factor for out-of-state attendance at community colleges and public colleges or universities is Program Availability, the most important factor for Alaskan attendance at community colleges and public colleges and universities is Closeness to Home. It should also be noted that School Reputation, while an important factor for persons attending out-of-state, was not one of the top three factors for those attending in Alaska.

TABLE 11

Top Three Reasons For Selecting Current
Institution Of Attendance,
By Type Of Institution

Type of Institution	Most Important Factor	Second Factor	Third Factor
Vocational (Alaska) (Out-of-State)	Program Availability Program Availability	Ability to Work School Reputation	Financial Aid Financial Aid
Community College (Alaska) (Out-of-State)	Closeness to Home Program Availability	Program Availability Low Cost	Low Cost School Reputation
Private College/University (Alaska) (Out-of-State)	Program Availability Program Availability	Ability to Work School Reputation	Financial Aid Religious Atmosphere
Public College/University (Alaska) (Out-of-State)	Closeness to Home Program Availability	Program Availability School Reputation	Low Cost Climate/Weather

For Those Attending Out-of-State, What Could Have Encouraged Alaska Attendance? The 4,132 respondents attending school out-of-state were asked what factor could have encouraged them to attend in Alaska. As with those students who switched attendance from in-state to out-of-state, the single most important factor which could have encouraged Alaska attendance was Program Availability. When the respondents were classified by type of institution (Table 12), the results were surprisingly homogenous. Program Availability and Better Quality were the two top factors for all students, regardless of institutional type. For collegiate students, Campus Housing was also an important factor.

TABLE 12

For Those Attending Out-Of-State, What
Could Have Encouraged Alaska
Attendance? (By Type Of
Institution)

Vocational School	Community College	Private Coll/Univ.	Public Coll/Univ.
Program Availability Better Quality Nothing Lower Costs Better Weather	Program Availability Better Quality Campus Housing Nothing Better Weather	Program Availability Better Quality Campus Housing Nothing Religious Atmosphere	Program Availability Better Quality Campus Housing Better Weather Nothing

Similarly, when the respondents were classified by student level, the same pattern emerged (Table 13). The top five factors for all undergraduate out-of-state borrowers were Program Availability, Better Quality, Campus Housing, Better Reputation, and Nothing (meaning nothing could have encouraged them to attend in Alaska).

TABLE 13

For Those Attending Out-Of-State, What
Could Have Encouraged Alaska Attendance?
(By Student Level)

Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Graduate
Program Avail. Better Quality Campus Housing Nothing Better Reputation	Program Avail. Better Quality Campus Housing Better Reputation Nothing	Program Avail. Better Quality Campus Housing Better Reputation Nothing	Program Avail. Better Quality Campus Housing Better Reputation Nothing	Program Avail. Better Quality Nothing Better Reputation Lower Costs

Major Course of Study of Borrowers. All loan recipients were asked to indicate the degree being sought and their major course of study. The top ten majors are summarized by degree level and by in-state or out-of-state attendance in Table 14. Once again, one sees a surprising similarity in responses, particularly at the bachelor's and master's levels, regardless of whether the student is attending in Alaska or out-of-state. Out-of-state doctoral students are largely representative of persons pursuing degrees unavailable in Alaska.

TABLE 14

Top Ten Majors By Degree Level

<u>Associate</u>		<u>Bachelors</u>	
Alaska	Out-of-State	Alaska	Out-of-State
Business Health Care Electronics Computer Science Oil Tech Engineering Social Science Office Skills Education Arts	Business Computer Science Arts Engineering Education Electronics Health Care Aviation Auto/Diesel Travel	Business Education Engineering Health Care Social Science Biology Communications Arts Computer Science Pre-Law	Business Education Engineering Biology Arts Computer Science Health Care Social Science Communications Physical Science
<u>Masters</u>		<u>Doctorate</u>	
Alaska	Out-of-State	Alaska	Out-of-State
Education Business Engineering Biology Psychology Social Science Physical Science Arts Communications Health Care	Education Business Engineering Health Care Social Science Arts Biology Communications Computer Science Theology	Education Physical Science Biology Engineering	Law Education Medicine Psychology Business Chiropractic Social Science Engineering Vet. Medicine Biology
<u>Vocational</u>			
Alaska	Out-of-State		
Aviation Cosmetology Office Skills Welding Auto/Diesel Hairdressing Building Maint. Culinary Arts Travel Carpentry	Aviation Auto/Diesel Travel Health Care Office Skills Electronics Marine Technology Welding Heating/Air Conditioning Culinary Arts		

Residency Plans After Graduation. Once these Alaskan students complete their programs of study, where do they plan to live? The vast majority (97.0%) say Alaska. Regardless of whether or not they are attending school in-state, nearly all respondents indicate plans of residing in Alaska after schooling. (See Table 15.)

TABLE 15

Location Plans After Completion
Of Program Of Study

Plans After Program Completion	Attending in Alaska		Attending Out-of-State		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Reside in Alaska	3,274	97.9	3,976	96.2	7,250	97.0
Reside Out-of-State	70	2.1	156	3.8	226	3.0
Total	3,344	100.0	4,132	100.0	7,476	100.0

Why these students plan to return to Alaska is another question asked of the respondents. As can be seen in Table 16, the top reason for those students planning to live in Alaska after degree completion, regardless of whether or not they are currently attending in Alaska or out-of-state, is "Alaska is my home." The second most important reason for those planning Alaska residence is the top reason for those planning out-of-state residence, and that is "Job Availability." Other factors influencing location decisions include loan forgiveness, geographic location/weather/climate, availability of continuing education, and location of friends.

TABLE 16

Top Five Reasons For Location Plans After
Completion Of Program Of Study

Attending in Alaska		Attending Out-of-State	
Alaska Residency	Out-of-State	Alaska Residency	Out-of-State
Alaska is Home	Job Availability	Alaska is Home	Job Availability
Job Availability	Geog/Weather/Climate	Job Availability	Geog/Weather/Climate
Loan Forgiveness	Cont. Educ. Avail.	Loan Forgiveness	Cont. Educ. Avail.
Friends	Friends	Friends	Friends
Geog/Weather/Clim.	Parents/Relatives	Geog/Weath./Clim.	Recreation Avail.

SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS

1. One of the principal reasons for conducting this survey was to discover if there was an explanation for the reversal of the eight-year trend toward in-state attendance. From the data collected it is a little difficult to single out exactly what caused this phenomena. However, when coupled with knowledge of the Alaska system a hypothesis may be offered.

Three factors probably have impacted the in-state/out-of-state attendance pattern. First, the state loan program imposed new "good standing" requirements. These were enforced for the first time in 1982-83 and resulted in a large number of students becoming ineligible for continued borrowing. The majority of these ineligible students were students attending in-state, so the pool of in-state students for the current year, 1983-84, was reduced.

Second, the only public university in the state with campus housing is the University of Alaska, Fairbanks (UAF). Over six months before the current school year began, UAF had filled all its campus housing. More than 300 students who wished campus housing for the 1984-84 year had to be denied.

Third, the University of Alaska, Anchorage (UAA) has been heavily over-subscribed in a number of classes both this year and last. Many students have indicated that they simply could not get into all the UAA classes they wished for pursuit of their programs.

2. Students believe 5% is an appropriate interest rate for the student loan program.
3. Students believe the \$6,000 and \$7,000 borrowing maximums are appropriate for the student loan program. However, there is some evidence that graduate students, particularly those attending out-of-state, may be requesting a higher maximum in the near future.
4. Students believe loan forgiveness should be retained at 50%. When asked directly if loan forgiveness influences their decision on where to reside after graduation, only 57.1% indicate that it is. Also, when asked which factors are most important in this determination of where to live after graduation, loan forgiveness falls far behind "Alaska is My Home" and "Job Availability." The argument that forgiveness seems to reward students for what they would do anyway seems to be supported by this survey.

APPENDIX A

Student Loan Questionnaire

ALASKA STUDENT LOAN QUESTIONNAIRE

The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education has not surveyed loan recipients in the past, but due to the increased level of proposed program changes, we feel some information from you, the recipients of this program, would be most useful as we enter a new Legislative Session. Please complete this brief questionnaire and return it to us in the envelope provided. All responses are completely anonymous.

1. Check those school years in which you received an Alaska Student Loan

1975-76 _____	1978-79 _____	1981-82 _____
1976-77 _____	1979-80 _____	1982-83 _____
1977-78 _____	1980-81 _____	1983-84 _____

2. Current student level (please check)

Freshman _____	Junior _____	Graduate _____
Sophomore _____	Senior _____	Vocational _____

3. Current attendance (please check)

	<u>In Alaska</u>	<u>Out-of-State</u>
Vocational School	_____	_____
Community College	_____	_____
Private College/University	_____	_____
Public College/University	_____	_____

4. What interest level do you feel is appropriate for these loans?

5% _____	7% _____	9% _____
6% _____	8% _____	Other _____ (indicate)

5. What loan level do you feel is appropriate for these loans?

\$6,000 and \$7,000 loan levels should be retained	_____
Loan levels should be reduced	_____
Loan levels should be raised	_____

6. Why did you decide to attend your current institution? (Please number your reasons, with "1" being most important, and limit your choices to no more than four.)

Athletics/recreational activities	_____	Availability of program	_____
Sororities/fraternities/campus organization	_____	Availability of financial aid	_____
Geographic location/weather/climate	_____	Closeness to home	_____
Encouragement of parents/relatives	_____	Religious atmosphere	_____
Encouragement of teachers/counselors	_____	Friends are there	_____
Ability to work while attending school	_____	School reputation/prestige	_____
Availability of campus housing	_____	Low tuition/expenses	_____

7. If you are attending out-of-state, what single factor could encourage you to attend in-state (what could be changed, if anything)? _____

(Please continue on reverse side)

8. Did you attend a postsecondary education institution in Alaska last year (1982-83)?

Yes _____ No _____

9. What degree or certificate are you seeking and what is your major program of study?

Associate Degree (Major?)	_____
Bachelors Degree (Major?)	_____
Masters Degree (Major?)	_____
Specialist Degree (Major?)	_____
Doctorate Degree (Major?)	_____
Diploma (Course of Study?)	_____
Certificate (Course of Study?)	_____

10. Do you plan to live in Alaska when your education is finished?

Yes _____ No _____

11. What factors influenced your response in question 10? (Please number your reasons with "1" being most important, and limit your choices to no more than four.)

Availability of jobs	_____	Encouragement of parents, relatives	_____
Alaska is my home	_____	Availability of continuing education	_____
Friends are there	_____	Recreational activity availability	_____
Student loan forgiveness	_____	Geographic location/weather/climate	_____

12. Does the student loan forgiveness feature influence your decisions on:

a. Whether or not you live in Alaska after schooling? Yes _____ No _____

b. How much, you borrow? Yes _____ No _____

13. Should the student loan forgiveness feature be:

a. Discontinued?	Yes _____	No _____
b. Reduced?	Yes _____	No _____
c. Retained as is?	Yes _____	No _____

14. If there were no Alaska State Student Loan Program, would you (check as many as applicable)?

a. Delay your education	_____
b. Not attend school at all	_____
c. Borrow under a federal loan program	_____
d. None of the above	_____

Please return to: Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
Pouch FP
Juneau, Alaska 99811

HOUSE

(5)

1/23/85

Date:

2/5/85

The Committee on

has had

HB 96

under consideration and recommends:

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[] New Fiscal Note

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MEMBERS SIGNING
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CHAIRMAN

4396

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOH
*
*
* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 01/24/85 TIME: 16:53
* FROM: MARY KVALHEIM
* SUBJECT: POKK102
* PRINT DATE: 01/24/85 TIME: 16:53
*

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FR: SUZANNE ALLEN
P O BOX 874416
WASILLA 99687

376-3189

RE: SB 17 - SCHOLARSHIP LOAN PROGRAM

I SUPPORT THE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL. I AM A COLLEGE STUDENT AND
FEEL THIS IS MUCH NEEDED LEGISLATION. PLEASE, ALSO, LOOK INTO
UNIFYING CREDIT TRANSFER FROM THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM TO THE
U OF A FOR CREDITS TOWARD GRADUATION. THIS IS VERY BADLY NEEDED.
THANK YOU.

FROM: GARETH ALLEN, P.O. BOX 874416, WASILLA, 99687,
376-3189(HM), 862-5283(WK), RE: SB17

I WANT TO SUPPORT SB 17 TO UNIFY THE CREDIT TRANSFER SYSTEM.

FROM: CHARLOTTE RENAUD
EAGLE 805 W 23RD, #1,
ANCHORAGE, AK, 99503

RE: HB 70

PLEASE PASS HB 70 ASAP. WE HAVE SEVERAL STATE EMPLOYEES WITH
TERMINAL CONDITIONS WHICH IT WOULD BENIFIT IMMEDIATELY. PLEASE
KEEP ME POSTED ON THE PROGRESS OF THE BILL.

THANK YOU.

Introduced: 1/23/85
Referred: House Special Committee on
State Loans and Health, Education &
Social Services

BY DAVIS, HURLEY, KOPONEN, LARSON,
GRUENBERG AND SZYMANSKI

IN THE HOUSE

BY DAVIS

HOUSE BILL NO. 96

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the applicability of the scholarship loan program to students attending more than one postsecondary educational institution; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 14.43.160(2) is amended to read:

(2) "full-time student" means an undergraduate or career education student who is enrolled and is in regular attendance at classes for at least 12 semester hours of credit or the equivalent during the semester or a graduate student who is enrolled and is in regular attendance at classes for at least nine semester hours of credit or the equivalent; any combination of semester hours of credit, or the equivalent, aggregating to the requisite number of semester hours and undertaken during a semester at two or more public or private institutions of higher education [OPERATING UNDER A CONSORTIUM] constitutes full-time student status;

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-10.070(c).

COMMITTEE COPY

-1-

HB 96



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.


Signature of Camera Operator


Date

SCOMM

#50:17

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON STATE LOANS
February 19, 1985
3:30 p.m.

Members Present: Representative John Sund, Chair
Representative Sam Cotten
Representative Jack Fuller
Representative Jim Duncan
Representative Rick Uehling

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

HB 59 "An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources, division of parks, for the youth hostel loan fund; and providing for an effective date."

HB 61 "An Act relating to loans for youth hostels."

HB 109 "An Act relating to interest rates on and handling repayment of state loans; and providing for an effective date."

WITNESS REGISTER

Mike M. Miller, Representative
District Two
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811
465-4990
Position Statement: Spoke in favor of HB 59.

Terry Elder, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Commerce and Economic Development
Pouch D
Juneau, AK 99811
465-2502
Position Statement: Explanation of and philosophy behind HB 109

Judith Maier
16995 Glacier Highway
Juneau, AK 99801
789-9229
Position Statement: Observer

Keith Levy
Division of Legal Services
Pouch Y
Juneau, AK 99811
465-3867

Position Statement: Explained legal language of CS for HB 59

Steve Frank, Representative
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V

Juneau, AK 99811
465-3709

Position Statement: Observer

PREVIOUS ACTION

Please refer to House Special Committee on
State Loans minutes of February 12, 1985.

ACTION NARRATIVE

TAPE #7, SIDE ONE
Recording
Number 001

The meeting was called to order at 3:35 p.m. by Chairman Sund. In attendance were Representatives Cotten, Fuller, and Frank. Representatives Duncan and Uehling arrived at 3:40 p.m.

Number 020

Chairman Sund said that he would prefer to amend HB 59 to be a grant instead of loan program for youth hostels, and hold HB 61 in committee.

Number 062

Representative M.M. Miller testified that he favors the idea of an amendment or committee substitute, as long as it would not jeopardize the bill's chances in Finance Committee.

Number 083

There was discussion and general agreement among committee members that a grant appropriation would be preferable to administering a special low-interest loan program.

Number 127

Keith Levy, of Legal Services, explained changes in the language of the bill to allow for an appropriation to DNR, Division of Parks, for youth hostel grants.

Number 175

Representative Duncan moved to report out a CS, incorporating the change from a loan to a grant, with an effective date of July 1, 1985.

Number 191

The motion was passed with unanimous

consent, and HB 59 was passed out of committee with individual recommendations.

Number 210

Chairman Sund opened the meeting for DCED testimony on HB 109.

Number 216

Mr. Terry Elder, Deputy Commissioner for DCED, explained the philosophy behind HB 109. He said that the bill does 2 things:

(1) eliminates statutorily fixed rates of interest on DCED loans and replaces them with a formula; and

(2) returns the income generated by the loans to the general fund.

He explained that the U.S. treasury yield curve is used to establish the base rate, to which is added administrative fees and a risk adjustment, minus the subsidy. He added that DCED is more concerned with the formula than with the specific numbers. DCED used 125 basis points for the risk adjustment, 75 basis points for the administrative fee and 300 basis points for the subsidy, but that these numbers can be changed according to what the legislature feels is appropriate. He said that the U.S. treasury yield curve is a standard of comparison within the financial community, published monthly, and that interest rates vary depending on the term of the loan.

Number 340

Representative Cotten asked why the risk component is in the formula, if there is a different risk for each of the programs.

Number 346

Mr. Elder answered that most programs are created by the legislature and that the legislature should determine the risk factor for each program. He emphasized that DCED is more concerned with getting the formula itself in place. He went on to say that the philosophy behind the administrative fee is that the beneficiaries of a subsidized loan program should pay for the administration of the program. 75 basis points covers both the origination and the servicing of the loans, whereas most lending institutions have a separate loan origination fee.

Number 407

Chairman Sund asked if DCED would consider classifying loans according to their level

of subsidy.

Number 415

Mr. Elder answered that it would be better to deal with the loan programs one at a time, and decide what subsidy that particular program should have.

Number 440

Representative Uehling asked if it wouldn't be simpler to standardize across all loan programs, instead of working it out separately for each program.

Number 453

Mr. Elder expressed the view that the formula isn't complicated, and that it allows the legislature to decide the level of subsidy based on the social value of the program. He went on to say that putting the interest, administrative fees and the risk factor back into the general fund would require DCED to come back to the legislature more often for funding the loan programs, which is a positive thing.

Number 543

There was some discussion regarding DCED loans with other loan programs, which are tied either to the market or to the cost of funds.

Number 564

There was some discussion regarding which loan programs are still active.

CHANGE TAPE #7, SIDE TWO

Number 001

Representative Uehling asked if DCED has considered repealing or consolidating some of the loan programs.

Number 019

Mr. Elder responded that most of the loan programs are created by the legislature, and that DCED just administers them. He said that DCED does not usually make recommendations unless a program is inactive.

Number 068

Representative Duncan suggested that some loan programs will no longer be in demand if the interest rates go up. He used as an example the child care revolving loan fund. He said that child care is a low-profit business, and would not be possible if borrowers had to pay high interest.

Number 088

Mr. Elder responded the legislature could choose to have a larger subsidy for such a

program.

Number 190

Chairman Sund announced his intention to introduce a bill concerning the Alaska Power Authority and hydro loan issues and made further announcements regarding the next week's meetings dealing with student loan bills.

Number 240

The meeting was adjourned at 4:32 p.m.

*CONVERT
EQUITY INVESTMENT*

*July 1, 1989
(20-YEAR)*

*5-YEAR
PAYOFF* } *LABOR
REVENUE*

Introduced: 1/23/85
Referred: House Special Committee on
State Loans and Finance

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

1 IN THE HOUSE

HOUSE BILL NO. 102

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Resources Corporation;
7 and providing for an effective date,"

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

9 * Section 1. AS 37.12.071 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 37.12.071. ADDITIONAL POWERS. Notwithstanding other pro-
11 visions of law governing disposal of state property, the board may, at
12 either public or private sale, dispose of the assets of the corpora-
13 tion as required in AS 37.12.075. Disposal must be made in a manner
14 that serves the best interests of the state, and may include amortiza-
15 tion of payments (over a period of years, *NOT TO EXCEED 25 YEARS* but may not be by lease. In
16 addition, the corporation may spend money to protect the assets of the
17 corporation.

ARC.

18 * Sec. 2. AS 37.12.075 is amended to read:

19 Sec. 37.12.075. DUTIES. (a) In carrying out the purposes of
20 this chapter the board shall

21 (1) contract with the Department of Revenue to manage the
22 assets of the corporation;

23 (2) divest the corporation of all equity investments by
24 July 1, 1989; and

25 (3) divest the corporation of all other remaining assets,
26 with the exception of the outstanding loan portfolio, by July 1, 1989.

27 (b) In divesting the corporation of equity investments, the
28 board may convert the equity investment of the corporation in a par-
29 ticular enterprise to debt, if the governing board of the *PURCHASING* enterprise

(Sales) *QUESTIONS* *OWN'S*
3RD PARTY CONCERNING *APPROVE*
EQUITY TO DEBT.

1 approves the conversion. The debt created by the conversion must
2 become part of the outstanding loan portfolio of the corporation.
3 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
4 10.070(c).

ALASKA RESOURCES CORPORATION (ARC) *

Department of Revenue, Instrumentality
4th QUARTER FY 84

	Approved During the Quarter		Denied During the Quarter		Approved During FY 84 to Date		Loans Outstanding To Date	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Agriculture	0	\$ 0	0	\$0	0	\$ 0	3	\$ 258,048
Commercial Fish Processors' Assistance Fund	0	\$ 0	0	\$0	0	0	7	\$ 8,198,894
Fisheries	0	\$ 0	0	\$0	1	\$ 498,000	17	\$ 3,694,096
Forest Assistance	0	\$ 0	0	\$0	0	\$ 0	12	\$ 5,265,066
Forest Products*	0	\$ 0	0	\$0	10	\$1,000,000	13	\$ 1,318,875
Manufacturing	0	\$ 0	0	\$0	0	\$ 0	2	\$ 370,000
Total	0	\$ 0	0	\$0	11	\$1,498,000	54	\$19,104,979

* Due to reorganization, 4th quarter information was not available from ARC. The information appearing on the next two pages is from the 3rd quarter, FY 84.

** The loans approved during 1984 to date are additional disbursements on existing loans.

ALASKA RESOURCES CORPORATION (cont.)

DELINQUENCY AT THE END OF THE QUARTER

1-30 DAYS		31-60 DAYS		61-90 DAYS		91+ DAYS	
#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
NA *	NA *	0	\$0	1	\$ 23,654	10	\$2,196,847

LOANS IN DEFAULT**

#	\$
5	\$3,575,819

NUMBER OF LOANS AWARDED DURING THE QUARTER, BY RANGE

\$0-50,000	\$50,001-100,000	\$100,001+
0	0	0

MEAN LOAN AMOUNT
DURING THE QUARTER

0

*ARC considers loans to be current until the 31st day of delinquency. In previous loan reports, delinquency may have been overstated as these loans were classified as delinquent.

**Loans in default are defined as delinquent loans that have been turned over to counsel for legal action.

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

January 23, 1985

The Honorable Ben Grussendorf
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Grussendorf:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to the divestiture of assets and equity investments of the Alaska Resources Corporation (ARC).

Section 1 of the bill permits the board to dispose of assets, including those acquired through default or foreclosure, in any manner that serves the best interests of the state, including extended payments over time.

Section 2 of the bill permits the board to convert its equity investments into debt, which will then be treated in the same manner as the corporation's current outstanding loan portfolio.

This bill is necessary to permit the ARC board the flexibility necessary to wind up the corporation's affairs by 1989, in accordance with ch. 161, SLA 1984.

Sincerely,



Bill Sheffield
Governor

FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: HB 102
 Title: Relating to Alaska Resources
Corporation
 Sponsor: Governor
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Department of Revenue
 Program Category Affected: _____
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
200 TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
400 SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
600 LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
800 MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis.

Prepared By: Milt Barker *MB*
 Division: Treasury

Phone: 465-2350

Date: January 7, 1985

Approved by Commissioner: *Harry G. Stuckel*
 Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: 1/7/85

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

HB102

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

TREASURY DIVISION

ELEVENTH FLOOR
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
POUCH 58
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE:

January 29, 1985

The Honorable John Sund
Chairman
House Special Committee on Loans
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Sund:

Ch. 161, SLA 1984 directs the Alaska Resources Corporation (ARC) to divest all its assets, except its loan portfolio, by July 1, 1989. ARC's assets to be divested include equity in various corporations and assets acquired in foreclosure of ARC loans. Several of the enterprises in which ARC has invested are in bankruptcy proceedings. Several of the foreclosed properties are not currently operating as businesses and their prospect of doing so is uncertain.

Under these circumstances, bank or other outside financing for a potential buyer to purchase ARC equity or foreclosed properties may not be available or available on reasonable terms. The only means of financing the purchase may be for ARC to take a promissory note for all or part of the purchase price. In some cases, the only interested buyer of ARC equity may be the corporation in which ARC has invested. In this case, conversion of equity to debt is tantamount to taking a note on sale.

HB 102 would authorize ARC to take a note on sale or enter into an installment sale contract as well as to convert equity to debt. This is a necessary tool which will be used only when a cash buyout for ARC cannot be negotiated.

The ARC board of directors has endorsed this legislation.

Hon. John Sund
January 29, 1985
Page 2

Enclosed is a summary of ARC's various investments. Detailed information on credit status of investments is not provided because of confidentiality requirements.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Milt Barker".

Milt Barker
Deputy Commissioner of Treasury

BM/gb

Enclosure

cc: The Honorable Mary A. Nordale

TABLE

Alaska Resources Corporation
Business Investments as of 6-30-84

	<u>Original Debt</u>	<u>Current ARC Equity</u>	<u>Percent ARC Ownership</u>	<u>Total ARC Debt & Equity</u>
ACT 1 (Alaska Fish)	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	13%	\$ 250,000
Alaska Timber Corp.	1,500,000			1,500,000
Alyeska Candy Kitchen	37,600			37,600
American Eagle Seafoods	200,000			200,000
Anchor Renewable Farms	120,404			120,404
Anchorage Tank & Welding	370,000			370,000
Arctic Frost Seafoods	19,200			19,200
Ball Brothers	4,169,095	500,000	40	4,669,095
Clark, Inc.	395,000	25,000	1	420,000
Icicle Seafoods, Inc.	2,300,000	2,222,622	39	4,522,622
Kachemak Seafoods	256,092			256,092
Kokechik, Inc.	300,000	490	49	300,490
Pacific Forest Products	6,765,065			6,765,065
Rice Fur Farm	115,000			115,000
Salamatof Seafoods	3,065,350	976,264	35	4,041,614
Sayles Marine	156,126			156,126
Seaward Shipyard	590,000	150,000	22	740,000
Smaragd Partners	490,000			490,000
Steik Enterprises	55,000			55,000
Sterling Seafoods	125,000	100,000	49	225,000
Trinity Resources		206,100	32	206,100
Wyman	1,000,000			1,000,000
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$21,380,444 ^{1/}	\$4,305,476		\$25,685,919
Assets acquired through foreclosure less valuation allowance of \$7,653,647				4,362,364
Less allowance for doubtful collections	(13,298,256)			(13,298,256)
Less valuation allowance		(2,032,754)		(2,032,754)
TOTAL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ASSETS	\$ 8,082,188	\$2,272,722		\$14,717,273

Investment Status: 12 loans delinquent - \$3,174,422; 6 companies bankrupt - \$17,520,774.

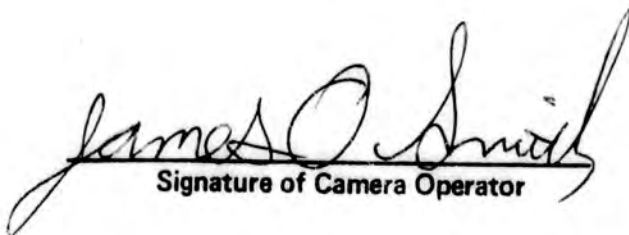
^{1/} Total is debt outstanding and does not equal total Original Debt.

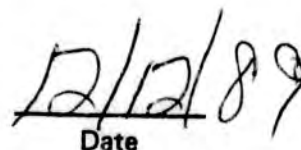


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I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.


Signature of Camera Operator


Date

SCOMM

#50:18

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

4/19

(5)

FURTHER:

FINANCE

4/10/85

(waived from Finance, to
Loans, to be returned to
Finance)

Date:

4/18/85

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON STATE LOANS

The Committee on FINANCE has had HB 105

"An Act relating to the international airports revenue bonds
authorization; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and recommends:

☐ do pass

☐ do not pass

☐ do pass with attached amendments(s)

☒ replace with CS for

CS 113105 (LWMS)

☐ same title

☒ new title

and recommends

it do pass

☐ AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"

☐ New Fiscal Note

☐ reports it back without recommendation

☐ Zero Fiscal Note Attached

☐ referred to the

Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

John H. Miller
Paul H. Kelly
John L. ...

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

See Cost 10.00

John L. ...
CHAIRMAN

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 197
Title: RE: Maximum Student Loans

Sponsor: Sund, et al.
Requestor: Sund
Date of Request: 2/19/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Education
Program Category Affected: Postsecondary
Education Commission
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Student Loan Program

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	N.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	N.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	N.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared By: Kerry D. Rousburg, Executive Director Phone: 465-2854
Division: Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Date: 2/19/85
Education
Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

7/1/84

2/15/85

MEMORANDUM

TO:
FROM: Representative John Sund
RE: HB 197

Sectional analysis of proposed Student Loans legislation:

The purpose of this bill is to give undergraduate and graduate students the opportunity to apply loan money, promised to them for the upcoming school year, toward their summer quarter tuition.

The present Alaska Statutes will not allow students to attend more than three quarters or two semesters at full loan funding. (\$2,000 quarter/\$3,000 semester) As a result, students who require more than four years to graduate must travel home for the summer and re-register in the fall for their remaining units. For a student going out of state and living off campus, the cost of travel and the trouble of relocating an apartment can be overwhelming.

This bill amends AS 14.43.110 - the statute setting loan terms in the Dept. of Education.

Section 1

This section provides that the committee may make a loan to a student for a summer term even if the total loan for the school year exceeds the \$6,000 maximum. The loan for the summer term will be counted against the \$6,000 maximum for the following school year.

To do this a student would present his loan promissory note to the school financial aid office and they would allow him to register for the summer and pay tuition with his first loan disbursement in September.

Section 2

This section provides that the committee may make a loan to a graduate student for a summer term, even if the loan for the school year exceeds the \$7,000 maximum, if the loan for the summer term is counted against the \$7,000 maximum for the following school year.

Section 3

This section amends AS 14.43.160 by adding a new paragraph that defines "summer term". The period from June 1, to August 31 is used, as it includes the dates that a school would provide for a summer term.

This bill would directly save undergraduate and graduate students time and money while creating no new cost for the state.

Background Materials on the Dedication Clause

Prepared by

Philip S. Barnett, Law Associate, Sierra Club
Legal Defense Fund, Inc.

April 16, 1985

Article IX, § 7, of the Alaska Constitution, the dedicated funds clause, provides as follows:

The proceeds of any state tax or license shall not be dedicated to any special purpose, except as provided in section 15 of this article or when required by the federal government for state participation in federal programs. This provision shall not prohibit the continuance of any dedication for special purposes existing upon the date of ratification of this section by the people of Alaska.

In State v. Alex, 646 P.2d 203 (Alaska 1982), the Alaska Supreme Court held that the application of the clause should not be limited to taxes and licenses. The Court observed that in a draft at the Constitutional Convention, the prohibition against dedication was applied to "all revenues." After a review of the history of the Convention, the Court held that the change from the draft to the final version was not intended to have significant consequences. Rather, "the purpose of the proposed amendment was to allow for the setting up of certain special funds." Id. at 210. All other dedications were intended to be prohibited.

The "certain special funds" mentioned in Alex are easily identified, for they were expressly referred to during the Constitutional Convention. Specifically, they are pension contributions, proceeds from bond issues, sinking fund receipts, revolving fund receipts, contributions from local government units for state-local cooperative programs, and tax receipts which the state might collect on behalf of local government units. See 1982 Alaska Op. Atty. Gen. No. 13 at 10-11.

The loans that will be used to capitalize the road and port do not fit within one of the exempt "certain special funds." Therefore, they cannot be dedicated.



Sunday, April 14, 1985, The Anchorage Times 1-3

Red Dog: an ideal investment

By Robert R. Richards

THE ALASKA legislature has before it a dandy project that is an absolutely ideal opportunity for meaningful investment by the State of Alaska to foster economic development.

This project is ideal for several reasons.

It is a perfect size: \$150 million.

It is self-liquidating through user fees.

It is perfectly timed: 1987-1998 when a downturn in state capital construction projects is anticipated.

It is perfectly located: in a rural area where the citizens have expressed a strong desire for new jobs.

IT REPRESENTS further diversification of the Alaska economy and of an economic region where 88 percent of personal income is dependent on state and federal government.

It involves a prudent degree of risk with the return on the investment being guaranteed by a strong multinational private company.

It presents the potential for significant downstream benefits by stimulating subsequent resource development projects by the private sector.

It presents substantial ancillary benefits through reducing the costs of fuels and supplies to the citizens of the area.

It represents a significant boost to the prosperity of Alaska's native corporations.

It represents a major thrust forward of Alaska's role as an exporter.

Most important, it generates a strong financial return on the investment: in excess of 14 percent.

IN SHORT, this investment opportunity — from virtually every vantage point — is about as perfect as you can get. It represents an ideal prototype investment by the public sector to stimulate investment by the private sector.

I am referring to the port and road associated with the Cominco/NANA Red Dog project.

This resource development package, representing a viable, cooperative effort by the public sector and the private sector, is precisely what we Alaskans have been looking for.

The Cominco/NANA Red Dog project involves a zinc, lead and silver mine 90 miles northeast of Kotzebue which would be the largest zinc mine in the world. It will create 630 full-time jobs for the duration of its 50 years of operations. It will inject \$100 million annually into the Alaska economy in the form of payroll and benefits, local purchases, transportation, taxes, and royalties to native corporations.

ON-SITE construction work is expected to commence in 1987, and production is scheduled to begin in 1989.

The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$400 million, including \$150 million for the port and road. Cominco will guarantee to pay the toll fees and the cost of operation and maintenance of the facilities. Cominco further guarantees that, if it is necessary to postpone develop-

ment of the mine, it will repay the state the money which the state has invested in the port and road.

There are two very important distinctions to keep in mind when analyzing this project. The first is the definition of return on investment. The second is our understanding of whether or not Alaska is facing a buyer's market or a seller's market.

First the definition of return on investment. As any financial analyst knows, return on investment embodies the full array of incremental returns — all of the primary, secondary, tertiary and further financial benefits of an investment — including not only revenue generation but cost reductions. Cominco's calculations show that the return generated from the toll fee and the direct taxes to the state from operation of the mine generates a return on investment of 12.8 percent.

Secondly, existence of the mine would in turn reduce transfer payments (welfare, unemployment, etc.) to the region, estimated by the governor's task force to generate another 0.9 percent return, increasing the total return to 13.7 percent.

Additionally, when the multiplier effect is added in (that is, the taxes paid by all of the firms which sell goods and services to the mine and to the workers at the mine) the return increases to over 14 percent.

The second critical element is timing. Alaska is not the sole possessor of huge rich zinc deposits. There are many other potential places for investment in lead and zinc mines by the private sector, and there is not room in the forecasted gap between world demand and supply to accommodate all of the potential mines. Indeed, Alaska is a seller in a buyer's market, and in order for us to pre-empt other potential producers, we must move now to take advantage of this window of opportunity.

It is in Alaska's self-interest to move ahead vigorously with this ideal opportunity for a significant thrust forward in our critical striving for a more diversified and expanded economic base.

Robert R. Richards, an economist, is vice chairman of Alaska Pacific Bancorporation.

Original sponsor: Rules/Governor

1
2 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL
COMMITTEE ON STATE LOANS

3 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 105 (Loans)

4 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

5 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

6 A BILL

7 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the authorization of bonds or
8 notes, establishing conditions under which the bonds
9 or notes for the DeLong Mountain transportation
10 project may be issued; and providing for an effective
11 date."

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

13 * Section 1. AS 37.15.410 is amended to read:

14 Sec. 37.15.410. BOND AUTHORIZATION. For the purpose of provid-
15 ing part or all of the money to be used, with or without any grants or
16 other money that [WHICH] may become available, the issuance and sale
17 of revenue bonds of the state in the total principal sum of not to
18 exceed \$86,525,000 [\$62,825,000] is authorized to acquire, equip,
19 construct, and install the additions, improvements, extensions, and
20 facilities authorized in AS 37.15.510. The principal of and interest
21 on these bonds shall be paid out of and secured by the gross revenues
22 derived by the state from the ownership, lease, use, and operation of
23 the airports, and of all the facilities of them and out of any other
24 revenues or money that [WHICH] the state legislature may provide
25 exclusive of any state tax or license.

26 * Sec. 2. The Alaska Industrial Development Authority is authorized to
27 issue bonds or notes in a principal amount not to exceed \$175,000,000 to
28 provide financing for the DeLong Mountain transportation project.

29 * Sec. 3. Before bonds or notes authorized under sec. 2 of this Act may
be issued the Alaska Industrial Development Authority shall comply with

1 AS 44.88.173 and, to the extent feasible, shall incorporate into the final
2 finance plan for the DeLong Mountain transportation project the following
3 terms and conditions:
4

5 (1) Cominco, Ltd. is required to agree in writing that

6 (A) Cominco, Ltd. will pay for all or a portion of the
7 operation and maintenance of facilities constructed as part of the
8 project based on the use Cominco Alaska makes of the facilities com-
9 pared to the use made by others;

10 (B) if Cominco Alaska ceases to develop the Red Dog Mine
11 after costs or debts have been incurred for the project, Cominco, Ltd.
12 will repay the Alaska Industrial Development Authority for those costs
13 and debts;

14 (C) toll fees paid by Cominco Alaska for the use of facil-
15 ities constructed as part of the project to the Alaska Industrial
16 Development Authority may be periodically adjusted if the price of
17 zinc rises above a level that yields a return on investment commen-
18 surate with risk;

19 (2) land in the Cape Krusenstern National Monument is conveyed
20 to NANA Regional Corporation by the United States Department of the In-
21 terior;

22 (3) NANA Regional Corporation is required to agree in writing to
23 make available to the Alaska Industrial Development Authority, at no more
24 than fair market value, land needed for the port and road constructed as
25 part of the project and land needed for future expansion of the road and
26 port;

27 (4) tax exempt financing for the project is used to the maximum
28 extent possible;

29 (5) a toll schedule, that may be periodically adjusted, is
established for use of facilities constructed as part of the project that

1
2 (A) ensures a reasonable return on the state's investment
3 in the project; and

4 (B) guarantees equitable access to the facilities by all
5 users.

6 * Sec. 4. Before bonds or notes authorized under sec. 2 of this Act may
7 be issued the Alaska Industrial Development Authority shall

8 (1) report in writing to the legislative budget and audit
9 committee that the conditions under sec. 3 of this Act have been met; and

10 (2) agree with the Department of Revenue in writing to deliver
11 all money generated by the DeLong Mountain transportation project, other
12 than money necessary for payment of the principal and interest on bonds or
13 notes issued under sec. 2 of this Act, to the Department of Revenue for
14 deposit in the general fund.

15 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
16 10.070(c).

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

TREASURY DIVISION

ELEVENTH FLOOR
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
POUCH SB
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE:

April 15, 1985

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Chairman
Resources Committee
Alaska Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

This letter is in response to the requests contained in your April 1 letter on state loans that may be used in financing the DeLong Mountain Transportation project. The responses are in as much detail as is available at this time.

1. It has been suggested that \$142 million in state loans held by the Department of Revenue be transferred to AIDA bonds. I would like to know the make up of those loans. What is the amount of each category (such as veterans, commercial fishing, small business, tourism, fisheries enhancement, child care and historical districts), the interest rates by category and the maturity dates? What is the amount of money by category that returns to a revolving loan fund pool and what amount returns to the general fund? If any revolving loan funds are transferred to AIDA, how does that affect the future ability of those revolving funds to meet the public demand for loans?

The following amounts of loans are held in the general fund and serviced by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development as of February 28, 1985:

Type	Amount (\$ 000)	Average Interest Rate ^{1/}	Average Maturity
Veterans	82,291.4	6.92%	2003
Small Business	18,573.5	8.49	1993
Commercial Fish	29,809.3	7.81	1991
Tourism	2,575.2	8.07	1996
Child Care	18.0	5.83	1989
Historical District	123.7	6.67	1993
Fisheries Enhancement	6,804.2	7.96	N/A
Total	140,195.3	7.39	

- ^{1/} Net of .5% service fee on loans serviced by Commerce and an estimated .125% Commerce service fee on loans serviced by banks. The bank services fees are also netted out.

These loans would be transferred to AIDA with the exception of an estimated \$19,873,000 of commercial fish loans which are secured by permits. Only the state is authorized to hold permits as collateral.

To make up for this deficiency, AIDA would take up to \$19,873,000 in loans held by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. Commerce had \$48,402,500 of commercial fish loans as of January 31, 1985 of which an estimated \$16,118,000 were not backed by permits and would be taken by AIDA.

All of the payments on the general fund loans, both principal and interest, return to the general fund. Transfer of these loans to AIDA will reduce the amount of general funds available for appropriation in FY 86 and future years. It will not affect the ability of the revolving loan funds to meet loan demand.

Even with AIDA taking some Commerce loans, the Department's ability to meet loan demand should not be impaired. The estimated \$16,118,000 in Commerce's commercial fish loans taken by AIDA would be replaced with a roughly equivalent amount, the \$19,873,000 in estimated general fund commercial fish loans secured by permits, by transferring these loans from the general fund to Commerce.

2. What is the expected cash flow (principal and interest) by year from July 1, 1985 that would return to the state over the term of the loans if they remained in the Department of Revenue?

See attached table for scheduled cash flow. Actual cash flow may be accelerated due to loan prepayments, resulting in a reduction of total interest from that scheduled.

3. What is the expected financial shortfall in state revenue in FY 86 as a result of transferring these loans to AIDA? Has any adjustment been made to the Administration's budget for FY 86 to reflect this income reduction?

In our effort to minimize the impact on the FY 86 general fund revenues, the administration believes that no net adjustment will be required to the FY 86 budget by the appropriation of the loans to AIDA. The administration proposes to utilize the \$17.8 million cash flow from loans held by the Department of Revenue as a substitute for the appropriation of \$18 million in general funds now contained in the Governor's loan budget for this project. This will offset the reduction in general funds available for appropriation arising from the appropriation of the loans. This reduction would be \$17.8 million for FY 86 based on the scheduled payments shown in the attached table. This would be composed of approximately \$10 million in interest and \$7.8 million in principal repayments.

The administration would propose that the cash needed to support the project could be obtained in part by giving AIDA the authority to use \$12 million already appropriated to that agency. This would be combined with approximately \$3 million of funds available from last year's appropriation for this project.

It should be noted that the amount of cash flow from these loans included in the Executive Budget 1986 as amounts available for appropriation is \$31.3 million, composed of \$13.3 million interest and \$18 million principal repayments. The budget estimate is higher than the scheduled payments for two reasons. One is that prepayments on loans result in greater amounts of principal receipts than scheduled. The other is that this response to your questions has been done in much greater detail than the budget estimates.

A fiscal note for \$17.8 million, reflecting the scheduled reduction in FY 86 revenue, will be submitted for the appropriation of the \$142 million in loans. The difference between the scheduled payments and the budget estimate, \$13.5 million, will be a downward adjustment to the next revenue estimates which will be made in June. This adjustment has not been incorporated in the Administration's FY 86 budget. The Administration does not believe this adjustment materially affects the March revenue forecast.

4. What is the total amount of interest that is expected to be returned to the state from the \$142 million over the life of the loans calculated as of July 1, 1985?

Approximately \$71.6 million in interest would be received by the state from July 1, 1985 through 2011 from the loans. The loan balances are estimated to total \$135.9 million on July 1, 1985. The amount received by the general fund would be somewhat reduced by service fees retained by Commerce.

5. What is the total amount of interest that the state would expect from the \$142 million in loans plus the \$18 million in general fund expenditure if this \$160 million were not transferred to AIDA?

Over the period of years to 2015, assuming compounding and an average rate of interest of 10%, total interest would come to \$1,984.3 million. The present value of this interest would be \$113.7 million at a 10% discount rate.

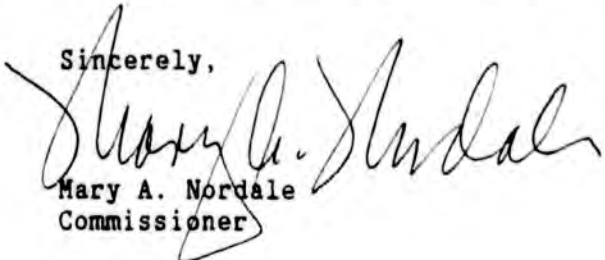
Implicit in the question is an assumption that the cash flow from the loans and the \$18 million will not be spent if it is not appropriated to AIDA. If it is spent, the state would of course receive no interest on the \$18 million and only the \$71.6 million on the loans.

Hon. Arliss Sturgulewski
April 15, 1985
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6. Will the transfer of the \$142 million in loans to AIDA result in increased requests this year or in future years for the various state loan programs since the principal and interest will not flow back to the general fund or a revolving fund as expected?

Transfer of the \$142 million will not generally affect revolving fund cash flow and will not require increased requests for Commerce loan programs in the future. See question #1.

Sincerely,



Mary A. Nordale
Commissioner

MAN/gb
85-57

Enclosure

cc: Hon. Loren Lounsbury, Commissioner DCED
Bert Wagnon, Executive Director, AIDA