

1988 SHES COMMUNITY COLLEGES - COOK INLET LAND TRADE

representatives, the President, and through the President the Board of Regents. The Board and its President may not delegate legal authority to such committees.

Members of the Board of Regents are ex-officio members of such committees. The President is an ex-officio member of each advisory committee. The regional Provost is an ex-officio member of each committee within the region. The Community College Director is an ex-officio member and shall serve as secretary for the committee in a community college location. The local superintendent of schools is also an ex-officio member of the committee.

The President shall report to the Board periodically on the composition, status, and the advice and recommendations of the committees."

Note: Dr. Dafoe has been working with the provosts and community college directors, with input from advisory group members, toward developing general guidelines for citizens' advisory committees. The attached is the latest draft but not yet ready for final submission. When a final draft is approved we suggest that it be incorporated in the Professional Personnel Information Manual on page 14 just preceding the section on "Channels of Communication" under a side heading, Citizens' Advisory Committees, and that copies be provided to each current and future advisory committee member.

I recommend adoption of the proposed policy statement as set forth by Vice President Dafoe.

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF REGENTS SEPTEMBER 1973.

Citizens Advisory Committees

Concurring with the recommendation of the Executive Officer of the Board and the Educational Policy and Program Committee, Regent Madsen moved, seconded by Regent Robertson, and passed unanimously that:

"The Board approves the deletion of the first 2 sentences of paragraph 4 of the policy statement on Citizens Advisory Committees, adopted by the Regents on January 10, 1972, 'Members of the Board of Regents are ex-officio members of such committees. The President is an ex-officio member of each advisory committee.' The first sentence of section (c) of the policy guidelines should be deleted to be consistent with this policy change."

WILLIAM R WOOD
PRESIDENT



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COLLEGE, ALASKA

November 17, 1971

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1971

Mr. Stuart C. Hall
Legislative Counsel
Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
AGENCY

Dear Mr. Hall:

The first community college citizens' advisory group was authorized by the Board of Regents in their meeting of May 22, 1965, in the following motion:

"Regent O'Neill, seconded by Regent Conway, moved after due consideration that the President of the University be directed to invite outstanding citizens of the Anchorage community to serve on a Citizens' Advisory Group for the Anchorage Community College. The motion carried unanimously."

On June 1, 1965, I extended an invitation to approximately fifteen prominent citizens of Anchorage who would be able to provide information concerning educational and manpower needs in the area. The attached invitation was issued. As I recollect, all who received the invitation accepted. I attended the first meeting of the group and discussed in some detail the nature of the assignment and explored possible ways in which the Advisory Group could be most effective in bringing into being an adequate higher educational program tailor made for the Anchorage situation. Dean Short of the Anchorage Community College or Provosts Dafoe and Haines subsequent to their appointments have attended the meetings. Assistance in compiling the minutes and Advisory Group recommendations has been provided by the Office of the Provost or the Office of the Dean.

Based upon the model used by the Anchorage Community College Citizens' Advisory Group, the Regents have similarly directed that an Advisory Group be formed for each of the community colleges that is a part of the University of Alaska: Kenai, Ketchikan, Juneau, Matanuska-Susitna, Kodiak and Sitka, as well as for the proposed Tanana Valley Community College.

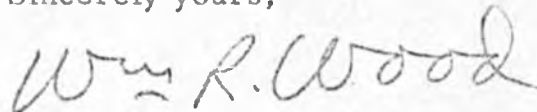
Mr. Stuart C. Hall

-2-

November 17, 1971

These Advisory Groups have operated in a very capable manner and have been exceedingly helpful to the University of Alaska in developing higher education programs in their respective communities.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wm R. Wood". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

William R. Wood
President

WRW/kb
encl.

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

June 1, 1965

Personal

Mr. William Scott
Vice President
Anchorage Chamber of Commerce
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Mr. Scott:

On behalf of the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska, I am privileged to invite you to serve as one of approximately fifteen members of a Citizens Advisory Group for the Anchorage Community College, and other University of Alaska programs in the Greater Anchorage area.

The basic purpose of the Citizens Advisory Group would be to advise the President of the University, and through him the Board of Regents, on the types of instructional programs that the University of Alaska should provide in Anchorage and the means of gaining support to make such programs possible. In other words, the primary function would be both short range and long range planning of the overall public higher educational program and working to support its accomplishment for the benefit of Anchorage and the State.

As has been set forth in a series of articles appearing in the Anchorage News and elsewhere, there is a critical need for the development of future public higher educational opportunities in Alaska, particularly in the Anchorage area. A copy of this series of articles, "Youth, College and Jobs in Alaska" is enclosed for your information. I do hope that you will find the time to read each of the half dozen sections, particularly the last one beginning on page 20 entitled "Quality Education for All at Lowest Possible Cost". I am sending along also a copy of our most recent catalogue, a section of the Daily News Miner Progress Edition dealing with the University, and an unpublished article from the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, "Community Branches of State Universities".

WRW/mb
enc.

William R. Wood
President

Sincerely yours,

Those materials provide information that will be helpful in discussions of the Citizens Advisory Group.
I do hope that it will be possible for you to accept appointment to the Citizens Advisory Group. Your good counsel on the critical matter of adequate public education in the Greater Anchorage area would be of very great service to your University and your community.
Tentatively, the first meeting is being arranged for Thursday, evening, July 8, with the exact time and place to be announced later.

June 1, 1966

-2-

Mr. William Scott

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

*Re Community Colleges
Act*

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99501

November 12, 1971

Dr. William R. Wood, President
University of Alaska
College, Alaska 99701

Dear President Wood:

Would you, or a member of your staff, be kind enough to forward to this office a copy of the Regents standing order, rule or policy concerning the creation of, appointment to, powers and duties of the local advisory boards to the community colleges.

A member of the Legislature has requested information, and we find no statutory material governing their formation and operation (AS 14.40).

We would appreciate your assistance in this regard.

Very truly yours,

Stuart C. Hall
Legislative Counsel

SCH:lmk

February 4, 1975

Citizen's Advisory Board
University of Alaska
Northwest Extension Center
Box 400
Nome, Alaska 99762

Honorable Frank Ferguson
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Ferguson:

Our Citizen's Advisory Board and most organizations and persons in our area know about your legislative efforts to bring adult, vocational, and post-secondary education to Northwest Alaska. We praise your past efforts and should like to encourage you to press forward.

Our Advisory Board has been working hard on a feasibility study to determine whether a community college should be established in Nome. Our data shows that we not only need one, but should have one. And we should like very much for you to articulate our needs to the State Senate.

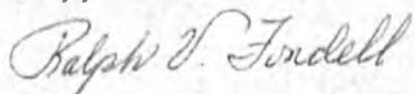
Enclosed you will find a summary of the activities in our area to establish a community college in Nome. Also for your review we are enclosing copies of the proposed budget through FY 78, the original bond issue proposing a community college here, a piece of legislation you proposed last session, and a resolution of the Nome City Council.

We have widespread endorsements from various business groups and from civic and fraternal organizations. These will appear in the final draft of the feasibility report of which, when complete, we shall send you a copy.

Right now we feel an urgency to inform you about our activities and needs because as you doubtlessly know, legislative sessions can be short indeed when you are trying to pass legislation.

We hope you will work for us in establishing a community college in Nome. If our Advisory Board can be of any assistance to you, please call upon us.

Sincerely,



Ralph V. Fondell
Chairman, Advisory Board

cc: President Dr. Robert W. Hiatt, University of Alaska
Provost Mr. Earl H. Beistline, University of Alaska

enclosure

RVF:cac

Summary of Activity to Establish a
Community College in Nome

For many years in Nome individuals, business, and civic and fraternal organizations have expressed among themselves and to University and State officials their desire to establish a local community college. In 1970 an advisory board was formed with the intention of making this desire a reality. The Board met with University President Dr. Wood on September 29, 1970. This date, then, marked the beginning of an organized, concerted effort to establish a community college in Nome.

Since that time the Board has changed many of its members. Some moved away from Nome, some resigned because of other commitments, and still others resigned because they believed that most of their ideas and efforts were either frustrated or ignored by authorities on the Fairbanks campus. Nonetheless the Board and all organizations in Nome worked to get out voters in 1972 to vote for a bond issue allotting \$350,000 for the construction of a community college building in Nome. The issue passed and the result is the Northwest Extension Center, a 50 x 50 structure which because of its small size and highly questionable design, is difficult to use as an educational facility.

The University and the contractor signed an agreement of beneficial occupancy, and the building became occupied September 30, 1974. The contractor had not fulfilled the contract to complete his work by September 30, the chief stipulation that the Advisory Board had placed on its approval of the bid and the architectural plans. The Advisory Board was dismayed that its stipulation had not been met, nor was the Board consulted before the beneficial occupancy agreement was signed. This action of the University was what many members of the Advisory Board had come to expect from the University when decisions were made: the University made the decisions and the Advisory Board was ignored.

It was further dismayed when it learned that the facility and operation in Nome is an extension center and not a community college as designated in the wording of the bond issue and the resolutions of the Nome City Council and various other civic and fraternal groups.

Despite many frustrations the Advisory Board, many civic and fraternal organizations, and many individual citizens of Nome and surrounding villages are still determined to establish a community college in Nome. It is believed that the college should have a great deal of autonomy in meeting the educational needs of Northwest Alaska.

It is further believed that the community college should be structured for young and old alike. Education is a life-long process, and to conceive programs focusing on traditional, college-age youth is to miss the flexible role of progressive community colleges throughout our nation and to deny adult citizens their educacional rights to acquire skills and pursue knowledge.

PROPOSITION NO. 4

(CH. 177 SLA 1972)

**UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
CONSTRUCTION BONDS
\$10,000,000**

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than \$10,000,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements for the University of Alaska?

BONDS YES

BONDS NO

EXPLANATION

Specific uses of funds from this \$10,000,000 bond issue, if approved, have been designated by the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska.

\$5,000,000—Northern Region: University Campus, Fairbanks, including \$100,000 for completion of a concert hall, \$1,000,000 for upgrading of utilities and renovation of an existing dormitory, \$2.5 million for construction of an addition to the Biological Sciences Building, \$1,000,000 for student housing.

\$10,000,000 — Southcentral Region: At Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak and Matanuska-Sustina Community College Vocational-

technical buildings totaling \$1.5 million; at Anchorage, senior college academic building, \$4.25 million.

\$2,000,000 — Southeastern Region: At Juneau, purchase of land on Gastineau Channel, \$550,000 and construction of a vocational-technical building \$1.35 million.

\$1,000,000 — Extension Centers: \$1 million is to be spent in extension centers in the following manner: At Bethel, for Kuskokwim Community College, a building, \$250,000; at Nome, for Northwest Community College, \$350,000; at Sitka, for Sitka Community College, \$400,000.

PROPOSED BUDGET NOME COMMUNITY COLLEGE - FY 1976

EXPENSES:

Salaries (Including Benefits)	<u>\$175,000</u>
Director @ \$30,000	\$ 30,000
Instructional Staff (5 full-time others part-time)	\$120,000
Administrative 1 @ \$15,000	\$ 15,000
Janitorial and other part-time	\$ 10,000
 Travel (Including Moving Expenses)	 <u>\$ 35,000</u>
Supplies (Instruction & Administrative)	<u>\$ 25,000</u>
Services & Utilities	<u>\$ 25,000</u>
Other (Miscellaneous)	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
Equipment	<u>\$ 10,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$275,000</u>

PROJECTED INCOME:

Tuition	<u>\$ 40,000</u>
Supplies Purchased	<u>\$ 15,000</u>
Grants/Matching Funds	<u>\$ 30,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 85,000</u>

State Provided \$190,000

The \$190,000 requested from the University will probably be over what is actually needed.
~~110,000~~
 74,000

If a sharp, hardworking director; familiar with obtaining educational grants and funding is hired, probably 80% of our total funding can be provided by other sources.

Some flexibility in the salary figures must be anticipated; however, the overall figure of \$175,000 should be close.

When the Community College gets moving - the budget for FY-77 should be about \$425,000. Broken down as follows:

FY-77 BUDGET

Salaries	\$275,000
Travel	\$ 50,000

Page 2

Supplies'	\$ 40,000
Services & Utilities	\$ 35,000
Other	\$ 5,000
Equipment	\$ 20,000

Projecting on from here an expanded budget for FY-78 should be about \$650,000, for by this time an expensive group of traveling courses should be developed for the outlying communities in the Nome area. The presentation of these courses will of course entail much increased travel and salary expenses. To give any kind of detailed breakdown would not/could not be accurate enough to be of any worthwhile use.

Comm.

Ed.

STATE
of ALASKA**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Senator Frank Ferguson
Senate HESS Committee
Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Thru: Nat Cole, Deputy Commissioner

FROM: Eula Ruby, Director *ER*
Right to Read

DATE April 12, 1976

SUBJECT: Response to your request for
information regarding funding
of the position of the Reading
Specialist in Wrangell City Schools

A brief explanation of the statewide problem, I believe, will help to clarify the situation that exists.

The general nature of the problem is as follows:

A number of Reading Specialists throughout the state are currently funded under Special Education and are working with students who have been identified as eligible for Special Education programs and services. Some of those Reading Specialists have not completed the teacher training program requirements leading to certification as special education teachers as required by the Department of Education Regulations.

Until recently many of these Reading Specialists performed duties of a more general nature in the area of reading such as: resource person for teachers, program planning, remediation etc. Now that their services are limited to identified special education students only, some do not choose to continue in that role and would prefer to serve as a reading specialist. They are not completing their special education certification requirements and will become ineligible to participate under special education funding. I do not know the exact status of the reading specialist position in Wrangell.

In order to improve the total reading program for all students, districts are looking for other sources of funding to keep their Reading Specialists. Many are also tenured teachers with many years of service.

The problem described above is having an immediate effect on some districts while others may have another year or so to conform to special education program regulations.

SB #599 will, if funded, be of help to solve the problem.



Home of the "Eagles"

Adak Region
Schools
Adak, Alaska

Date: February 27, 1976

Fred L. Lau
Superintendent
ATS Box no. 74
FPO Seattle 98791

to: Senator Frank Ferguson
State Capitol Building
Rm 109
Juneau, Alaska 99801

subject:

Dear Sir:

As you may or may not be aware, the Adak On-Base Schools have experienced a great amount of difficulty concerning capital improvements. Because the buildings are owned by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and leased to the state each has played one against the other when it comes to new buildings.

Recently I submitted a capital request for a six unit addition, only to have it cut again from the governor's capital request. If possible, I would request that you move to have this addition reinstated as part of the capital budget request. Additional information on this request can be obtained from myself or the AUBSD central office in Anchorage.

Thank you for your help or any advice you can give.

Fred L. Lau
Regional Superintendent
Adak Region Schools

ls



COOK INLET NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 515
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

PRESIDENT Jeanmarie Larson

SECRETARY Tanya Gularte

TREASURER Norman Kallander

March 29, 1976

Andrew S. Warwick
Chairman
Budget Review Committee
Department of Administration
Office of the Commissioner
Pouch C
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Mr. Warwick:

I have reviewed your explanation on actions taken by the Governor's Budget and Review Committee which recommended shifting \$600,000 of FY 77 Title I funds from Work Experience category to Skill Training and Allowances.

While your explanation shed some light on how the decision was arrived at, it also raised some philosophical points and factual misrepresentations I would like to question and comment upon.

Your recommendations for this shift of funds are cited in your letter as based upon the scope and purpose of the Act "to provide job training and employment opportunities to the economically disadvantaged, unemployed and under-employed persons, and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency."

While this is part of the statement of purpose of the CETA Act, the statement continues after the word self-sufficiency "by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of Federal, State and local programs."

It is the intent of the Act to achieve the goal of enhancing self-sufficiency by implementing decentralized and flexible programs.

March 29, 1976

To me, decentralized and flexible programs mean programs designed for the affected areas which are flexible enough to address the present and potential needs of the particular area. It does not mean programs designed by a centralized government based upon its own perceptions of what programs are best.

One of the primary mechanisms designated by the Act to assist in implementing decentralized and flexible programs is the State Manpower Services Council. While only advisory, this Council, with broad representation of the State, is charged with specific duties which include reviewing prime sponsor plans and modifications, making recommendations on improving the coordination and effectiveness of manpower services within the State, monitoring continuously the operation conducted by the prime sponsor.

Again, while the Council is advisory in nature, the Act states "an applicant for financial assistance shall submit an approvable Comprehensive Manpower Plan, as set out in § 95.14 of this Part 95. In developing and modifying such a plan, an applicant shall utilize the advisory councils set out in this Section (Sections 104, 105 and 107)" § 95.13.

I believe the recent action taken by the Budget Review Committee without notification or consultation with the SMSC, violates the intent of the Act in this respect.

At the heart of this issue is the effect of this action upon small villages in rural Alaska where these funds would provide subsidized positions of benefit to the community.

With the pending economic development by the regional and village corporations in rural Alaska, the work experience gained and the public services provided by this activity can be of great value.

The funds involved were designed to flow through Community and Regional Affairs, who through its experience in contracted NYC, SPEDY and BEEP funds, has been the primary source of manpower services in rural Alaska's smaller communities and villages.

The \$602,000 proposed shift effectively eliminates all work experience programs, unless CETA Title VI is funded.

Even if VI is funded, it still amounts to a 50% reduction in adult services for small rural villages and communities served by C&RA.

It's ironic to me that the rural Alaskans (predominately Native) whose unemployment and poverty level status brings in the majority of Federal CETA dollars must face complete elimination or 50% reduction in needed manpower services delivered to the rural areas by the only agency with an effective track record in doing so.

This elimination of services to rural villages cannot be justified by the misleading statement concerning "the proposed expenditure plan suggested placing approximately 75% of all Federal CETA funds into subsidized employment.

$$3,152.2 + 3,394.6 = 6,546.8$$

$$6,546.8 \div 8,948.7 = 73.2\%$$

While your percentages quoted seem accurate, the actual amounts going to the rural villages for programs I spoke of earlier are negligible, except for youth programs run by C&RA. For instance, (a) if you subtract the youth money (which you appear to have listed twice - (1) SPEDY - 1,254.5 and (2) Title III - 1,252.4 and (b) the majority of PSE Title II and Title VI, since most of these subsidized positions funded State and local government slots (FY 76 - 248 out of 593 to Juneau, Fairbanks, Ketchikan alone).

You will find that the majority of subsidized employment benefits enhanced the self-sufficiency of State government and local governments of an urban nature, while providing little benefit to the smaller rural communities.

I would also question your statement that only 421.3 inter-agency CETA funds were used to support the Skill Center budget of 1.720 during FY 76.

This figure may be correct if you discount the 76 CETA Pipeline Impact funds received amounting to 1.6 million based upon the requirement that the State match the Federal share.

Combining the State and Federal CETA funds (Title I and Impact), the total amounts to nearly one million or over half of the operating budget you have stated. This of course does not include \$200,000 BIA and \$275,000 Alaska monies contributed during the past year.

I am also positive that the Federal contribution would have been significantly higher without the CETA Impact matching requirement imposed upon the State.

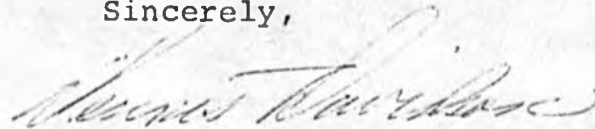
Andrew S. Warwick

-4-

March 29, 1976

In conclusion, I believe it interesting to note that while the Budget Review Committee did not approve a request for two million in State funds for pipeline retraining at the Skill Center, they evidently partly support the concept through recommending the realignment of Federal funds that may end up being used for the same purpose.

Sincerely,



Dennis Davidson
Manpower Services Director
COOK INLET NATIVE ASSOCIATION

cc: Budget Review Committee Members
Title III's
State Manpower Service Council Members
Bud Costello, Director, Manpower Division
Sue Green, Special Assistant, Office of the Governor
Commissioner McAnerney
Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Commissioner Orbeck, Department of Labor
Commissioner Lind, Department of Education
Representative Hugh Malone, Chairman, House Finance Committee
Senator Bill Ray, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee

DD:ct

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Marilou Madden
Director

DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM SUPPORT

POUCH F - STATE OFFICE BUILDING
JUNEAU 99811

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

February 21, 1976

Honorable Hugh Malone, Chairman
Finance Committee
House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

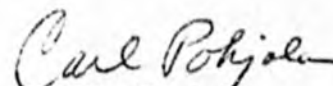
Dear Chairman Malone:

In my appearance before the House Finance Committee's hearings on the budget of the Department of Education you or members of your committee asked for an expanded report on community education/community schools. You requested specific information in some areas and needed more generalized information in other areas, therefore, I am enclosing these specific documents to meet your request.

It would be my pleasure to meet with you and the committee to expand any of the points or answer your specific questions.

Enclosed are copies for each member of the committee. If you have no objections, I would like to share this information with other legislators who have asked me for this kind of information.

Sincerely,



Carl H. Pohjola
Community Education Coordinator

CHP:nj

Enclosures

SUMMARY FISCAL REQUIREMENTS

I.	Planning and Development Grants			
	The amount in the budget	\$160,600.00		
II.	Operation Grants at One Percent Level			
	A. All Districts			
	Low estimate	\$573,594.02		
	High estimate		\$938,608.39	
	All units			\$1,303,622.77
	B. Regional Education Attendance Areas			
	Low estimate	\$261,154.40		
	High estimate		\$295,070.50	
	All units			\$339,161.58
	C. Total State Support			
	Low estimate	\$834,748.42		
	High estimate		\$1,233,678.89	
	All units			\$1,642,784.35
III.	Training and Technical Assistance (additional needs to meet demands of districts operating community schools)			
	A. Professional staff, support, communication and travel Department of Education	\$50,000.00		
	B. Professional staff, support, communication and travel University of Alaska	\$60,000.00		

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR ADMINISTERING
OPERATIONAL GRANT FUNDS

(to be considered for approval
by the State Board of Education)

From the law...

Sec. 14.36.030 Grants. A district operating an approved community school program may receive a first-year grant up to one-half of one per cent of its public school foundation support, a second-year grant of up to one per cent of that support, a third-year grant of up to one and one-half per cent of that support, and a fourth-year grant of up to two per cent of that support. The support provided shall be in the proportion that the number of schools in each district that are operated as community schools is to the total number of schools in the district. (Emphasis added.)

Many variables plague the fair, equitable and responsible administration of the law. Our communities are diverse, large and small, central and remote, compact and spread out, multi-ethnic and with many needs. Concern must be given to what a community is, an attendance area, an operational unit, along with management considerations such as staffing, funding, liability, programming, etc.

The law requires all who request grant funds to do so with an application which includes: (from Sec. 14.36.040)

- (1) a comprehensive plan for the community schools program, including, but not limited to, before and after school hours activities for both children and adults, continued education programs for children and adults, and cultural enrichment and recreational activities for citizens in the community;
- (2) a provision for a community schools advisory council;
- (3) provision for community school direction and coordination to include personnel requirements;
- (4) a statement as to the number of schools to be operated as community schools.

A more precise definition will develop as the communities plan and develop their plans for operating a community education program. The standard definition used by community school personnel will demand some modification for the many varied sites and conditions in each of the Alaskan locales. The Department of Education expects to take a lead in developing this definition as it becomes common for Alaska.

The practicality of administering the grant funds to maintain equity, accountability and individuality has dictated the following categories and considerations.

- I Large compact districts (over 750 ADM) will receive 1% of their foundation program entitlement based upon "the proportion that the number of schools in each district that are operated as community schools is to the total number of schools in the district."

Anchorage (38,557 ADM), Fairbanks (12,063 ADM), Juneau (4,259 ADM), Ketchikan (2,665 ADM), Sitka (1,748 ADM), Nome (960 ADM), Valdez (832 ADM)

II Intermediate districts (over 750 ADM but with scattered and remote or compact communities within their boundaries) and the Department of Education will declare certain areas as "compact" and subject them to the procedures of Category I, and others as "remote" sites subject to the procedures of Category III.

Kenai (5,097 ADM, 22 school units), Kodiak (2,113 ADM, 12 school units), Mat-Su (3,174 ADM, 9 school units), North Slope (1,054 ADM, 7 school units).

III Small districts (less than 750 ADM) will receive 1% of their foundation support entitlement. Each small district or community declaring itself a community school would operate as a unit, using any or all of their community facilities. This would be spelled out in their operational grant request.

Petersburg (628 ADM), Wrangell (591 ADM), Cordova (557 ADM), Haines (478 ADM), Bristol Bay (247 ADM), Skagway (230 ADM), Kake (198 ADM), Selawick (197 ADM), Nenana (190 ADM), Craig (151 ADM), Yakutat (149 ADM), Galena (146 ADM), Unalaska (124 ADM), Hydaburg (122 ADM), King Cove (120 ADM), St. Marys (109 ADM), Klawock (64 ADM), and Pelican (40 ADM).

IV The Rural Educational Attendance Areas will be in this category regardless of the number of students within their boundaries. Each REAA will receive 1% of its foundation entitlement. Each community in the REAA would declare itself a community school unit describing its operation in the grant request. The REAA would take the leadership to develop community schools and manage the operational grant funds. The operational grants would be dispersed to local communities, villages and schools by the REAA. It is an accepted practice for villages to use the school as a community center. This is so in almost all of the rural communities now.

Table B, Page 2

Regional Education Attendance Areas	% of the Preliminary Computation of Entitlement	All Attendance Units or Communities Served	Number and Amount of State Support for Operating Community School., FY 77					
			Low estimate, numbers percent operational		State Support	High Estimate, Numbers percent operational		State Support
Northwest	\$24,458.50	10(9) ¹	7	77%	\$18,833.04	8	88%	\$21,523.48
Bering Strait	7,668.95	16(6)	5	83	6,652.22	6	100	7,668.95
Lower Yukon	11,391.25	12(6)	5	83	9,454.74	6	100	11,391.25
Lower Kuskokwim	40,041.25	24(5)	3	60	24,024.75	4	80	32,033.00
Upper Kuskokwim	12,488.35	8(6)	5	83	10,365.33	6	100	12,488.35
Nushagak/Bristol Bay	23,275.01	11(11)	10	91	21,180.26	10	91	21,180.26
Lake/Peninsula Bristol Bay	17,623.27	15(13)	11	85	14,979.78	12	92	16,213.41
Aleutian Chain	11,213.05	8(8)	6	75	8,409.79	7	87.5	9,811.42
Pribilof	6,668.97	2(2)	2	100	6,668.97	2	100	6,668.97
Adak	18,794.70	1(1)	1	100	18,794.70	1	100	18,794.70
McGrath	13,881.25	9(7)	5	71	9,855.69	6	86	11,987.87
Middle Yukon	3,014.29	11(11)	8	73	2,206.43	9	82	2,471.72
	27,923.15				20,383.90			22,896.98
Upper Yukon	749.26	9(7)	5	71	531.97	6	86	614.36
	13,202.05				9,373.46			11,353.76
Upper Railbelt	14,341.25	10(4)	4	100	14,341.25	4	100	14,341.25
Southeast	10,723.00	4(3)	1	33	3,538.59	2	66	7,677.18
Southern Panhandle	15,906.00	14(14)	10	71	11,293.26	11	79	12,165.74
Northern Panhandle	3,869.00	5(4)	3	60	2,321.40	4	80	3,035.20
Copper River	22,770.00	8(6)	4	66	15,028.20	5	83	18,899.10
Upper Tanana W.	24,429.22	4(3)	1	33	8,061.64	2	66	16,123.28
Upper Tanana E.	12,418.31	12(5)	5	100	12,418.31	5	100	12,418.31
Chugach	2,311.50	4(2)	1	50	1,155.75	2	100	2,311.50
TOTALS	\$339,161.58	187(133)	102	77%	\$261,154.40	116	87%	\$295,070.50

¹(Number of communities with currently operating state supported schools.)

Table B, Page 1

Regional Education Attendance Areas	Amount of Planning Grant Requested 1/30/76	Amount of Planning Grant Awarded 1/30/76	Estimated Number of Operating Community School Units in FY 77		Attendance Units or Communities Served	Projected 1976-77 ADM	Preliminary Computation of Entitle- ment	% of the Preliminary Computation of Entitlement
			low	high				
Northwest			7	8	9	590	2,445,850	24,458.50
Bering Strait (Shishmaref)	17,411.00	8,000.00	5	6	6	181	766,895	7,668.95
Lower Yukon			5	6	6	260	1,139,125	11,391.25
Lower Kuskokwim			3	4	5	1,385	4,004,125	40,041.25
Upper Kuskokwim (Aniak)	3,020.00	2,500.00	5	6	6	279	1,248,835	12,488.35
Nushagak/Bristol Bay			10	10	11	532	2,327,501	23,275.01
Lake/Peninsula Bristol Bay	15,000.00	9,000.00	11	12	13	356	1,762,327	17,623.27
Aleutian Chain			6	7	8	221	1,121,305	11,213.05
Pribilof			2	2	2	180	666,897	6,668.97
Adak			1	1	1	650	1,879,470	18,794.70
McGrath			5	6	7	277	1,388,125	13,881.25
Middle Yukon			8	9	11	59	301,429	3,014.29
						543	2,792,315	27,923.15
Upper Yukon			5	6	7	14	74,926	749.26
						281	1,320,205	13,202.05
Upper Railbelt			4	4	4	357	1,434,125	14,341.25
Southeast			1	2	3	404	1,072,300	10,723.00
Southern Panhandle			10	11	14	438	1,590,600	15,906.00
Northern Panhandle (Arqoon)	4,000.00	3,000.00	3	4	4	112	386,900	3,869.00
Copper River			4	5	6	772	2,277,000	22,770.00
Upper Tanana W.			1	2	3	911	2,442,922	24,429.22
Upper Tanana E.			5	5	5	373	1,241,831	12,418.31
Chugach			1	2	2	52	231,150	2,311.50
TOTALS	\$39,431.00	\$22,500.00	102	116	133	9,327	33,916,158	\$339,161.58

February 20, 1976

Table A, Page 2

School District	1% of the Preliminary Computation of Entitle- ment	All Attendance Units	Number and Amount of State Support for Operating Community Schools, FY 77					
			Low estimate numbers, percent operational	State support	High estimate numbers percent operational	State support		
Anchorage	\$480,855.30	53	15	28%	\$134,639.40	20	37.7%	\$181,282.44
*Elemendorf-Ft. Rich.	45,750.00	9	5	55	25,462.50	9	100	45,750.00
*Contract Schools								
Bristol Bay	8,385.22	3	3	100	8,385.22	3	100	8,385.22
Cordova	13,561.05	2	2	100	13,561.05	2	100	13,561.05
Craig	4,481.66	1	1	100	4,481.66	1	100	4,481.66
Dillingham	12,664.16	2	2	100	12,664.16	2	100	12,664.16
Fairbanks	159,942.30	16	3	18.75	29,989.18	7	43.7	69,894.78
*Eielson-Ft. Wain.	51,732.10	7	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Galena	5,572.66	2	2	100	5,572.66	2	100	5,572.66
Haines	9,681.42	2	2	100	9,681.42	2	100	9,681.42
Hoonah	6,390.78	2	2	100	6,390.78	2	100	6,390.78
Hydaburg	3,735.15	2	0	0	0.00	2	100	3,735.15
Juneau	69,877.03	9	5	55	38,432.36	7	77	53,805.31
Kenai	5,602.95	1	0	0	0.00	1	100	5,602.95
Kenai	99,475.12	22	6	27	26,858.28	10	45	44,763.80
Ketchikan	43,855.74	6	0	0	0.00	4	66	28,944.78
King Cove	4,921.29	2	2	100	4,921.29	2	100	4,921.29
Klawock	1,594.04	1	0	0	0.00	1	100	1,594.04
Kodiak	44,324.55	12	4	33	14,627.10	8	66	29,254.20
Mat-Su	58,490.46	9	3	33	19,301.85	5	55	32,169.97
*Contract Schools								
Nenana	6,926.05	2	2	100	6,926.05	2	100	6,926.05
Nome	22,889.83	2	2	100	22,889.83	2	100	22,889.83
North Slope	34,611.43	2	2	100	34,611.43	2	100	34,611.43
Pelican	1,611.74	1	0	0	0.00	1	100	1,611.74
Petersburg	11,948.40	2	0	0	0.00	2	100	11,948.40
Selawik	7,344.06	1	1	100	7,344.06	1	100	7,344.06
Sitka	31,853.30	5	0	0	0.00	4	80	25,482.64
Skagway	5,279.79	2	0	0	0.00	2	100	5,279.79
St. Mary's	5,097.78	1	1	100	5,097.78	1	100	5,097.78
Unalaska	4,797.75	1	0	0	0.00	1	100	4,797.75
Valdez	22,459.50	2	2	100	22,459.50	2	100	22,459.50
Wrangell	12,591.44	2	2	100	12,591.44	2	100	12,591.44
Yakutat	5,318.64	1	0	0	0.00	1	100	5,318.64
DISTRICT TOTAL	\$1,303,622.77	156	69	44%	\$573,594.02	113	72%	\$938,608.39

Table A, Page 1

School District	Amount of Planning Grant Requested 1/30/76	Amount of Planning Grant Awarded 1/30/76	Estimated Number of Operating Community School units in FY 77		Attendance Units	Preliminary Computation of Entitlement Foundation Program 1976-77 fiscal year	% of the Preliminary Computation of Entitlement
			low	high			
Anchorage	\$60,403.60	\$40,000.00	15	20	62	\$48,085.530	\$480,830.30
*Elmendorf-Ft. Rich.						\$ 4,575,000	45,750.00
*Contract Schools						1,475,000	
Bristol Bay	10,000.00	7,500.00	2	2	3	838,522	8,385.22
Cordova	6,500.00	5,000.00	2	2	2	1,356,105	13,561.05
Craig			1	1	1	448,166	4,481.66
Dillingham	9,000.00	7,000.00	2	2	2	1,266,416	12,664.16
Fairbanks	9,935.29	8,000.00	3	7	23	15,994,230	159,942.30
*Eielson-Ft. Wain.			0	0	0	5,173,218	51,732.18
Galena			1	1	2	557,266	5,572.66
Haines	4,600.00	3,800.00	2	2	2	968,142	9,681.42
Hoonah			1	1	2	639,078	6,390.78
Hydaburg			0	1	2	373,515	3,735.15
Juneau	9,045.00	8,000.00	5	7	9	6,987,703	69,877.03
Kake			0	1	1	560,295	5,602.95
Kenai	17,992.00	7,050.00	6	10	22	9,947,512	99,475.12
Ketchikan			0	4	6	4,385,574	43,855.74
King Cove	2,530.00	funded via ABE	1	1	2	492,129	4,921.29
Klawock			0	1	1	159,404	1,594.04
Kodiak	16,858.35	10,000.00	4	8	12	4,432,455	44,324.55
Mat-Su	9,975.00	7,600.00	3	5	9	5,849,046	58,490.46
*Contract Schools						25,938	
Nenana			1	1	2	692,605	6,926.05
Nome	17,954.00	12,254.00	2	2	2	2,288,983	22,889.83
North Slope	27,060.00	15,600.00	2	2	2	3,461,143	34,611.43
Pelican			0	1	1	161,174	1,611.74
Petersburg			0	2	2	1,194,840	11,948.40
Selawik			1	1	1	734,406	7,344.06
Sitka			0	4	5	3,185,330	31,853.30
Skagway			0	1	2	527,979	5,279.79
St. Mary's	4,313.50	4,000.00	1	1	1	509,778	5,097.78
Unalaska			0	1	1	479,775	4,797.75
Valdez	5,850.00	3,000.00	2	2	2	2,245,950	22,459.50
Wrangell			1	1	2	1,259,144	12,591.44
Yakutat			0	1	1	531,864	5,318.64
TOTALS	\$212,016.74	\$138,204.00	58	96	156	\$131,863,215	\$1,303,622.77
AUBSD TOTAL	39,431.00	22,500.00	102	116	133	33,916,158	339,161.58
TOTALS	\$251,447.74	\$160,704.00	160	212	289	\$165,779,373	\$1,642,784.35

* Contract Schools. Full cost is assumed by the State

February 20, 1976

Projected Number and Amount of State Support For
Operating Community Schools, FY 77,
at the One Percent Level

Table A (all Districts) and Table B (Regional Education Attendance Areas)
include the following information:

1. Planning and development grants requested and awarded, 1/30/76.
2. High and low estimate of the number of operating community school units in FY 77.
3. Total number of attendance units.
4. Preliminary computation of entitlement, foundation program.
5. One (1) percent of the entitlement.
6. Low and high estimate of the number of operational units, the percent that would be operational community schools, and the amount of state support for operating the estimated community school units, FY 77.

DISTRICTS BY SIZE (Revised End of 1st Quarter ADM 1976-77)

1. Districts which have had direct personel contact with Department of Education community education staff prior to January 1976.
2. Districts which probably will be operating community school units in FY 77.

		Attendance Units
1,2	Anchorage	38,557
		62
1,2	Fairbanks	12,063
		23
1,2	Kenai	5,099
		22
1,2	Juneau	4,259
		9
1,2	Mat-Su	3,174
		9
1,	Ketchikan	2,665
		6
1,2	Kodiak	2,113
		12
1,	Sitka	1,748
		5
1,2	North Slope	1,054
		2
1,2	Nome	960
		2
1,2	Valdez	832
		2
1,	Petersburg	628
		2
2,	Wrangell	591
		2
1,2	Cordova	557
		2
1,2	Haines	478
		2
1,2	Dillingham	407
		2
1,2	Hoonah	257
		2
1,2	Bristol Bay	247
		3
	Skagway	230
		2
	Kake	198
		1
1,2	Selawick	197
		1
1,2	Nenana	190
		2
1,2	Craig	151
		2
	Yakutat	149
		1

Attendance Units

1,2	Galena	146	2
	Unalaska	124	1
	Hydaburg	122	1
1,2	King Cove	120	2
1,2	St. Mary's	109	1
	Klawock	64	1
	Pelican	40	1

SELECTED STATISTICS: REGIONAL EDUCATION ATTENDANCE AREAS

REAA	Number of Communities	Enrollments			No. of Sections	No. of Sch. Bd. Seats
		Total	Smallest/Largest	Communities		
1. Northwest	10 (9) ¹	612	13	118	3	11
2. Bering Straits	16 (6)	185	6	69	9	11
3. Lower Yukon	12 (6)	218	29	47	4	9
4. Lower Kuskokwim	24 (4)	1391	17	1253	6	9
5. Upper Kuskokwim	8 (6)	245	11	105	4	7
6. Nushagak-Bristol Bay	11 (11)	540	15	142	2	7
7. Lake/Peninsula Bristol Bay	15 (15)	381	9	70	3	5
8. Aleutian Chain	8 (8)	221	9	130	4	5
9. Pribilof	2 (2)	185	38	147	2	5
10. Adak (Military base)	1 (1)	660	-	-	0	7
11. McGrath	9 (7)	270	11	111	5	7
12. Middle Yukon	11 (11)	632	12	143	3	9
13. Upper Yukon	9 (7)	303	8	209	3	7
14. Upper Railbelt	10 (4)	357	11	170	4	7
15. Upper Tanana West	4 (3)	858	12	506	0	7
16. Upper Tanana East	12 (5)	390	21	221	4	7
17. Copper River	8 (6)	748	16	438	3	7
18. Northern Panhandle	5 (4)	113	8	87	3	5
19. Southern Panhandle	14 (14)	350	8	103	2	5
20. Southeast	2 (2)	420	74	346	0	5
21. Chugach	4 (2)	48	17	31	2	5

¹(Number of communities with currently operating state supported schools)

Grant Requests

Planning and development grants were awarded to the following communities on January 30, 1976 to help them establish an effective plan to operate a community education program in their community.

<u>Alaska Unorganized Borough Schools</u>	<u>REQUESTED</u>	<u>ALLOCATED</u>
1. Aniak	\$ 3,020.00	\$ 2500.00
2. Angoon	4,000.00	3000.00
3. Bering Straits/Shishmaref	17,411.00	8000.00
4. Southwest/Illiamna Region Schools	15,000.00	9000.00
<u>Independent Districts</u>		
5. Anchorage	60,403.60	40,000.00
6. Bristol Bay	10,000.00	7500.00
7. Cordova	6,500.00	5000.00
8. Dillingham	9,000.00	7000.00
9. Fairbanks-North Star	9,935.29	8000.00
10. Haines	4,600.00	3000.00
11. Juneau	9,045.00	8000.00
12. Kenai	17,992.00	7050.00
13. King Cove	2,530.00	funded through ABE
14. Kodiak	16,858.35	10,000.00
15. Mat-Su	9,975.00	7600.00
16. Nome	17,954.00	12,254.00
17. North Slope	27,060.00	15,000.00
18. St. Mary's	4,313.50	4000.00
19. Valdez	<u>5,850.00</u>	<u>3000.00</u>
Totals	251,447.74	160,704.00

CHAPTER 32. COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Section

- 10. Scope of State Assisted Projects
- 20. Community Education Grant Application
- 30. Definitions

4 AAC 32.010. SCOPE OF STATE ASSISTED PROJECTS. (a) Community school grants are made to school districts for planning, establishing, expanding, improving or maintaining community education programs. Planning grants will be made to help districts and communities to develop community education programs.

(b). Grants are for a period of up to one year. Subsequent applications must be submitted and will be evaluated in the same manner as initial grant applications. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

AUTHORITY: AS 14.07.060
AS 14.36.040

4 AAC 32.020. COMMUNITY EDUCATION GRANT APPLICATION. (a) The commissioner will, in the exercise of his discretion, award a planning grant to a district upon an application submitted to him which contains, in narrative form the following:

- (1) objectives for the planning process;
- (2) procedures, strategies, and activities for accomplishing the objectives;
- (3) a time-line for accomplishing the objectives;
- (4) an evaluation design providing for the collection, verification and analysis of data to measure the extent to which the objectives are accomplished by the program;
- (5) a proposed budget, indicating the amount of grant funds requested; and
- (6) a commitment to report to the commissioner the results of the planning effort.

(b) As necessary, incomplete and otherwise unapprovable applications will be returned to the applicant for modification. Unfunded applications will be reviewed by the department with comments provided for future use by the applicant. (Eff. / / , Reg.)

AUTHORITY: AS 14.07.060
AS 14.36.040

4 AAC 32.030. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise,

(1) "community education" means a "community school program" as defined in AS 14.36.070;

(2) "district" means a city or borough school district, or a regional educational attendance area;

(3) "program" means a community education program which meets the requirements set forth in section 20 of this chapter;

(4) "public facility" means a facility owned or operated by the state, or a political subdivision of the state. (Eff. / / ,Reg.)

AUTHORITY: AS 14.07.060
AS 14.36.040

STATUS OF ANCHORAGE SCHOOLS
REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF
COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Elementary Schools

Airport Heights.....Developing without planning funds
 BaxterDeveloping without planning funds
 Campbell.....Grant request - \$2,000.00
 Chugiak ElementaryGrant request - \$8,399.00
 DenaliGrant request - \$3,000.00
 FairviewGrant request - \$10,000.00
 HoffmanGrant request - \$4,305.80
 Inlet ViewGrant request - \$3,578.00
 Mountain ViewDeveloping without planning funds
 Nunaka ValleyOperational
 O'MalleyGrant request - \$4,505.80
 PtarmiganGrant request - \$6,110.00
 Rabbit CreekOperational
 Sand LakeOperational
 Scenic ParkOperational
 SusitnaGrant request - \$5,520.00
 TudorOperational
 TurnagainOperational
 Willow CrestOperational
 Wonder ParkGrant request - \$4,735.00

Secondary Schools

Service/HanshawOperational

Elmendorf

Sunflower/Orion/Mt. SpurrCombined grant request - \$6,150.00
 AuroraGrant request - \$1,900.00

Fort Richardson

ArcturusSemi-operational
 Ursa MajorSemi-operational
 Ursa MinorSemi-operational
 J.F. KennedySemi-operational

Elementary Schools with no known Community Education activity

Abbott Loop	Girdwood	Ocean View
Birchwood	Government Hill	Rogers Park
Chester Valley	Homestead	Taku
Chinook	Lake Otis	Whaley Center
Chugack	Muldoon	Williwaw
College Gate	Nortn Star	Gladys Wood
Creekside Park	Northern Lights	Woodland Park
Eagle River	Northwood	

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

FOUCH 6-650

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

99502



February 4, 1976

Dear Friend:

At our meeting regarding the Community Education Grants, those persons present decided upon the following method for expending the \$40,000 which is being allotted to Anchorage for planning.

The expenditures will be made in three phases. In Phase I each school which submitted a planning grant will receive a flat \$1,727, to be expended as that unit principal sees fit. An additional \$1,300 will be granted to the three schools outside the jurisdiction of the Anchorage Parks and Recreation Department as they will not be eligible for Phase III, outlined below. Three schools which are actively seeking operational grants from the Municipality, but did not apply for planning funds from the State, will be granted \$234 each for one person to attend the Community Education Conference in Juneau.

Phase II will be a program of general awareness which will be available to all the eleven schools submitting grants as well as any others who may be interested in implementing a community education program in the future. The main expenditure in this phase will be the hiring of a temporary, full-time Planning Coordinator who would act as a planning consultant to any communities who request his time. His or her assistance could be in the form of providing speakers, assisting in community organizing, conducting surveys, arranging workshops, showing films, etc.

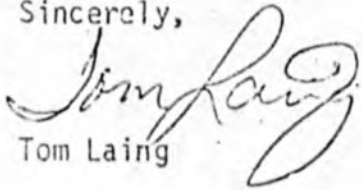
Phase III would be an intensive training effort to be concentrated in those four schools selected as the next community school sites by the Anchorage Municipality during this school year. This intensive training would include sending two people from each of those four communities to a training workshop in Flint, Michigan and arranging workshops on specific subjects appropriate to those four neighborhoods.

Following is a budgetary breakdown of the proposed expenditure of the planning funds.

Please submit a revised budget for the planning program in your unit based on the figures in the table. If part of your plan includes attending the Community Education Conference in Juneau on March 13, that expense should be included in your budget. Please have the revised budget to this Department (Attn: Tom Laing) no later than February 17.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the above, please feel free to contact me at 274-2525, ext. 365.

Sincerely,



Tom Laing

cc: Bob Robertson
Dick Blue
Cliff Hartman
Carl Pohjola

PHASE I (INDIVIDUAL UNIT PLANNING)

<u>Planning</u>	<u>Amount Granted</u>
Campbell	\$1,779
Chugiak	3,079*
Fairview	1,779
Huffman	1,779
Inlet View	1,779
O'Malley	1,779
Ptarmigan	1,779
Sunflower	3,079*
Wonder Park	1,779
Susitna	1,779
Aurora	3,079*

SUB-TOTAL \$23,469

* An extra \$1300 is allowed for those schools not eligible for Phase III of the planning program.

<u>Conference</u>	
Airport Heights	\$ 234
Baxter	234
Mountain View	234

SUB-TOTAL \$ 702

PHASE I TOTAL \$24,171

PHASE II (GENERAL AWARENESS)

Temporary, full-time planning co-ordinator (5 months)	\$8,330
Materials	200
Workshops (travel & misc.)	950

PHASE II TOTAL \$9,480

PHASE III (INTENSIVE TRAINING)

Two persons to Flint training for each of 4 new Community Schools	\$5,200
Materials	200
Workshops (travel, misc.)	950

PHASE III TOTAL \$6,350

GRAND TOTAL \$40,001

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISION

Proposed Budget for New Community Schools

Acct.	#11-98.02	Amount
5001	Salaries	\$19,488
5015-40	Fringes	3,872
5105	Advertising Other than Legal	500
5130	Liability Insurance	270
5140	Postage	150
5145	Printed Material Other than Office Supplies	50
5160	Office Supplies	200
5235	Telephone	720
5474	Other Supplies	200
5483	Mileage	400
5599	Contractual Services, Other	1,018
5930	Office Equipment	
	desk	\$330
	file cabinet	180
	chair	140
	typewriter	400
		1,050
	 #11-98.01	
5001	Administration 1/12 of Community Schools (Supervisor Salary)	2,082
	TOTAL	<u>\$30,000</u>

2-1-76

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

HB-239/100	Inv.
Commissioner	
Deputy Commissioner	
Administrative Director	1/17
Aviation	
Buildings	
Communications	
Marine Transportation	
Water & Harbors	
Fiscal	
Leasing	
Personal Services	
Property & Supply	
Payroll	
Records	

TO: Donald Harris
Commissioner
Department of Public Works

DATE: February 11, 1975

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Avrum M. Gross
Attorney General

SUBJECT: SOSS School Construction
by Second Class Cities

By: *Dickerson Regan*
Dickerson Regan
Assistant Attorney General

Regional Housing

Ch. 123 - SLA 71 Ref. Sec. 18.55.995

This is our reply to a question you asked orally.

In the absence of special legislation in our opinion the Department of Public Works is not free to delegate the construction of school buildings to communities. Specifically the question you raised was whether funds for construction could be granted to second class cities for SOSS schools under ch. 142, SLA 1974, the 1974 bond authorization act for rural school construction.

The most specific impediment is Section 33 of ch. 46, SLA 1970, the act which created the SOSS Corporation. This section provides:

Section 33. The ownership of land and buildings used in relation to state-operated schools remains vested in the state, and use permits shall be given to the Alaska State-Operated School System. Construction required by the Alaska State-Operated School System shall be performed by the Department of Public Works.
(Underlining added)

Because of the imperative wording of Section 33 quoted above and further because of various provisions in AS 35.05.010, AS 35.05.030(1), AS 44.43.020 and AS 44.43.030, we do not find sufficient authority under existing law to permit the department to grant the construction funds.

010(4): Second class cities have the power under AS 29.48.-

to enter into agreements including those for cooperative or joint administration of any functions or powers with a local government, with a state or with the United States;

RECEIVED
FEB 11 3 12 PM '75
STATE OF ALASKA
DEPT. OF
PUBLIC WORKS

Donald Harris
Commissioner

February 11, 1975

- 2 -

and the Department of Public Works has the power under AS 35.05.-
040(7) to:

(7) enter into contracts or agreements
relating to public works with . . .
political subdivisions. . .

but we do not think these two sections negate the mandatory
terms of Section 33 quoted above. We think special
statutory authority is needed, and a draft bill for your
consideration is attached.

Of course introduction of such a bill will require
governor's office approval, as with all adm! .istration bills.

DR:jf

Attachment

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 49 / KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752 / TELEPHONE (907) 442-3261

March 18, 1975

NANA-75-066



Senator Frank Ferguson
Representative Brenda Itta
Representative Lawrence Davis
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99801

MAR 21 1975
KOTZEBUE
AK

Dear

The NANA Regional Corporation supports Senate Bill No. 239 and No. 240 which would provide higher education delivery systems in Alaska.

We request that any support and consideration on the mention bills be given proper attention.

Respectfully,

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'AP', located below the typed name.

Albert P. Adams
Vice President Operation

APA/dcs



Member Villages: Ambler, Buckland, Candle, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, Shungnak

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Hugh Malone
State House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature

DATE : March 1, 1976

FROM: Chris Roust
Facilities Coordinator
Department of Education

SUBJECT: School Construction
Projects

The following is submitted in reply to a request by your Aide, Jim Rhode, for a list of recent school construction projects which have had cost overruns. Most of the projects listed are in Chapter 142 SLA 1974 (1974 General Obligation Bonds) as they are the most recent authorizations.

Please be aware that not all cost overruns must be covered by additional funds. Many of the negotiated items to bring a project within the available funds do not affect the functional use of the facility, which may have been overdesigned. At times, a readjustment of the budget for design, administration and inspection has added many dollars to a construction budget. Equipment funds are often used to finance an award, and at the end of a project are sometimes partially replenished from the contingency budget for that project, or are supplemented by operating funds. Another source of funds to supplement an original authorization is to seek the Governor's authority to reallocate funds from projects within a bond issue which have been awarded for less than the budget authorized to them. An example was the award of Kongiganak School by use of excess funds from four other projects. Generally, however, with present bidding techniques used by the Department of Public Works, there are more funds in the overrun column than in the excess column. We estimate that the schools with asterisks will need additional funds, but the actual amounts may be different from the negotiated amounts. Also, we may be able to cover some of the overruns with excess funds from other projects yet to be bid under Chapter 142.

* Indicates balance authorized amount.
 does not anticipate funds beyond the
 original bond issue -

HB 619
 620

<u>School</u>	<u>Construction Budget</u>	<u>Low Base Bid Award (No Alternates)</u>	<u>Amount Negotiated</u>	<u>Amount to Complete Program As Designed</u>
-Already Bid & Awarded-				
Kivalina	1,796,000	1,869,500	73,500	
*Shungnak	2,188,000	2,225,000	37,000	
*Shishmaref	1,946,000	2,078,000	132,000	
Kongiganak	1,720,000	2,034,400	314,400	
Fort Yukon	666,500	691,600	25,100	
*Tanana	339,000	396,000	57,000	
Dot Lake	388,000	327,044	60,956	
Tri-Valley (Healy)	1,122,000	1,235,000	113,000	
Delta	1,017,000	1,322,092	305,092	
*Angoon	562,000	621,000	59,000	
Mentasta Lake	198,500	211,651	13,151	
*Prince of Wales (Craig)	793,000	829,000	36,000	642,573
*Hydaburg	446,790	433,565	-0-	436,900

Kaklabiq
 Narsipchuch
 not in 1972
 issue - requested
 in 619 -

Tape 2315
 Consider funding
 left over schools
 in separate
 bills -

-To be Bid-

*Kipnuk	767,000	1.1 need
*Akiak	508,000	1.3 need
*Gambell	1,092,200	1.4 need
*Savoonga	1,249,000	1.6 need
*Manckotak	304,000	

\$840,000 amount left for
 reallocation after projects -
 planned for Gambell and
 Savoonga - (on Kipnuk)

original
 schools
 will
 want
 perfect
 bid

about
 \$600,000 still needed

Many other projects are undoubtedly under funded. The architects sometimes realized this and simply reduced the program space to meet the budget. Such schools will be over crowded and will not be able to offer complete curricula. Some villages will be vocal and request or demand more space, while others will silently suffer the results of such inequity, with nothing to which to compare their school.

The amount of funds needed to complete a project is difficult to estimate. A contractor will seldom hold his bid prices for longer than 30 days, which indicates his uncertainty as to future material and labor costs. Also, with no clear guidelines or program to evaluate, it is difficult to support or disagree with the amount of space in the architect's design. We do not have sufficient information in this office to determine the cost of the space or equipment which may be needed to provide adequate space at each project location.

It should be noted that in the next bond issue, funds are currently allocated by site or REAA. However, the figure of \$200 per square foot was proposed by the Department of Education as a statewide average cost of construction using the present bidding system over the 1977-1978 construction seasons. Each project will vary significantly in square foot costs, depending upon the following factors:

1. Location of and transportation to the site.
2. Size of the project.
3. Amount of specialized space such as science space, kitchens, water safety (swimming) tanks.
4. Need for utility systems--Does the village have a sewage disposal system, water system, electrical power, or will the school supply the village.
5. Remodeling existing space can be much less costly.
6. Bidding techniques can vary the costs of construction in excess of 30%.

The Department of Education assumed the construction function of state-operated schools in July 1975. There was not sufficient time to estimate the individual project costs for over 100 villages for the FY 1977 budget, so we proposed a grant fund based on the total number of unhoused secondary students, multiplied by 150 square feet per student, multiplied by \$200 per square foot. Programs based

upon the 150 square feet and other standard design features would then be developed in each prioritized village, and the final budget would be established at the time of construction contract award. In this way, each school would be adequate and yet not "gold plated," as can happen if excess funds are allocated to a specific project.

A multiplier per REAA is being developed which can help to reduce the area differentials, but the other factors listed above will have a significant effect on how much of a facility will be provided at each location. I fear that many villages will be coming back to the state in 1978 with requests to make their schools adequate based upon what the villages in other REAA's received. An example may be that all the projects in one REAA are large, with foundation problems and the need for complete utility systems, which results in an overall lower number of square feet per student. With 21 REAA's, it will be difficult to average the cost of various site situations over the smaller regions which have only a couple of projects to average.

A village will expect to receive whatever an architect designs. The State-Operated Schools System encountered difficult problems by allowing the architects freedom to design much more space than the budget would cover. We hope that the REAA's or the Department of Public Works will have sufficient professional staff to control the development of the building programs, rather than face the difficulties which SOS and the North Slope Borough have faced recently in their school building programs. It seems that everyone would be happier if the control was on the program space rather than on the budget per project. The cost of a project cannot be adequately estimated until a complete program, site selection, utility inventory, and bidding techniques are established. We feel that the decisions should be made locally, but the Legislature must make the overall decision of the funding level for a specific budget year, and therefore must ultimately decide which schools will be built. It seems that the Department of Education is best equipped to recommend the priorities from the total requested by the REAA's. REAA priority lists should not be altered. We do feel, however, that the REAA's should follow guidelines as to the emergency, health and safety projects, plus the amount of space and quality of that space (not the budget), which will qualify for state funding. It should be realized that this method of space rather than fund allocation must face at least one program review, as the facility could be designed to virtually eliminate operating expense by increasing the construction cost. Since we are dealing with state-financed and state-owned facilities, we feel that the funds must be wisely spent for facilities to house educational programs on an equitable basis.

cc: Glen K. Vernon

CR: br

COOK

FINLET

LAND

TRADE

David Jackman
February 25, 1976

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE COOK INLET LAND TRADE

Simply a bad deal for the state

For all its alleged complexity, the proposed Cook Inlet land trade is not that hard to understand. In return for 52 townships (approximately 1.2 million acres) of federal lands that are mostly remote and of questionable value, the state is giving the federal government 21.5 townships (approximately .5 million acres) of very valuable lands that the federal government will in turn use to solve two nettlesome federal problems:

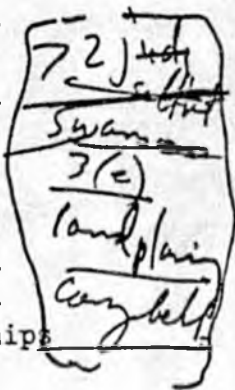
- 1) The four-year dispute over the adequacy of the lands withdrawn by the Interior Department for the satisfaction of Cook Inlet Native Corporation's land selection rights; and
- 2) The need to get private ownership (in the form of pending Native corporate land selections) out of the Lake Clark area, so that the National Park Service will have a more salable national park proposal for the d-2 lands in that area.

The 21.5 townships the state is giving up are located on the Kenai peninsula (5 townships), in the Mat-Su Valley (3 townships), and in the Beluga area across northern Cook Inlet from Anchorage (13.5 townships). All of these areas are within zones very favorable for the occurrence of oil and gas, and the Beluga area is also a known coal area with reserves of immense proportions. All of these lands are low-lying and well-suited for future settlement. Furthermore, because they are located near the population centers of southcentral Alaska, they also have extremely high importance for recreation and public use by the common man who cannot afford to fly-in long distances.

The 52 townships the state will receive in exchange are for the most part quite remote, have little income producing potential, and are of relatively little value for either future settlement, the protection of state wildlife resources, or even public recreational use. Half of these lands (26 townships) are located in the Mulchatna river drainage northwest of Lake Iliamna. Another 7 townships are located in the adjacent Tutna Lake area approximately 25 miles west of Lake Clark.

Eleven townships will be adjacent to Kamishak Bay on the west coast of Cook Inlet, southwest of Augustine Island. There will also be 8 townships in the Talkeetna Mountains and the 4,000 acre Campbell tract in the Anchorage bowl.

There are many other aspects of this trade to be reviewed, but the basic inequality of the land values alone is enough to condemn it. To put it in perspective, consider one of the worst hypotheticals advanced by proponents of the trade: that Cook Inlet Inc. wins its law suit on appeal (it has already lost at the trial level), and that Interior is also ordered to break its 1972 agreement with the state and make state selected lands available for Cook Inlet's regional selections. Cook Inlet is due to receive approximately 54 townships total. At least 20-30 townships presently withdrawn from federal lands are probably acceptable to Cook Inlet region. Therefore, at most, 24-34 additional townships would then be made available from remote, generally lower-value state-selected lands, either in the area across the Alaska Range toward the Stony River country or northwest of the Susitna valley toward Denali.



According to any scale of values these 24-34 townships would be worth far less than the 21.5 townships the state plans to give up in the proposed trade. It is worth re-emphasizing that we would be less out-of-pocket with this "worst hypothetical" than with the proposed trade, and even the advocates of the trade place the likelihood of this hypothetical at less than 20 percent.

The Campbell Tract

In contrast with the other lands to come to the state, the 4,000 acre Campbell tract in the heart of the Anchorage bowl is valuable land of the first order. But even this benefit is more apparent than real because either the state or borough was almost certain to get this tract anyway, and in any event it had clearly been placed off limits for Native selection by the federal government. So here as elsewhere throughout this trade we are getting lands we would likely get anyway, and protecting public interests that were already protected.

Even advocates of the trade concede that the state "would stand a respectable chance of obtaining the (Campbell tract) lands at some time in the future" under the federal Recreation and Public Purposes Act. High sources within the Interior Department emphasize that this was almost certainly to be so. These same sources also stated that in earlier discussions between the Interior Department and Cook Inlet Region, Interior announced its firm opposition to this tract being made available for Native selection. The only Anchorage-area tracts that

Interior seriously considered letting the Natives select were Fire Island and surplus lands from Fort Richardson, and these may well still go to Native ownership under the trade agreement.

Much of the Campbell tract was further protected from any possibility of Native selection by the two-mile buffer zone in Section 22(1) of the Settlement Act. Finally, there is every indication that the federal government intended to keep this tract in public open space use because of its importance as a watershed and recreational area. So about all the state "gained" here was the administrative expense and the "pride of ownership".

A Cloud Over the North-South Runway

Another much-touted plus of the proposed trade agreement is that it will insure the early transfer of the Point Woronzof, Point Campbell and Goose Lake tracts to the state. In the words of the agreement, "such lands shall be reserved by the United States for early conveyance to the State for park and recreation purposes...." But this language creates a new problem in view of the importance of the Woronzof tract for the proposed north-south runway at the Anchorage airport.

Without this agreement the state or borough was still very likely to get most of these tracts under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. The terms of that Act are broad enough to permit a "public purpose" such as an airport runway. The more restrictive language regarding "park and recreation purposes" in the proposed trade agreement may well have the effect of blocking such an important public use.

No Special Protection for Fisheries

The importance for the state of getting lands in the Iliamna area has been tied by the advocates of the trade to the protection of Bristol Bay fishery values. Presumably this extra protection would occur through state ownership of the upland drainages adjacent to important spawning streams. So far so good.

However, under the actual terms of the trade, the state will not get a single acre within the Iliamna Lake watershed which is the key salmon producer for the Bristol Bay fishery. The lands the state does receive are in the upper Mulchatna River drainage, an area of very minor importance for the Bristol Bay fisheries.

With or without the proposed trade, the State will have an opportunity, recognized in Section 17(d) of the 1971 Settlement Act, to select lands in the Iliamna drainage within the Bristol Bay village withdrawals after

Native selections are completed. Furthermore, the fishery values of public lands in that area are perfectly well protected with the lands in federal ownership, and nothing significant is gained by transferring them to state ownership. Add to this fact the existence of state regulatory tools such as the Anadromous Fish Stream Act which can be used to protect fisheries habitats.

Out-of-Region Selection Rights

Under the proposed trade agreement, Cook Inlet Region will have an additional three years to identify and select approximately 30 townships of land from available federal lands outside the region. They are prohibited by the agreement from selecting any lands the Federal Government wants, such as d-1 or d-2 lands included in the Secretary's park, refuge, and forest proposals, or any of the d-1 buffer lands around these areas called "zones of ecological concern". This will throw Cook Inlet into those lands that would otherwise be prime candidate areas for State selection. Cook Inlet Region will have the opportunity to take the best available lands from a resource utilization standpoint.

The out-of-region selections constitute a loss to the State because these are lands that otherwise would have been available for State selection. (Approximately 35 million acres of land remain to be selected out of the Statehood Act grant of 103.5 million acres.) Cook Inlet will be looking for the same kind of income-producing resource lands or other valuable lands that would be high on the list for State selection. With respect to the millions of acres that could be nominated under this procedure, there will be a freeze on the processing of any State selections for three years.

Thirty townships broken up in isolated private tracts will create the same kind of land management problems outside Cook Inlet Region that it was the partial purpose of this trade to avoid within this region. So in order to consolidate ownership in the Cook Inlet area, we are furthering a fragmented land pattern elsewhere in the state.

Impact on the Proposed Lake Clark National Park

This trade will make it difficult for the State to ever oppose the establishment of a National Park or other area managed by the National Park Service in the Lake Clark area. The proposal would result in the return of certain key lands around Lake Clark to federal control, and would prevent further Native selections in this area. In the agreement, the Secretary, Cook Inlet Native Corporation, and the State all acknowledge that there are nationally significant resources in the Lake

Clark area, and that the "scenic, recreational and inspirational resources of this area should be preserved." "Nationally significant" is a catch phrase applying to d-2 lands indicating that they should be permanently preserved in federal park or refuge status. Nothing is said of the significant mineral resources in the Lake Clark area.

By the express terms of the agreement, Cook Inlet Native Corporation is bound to publicly support the establishment of such a National Park Service management unit around Lake Clark. There are three other national parks either existing or proposed for the Alaska Range: Wrangell Mountains, Mt. McKinley and Katmai; many view the proposed Lake Clark National Park as a far less justifiable fourth proposal.

Impact on the Kenai National Moose Range

Much of what the conservationists might view as net gains in the Lake Clark area under the proposed trade, they lose in the Kenai Moose Range. Cook Inlet Native Corporation will receive full ownership of 16 sections of key public use lands in the Lake Tustumena area. There will be some restrictions on waterfront development, but basically, these will be private lands. Elsewhere in the Moose Range, Cook Inlet will receive full rights to oil, gas and coal under another 9.5 townships of land.

Why was it necessary for any lands to come out of the Moose Range? In earlier settlement negotiations between Cook Inlet and the Interior Department, before Cook Inlet lost its suit at the trial court level, some lands were offered from the Moose Range. However, this so-called "Frizzel offer" was withdrawn and never re-offered. The legal authority of the Interior Department to ever offer the Moose Range for Native regional selections without Congressional authorization was then and is still seriously questioned. Under the proposed trade the loss of these lands to private ownership in this important recreational area, so heavily used by the Kenai and Anchorage area people, will be irreplaceable.

In-region Selection Pool of Surplus Federal Lands

The Secretary of the Interior, working with the General Services Administration is obligated to try to find 138,240 acres (6 townships) or acre equivalents (in terms of appraised land values figured at \$500 an acre) of land within Cook Inlet region made up of odd federal tracts such as lapsed homestead entries, surplus federal lands, or revoked federal reserves. These lands would then be made available for selection by Cook Inlet Region using some of the 30 townships of out-of-region entitlement, and also made available for land exchanges with villages to trade them out of proposed National Park lands on the west side of Cook Inlet.

Some of the federal lands to be included in this pool, without this agreement, would be available for State selection under the 90-day preference right guaranteed in the Statehood Act. These are potentially very valuable lands, and could include tracts such as Fire Island and surplus lands at Fort Richardson. The \$500/acre equivalent formula agreed on in the proposal would imply total land values for this 6 township pool of over \$69 million, and the State would have the right to veto only 1,500 acres from this pool.

Disposal Without Planning or Classification

As the agreement is written the state does not know exactly what lands will go to Cook Inlet Corporation on the Kenai or in the Mat-Su Valley. The specific lands are to be identified over the next eighteen months "to the extent possible by mutual agreement" from five selection pools: the Point McKenzie pool, the Knik-Willow pool, the Kashwitna pool, the Chickaloon pool, and the Kenai pool. If the state and the Natives cannot agree, then the state identifies one and a half times their entitlement, and Cook Inlet chooses.

This process of mutual agreement may work very well or it may break down completely. It is impossible to know now. In either event eighteen months is hardly adequate time to complete the kind of land use planning and classification process that would normally precede the disposal of such large tracts into private ownership. Private ownership of more land in these areas may make good sense, but the state is losing most of its ability to determine what specific tracts are best suited for private development in terms of local government needs, public services, and provision for recreation and open space lands. It is true that local zoning could serve as a stopgap, but it can never be as effective as a wise and carefully thought out disposal policy.

Swanson River Oil Revenues

Without this proposed agreement, there is some chance that either an administrative or a legislative settlement arrived at by the Federal Government alone might give Swanson River oil revenues to Cook Inlet Region. At present, the State receives 90 percent of these royalty revenues although there is a recent opinion of the U.S. Comptroller General challenging the right of the State to these revenues.

Under this Comptroller General's opinion, the State may lose Swanson River revenues anyway unless the State is successful in legally overturning this opinion. Also, in the absence of a finding by the Secretary that these lands are no longer necessary for the Moose Range, federal legislative action would probably be required to give these sub-surface benefits to Cook Inlet Region.

Serious Breach of Public Trust

Aside from its citizens, this state's public land is its most basic asset. It should go without saying that both the legislative and the executive branches should use the highest standard of care in managing or disposing of this land patrimony.

The only standard that presently exists in state law against which land trades can be measured is equal value. This legal standard has always been viewed in the past as meaning equal appraised dollar values. Where this was not possible a cash equalizer was permitted.

Even if we now allow this equal value test to be broadened into a public benefit versus public cost analysis, there has been no such rigorous and complete cost-benefit comparison offered by the administration that can meet even such a liberalized test. Thus we are asked to discard the only standard that presently exists in state law, and to rely on the individual judgement of one or two administrators. To borrow Governor Hammond's analogy of Alaska, Inc., the Cook Inlet trade appears to constitute an unwarranted dissipation of corporate assets.

Better Alternatives Are Still Available

It is simply not true that this agreement must be approved if Cook Inlet is to have a satisfactory resolution of its land selection problems. The federal legislation that authorized the Interior Department's participation in the trade recognized that the parties might not be able to finally agree, and provided full protection for Cook Inlet's selection rights in that event.

This Act requires the Secretary to report to Congress by April 15th of this year on the implementation of this agreement. If there is no agreement at that time, the Secretary must until the end of 1976 hold on to those federal lands that would have gone to Cook Inlet Corporation so that Congress can consider an alternative solution. All of Cook Inlet's original selection rights would be restored, and they would continue to pursue the appeal of their law suit.

The simplest alternative to the proposed trade would be for Interior to simply withdraw additional d-1 and d-2 federal land within Cook Inlet region for Native selection. This would require neither legislation nor a single acre of state land.

A second quite simple alternative is suggested by the proposed trade agreement. Since 30 townships of out-of-region selection rights have already been approved by Congress as a part of this trade, Congress could

Swanson
3/2

pass a two-sentence amendment simply directing the Secretary to specifically withdraw up to 90 townships from within these same d-1 land areas outside the region as an additional deficiency area for Cook Inlet's regional selections. The other regions have already accepted this concept in the present trade, and by requiring the selection area to be identified and narrowed down, state selections would not be frozen over so broad an area.

Conclusion

It is now up to the state legislature to either approve or disapprove this proposed trade. If they choose not to approve it, they may well decide to suggest an alternative that would throw it back into federal hands. Whatever course is taken they must eventually decide the larger issue concerning standards and procedures to govern such trades in the future if the public interest is to be adequately protected.

Polanski

Outline for Oral Presentation
February 11, 1976
David Jackman - John Katz
(This outline represents the
personal views of the speakers
only).

AN ANALYSIS OF ISSUES RELATED TO THE PROPOSED

COOK INLET LAND TRADE

Comparative value of lands given and lands received

The State is giving up 21.5 townships of land:
8 townships in Mat-Su Valley and on the Kenai Peninsula,
13.5 townships in the Beluga area.

The State is receiving approximately 52 townships in exchange:
26 townships in the Mulchatna River drainage northwest of
Lake Iliamna,
11 townships adjacent to Kamishak Bay (on west coast of
Cook Inlet, southwest of Augustine Island),
7 townships in the Tutna Lake area (approximately 25 miles
west of Lake Clark),
4,000 acres (.17 township) of the Campbell tract for recreation
and public uses only.

ARGUMENT FOR: The State is giving up lands that are already destined
for private development and receiving lands that should best be kept
in public ownership.

ARGUMENT AGAINST: The State is giving up lands worth far more than
those it is receiving, and is losing both future revenues and planning
control over the disposal of large tracts of land in the Anchorage
Bowl and Kenai Peninsula area.

Value of the Campbell tract

ARGUMENT FOR: "...the State would receive title immediately to the
Campbell tract in the heart of the Anchorage bowl...A very conservative
figure of three thousand dollars per acre has been assumed for the
Campbell tract. This figure has then been discounted fifty percent
under the assumption that if the State did not gain immediate title
to the area under this proposal, it would stand a respectable chance
of obtaining the lands at some time in the future." (These and
subsequent quotes are taken from Mike Smith's memorandum of December 6,
1975. The Committee has access to that document and can place these
brief excerpts in their fuller context).

ARGUMENT AGAINST: Seven-eighths of this tract was protected from any
possibility of Native selection by the two-mile buffer zone in §22(1)
of ANCSA. Either the State or borough was very likely to receive this

tract anyway under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Even if this did not occur there is every indication that the Federal Government favors keeping this tract in public open space use due to its importance as a watershed and recreational area.

Protection of Bristol Bay Fishery Values

ARGUMENT FOR: "In the Lake Iliamna and Bristol Bay National Resource Range proposal approximately 15 percent of the lands will be under the control of private Native corporations. The State can more effectively administer to the requirements of its citizens in those areas if it owns the other lands within that region. Additionally, the tremendous dependence upon the salmon fishery resources of that region, and the current responsibility of the State to manage those resources, argue cogently that the State should also control the uplands in that area".

ARGUMENT AGAINST: The State will get no lands at all in the Iliamna watershed which is the critical area for the Bristol Bay fisheries. The lands the State will receive in the Mulchatna drainage are much less important from a fisheries standpoint. Irrespective of the proposed trade, the State will have an opportunity recognized in §17(d) of ANCSA to select lands in the Iliamna drainage within the Bristol Bay village withdrawals after Native selections are completed. The State has other regulatory tools such as the Anadromous Fish Stream Act which can be used to protect fisheries habitats.

Out-of-Region Selection Rights

ISSUE: Under the proposed trade agreement, Cook Inlet Region will have an additional three years to identify and select approximately 30 townships of land from available federal lands outside the region. They are prohibited by the agreement from selecting any lands the Federal Government wants, such as d-1 or d-2 lands included in the Secretary's park, refuge, and forest proposals, or any of the d-1 buffer lands around these areas called "zones of ecological concern". This will throw Cook Inlet into those lands that would otherwise be prime candidate areas for State selection. As to these lands, State selections could be frozen for three years, with Cook Inlet Region having the opportunity to take the best available lands from a resource utilization standpoint.

ARGUMENT FOR: There are provisions allowing the Secretary of the Interior, after consultation with the State, to submit a list of areas to Cook Inlet Region where approval of out-of-region selections is unlikely. At the end of three years, when the pool of at least 90 townships has been nominated by Cook Inlet Region for selection, State public interests can be further protected by the right of the State to pre-emptively strike 10% of the pool and then by the alternating selecting and striking process.

ARGUMENT AGAINST: The out-of-region selections constitute a loss to the State because these are lands that otherwise would have been available for State selection. (Approximately 35 million acres of land remain to be selected out of the Statehood Act grant of 103.5 million acres). Cook Inlet will be looking for the same kind of income - producing resource lands or other valuable lands that would be high on the list for State selection. With respect to the millions of acres that could be nominated under this procedure, there will be a freeze on the processing of State selections for three years. Thirty townships broken up in isolated private tracts will create the same kind of land management problems outside Cook Inlet Region that it was the partial purpose of this trade to avoid within this region.

Ownership and Control of Key Settlement and Development Lands

ISSUE: Should a private corporation be given control over the timing of development and pattern of disposal for large remaining tracts of land within the heavily impacted Kenai Peninsula and Mat-Su Valley areas? *public*

ARGUMENT FOR: These lands are well-suited for settlement and slated for development anyway. Local sub-division and zoning laws will adequately protect the public interest.

ARGUMENT AGAINST: Control over the pattern and timing of State land disposals is an important public policy tool. The State may want to use or dispose of lands for other than minimum dollar returns. It is in the heavily-impacted, growth areas that the State should be careful to hang on to what public land remains.

Impact on the Proposed Lake Clark National Park

ARGUMENT FOR: The proposal results in the return of certain key lands in the Lake Clark area to federal control and prevents further Native selections in this area. In the agreement, the Secretary, Cook Inlet Region and the State, all acknowledge that there are nationally significant resources in the Lake Clark area, and that the scenic, recreational and inspirational resources of this area should be preserved.

ARGUMENT AGAINST: This trade makes it difficult for the State to ever oppose the establishment of a National Park Service management area around Lake Clark. By the terms of the agreement, Cook Inlet Region is bound to publicly support the establishment of such an area. There are three other National Park proposals for the Alaska Range, and many view Lake Clark as the least justifiable proposal. In order to trade the villages out of Lake Clark, this agreement has become much more complicated than would have been necessary to resolve the regional selection problem alone. Existing village withdrawals are thought to satisfy village selection criteria.

*to be reviewed by Kenai
to the State
Kenai*

*Public Settlement
D-1
B-1
B*

Impact on The Kenai Moose Range

ARGUMENT FOR: Potential inroads into the Moose Range, such as those represented by the "Frizzel offer" for the settlement of the Interior Department's litigation with Cook Inlet Region, have been minimized. Restrictions on surface use and prohibitions on strip-mining will further protect public values on lands that are given up.

ARGUMENT AGAINST: The "Frizzel offer" was withdrawn and not re-offered. The legal authority of the Interior Department to ever offer the Moose Range for regional selections is seriously questioned. Sixteen sections of surface rights in the Tustumena Lake areas still constitute a substantial inroad, and development of the 9.5 subsurface townships could still cause major deterioration of public values.

Value of State Lands in the Beluga Area

ISSUE: Even though the State may still control the major share of the area coal resource, these 13.5 townships could still represent a substantial future economic loss to the State. In a strict economic sense, the present discounted value of development 15-20 years in the future may be low, but in terms of long-term State interest, it may be highly desirable to have some revenue producing resource ready to bring on line 20 years hence when Prudhoe Bay is winding down. Royalty terms on existing leases could be renegotiated at the end of the initial 20 year terms. Controlling the timing and environmental impacts of coal development would be much easier if the State continued as lessor.

In-region Selection Pool of Surplus Federal Lands

ISSUE: The Secretary in conjunction with the General Services Administration is obligated to try to find 138,240 acres (6 townships) or acre equivalents, in terms of appraised land values (figured at \$500. an acre), of land within Cook Inlet region made up of small odd tracts such as lapsed homesteads, surplus federal lands, or revoked federal reserves. These lands would then be made available for selection by Cook Inlet Region using some of the 30 townships out-of-region entitlement, and also made available for land exchanges with villages to trade them out of proposed National Park lands on the west side of Cook Inlet.

ARGUMENT FOR: "...other federal surplus lands and unperfected public land entries which might go to CIRI within the region would be subject to a State veto (for up to 1,500 acres) and/or appeal process to protect State and public interests in these lands. Since the eventual settlement CIRI receives, whether by agreement, legislation, or by court action, will undoubtedly include these lands, the proposal represents the State's only opportunity to participate in protecting the public interests on these lands.

69,000,000

ARGUMENT AGAINST: Many, though not all, of the federal lands to be included in this pool would without this agreement be available for State selection under the 90-day preference right guaranteed in the Statehood Act. These are potentially very valuable lands. The \$500/acre equivalent formula agreed on in the proposal would imply total land values for this 6 township pool of over \$69. million.

Swanson River Oil Revenues

ISSUE: Without this proposed agreement, there is some chance that either an administrative or a legislative settlement arrived at by the Federal Government alone might give Swanson River oil revenues to Cook Inlet Region. At present, the State receives 90% of these royalty revenues although there is a recent opinion of the U.S. Comptroller General challenging the right of the State to these revenues.

ARGUMENT FOR: "To the values to be received by the State as estimated above must be added values which, if the proposal is not consummated, might be lost to the State. The two most prominent values in this category are the ninety percent royalty revenues which the State receives from oil production in the Swanson River area of the Kenai National Moose Range...Any estimation of the value of these two possibilities...must assume certain levels of probability...and assumption of a .5 probability does not appear unreasonable...(this) yields an estimated value of \$20.5 million".

ARGUMENT AGAINST: Under the present Comptroller General's opinion, the State may lose Swanson River revenues anyway unless the State is successful in legally overturning this opinion. In the absence of a finding by the Secretary that these lands were no longer necessary for the Moose Range, federal legislative action would probably be required to give these benefits to Cook Inlet Region.

Amendment of Statehood Act

ISSUE: Section 6(i) of the Alaska Statehood Act prohibits the State from ever conveying away the mineral estate in State public lands. Under State law, resources are disposed of by lease or location only. The recent amendments to ANCSA include a provision waiving the applicability of 6(i) in land trades such as the one proposed for Cook Inlet Region.

ARGUMENT FOR: This amendment will facilitate this trade and future land trades.

ARGUMENT AGAINST: This unilateral amendment of the Statehood Act creates an undesirable precedent. Unlike the treatment of native selection of some State lands under ANCSA, this time there was no formal acquiescence by the State in this federal action. Because the

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

M E M O R A N D U M

March 2, 1976

SUBJECT: Cook Inlet Land Trade (Work Order 2316)

TO: Senator Kay Poland
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Billy G. Berrier *BGB*
Director, Legal Services

As a result of substantial negotiations between the State of Alaska, the United States and the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., an agreement was reached concerning the exchange of land among the parties. Since the agreement is quite complex and has been presented in great detail to your committee I will not attempt to set out the terms except to point out that one essential element of the agreement is the transfer of subsurface lands by the State of Alaska. This transfer is to be made to the United States which will in turn transfer the lands to CRIR.

It is my opinion that under existing state law adequate authority to implement this agreement does not exist and that, therefore, for the State of Alaska to make the conveyances required under the agreement enabling legislation is mandatory.

While it would appear that problems exist under section 6(1) of the Alaska Statehood Act, in my opinion these problems are apparent rather than real. This section provides:

"(1) All grants made or confirmed under this Act shall include mineral deposits. The grants of mineral lands to the State of Alaska under subsections (a) and (b) of this section are made upon the express conditions that all sales, grants, deeds, or patents for any of the mineral lands so granted shall be subject to and contain a reservation to the State of all the minerals in the lands so sold, granted, deeded, or patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same. Mineral deposits in such lands shall be subject to lease by the State as the State legislature may direct: Provided, That any lands or minerals hereafter disposed of contrary to the provisions of this section shall be forfeited to the United States by appropriate proceedings instituted by the Attorney General for that purpose in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska."

This section is not a prohibition to the State of transfer of mineral rights. It is legally a conditional conveyance to the state, conditioned upon the requirement that mineral lands granted by the state be granted subject to reservation of all the minerals, with the enforcement of the condition being forfeiture of the lands to the United States by appropriate proceedings.

Under this pattern a transfer to the United States is not included. To look at it another way in the direct context of this bill if the section did not apply to the transfer to the United States, then the contemplated transaction is valid and title to the land and minerals passes to the United States; but if it were held that the section does apply to the United States a grant to the United States of the minerals, would be a breach of condition making both lands and minerals subject to forfeiture to the United States. In either event title would go to the United States contingently under the second hypothesis upon a forfeiture action. It would be an unreasonable interpretation of the section to consider it applicable to transfers to the United States.

In any event, at this stage the question is hypothetical since it would have been removed by passage of HR 6644.

However, passage of the federal act has no effect on the state law. It is clear that the United States does not have authority to override state law in this area, and it is equally clear that in this bill Congress did not attempt to assert such an authority.

In my opinion the transfer of the surface estate contemplated in the agreement is authorized under AS 38.05.315 which provides in relevant part:

"(a) the lease, sale, or other disposal of state land or resources may be made to a state or federal agency or political subdivision..."

This leaves the question as to whether there is adequate authority to convey the mineral estate. In my opinion there is not.

Alaska law requires reservations of mineral rights to the State of Alaska in any conveyance AS 38.05.125 provides in relevant part:

"RESERVATION. Each contract for the sale, lease, or grant of state land, and each deed to state land, properties or interest in state land, made under §§315-325 of this chapter or §§45-120 of this chapter, except for those lands originally acquired by purchase, exchange, condemnation, gift, escheat or foreclosure are subject to the following reservations:..."

This section then goes on to set out the wording of the reservation.

Transfers to the United States are specifically included in the section. It should be noted here that the rationale under which transfers to the United States are excluded from the operation of section 6(i) of the Statehood Act is not applicable. Unlike section 6(i), which is a condition on a grant between sovereigns, section 125 is positive law. As the section is worded the mineral reservations apply whether set out in the conveying document or not and would apply even though the conveying document expressly attempted to convey the subsurface estate.

The administration has set out three sources of authority for the proposed land exchange. Two of the three are clearly not relevant to a proposed subsurface conveyance. The authority of the commissioner of natural resources under AS 38.05.020(b)(2) and the authority of the director of the division of lands under AS 35.05.335(a)(14) were cited as authorization. While these do give authority to enter into land trades and agreements this authority is clearly limited to transactions made in accordance with other law. Any contention that these sections authorize either the commissioner or the director to waive positive provisions of law must rest on the fundamentally unsound assumption that, except for these sections, the rest of the title has legal effect only to the extent that the commissioner and director determine that it should have legal effect.

The provisions of AS 38.95.060 especially when considered in the light of the 1972 House Judiciary statement in connection with the bill is relevant, but in my opinion not adequate authority for the proposed land exchange. Paragraph (b) of that section provides:

"(b) An individual Native (as defined in the federal Act) or a corporation referred to in (a) of this section may exchange land or an interest in land with any other individual Native or corporation referred to in (a) of this section or the state for the purpose of effecting land consolidations or to facilitate the management or development of the land."

The report from House Judiciary Committee accompanying CSHB 731 which was the source of this section, comments on this section as follows:

"AS 38.15.060. Exchange of Land. Under the 1968 state Act, Native corporations were granted the right to obtain state-patented lands near the villages through exchange of lands with the state, with the consent of the Alaska Native Commission. This section revises and relocates those provisions to reflect the form of the federal Act, substituting the consent of the governor for consent of the commission, and adds a provision comparable to section 22(f) of the federal Act which provides for exchanges between the federal government and Native corporations or the state. The principle is

extended in this section to exchanges between Native corporations and the state. A "boot" clause comparable to the federal language is also included. The statehood Act will have to be amended to permit the state to exchange mineral interests, or the Secretary of the Interior will have to consent to being an intermediary under section 22(f) transfers in order to gain full utility from the exchange concept."

In light of these comments, section 22(f) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act must also be looked at. That section provides:

"(f) The Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Agriculture are authorized to exchange any lands or interest therein in Alaska under their jurisdiction for lands or interest therein of the Village Corporations, Regional Corporations, individuals, or the State for the purpose of effecting land consolidations or to facilitate the management or development of the land. Exchanges shall be on the basis of equal value, and either party to the exchange may pay or accept cash in order to equalize the value of the properties exchanged."

It can and has been, argued that the clearly stated purpose of the Alaska law was to facilitate settlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and, since section 22(f) was specifically referred to AS 38.95.060 gives to the state administration equivalent authority to the authority given to the secretaries under section 22(f).

Although there is logic to this argument, it has extremely serious shortcomings. The most obvious shortcoming is that the language of paragraph .060(b) simply is not as broad as the language of 22(f). Unlike 22(f) which gives direct authority to the secretaries, paragraph (b) on its face gives authority only to the individual natives and native corporations. The argument by inference is if these are given authority to exchange land or interest in land with the state, the state inferentially must have been given authority under this section to exchange land is somewhat weak but plausible. But the inference that follows, if this section is to be treated as authorization for the proposed transfer, is quite far fetched. That inference is that since the purpose of the act was to facilitate settlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and since the section inferentially authorizes the state to exchange land or an interest in land, it also authorizes the state to transfer any interest they may have in land regardless of other laws. One of the sections necessarily waived would be AS 38.05.125. To accept this hypothesis one would have to accept that by a double pyramid inference the legislature repealed for this specific type case a major state policy embodied both in the statehood act and in state statute. In my opinion this interpretation places far more weight on inferential reasoning and the statement of intent than the reasoning or statement can bear.

A more reasonable interpretation of the legislature's decision not to grant authority commensurate with that granted in section 22(f), (and as noted in the committee report, section 22(f) was before the legislature), is found in the last sentence in the Statement of Intent quoted. That is the transfers of subsurface estates to other than the United States are prohibited by the Statehood Act, no amendment to the Statehood Act had been made at that time leaving a serious problem of possible forfeitures if the problem were dealt with then rather than awaiting possible amendment of the Statehood Act. Under this interpretation, as under the clear language of the statute, the provisions of AS 38.05.125 are unaffected by AS 38.95.060.

Based upon this analysis, it is my opinion that the transfer of the subsurface estate contemplated in the Cook Inlet Land Exchange is specifically prohibited by state law, that this law is uneffected by the federal act, and that if it is desired that the exchange be made enabling legislation will be necessary. At any event, regardless of the legal theory adopted, it is clear that basing title to land of very substantial value upon a legal foundation open to serious question is most unsatisfactory.

Corrective legislation would fall in three classes:

1. General legislation covering all of the land transfers and exchanges that will be necessary in order to fully implement the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, or;
2. Specific enabling legislation for the Cook Inlet Exchange, or;
3. Specific enabling legislation for this exchange with subsequent general legislation.

Although specific enabling legislation for the Cook Inlet Exchange must surmount the constitutional hurdle posed by Article II, Section 19 of the Constitution which prohibits a local or special act if a general act can be made applicable, it would appear that specific enabling legislation to be followed by general enabling legislation is the only practicable course. Both factually and legally, the Cook Inlet Land Exchange is unique. The scope of the problem, the size of the exchange contemplated, the peculiar impact of concentrated selections on the Cook Inlet region, the time parameters set on this exchange, and the actual and potential litigation make this a special situation. The subject is clearly a matter of statewide interest since highly important economic and planning values are involved and since implementation of the Native Claims Settlement Act is clearly of importance to the state. Further the unusual aspects here are significant and present an insurmountable barrier to action pursuant to a general statute. It would seem clear that under the tests in Boucher v. Engstrom, 528 P2 534 91 (Alaska 1974) and Abrams v. State, 534 P2 91 (Alaska 1975) carefully drawn enabling legislation for this specific transfer would be

upheld. General legislation involves very substantial policy decisions concerning the procedural mechanics by which such transactions will be allowed and consideration of the mechanics, if any, of legislative approval. It may very well be because of the unique nature of large transactions involved in implementing the Settlement Act the legislature may require specific approval by it of certain transfers.

Any specific legislation should (1) contain recitals relating to the Cook Inlet Land Trade and what the legislature intends to accomplish by approval of the land trade; (2) a specific waiver of the provision of AS 38.05.125 since this is clearly the major impediment existing currently; (3) a specific waiver of the equal value exchange requirement contained in AS 38.95.060. While arguably this equal value requirement would not apply in any event, the values on both sides of the transaction are of such nature that appraisals would be complex and subject to substantial dispute. For that reason waiver of the equal value requirement removes a cloud which is potentially significant and which could lead to litigation; (4) a general waiver clause of other provisions of law to make it clear that the legislature intends to waive any barriers to the consummation of the transaction.

This memorandum, of course, expresses no opinion as to whether it is desirable that the Cook Inlet Land Transfer be approved, but is intended to sketch the problems in existing law and steps that should be taken if the legislature elects to approve the transfer.

BGB:smh

STATE
of ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MEMORANDUMTO: Guy R. Martin
Commissioner

DATE : December 6, 1975

FROM: Michael C. T. Smith, Director
Division of Lands *ms*SUBJECT: Proposed Cook Inlet Land
TradePROPOSED COOK INLET LAND TRADEBrief History

Because of existing federal withdrawals, state land selections and non-Native settlement patterns within Cook Inlet Region, Cook Inlet Region, Inc., unlike the other regional corporations created under ANCSA, has not been able to select lands which it considered of like and similar character under the formulae established by the Act. For approximately three years following enactment of ANCSA, Cook Inlet Region, Inc. ("CIRI") carried on a long series of discussions with the Secretary of the Interior in an attempt to insure its ability to select lands considered of like and similar character. While the Secretary made a number of withdrawal adjustments, he was not able to satisfy the Region and CIRI went to court seeking redress. Discussions continued between the two parties while litigation ensued and in approximately September of 1974, Interior solicitor Kent Frizzel made an offer to Cook Inlet which specified certain lands which the Secretary would convey to Cook Inlet in settlement of the suit. The "Frizzel offer" proposed, in part, to convey to CIRI ten surface and 15 subsurface townships within the Kenai National Moose Range, including the Swanson River oil field, as well as additional federal lands in the then Greater Anchorage Area Borough. These latter lands included certain parcels which had been eyed by the Greater Anchorage Area Borough for public open space and recreation purposes, more specifically Point Woronzof, Point Campbell, and at least a sizeable portion of the Campbell Airstrip tract. The State did not participate in these discussions and thus was not aware of all contents of the

"Frizzel offer" and the tremendous impact that it would have had upon State interests, particularly financially. CIRI declined the initial offer although it apparently later changed its mind. However, the offer had been withdrawn by that time.

The U.S. District Court ruled in favor of the Secretary in February of 1975, by which point CIRI had gone to Congress to gain support for its problem. Congressional support for some form of amelioration of Cook Inlet's troubles was found with Senator Jackson and Congressman Meedits. These Members of Congress, both Chairmen and both strongest and most effective advocates for Natives and Indians in their respective House, have each publically pledged to see that Congress protects Cook Inlet Region's ANCSA rights. This guarantee must be taken very seriously. Proposals were introduced which were essentially identical to the "Frizzel offer" and hearings were scheduled on these bills for May. At the same time, CIRI had indicated that they were going to appeal the District Court decision in the 9th Circuit. At this time, the Alaska Delegation and others in Congress suggested to the State that it explore the possibility of entering the discussions between CIRI and the Secretary to see if some mutually agreeable solution to Cook Inlet's land selection problem could be agreed upon which involved State land. This was suggested for the reason that inadequate Federal land was available in the Region, and this was at the heart of the problem.

The State was thus faced with the following factors:

1. Some seven months previous an offer, largely unacceptable to the State, had been offered by the Secretary without significant notice to the State. Such an out-of-court or pre-legislative action offer might be again proposed by the Secretary without

State participation. This is a risk of not taking any State action.

2. Although CIRI had lost in District Court, its appeal to the 9th Circuit included a request that the court nullify the September 1972 agreement between the Secretary and the State of Alaska which gave Alaska selection rights to lands south and southwest of Mount McKinley National Park which CIRI claimed it should have been entitled to select. Should the court find in favor of Cook Inlet, the Secretary would be directed to make available to CIRI for its selection a more acceptable array of lands. The Secretary might then have to reject the State's approximately 484,000 acre selection in this area in favor of making these lands available to CIRI for selection. Additionally, if this should happen and the Secretary can respond to a reversal by the Ninth Circuit by seeking to recover from the State the 484,000 acres sought by CIRI, he might also be forced to recover, on behalf of other Regions, conservation groups and other parties aggrieved by the September 1972 settlement, the other of the remaining forty-three and one-half million acres covered by the September 1972 State-Federal settlement. Although the State would oppose any such legal result it remains a distinct possibility to this day. It is a risk of taking no action.
3. Assurances had been given by members of Congress (Congressman Meeds and Senator Jackson) that Cook Inlet would receive favorable legislation if their problem could not be settled by other means. The bills before the Congress at that time were essentially identical to the largely unacceptable "Frizzel offer." A similar bill is before Congress today as an alternative to the proposal below, and is a risk of taking no

State action.

4. The Congressional Delegation had asked that the State take a more active role in discussions to seek an equitable solution to the problem.
5. By entering the discussions, the State could seek to effect other land trades within the region which would guarantee certain favorable land ownership patterns as well as bring under state control specified areas which the State wished to select itself, but would be unable to select if a CIRI settlement were finalized without State participation.

On the basis of the above the State began discussions with CIRI and the Department of Interior in approximately April of 1975. The discussions continued, becoming particularly intense preceding the Congressional hearings in the middle of May. Because of the complicated nature of the discussions, and with additional time available following the May hearings, the discussions progressed throughout the summer and early autumn. At each hearing, the State responded to Congressional requests, and testified regarding progress on a negotiated settlement. Each time, the State and the other parties were requested and encouraged to continue the discussions, and were advised of Congressional time restraints. Following Congressional hearings in the latter part of September, the land trade proposal was almost complete and the State publicly presented the proposal on October 2, concomitantly holding numerous briefings of smaller, more specialized groups interested in the trade (borough governments, conservation groups, Chamber of Commerce, Legislators, etc.). A thorough press briefing was also held. Following public input, additional discussions were held with Cook Inlet Region and the Department of Interior to reflect public sentiment of the