

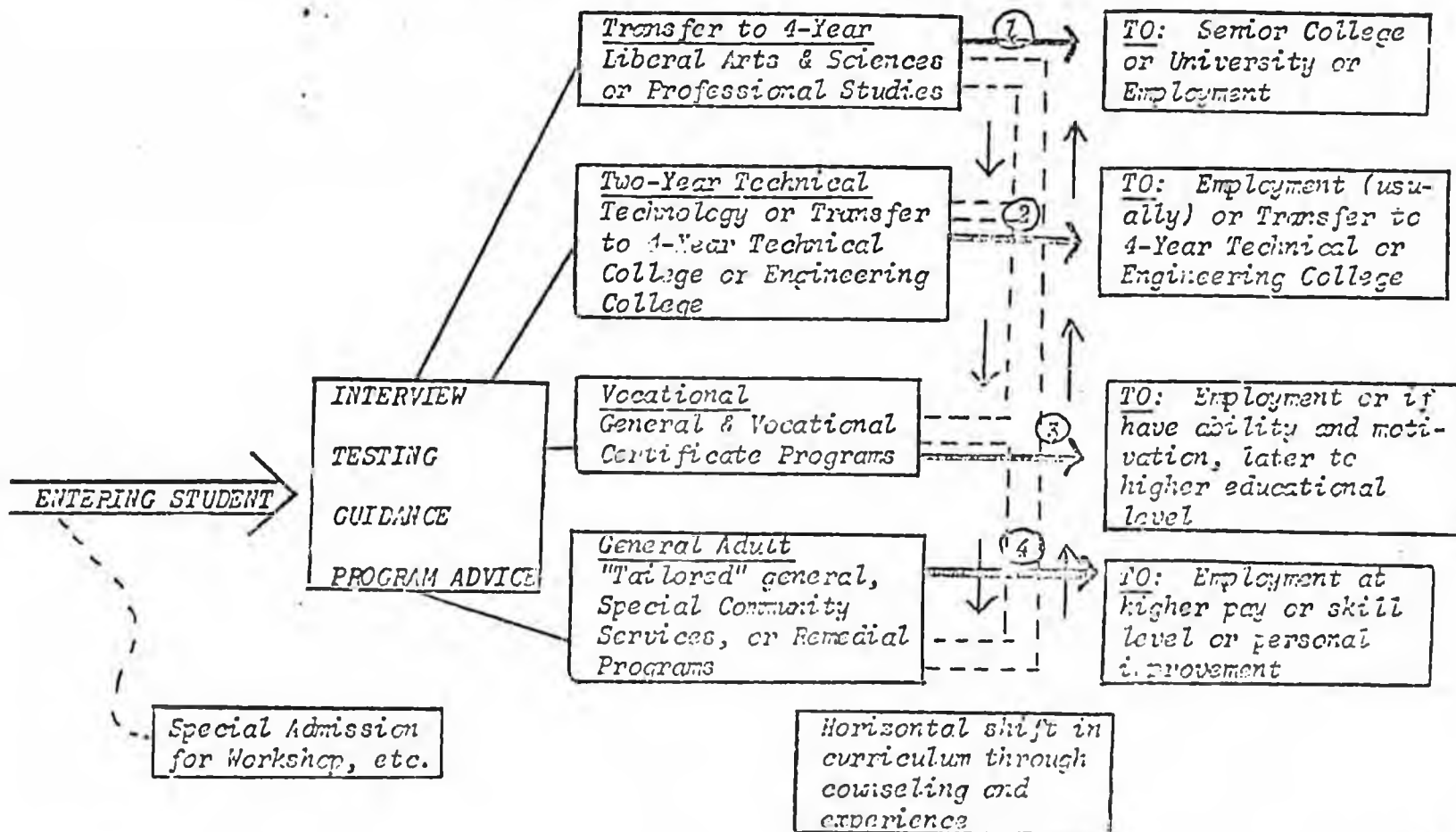
193

SHESS

SB 658

- AGEING

THE OPEN DOOR ADMISSION CONCEPT



The open door admission concept in a comprehensive two-year college allows for non-selective admissions, variety in programs, easy procedures to enroll in and withdraw from unsuitable programs, horizontal shifts from one curriculum to another, variety in difficulty, and the quality essential to a particular certificate or degree program.

- ① Associate Degree in Arts and Sciences
- ② Associate Degree in Applied Science
- ③ Diploma or Certificate
- ④ Certificate

TAX LOAD FOR SCHOOLS - SCHEDULE A\*

<u>Cities &amp; Towns</u>	<u>AGI</u>	<u>Taxes for Education</u>	<u>Real Property</u>	<u>Personal Property</u>	<u>Sales Tax</u>	<u>Total Taxes Paid for Education</u>
Anchorage	30,000	364.50	298	22.35		684.85
Fairbanks	30,000	364.50	184			548.50**
Hoonah	30,000	364.50			93.71	458.21
Juneau (includes Auke Bay)	30,000	364.50	181.60		82.80	628.90
Kenai	30,000	364.50	128.00	9.6	164.40	666.50
Kotzebue	30,000	364.50				364.50
Kwethluk	30,000	364.50				364.50
Manokotak	30,000	364.50				364.50
Nenana	30,000	364.50	40	4	93.71	501.21
New Stuyahok	30,000	364.50				364.50
Nulato	30,000	364.50				364.50
Palmer	30,000	364.50	390	29.25		783.75

\*Man, age 35, wife 33, two children 9 & 7. No other dependents. Both work, combined income \$30,000. Own home, value \$40,000. Car value \$3,000.

\*\*In an effort to simplify tax information from Fairbanks, it was determined that the "local effort" was derived in total from property taxes.

<u>CITIES &amp; TOWNS</u>	<u>AGI</u>	<u>EXEMPTIONS</u>	<u>MILL. RATE</u>	<u>PROPERTY TAX*</u>	<u>STATE INCOME</u>	<u>SALES TAX FOR SCHOOLS</u>	<u>TAX LOAD TOTAL</u>
Anchorage	13,700.45	2.2	7.45	298.00	95.1	0	\$382.30
Fairbanks	15,036.80	2.4	4.60	184.00	110.46	0**	294.46
Hoonah	6,275.79	2.6	0		22.56	54.61	77.17
Juneau (includes Auke Bay)	13,359.92	2.4	4.54	181.60	95.1	56.0	332.70
Kenai	15,307.14	2.8	5.00	200.00	109.5	104.2	413.70
Kotzebue	10,027.01	2.6	0		57.84	0	57.84
Kwethluk	5,369.52	3.3	0		10.8	0	10.80
Manokotak	4,235.87	4.9	0		0	0	0
Nenana	12,413.70	2.4	1.00	40.00	84.9	53.69	178.59
New Stuyahok	7,784.29	3.6	0		28.92	0	28.92
Nulato	10,163.59	4.6	0		46.8	0	46.80
Palmer	13,984.12	2.8	9.75	390.00	97.20	0	487.20

\* Based on a \$40,000 home.

\*\* In an effort to simplify tax information from Fairbanks, it was determined that the "local effort" was derived in total from property taxes.

This information was compiled, in part, from material provided by the Department of Revenue. It includes only those returns which had money refunded (about 80% of the total).

We made the following assumptions: 1) All tax-payers owned home valued at \$40,000; 2) We used 'married, filing joint return' schedule for state income taxes; 3) The cost of education was computed at 30% of total State Income Tax paid (computed by dividing total expenditures at the Department of Education by the total budget).

The total tax load includes property tax, state income tax (30%), and sales tax (used for schools).

SB 658 backup

Daily News-Miner, Fairbanks, Alaska, Tuesday, March 2, 1976—A-5

# Chamber board opposes UA split

## BUSINESS & RESOURCES

The board of the Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce unanimously went on record Monday opposing the State Senate bill to separate community colleges and off-campus extension centers from the University of Alaska.

The vote came after university president Robert Hiatt presented several arguments against the bill and said it would "set the university back a good many years."

Hiatt called the bill, sponsored by Senate President Chancy Croft, D-Anchorage, "damaging" and indicated he thinks Croft's motives are purely political in sponsoring it.

Hiatt told the chamber board jurisdictional problems would flourish if the bill became law. He said a "super governing board" would have to be created to coordinate the governing boards of the university and the community colleges.

Hiatt also defended the university's progress in meeting the needs of rural Alaskan communities. He said complaints that the university is unresponsive to the needs of rural communities is "a cliché" which was "worn out" years ago.

Hiatt defended the state higher education system saying that per capita it "can't be matched" in other states.

Hiatt distributed copies of a letter he has written to

Speaker of the House Mike Bradner urging defeat of the proposed measure. The final paragraph of the letter says:

"If one were to set about deliberately to wreck the post secondary educational system in Alaska which is just now coming to fruition and has a definite plan for its future growth, he could not contrive a better way than to promote the divisiveness inherent in Senate Bill 658. Passage of this Act would set Alaska's educational progress back for years with little hope of eventual recovery. It does grave injustice to the citizens of Alaska."

On another subject, Hiatt discussed the deliberations under way in the legislature on the university's budget.

Gov. Jay Hammond has proposed a \$15 million bond issue which Hiatt says would be eaten up largely in repairs to existing buildings and remodeling. The House Select Committee on Education has boosted the figure to \$24 million and the new figure includes funds for a new museum on campus.

Hiatt described the existing museum as a "firetrap." The new figure also includes \$1.3 million for completion of the indoor ice skating arena. He said of the \$24 million figure, more than \$13 million is earmarked for Fairbanks.

Hiatt said another bill under consideration calls for \$10

million in bonds to be sold for community college buildings. He said none of the money is earmarked for Tanana Valley Community College and said this probably was an oversight by sponsors and is likely to be corrected.

He said the university's regents also want another \$6.5 million in bonds submitted for new buildings. He said if all the bond measures are added together, the total is roughly \$40 million—the amount of the last bond measure.

The bond measures have to be approved by the state's citizens.

Hiatt also told the chamber board the university hopes to get \$216,000 added to its operating budget to have intercollegiate hockey teams at both the Fairbanks and Anchorage UA campuses, to add women's gymnastics as an interscholastic sport, and to upgrade the cross-country skiing programs at both campuses.

Dr Searle Charles -

Lay governance important

Don't leave it to professional educators

Be as little disruptive as possible

Emphasize community - vs Univ emphasis on state

Now may be time to give comm coll emphasis

Super board = Comm on Higher Ed = cuts made in <sup>various</sup> elements  
Budget in leg -

Most common ~~board~~ pattern - local governing board  
Conn, Mass, Wis have central board, loc adv-bd  
Kent, Ak, Hawaii, Nevada - Univ control

Central board - <sup>Mich</sup> flat funding per student, other control  
local - started pooling -

Comm on Higher Ed - Legislation establishes mission of each college -  
clears new degree programs -  
student financial aid  
approves new colleges, discontinuance of existing ones -  
~~then~~ coord on new courses -

70-75,000

17,000 (12,000 FT) comm coll

comm coll  
tech "  
state "  
univ

transferability - grad from comm coll go as juniors to state colleges

23-25% of students on transfer program (4 yr)

658 - should have alumni on governing board

- don't give local board control over c.c. director
- need referee if dispute between Univ + cc

A group of interested faculty members came from Anchorage to speak to a group of legislators about Croft's Bill. (give bill #

Many spoke to the need for a small college. How the small college is more efficient, more responsive, and less expensive than a large university.

Students at Community Colleges are largely part time students taking courses to acquire or update skills. People need a special type of college which directly serves their needs.

Teachers came down "out of desperation". They see their programs eroded away, a clash with the U. of A. (in part because it is a university administration not a community college administration.)

There was a general feeling that they would work for a solution to problems of education. They felt strongly the separation of colleges and university was necessary, to insure continued existence of ACC's programs. One lady said, if nothing can be accomplished this year, at least, protect what's in existence, from disappearing.

I

His

COMMUNITY COLLEGE UNION.

\*\* GET COPY of his

BOARD OF REGENTS

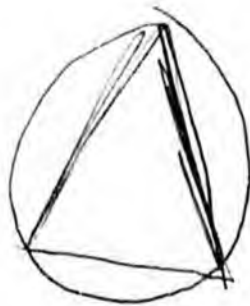
BROUGHT US TO BOARD

ROBERTA

'72 - COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
1000 FAC - 3000 STUDENTS

NW ACCRED '72

DOFA → <sup>DOWNGRADE</sup> COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN



THERE IS A REAL NEED TO ~~SEPARATE~~  
SEPARATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

... INEFFICIENT

FAILING

SEPARATION WOULD REDUCE COSTS

&

PROPOSES SMALL UNITS OF EDUCATION

- 1) CALIFORNIA MASTER PLAN  
COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1-2  
STATE 3-4  
UNIVERSITY POST GRAD
- 2) DECENTRALIZATION IN MANY
- 3) DECISION MAKING AT TOP
- 4) GOES AIDS TO ADOLESCENT
- 5) AUTONOMY →  
INCREASE LOVE FOR 'MY SCHOOL'

## WRITE COURSE LETTER

..... ~~SPEAKER~~ ~~8~~ ~~FIRST~~ ~~TALKED~~ ~~ABOUT~~  
ACC ACCREDITED IN 1972  
WITH 1000 FAC & 3000 STUDENTS

THERE HAS BEEN RECENT ATTEMPTS BY THE UOFA  
TO DOWNGRADE THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE. TO  
MAKE IT INTO A TRADE & TECH SCHOOL. ACC ~~FE~~  
WOULD RESEMBLE MORE LIKE TUCC.

✓ THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE IS NOT MEETING  
THE NEEDS OF LOCAL PEOPLE, AND IT WON'T WITH  
HIATT IN CHARGE (EXAMPLE WHEN I FIRST  
ARRIVED HERE, IT TOOK THE DEAN'S APPROVAL  
FOR A NEW COURSE TO BE TAUGHT. NOW, IT  
TAKES 7 SIGNATURES

..... I'D LIKE TO PROPOSE SMALLER UNITS OF  
EDUCATION. ~~THERE HAS BEEN NO EVIDENCE THAT~~  
~~LARGER UNIVERSITIES ARE 'CHEAPER' IN FACT THE~~  
~~EVIDENCE IS IN FAVOR OF SMALL COLLEGES FOR~~  
~~LOWER COSTS PER STUDENT~~

- 1) CALIFORNIA HAS A MASTER PLAN
  - A) COMMUNITY COLLEGE — FIRST TWO YRS OF COLLEGE
  - B) STATE COLLEGE LAST TWO YRS
  - C) UNIVERSITY — POST GRADUATE WORK
- 2) DECENTRALIZATION CREATES DECISION MAKING AT  
THE LOCAL LEVEL
- 3) AT PRESENT, TOO MANY DECISIONS ARE  
MADE 'AT THE TOP'
- 4) IN ALASKA, THE GEOGRAPHY ADDS TO  
THE BUREAUCRACY & PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATION
- 5) WITH AUTONOMY -- YOU CAN DEVELOP A

'LOVE' FOR YOUR SCHOOL. THAT ATTITUDE ISN'T POSSIBLE TODAY

KIRK

THERE HAVE BEEN STUDIES CONDUCTED — ON THE COST EFFECTIVENESS RELATIVE TO THE SIZE OF INSTITUTIONS ACROSS THE NATION THERE ARE NO ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN ED. THE LARGER THE INSTITUTION THE HIGHER PER SCALE PER CREDIT HOUR

PLEASE READ SHORTS STUDY CAREFULLY

ED 'NICELY' - TAUGHT SINCE '73

I'VE HAD STUDENTS AGES 17-73 IN SOUTH CENTRAL REGION WE HAVE \$7,900 STUDENTS — 957 NON CREDIT.

83%

1% ESKIMO

1% INDIAN

2% SP AMERICAN

8% UNKNOWN

WITH SB 658 ① IT WILL AID THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES "TO ACQUIRE OR UPDATE SKILLS"

② BUSH NEEDS A COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. & ONE WHICH ARE DIRECTLY SHAPED BY THE BUSH.

③ PHD'S ARE NEEDED — BUT PEOPLE TEND TO COMMUNICATE WITH PEERS OR SEEN



KITT.

ECON - COST EFFECTIVENESS - SIZE OF INSTITUTIONS ACROSS THE NATION

~~Adapted~~ NO ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN EDUCATION  
LARGER THE INSTITUTION THE HIGHER PER SCALE PER HOUR

THIS MONOLITH SYSTEM

SHORT'S STUDY - PLEASE STUDY CAREFULLY  
- PRICE TO OPERATE SKFT

ED NICELY - SINCE 73

(MANY YOUNG PEOPLE)

MANY STUDENTS 17-72 MUTUAL RESPECT BETWEEN

SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

7,900 STUDENTS 957 NON CREDIT

- 83%
- 1% ESCIMO
- 1 INDIAN
- 2 SP N.
- 8 UNKNOWN

AGE 51-65 200 STUDENTS

SB 658 - " TO ACQUIRE CHANGE OR UPDATE SKILLS "

COMPREHENSIVE BUSH EDUCATION (CROFT)

PHD ARE NEEDED BUT NEED PROGRAMS OFFERED AT LEVEL OF PEOPLE

PEOPLE TEND TO COMMUNICATE WITH PEERS OR  
SEEN MANY FRAGMENT

FTE UAF Agents - decline position

Community Colls ( .97% Below maintenance  
UNDER MAINTENANCE

10.2 ↑ ADMINISTRATION

18.2

SALARY SENIOR COLLEGE  
~~COMMUNITY~~ COLLEGE

ACC - 35,000 CREDIT HRS

UAA 10,000 " "

ACC FTE 113.70 } 143 Full time ~~FTE~~  
29.60

~~UAA~~ UA 81

SALARY → ↑ 6% BUT 22% MORE PRODUCTIVE

VIRGINIA OAK GROVE SINCE 1970

RESPONSIBILITY - STUDENTS OF PRESENT & FUTURE  
A COLLEGE THAT WILL BE RESPONSIVE TO  
THE COMMUNITY

~~That~~ ← THAT IS WHAT A COMMON

## Community Colleges Are A Special

KETICAN

WILLARD JONES - NATIVE INSTRUCTORS

→ AREA OF PROBLEMS

STUDENTS FROM ALL OVER THE

NEED PEOPLE HERE RESPONSIBLE WITH  
PROGRAM HERE

MIKE \_\_\_\_\_ ~~SOC INSTRUCTOR~~ SOC INSTRUCTOR

HUMAN ELEMENT, HUMAN COSTS, HUMAN NEEDS

UNIQUE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Community College → BASED ON SERVING  
NEEDS OF COMMUNITY → ~~ARE~~ PEOPLE WHO  
WANT TO ENRICH THEIR LIVES  
NOT JUST ACADEMIC

~~DISCOURAGE~~ CENTRALIZE CONTROL - BASES DECISION  
MAKING AT HIGHER LEVEL CHANNELS  
~~ARE~~ ARE NOT OPEN

CARNE

DISCOURAGE LEGISLATURES FROM HAVING  
COMMUNITY COLLEGES GO 4 YEAR

THE ADMINISTRATION IS GEARED TO UNIVERSITY  
THEIR ORIENTATION IS UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OBJECTIVES TAKE PRECEDENT

PEOPLE NEED TO BE HELD TO CHANGE

THE COLLEGE — CROFTS BILL ADDRESSES ITSELF  
TO THIS

PRESENT SYSTEMS PROPOSES TO MERGE

LOOK AT COSTS → IN TERMS OF MONEY  
BUT COST FOR NOT SERVING

PAULA GOCHOW  
GOCHOW

STRONG FEELING OF DISTRESS

PSYCH TRAINING TO DO THIS

WE WANT TO MOVE YOU / MEETING

PROFESSIONAL WE FEEL COMMITTED TO POST COMMUNITY  
COLLEGE

ONLY TWO DID NOT BUY OUR WAY

DUPLICATION —

ACC — OFFERS ACADEMIC CLASSES

UAA — MIGHT WANT TO DUPLICATE BUT SHOULD LOOK AT  
THIS

STATE SHOULD ATTEMPT

- 1) ENABLE STUDENT TO GRADUATE
- 2) HAVE A STUDENT UPGRADE ~~BE~~ HIS SKILLS
- 3) A RECREATION TYPE COURSES THAT  
FIT

STRIKE — A PHILOSOPHY AT ODDS

DELAY → WOULD ADD DEMISE

Community

LEGISLATORS → UNTIL 2 YEARS ONLY FROM ~~1987~~ 1984  
- NOW MUST REALIZE COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
IS THE WORKHORSE

FUNCTION → INSPIRE OF REGULATION

WHAT ELSE YOU DECIDE TO DO LET THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE CONTINUE TO EXIST

SENATOR - CHANCE

TALKS TO MEMBERS ABOUT FRUSTRATIONS WAYS

THAT

71 - BILL - BO OF REGENTS BY TWO  
TERMINATE

HB 1414

WORK DRAFT FROM SEN CHANCE

THIS BILL OFFERS FOR A COMPROMISE

TEACHERS

WOULD HAVE THING ABSOLUTELY STILL  
RATHER THAN IT DROP PROGRAMS  
HIATT - SHIPPING AWAY

TEACH CLASS → GO TO DEAN

NOW - 7 SIGNATURES

AMU?

HIATT STATEMENT

they

WE ARE ALL LOOKING

TOWARD HAWAII & AK — FOR IT'S TYPE OF  
GOVERNANCE - SOME ARE NOT TRUE



465 6616

A Comprehensive Community College is needed  
we are not fulfill needs of minority, women, blacks

Gale Smoke

FY 76 - Community Co 64%  
\$86 CIVIL HR DIRECT COST

36%  
\$117 CIVIL HR D C

CO \$143 INDIRECT

DATA \$224

FY 77 Common 65%  
\$93 DIRECT COST

35%  
\$132 DIRECT COST

Community College A BETTER DEAL

Comm

D

~~INDIRECT~~

BUDGET REQUESTS

Ud A - 11%  
Community 4%

GATHY

4:00

④ WITH A COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY COLLEGES IS NEEDED — WE ARE NOT CURRENTLY FULFILLING THE NEEDS OF MINORITY, WOMEN, BLACKS

Gale Smoke

FY '76 COMMUNITY COLLEGES 64% OF ENROLLMENT  
# 86 CREDIT HR DIRECT COSTS

UofA

36% OF ENROLLMENT  
# 117 CREDIT HR DIR COST

Comm 143 INDIRECT COST

COMMUNITY COLLEGES A BETTER DEAL

BUDGET REQUESTS — ~~By~~ THE REGENTS

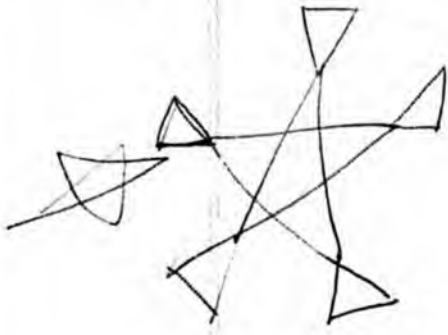
UofA REQUESTS 11% OVER MAINTENANCE FIGURES

COMMUNITY CO 4% — SOMETHING AT .97

~~#~~ ACC 35,000 CREDIT HRS  
VAA 10,000 " "

ACC FTE 143 FTU INSTRUCTORS  
VA 8

OUR SALARY IS 6% HIGHER BUT WE TEACH 22% MORE STUDENTS



Meeting



Duplicate

tremendous increase in enrollment

decentralize decision making

autonomy leads to regional love

evidence that small sch



POWER 62



3837



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR ADMINISTRATION

FY 77

<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>CAMPUS</u>	<u>PROGRAM COMPONENT</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>	<u>MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>REGENTS REQUEST</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
STATEWIDE ADM			TOTAL PROG	6,581.2	7,824.1	6
RURAL EDUC	KODIAK CC		ADM	103.6	118.4	10
RURAL EDUC	KENAI CC		ADM	164.0	164.0	12
RURAL EDUC	KUSK. CC		ADM	234.9	265.4	14
RURAL EDUC	N.W. CC		ADM	105.9	105.9	16
ORG RESEARCH	SW	SUMMARY	ADM & OTHER	2,694.8	2,711.6	22
FAIRBANKS CAM		SUMMARY	ADM	1,800.4	1,913.7	60
FAIRBANKS CAM	T.V. CC		ADM	492.7	543.8	65
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	312.5	312.5	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	1,110.0	1,147.3	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADMISS & REG	377.9	453.9	71
ANCHORAGE CAM	U.A.A.	ASC & ACC	ADM	1,088.9	1,194.3	83
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	PROV OFF	337.1	337.1	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	754.3	859.7	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM, REC, ETC	588.3	599.3	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	MAT-SU CC		ADM	143.9	162.6	101
S. E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	JDCC & SES	ADM	390.5	390.5	105
S. E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	124.7	124.7	117
S. E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	265.8	265.8	117
S. E. COLLEGE	SITKA CC		ADM	74.3	74.3	121
S. E. COLLEGE	KETCH. CC		ADM	79.4	79.4	123
TOTAL COST				17,825.1	19,648.3	

COMMENTS:

1. This estimate of total administrative costs in the University of Alaska System is believed to be a conservative one. The only components counted as "administration" were as follows:  
(a) allocations labelled "adm" for the 10 community colleges and the three senior colleges, (b) allocations for institutional support, including the chancellor's (provost's) office, administrative services, and the registrar, (c) allocations for the administration of organized research, and (d) allocations for state-wide administration. The "hidden" administrative costs in the administration of libraries, physical plants, bookstores, etc., were not included as the amounts were impossible to isolate.
2. In the "Maintenance" budget, administration represents 18.7 percent of the total system costs ( $17,825.1/95,313.4=1.187$ ), and in the "Regents Request" budget, administration represents 19.0 percent of the total system costs. In both the "Maintenance" and "Regents Request" budget more monies are being budgeted for administration than instruction.
3. Comparing the "Regents Request" to the "Maintenance" budget we find that the regents are asking for a 10.2 percent increase over maintenance for the administration ( $19,648.3/17,825.1=1.102$ ). This is a greater increase than the regents are requesting for instruction and in the total overall budget. It is also interesting to note that one component of the budget for administration--statewide administration--is requested by the regents to get the largest increase over maintenance, 18.9 percent ( $7,824.1/6,581.2=1.189$ )
4. Finally, it is noteworthy that unlike the budget requests for instruction, no component of the administration budget is marked for a decrease in relation to maintenance. All components are at least budgeted for maintenance cost. It is also interesting that the growth, stability, or decline in the budget request for instruction at Alaska's ten community colleges bears no relation to the growth or stability of the budget request for administration of the community colleges.

REGENTS REQUEST FY 77

<u>COLLEGE</u>	<u>FULL-TIME</u>		<u>PART-TIME</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>COST</u>
KODIAK CC	10.68	298.4	10.68	72.6	21.36	371.0
KENAI CC	11.18	281.5	11.18	88.1	22.36	369.6
KUSKOKWIM CC	23.22	767.7	15.48	243.4	38.70	1011.1
NORTHWEST CC	2.52	77.3	7.56	75.3	10.08	152.6
TANANA CC	25.33	696.8	37.99	269.7	63.32	966.5
ANCH. AGE CC	164.99	4544.6	54.99	535.9	219.98	5080.5
MAT-SU CC	9.59	234.1	6.39	57.8	15.98	291.9
J-D CC	22.44	574.9	7.48	86.7	29.92	661.6
SITKA CC	5.97	187.9	3.98	45.7	9.95	233.6
KETCHIKAN CC	8.41	241.5	5.61	51.7	14.02	293.2
<hr/>						
TOTALS CC	284.33	7904.7	161.34	1526.9	445.67	9431.6
<hr/>						
U. A. F.	200.04	5541.1	19.78	373.4	219.82	5914.5
ANCHORAGE SC	74.34	2078.9	60.83	429.5	135.17	2508.4
SOUTHEAST SC	15.13	409.4	6.48	60.7	21.61	470.1
<hr/>						
TOTALS SC	289.51	8029.4	87.09	863.6	376.60	8893.0
<hr/>						
GRAND TOTALS	573.84	15934.1	248.43	2390.5	822.27	18324.6
<hr/>						

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR INSTRUCTION

MAINTENANCE FY 77

<u>COLLEGE</u>	<u>FULL-TIME</u>		<u>PART-TIME</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>COST</u>
KODIAK CC	7.56	211.2	17.64	119.8	25.20	331.0
KENAI CC	10.77	271.2	16.16	127.3	26.93	398.5
KUSKOKWIM CC	24.91	823.5	15.92	250.3	40.83	1073.8
NORTHWEST CC	1.44	44.2	16.57	164.9	18.01	209.1
TANANA CC	11.26	309.7	63.82	453.1	75.08	762.8
ANCHORAGE CC	164.79	4539.1	41.19	401.4	205.98	4940.5
MAT-SU CC	4.10	100.1	11.69	105.8	15.79	205.9
J-D CC	18.64	477.6	12.42	143.9	31.06	621.5
SITKA CC	3.93	123.7	5.90	67.7	9.83	191.4
KETCHIKAN CC	9.61	275.9	5.17	47.6	14.78	323.5
<b>TOTALS CC</b>	<b>257.01</b>	<b>7176.2</b>	<b>206.48</b>	<b>1881.8</b>	<b>463.39</b>	<b>9058.0</b>
U. A. F.	196.99	5456.6	17.12	323.1	214.11	5779.7
ANCHORAGE SC	51.97	1453.3	63.52	448.5	115.49	1901.8
SOUTHEAST SC	9.28	251.1	8.56	80.1	17.84	331.2
<b>TOTALS SC</b>	<b>258.24</b>	<b>7161.0</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>851.7</b>	<b>347.44</b>	<b>8012.7</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>515.25</b>	<b>14337.2</b>	<b>295.68</b>	<b>2733.5</b>	<b>810.83</b>	<b>17070.7</b>

TABLE A: Student Credit Hour production for U.A.A. — Fall semester, 1975.  
(As of 10/3/75)

S.C.H. percent	A.C.C.	A.S.C.	TOTAL
	35,022	9,941	44,963
	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%

TABLE B: F.T.E. faculty for U.A.A.

	A.C.C.	%	A.S.C.	%
Full-time F.T.E.	113.78	79.3%	36.98	45.6%
Part-time F.T.E.	29.63	20.7%	44.14	54.4%
TOTAL	143.41	100.0%	81.12	100.0%

TABLE C: A.C.C. and A.S.C. F.T.E. faculty

	A.C.C.	A.S.C.	TOTAL
F.T.E. faculty	143.41	81.12	224.53
PERCENT	63.9%	36.1%	100.0%

TABLE D: A.C.C. and A.S.C. full-time faculty salaries

	A.C.C.	A.S.C.
Fudgeted for salaries	\$3,465,632	\$1,143,430
Full-time F.T.E. faculty	113.78	36.98
Average annual salary	\$30,459	\$30,920
Average monthly salary	\$ 2,538	\$ 2,577

NOTE: All enrollment figures are taken from the "Course Enrollment Information Report" for A.C.C. and A.S.C. Fall, 1975, 10/3/75.

All salary figures and F.T.E. faculty figures are taken from the "University of Alaska Working Budget for 1975-1976."

## CRITICISMS OF THE NOV. 24, 1975 SOLIE REPORT

by Gale L. Smoke

Although an ambitious study, the report by Richard J. Solie (Nov. 24, 1975) on Community College and Senior College Salary disparities is misleading and, in places, inaccurate. The major criticisms follow:

1. In Anchorage, whereas Solie's calculation of college faculty's average salary seems to conform to the present working budget \$23,193 ( $\$2577 \times 9$ ) to Solie's \$23,225, the Community College faculty's average salary seems to be inflated by Solie, given the working budget figures. Accepting Solie's contention that the working budget's salary must be modified by the 7.6% COLA effective 9/1/75 and the projected 7.5% COLA effective 3/1/76 (this will be criticized below), we do not arrive at Solie's figure of \$27,513. Instead, we calculate the average as of 3/1/76, given Solie's assumptions, to be \$26,421. Our methodology was as follows:

Working budget salary average  
\$22,842 ( $\$2538 \times 9$ )

Times 7.6% COLA 9/1/75  
 $\$22,842 \times 1.076 = \$24,579$

Times 7.5% Projected COLA 3/1/76  
 $\$24,579 \times 1.075 = \underline{\$26,421}$

2. Where does Solie get the projected COLA of 7.5% effective 3/1/76. It would be based, according to the Community College Faculty Contract, on the increase of Anchorage's CPI from 7/1/75 to 12/31/75. As of 10/1/75, half of the adjustment period, the Anchorage CPI had risen 2.3%. This hardly suggests a 7.5% increase for the full six month period. Thus Community College faculty salaries have likely been further inflated.

3. It is unclear which cost of living differential indexes (low, intermediate, or high) in Table II that Solie uses to arrive at the figures in Table III. Depending on which level was used, this could vastly change the percentiles.

4. In arriving at the national comparisons for Community College compensation (in categories III and IV) Solie uses the rank distribution that existed at Alaska's Community Colleges just prior to the elimination of rank. Since Alaska's Community Colleges had a higher proportion of faculty concentrated at the lower ranks (instructor, assistant professor, . shown in Table IV, Solie penalizes the Community College faculty in making percentile comparisons in Table I.I, categories III and IV. He uses the "U of A weights," not the "AAUP weights," in arriving at his conclusion that Alaska's Community College compensation is above the 95th percentile. However, what Solie does not consider is the fact that concentration of faculty at lower ranks does not necessarily reflect less education and experience, but could be based on a discriminatory promotion system which belittles the importance of Community Colleges. Any astute observer of higher education in Alaska the past several years knows that such discrimination was a major factor in the unionization of Community College faculty.

Thus, if AAUP weights are used the Alaska Community College faculty's compensation is below the 95th percentile.

5. In part, Solie bases his percentiles on the four category AAUP classification of higher education institutions. No defense of this system of categorization is given, and it is assumed that the Senior Colleges are comparable to Categories I and IIA, and the Community Colleges Categories III and IV. Is this true?

OPERATING COST ANALYSIS OF SENIOR AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES - FY77

<u>CAMPUS</u>	<u>TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM OPERATING COSTS</u>	<u>TOTAL CREDIT HR. PRODUCTION</u>	<u>AVERAGE COST PER CREDIT HOUR</u>
Fairbanks	\$8,004,900	46,950	\$170
Anch. S.C.	\$3,051,500	36,500	\$ 84
Southeast S.C.	\$ 718,200	5,840	\$123
A.C.C.	\$8,636,200	110,000	\$ 79
Kuskokwim	\$1,986,800	9,680	\$205
T.V.C.C.	\$1,197,000	19,000	\$ 63
J.D.C.C.	\$1,172,800	8,980	\$131
Kodiak	\$ 606,400	4,920	\$123
Kenai	\$ 525,300	5,150	\$102
Ketchikan	\$ 490,800	3,510	\$140
Mat-Su	\$ 472,800	4,000	\$118
Sitka	\$ 341,700	2,290	\$149
Northwest	\$ 230,100	1,262	\$182

89,290

168,792

258,082

AGGREGATE SENIOR COLLEGE - COMMUNITY COLLEGE ANALYSIS

Average cost per credit hour at community colleges	\$ 93
Average cost per credit hour at senior colleges	\$132
(Note: average cost 42% greater at S.C.)	
% of budget allocated to community colleges	57%
% of budget allocated to senior colleges	43%
% of credit hour production at community colleges	65%
% of credit hour production at senior colleges	35%

Source: PROGRAM NARRATIVE & BUDGET SUMMARY  
BUDGET REQUEST ANALYSIS - FY77  
 BOOK 7.

INCREASED PRODUCTION

6.3% vs. 9.9% - CC

OPERATING COST ANALYSIS OF SENIOR AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES - FY76

<u>CAMPUS</u>	<u>TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM OPERATING COSTS</u>	<u>TOTAL CREDIT HR. PRODUCTION</u>	<u>AVERAGE COST PER CREDIT HOUR</u>
Fairbanks	\$7,105,500	47,454	\$150
Anch. S.C.	\$2,546,100	34,100	\$75
Southeast S.C.	\$ 448,100	4,870	\$92
A.C.C.	\$7,658,400	101,890	\$75
Kuskokwim	\$1,633,500	8,800	\$186
T.V.C.C.	\$ 806,600	15,500	\$52
J.D.C.C.	\$1,037,200	8,165	\$127
Kodiak	\$ 529,900	4,800	\$110
Kenai	\$ 499,200	4,760	\$105
Ketchikan	\$ 355,700	3,190	\$112
Mat-Su	\$ 281,300	3,400	\$83
Sitka	\$ 232,200	2,080	\$112
Northwest	\$ 107,500	894	\$120

86,424

153,479

239,903

AGGREGATE SENIOR COLLEGE - COMMUNITY COLLEGE ANALYSIS

Average cost per credit hour at community colleges	\$ 86
Average cost per credit hour at senior colleges	\$117
(Note: average cost 36% greater at S.C.)	
% of budget allocated to community colleges	57%
% of budget allocated to senior colleges	43%
% of credit hour production at community colleges	64%
% of credit hour production at senior colleges	36%

Source: PROGRAM NARRATIVE & BUDGET SUMMARY  
BUDGET REQUEST ANALYSIS - FY77  
 BOOK 7.

Note: if total direct & indirect costs are used in the above computations,  
 average cost per credit hour at community colleges = \$143  
 average cost per credit hour at senior colleges = \$224  
 (average cost 56% greater at S.C.)

\*"total direct program operating costs" include all program costs except "indirect costs" such as:  
 library  
 student services  
 administration  
 physical plant.

COMMENTS:

1. In the FY 77 Budget--both the Maintenance and Regents Request-- instructional cost constitute about 18% of the entire budget. The community college instructional costs make up a little more than 9% of the budgets.

	<u>MAINTENANCE</u>		<u>REGENTS REQUEST</u>
Total	95,313.4 (100.0)	Total	103,362.9 (100.0)
Comm Clg	9,058.0 (9.5)	Comm Clg	9,431.6 (9.1)
Senior Clg	8,012.7 (8.4)	Senior Clg	8,893.0 (8.6)
CC and SC	17,070.7 (17.9)	CC and SC	18,362.9 (17.7)

2. The Regents Request Budget is 8.4% above the Maintenance Budget ( $103,362.9/95,313.4=1.084$ ), but there are marked differences between various segments of the budget. While the Regents Request sees the Senior Colleges as growing 11% over maintenance in budget ( $8,893.0/8,012.7=1.110$ ), the community college request by the Regents is for only 4.1% above Maintenance ( $9,431.6/9058.0=1.041$ ).

3. Similarly, the Regents Request for faculty positions indicates that in their view the Senior Colleges have priority. Considering the full-time positions, whereas the Regents seek 12.1% increase over Maintenance for the Senior College ( $289.51/258.24=1.121$ ), the comparative community college increase is 10.6% ( $284.33/257.01=1.106$ ). However, even this is deceptive, for in total F.T.E. faculty positions (full- and part-time) the Regents are actually asking for a decline in community college positions. While the senior colleges F.T.E. faculty, according to the Regents, should be increased by 8.7% ( $376.60/346.44=1.087$ ), the community colleges are given 96.1% of Maintenance in F.T.E. positions ( $445.67/463.39=.961$ ).

4. Given #2 and #3, it is interesting to note that the Regents still expect the community colleges to bear the brunt of production for the system. On page 2 of the FY 77 budget request the community colleges are expected to increase their student credit hour production by 9.9% over FY 76, while the senior colleges (major campuses) are pegged for a 6.3% increase in production.
5. Finally, while all three senior colleges (that is, U.A.F., A.S.C., and Southeast S.C.) are marked by the Regents for budget and position increases over maintenance, some 70% of the community colleges are in jeopardy regarding one or both of these items. The Regents Request indicates a decline instructional funding for Kenai, Kushokwim, Northwest, and Ketchikan CC. Additionally, the Regents Request asks for cuts in F.T.E. faculty positions (below maintenance) at Kodiak, Kenai, Kuskokwim, Northwest, Tanana, Juneau-Douglas, Ketchikan CC.

THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS  
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS  
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

REGIONAL ETHNIC ORIGIN REPORT  
 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTH CENTRAL REGION  
 SPRING SEMESTER

DATE 02/17/76

	NON-CREN	FRESHMAN	SOPHOMORE	JUNIOR	SENIOR	2ND BA	GRADUATE	UNKNOWN	* TOTAL *
CAUCASIAN	781	2315	809	597	403	233	1217	164	6520
BLACK	31	196	63	25	21	5	37	10	390
ORIENTAL	24	33	13	10	5	3	19	1	108
ESKIMO	16	43	11	17	8	2	7	3	107
AK INDIAN	10	41	20	9	8	3	6	4	101
ALEUT	6	21	11	10	6		3		57
AK INDIAN	11	16	6	6	7	1	18	1	66
SPANISH AM	39	48	17	14	9	1	13	5	146
UNKNOWN	37	64	14	16	10	7	31	246	425
* TOTAL *	957	2774	964	704	477	255	1351	434	7920

	*****MALE*****		*****FEMALE*****		UNKNOWN	* TOTAL *
	SINGLE	MARRIED	SINGLE	MARRIED		
CAUCASIAN	1290	1920	1279	2017	11	6520
BLACK	75	150	80	84	1	390
ORIENTAL	35	28	22	23		108
ESKIMO	25	20	40	22		107
AK INDIAN	11	17	43	24	1	101
ALEUT	13	10	19	15		57
AK INDIAN	20	17	9	19	1	66
SPANISH AM	28	53	21	44		146
UNKNOWN	74	47	68	83	153	425
* TOTAL *	1570	2162	1681	2336	167	7920

MEAN AGE IN ANCHORAGE  
 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA - SOUTHCENTRAL REGION  
 SPRING SEMESTER - 1976

-----FULL TIME STUDENTS-----

20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	+ 65	UNKNOWN
871	418	277	143	45	39	16	13	7	3	1	26
			LOWER DIVISION		UPPER DIVISION		GRADUATES				
			25.5		29.4		31.1 YEARS				

-----PART TIME STUDENTS-----

20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	+ 65	UNKNOWN
752	1371	1374	971	613	365	214	131	57	24	24	154
			LOWER DIVISION		UPPER DIVISION		GRADUATES				
			29.6		32.1		32.5 YEARS				

-----COMPOSITE-----

20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	+ 65	UNKNOWN
1223	1749	1653	1114	698	474	270	144	64	27	25	180
			LOWER DIVISION		UPPER DIVISION		GRADUATES				
			28.8		31.0		32.5 YEARS				

( LD, UD, GR included  
 mean age 30.8  
 UAA )

DIVISION LEVEL IS BASED ON CURRENT ACADEMIC  
 AND EQUIVALENT COURSE ENROLLMENT.

DATE 4/15/76

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTH-CENTRAL REGION ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS  
SPRING SEMESTER

4-5

COLLEGE	CREDIT HOURS					CREDIT FILE				
	EQUIV	LOWER	UPPER	GRAD	TOTAL	EQUIV	LOWER	UPPER	GRAD	TOTAL
ANCHORAGE SVS COL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY	1187.2	2711.0	745.0	4125.0	11535.0	76.3	2490.1	494.3	343.3	637.7
ANCHORAGE TOTALS	1187.2	2711.0	745.0	4125.0	11535.0	76.3	2490.1	494.3	343.3	637.7
KODIAK COL COL	76.5	816.0	4.0	0	896.5	5.1	54.8	4	0	59.9
KODIAK UNIV & GRAD	0	0	1.0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
KENAI COM COL	854.1	1291.0	0	27.0	2172.1	57.2	86.0	0	2.2	145.5
KENAI UNIV & GRAD	0	0	30.0	93.0	123.0	0	0	2.0	7.7	9.7
CUNY AT 440	0	167.0	76.0	33.0	276.0	0	11.1	5.0	7.7	18.9
AJAK	49.1	920.0	0	0	969.1	4.5	61.9	0	0	66.4
REGIONAL TOTALS	2189.0	3364.5	759.0	4279.0	5726.3	143.1	2977.4	555.3	356.4	3712.7

COLLEGE	EQUIV. CREDIT STUDENTS						ACADEMIC STUDENTS						TOTAL ENROLLMENT						TOTAL
	PART TIME			FULL TIME			PART TIME			FULL TIME			PART TIME			FULL TIME			
	NEW	ADJEN	TOTAL	NEW	ADJEN	TOTAL	NEW	ADJEN	TOTAL	NEW	ADJEN	TOTAL	NEW	ADJEN	TOTAL	NEW	ADJEN	TOTAL	
ANCHORAGE SVS COL	0	0	0	0	0	0	830	1032	1562	156	156	312	832	1036	1868	156	156	312	2174
ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY	73	93	156	7	1	8	2306	2679	5245	851	531	1182	2437	2766	5205	650	532	1182	6401
ANCHORAGE TOTALS	73	93	156	7	1	8	3196	3711	6297	1007	687	1494	3269	3804	7073	814	688	1502	8575
KODIAK COM COL	0	21	20	0	0	0	49	123	212	4	5	9	97	144	241	4	5	9	250
KENAI COM COL	131	128	239	0	0	0	155	127	232	18	12	30	266	255	521	18	12	30	551
KENAI UNIV & GRAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	40	0	0	0	20	20	40	0	0	0	40
ALASKA METAJUSTICE	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	85	94	0	0	0	9	85	94	0	0	0	94
AJAK	0	0	0	2	2	4	152	91	243	1	1	2	152	91	243	3	2	5	248
REGIONAL TOTALS	197	242	434	9	3	12	3621	4157	7778	830	704	1534	3813	4399	6212	839	707	1546	9758

## UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA STUDENT STATISTICS

SEX/MARITAL STATUS	MILES TRAVELED IN SCHOOL	CLASS STANDING	ETHNIC/ORIGIN	RESIDENCY		
SINGLE MALES	1027	755	5189	EQUIV CRED 1445	Caucasian 7970	IN STATE 6390
MARRIED MALES	2725	617	2747	FRESHMAN 3255	BLACK 430	OUT STATE 937
SINGLE FEMALES	1027	1157	910	SOPHOMORE 1067	ASIAN AMERICAN 142	NOT KNOWN 309
MARRIED FEMALES	2941	2137	237	JUNIOR 774	ESKIMO 119	TOTAL 9758
NO REPLY	248	3157	111	SENIOR 516	ALASKAN INDIAN 122	
TOTAL	9758	516	53	2ND DEGREE 303	ALEUT 80	
		UNKNOWN 411	GRADUATE 1722	AMERICAN INDIAN 35		
		TOTAL 9758	UNKNOWN 603	SPANISH SURNAME 172		
			TOTAL 9758	NO REPLY 832		
				TOTAL 9758		

ACADEMIC ENROLLMENT VOCATIONAL/EQUIV-CREDIT FULL-TIME PART-TIME TOTAL ACADEMIC CREDIT HOURS ENROLLMENT VOCATIONAL/EQUIV-CREDIT FULL-TIME PART-TIME TOTAL

1. SEX

MALE	47	329	204	1075.0	1194.0	644.0	1.3	4.4	65.3
FEMALE	44	301	692	1377.0	2014.5	1204.5	3.0	14.0	233.5
TOTAL	91	630	896	2452.0	3208.5	2848.5	4.3	18.4	298.8

2. ETHNIC ORIGIN

NOT KNOWN	14	42	76	193.0	202.0	194.0	1.4	2.4	39.4
EUROPEAN	257	1524	1895	4017.5	7087.5	3614.5	1.5	22.9	1129.4
ASIAN	3	12	16	42.0	36.0	36.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
AMERICAN INDIAN	3	12	16	42.0	36.0	36.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
ALASKAN INDIAN	2	8	10	25.0	20.0	20.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
ISLANDER	2	8	10	25.0	20.0	20.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
TOTAL	317	1962	2180	4815.5	8215.0	6215.0	3.0	30.6	1507.1

3. RESIDENCY

NOT KNOWN	317	75	25	4773.5	724.0	160.7	2.7	4.0	80.7
RESIDENT	110	1713	2030	4530.0	7024.0	2924.0	3.0	21.0	12427.5
NON-RESIDENT	317	1842	2180	4803.5	6215.0	1387.1	3.0	3.6	1387.1

4. CLASS STANDING

NOT KNOWN	1	51	53	75.0	158.0	160.7	2.7	4.0	80.7
FRESHMAN	7	76	77	103.0	527.0	292.0	3.1	4.0	80.7
SOPHOMORE	29	110	139	424.5	326.0	822.5	3.0	3.6	1387.1
SENIOR	77	552	629	1370.0	366.0	2112.5	3.0	3.6	1387.1
GRADUATE	173	123	270	2174.0	1396.0	5915.5	3.0	3.6	1387.1
TOTAL	317	1842	2180	4803.5	6215.0	1387.1	3.0	3.6	1387.1

5. DIST. GRADED

NOT KNOWN	1	51	53	75.0	158.0	160.7	2.7	4.0	80.7
FRESHMAN	7	76	77	103.0	527.0	292.0	3.1	4.0	80.7
SOPHOMORE	29	110	139	424.5	326.0	822.5	3.0	3.6	1387.1
SENIOR	77	552	629	1370.0	366.0	2112.5	3.0	3.6	1387.1
GRADUATE	173	123	270	2174.0	1396.0	5915.5	3.0	3.6	1387.1
TOTAL	317	1842	2180	4803.5	6215.0	1387.1	3.0	3.6	1387.1

ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF ANCHORAGE SENIOR COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHWESTERN REGION

ACADEMIC ENROLLMENT VOCATIONAL/EQUIV-CREDIT FULL-TIME PART-TIME TOTAL ACADEMIC CREDIT HOURS ENROLLMENT VOCATIONAL/EQUIV-CREDIT FULL-TIME PART-TIME TOTAL

6. PROGRAM TO WHICH ENROLLING

NOT KNOWN	1	51	53	75.0	158.0	160.7	2.7	4.0	80.7
FRESHMAN	7	76	77	103.0	527.0	292.0	3.1	4.0	80.7
SOPHOMORE	29	110	139	424.5	326.0	822.5	3.0	3.6	1387.1
SENIOR	77	552	629	1370.0	366.0	2112.5	3.0	3.6	1387.1
GRADUATE	173	123	270	2174.0	1396.0	5915.5	3.0	3.6	1387.1
TOTAL	317	1842	2180	4803.5	6215.0	1387.1	3.0	3.6	1387.1

ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF ANCHORAGE SENIOR COLLEGE  
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

SPRING SEMESTER DATE 04/06/76

6.	ENROLLMENT				TOTAL	CREDIT HOURS ENROLLMENT				TOTAL
	ACADEMIC FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV. PART-TIME		ACADEMIC FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV. PART-TIME	
ADULT ED	40				40	1032.0	1691.0		0.3	2729.3
ASST	43				43	1035.0	1083.0	1.5	0.8	2032.3
BIOL	12				12	471.0	645.0		1.5	1121.5
CHM	12				12	195.0	645.0		0.6	851.1
COM	33				33	361.0	514.0			875.0
EDUC	7				7	160.0	270.0		0.4	431.4
ENG	2				2	57.0	44.0			101.0
FIN	2				2	37.0	39.0		1.5	77.5
GEN ED	1				1	12.0	17.0			29.0
HEALTH	2				2	40.0	40.0			80.0
HIST	2				2	74.0	19.0			93.0
LIB	1				1	15.0	35.0			50.0
MATH	2				2	33.0	27.0			60.0
PHYS	1				1	40.0	19.0			59.0
PSY	1				1	12.0	27.0			39.0
RECREATION							8.0			8.0
RELIG							1.0			1.0
SCIENCE	1				1	14.0	1.0			15.0
SOCCER							2.0			2.0
SPORTS							1.0			1.0
THEATRE							2.0			2.0
WRESTLING							1.0			1.0
WORLD LANG	4				4	27.0				27.0
WORLD LANG	4				4	40.0				40.0
WORLD LANG							15.0			15.0
WORLD LANG							15.0			15.0
WORLD LANG							15.0			15.0
WORLD LANG							17.0			17.0
WORLD LANG							37.0			37.0
WORLD LANG							3.0			3.0
WORLD LANG							6.0			6.0
WORLD LANG							4.0			4.0
WORLD LANG							1.0			1.0
WORLD LANG							4.0			4.0
WORLD LANG							4.0			4.0
WORLD LANG							4.0			4.0
WORLD LANG							5.0			5.0
WORLD LANG							1.0			1.0
WORLD LANG							1.0			1.0
TOTALS	271	114		2	1394	3549.0	5379.5	1.5	20.1	8970.1

INTERMAD WITHETS TRACE PATTI RENOHO



ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF AICHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

SPRING SEMESTER DATE 04/06/78

ORIGIN TO UNIV.	ENROLLMENT			TOTAL	CREDIT HOURS ENROLLMENT			TOTAL
	ACADEMIC FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV. CREDIT FULL-TIME		ACADEMIC FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV. CREDIT PART-TIME	
ALASKA	10	13	1	24	273.0	240.5	34.5	50.2
ALABAMA					195.0	173.0	22.0	65.0
ARIZONA					72.0	141.0	7.5	23.3
ARIZONA STATE			1	1	617.0	963.0	36.0	137.8
CALIFORNIA					135.0	103.0	2.9	15.5
CALIFORNIA STATE					215.0	52.0	9.5	14.5
CALIFORNIA STATE					137.0	1.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE			2	2	137.0	35.0	1.5	2.1
CALIFORNIA STATE					7.0	3.0		1.3
CALIFORNIA STATE					53.0	45.0		3.0
CALIFORNIA STATE					24.0	45.0		3.8
CALIFORNIA STATE					24.0	24.0	.6	1.5
CALIFORNIA STATE					72.0	3.0		1.5
CALIFORNIA STATE					28.0	17.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					14.0	25.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					29.0	31.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					18.0	12.0	1.5	
CALIFORNIA STATE					12.0	14.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					12.0	7.0		1.5
CALIFORNIA STATE			2	2	13.0	11.0		1.5
CALIFORNIA STATE					24.0	11.0		1.5
CALIFORNIA STATE					38.0	1.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					38.0	1.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					13.0	12.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					16.0	16.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					16.0	15.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					13.0	5.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					13.0	3.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					14.0	12.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					13.0	3.0	1.5	
CALIFORNIA STATE					13.0	3.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					12.0	18.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					15.0	15.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					15.0	33.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					13.0	18.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					14.0	12.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					13.0	6.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					13.0	6.0	1.5	
CALIFORNIA STATE					15.0	7.0		1.5
CALIFORNIA STATE					16.0	3.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					16.0	3.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					12.0	3.0	1.5	
CALIFORNIA STATE					21.0	6.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					21.0	6.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					15.0	6.0		
CALIFORNIA STATE					15.0	6.0		

ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

SPRING SEMESTER DATE 04/06/76

	ENROLLMENT				TOTAL	CREDIT HOURS		ENROLLMENT		TOTAL
	ACADEMIC FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV. CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV. CREDIT PART-TIME		ACADEMIC CREDIT FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC CREDIT PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV. CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV. CREDIT PART-TIME	
ARIZONA	1				1	10.0				16.0
NEBRASKA		1			1		3.0			3.0
ST. GEORGE	1				1	21.0				21.0
UNALASKA		1			1		2.0			4.0
NETSKAY-A					1		7.0			9.0
TOTALS	677	1813	1	43	2464	9438.5	8839.0	121.0	268.6	18637.1

ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF KODIAK COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

SPRING SEMESTER DATE 04/06/76

	ENROLLMENT				TOTAL	CREDIT HOURS		ENROLLMENT		TOTAL
	ACADEMIC FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV. CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV. CREDIT PART-TIME		ACADEMIC CREDIT FULL-TIME	ACADEMIC CREDIT PART-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV. CREDIT FULL-TIME	VOCATIONAL/EQUIV. CREDIT PART-TIME	
1. SEX										
NOT KNOWN	1			2	7	12.0	12.0			30.0
MALE		4		4	44		173.0	22.0		162.0
WANTED MALE		4		4	57	50.0	170.0	10.0		244.0
FEMALE		35		6	42	10.0	113.0	1.7		180.7
WANTED FEMALE		14		13	100	44.0	246.0	2.6		310.6
TOTALS		212		22	250	122.0	689.0	76.5		867.5
2. ETHNIC ORIGIN										
NOT KNOWN		9		1	10		29.0			33.0
CAUCASIAN	6	170		25	211	80.0	501.0	66.8		727.8
ALASKAN					2		7.0			7.0
ORIENTAL		1			1		1.0			1.0
ESKIMO							1.0			1.0
ALASKAN INDIAN		4			4		11.0			16.0
ALEUT	2	11		3	12	30.0	45.0	4.7		79.7
AMERICAN INDIAN	1	3			3	12.0	3.0	4.0		19.0
SPANISH SURNAME					1		13.0			13.0
OTHER										
TOTALS	9	212		29	250	122.0	689.0	76.5		867.5

ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS OF KODIAK COMMUNITY COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR ADMINISTRATION

FY 77

<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>CAMPUS</u>	<u>PROGRAM COMPONENT</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>	<u>MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>REGENTS REQUEST</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
STATEWIDE ADM			TOTAL PROG	6,581.2	7,824.1	6
RURAL EDUC	KODIAK CC		ADM	103.6	118.4	10
RURAL EDUC	KENAI CC		ADM	164.0	164.0	12
RURAL EDUC	KUSK. CC		ADM	234.9	265.4	14
RURAL EDUC	N.W. CC		ADM	105.9	105.9	16
ORG RESEARCH	SW	SUMMARY	ADM & OTHER	2,694.8	2,711.6	22
FAIRBANKS CAM		SUMMARY	ADM	1,800.4	1,913.7	60
FAIRBANKS CAM	T.V. CC		ADM	492.7	543.8	65
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	312.5	312.5	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	1,110.0	1,147.3	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADMISS & REG	377.9	453.9	71
ANCHORAGE CAM	U.A.A.	ASC & ACC	ADM	1,088.9	1,194.3	83
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	PROV OFF	337.1	337.1	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	754.3	859.7	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM, REC, ETC	588.3	599.3	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	MAT-SU CC		ADM	143.9	162.6	101
S. E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	JDCC & SES	ADM	390.5	390.5	105
S. E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	124.7	124.7	117
S. E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	265.8	265.8	117
S. E. COLLEGE	SITKA CC		ADM	74.3	74.3	121
S. E. COLLEGE	KEPCH. CC		ADM	79.4	79.4	123
TOTAL COST				17,825.1	19,648.3	

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR ADMINISTRATION

FY 77

<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>CAMPUS</u>	<u>PROGRAM COMPONENT</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>	<u>MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>REGENTS REQUEST</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
STATEWIDE ADM			TOTAL PROG	6,581.2	7,824.1	6
RURAL EDUC	KODIAK CC		ADM	103.6	118.4	10
RURAL EDUC	KENAI CC		ADM	164.0	164.0	12
RURAL EDUC	KUSK. CC		ADM	234.9	265.4	14
RURAL EDUC	N.W. CC		ADM	105.9	105.9	16
ORG RESEARCH	SW	SUMMARY	ADM & OTHER	2,694.8	2,711.6	22
FAIRBANKS CAM		SUMMARY	ADM	1,800.4	1,913.7	60
FAIRBANKS CAM	T.V. CC		ADM	492.7	543.8	65
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	312.5	312.5	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	1,110.0	1,147.3	71
FAIRBANKS CAM	U.A.F.	INST SUP	ADMISS & REG	377.9	453.9	71
ANCHORAGE CAM	U.A.A.	ASC & ACC	ADM	1,088.9	1,194.3	83
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	PROV OFF	337.1	337.1	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	754.3	859.7	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	U. OF A.	INST SUP	ADM, REC, ETC	588.3	599.3	95
ANCHORAGE CAM	MAT-SU CC		ADM	143.9	162.6	101
S. E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	JDCC & SES	ADM	390.5	390.5	105
S. E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	CHANC OFF	124.7	124.7	117
S. E. COLLEGE	U.A.J.	INST SUP	ADM SERVICES	265.3	265.8	117
S. E. COLLEGE	SITKA CC		ADM	74.3	74.3	121
S. E. COLLEGE	KETCH. CC		ADM	79.4	79.4	123
TOTAL COST				17,825.1	19,648.3	

COMMENTS:

- i. This estimate of total administrative costs in the University of Alaska System is believed to be a conservative one. The only components counted as "administration" were as follows:  
(a) allocations labelled "adm" for the 10 community colleges and the three senior colleges, (b) allocations for institutional support, including the chancellor's (provost's) office, administrative services, and the registrar, (c) allocations for the administration of organized research, and (d) allocations for state-wide administration. The "hidden" administrative costs in the administration of libraries, physical plants, bookstores, etc., were not included as the amounts were impossible to isolate.
2. In the "Maintenance" budget, administration represents 18.7 percent of the total system costs ( $17,825.1/95,313.4=1.187$ ), and in the "Regents Request" budget, administration represents 19.0 percent of the total system costs. In both the "Maintenance" and "Regents Request" budget more monies are being budgeted for administration than instruction.
3. Comparing the "Regents Request" to the "Maintenance" budget we find that the regents are asking for a 10.2 percent increase over maintenance for the administration ( $19,648.3/17,825.1=1.102$ ). This is a greater increase than the regents are requesting for instruction and in the total overall budget. It is also interesting to note that one component of the budget for administration--statewide administration--is requested by the regents to get the largest increase over maintenance, 18.9 percent ( $7,824.1/6,581.2=1.189$ )
4. Finally, it is noteworthy that unlike the budget requests for instruction, no component of the administration budget is marked for a decrease in relation to maintenance. All components are at least budgeted for maintenance cost. It is also interesting that the growth, stability, or decline in the budget request for instruction at Alaska's ten community colleges bears no relation to the growth or stability of the budget request for administration of the community colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM

BUDGET FOR INSTRUCTION

MAINTENANCE FY 77

<u>COLLEGE</u>	<u>FULL-TIME</u>		<u>PART-TIME</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>COST</u>
KODIAK CC	7.56	211.2	17.64	119.8	25.20	331.0
KENAI CC	10.77	271.2	16.16	127.3	26.93	398.5
KUSKOKWIM CC	24.91	823.5	15.92	250.3	40.83	1073.8
NORTHWEST CC	1.44	44.2	16.57	164.9	18.01	209.1
TANANA CC	11.26	309.7	63.82	453.1	75.08	762.8
ANCHORAGE CC	164.79	4539.1	41.19	401.4	205.98	4940.5
MAT-SU CC	4.10	100.1	11.69	105.8	15.79	205.9
J-D CC	18.64	477.6	12.42	143.9	31.06	621.5
SITKA CC	3.93	123.7	5.90	67.7	9.83	191.4
KETCHIKAN CC	9.61	275.9	5.17	47.6	14.78	323.5
TOTALS CC	257.01	7176.2	206.48	1881.8	463.39	9058.0
U. A. F.	196.99	5456.6	17.12	323.1	214.11	5779.7
ANCHORAGE SC	51.97	1453.3	63.52	448.5	115.49	1901.8
SOUTHEAST SC	9.28	251.1	8.56	80.1	17.84	331.2
TOTALS SC	258.24	7161.0	89.20	851.7	347.44	8012.7
GRAND TOTALS	515.25	14337.2	295.68	2733.5	810.83	17070.7

REGENTS REQUEST FY 77

<u>COLLEGE</u>	<u>FULL-TIME</u>		<u>PART-TIME</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>COST</u>
KODIAK CC	10.68	298.4	10.68	72.6	21.36	371.0
KENAI CC	11.18	281.5	11.18	88.1	22.36	369.6
KUSKOKWIM CC	23.22	767.7	15.48	243.4	38.70	1011.1
NORTHWEST CC	2.52	77.3	7.56	75.3	10.08	152.6
TANANA CC	25.33	696.8	37.99	269.7	63.32	966.5
ANCHORAGE CC	164.99	4544.6	54.99	535.9	219.98	5080.5
MAT-SU CC	9.59	234.1	6.39	57.8	15.98	291.9
J-D CC	22.44	574.9	7.48	86.7	29.92	661.6
SITKA CC	5.97	187.9	3.98	45.7	9.95	233.6
KETCHIKAN CC	8.41	241.5	5.61	51.7	14.02	293.2
<b>TOTALS CC</b>	<b>284.33</b>	<b>7904.7</b>	<b>161.34</b>	<b>1526.9</b>	<b>445.67</b>	<b>9431.6</b>
U. A. F.	200.04	5541.1	19.78	373.4	219.82	5914.5
ANCHORAGE SC	74.34	2078.9	60.83	429.5	135.17	2508.4
SOUTHEAST SC	15.13	409.4	6.48	60.7	21.61	470.1
<b>TOTALS SC</b>	<b>289.51</b>	<b>8029.4</b>	<b>87.09</b>	<b>863.6</b>	<b>376.60</b>	<b>8893.0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>573.84</b>	<b>15934.1</b>	<b>248.43</b>	<b>2390.5</b>	<b>822.27</b>	<b>18324.6</b>

TABLE A: - Student Credit Hour production for U. A. Fall semester, 1975. (As of 10/3/75)

S.C.H. percent	A.C.C.	A.S.C.	TOTAL
	35,022	9,941	44,963
	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%

TABLE B: F.T.E. faculty for U.A.A.

	A.C.C.	%	A.S.C.	%
Full-time F.T.E.	113.78	79.3%	36.98	45.6%
Part-time F.T.E.	29.63	20.7%	44.14	54.4%
TOTAL	143.41	100.0%	81.12	100.0%

TABLE C: A.C.C. and A.S.C. F.T.E. faculty

	A.C.C.	A.S.C.	TOTAL
F.T.E. faculty	143.41	81.12	224.53
PERCENT	63.9%	36.1%	100.0%

TABLE D: A.C.C. and A.S.C. full-time faculty salaries

	A.C.C.	A.S.C.
Fudgeted for salaries	\$3,465,632	\$1,143,430
Full-time F.T.E. faculty	113.78	36.98
Average annual salary	\$30,459	\$30,920
Average monthly salary	\$ 2,538	\$ 2,577

NOTE: All enrollment figures are taken from the "Course Enrollment Information Report" for A.C.C. and A.S.C. Fall, 1975, 10/3/75.

All salary figures and F.T.E. faculty figures are taken from the "University of Alaska Working Budget for 1975-1976."

6. Finally, the differential productivity of Senior College and Community College faculty is never discussed by Solie. In other words, he does not address the question of which segment of the faculty generates more student credit hours per tax payers dollar.

We have made our own independent study of productivity, and our findings appear on Tables A-D.

Table A shows the comparative student credit hour production for Anchorage Community College and Anchorage Senior College. Some 77.9% of the Student Credit Hours are produced by A.C.C. and 22.1% of the Student Credit Hours are produced by A.S.C.

An interesting question is how many faculty positions generate these production figures? In this regard, Table B shows the full time equivalent (F.T.E.) faculty positions for both institutions. An F.T.E. equals twelve months of full-time teaching (as it is defined at each institution). Thus, a faculty member on a full-time nine month contract is equated with 3/4 F.T.E. As it is used in this context.

Comparing F.T.E. faculty for A.C.C. and A.S.C., Table C indicates that A.C.C. has 63.9% of the F.T.E. faculty and A.S.C. has 36.1% of the F.T.E. faculty. Recalling Table 1A (above), we note that A.C.C.s 63.9% of the F.T.E.s produces 77.9% of the S.C.H.s, whereas A.S.C.s 36.1% of the F.T.E.s produces only 22.1% of the S.C.H.s. Thus in relative terms, A.C.C. faculty produce 22% more ( $77.9/63.9 = 1.22$ ) than A.S.C. faculty.

Now we come to the cost of this productions. Since there is an imbalance between full-time and part-time faculty at A.C.C. and A.S.C. (see Table B), the fairest salary comparison is between full-time faculty at both institutions. Noting Table D we see that according to the working budget (which includes the March, 1975, 6.5% COLA), the average monthly salary of an A.C.C. teacher is \$2,538 whereas the monthly average for an A.S.C. professor is \$2,577. This translates to a nine month salary of \$22,842 at A.C.C. and \$23,195 at A.S.C. Now, if we increase the A.C.C. salaries by 7.6% and a projected 7.5% we get a nine month average salary of \$26,421. Thus we find that the average A.C.C. teacher is paid 14% more ( $26,421/23,195 = 1.14$ ) than the average A.S.C. professor. (As we have mentioned in #2 above, we think this figure for Community College salaries is slightly inflated). If we were to accept Solie's figure for the nine-month average salary at A.C.C. and A.S.C., which is \$27,513, we would find that the average A.C.C. teacher would be paid 18% more ( $27,513/23,225 = 1.18$ ) than the average A.S.C. professor.

It would seem to us that a salary differential of 14% or 18% (again we believe that the smaller figure is somewhat inflated) could be justified if A.C.C. faculty produced 14% or 18% more student credit hours than A.S.C. faculty. As noted above, A.C.C. faculty produce 22% more S.C.H.s than A.S.C. faculty. Consequently, although A.C.C. faculty have higher salaries than A.S.C. faculty, the public gets more productivity per dollar spent from A.C.C. faculty.

## CRITICISMS OF THE NOV. 24, 1975 SOLIE REPORT

by Gale L. Smoke

Although an ambitious study, the report by Richard J. Solie (Nov. 24, 1975) on Community College and Senior College Salary disparities is misleading and, in places, inaccurate. The major criticisms follow:

1. In Anchorage, whereas Solie's calculation of college faculty's average salary seems to conform to the present working budget ~~of~~ \$23,193 (\$2577x9) to Solie's \$23,225, the Community College faculty's average salary seems to be inflated by Solie, given the working budget figures. Accepting Solie's contention that the working budget's salary must be modified by the 7.6% COLA effective 9/1/75 and the projected 7.5% COLA effective 3/1/76 (this will be criticized below), we do not arrive at Solie's figure of \$27,513. Instead, we calculate the average as of 3/1/76, given Solie's assumptions, to be \$26,421. Our methodology was as follows:

Working budget salary average  
\$22,842 (\$2538x9)

Times 7.6% COLA 9/1/75  
\$22,842 x 1.076=\$24,579

Times 7.5% Projected COLA 3/1/76  
\$24,579 x 1.075=\$26,421

2. Where does Solie get the projected COLA of 7.5% effective 3/1/76. It would be based, according to the Community College Faculty Contract, on the increase of Anchorage's CPI from 7/1/75 to 12/31/75. As of 10/1/75, half of the adjustment period, the Anchorage CPI had risen 2.3%. This hardly suggests a 7.5% increase for the full six month period. Thus Community College faculty salaries have likely been further inflated.

3. It is unclear which cost of living differential indexes (low, intermediate, or high) in Table II that Solie uses to arrive at the figures in Table III. Depending on which level was used, this could vastly change the percentiles.

4. In arriving at the national comparisons for Community College compensation (in categories III and IV) Solie uses the rank distribution that existed at Alaska's Community Colleges just prior to the elimination of rank. Since Alaska's Community Colleges had a higher proportion of faculty concentrated at the lower ranks (instructor, assistant professor, . shown in Table IV, Solie penalizes the Community college faculty in making percentile comparisons in Table III, categories III and IV. He uses the "U of A weights," not the "AAUP weights," in arriving at his conclusion that Alaska's Community College compensation is above the 95th percentile. However, what Solie does not consider is the fact that concentration of faculty at lower ranks does not necessarily reflect less education and experience, but could be based on a discriminatory promotion system which belittles the importance of Community Colleges. Any astute observer of higher education in Alaska the past several years knows that such discrimination was a major factor in the unionization of Community College faculty.

Thus, if AAUP weights are used the Alaska Community College faculty's compensation is below the 95th percentile.

5. In part, Solie bases his percentiles on the four category AAUP classification of higher education institutions. No defense of this system of categorization is given, and it is assumed that the Senior Colleges are comparable to categories I and IIA, and the Community Colleges Categories III and IV. Is this true?

OPERATING COST ANALYSIS OF SENIOR AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES - FY77

<u>CAMPUS</u>	<u>TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM OPERATING COSTS</u>	<u>TOTAL CREDIT HR. PRODUCTION</u>	<u>AVERAGE COST PER CREDIT HOUR</u>
Fairbanks	\$8,004,900	46,950	\$170
Anch. S.C.	\$3,051,500	36,500	\$ 84
Southeast S.C.	\$ 718,200	5,840	\$123
A.C.C.	\$8,636,200	110,000	\$ 79
Kuskokwim	\$1,986,800	9,680	\$205
T.V.C.C.	\$1,197,000	19,000	\$ 63
J.D.C.C.	\$1,172,800	8,980	\$131
Kodiak	\$ 606,400	4,920	\$123
Kenai	\$ 525,300	5,150	\$102
Ketchikan	\$ 490,800	3,510	\$140
Mat-Su	\$ 472,800	4,000	\$118
Sitka	\$ 341,700	2,290	\$149
Northwest	\$ 230,100	1,262	\$182

89,290

168,792

258,082

AGGREGATE SENIOR COLLEGE - COMMUNITY COLLEGE ANALYSIS

Average cost per credit hour at community colleges	\$ 93
Average cost per credit hour at senior colleges	\$132
(Note: average cost 42% greater at S.C.)	
% of budget allocated to community colleges	57%
% of budget allocated to senior colleges	43%
% of credit hour production at community colleges	65%
% of credit hour production at senior colleges	35%

Source: PROGRAM NARRATIVE & BUDGET SUMMARY  
BUDGET REQUEST ANALYSIS - FY77  
 BOOK 7.

INCREASED PRODUCTION

6.3% vs. 9.9% - CC

OPERATING COST ANALYSIS OF SENIOR AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES - FY76

<u>CAMPUS</u>	<u>* TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM OPERATING COSTS</u>	<u>TOTAL CREDIT HR. PRODUCTION</u>	<u>AVERAGE COST PER CREDIT HOUR</u>
Fairbanks	\$7,105,500	47,454	\$150
Anch. S.C.	\$2,546,100	34,100	\$75
Southeast S.C.	\$ 448,100	4,870	\$92
A.C.C.	\$7,658,400	101,890	\$75
Kuskokwim	\$1,633,500	8,800	\$186
T.V.C.C.	\$ 806,600	15,500	\$52
J.D.C.C.	\$1,037,200	8,165	\$127
Kodiak	\$ 529,900	4,800	\$110
Kenai	\$ 499,200	4,760	\$105
Ketchikan	\$ 355,700	3,190	\$112
Mat-Su	\$ 281,300	3,400	\$83
Sitka	\$ 232,200	2,080	\$112
Northwest	\$ 107,500	894	\$120

86,424 }  
 153,479 }  
 239,903

AGGREGATE SENIOR COLLEGE - COMMUNITY COLLEGE ANALYSIS

Average cost per credit hour at community colleges	\$ 86
Average cost per credit hour at senior colleges	\$117
(Note: average cost 36% greater at S.C.)	
% of budget allocated to community colleges	57%
% of budget allocated to senior colleges	43%
% of credit hour production at community colleges	64%
% of credit hour production at senior colleges	36%

Source: PROGRAM NARRATIVE & BUDGET SUMMARY  
BUDGET REQUEST ANALYSIS - FY77  
 BOOK 7.

Note: if total direct & indirect costs are used in the above computations,  
 average cost per credit hour at community colleges = \$143  
 average cost per credit hour at senior colleges = \$224  
 (average cost 56% greater at S.C.)

\*"total direct program operating costs" include all program costs except "indirect costs" such as:

- library
- student services
- administration
- physical plant.

COMMENTS:

1. In the FY 77 Budget--both the Maintenance and Regents Request-- instructional cost constitute about 18% of the entire budget. The community college instructional costs make up a little more than 9% of the budgets.

	<u>MAINTENANCE</u>		<u>REGENTS REQUEST</u>
Total	95,313.4 (100.0)	Total	103,362.9 (100.0)
Comm Clg	9,058.0 (9.5)	Comm Clg	9,431.6 (9.1)
Senior Clg	8,012.7 (8.4)	Senior Clg	8,893.0 (8.6)
CC and SC	17,070.7 (17.9)	CC and SC	18,362.9 (17.7)

2. The Regents Request Budget is 8.4% above the Maintenance Budget ( $103,362.9/95,313.4=1.084$ ), but there are marked differences between various segments of the budget. While the Regents Request sees the Senior Colleges as growing 11% over maintenance in budget ( $8,893.0/8,012.7=1.110$ ), the community college request by the Regents is for only 4.1% above Maintenance ( $9,431.6/9058.0=1.041$ ).

3. Similarly, the Regents Request for faculty positions indicates that in their view the Senior Colleges have priority. Considering the full-time positions, whereas the Regents seek 12.1% increase over Maintenance for the Senior College ( $289.51/258.24=1.121$ ), the comparative community college increase is 10.6% ( $284.33/257.01=1.106$ ). However, even this is deceptive, for in total F.T.E. faculty positions (full- and part-time) the Regents are actually asking for a decline in community college positions. While the senior colleges F.T.E. faculty, according to the Regents, should be increased by 8.7% ( $376.60/346.44=1.087$ ), the community colleges are given 96.1% of Maintenance in F.T.E. positions ( $445.67/463.39=.961$ ).

4. Given #2 and #3, it is interesting to note that the Regents still expect the community colleges to bear the brunt of production for the system. On page 2 of the FY 77 budget request the community colleges are expected to increase their student credit hour production by 9.9% over FY 76, while the senior colleges (major campuses) are pegged for a 6.3% increase in production.

5. Finally, while all three senior colleges (that is, U.A.F., A.S.C., and Southeast S.C.) are marked by the Regents for budget and position increases over maintenance, some 70% of the community colleges are in jeopardy regarding one or both of these items. The Regents Request indicates a decline instructional funding for Kenai, Kushokwim, Northwest, and Ketchikan CC. Additionally, the Regents Request asks for cuts in F.T.E. faculty positions (below maintenance) at Kodiak, Kenai, Kuskokwim, Northwest, Tanana, Juneau-Douglas, Ketchikan CC.

THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS  
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

MISC.



JUNEAU, ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature  
Senate

May 25, 1976

Mr. Stephen Rynas  
North Pacific Rim Native Corporation  
912 E. 15th Ave.  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Rynas:

Thank you for your letter of May 20, 1976. I did not receive your letter of March 2 -- possibly it was sent to Senator Hohman, who was chairman of the HESS Committee last year.

It is nearing the end of the Legislative session. I don't know if I will be chairing HESS next year. I will leave your letter in the committee files, but I suggest that you reopen communication with the committee next January.

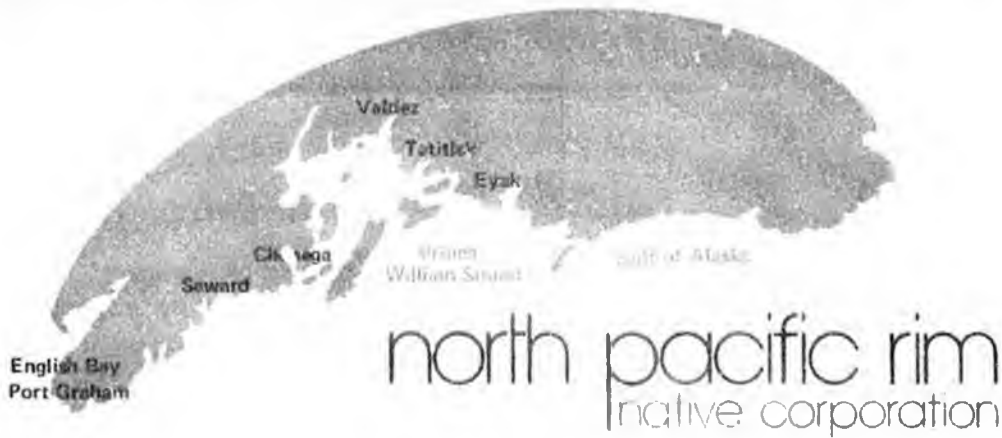
Good luck with your grant.

Sincerely,

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

Frank R. Ferguson, Senator  
Alaska State Legislature

FRF:KH:mh



May 20, 1976

Mr. Frank Ferguson  
Chairman of the Senate Health, Education and  
Social Services Committee  
Alaska State Senate  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Ferguson:

Senator Rodey has asked that I get in touch with you. On March 2, 1976 I sent a letter to Senator Rodey as I believed at that time that he was the chairman of the HESS committee. He apparently did not receive the letter, and it may instead have gone to you as it was addressed to the chairman of the committee.

In my original letter I stated that I was working for the Valdez Native Council in developing social service programs for Alaskan Natives in Valdez. Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the grant which was sent for review. It is expected that a decision regarding the grant will be made soon, so we are keeping our fingers crossed.

It is my present hope that we will be able to develop a line of communication between our office and yours so that we can insure the effectiveness of social service programs serving Alaskan Natives.

Sincerely,

Stephen Rynas

enc

SR:do

<b>APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE</b> (NONCONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS) PART I			1. STATE CLEARINGHOUSE IDENTIFIER		
			2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION NUMBER		
3. FEDERAL GRANTOR AGENCY			4. APPLICANT NAME		
U.S. Office of Education (Indian Education) ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT			Valdez Native Council		
Application Control Center ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE			DEPARTMENT DIVISION		
400 Maryland Avenue, SW. STREET ADDRESS - P.O. BOX			C/O Rick Nelson, Pouch SF		
Washington D.C. 20202 CITY STATE ZIP CODE			STREET ADDRESS - P.O. BOX		
			Valdez, Alaska 99686		
			CITY COUNTY		
			STATE ZIP CODE		

## 5. DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF THE PROJECT

Valdez Native Council Educational Referral Project

6. FEDERAL CATALOG NUMBER	7. FEDERAL FUNDING REQUESTED
13.536	\$ 17,764.00

## 8. GRANTEE TYPE

STATE, COUNTY, CITY, XX OTHER (Specify) Alaskan Native Council

## 9. TYPE OF APPLICATION OR REQUEST

XX NEW GRANT, CONTINUATION, SUPPLEMENT, OTHER CHANGES (Specify)

## 10. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

XX GRANT, LOAN, OTHER (Specify)

11. POPULATION DIRECTLY BENEFITING FROM THE PROJECT	13. LENGTH OF PROJECT
Approx. 300	one year
12. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	14. BEGINNING DATE
Alaska	April 5, 1976
	15. DATE OF APPLICATION
	Feb. 27, 1976

16. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THE DATA IN THIS APPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT, AND THAT HE WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF HE RECEIVES THE GRANT.

TYPED NAME	TITLE	TELEPHONE NUMBER		
Rick Nelson	President, Valdez Native Council	AREA CODE	NUMBER	EXTENSION
SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE		907	835-4635	--
		907	276-2121	

For Federal Use Only

(Stephen Kynas)

PART III - BUDGET INFORMATION

SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY

GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY	FEDERAL MATCHING	ESTIMATED UNBIL. ALTD. FUNDS		NEW OR REVISED BUDGET		
		FY 2001	FY 2002	FEDERAL	NON-FEDERAL	TOTAL
1. 314(a) (1)	13,536	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2. 314(a) (2)	13,536					
3. 314(a) (3)	13,536					
4. 314(a) (5)	13,536					
5. TOTALS		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES

OBJECT CLASS - ATTACHES	GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY					TOTAL
	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	
a. PERSONNEL	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 8,000
b. FRISK BENT	400	400	400	400	400	1,600
c. TRAVEL and per diem	570	570	570	570	570	2,280
d. EQUIPMENT						00000
e. SUPPLIES	212.50	212.50	212.50	212.50	212.50	850
f. OTHER	457.50	457.50	457.50	457.50	457.50	1,830
g. TOTAL	2,140.50	2,140.50	2,140.50	2,140.50	2,140.50	8,564
h. TOTAL						00000
i. TOTAL						00000
j. TOTAL						503000
k. TOTAL	6,270.50	6,270.50	6,270.50	6,270.50	6,270.50	24,114

## SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

(a) GRANT PROGRAM	(b) APPLICANT	(c) STATE	(d) OTHER SOURCES	(e) TOTALS
8. University of Alaska Inkind Cont.	\$	\$ 6,450	\$	\$ 6,450
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. TOTALS	\$	\$	\$	\$

## SECTION D - FORECASTED CASH NEEDS

	TOTAL FOR 1ST YEAR	1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
13. FEDERAL	\$ 17,764	\$ 4,441	\$ 4,441	\$ 4,441	\$ 4,441
14. NON-FEDERAL	6,450	1,612.50	1,612.50	1,612.50	1,612.50
15. TOTALS	\$ 24,214	\$ 6,053.50	\$ 6,053.50	\$ 6,053.50	\$ 6,053.50

## SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT

(a) GRANT PROGRAM	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (years)			
	(b) FIRST	(c) SECOND	(d) THIRD	(e) FOURTH
16. N.A.	\$	\$	\$	\$
17. N.A.				
18. N.A.				
19. N.A.				
20. TOTALS	\$	\$	\$	\$

## SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION (attach additional sheets, if necessary)

21. DIRECT CHARGES:

22. INDIRECT CHARGES:

23. REMARKS:

See prepared budget in program narrative

PART IV - PROGRAM NARRATIVE (attach per instructions)

**PART II  
PROJECT APPROVAL INFORMATION**

**ITEM 1.**

Does this assistance request require State, local, regional, or other priority rating?

Name of Governing Body \_\_\_\_\_  
Priority Rating \_\_\_\_\_

Yes  No

**ITEM 2.**

Does this assistance request require State, or local advisory, educational or health clearances?

Name of Agency or Board \_\_\_\_\_

Yes  No (Attach Documentation)

**ITEM 3.**

Does this assistance request require clearinghouse review in accordance with OMB Circular A-95?

(Attach Comments)

Yes  No

**ITEM 4**

Does this assistance request require State, local, regional, or other planning approval?

Name of Approving Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Yes  No

**ITEM 5**

Is the proposed project covered by an approved comprehensive plan?

Check one:  
 State  
 Local  
 Regional  
Location of Plan \_\_\_\_\_

Yes  No

**ITEM 6**

Will the assistance requested serve a Federal installation?

Name of Federal Installation \_\_\_\_\_  
Federal Population benefiting from Project \_\_\_\_\_

Yes  No

**ITEM 7**

Will the assistance requested be on Federal land or installation?

Name of Federal Installation \_\_\_\_\_  
Location of Federal Land \_\_\_\_\_  
Percent of Project \_\_\_\_\_

Yes  No

**ITEM 8**

Will the assistance requested have an impact or effect on the environment?

See instructions for additional information to be provided.

Yes  No

**ITEM 9**

Will the assistance requested cause the displacement of individuals, families, businesses, or farms?

Number of:  
Individuals \_\_\_\_\_  
Families \_\_\_\_\_  
Businesses \_\_\_\_\_  
Farms \_\_\_\_\_

No

**ITEM 10**

Will the assistance requested assist in this project providing an insured?

See instructions for additional information to be provided.

Yes  No

ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE REGULATION UNDER  
TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Valdez Native Council  
(Name of Applicant)

(hereinafter called the "Applicant")

HEREBY AGREES THAT it will comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the Regulation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (45 CFR Part 80) issued pursuant to that title, to the end that, in accordance with title VI of that Act and the Regulation, no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Applicant receives Federal financial assistance from the Department; and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this agreement.

If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of Federal financial assistance extended to the Applicant by the Department, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant, or in the case of any transfer of such property, any transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is so provided, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property. In all other cases, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which the Federal financial assistance is extended to it by the Department.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property, discounts or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Applicant by the Department, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Applicant recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance. This assurance is binding on the Applicant, its successors, transferees, and assignees, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the Applicant.

Dated Feb. 27, 1976

Valdez Native Council  
(Applicant)

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(President, Chairman of Board, or comparable  
authorized official)

Pouch SF

Valdez, Alaska 99686

(Applicant's mailing address)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (If known)

**PROTECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS  
CERTIFICATION**

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contract         | <input type="checkbox"/> New          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant | <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship       | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation |

STATEMENT OF POLICY: Safeguarding the rights and welfare of human subjects involved in activities supported by grants or contracts from the DHEW is the responsibility of the institution which receives or is accountable to the DHEW for the funds awarded for the support of the activity. In order to provide for the adequate discharge of this institutional responsibility, it is the policy of the Department that no grant or contract for an activity involving human subjects shall be made unless the application for such support has been reviewed and approved by an appropriate institutional committee. (Reference: "Institutional Guide to DHEW Policy on the Protection of Human Subjects.")

1. TITLE OF PROPOSAL

Valdez Native Council Educational Referral Project

2. PROJECT DIRECTOR, PROGRAM DIRECTOR, FELLOW

Rick Nelson, President

3. INSTITUTIONAL COMPONENT OR DEPARTMENT

valdez Native Council

POSITION TITLE

4. CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AS APPLICABLE:

- A. This application does not propose any activities that would involve human beings who might be considered subjects, human material, or personal data from primary or secondary sources.
- B. This is to CERTIFY that this application which does propose activities involving human subjects has been reviewed and approved by our institutional committee on the date of \_\_\_\_\_ in accordance with the DHEW policy and the institutional assurance on file with the DHEW. (The review date should be recent; certification is invalid if review date would precede award date by more than one year.)
- C. This is to CERTIFY that this application which proposes to involve human subjects is pending review on the date of \_\_\_\_\_ in accordance with the DHEW policy and the institutional assurance on file with the DHEW. If the committee does not review and approve the proposal by or on the date certified, the agency office requesting this certification will be notified immediately by telephone, telegraph, or mail. (Review date should precede requested or planned date of award by at least one month whenever possible.)
- D. This application proposes to involve human subjects. This institution does not now have an active assurance on file with the DHEW. I understand that information on the assurance procedure will be received should the application become eligible for an award.

5. SIGNATURE OF INSTITUTIONAL OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN PROPOSALS

DATE

Feb. 27, 1976

6. TITLE

President, Valdez Native Council

TELEPHONE NO. (Code, No., Extension)

907-835-4635

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION (Street, City, State, ZIP code)

Valdez Native Council, Pouch SE, Valdez, Alaska 99686

NOTE TO AGENCY: This form should NOT be included with application forms that have provision for human subject certification. It may be used to request certification, or correction of certification.

APPLICATION FOR AN INDIAN EDUCATION GRANT UNDER  
TITLE IV, PART C

By: Rick Nelson  
President  
Valdez Native Council  
Pouch SF  
Valdez, Alaska 99686

## PROGRAM NARRATIVE

I. Introduction - The Valdez Native Council is a non-profit corporation serving the social and cultural needs of Alaskan Natives in Valdez.

The council was formed in response to social and economic problems created by impact of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The council is in the process of developing a comprehensive plan to lessen the social and economic dislocations of Alaskan Natives in Valdez by applying for financial and technical assistance from federal agencies.

Under Title IV (13.536 Federal Catalogue of Domestic Assistance) Part C of the Indian Education Act and in compliance with Part 106 (Financial Assistance for the Improvement of Educational Opportunities for Adult Indians) sub-part B paragraphs A and B, the Valdez Native Council Plans to initiate an innovative pilot program.

This program would be primarily concerned with improving the survivability of Alaskan Natives in their transition from a rural to an urban cultural lifestyle by showing them how to fully utilize the educational and vocational services that are available. A secondary objective is to develop a more comprehensive needs assessment to determine if this program should be continued, revised, or expanded.

II. Need for this program - This year represents an opportune time to initiate a pilot demonstration program in Valdez. At present, due to the construction of the oil terminal facility,

Valdez is, "where the action is". Even though the stable local native population is small, the transient native population representing persons who are both looking for work and actually working is quite large.

At any given time in Valdez, there are approximately four hundred Alaskan Natives. About one-hundred persons are actual residents of Valdez. Of these Susan Huey who operates the Valdez Learning Center, G.E.D. program has been able to contact fourteen persons who are without a high school diploma. This closely reflects the twelve percent rate found in the entire population of Valdez as determined in a study conducted by Micheal Barring-Gould of the University of Alaska at Anchorage.

As for the transient native worker who lives at one of the construction camps in Valdez there are no statistics available as Aleyeska either does not maintain them or does not release them. It is estimated from various sources that approximately three hundred Native Alaskans are employed at the construction camps.

Another figure that has been estimated due to lack of current data is that only twenty percent of the natives in the Chugach Region have a high school degree (The 2(c) Report stated that only fifteen percent had high school degrees in 1970. - see appendix).

As the average pipeline worker only lasts from three to six months this represents a total population pool of persons who would qualify for this program of two-hundred and fifty persons to four-hundred and eighty persons, plus the local native population.

The Resource Planner, therefore, is in a strategic position.

Most of the Alaskan Natives are working in unskilled positions. As construction nears completion employment will shift towards skilled positions and many Alaskan Natives as a result will be laid-off. The Resource Planner as a member of the local community, will have access to informal channels of communication not normally open to others and will therefore be able to have contact with these persons. He will also be in a position to aide persons who come from other villages who hope to find unskilled employment but find that there is no longer a need.

Thus, by being "on the spot" and sharing the cultural values of the people that he is aiding he will be able to translate the changing employment pattern into appropriate educational and vocational programs. For one of the major problems experienced by persons coming from remote villages without access to information sources usually available to an urban person in the lower forty-eight is what are the options available? By answering this question the Resource Planner will be aiding those people who desire to succeed in today's society but need additional educational and vocational training.

Should the needs assessment study show that this program is needed and should it be succesful, it could be expanded into a regional program. In the near future it is expected that construction for a gas pipeline will be approved. When construction begins other programs such as this located in towns near the work camps would be able to continue to identify persons who are Alaskan Natives who need additional educational and vocational training in order to obtain skilled jobs as unskilled employment is phased out.

III. Goals and objectives - The primary purpose of this program will be to improve the survivability of Alaskan Natives in their transition from a rural subsistence life style into an urban cash economy. This will be accomplished by improving the access to educational and vocational programs through counseling, referral and information dissemination.

It is hoped that the native person using this program will upon completion possess the educational and vocational skills necessary for him to function successfully in an urban setting.

An additional objective will be the development of a needs assessment study to determine if this program needs to be revised in order to meet any previously undetermined native needs.

IV. Work plan - The Resource Planner will be hired by the board of directors of the Valdez Native Council. Initially he will be sent to Anchorage to receive staff training in counseling and community relations at the University of Alaska.

After returning to Valdez the Resource Planner will be setting up an office at the University of Alaska's Valdez Learning Center. Operating out of this office the Resource Planner will be developing the lines of communications with the Alaskan Natives in Valdez and the resource agencies that he will be working with such as the Learning Center, Valdez High School Correspondence Course, Seward Skill Center, Apprentice Outreach Program, Win Program, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Aleyska Manpower Training Programs.

The Resource Planner will also be charged with developing a Needs Assessment Study to obtain the statistical data needed to show that this program should be continued or how it should be revised, and how well it is operating. After the tenth month of

operation the Board of Directors of the Valdez Native Council will review the Needs Assessment Study and render a decision.

V. Evaluation - During the course of the year that the grant is in effect the Resource Planner will develop a needs assesment. He will obtain his statistical information by interviewing Natives who live in Valdez, and others who are transient but have used his services. He will also follow the progress of each student placed in a program.

After the tenth month of operation the Board of Directors will review the data collected, obtain feedback on the performance of the program and then determine if the program should be continued, revised, or expanded.

VI. Eligibility requirements - In compliance with the guidelines of the Indian Education Act, Title IV, Part C a person to be eligible for this program must not have graduated from high school, preferably an Alaskan Native, and at least sixteen years of age. There shall be no sex discrimination.

VII. Job descriptions -

Resource Planner:

1. Duties: The Resource Planner will interview and refer students to appropriate vocational and educational programs, after determining minium eligibility of applicants to a program by aiding each applicant in determining his goals, filling out applications, and following the students progress. He will also develop a needs assesment to evaluate the criteria for a future program.

2. Responsibilities: The Resource Planner will be responsible to the Board of Directors of the Valdez Native Council for the daily operation of the program.

3. Qualifications: The person hired to be the Resource Planner, should be a high school graduate, preferably an Alaskan Native, familiar with the needs of the Alaskan Natives in the Valdez area and able to translate their needs into a form which will enable them to participate successfully in programs to which they have been referred. It is also desirable that the applicant have at least one year of experience in counseling or related work.

Board of Directors Valdez Native Council:

1. Dutias: To hire and supervise the Resource Planner. After the tenth month of operation to evaluate the program and determine if and how it should be revised in order to better meet Native needs.
2. Responsibilities: To make sure that the program is operated within the guidelines of Title IV, Part C of the Indian Education Act. Also negotiating any contractual services, approving, and supervising all expenditures.
3. Qualifications - Elected by the membership pf the Valdez Native Council as established by the Articles of Incorporation of the Valdez Native Council.

VIII Proposed et:

1. Personel

Resource Planner (\$12,000)	75%	\$8,000
Employee Benefits	20%	<u>2,600</u>
		\$9,600 Total

2. Contract Services

Tuition for one Adult Basic Education Course ( \$50 per student x 25 students)	\$1,250
Bookkeeping (4 hours/month at \$5/hr. x 12)	240
Staff Training (\$100 tuition and books)	100

Xerox (200 sheets/month at \$.10/sheet x 12)	\$ 240
	\$1,830 Total
3. Rental:	
Office (250 sq. ft. @ \$1.75 per sq. ft. @ \$437.50/month x 12)	\$5,250
Typewriter, Utilities, Janitorial Services (\$200/month x 12)	2,400
Telephone ( Basic rate \$17/month + \$150/month long distance x 12)	<u>2,004</u>
	\$9,654 Total
4. Consumable Supplies	
Pens, stationary, envelopes, postage (\$50/month x 12)	\$ 600
Brochures, and other preprinted material	<u>250</u>
	\$ 850 Total
5. Travel & Per Diem	
Staff travel (12 trips @ \$90 each)	\$1,080
Staff Per diem (24 days @ \$50 each)	<u>1,200</u>
	\$2,280 Total
6. Total Grant Budget	\$24,214
7. University of Alaska inkind contribution	
Office space for one year	\$ 4,050
Typewriter, janitorial services, & utilities	<u>2,400</u>
	\$ 6,450 Total
8. <u>Total Federal Funds Requested less inkind</u>	<u>\$17,764</u>

APPENDIX

Social and economic statement - Alaska today is undergoing rapid changes in it's traditional rural lifestyle due to the demands for it's natural resources. Since the energy crises of 1974 this change has accelerated; brining with it more people, money, and material.

Valdez is located in the Chugach Region and is the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Valdez has experienced severe economic and social dislocations. In less than three years the population of Valdez has grown from 1,273 persons to 6,670 persons. This influx has created a large pool of transient persons who work on the pipeline, which now comprises most of the population of Valdez, and who do not consider it their permanent home. The rapid population growth has also resulted in extreme shortages of living and working space. This in turn has resulted in an inflationary spiral. According to Herbert Lehfeldt, the City Manager of Valdez, the cost of living there is 37% greater than Anchorage, or approximately 70% greater than Los Angeles.

The City of Valdez has not responded to solving the social, economic and recreational problems created by impact. This is due to the fact that this is the final year of major construction for the Pipeline. After construction is completed in 1977 the population is expected to fall to a level which will reflect its true state in relation to an operating oil terminal facility. The City Administration is then expected to move on the outstanding problems. Until then it will be up to outside sources to ease impact.

Cost of living statement - Depending on one's location in Alaska the cost of living is approximately thirty to seventy percent greater than the lower forty-eight states. The high cost of living is due to the lack of sufficient agricultural and manufacturing production necessary to meet population demand. This results in a large transportation cost necessary in shipping goods from Seattle to Anchorage to meet the demand.

In Valdez the problem is compounded. With the construction of the terminal facility for the Trans-Alaska the Valdez economy has been disrupted by the influx of highly paid workers and the shortage in facilities. A motel room, without T.V. rents for \$50 a night, a three bedroom house rents for \$1000 a month, and even a hamburger is \$3.60.

Thus, the costs listed in the proposal should be viewed in an Alaskan context.

AGEING

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CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 30, 1975

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✓ SB 719  
Stevens 17.9  
8.1

Honorable George Hohman  
Chairman  
Senate Health, Education, and  
Social Services Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear George:

This is to follow up on my March 17 letter to you regarding the Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee's inquiry about the status of state funds for Alaska Pioneers under federal tax laws.

As you will note in the enclosed letter from IRS Commissioner Alexander, payments to Alaska Pioneers cannot be considered tax exempt unless the payments are specifically intended for public welfare payments--not to provide an incentive to continue uninterrupted residence in the state, as provided in the Alaska Longevity Bonus Act.


You will note on page 2 that Commissioner Alexander states that the relief sought by your Committee for Alaska Pioneers in this matter can be accomplished only through legislative enactment.

I hope that this information will be of benefit to you and to your colleagues on the Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee.

If you or any other members of the Committee require any further information concerning this matter, please do not hesitate to let me know.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

  
TED STEVENS  
United States Senator

Enclosures

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

Commissioner

Washington, DC 20224

APR 21 1975

Honorable Ted Stevens  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Stevens:

This is in reply to your letter dated March 17, 1975, in which you inquire on behalf of the Alaska Senate's Health, Education, and Social Services Committee as to the includibility in gross income for Federal income tax purposes of payments made under the Alaska Statutes, Title 47, Chapter 45, sections 10 to 170 (Alaska Longevity Bonus Act) effective January 1, 1973.

Section 47.45.010 of the statute in question grants a bonus of \$100 per month to persons 65 years of age and over who have maintained a continuous domicile in the territory or state of Alaska for 25 years. Such bonus will be paid only as long as an eligible person continuously retains a domicile in Alaska. Section 47.45.170 states the purpose of the statute is to provide an incentive to continue uninterrupted residence in the state and under no circumstances shall be considered a form, type or manner of public relief, as such bonuses are not predicated on need. Section 47.45.120 provides no bonus received may be exempt from a Federal tax requirement.

Section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code provides, in pertinent part, that gross income means all income from whatever source derived unless otherwise excluded by law. However, payments made under legislatively provided public assistance or welfare benefit programs are not includible in a recipient's gross income. See, for example, the enclosed copy of Revenue Ruling 63-136, 1963-2 Cumulative Bulletin 19, which holds that benefit payments made to individuals undergoing training or retraining under either the Area Redevelopment Act or the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 are not includible in the gross incomes of the recipients.

An examination of the applicable law which specifically exempts certain types of income from inclusion in gross income fails to disclose any provision which would render the payments made under the Alaska Longevity Bonus Act excludable from a recipient's gross income.

Honorable Ted Stevens

Further, we do not feel that the payments are in the nature of public welfare payments in that while the Alaska Longevity Act recognizes the economic hardships suffered in the past by many elderly Alaskans it specifically provides that the payments are not predicated upon need and are not to be considered as public relief.

It would appear, therefore, that the relief sought by the Alaska State Senate's Health, Education and Social Services Committee may be achieved only through legislative enactment.

We regret the delay in responding and hope it has not caused you any inconvenience.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

/s/ Donald C. Alexander

Commissioner

Enclosure:

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM  
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At the time here presented whether benefit payments received by individuals undergoing training or retraining under the Area Redevelopment Act, 75 Stat. 47-64, or the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, 76 Stat. 23-33, are includible in the gross income of the recipients.

The Area Redevelopment Act provides for certain types of Federal assistance to areas of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment, which have been designated redevelopment areas, for the purpose of aiding such areas in financing their redevelopment.

The purpose of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 is to deal with the problems of unemployment resulting from technological developments and structural changes in the economy.

Both of these Acts authorize the Secretary of Labor to enter into agreements under which payments are made to the several states for the purpose of enabling them, as agents of the United States, to make weekly payments to individuals selected for training or retraining under one of the Acts. Payments made under either of the Acts are equal to the amount of the average weekly unemployment compensation payment payable for a week of total unemployment by the state making such payment. Both Acts also provide that no retraining payment may be made to any person for any week for which he has received, or is seeking, unemployment compensation under any Federal or state unemployment compensation law; however, these provisions do not prevent a person from receiving training or retraining benefits for any week for which it is later determined that he was not eligible to receive unemployment compensation.

The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 authorizes the payment of benefits to persons undergoing on-the-job training. However, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made to such a person is reduced by an amount which bears the same ratio to the payment as the number of compensated hours per week bears to forty hours. That Act also authorizes additional payments for transportation and subsistence in the case of persons whose training is provided in facilities which are not within commuting distance of their regular place of residence.

Revenue Ruling 55-652, C.B. 1955-2, 21, and I.T. 3230, C.B. 1938-2, 130, hold that unemployment compensation payments made by a state or Federal agency are not subject to Federal income tax in the hands of the recipients. A similar position has been taken with respect to other payments which were made in the interest of the general welfare. See Revenue Ruling 57-192, C.B. 1957-1, 26, which holds that benefit payments received by a blind person from the State of Pennsylvania constitute disbursements from a general welfare fund in the interest of the general public and are not includible in the gross income of the recipients. See also Revenue Ruling 134, C.B. 1953-2, 112, and I.T. 3447, C.B. 1944-1, 191.

Benefit payments made under the Area Redevelopment Act and the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 are intended to aid the recipients in their efforts to acquire new skills that will enable them to obtain better employment opportunities, and, as such, fall in the same category as other unemployment relief payments made for the promotion of the general welfare.

Accordingly, it is held that such payments are not includible in the gross income of the recipients.

Rev. Rul. 63-211

Income directly derived from the lands held in trust by the United States Government for the Sac and Fox Indians in the State of Oklahoma comes within the application of Revenue Ruling 56-342, C.B. 1956-2, 20, as amended by Revenue Ruling 72-10, C.B. 1962-1, 7, and may be excluded from the gross income of such Indians for Federal income tax purposes.

Advice has been requested whether income directly derived from allotted lands held in trust by the United States Government for individual members of the Sac and Fox Indians in the State of Oklahoma comes within the application of Revenue Ruling 56-342, C.B. 1956-2, 20, and may be excluded from the gross income of such Indians for Federal income tax purposes.

Revenue Ruling 56-342 states that income held in trust for, or received by, the patent holder which is derived directly from allotted and restricted Indian lands while such lands are held by the United States, as trustee, in accordance with section 5 of the General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887, 24 Stat. 389, as originally enacted, is exempt from Federal income tax.

The General Allotment Act provided for the division of certain tribal lands among individual Indians. This Act, however, did not apply to all Indian lands. Section 8 of the Act, 24 Stat. 391, as originally enacted, provided, in part, as follows:

... the provisions of this Act shall not extend to the territory occupied by the Sac and Foxes, in the Indian Territory.

Although it would at first appear that the provisions of the General Allotment Act did not apply to the Fox and the Sac Indians in Oklahoma, legislation subsequent to such Act had the effect of bringing those Tribes within the Act. When the Territory of Oklahoma was established by the Organic Act of May 2, 1890, 26 Stat. 54, it was carved out of the Indian Territory, part of which was occupied by the Sac and the Fox Indians. Thus, the lands of the Sac and Fox Indians came within the boundaries of that Territory and were removed from the Indian Territory. Subsequently, Public Resolution 34, Fifty-seventh Congress, First Session, 32 Stat. 744, was approved. This resolution, as approved, provided, in part, as follows:

Insofar as not otherwise specially provided, all allotments in severalty to Indians, outside of the Indian Territory, shall be made in conformity to the provisions of the Act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," and other general Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and shall be subject to all the restrictions and carry all the privileges incident to allotments made under said Act and other general Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

It can be seen that the above-quoted provision extended the General Allotment Act, generally, to cover all allotments in severalty to Indians outside the Indian Territory. Since such provision was approved after the lands of the Sacs and Foxes had been removed from the Indian Territory, the Act is applicable to such lands.

... payments received by ... under the Area Re-Development Act and ... includible in the gross in-

... for certain types of Federal ... persistent unemployment and ... re-development areas, ... financing their redevelop-

... ment and Training Act of ... employment resulting from ... changes in the economy.

... rary of Labor to enter into ... made to the several states ... of the United States, to ... for training or retrain- ... under either of the Acts ... weekly unemployment com- ... of total unemployment by ... Acts also provide that no ... person ... any week for ... employment compensation un- ... compensation law; how- ... from receiving training ... which it is later determined ... ment compensation.

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# STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

## DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Office of the Commissioner

Pouch H, Juneau 99801

April 12, 1974

8.1

The Honorable George Hohman  
Alaska State Senate  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Hohman:

Pursuant to your request, attached herewith are three pages of the State of Alaska, 1970 Population Statistics based upon the 1970 U.S. Census figures.

Attachment A is of those persons 55 years or older.

Attachment B is of those persons 60 years or older.

Attachment C is of those persons 65 or older.

Additionally, the Alaska Comprehensive Study on Aging reflects the following age distribution by Service Region of the population 60 years of age and over.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Northern Region</u>	<u>Southcentral Region</u>	<u>Southeastern Region</u>	<u>State Mean</u>
60-64 years	42.3%	47.2%	38.0%	43.5%
65-69 years	25.2	25.2	27.0	25.7
70-74 years	13.6	11.7	14.4	12.9