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NOTICE

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BACKGROUND

Med-Alert, Inc. was incorporated in Oct. 1979. It's product line is Medical Alert Alarm Systems. A major goal, realized early in the Corporation's history, was to provide a sole source of Medical Alarm Systems. The founding management recognized that this type of system would make subscribers feel secure if they had a way of knowing that help was just a push of a button away.

In 1979 three aggressive local businessmen developed the Corporation. They perceived Alaska's ever increasing need for dependable emergency alarm systems for the people prone to physical incapacitation and also physical injury. They also caught the vision of the excellent growth potential throughout the state. Quality, integrity and dependability are company cornerstones that have been established by its current owners.

To date, the company has started to achieve a high level of respect because of the aggressive, professional and high level of technical capability to design Med-Alert systems to meet customer requirements.

OPERATIONS

In the broadest terms, the principles of Med-Alert, Inc. have stated the company will acquire and provide the most advanced and sophisticated equipment available in the field of electronic emergency medical alert service.

In achieving the goals and objectives of the company, management recognizes the importance of having knowledge in the areas of products, service, alert management and aggressive and dynamic sales force. Med-Alert, Inc. plans to accomplish these goals and objectives by structuring what is called a "mastermind alliance", through working closely with the medical profession, hospital staff, paramedics and Alaska General Alarm.

Even though Med-Alert has just started, there have been several milestones reached. There is currently an Agreement with Alaska General Alarm (AGA) which has a Central Monitoring Station, manned by trained personnel 24 hours a day. It is recognized as the most modern and complete monitoring complex in Alaska. AGA is the only facility that Underwriters Laboratories recognizes in Alaska.

In addition, Med-Alert will have their own computer equipment in use with AGA's. Between both systems the clients can receive prompt medical service when it is required.

The Municipality of Anchorage has also agreed to use the system in the aid of emergency services it renders pursuant to a call for assistance from Med-Alert via the "Hot Line".

Professional services retained to support Corporate activities are:

ACCOUNTING

Paul Smith
Home Federal Savings and
Loan Association
525 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

BANK

Alaska Pacific Bank
101 West Benson Boulevard
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

LEGAL COUNSEL

Gregory Oczkus
Suite 503
2600 Denali
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

CAPABILITIES

Materials and technology used in design engineering of Med-Alert systems are continually being expanded and refined to keep Med-Alert the front runner in current state-of-the-art.

Med-Alert, through its association with AGA, can provide medical-electronic security on a large scale. This affiliation is in keeping with the Company's objectives and philosophy to provide single source responsibility on major products.

ORGANIZATION

Med-Alert is made up of an Executive Staff and five departments; Marketing, Engineering, Quality Control Purchasing, and Accounting.

The entire staff is composed of carefully selected career personnel who possess a diverse range of knowledge and abilities. This team is recognized throughout the State of Alaska as the best in the Med-Alert industry.

THE EXECUTIVE STAFF

CORPORATE PRESIDENT

RICHARD MARRON

Mr. Marron has been the acting President since the inception of Med-Alert in Aug. 1979. Prior to becoming president, he worked for the State of Alaska as a social worker. He has an equity interest in the business. Mr. Marron was the Director of the Residence Education Center for Chapman College located on Elmendorf AFB and acted as chief administrator over the educational programs prior to joining social services. He attended the University of Alaska, Anchorage majoring in the area of

Psychology. He later attended in the Masters of Business program. He has experience in organizational management and marketing. Mr. Marro also worked in hospital settings for a number of years.

DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING

MAURICE ABELL

Mr. Abell has seven years experience in the electronics and phone installation industry prior to joining Med-Alert. He is an equity owner and has contributed significantly to the Company's success. He owned his own installation company for two years. Mr. Abell attended the Western Kentucky University until 1972. He has an extensive background in alarm systems. Mr. Abell also is licensed in Electrical Administration for Inside Communications in the State of Alaska.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF MARKETING

BOBI SMITH

Ms. Smith has combined her medical and public relations background to provide the marketing for Med-Alert. Prior to her joining Med-Alert she spent five years with the Anchorage Fire Department, Emergency Medical Service as a Paramedic. Ms. Smith attended the University of Alaska, Anchorage, earning an Associate Degree in Paramedicine and holds a current Alaska State Paramedic License. Ms. Smith was an assistant to the Public Relations Officer for the Atomic Energy Commission in Anchorage for two years. In addition to Ms. Smith's paramedical background she worked as a laboratory assistant. Ms. Smith has been in Alaska for twenty-nine years and has become very active in many social services and civic organizations.

Other members of the management team have not been selected as of this time, however, it is anticipated this will be accomplished within the near future. It should be noted that management plans are to put together an advisory board

that will consist of experts in the fields of hospital administration, emergency rescue service, medical doctors, and members of the electronic alarm industry. This advisory board would assist in giving direction and identity of the marketplace and the overall scope of service that Med-Alert would provide.

Supporting the executive staff and five department heads will be a staff of trained and dedicated personnel. The staff will be assigned as administrators, marketing representatives, field installation technicians, service technicians, and clerical help.

THE PRODUCT AND SERVICE

Management has recently completed an analysis and evaluation of the need for a full service 24-hour medical alert service for those individuals that might be victims of heart attack, stroke, convulsion or other disorders that would require immediate medical or rescue service. After talking to a number of professionals in the various fields and receiving a very positive response from them regarding such service, conclusions were made to establish a company that would provide such a service.

The product line that would be used to implement and provide emergency medical service would consist of an assortment of sophisticated wireless electronic equipment. A portable distress transmitter, approximately the size of a cigarette pack, would be utilized which the user could carry on his person at all times. In the event of emergency, the transmitter would be activated to transmit a signal to the receiver located in a common area within the home or business, which in turn is directly connected to a small mini-computer terminal directly tied into Alaska General Alarm's 24-hour computerized Central Station. Each client could be identified by a particular assigned number with a specific zoned coding arrangement, which would enable the Central Station to immediately ascertain the account that was in alarm condition. Upon receiving the signal a computer printout is generated, giving the time, account number and zone condition and through

the direct "hot line" to medics, hospital and other emergency services, immediate service could be dispatched to give assistance to the victim.

In providing the patient with this type of life safety emergency service when time is of the essence, much advance preparation could be made by the hospital as well as the doctors being notified that a condition has occurred with one of their patients. There will also be the added service of two people of choice being notified so that someone who is a friend will know of the emergency.

MARKET AND COMPETITION

The marketplace primarily referred to for the purpose of this document would be the Greater Anchorage, Alaska area. Based on the research and in relation to the population of some 200,000 people, it is reasonable to project there is a minimum of 1,500 potential patients that would have need for the services that will be provided by Med-Alert, Inc.

Med-Alert, Inc's marketing strategy will consist primarily of working directly with doctors, hospitals, convalescent centers and medical treatment centers. Upon the receipt of a referral, a direct contact would be made with the patient, explaining the emergency service program and the life safety service that is provided.

In addition to the contact and coordination with the above referenced, the company's intent is to do some direct advertising as well as conducting small group seminars to explain the Med-Alert, Inc. program.

It should be noted that contact has been made with major cities such as Seattle, Los Angeles and several major cities back east and the above described program is being very successfully accomplished with a high level of acceptance, both by patients and the medical profession.

In regards to the competition in the greater Anchorage area, at this point there is no independent service being offered to the citizens of the community. It should be noted, however, that emergency service is being handled by the paramedics through the public services of the fire department.

Based on the above facts, Med-Alert, Inc. is optimistic about the acceptance and fulfilling a need which exists in the marketplace and is projecting to establish a minimum of 600 clients by the end of the first year, 900 by the end of the second year and 1,200 by the end of the third year.

Per forma Income Statement
1980-1984

<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Notes</u>	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
I.	Installation Revenue	60000	60000	30000	30000	30000
II.	Monitoring Revenue	175500	499500	735750	897750	1059750
	Gross Income	<u>235500</u>	<u>559500</u>	<u>765750</u>	<u>927750</u>	<u>1089750</u>
Less operating expenses:						
III.	Depreciation	80000	100000	77000	67000	58500
IV.	AGA Monitoring Agreement	39000	111200	163800	199900	236000
	Rent (1)	1980	2818	2484	2782	3116
	Telephone (1)	1200	1344	1505	1686	1888
	Office Supplies (1)	1200	1344	1505	1686	1888
	Salary (1)	26400	29568	33116	37090	41541
	Auto (1)	2400	2688	3011	3372	3777
	Insurance (1)	2400	2688	3011	3372	3777
	Commission (2)	27000	27000	13500	13500	13500
	Installation Fees (3)	18000	18000	9000	9000	9000
	Accounting Fees (1)	600	672	753	843	944
	Legal Fees (1)	500	560	627	702	786
	Total Expenses:	<u>200680</u>	<u>297282</u>	<u>309312</u>	<u>340963</u>	<u>374717</u>
	Net Income before Taxes:	34820	262218	456438	586787	715033
V.	Tax Provision	4127	119808	224694	293633	361460
	Net Income after Taxes:	<u>30693</u>	<u>142410</u>	<u>231744</u>	<u>293154</u>	<u>353573</u>

1. Expenses estimated to increase 12% per year. Taxes include payroll, property and Misc.
2. Commission at \$45 per unit installed
3. Installation fee of \$30 per unit installed.

5 Year Cash Flow
1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Gross Income	235500	559500	765750	927750	1089750
Less operation expenses	(200680)	(297282)	(309312)	(340963)	(374717)
Add Depreciation	80000	100000	77000	67000	58500
Less equipment purchase	(120000)	(120000)	(60000)	(60000)	(60000)
Less Taxes	(4127)	(119808)	(224694)	(293633)	(361460)
Plus Deposits	60000	60000	30000	30000	30000
Net Cash Flow	50693	182410	278744	330154	382076

Med - Alert

Installation Revenue
1980-1984

Schedule 1.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total</u>
1980	600 units	100	60000
1981	600 units	100	60000
1982	300 units	100	30000
1983	300 units	100	30000
1984	300 units	100	30000

	Tax Provisions				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
State					
Taxable Income	34820	262218	456438	586787	715033
5.44% of 1st. 50,000	1880	2700	2700	2700	2700
9.4% over 50,000		19948	38205	50457	62513
Total Tax:	1880	22648	40905	53157	65213
Less ITC					
1980	(640)				
1981		(640)			
1982			(320)		
1983				(320)	
1984					(320)
Total State Tax:	<u>1240.00</u>	<u>22008</u>	<u>40585</u>	<u>52837</u>	<u>64893</u>
Carry over:	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Federal					
Taxable Income	34820	262218	456438	586787	715033
Less State Taxes	1240	22008	40585	52837	64893
Federal Taxable	33580	240210	415853	533950	650140
20% of 1st. 25,000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
22% of 2nd. 25,000	1887	5500	5500	5500	5500
48% over 50,000		91300	175609	232296	288067
Total Tax:	6887	101800	186109	242796	298567
Less ITC					
1980	(4000)				
1981		(4000)			
1982			(2000)		
1983				(2000)	
1984					(2000)
Federal Tax:	<u>2887.00</u>	<u>97800</u>	<u>184109</u>	<u>240796</u>	<u>296567</u>
Carry Over	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total Tax:	4127.00	119808	224694	293633	361460

Please fill in all blanks. If not applicable, write N/A

SUBSCRIBER INFORMATION

Subscriber Name _____ Telephone _____
 Address _____ Social Security _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Birth Date _____
 Nearest Major Cross Streets _____ and _____

A. Residence is: 1. Single Family _____ Single Story _____ Multi Story _____
 2. Multi Family _____ Single Story _____ Multi Story _____
 3. Apartment _____ Floor _____ Fire Escape on Which Floor _____
 4. Trailer _____ House _____
 5. Other _____

B. Residence is: Alone _____ With Relatives _____ With Friends _____ Other _____

C. Subscriber is: Ambulatory _____ Confined _____ Walking Aids _____ Wheel Chair _____

MEDICAL INFORMATION

A. Medical _____ Code No. _____ Equipment Type _____ Model No. _____

1. Special medical condition is diabetic, pacemaker, etc _____
 2. Special drug treatment prescribed, drugs which may cause a conflict in emergency treatment _____
 3. Allergic to following conditions and/or drugs _____

CALL ALERT INFORMATION

NOTE: Two (2) of the following parties are included in basic monthly service charge. Additional parties require an additional charge. List parties in order of importance. AGA will start at the top of the list and call until two parties are notified. List, under type, what relationship to subscriber or what Civic Organization is, Fire Dept., Police Dept., etc.

Name	Telephone Number	Type
Hospital _____	_____	_____
Doctor _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Please use parties that are located in the general area in order that response is made in a minimum amount of time.

Date _____ Subscriber _____
 Dealer _____

Do NOT write below this line until copy sent by mail to you

from AGA

I hereby confirm the above information and agree that service is to start upon your receipt of this verification. I will expect your reply as to date of service

Date _____ Subscriber _____

Chicago Tribune

Sunday, March 12, 1978

For elderly, 'beep' can signal survival

By Richard Phillips

WHEN ETHEL RAYBURN'S daughter suggested her mother needed help to live alone, the 88-year-old widow flared indignantly.

"I am an independent critter. I like living alone," Mrs. Rayburn bristled.

The daughter persisted, producing a tiny box with a button on it as the 24-hour companion in Mrs. Rayburn's Downstate farm home. The box was a new kind of alarm, smaller than a package of cigarets and louder than a cry for help, as it turned out.

Eventually her resistance wilted, and Mrs. Rayburn put the unfamiliar device in her apron pocket. She never expected to use it, and doubted that it would work anyhow.

NOW, AFTER an episode of immobility in freezing temperatures outside her Bondville home this winter, the one-time skeptic credits the tiny box with saving her life.

The box is a wireless transmitter. Its makers claim it is the ideal invention for older people who want the independence of living alone but not the worry of lying helpless with no immediate prospect of emergency aid. Mrs. Rayburn became one of its first users last January when she stepped outside her farmhouse to gather in a newspaper blowing on her icy sidewalk.

"I slipped on the ice. I couldn't get up. I tried again and again and I couldn't get my legs under me," she recalled.

THE TEMPERATURE was near zero. Darkness was falling fast. When Mrs. Rayburn saw her son, Jay, rumble past in his pickup truck oblivious to her flailing arms and her shouts, she realized she might never see her children again.

"I began to think I would freeze to death. I expected nobody would come."

"But then I remembered that thing in my apron pocket."

Finding the transmitter with a numbing hand, Mrs. Rayburn pressed repeatedly on the recessed button. Once was enough. The beep activated a transistorized box attached to her telephone, which dialed a distress call to a computer in Linden, N.J. The computer translated the coded beep into a lengthy

printout to a private operator, who started calling Mrs. Rayburn's family and the police department.

THE WHOLE PROCESS took about 95 seconds from the time she first hit the button. Help arrived minutes later, and Mrs. Rayburn was carried inside and thawed.

UNLIKE TAPE dialers, which are prone to false alarms and can't draw a distinction between a "busy" telephone signal and a dial tone before regurgitating a message, the new digital alarms keep dialing until a connection is acknowledged by the computer at the other end, Smith said. From there, operators draw upon a pre-arranged list of persons to call in emergencies. Smith said the leased service costs \$20 monthly, excluding installation charges and telephone line rental.

THE WIRELESS transmitter is not cheap, and it is not really new.

It has been around more than a decade. But until a few months ago, no one thought there might be a market for it among the elderly, according to Len Rosenfeld, vice president of Amcest, Inc., whose computers and telephone operators Mrs. Rayburn relied upon for help.

The wireless transmitter broadcasts its signal on a special radio frequency. To avoid accidental triggerings from similar devices such as garage-door openers and even electrical storms, the signal must be broadcast on both AM and FM frequencies simultaneously or the transistorized dialer connected to the telephone won't work, Smith said.

Spokesmen for other alarm companies said they don't sell or rent such devices for use by older people. One said, "It's simply something the alarm industry has not examined. I think there is an assumption that the market is not there."

Amcest's Rosenfeld said the Lifeguard and Safewatch systems probably are the beginning of a burgeoning industry that will enrich its first promoters and enable the elderly to stay out of nursing homes longer.

"The sky is the limit. A lot of people with infirmities are brave enough to face being alone; what they want is someone out there to hold their hand when they need it—even if it comes through an electrical signal."



MEDICAL EMERGENCY ALARM SYSTEM: A GROWING MARKET, A GROWING PROBLEM

By Don D. Darling

Personal alarm systems that summon medical assistance in an emergency can mean the difference between life or death or between having to be confined to a medical facility at a very high personal or public cost or being at home.

Various public medical assistance programs, as well as private, state and federal government agencies, are recognizing this fact of life and are now examining various systems with a view toward approving certain ones for use on a "doctor's prescription" basis. This means that the approved supplier would be reimbursed by medical program funds in

the same manner as suppliers of hospital beds, oxygen systems and other home patient care items.

The concept, as well as the private and public dollar savings, is beautiful. From the industry standpoint there will be a lot of guaranteed dollars out there for those offering equipment and service. With the large number of high quality-high reliability components available, there appears to be no excuse not to be able to design and market a good system at a reasonable price.

Basic Components

Administrators of these government medical programs, in a position of "approving" such alarm systems for use by their patients under reimbursement with private or government funds, cannot be expected to be both administrators and alarm experts; therefore they will be depending upon professional counsel for approval. And, although I don't presume to set standards here, I do offer the minimal requirements that I would establish for a client with a medical problem and describe in generic terms the systems and components I would consider.

For the bedridden, with someone on the premises 24 hours a day, the system could be as simple as a bedside pushbutton, a smoke detector, a bell or bells with power supplied by a transformer whose power supply cord cannot be accidentally disconnected. In other cases, a bell could be run to a neighboring residence.

The more typical case, however, is when the patient is ambulatory or partially ambulatory with partial ability to care for himself and resident assistance may or may not be constantly available. In these cases, an RF transmitter-receiver system that is carried at all times by the patient is recommended. Spare transmitters should be conspicuously located in the bathroom and kitchen. Where practical, the system could be hard wired into a number of pushbuttons or could be a combination of hard wired buttons and RF systems.

Smoke detectors would be recommended in both the bedroom and the kitchen simply because, aside from the medical problem, the second biggest life safety problem is fire, which in medical cases is most often caused by the patient becoming ill in bed while smoking or in the kitchen with foodstuff being prepared on a stove or in an appliance.

Where the RF transmitter-receiver system is concerned, they would be tested throughout the residence to assure that no dead spots exist, and if dead spots are found, a supplemental "slave" antenna system would be specified to eliminate the problem.

Central Station vs Dialer

In cases where direct connection dedicated phone lines to an approved central station are beyond the financial capabilities of the client or are impractical for technical reasons, a reliable two-channel

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

A consultant on governmental, industrial and institutional security, Don D. Darling is a former chief (1955-59) of the Western Industrial Security Regional Office, Office of the Inspector General, Air Research and Development Command of the United States Air Force.

Darling also served as a security agent-inspector for the Department of Energy, Nuclear Regulating Commission (formerly the Atomic Energy Commission), as well as vice president of the Security Operations Division at McMillan Science Associates.

Currently, he is president of Don D. Darling and Associates, an El Segundo, CA-based security consulting firm; a contributor to "Security World Magazine;" and a frequent speaker at the International Security Conference.

MEDICAL ALERT

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(minimum) digital dialer programmed to an approved central station, manned 24-hours would be specified. An additional requirement is that the station has receiving-decoding and printout equipment compatible with the dialer. The system should be capable of printing out, as a minimum, time and date of alarm, subscriber's number and type of emergency, as well as corresponding information with corrective action note at the station.

The central station should have an immediate "call back" alarm verification requirement to the subscriber's phone number to both validate the alarm and to assure that the line is intact. Ideally, systems with a listen-back capability in the event of an alarm signal would be recommended if the client could afford the added cost of the equipment.

I also suggest that the basic signal be sent to appropriate authorities immediately and that a second re-

port be made to supply call back response or to report no response from the subscriber, indicating the validity of the alarm signal or defining the seriousness of the problem. As any nurse will tell you, they have responded thousands of times to a patient's signal in a hospital only to find that the patient had rolled over the bell signal in their sleep or accidentally pushed the button while having a nightmare.

Keep the Power Constant

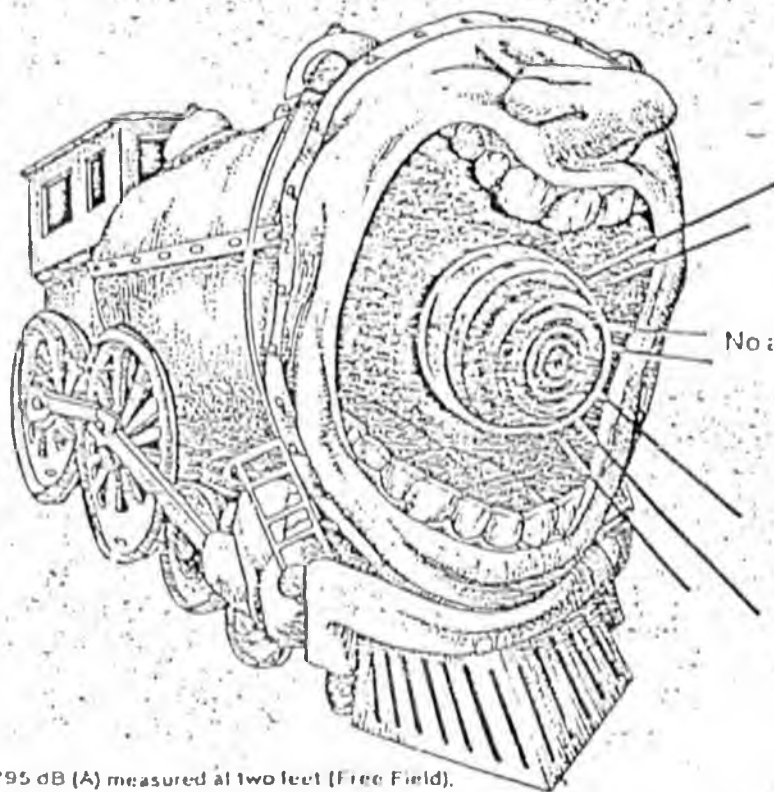
Where battery operated sensors, such as the RF transmitters, are concerned, I recommend that the central station services supplier have and follow a policy of either sending replacement batteries or, on a regular schedule, send out a service representative on a date well before the end of the warranted shelf life of the batteries.

All other parts of the system and central station service being equal, the last system I would recommend to my clients is a system that uses a tape dialer instead of a direct line connect or a digital dialer. This is based on a simple fact of life — on a reliability ration, any solid state de-

higher reliability than any electromechanical device. Where tape dialers are used, I specify those of known high reliability and preferably those that have an Underwriters Laboratories label.

Like all alarm systems, there will be predictable and unpredictable equipment failures, telephone line failures and resultant "no signal" or false alarm situations. By specifying central station requirements such as "call back" or "listen in," the human failure factors can be minimized, which is all we can do. And with user instructions as part of the service package, the "user failure factor" can be minimized.

By following these comparable recommendations there is a high probability of providing adequate equipment and services to your client. I don't claim to meet the same "doctor's prescription" standards the medical authorities might come up with, but I do know that a number of doctors with medical problems have installed the first or second levels of these systems for their own use. ■



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MALLORY

West Salem man dies in apartment blaze

By ALAN GUGGENHEIM
Oregon Statesman Reporter

Pride and stubborn independence may have killed Robert Claude McDaniel on Saturday.

The 66-year-old cancer-stricken polio victim whose 32-year-old wife left him last week, died about 8 a.m. when fire gutted his apartment in West Salem.

McDaniel, called "Bob" by his friends and neighbors, lived at 1250 8th St. NW.

His wife, Connie, said she moved out their apartment last week;

"We more or less got into a big argument. His doctors and I have tried to talk him into a nursing home and he wouldn't go. I was hoping he would."

NEIGHBORS TOOK CARE of the invalid McDaniel, cooking his meals, helping him to the bathroom and, in the end, trying to save his life.

Felix "Pop" Geninatti, 60, had risen

early Saturday to pack his belongings and get ready for his new job Monday as a caretaker of a Rogue River resort. He noticed smoke pouring from the bedroom window of McDaniel's apartment and ran over to Verla Dawson's apartment, banging on her door to tell her to call the fire department.

Then he ran the 25 feet or so back across the courtyard and crawled — with a towel over his head — in the front door of McDaniel's single-story, one-bedroom apartment.

"I crawled in there on my hands and knees and he was lying there just black" beside his reclining chair, said Geninatti.

WHEN GENINATTI exited the burning apartment, he ran into another neighbor, Patricia Mann, who was McDaniel's hired housekeeper. She was on her way in and later said it was a good thing he blocked her way. The ceiling

gave way and crashed into the blaze at that moment, Mann said.

The Salem Fire Department answered Dawson's call and brought the blaze under control in about 14 minutes — almost before she was able to wake up her sound-sleeping 14-year-old son, Shawn.

Shawn was one of the last people McDaniel saw. He was one of several apartment neighbors who befriended the man.

"Patty (Mann) and I made a deal. She would fix him breakfast and lunch and I would fix him dinner. He slept in the reclining chair a lot. Since his wife moved out, he's sat there in the living room with his door unlocked so we can see him and he can wave if he wants anything," Mrs. Dawson said.

MANN LOOKED IN ON McDaniel after she returned from bowling at 1 a.m.

"I asked if he wanted anything and he

said some milk and his tubes (oxygen tank extension tubes). He had emphysema. He said, 'I want to sleep in tomorrow; breakfast about 10 o'clock.' He said he wanted fried eggs, not poached," said Mann.

A half hour later, Shawn Dawson went in to check in on McDaniel and got him a blanket.

Some time later, Mann went back by and knocked on McDaniel's picture window. He was reading, she said, adding that he said, "Remember fried, not poached."

BEFORE SHAWN TURNED out his bedroom lights at 2:30 a.m., said Dawson, he opened his curtains and waved to McDaniel, sitting in his recliner inside his living room. The old man waved back.

McDaniel was friendly; he read books, magazines and newspapers in his recliner and while sitting in the bathroom,

where he would stay as long as four hours at a time, just to keep from using up his strength and breath, said Mann. He used a wheelchair and a "walker" to get around.

"He would sit in there and say, 'I need something to read. I'm going crazy,'" she said. He tried to take care of himself but simply wasn't able to; his blue jeans were almost ready to fall off his hips, and would have if not for his suspenders, said Mann. She was paid \$2.65 an hour by the state to do housecleaning for the McDaniels, who were on welfare because of their medical problems.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE may have been a dropped cigarette, according to what the firemen told Dawson and Mann.

McDaniel did smoke heavily, s Geninatti, with Dawson adding, "It took every ounce of strength for him to take a (Turn to WEST SALEM, Page 2A)

— LIFE ALERT - MIGHT HAVE SAVED A LIFE —



Statesman Journal photo by Robert De Gludio

Felix "Pop" Geninatti and Patricia Mann reflect on the death of their friend and neighbor, Robert Claude McDaniel, Saturday morning when fire gutted his one-bedroom apartment in West Salem.

West Salem man killed in blaze

(From Page 1A)

breath." He probably died instantly, the three neighbors agreed, as they pondered his death in front of McDaniel's home.

The neighbors suspect, though, that McDaniel wanted some hot chocolate or something early that morning but he didn't want to telephone one of his neighbors for assistance.

He didn't want to bother them. So, he tried to do it himself. That's their speculation about why McDaniel was found on the floor beside his chair.

Mann said that during her house cleaning, she often found scorched pans sitting on the stove, forgotten, or left there because a man didn't have the breath to tend to the stove.

"WE TOLD HIM TO CALL us for anything," said Dawson, adding. "We wanted to help him, he was such a nice old guy."

"But he was still independent. He had his pride still."

McDaniel's funeral service will be 10:30 a.m. Tuesday in Bollman mortuary, Dallas. Interment will be in Dallas Cemetery.

New firm to help ill

A new business in town, Med-Alert, offers a medical emergency alarm system tied to a 24-hour monitoring station.

Bobi Smith, vice president and formerly a paramedic for five years with the Anchorage Fire Department, said clients of the system carry a pocket-sized transmitter that requires only a push of a button to summon help.

"The person with an emergency doesn't have to talk," she said. "The dispatcher receiving the signal immediately notifies the municipality's emergency medical service that an emergency exists at a certain address."

This means, she said, that help will be on the way within a couple of minutes.

The general public currently can summon help by dialing the emergency number listed in the telephone book, 911.

Other officers in the new business are Richard Mariani, president; and Maurice Abell, director of engineering.

Ms. Smith said the Anchorage business is not affiliated with any other organization.

Anchorage Times
Jan. 25, 1950

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

24-hour monitoring service available

Dear Bud:

My grandmother is planning a three month stay in Anchorage. She has chronic heart disease and I am concerned about her being home alone while I work. She has a medical alert system in own home that provides 24-hour monitoring so emergency care is always available.

I recall reading about a similar service being established in Anchorage but neglected to make a note of the name and address. Could you help me get in touch with their office so I can arrange for my grandmother's visit?

Barb Van Buren

Dear Barb:

I hope your grandmother enjoys her visit to Anchorage and doesn't have to use the Med-Alert system. It's nice to know it's there though, in case it's needed.

You're right, the service is new and will be listed in both the white and yellow pages under burglar alarms of the new telephone directory.

The monitoring equipment can be leased, rented or purchased and the monthly monitoring charge varies with the program selected.

Maurice Abell of Med-Alert told me their service is approved by Medicaid. Since your grandmother already has one system at home, you should check with Medicaid to see if a second system is also covered.

Bud

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

POSITION PAPER
ON
SENATE BILL NO. 380

"An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Health and Social Services for the purchase of medical emergency alarm systems; and providing for an effective date."

The bill provides for \$1,000,000 in general funds to be appropriated to the Office on Aging, Department of Health and Social Services to purchase Med-Alert medical alarm systems for distribution to elderly Alaskans.

Brief Overview

Med-Alert is a tradename for a medical emergency alarm which is a pocket size electronic transmitter that people wear on their person for contacting automatically a central station by simply depressing a button on the transmitter. The transmitter links to the person's home telephone to send an emergency signal to a central base station over established telephone lines. The range of transmission is 200 feet under optimal conditions. The central base station would be monitored for emergency calls on a 24-hour basis. Emergency care then can be dispatched immediately to respond to the medical crisis. The system has the potential of responding to threatening situations by quickly dispatching necessary life-saving care expeditiously to persons in medical emergencies.

System Administration in Alaska

The bill provides for the purchase of 3,000-3,500 emergency alarm systems for elderly persons. We envision our Office on Aging purchasing the equipment and distributing it to local senior citizen's centers based on a formula reflecting the number of elderly in the community that the center serves and the feasibility of utilization of the product in their locale. The center would have complete independence to design a distribution system to meet community needs. The center would select the persons who were to receive such systems on loan at no cost from the center, except for the monthly monitoring fee which the patient or his family must cover. The center would be responsible for proper record-keeping for audit purposes, in addition to the retrieval and disbursement of loaned equipment.

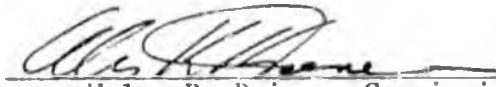
Discussion Areas

1. There are many medical alarm systems available in the United States and prior to the purchase of \$1 million worth of them a comparison review and evaluation of other manufacturers' models might be appropriate. We offer the assistance of our State Advisory Council on Emergency Medical Services or its Executive Council to review the need for, and the effectiveness of this and other medical emergency alarm systems.

2. Since the emergency alarm systems are targeted for use by elderly persons, it may be reasonable to earmark a portion of the funding to provide for such systems in all public financed senior housing.
3. Since the bill only covers the purchase of the units, we see a problem with covering the \$30 monthly monitoring fee that is presently being charged for such systems to be linked to emergency response systems. To our knowledge, Medicaid, Medicare, and private insurance do not routinely cover such items. The \$30 a month fee may prove to be burdensome to elderly persons on a fixed or low income.
4. In checking with the Department of Administration, we find that although Med-Alert is the sole manufacturer of emergency alarm systems in Alaska, we cannot avoid going to competitive bid with other contractors from outside of Alaska which can supply similar alarm systems. The Med-Alert product would have to compare favorably on price, quality, service, and durability.
5. The stage of Alaska's communications may prove to hinder the full development of the emergency alarm system. The extensive use of party telephone lines and single village telephone may limit its applicability in many areas of our state.
6. The bill earmarks funds solely for the elderly. There are many disabled and ill persons who might benefit from such a system who have not yet reached the age of 60 or 65.
7. The emergency medical alarm is only as good as the available back-up emergency medical support services. In some areas of the state, such as Anchorage, there are trained emergency medical specialists available on a 24-hour basis. In others, there is not such a sophisticated network of trained professionals to respond to crisis calls.
8. Repair of machines may be difficult, especially for those consumers who would not have a repairman in their vicinity and the machine would have to be shipped by mail to a central repair source. Customer service would be necessarily delayed and cumbersome.

Mark Johnson

The Department recognizes the need for rapid response to medical emergency and views these systems as one possible way to speed up the response time in a medical situation crisis.

Approved by: 
 Helen D. Beirn - Commissioner
 Department of Health and Social
 Services

2/6/80
(DATE)

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. Senate Bill #380
 Title An Act for the purchase of medical emergency alarm systems
 Requested by _____ Date 2/6/80

II. FISCAL DETAIL Department of Health and Social Services
 Agency Affected _____
 Program Category Affected Social and Economic Assistance for the Aged
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Office on Aging
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)
EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

Comment: No fiscal impact on the Office on Aging.

It would be the intent of the Office on Aging, after purchase of the emergency alarm systems, distribution and accountability would be made with the various local Senior Centers situated in the various communities of the State. Each interested Senior Center would make all determinations as to persons in need of equipment at the local level and keep necessary inventory and distribution records working with both this Office and the approved vendor.

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Prepared by: [Signature] Date: 2/6/80
 Division/Office: PH
 Department of Health & Social Services

Approval DHSS Mgt. & Bdgt [Signature] Date: 2/6/80

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800


LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

M E M O R A N D U M

March 6, 1980

SUBJECT: CSSB 380

TO: Senator Glenn Hackney

FROM: Donna Spragg Pegues 
Co-Revisor of Statutes

Enclosed is the new version of the Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 380. From your notes, I gathered that only one appropriation section was to be included. If I am incorrect, please give me a call (or have Mary give me a call) so we can straighten it out.

I am not certain of the effect of the sentence which requires that the medical emergency alarm systems be MED-ALERT or like systems. As you know, under the state constitution, appropriation bills must be confined to appropriations. The requirement that a specific type of system or its equivalent be purchased with the appropriation is not really a part of the appropriation. However, it could be argued that it is a legally justifiable condition on the appropriation.

DSP:ljb

Enclosure

To Legis. Affairs
Dir. of Legal Services

The attached C.S. for SB 380 was last
adopted by the H.E.S.S. Comm. ^{prepared by} ^{Legues}

Please draw us a new C.S. along the
following lines:

Change title to: An act making a special
appropriation for a pilot program to provide medical
emergency alarm systems etc

Sec. 1. The sum of \$250,000 is approp. from the
G.F. to the Dept. of H & SS, Dir. of Soc. Ser. for
purchase, installation and monitoring ~~for~~ for
medical emergency alarm systems. These systems
will be provided to ~~the elderly, black and~~ ^{to} living alone
or in Congregate housing arrangements, and to
handicapped and developmentally disabled individuals.
The system shall be med-alert medical emergency alarm or
a system of like design.

* individuals 60 years of age or older who live in their
own or rented homes or - - -

MEMORANDUM

TO: Billy G. Berrier, Director
Division of Legal Services

FROM: Senator Glenn Hackney, Chairman
Senate HESS Committee

DATE: February 19, 1980

SUBJECT: SB 380

Please give us some language for the appropriation suggested in SB 380 as follows:

1. \$500,000 to be disbursed through the contractor or contractors selected to administer homemaker/home health aide services to senior citizens who could thereby be enabled to remain in their own homes with greater security and peace of mind.
2. \$250,000 to be distributed by the Office on the Aging to recognized senior citizen groups for the purpose stated above, and for public housing where congregate living for seniors is practiced.
3. \$250,000 to purchase units for distribution to the handicapped, developmentally disabled, and medically fragile.

Item No. 3 would best be distributed through the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, I believe.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS (Senate)(cont'd)

Appropriation SENATE BILL NO. 380, by Senators Colletta and Hackney. Appropri-
(special) ates \$1,000,000 to the Department of Health and Social Services,
(medical emer- Office of Aging, to purchase MED-ALERT medical emergency alarm
gency alarm systems for distribution to elderly Alaskans. Unexpended and un-
systems) obligated portion of appropriation lapses June 30, 1981. Provides
Act effective immediately.

Introduced February 1 and referred to Health, Education & Social
Services, then to Finance.

Please filed - 2
'MED. ALERT' APPROPRIATION - 20

BY USE OF MED. ALERT

Growth in Hospital Service Volume

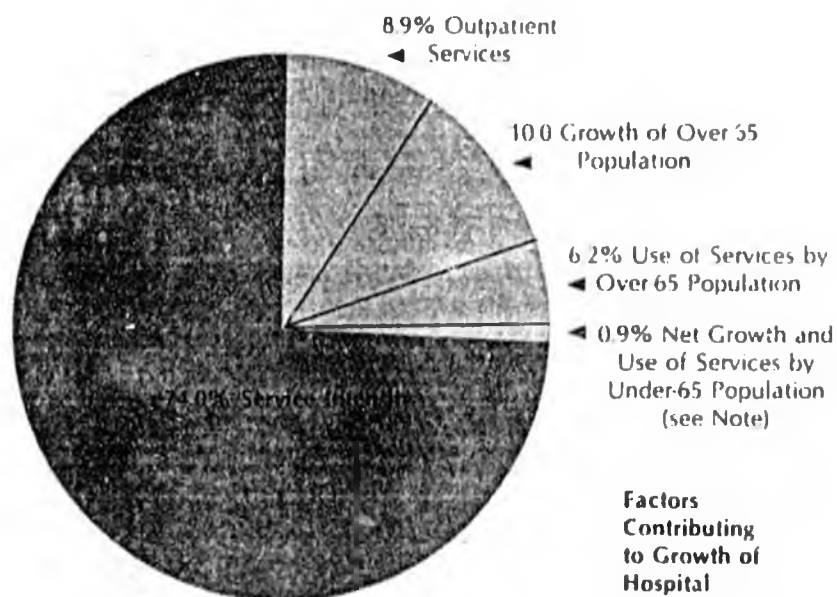
1979 HOSP. COST CONTAINMENT REPORT ALASKA STATE HOSP. ASSN.

Nationally since 1973, the total volume of hospital services has increased at an average annual rate of 6.8 percent. Between 1977 and 1978, the total volume of services increased 5.5 percent.

Increasing service intensity accounted for 74 percent of the increase in the total volume of services provided by hospitals during the 1973 to 1978 period. Increasing service intensity reflects:

- a. Changes in patient mix, particularly increases in the number of patients over-65 years of age.
- b. The development of new services.
- c. Shorter average length of stay which requires more services to be provided on each day.
- d. Regulations requiring hospitals to provide more services, particularly in the administrative area.

Available information indicates that trends in Alaska correspond to the national pattern.



Source: American Hospital Association
Office of Research Affairs

Note:

The 0.9 percent net increase in under-65 utilization represents the combined effect of a 3.02 percent growth of population offset by a 2.12 percent decline in the patient day use rate. As population growth outpaced the reduction in the use rate, the volume of services to the under-65 population increased.

S B

393

Sr. Citizens
(state assistance, purchase of drugs)

SENATE BILL NO. 393, by Senator Ferguson. Adds new chapter to Title 47 (Welfare, Social Services and Institutions) which establishes within the Department of Health and Social Services the pharmaceutical assistance program. Provides for payment by department to pharmacies and pharmacists the cost of prescription drugs purchased by a state resident 65 years or over. States that department may not pay for drugs paid by another plan of medical assistance or insurance or if purchaser refuses to accept substitute drug product with the same generic name, and states that if product exceeds maximum allowable cost purchaser must pay the difference. Provides for establishment by commissioner of system of payments and reimbursements, preparation of list of maximum allowable costs, and issuance of identification cards. Provides Act takes effect October 1, 1980.

Introduced February 6 and referred to HESS, then to Finance.

SB 393 ~~HESS~~ ~~2006~~ a state program to
assist residents who are 65 years of age
or over to purchase prescription drugs.

Requested F/H.

Introduced 2-6-80
Logged 2-6-80
Referrals Finance
Comm. meeting 3-24-80 - held
in action

Notify: Ron Sedgewick 9-0458 - Pharmacist
Jim Mallock (McLorck Pharmacy)
Mushka Hollomon (Pharm)
272-3352
Tom Miklautch (Pharm.) Pharmacist
Eldon Ulmer - Pharmacist
Box 1420 - ANCH. AK.
5220 Trumbull Rd. 243-3718



ALASKA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Box 1185 Anchorage, Alaska 99510
3-12-80

State Senator Frank P. Ferruson
Pouch U
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Ferruson:

The Alaska Pharmaceutical Association passed the following resolution regarding SB 393, at our recently-completed convention:

RESOLUTION #8

Whereas SB 393 has been introduced, establishing a State program to assist residents who are 65 years of age or over to purchase prescription drugs, therefore be it resolved that the association will support SB 393 if the following recommendations are observed:

- (1) Establish an actual need for this program.
- (2) Place this program into the current Medicaid Program with pharmacy reimbursement at usual & customary fee.
- (3) Do not ask pharmacies to re-bill another third-party program for reimbursement.
- (4) Delete that portion of the bill dealing with substitution as it may conflict with our current law.
- (5) Establish eligibility of Alaska natives over 65 years of age for program.
- (6) Delete Section II of the bill (Report to Legislature) because a study has already been done by Touche Ross on the original Medicaid legislation.

Our main feeling was that most Alaska residents over 65 are already covered by another program, (such as Medicaid), or eligible to receive drugs & other medications from USPHS facilities or contracts (Alaska Natives), covered by insurance or can well afford to pay for prescriptions. Granted, there will be a few exceptions.

Our current Medicaid program is satisfactory to the majority of pharmacies in the state, except for the current payment problem, which we hope will be corrected soon. The pharmacies feel that our Medicaid program is far superior to those of our sister states, who are tied up with the bureaucracy of unwieldy federal programs, and we appreciate this.

We are willing to meet with anyone with questions regarding our position on this bill. Please contact our secretary, Chuck Decker, Box 1185, Anchorage 99510 phone/work--276-3921 or home--243-5976, so that he may arrange a meeting with a small representative group.

Very truly yours,

Dave Heirke, Pres.

cc/ Sen. Ferruson, Stewart, Collins, Johnson
Gov. Hammond, Comm. Reiser, Tessa, Association board members.

James H. Johnson
58393
Fairbanks
1, Campbell Hill

PROFESSIONAL
PHARMACY
FAIRBANKS

SB

401

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

2/7/80

Date: 3/21/80

Mr. President:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES has had SB 401

requiring Dept. of Education to develop and operate a program of agricultural education services

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for _____ same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

Introduced 2-7-80

Logged 2-7-80

Referrals Finance

Comm. meeting 3-VI-80

" action passed indiv. rec.

"An Act required by the Dept. of
H.H. Education to develop and
cultural
etc.

F/N requested
position paper.

Sec. 44.27.020. Duties of department. The Department of Education shall

(1) administer the state's program of education at the elementary, secondary, and adult levels, including, but not limited to, programs of vocational education and training, vocational rehabilitation, library services, correspondence courses, adult basic education, and fire-service training, but not including degree programs of postsecondary education;

(2) administer the historical library;

(3) plan, finance and operate related school and educational activities and facilities. (§ 11 ch 64 SLA 1959; am § 77 ch 69 SLA 1970; am § 5 ch 86 SLA 1979)

Effect of amendment. — The 1979 amendment, in paragraph (1), substituted "elementary, secondary, and adult levels, including, but not limited to, programs of vocational education and training" for "elementary, and secondary levels, including programs of vocational educations" and

"library services, correspondence courses, adult basic education, and fire-service training, but not including degree programs of postsecondary education" for "library services, and correspondence courses."

Supplement

Agricultural
Education
Services

(program)

SENATE BILL NO. 401, by Senators Tillion and Kerttula. Requires the Department of Education to develop and operate a program of agricultural education services to advise and assist school districts in development of vocational agricultural classes and programs and to advise Alaska chapters of national organizations of students studying vocational agriculture as well as to serve as a clearinghouse for information and to assist generally in the development of vocational agricultural opportunities for young men and women in the state. Provides Act takes effect July 1, 1980.

Introduced February 7 and referred to HESS, then to Finance.

Better Code

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SB-401

Title An Act requiring the Dept. of Education to develop and operate a program of Agricultural education

Requested by Senate HESS Date 3/21/80

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Education

Program Category Affected Elementary and Secondary Education

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Program Evaluation

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		189.8	199.3	209.3	219.7	230.7
TOTAL		189.8	199.3	209.3	219.7	230.7

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		189.8	199.3	209.3	219.7	230.7
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		-0-				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

Use existing staff of Career and Vocational Education Unit of the Department of Education.

Steering Committee	14.3
Curriculum Task Force	42.7
Teacher Workshops	12.8
Farm Equipment (Matched)	120.0
	<u>189.8</u>

IV. DATE March 21, 1980

PREPARED BY William D. Thomas

AGENCY Department of Education

PHONE 465-2800

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

SB

413

S.B. 419 S. HESS 79 - ~~Bill~~ ^{Bill} empowering the Dept.
of Education to operate a
student exchange program
By Gene H. Hensley & providing for an effective date.

Introduced 2-8-80
Logged 2-8-80
Referred Finance
Comm. hearing 3-19-80 - held
o action

Notify Dept of Educ - notified.
Regulated FIN
= =

Student Ex-
change Pro-
gram
(operation)

*Bill added
new paragraphs
only*

SENATE BILL NO. 413, by the Rules Committee by Request of the Legislative Council by Request. Empowers the Department of Education to establish and operate, in cooperation with school districts and regional educational attendance areas, an exchange program by which students of rural school districts and regional educational attendance areas may attend public schools in urban school districts for a part or all of a school year. Provides Act takes effect July 1, 1980.

Introduced February 8, 1980 and referred to HESS, then to Finance.

Chapter 05. Public Schools Generally.

Section
10-160. [Repealed]

Secs. 14.05.010—14.05.160.
Repealed by § 59 ch 98 SLA 1966, effective July 1, 1966.

Editor's note. — The repealed chapter derived from § 37-1-1 et seq., ACLA 1949; §§ 1, 2, ch. 13, SLA 1955; § 1, ch. 54, SLA 1955; § 1, ch. 108, SLA 1955.

Chapter 07. Administration of Public Schools.

Article
1. Department of Education (§§ 14.07.010—14.07.070)
2. State Board of Education (§§ 14.07.075—14.07.170)

Article 1. Department of Education.

Section
10. Department of Education
20. Duties of the department
30. Powers of the department
40. [Repealed]
50. Selection of textbooks

Section
52. [Repealed]
55. [Repealed]
57. Transmittal selections
60. Promulgation of regulations
70. Withholding state funds

Sec. 14.07.010. Department of Education. The Department of Education includes the commissioner of education, the state Board of Education, and the staff necessary to carry out the functions of the department. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1966)

Quoted in *Begich v. Jefferson*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 481 (File No. 894), 441 P.2d 27 (1968)

Sec. 14.07.020. Duties of the department. The department shall
(1) exercise general supervision over the public schools of the state except the University of Alaska;

(2) study the conditions and needs of the public schools of the state and adopt or recommend plans for the improvement of the public schools;

(3) provide advisory and consultative services to all public school governing bodies and personnel;

(4) prescribe by regulation a minimum course of study for the public schools;

(5) establish, in coordination with the Department of Health and Social Services, a program for the continuing education of children who are held in detention facilities in the state during the period of detention;

(6) accredit those public, private, and denominational schools which meet accreditation standards prescribed by regulation by the department; *See additional to #6 in Supplement*

(7) prescribe by regulation, after consultation with the Department of Health and Social Services, standards that will assure healthful and safe conditions in the public schools of the state;

(8) in cooperation with the Department of Health and Social Services, exercise general supervision over public and private pre-elementary schools and over the educational component of nurseries as defined in AS 47.35.080(4); pre-elementary schools in this paragraph means schools for children ages three through five years when the schools' primary function is educational;

(9) provide accredited elementary and secondary correspondence study programs available to any Alaskan through a centralized office of correspondence study. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1966; am § 2 ch 69 SLA 1971; am § 6 ch 104 SLA 1971; am § 1 ch 190 SLA 1975)

Effect of amendments. — The first 1971 amendment added paragraph (8).

The second 1971 amendment substituted "Department of Health and Social Services" for "Department of Health and Welfare" in paragraphs (5) and (7).

The 1975 amendment, effective July 1, 1975, added paragraph (9).

Legislative committee report. — For

report on ch. 190, SLA 1975 (HCS CSSB 367), see 1975 House Journal, p. 1277.

Stated in *Hootch v. Alaska State-Operated School Sys.*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1154 (File No. 2157), 536 P.2d 793 (1975).

Cited in *Alaska State-Operated School Sys. v. Mueller*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1157 (File No. 2138), 536 P.2d 99 (1975).

Sec. 14.07.030. Powers of the department. The department may

(1) establish, maintain, govern, operate, discontinue, and combine area, regional, and special schools;

(2) Repealed by § 34 ch 46 SLA 1970.

(3) Repealed by § 34 ch 46 SLA 1970.

(4) Repealed by § 34 ch 46 SLA 1970.

(5) enter into contractual agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or with a school district to share boarding costs of secondary school students;

(6) provide for citizenship night schools when and where expedient;

(7) provide for the sale or other disposition of abandoned or obsolete buildings and other state-owned school property;

(8) prescribe a classification for items of expense of school districts;

(9) acquire and transfer personal property, acquire real property, and transfer real property to federal agencies, state agencies, or to political subdivisions;

(10) enter into contractual agreements with school districts to provide more efficient or economical education services;

(11) provide for the issuance of elementary and secondary diplomas to persons not in school who have completed the equivalent of an eighth or twelfth grade education, respectively, in accordance with standards established by the department;

(12) exercise disapproval power under AS 14.08.100. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA

Effect of amendment. — The 1976 amendment added the present second sentence.

Sec. 14.03.110. Questionnaires and surveys administered in public schools. A school district, principal or other person in charge of a public school, or teacher in a public school may not administer or permit to be administered in a school any questionnaire or survey, whether anonymous or not, which inquires into private family affairs of the student not a matter of public record or subject to public observation unless written permission is obtained from the student's parent or guardian. (§ 1 ch 23 SLA 1979)

Effective date. — Section 2, ch. 23, SLA 1979, makes this section effective April 25, 1979, in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

Chapter 07. Administration of Public Schools.

Article 1. Department of Education.

Section

- 20. Duties of the department
- 53. Alaska School Activities Association
- 54. Alaska school activities fund

Sec. 14.07.020. Duties of the department. The department shall

(6) accredit those public schools which meet accreditation standards prescribed by regulation by the department; these regulations shall be adopted by the department and presented to the legislature during the first 10 days of any regular session, and become effective 45 days after presentation or at the end of the session, whichever is earlier, unless disapproved by a resolution concurred in by a majority of the members of each house;

(7) prescribe by regulation, after consultation with the Department of Health and Social Services, standards that will assure healthful and safe conditions in the public and private schools of the state; the standards for private schools may not be more stringent than those for public schools;

(10) accredit private elementary and secondary schools which request accreditation and which meet accreditation standards prescribed by regulation by the department;

(11) review plans for construction and new public elementary and secondary schools and for additions to and major rehabilitation of existing public elementary and secondary schools and, in accordance with regulations adopted by the department, determine the extent of eligibility for state aid of a school construction project begun after July 1, 1978; for purposes of this paragraph, a "plan" includes educational specifications, schematic designs, and final contract documents.

Supplement

Title 19
Highways and Ferries

Title 17
Food and Drugs

Government

Title 18
Fire and Police

Title 18
Health and Safety

§ 14.07.053
(2) provide
education
individuals
under § 6 ch
SLA 1978;

Effect of a
The 1977 an
beginning "I
adopted" to t
The first
private, and
schools" nea
is inserted
schools" in
language be

Sec. 14.0
created wit
Association
(b) The
governing
activities a
association
interests a

(c) A pub
a member
Department
or private

(d) The g
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(e) The b
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(f) The b
Association
control for

(g) The
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on an equ
SLA 1976

(12) provide educational opportunities in the areas of vocational education and training, basic education, and fire service training to individuals over 16 years of age who are no longer attending school. (am § 6 ch 50 SLA 1977; am §§ 1-3 ch 126 SLA 1978; am § 10 ch 147 SLA 1978; am § 1 ch 86 SLA 1979)

adding paragraph #13

Effect of amendments.

The 1977 amendment added the language beginning "these regulations shall be adopted" to the end of paragraph (6).

The first 1978 amendment deleted "private, and denominational" preceding "schools" near the beginning of paragraph 6, inserted "and private" preceding "schools" in paragraph (7), added the language beginning "the standards for

private schools" to the end of paragraph (7), and added paragraph (11).

The second 1978 amendment, effective July 1, 1978, added paragraph (11).

The 1979 amendment added paragraph (12).

As the rest of the section was not affected by the amendments, it is not set out.

Sec. 14.07.053. Alaska School Activities Association. (a) There is created within the Department of Education the Alaska School Activities Association.

(b) The purposes of the association are to provide for the efficient governing of interscholastic activities through the promotion of those activities and other interschool contests or programs sanctioned by the association and to assist in the promotion of those other activities and interests as it may from time to time elect.

(c) A public or private school or school district in the state may become a member of the association if it applies for membership. The Department of Education shall make applications available to all public or private schools or school districts in the state.

(d) The governing body of the association shall be the board of control with at least one member from each judicial district on the board of control. A member of the board shall be elected from each regional activities association by the members of that region. The term of office for each member is two years, except that one-half of the members elected to the first elected board shall be elected for one-year terms under regulations prescribed by the commissioner of education.

(e) The board in consultation with the Department of Education shall appoint an executive secretary, prescribe his duties and fix his compensation. He shall serve at the pleasure of the board.

(f) The board of control of the existing Alaska High School Activities Association in office on July 1, 1976 shall serve as the initial board of control for no longer than six months.

(g) The Department of Education shall approve the association's constitution and bylaws to ensure that all regions of the state are treated on an equitable basis and in the best interests of the state. (§ 1 ch 128 SLA 1976)

(7) prescribe by regulation, after consultation with the Department of Health and Social Services, standards that will assure healthful and safe conditions in the public schools of the state;

(8) in cooperation with the Department of Health and Social Services, exercise general supervision over public and private pre-elementary schools and over the educational component of nurseries as defined in AS 47.35.080(4); pre-elementary schools in this paragraph means schools for children ages three through five years when the schools' primary function is educational;

(9) provide accredited elementary and secondary correspondence study programs available to any Alaskan through a centralized office of correspondence study. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1966; am § 2 ch 69 SLA 1971; am § 6 ch 104 SLA 1971; am § 1 ch 190 SLA 1975)

Effect of amendments. — The first 1971 amendment added paragraph (8).

The second 1971 amendment substituted "Department of Health and Social Services" for "Department of Health and Welfare" in paragraphs (5) and (7).

The 1975 amendment, effective July 1, 1975, added paragraph (9).

Legislative committee report. — For

report on ch. 190, SLA 1975 (HCS CSSB 367), see 1975 House Journal, p. 1277.

Stated in *Hootch v. Alaska State-Operated School Sys.*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1154 (File No. 2157), 536 P.2d 793 (1975).

Cited in *Alaska State-Operated School Sys. v. Mueller*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1157 (File No. 2138), 536 P.2d 99 (1975).

Sec. 14.07.030. Powers of the department. The department may

(1) establish, maintain, govern, operate, discontinue, and combine area, regional, and special schools;

(2) Repealed by § 34 ch 46 SLA 1970.

(3) Repealed by § 34 ch 46 SLA 1970.

(4) Repealed by § 34 ch 46 SLA 1970.

(5) enter into contractual agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or with a school district to share boarding costs of secondary school students;

(6) provide for citizenship night schools when and where expedient;

(7) provide for the sale or other disposition of abandoned or obsolete buildings and other state-owned school property;

(8) prescribe a classification for items of expense of school districts;

(9) acquire and transfer personal property, acquire real property, and transfer real property to federal agencies, state agencies, or to political subdivisions;

(10) enter into contractual agreements with school districts to provide more efficient or economical education services;

(11) provide for the issuance of elementary and secondary diplomas to persons not in school who have completed the equivalent of an eighth or twelfth grade education, respectively, in accordance with standards established by the department;

(12) exercise disapproval power under AS 14.08.100. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
POSITION STATEMENT

SB-413

The State Board of Education is in support of SB-413 with two recommendations:

1. The exchange program should extend to urban students as well as rural students; and,
2. The department be given one fiscal year to plan and develop in cooperation with school districts the activities and resource demands of the program.

Approved by:



William D. Thomson

Deputy Commissioner

March 19, 1980

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SB-413
 Title An Act empowering the Department of Education to operate a student exchange program
 Requested by Senate HESS Date 3/19/80

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Education
 Program Category Affected Elementary and Secondary Education
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected K-12
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)
EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL		48.7				
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		48.7				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		48.7				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		-0-				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

This analysis includes only sufficient funds to plan and prepare for implementation of the program. FY-82 impact would include, additionally, substantial travel and probably boarding home costs. The planning and student identification will be done in conjunction with the RSVP program. Contractual costs include personal services and travel for one professional level person.

IV. DATE 3/19/80 PREPARED BY _____
 AGENCY Department of Education
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-2800
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

SB

414

SB 414 ^{SHSS} ~~and~~ ^{governing} employees of the St.
Federation of Teachers to participate in
By: Arkman ^{teacher's retirement system and amending}
^{the definition of "member" of the teacher's}
^{retirement system & providing for an}
^{election date"}

Introduced 2-8-80

Logged 2-8-80

Referred _____

Ak Federation of Teachers (part. teachers' retirement system) SENATE BILL NO. 414, by Senator Hohman. Authorizes employees of the Alaska Federation of Teachers to participate in the teachers' retirement system, and amends the definition of "member" of the teachers' retirement system to include members of the federation. Provides Act takes effect July 1, 1980.

Introduced February 8 and referred to HESS, then to Finance.



HYDABURG CITY SCHOOL

HYDABURG, ALASKA, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND 99922

March 24, 1980

Senator George Hohman
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Aalska 99811

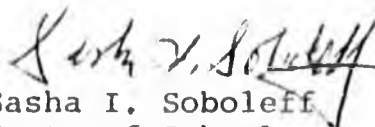
Dear Senator Hohman:

This letter is in opposition to SB-414 titled, "AFT to participate in TRS."

You may already know that there continues to be a large rift between those two mentioned groups, namely American Federation of Teachers and National Education Association. I am opposed to the inclusion of those individuals in the Alaska TRS because the line of argumentation purported by AFT has always encompassed only their points of view and never those of NEA. This has applied on every element of the relationship and never do the two meet. In light of that continuing rift, why consider including AFT on a system which exists and was lobbied for for years by NEA and its representatives. I am greatly disturbed at a union's advance so boldly as this.

Consequently, I strongly oppose this bills passage.

Sincerely,


Sasha I. Soboleff
Supt. of Schools

SIS:de

cc: Sen. Glenn Hackney, Fr nk Ferguson, Mike Colleta
Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp



HYDABURG CITY SCHOOL

HYDABURG, ALASKA, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND 99922

March 24, 1980

Senator TerryStimson
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Stimson:

This letter pertains to the SB-409 titled, ".....minimum qualification for Chief School Administrators."

While the belief to improve the quality of training for administrators exists and is avidly sought by those administrators, this effort is not encompassed by the Dept. of Education. To my knowledge, only a select group of administrators opted on their own to attend an Alaska Native Foundation workshop in Anchorage on 3/24 to 3/27, 1980 to improve their academic skills. I further feel that many current administrators would not be in compliance, and would find it very difficult to meet this proposed requirement.

I consequently am opposed to passage of this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "Sasha I. Soboleff".

Sasha I. Soboleff
Supt. of Schools

SIS:de

cc: Sen. Glenn Hackney
Sen. Frank Ferguson
Sen. Mike Colleta
Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp



ALASKA

HYDABURG CITY SCHOOL

HYDABURG, ALASKA, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND 99922

March 24, 1980

Senator Frank Ferguson
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

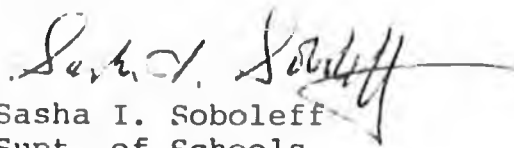
Dear Senator Ferguson:

This letter pertains to the SB-409 title, "...minimum qualification for Chief School Administrators."

While the belief to improve the quality of training for administrators exists and is avidly sought by those administrators, this effort is not encompassed by the Dept. of Education. To my knowledge, only a select group of administrators opted on their own to attend an Alaska Native Foundation workshop in Anchorage on 3/24 to 3/27, 1980 to improve their academic skills. I further feel that many current administrators would not be in compliance, and would find it very difficult to meet this proposed requirement.

I consequently am opposed to passage of this bill.

Sincerely,



Sasha I. Soboleff
Supt. of Schools

SIS:de

cc: Sen. Glenn Hackney
Sen. Frank Ferguson
Sen. Mike Colleta
Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp

SB

419

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

2/11/80

Date: 3/2/80

Mr. President:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES has had SB 419 increasing the instructional unit allotment of the Copper River School District

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for _____ same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

Introduced 2-11-80
Logged 2-11-80
Referred Finance
Comm.

3/15/80 - taken X.L. Apr C.S.
4-3-80 John X. Senate Secy.

S.B. 419 "An Act increasing the ~~1980~~ 1980
by Kerttula with allotment of the Oppw lines
school districts, and providing for
an effective date.

I F/N Requested
II praction paper
Ivan Kerttula
Steve Hole in Educ will
be here to speak on these
bills.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS (Senate)(cont'd)

Copper River
School Dis-
trict
(instructional units)

SENATE BILL NO. 419, by Sen. Kerttula. Amends AS 14.17.051(5) & (6) to increase the instructional unit allotment of the Copper River School District from 115% to 120% of the base instructional unit allotment. Provides Act effective July 1, 1980.

Introduced February 11 and referred to HESS, then to Finance.

W...
LA

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT INCREASING THE INSTR. UNIT ALLOT. OF THE ~~COPPER RIVER~~ SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOL DIST.; THE COPPER RIVER SCHOOL DIST.; AND THE NENANA SCHOOL DIST.; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFF. DATE."

BE IT

* SECTION 1. AS 14.17.051 (3), (5), (6) AND (7) ARE AMENDED TO READ:

(3) FOR CRAIG CITY SCHOOL DIST., HYDABURG CITY SCHOOL DIST., ISLAHOOK CITY SCHOOL DIST., KAGIE CITY SCHOOL DIST., CHATHAM ~~SCHOOL~~ SCHOOL DIST., [SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOL DIST.] SOUTHEAST ISLAND SCHOOL DIST., AND KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DIST., THE DIST. OR AREA IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE 108 PER CENT OF THE BASE INSTR. UNIT ALLOTMENT;

(5) FOR [COPPER RIVER SCHOOL DIST.] ~~SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOL DIST.~~ ~~CORDOVA CITY SCHOOL DIST.~~ SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOL DIST., CORDOVA CITY SCHOOL DIST., VALDEZ CITY SCHOOL DIST., AND HAINES BOROUGH SCHOOL DIST., THE DISTRICT OR AREA IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE 115 PER CENT OF THE BASE INSTR. UNIT ALLOTMENT;

(6) FOR COPPER RIVER SCHOOL DIST., [NENANA CITY SCHOOL DIST.] DELTA SCHOOL DIST., ALASKA G. TEWARY SCHOOL DIST., UPPER RAILBET REGIONAL SCHOOL DIST., YAKUTAT CITY SCHOOL DIST., AND CHUGACHU SCHOOL DIST.,

THE DIST. OR AREA IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE 120 PER CENT OF THE BASE INSTR. UNIT ALLOTMENT;

(7) FOR ADAX REGIONAL SCHOOL DIST. AND NEENAH CITY SCHOOL DIST. THE DIST. OR AREA IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE 140 PER CENT OF THE BASE INSTR. UNIT ALLOTMENT;

* SECTION 2 SECTION 1 (3), (5) AND (6) ARE EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1980

* SECTION 3 SECTION 1 (7) IS EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, AND RETROACTIVE TO JAN. 1, 1980

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT INCREASING THE INSTR. UNIT ALLOT. OF THE ~~SOUTHWEST~~ SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOL DIST.; THE COPPER RIVER SCHOOL DIST.; AND THE NENANA SCHOOL DIST.; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFF. DATE."

BE IT

* SECTION 1. AS 14.17.051 (3), (5), (6) AND (7) ARE AMENDED TO READ:

(3) FOR CRAIG CITY SCHOOL DIST., HYDABURG CITY SCHOOL DIST., ISLAHOCK CITY SCHOOL DIST., KASE CITY SCHOOL DIST., CHATHAM ~~CITY~~ SCHOOL DIST., [SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOL DIST.] SOUTHEAST ISLAND SCHOOL DIST., AND KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DIST., THE DIST. OR AREA IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE 108 PER CENT OF THE BASE INSTR. UNIT ALLOTMENT;

(5) FOR [COPPER RIVER SCHOOL DIST.] ~~SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOL DIST.~~ ~~CORDOVA CITY SCHOOL DIST.~~ SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOL DIST., CORDOVA CITY SCHOOL DIST., VALDEZ CITY SCHOOL DIST., AND HAINES BOROUGH SCHOOL DIST., THE DISTRICT OR AREA IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE 115 PER CENT OF THE BASE INSTR. UNIT ALLOTMENT;

(6) FOR COPPER RIVER SCHOOL DIST., [NENANA CITY SCHOOL DIST.] DELTA SCHOOL DIST., ALASKA GATEWAY SCHOOL DIST., UPPER RAIBET REGIONAL SCHOOL DIST., YAKUTAT CITY SCHOOL DIST., AND CHOGASU SCHOOL DIST.,

THE DIST. OR AREA IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE
120 PER CENT OF THE BASE INSTR. UNIT
ALLOTMENT;

(7) FOR ADAK REGIONAL SCHOOL DIST. AND
NEENANACITY SCHOOL DIST. THE DIST. OR AREA
IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE 140 PER CENT OF THE
BASE INSTR. UNIT ALLOTMENT;

* SECTION 2 SECTION 1 (3), (5) AND (6) ARE
EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1980

* SECTION 3 SECTION 1 (7) IS EFFECTIVE
IMMED. AFTER, AND RETROACTIVE TO JAN. 1, 1980

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

(g) Bilingual education schedule:

Weighted ADM

1—12

13—18

19—42

43 and over

No. Instructional Units
 1
 2
 3
 3 plus 1 for each
 24 weighted ADM or
 fraction of 24
 weighted ADM

(§ 4 ch 238 SLA 1970; am § 1 ch 137 SLA 1972; am § 4 ch 81 SLA 1977; am § 7 ch 90 SLA 1977; am § 2 ch 115 SLA 1978)

Effect of amendments.

The 1977 amendment, effective July 1, 1978, rewrote this section.

The 1978 amendment, effective July 1, 1978, added subsection (g).

Sec. 14.17.051. Instructional unit allotment. The instructional unit allotment for each school district or regional educational area is as follows:

(1) for Gateway Borough School District, City and Borough of Juneau School District, and Anchorage School District, the district is entitled to receive the base instructional unit allotment;

(2) for Annette Island School District, Petersburg City School District, Wrangell City School District, Sitka Borough School District, and Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 104 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(3) for Craig City School District, Hydaburg City School District, Klawock City School District, Kake City School District, Chatham School District, Skagway City School District, Southeast Island School District, and Kenai Peninsula Borough School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 108 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(4) for Pelican City School District, Hoonah City School District, and North Star Borough School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 112 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(5) for Copper River School District, Cordova City School District, Vaidez City School District, and Haines Borough School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 115 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(6) for Nenana City School District, Delta School District, Alaska Gateway School District, Upper Railbelt Regional School District, Yakutat City School District, and Chugach School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 120 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(7) for Adak Regional School District the area is entitled to receive 120 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(8) for Pribilof Islands School District, Aleutian Chain School District, King Cove City School District, and Unalaska City School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 150 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment;

(9) for Yukon Flats School District, Dillingham City School District, Bristol Bay Borough School District, Southwest Regional School District, Lake Peninsula School District, Lower Kuskokwim School District, Galena City School District, Kuspuk School District, Yukon-Koyukuk School District, Northwest Arctic School District, Selawik City School District, Nome City School District, Bering Straits School District, Iditarod Area School District, North Slope Borough School District, Lower Yukon School District, and St. Mary's City School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 155 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment.

(10) for Kodiak Island School District, the district is entitled to receive 154 per cent of the base instructional unit allotment. (§ 4 ch 238 SLA 1970; am § 1 ch 40 SLA 1971; am § 5 ch 81 SLA 1975; am § 12 ch 124 SLA 1975; am § 2 ch 90 SLA 1977; am §§ 3 — 6 ch 115 SLA 1978)

Effect of amendments.

The 1977 amendment, effective July 1, 1977, re-enacted the section.
The 1978 amendment, effective July 1, 1978, inserted "Southeast School District" and "Annette Island School District" in paragraph (2), inserted "Southeast School District" in paragraph (3), inserted "Kodiak Island Borough School District" following "Pelican City School District" in paragraph (4), and added paragraph (10).

Editor's notes.

Section 9, ch. 90, SLA 1977, effective July 1, 1977, provides: "Notwithstanding the provisions of AS 14.17.051, as re-enacted by § 8 of this Act, the value of the instructional unit allotment for any school district or regional educational attendance area is not less than it would have been for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1977 if sec. 8 of this Act had not been enacted."

§ 14.17.056. Base instructional unit. (a) The base instructional unit for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1978 and ending June 30, 1979

is \$31,900. (§ 4 ch 238 SLA 1970; am § 1 ch 88 SLA 1973; am § 1 ch 140 SLA 1974; am § 6 ch 81 SLA 1975; am § 3 ch 173 SLA 1977; am § 10 ch 90 SLA 1977; am § 7 ch 115 SLA 1978)

Effect of amendments.

The 1977 amendment, effective July 1, 1977, substituted "July 1, 1976 and ending June 30, 1976 is \$25,000" for "July 1, 1975 and ending June 30, 1975 is \$23,500" in subsection (a) and substituted "July 1, 1977 and ending June 30, 1977 is \$25,000" for "July 1, 1976 and ending June 30, 1976 is \$23,500" in subsection (b).
The 1978 amendment, effective July 1, 1978, substituted "July 1, 1978 and ending June 30, 1978 is \$29,000" for "July 1, 1977 and ending June 30, 1977 is \$27,500" at the end of subsection (a) and "July 1, 1979 and ending June 30, 1979 is \$31,900" for "July 1, 1978 and ending June 30, 1978 is \$29,000" at the end of subsection (b).

and ending June 30, 1977 is \$25,000" at the end of subsection (a) and "July 1, 1978 is \$29,000" for "July 1, 1977 is \$27,500" at the end of subsection (b).

The 1978 amendment, effective July 1, 1978, substituted "July 1, 1978 and ending June 30, 1979 is \$29,000" for "July 1, 1977 and ending June 30, 1978 is \$27,500" at the end of subsection (a) and "July 1, 1979 is \$31,900" for "July 1, 1978 is \$29,000" at the end of subsection (b).

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

HIGHER COST DUE TO
LOCATION MORE LIKE 'INTERIOR
REGION'

Introduced: 2/11/80
Referred: Health, Education
& Social Services and
Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY KERTTULA

2 SENATE BILL NO. 419

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act increasing the instructional unit allotment of
7 the Copper River School District; and providing for an
8 effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 14.17.051(5) and (6) are amended to read:

11 (5) for [COPPER RIVER SCHOOL DISTRICT,] Cordova City School
12 District, Valdez City School District, and Haines Borough School Dis-
13 trict, the district or area is entitled to receive 115 percent of the
14 base instructional unit allotment;

15 (6) for Copper River School District, Nenana City School
16 District, Delta School District, Alaska Gateway School District, Upper
17 Railbelt Regional School District, Yakutat City School District, and
18 Chugach School District, the district or area is entitled to receive 120
19 percent of the base instructional unit allotment;

20 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1980.

21 Section 1. AS 14.17.051 (6) and (7) are amended to read:

22 (6) for [Nenana City School District]...

23
24
25 (7) For Idak Regional School District and
26 Nenana City School District the district
27

28 or area is ...

29 Sec. 3. Section 1 of this Act is effective immediately and
is retroactive to January 1, 1980.

Sec. 4. Section 2 of this Act takes effect July 1, 1980.

Plenn:

Adak. already in ^(status)
therefore it doesn't effect
the retroactive clause.
Per Steve Hole.

do you wish me to take &
L/A for CS??

M,