

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 86/2

1322 HESS HB 91 - HB 99 1322

ARCTIC WOMEN-IN-CRISIS
BOX 69
BARROW, ALASKA 99723

FY 1981-1982 BUDGET REQUEST

100	<u>PERSONNEL SERVICES</u>	\$102,203.00
200	<u>TRAVEL</u>	12,280.00
300	<u>FACILITY EXPENSES</u>	-0-
400	<u>SUPPLIES</u>	-0-
500	<u>EQUIPMENT</u>	-0-
600	<u>OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES</u>	178.00
	COST OF LIVING INCREASE 23.3%	26,716.00

TOTAL BUDGET \$ 141,377.00

100 Personal Services

A. Salaries

-Executive Director	-12 x \$2340 x 80%	\$22,440
-Secretary/Receptionist	-12 x \$1400 x 80%	13,440
-Community Education Coordinator	-12 x \$1400 x 80%	13,440
-Special Populations Outreach Coordinator	- 9 x \$1400 x 80%	10,080
-Client Advocacy Director	-12 x \$1850 x 80%	17,760
-Advocate/Researcher	-12 x \$1510 x 80%	14,500
-Advocate/Native Outreach Specialist	- 9 x \$1400	12,600
-Advocate/Youth Specialist	- 9 x \$1400	12,600
-Legal Advocate	- 9 x \$1400 x 80%	10,080
-Advocate/Volunteer Coordinator	-30 hrs. per. week x 52 x \$8.00 x 80%	10,000
-Advocate/Counselor	-25 hrs per. week x 52 x \$8.00	10,400
-Advocate/Trainee	-25 hrs. per. week x 52 x \$8.00 x 80%	8,320

\$155,700

B. Merit Increases - 8%

12,400

C. Fringe Benefits - 18%

\$168,100

30,260

TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES

\$198,360

200 Travel

Staff

-Local		\$1,600
-Professional Meetings		700
-Training/Outreach		1,550
-Per Diem - \$70 per day		1,680

TOTAL TRAVEL

\$5,530

300 Facility Expense

Rent	-\$795 x 12	\$9,540
Telephone	-\$270 x 12	3,240
Repairs/Maintenance	-\$100 x 12	1,200

TOTAL FACILITY EXPENSE

\$13,980

400 Supplies

Office	-\$115 x 12	\$1380
Program	-\$215 x 12	2580

TOTAL SUPPLIES

\$3960

500 Equipment

Maintenance & Repair		\$600
Lease/Rental		460
Purchase		800

TOTAL EQUIPMENT

\$1860

600 Other Operating Expense

Professional Services		
-Accounting		\$1380
-Training		2200
-Counseling/Consultants		800
-Telephone Answering		540
Insurance and Bonding		770
Subscriptions and Dues		80
Printing, Advertising, and Copying		4990
Sub-Contracts-Sex Offender Treatment Program Development		40,000

TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

\$50,760

TOTAL BUDGET

\$274,450

FY '82 BUDGET for the TUNDRA WOMEN'S COALITION

100) PERSONNEL SERVICES

A. Salaries		
Director	12 mo. x \$2,723/mo.	\$32,676
Program Coordinator	12 mo. x 2,219/mo.	26,628
Counseling Coordinator	12 mo. x 2,219/mo.	26,628
Advocate	12 mo. x 1,835/mo.	22,020
Advocate	12 mo. x 1,835/mo.	22,020
Advocate	12 mo. x 1,694/mo.	20,328
Advocate	12 mo. x 1,694/mo.	20,328
Administrative Ass't	12 mo. x 1,694/mo.	20,328
		<u>190,956</u>
B. Merit Increase 8%		15,277
C. Fringe Benefit 23%		47,434
	TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICES	<u>253,667</u>

200) TRAVEL

Staff		
local		\$4,000
professional meetings		5,000
training/outreach		8,400
Client		8,200
Per diem, Delta villages @ \$40/day		4,000
Other @ \$70/day		<u>11,520</u>
	TOTAL TRAVEL	<u>41,120</u>

300) FACILITY EXPENSE

Rent	\$350/mo. x 12 mo.	\$4,200
Telephone	250/mo. x 12 mo.	3,000
Utilities	500/mo. x 12 mo.	6,000
Repairs/Maintenance	200/mo. x 12 mo.	2,400
Postage	25/mo. x 12 mo.	300
	TOTAL FACILITY EXPENSE	<u>15,900</u>

400) SUPPLIES

Office	\$200/mo. x 12 mo.	\$2,400
Program	350/mo. x 12 mo.	4,200
Household	50/mo. x 12 mo.	600
Food	434/mo. x 12 mo.	5,208
	TOTAL SUPPLIES	<u>12,408</u>

500) EQUIPMENT

Maintenance & Repair		\$1,200
Purchase		2,000
	TOTAL EQUIPMENT	<u>3,200</u>

600) OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE, PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Accounting		\$2,400
Training		4,800
Insurance		1,500
Subscriptions & Dues		300
Printing, Advertising and Copying		3,000
Sub-Contracts		2,400
	TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE, PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	<u>14,400</u>

TOTAL BUDGET \$340,695

FY 1981-1982 Budget Request

100. PERSONNEL SERVICES

A. Salaries		
Director, full time	12 mos. x 2000/mo.	\$ 24,000.
Advocate Coordinator, full time	12 mos. x 1700/mo.	20,400.
Human Resource Manager, 1/2 time	12 mos. x 1300/mo.	15,600.
Community Service Coord, 1/2 time	12 mos. x 1300/mo.	15,600.
Media & PR Specialist, full time	12 mos. x 1700/mo.	20,400.
Legal Advocate, full time	12 mos. x 1600/mo.	19,200.
Office Manager, full time	12 mos. x 1400/mo.	16,800.
Bookkeeper, 1/2 time	12 mos. x 1300/mo.	15,600.
Advocates, 7 positions, fulltime	12 mos. x 1500/mo.	126,000.
	TOTAL:	\$273,600.

B. Merit Increase @ 0% (step increase projected in salaries listed above) 0.

C. Fringe Benefits @ 11%		TOTAL:	\$ 30,096.
ESD	4%		
Worker's Comp	1%		
Blue Cross	2%		
Vacation/Annual Leave	2%		
Sick Leave	2%		
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICES:			\$303,696.

200. TRAVEL

Staff		360.
Local: 120 miles/mo. x 25¢/mile		1,062.
Professional Meetings: 4 meetings, statewide		2,400.
Training/Outreach: 8 meetings, statewide		2,400.
Per Diem: 40/day x 24/days		960.
Client Travel: 100/mo. x 12 mos.		1,200.
	TOTAL:	\$ 5,980.

300. FACILITY EXPENSES

Rent	1500/mo x 12 mos.	18,000.
Telephone: rent	190/mo. x 12 mos.	2,280.
toll calls	300/mo. x 12 mos.	3,600.
taxes	10/mo. x 12 mos.	120.
beeper	40/mo. x 12 mos.	480.
Utilities: heat	250/mo. x 12 mos.	3,000.
electricity	190/mo. x 12 mos.	2,280.
water & sewer	80/mo. x 12 mos.	960.
Postage: stamps	75/mo. x 12 mos.	900.
Bulk mailing permit	40/yr.	40.
miscellaneous bulk mailing	500/yr.	500.
	TOTAL FACILITY EXPENSES:	\$ 32,160.

400. SUPPLIES

Office Supplies	125/mo. x 12 mos.	1,500.
Program Supplies: supplies	50/mo. x 12 mos.	600.
film purchase	600/yr.	600.
Household Supplies	125/mo. x 12 mos.	1,500.
food	400/mo. x 12 mos.	4,800.
	TOTAL SUPPLIES:	\$ 9,000.

500. EQUIPMENT

Maintenance & Repair: service contracts.	600/yr.	600.
Lease/Rental	0	0.
	TOTAL EQUIPMENT:	\$ 600.

600. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Professional Services	0	0.
Insurance: general liability	350/yr.	350.
non-owned auto	50/yr.	50.
Subscription and Dues	0	0.
Printing & Advertising: newsletter	40/mo. x 12 mos.	480.
brochures, etc.	1,600/yr.	1,600.
ads	550/yr.	550.
	TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE:	\$ 3,030.

TOTAL BUDGET: \$354,466.

AWARE, Inc.
 FY 82 Budget

PERSONNEL

Ex. Director	12x2500	30,000
Admin. Asst.	12x1600	19,200
Clerical Aide	12x1200	14,400
Ed. Coordinator	12x1850	22,200
Rape Adv. Specialist	12x1950	23,400
Adv./Group Coord.	12x1750	21,000
Children's Adv.	12x1700	20,400
Children's Adv.	9x1500	13,500
Legal Advocate	7x1700	11,900
Direct Service Day	12x1500	18,000
Direct Service Even.	12x1500	18,000
Direct Service/ Kitchen Manager	12x1400	16,800
Direct Service Nite	9x1400	12,600
Direct Service Relief	9x1400	12,600

TOTAL SALARIES 254,000

Merit Increase 8% 20,320

Fringe Benefits 23% 63,094

TOTAL PERSONNEL

337,414

TRAVEL

Client: Incomming	4,000
Local	<u>500</u>
Total Client Travel	4,500
Staff: Professional Meetings	1,200
Training	3,000
Per diem (\$70/day)	<u>2,100</u>
Total Staff Travel	<u>6,300</u>

TOTAL TRAVEL

10,800

FACILITY

Rent	12x1500	18,000
Telephone	12x600	7,200
Utilities	12x700	8,400
Repairs		2,000
Postage		
Stamps	12x75	900
Bulk Permit		40
Bulk Mailings		<u>1,500</u>

TOTAL FACILITY

38,040

SUPPLIES

Office	3,600
Program	1,500
Household	1,800
Food	<u>12,000</u>

TOTAL SUPPLIES

18,900

EQUIPMENT		
Maintenance and repairs	4,000	
Rental	3,000	
Purchase	<u>2,500</u>	
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		9,500
OTHER		
Accounting	12,000	
Insurance	2,500	
Printing and Advertising	3,500	
Sub-Contracts for Training	<u>3,500</u>	
TOTAL OTHER		<u>21,500</u>
TOTAL BUDGET REQUEST:		<u><u>436,154</u></u>

JUNEAU WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER
FY 82 LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION REQUEST

100 PERSONAL SERVICES

A. Salaries

-Director	12 x \$2083.33	\$25,000.00
-Project Coordinator	12 x \$1850.00	22,200.00*
-Information/Referral	12 x \$1400.00	16,800.00
-Administrative Assistant	12 x \$1400.00	16,800.00

\$80,800.00

B. Fringe Benefits - 23%

18,584.00

C. Merit Increase - 8% (for Project Coordinator)*

1,776.00

TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES

\$101,160.00

200 TRAVEL

A. Staff

-Local		\$ -0-
-Professional Meetings	(DHSS & Network)	1,400.00
-Training		950.00
-Per Diem	21 Days	1,522.00

TOTAL TRAVEL

\$ 3,872.00

300 FACILITY EXPENSE

-Rent	12 x 750	\$ 9,000.00
-Utilities	12 x 100	1,200.00
-Telephone	12 x 85	1,020.00
-Repairs/Renovation		500.00

TOTAL FACILITY EXPENSE

\$11,720.00

400 SUPPLIES

-Office & Postage	12 x 145	\$ 1,740.00
-Posters, Films, Books		1,700.00
-Xeroxing	12 x 140	1,680.00

TOTAL SUPPLIES

\$ 4,490.00

500 EQUIPMENT

-Office Equipment		\$ 160.00
-Typewriters	2 x 12 x 84	2,016.00

TOTAL EQUIPMENT

\$ 2,176.00

600 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

-Insurance		\$ 500.00
-Dues and Subscriptions		300.00
-Printing and Advertising		1,200.00
-Professional Services		5,000.00
-Accountant		6,000.00
-Audit		6,000.00
-Program Developer	3 mos. @ 1500/mo	4,500.00

TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES

\$23,500.00

TOTAL BUDGET

\$146,518.00

M.E.N. (Men Emerging Now) Inc.
 211 4th Street, Apt. #304
 Juneau, AK 99801

FY '82 Legislative Appropriation Request

100)	<u>Personal Services</u>		
	A. <u>Salaries</u>		
	Director	(12 mos x 2,220.)	\$ 26,400.00
	Counseling Coordinator	(12 mos x 1,850.)	22,200.00
	Office Manager	(8 mos x 1,400.)	11,200.00
	Counselor/Advocate	(12 mos x 1,400.)	16,800.00
			<u>76,600.00</u>
	B. <u>Merit Increase - 8%</u>		6,128.00
	C. <u>Fringe Benefits - 23%</u>		17,618.00
		TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>100,346.00</u>
200)	<u>Travel</u>		
	<u>Staff</u>		
	Professional Meetings		1,780.00
	Training/Outreach		1,700.00
	<u>Client</u>		1,000.00
	<u>Per Diem</u> - \$70.00/day		1,820.00
		TOTAL TRAVEL	<u>6,300.00</u>
300)	<u>Facility Expense</u>		
	Rent	(600./mo x 12 mos)	7,200.00
	Telephone	(150./mo x 12 mos)	1,800.00
	Utilities	(100./mo x 12 mos)	1,200.00
	Repair	(50./mo x 12 mos)	600.00
		TOTAL FACILITY EXPENSE	<u>10,800.00</u>
400)	<u>Supplies</u>		
	Office	(125./mo x 12 mos)	1,500.00
	Program	(67./mo x 12 mos)	800.00
	Household	(21./mo x 12 mos)	250.00
		TOTAL SUPPLIES	<u>2,550.00</u>
500)	<u>Equipment</u>		
	Lease		750.00
	Purchase		2,000.00
		TOTAL EQUIPMENT	<u>2,750.00</u>
600)	<u>Other Operating Expenses</u>		
	<u>Professional Services</u>		
	Accounting		2,500.00
	Training		2,500.00
	Case Staffing/Consultation		10,000.00
	Insurance		400.00
	Subscriptions and Dues		250.00
	Copying		1,200.00
	Printing and Advertising		1,500.00
		TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>18,350.00</u>
		TOTAL BUDGET	<u><u>\$141,096.00</u></u>



Kenai - Soldotna
Women's Resource and Crisis Center

Box 2464
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

(907) 262-9378

FY '82 Legislative Appropriation Request

100)	Personal Services		
	A. Salaries		
	Director	12 months x 1850	22200.
	Secretary	9 months x 1500	13500.
	Administrative Assistant	12 months x 1850	22200.
	Crisis Services Coordinator	12 months x 1850	22200.
	Vocational Resources Coor.	12 months x 1850	<u>22200.</u>
			102300.
	B. Merit Increase/Bonus 5%		<u>5115.</u>
			107415.
	C. Fringe Benefits- 23%		<u>24705.</u>
		TOTAL PERSONNEL	<u>132120.</u>
200)	Travel and Per Diem		
	Staff		
	Local		300.
	Professional Meetings		3500.
	Training/Outreach		2100.
	Per Diem, \$70/day		<u>2100.</u>
		TOTAL TRAVEL	<u>8000.</u>
300)	Facility Expense		
	Rent	850./mo x 12 months	10200.
	Telephone	300./mo x 12 months	3600.
	Postage	45./mo x 12 months	<u>540.</u>
		TOTAL FACILITY EXPENSE	<u>14340.</u>
400)	Supplies		
	Office	150./mo x 12 months	1800.
	Program Expenses		<u>450.</u>
		TOTAL SUPPLIES	<u>2250.</u>
500)	Equipment		
	Maintenance		400.
	Purchase		<u>1575.</u>
		TOTAL EQUIPMENT	<u>1975.</u>
600)	Other Operating Expenses		
	Professional Services		
	Training		750.
	Counseling		1600.
	Insurance		300.
	Printing, Advertising		<u>400.</u>
		TOTAL OTHER OPERATING	<u>3050.</u>
		TOTAL BUDGET	<u>161735.</u>



P.O. Box 6552
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
(907)225-2730

WOMEN IN SAFE HOMES

*A Safe Alternative for Battered Women
& Their Children*

BUDGET REQUEST
FY '82
TOTAL \$358,394

(100) Personal Services

A. Salaries

Executive Director	12 mos. x 2,333	\$28,000
Advocate I (2)	12 mos. x 1,200 ea	28,800
Advocate II (2)	12 mos. x 1,350 ea	32,400
Advocate III	12 mos. x 1,400	16,800
Counselor Trainer	12 mos. x 1,500	18,000
Shelter Coordinator	12 mos. x 1,500	18,000
Men's Program Counselor	12 mos. x 1,500	18,000
Administrative Assist.	12 mos. x 1,350	16,200
Child Specialist	12 mos. x 1,400	16,800
Child Care Advocate	12 mos. x 1,200 ea	<u>14,400</u>
	SUB TOTAL	\$207,400

B. Merit Increase 8%		<u>16,592</u>
	SUB TOTAL	\$223,992

C. Fringe Benefits 23%		<u>47,702</u>
	SUB TOTAL	\$271,694

(200) Travel

Staff

Local (staff and client)		\$2,400
Professional Meetings		3,760
Training/Outreach		2,000
Client (rural)		6,000
Per Diem @ \$70.00 a day x 22 days		<u>1,540</u>
	SUB TOTAL	\$15,700

(300) Facility Expense

Rent	12 mos. x 400/mo	4,800
Telephone	12 mos. x 417	5,004
Utilities (incl. heat)	12 mos. x 767	9,204
Repairs/Maintenance	12 mos. x 250	3,000
Postage	12 mos. x 166	<u>1,992</u>
	SUB TOTAL	\$24,000

Budget Request FY '82
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(400) Supplies

Office	12 mos. x 250	\$3,000
Program	12 mos. x 375	4,500
Household	12 mos. x 166.67	2,000
Food	12 mos. x 833.33	<u>10,000</u>
	SUB TOTAL	\$19,500

(500) Equipment

Replacement Purchase		\$3,000
Maintenance and Repair		<u>2,000</u>
	SUB TOTAL	\$5,000

(600) Other Operating

Professional Services		
(Accounting and Legal Referral)		\$15,000
Staff Training and Development		2,000
Insurance		3,500
Printing and Advertising		<u>2,000</u>
	SUB TOTAL	\$22,500

	TOTAL	\$358,394
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KOTZEBUE WOMEN'S CRISIS PROJECT
PROPOSED BUDGET FISCAL YEAR '82

100) Personal Services			
A. Salaries			
Program Director	12 mos X \$2,550		\$30,600
Men's Program Coordinator	12 mos X 2,200		26,400
Program Assistant	12 mos X 1,850		22,200
		ST	<u>79,200</u>
B. Merit Increase- 8% (N/A in FY '82)			-0-
C. Fringe Benefits @ 23%			<u>18,216</u>
	Total Personal Serv.-		<u>97,416</u>
200) Travel			
Staff			
Local (mileage @ \$.30 X 500 mi.)			150
Professional meetings			4,800
Training/Outreach			2,500
Client			1,850
Per diem, \$70/day			5,390
	Total Travel-----		<u>14,690</u>
300) Facility Expense			
Rent	12 mos X \$2,000		24,000
Telephone	12 mos X 85		1,020
Utilities	included in rent		-0-
Repair/Maintenance			1,000
Postage	12 mos 40		480
	Total Facility Exp.-		<u>26,500</u>
400) Supplies			
Office	12 mos X \$ 75		900
Program (literature and films)			150
Household	12 mos X 100		1,200
Food	12 mos X 980		11,760
	Total Supplies-----		<u>14,010</u>
500) Equipment			
Maintenance & repair			900
Lease/Rental			-0-
Purchase			27,800
	Total Equipment-----		<u>28,700</u>
600) Other Operating Expenses			
Professional Services			
Accounting			4,800
Audit			2,500
Consultant (Training)			2,000
Insurance			1,800
Printing, Advertising, Copying			1,500
	Total Other Operating-		<u>12,600</u>
	Total Budget-----		<u>\$193,916</u>

BERING SEA WOMEN'S GROUP
FY 82 LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Personnel Services

Salaries:

Executive Director	-12 x \$2,666	\$ 32,000
Administrative Assistant	-12 x 2,000	24,000
Counseling Director	-12 x 2,166	26,000
Village Coordinators (2)	-12 x 1,833	48,000
Subsistence Coordinator	-12 x 1,666	20,000
Advocat s (3)	-12 x 1,500	54,000
	TOTAL	<u>\$204,000</u>

Merit Increase - 8%

Fringe Benefits - 23%

16,320
46,920

TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICES \$267,240

200) Travel

Staff

Local		\$ 1,200
Professional Meetings		3,900
Training/Outreach		7,200
<u>Client</u>		1,750
Perdiem, \$70/day		2,800
Perdiem, \$40/day		3,600

TOTAL TRAVEL \$ 20,450

300) Facility Expense

Rent-\$700/mo.		\$ 8,400
Telephone-\$350/mo.		4,200
Electric/Sewer-\$300/mo.		3,600
Oil-\$450/mo.		5,400
Garbage/TV-\$50/mo.		600
Repairs-\$100/mo.		1,200

TOTAL FACILITY EXPENSE \$ 25,400

400) Supplies

Office-\$250/mo.		\$ 3,000
Program-\$150/mo.		1,800
Household-\$250/mo.		2,400
Food-\$700/mo.		7,200

\$ 14,400

500) Equipment

Typewriter Maintenance		\$ 200
Car Maintenance		660
Desk and Chair		600
Van		14,000
Boat & Nets		2,000

TOTAL EQUIPMENT \$ 17,460

600) Other

Insurance: Liability		600
Car		500
Dues & Subscriptions		300
Printing and Ads		1,000
Video on Nome Shelter		5,000
Evaluation		1,000
Contract for Batters Group		7,200
Accounting		4,800
Consultants		4,000
Regional Conference		9,750

TOTAL OTHER \$ 34,150

GRAND TOTAL \$377,100

SAFV, Inc. (Sitkans Against Family Violence)
 FY 82 Legislative Appropriation Request

100)	Personal Services	
	A. Salaries	
	Executive Director	12 x \$2300
	Administrative Assistant	12 x \$1400
		\$27,600
		\$16,800
		<u>\$44,400</u>
	B. Merit Increase - 8%	1,344
		<u>\$45,744</u>
	C. Fringe Benefits - 18%	7,992
		<u>7,992</u>
	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>\$53,736</u>
200)	Travel	
	A. Staff	
	Local	\$ 300
	Professional Meetings(Network & National)	2720
	Training/Outreach	2100
	B. Client	1000
	C. Per dieum - \$70 per day	1400
		<u>1400</u>
	TOTAL TRAVEL	<u>\$7520</u>
300)	Facility Expense	
	Rent	12 x 300
	Telephone (crisis & office)	12 x 94
	Utilities	12 x 50
	Postage	500
	Operation of Safe Homes	1500
		<u>1500</u>
	TOTAL FACILITY EXPENSE	<u>\$7330</u>
400)	Supplies	
	Office	\$700
	Program	800
	Household	200
	Food	250
		<u>250</u>
	TOTAL SUPPLIES	<u>\$1950</u>
500)	Equipment	
	Maintenance & Repair	\$600
	Purchase	1200
		<u>1200</u>
	TOTAL EQUIPMENT	<u>\$1800</u>
600)	Other operating expenses	
	Printing	\$1200
	Subscriptions & Dues	225
	Insurance	600
	Counseling/Consultants	2000
	Accounting	400
		<u>400</u>
	TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE	<u>\$4425</u>
	TOTAL BUDGET	<u>\$76,761</u>

SOUTH PENINSULA WOMEN'S SERVICES

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FY 82

100 PERSONAL SERVICES:

A. SALARIES:

Project Director, 12 months x \$1008/month:	\$12,096.00
Project Coordinator, 12 months x \$1008/month:	12,096.00
Secretary/Bookkeeper, 12 months x \$1167/month:	14,000.00

B. MERIT INCREASE: .00

C. FRINGE BENEFITS - 15%: 5,729.00

TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES: \$43,921.00

200 TRAVEL:

STAFF:

Local:	448.00
Professional Meetings:	1,120.00
Training/Outreach:	1,120.00

CLIENT: 3,920.00

PER DIEM: 1,568.00

TOTAL TRAVEL: 8,176.00

300 FACILITY EXPENSE:

RENT, \$672/month x 12 months:	8,064.00
TELEPHONE, 224/month x 12 months:	2,688.00
UTILITIES, 168/month x 12 months:	2,016.00
REPAIRS/MAINTENANCE:	448.00
POSTAGE:	<u>672.00</u>

TOTAL FACILITY EXPENSE: 13,888.00

400 SUPPLIES:

OFFICE:	1,500.00
PROGRAM:	500.00
HOUSEHOLD:	200.00
FOOD:	<u>200.00</u>

TOTAL SUPPLIES: 2,400.00

500 EQUIPMENT:

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR:	100.00
LEASE/RENTAL:	3,000.00
PURCHASE:	<u>1,000.00</u>

TOTAL EQUIPMENT: 4,100.00

600 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE:

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:	
Accounting:	.00
Training:	.00
Legal:	300.00
Counseling:	2,880.00
Whatever else:	.00
INSURANCE &/OR BONDING:	.00
SUBSCRIPTIONS & DUES:	.00
PRINTING, ADVERTISING & COPYING:	1,500.00
SUB-CONTRACTS:	.00
	<hr/>
<u>TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES:</u>	<u>4,680.00</u>
TOTAL BUDGET:	<u>\$74,765.00</u>

VALLEY WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER
P.O. Box 2865
Palmer, AK. 99645
Tel: (907) 376-4080



FY '82 Legislative Appropriation Request

100)	Personal Services		
	A. Salaries		
	Director	12 months x 2083	25,000.
	Secretary	12 months x 1400	16,800.
	SAFE HOMES/Outreach Coordinator	12 months x 1850	22,200.
			<u>64,000.</u>
	B. Merit Increase/Bonus 5%		3,200.
	C. Fring Benefits 18%		67,200.
			<u>11,956.</u>
		TOTAL PERSONNEL	<u>79,160.</u>
200)	Travel and Per Diem		
	A. Local		
	Staff		500.
	Volunteers		500.
	B. Professional Meetings		2,500.
	C. Training/Outreach		900.
	D. Per Diem \$70/Day		2,900.
		TOTAL TRAVEL	<u>7,300.</u>
300)	Facility Expense		
	Rent	850/month x 12 months	10,200.
	Telephone	210/month x 12 months	2,520.
	Postage	35/month x 12 months	420.
	Maintenece	100/month x 12 months	1,200.
		TOTAL FACILITY	<u>14,340.</u>
400)	Supplies		
	Office	100/month x 12 months	1,200.
	Program Expenses		600.
		TOTAL SUPPLIES	<u>1,800.</u>

VALLEY WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER
P.O. Box 2865
Palmer, AK. 99645
Tel: (907) 376-4080



500) Equipment		
Maintenance		100.
Purchase		2,500.
Rental		1,000.
	TOTAL EQUIPMENT	<u>3,600.</u>
600) Other Operating Expenses		
A. Professional Services		
Legal		100.
Accounting		1,200.
Training		880.
B. Printing/Copying		650.
C. Advertising		200.
D. Insurance		450.
	TOTAL OTHER OPERATING	<u>3,480.</u>
	TOTAL BUDGET	<u>109,680.</u>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF ADULT & AGING SERVICES

2/81
BWMc
Updated 3/17/81
Updated 3/19/81

PROGRAM	FY 81 FCC BEFORE GOV.'S ACTION	FY 81 CONTRACT	LEAA FY 81	TOTAL FY 81	FY 82 GOV. BUDGET	FY 82 LETTERS OF INTENT (PRELIM. REQUESTS)	FY 82 GRANT REQUESTS	FY 82 FCC	FY 82 GRANTS
<u>SHELTERS</u>									
* AWAIC (Anch.)	\$386,100	343,000	33,936	376,936		601,000			603,846 (incl. Men)
* AWARE (Juneau)	250,500	225,500	7,300	232,800		405,819			436,154
* WIC-CA (Frbks.)	350,000	300,580	8,711	309,291		354,446			384,483
* TUNDRA WOMEN (Bethel)	199,300	167,000	7,459	174,459		340,695			340,697
* BERING SEA (Nome)	154,900	138,000	4,865	142,865		377,100			377,100
* WISH (Ketchikan)	112,500	110,000	17,347	127,347		357,346			393,080
* KOTZEBUE WOMEN (9 mos.)	62,800	44,990	0	44,990		193,916			193,916
* ARTIC WOMEN (Barrow)	0	0	0	0		14,328			141,377
BRISTOL BAY (Dillingham) Men's resid/ treatment)	0	0	0	0		250,000			749,897
AL/PRIIBILOF ASSOC.	25,000	22,000	0	22,000		125,000			59,272
Sub-Total	1,541,100	1,351,070	79,618	1,430,688	1,459,155	3,019,650			3,679,822
<u>SAFE HOMES / WRC</u>									
* KENAI/ CRISIS/ WRC	79,100	66,000	14,718	80,718		161,715			161,735
* KODIAK/CRISIS/WRC	60,000	50,000	7,792	57,792		173,357			180,694
* SITKA/ CRISIS/ WRC	20,000	20,000	0	20,000		76,951			76,761
ADV./ VIOL./VICTIMS (Valdez)	0	0	0	0		100,000			76,813

FAMILY VIOLENCE / SEXUAL ASSAULT / ADULT CRISIS INTERVENTION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF ADULT & AGING SERVICES

2/81
BWHC

PROGRAM

PROGRAM	FY 81 FCC BEFORE GOV'S ACTION	FY 81 CONTRACT	LEAA FY 81	TOTAL FY 81	FY 82 GOV. BUDGET	FY 82 LETTERS OF INTENT Prelim. Requests	FY 82 GRANT REQUESTS	FY 82 FCC	FY 82 GRANTS
<u>Safe Homes - Cont.</u>									
VALLEY WOMEN'S RESOURCE (Palmer)	0	0	0	0		69,736	111,297		
SO. PENINSULA WOMEN (Homer)	0	0	0	0		55,500	81,257		
Sub - Total	159,100	136,000	22,510	158,510	146,880	637,259	688,557		
<u>MALE BATTERERS</u>									
* MEN EMERGING NOW (Juneau / 10 mos.) (Other Male Programs incl. : AWAIC, Sitka, Barrow, Kotz., Kodiak, Bering Sea & WIC-CA	60,000	42,340	0	42,340		139,596	141,096		
<u>SEXUAL ASSAULT / RAPE</u>									
* STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RAPE (STAR)	89,400	72,500	0	72,500		274,450	261,360		
All other non/Anch. Shelters /Safe Homes work with Rape & Incest Victims.									

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF ADULT & AGING SERVICES

2/81
BWMc

PROGRAM	FY 81 FCC BEFORE GOV'S ACTION	FY 81 CONTRACT	LEAA FY 81	TOTAL FY 81	FY 82 GOV. BUDGET	FY 82 LETTERS OF INTENT <i>Prelim. Requests</i>	FY 82 GRANT REQUESTS	FY 82 FCC	FY 82 GRANTS
<u>WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTERS (Adult Crisis Intervent:) (Displaced Homemaker)</u>									
* ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE (Anch.)	190,000	159,000	0	159,000		343,340	342,783		
* JUNEAU WOMEN'S RESOURCE	85,000	45,000	0	45,000		140,778	142,918		
WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (Seldovia)	0	0	0	0		20,000	20,000		
Sub - Total	275,000	204,000	0	204,000	220,320	504,118	505,701		
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>									
COOK INLET NATIVE ASSOC.	0	0	0	0		189,000	189,000		
TANANA CHIEFS	0	0	0	0		110,000	97,800		
AL. INST./HUMAN DEVELOP.	0	0	0	0		150,000	0		
UNIV./ALASKA/FRBKS.	0	0	0	0		17,500	0		
ALASKA HOSPITAL	0	0	0	0		?	0		
NW EDUC. ARTS & THERAPY (Juneau) 9 mos.	41,800	35,530	0	35,530		75,000	74,827		
Sub - Total	41,800	35,530	0	35,530	38,372	541,500	361,627		
GRAND TOTALS	2,166,400	1,841,440	102,128	1,943,568	1,988,754	5,116,573	5,638,163		

* - Members of the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault

M.E.N., Inc.
(Men Emerging Now)
1908 Ladysmith Lane
Juneau, AK 99801
907-586-3585
December 16, 1980

Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner
Department of Health & Social Services
Pouch #-01
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Commissioner Beirne,

I have recently received your letter concerning the reorganization that has taken place within the Department of Health & Social Services, with the end result being that our program is now part of the new Division of Adult & Aging Services.

As you are undoubtedly aware, The Alaska Statewide Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault recently requested that representatives of the Department appear before the Network regarding the reorganization. As M.E.N., Inc. is now a Network member, I was present at the Network meeting of December 3rd at which Department representatives Dean Tirador and Elizabeth Muktarian both spoke.

This meeting was very informative and many of my concerns such as the rationale for the change and the effect of the reorganization on our funding and delivery of services were addressed.

I must comment however, that I feel it was quite inappropriate that the Network and its member programs were not informed prior to the reorganization. I feel that Network programs could have provided very valuable input concerning this change, and that the Department should have solicited this input via hearings, letters or some other similar mechanism.

I have furthermore been informed by senior Network members that this is the second time that the Department has failed to solicit input from Network members concerning Department reorganizations. I have been told that the Department stated that this type of omission would not reoccur, following the first incident. This fact makes the second omission even more serious.

It is my feeling as a Program Director and Network member that a mechanism and structure needs to be created to ensure more regularized and ongoing input from the Network to the Department, concerning domestic violence and sexual

Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner
Department of Health & Social Services
December 16, 1980

Page 2

assault programming and policy. I look forward to all efforts made by both the Network and the Department to move in this direction.

Sincerely,

Walter Majoros
Director

cc: Senator Bill Roy
Representative Jim Duncan
Representative Mike Miller
Deputy Commissioner Allen Korhonen
Lieutenant Governor Terry Miller
John Pugh, Director
 Division of Family & Youth Services
Elizabeth Muktarian, Director
 Division of Adult & Aging Services
Betsey McGuire,
 Alaska Family Violence Coordinator
Alaska Statewide Network on Domestic Violence
 & Sexual Assault

4.16.81

HB 91 substitute / Network

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT RELATING TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT."

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

* Section 1. AS 18 is amended by adding a new chapter to read: CHAPTER 66. COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT.

Sec. 18.66.010. Creation of the Council. There is created in the Department of Public Safety a Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

Sec. 18.66.020. Purpose of the Council. The purpose of the Council is to provide for coordination of programs and services related to families, victims and perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Sec. 18.66.030. Composition of the Council. The Council shall be composed of seven members:

2
1
4
7

1. The Commissioners of Public Safety, and Health and Social Services or their designees
2. The Chief Prosecutor of the State of Alaska or his/her designee,
3. four members appointed by the governor from a list provided by the Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault for that purpose.

Sec. 18.66.040. Appointments. The Commissioners of Public Safety and of Health and Social Services and the Chief Prosecutor or their designees shall serve during their continuance in office. Terms of appointed members shall be for two (2) years except that the terms of members initially appointed by the governor shall be: two members for one (1) year and two (2) members for two (2) years. A vacancy on the Council shall be for the remainder of a member's unexpired term and shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Members shall be limited to no more than two consecutive terms.

Sec. 18.66.050. Compensation and expenses. The members of the Council receive no salary, but are entitled to per diem and travel authorized by law for other boards and commissions.

Sec. 18.66.060. Meetings. The Council shall meet at least four times a year. The presence of four members constitutes a quorum. Time and place of the meeting shall be set on the motion of the chairperson or on written request by any three members of the Council.

Sec. 18.66.070. Reports. The Council shall make an annual report to the governor and the legislature.

Sec. 18.66.080. Powers. The Council has the power to

1. Establish minimum standards for operation of all domestic violence and sexual assault programs funded by it;

2. Hire an executive director and support staff as needed

3. Receive and disburse state and federal monies, as provided by appropriation, and shall award grants and contracts to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(a) To be eligible to receive a grant or contract under this chapter, a local community entity shall agree to

(1) furnish services to victims or perpetrators of domestic violence or sexual assault and

(2) provide services to persons regardless of their ability to pay for the services.

4. Develop and implement standardized data collection systems on domestic violence and sexual assault;

5. Initiate legislation to forward the purpose and objectives of the Council; and

6. Conduct studies on issues relating to violence, particularly those of domestic violence and sexual assault

Sec. 18.66.090. Duties. The Council shall administer the provisions of this chapter and shall

1. In consultation with authorities in the field, develop, implement, maintain, and monitor programs pertaining to domestic violence and sexual assault including programs on the cause, prevention and treatment of domestic violence and sexual assault.

2. Coordinate services provided by other state agencies which concern domestic violence and sexual assault, providing technical assistance as requested;

3. Assist local community entities engaged in the delivery of domestic violence and sexual assault programs through the award of grants and contracts as provided in AS 18.66.080;

4. Provide fiscal and technical assistance to plan, organize, implement, and administer domestic violence and sexual assault programs;

5. In accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act (AS 44.62), adopt regulations to carry out the purposes of this chapter and to protect the health, safety, well-being, and privacy of persons using the services provided.

Sec.18.66.100. Definitions. In this chapter,

1. Department means the Department of Public Safety;

2. Domestic Violence means a crime under AS 11.41 committed against a person who is or was related to the perpetrator by blood or marriage or is a person who is or was a member of the social unit comprised of those living together in the same dwelling as the perpetrator

3. Sexual Assault means a crime described in AS 11.41.410-450 or AS.11.51.130(a)(4).

4. Domestic violence program means a program that provides services to the victims or perpetrators of domestic violence;

5. Sexual assault program means a program that provides services to the victims or perpetrators of sexual assault, including child sexual assault;

6. Local community entity means a city or borough government or other political subdivision of the state, a nonprofit organization, or a combination of these;

7. Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault means that non-profit corporation which is recognized by the state as having expertise in the causes, treatment and prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault.

POSITION PAPER
HOUSE BILL NO. 91

An Act relating to domestic violence, sexual assault and adult crisis intervention program.

The Department of Health and Social Services supports HB 91 on domestic violence, sexual assault and adult crisis intervention programs.

The Department now awards contracts totaling \$1.8 million to 18 programs statewide, which are:

- a) 7 shelters in Anchorage, Juneau, Fairbanks, Bethel, Nome, Ketchikan and Kotzebue for victims of domestic violence and their children, totaling \$1,329,000;
- b) 3 safe home networks in Kenai, Kodiak and Sitka to coordinate a system of volunteer homes for safety for victims and their children, totaling \$136,000;
- c) 1 program in Juneau for the treatment of male batterers to reduce and help eliminate the cycle of domestic violence, totaling \$42,300 for 10 months; other programs are included in the budgets of the Anchorage, Nome, Fairbanks and Bethel shelter programs;
- d) 2 Women's Crisis and Resource Centers in Anchorage and Juneau for information and referral services, counseling, education, and other services to adults in transition, totaling \$204,000;
- e) 1 program in Anchorage which provides prevention training and treating and assisting victims of rape, totaling \$72,500;
- f) 1 program in the Aleutian Chain which provides information as well as limited travel to a shelter and education for victims of domestic violence, totaling \$22,000;
- g) 1 program in Juneau which provides counseling for families, with primary focus on families involved in domestic violence, totaling \$35,500.

In the FY 81 budget, legislative intent was included in the budget unit from which domestic violence and sexual assault programs were funded: "No further increases in domestic violence and sexual assault budgets until legislation establishing responsibilities is passed." House Bill No. 91 was introduced in response to this intent.

The program for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault have been in existence since 1976, with the shelter in Anchorage being the first. Th amount of State General Funds have now increased the services to 11 communities, with a total of \$1.8 million dollars of funds authorized in FY 81 (attached is a list of programs). The Governor's budget includes almost 2 million state dollars for such programs for FY 82.

The proposed legislation will authorize the Department of Health and Social Services to award grants, administer these funds and monitor the programs. Regulations will be developed by the Division of Adult and Aging Services in order to provide safety (fire, security, minimal sanitary standards) for victims of domestic violence who voluntarily seek shelter for themselves and their children in a facility for 5 adults or more established for that purpose, but not in a safe home which is provided by a volunteer. Safe homes which can house up to 4 adults would not be included in proposed regulations.

In the Department's view, this proposed legislation would provide for better program and fiscal accountability. We support its passage.

Recommended by: *E. J. Muktarian*
Elizabeth Muktarian
Director
Adult & Aging Services

Date: 2/12/81

Approved by: *Helen D. Beirne*
Helen D. Beirne
Commissioner
Department of Health
and Social Services

Date: 2/12/81

FAMILY VIOLENCE/SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS

AWAIC (SGF-LEAA)	Anchorage	Shelter, Crisis Line, Women's Advocacy, Men Batterers
AWARE (SGF-LEAA)	Juneau	Shelter, Crisis Line, Women's Advocacy
BERING SEA WOMEN'S GROUP (SGF-LEAA)	Nome	Shelter, Crisis Line, Women's Advocacy
TUNDRA WOMEN'S COALITION (SGF-LEAA)	Bethel	Shelter, Crisis Line, Women's Resource Center, Men Batterers
WISH (SGF-LEAA)	Ketchikan	New Shelter, Crisis Line, Women's Resource Center
WIC-CA (SGF-LEAA)	Fairbanks	Women's Resource Center, Crisis Line, Small Shelter
KENAI WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (SGF-LEAA)	Kenai/Soldotna	Safe Homes, Crisis Line, Women's Resource Center
KODIAK WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (SGF-LEAA)	Kodiak	Safe Homes, Crisis Line, Women's Resource Center
SITKANS AGAINST VIOLENCE (SGF)	Sitka	Safe Homes, Crisis Line, Women's Advocacy
KOTZEBUE WOMEN IN CRISIS PROJECT (SGF)	Kotzebue	Shelter, Crisis Line, Women's Advocacy
MEN EMERGING NOW (SGF)	Juneau	Crisis Line, Men's Counseling, Information/Referral
ALEUTIAN/PRIIBILOF ASSO- CIATION, INC. (SGF)	Chain (Anch. office)	Education, Information/Referral, Training
STAR (SGF)	Anchorage	Rape Education/Treatment, Prevention
ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (SGF)	Anchorage	Displaced Homemaker Counseling, Information/Referral
JUNEAU WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (SGF)	JUNEAU	Advocacy, Education, Health, Displaced Homemaker

**THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE**

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 91
 Title An Act relating to domestic violence, sexual assault, and adult crisis
 Requested by Governor Date 2/4/81 intervention

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health & Social Services
 Program Category Affected Adult and Aging Services
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Adult Services

(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Contingent upon continued allocation of State General Funds, plus inflation factor, an increase in expenditures is not anticipated.

IV. DATE February 9, 1981 PREPARED BY Elizabeth Muktarian, Director
 AGENCY Adult and Aging Services / DHSS
 PHONE 465-3250
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named) M&B Approval Date 2/10/81

HR91 4.15.81

Wm NIX - DPS :

& to Council

e.g. VCC Bd.

Highway Stds. Council, etc etc all rec. funds, but
Dept. provides admin. support.

Walter Majors - DIR. of MEN in Crisis

Thinks level needed

HR 287 - Judge can order counselling

4.15.81

11/3/91

Reyn McQuinn

Letter Box

Personnel Council

Kenn Adams - not work

John Yettell

near course on fish

prepare abstract

Why water left? also work. engagement.

Why change method of app. i.e. to Council not logs. some muddy over later letters.

Barry Adams - Gov.

B.11. Miller - for the network

James Wilkinson Council

as PS - not as long a time

Ann Morgan

Carol Jordan - Honor -

KIT SVANS - KHSS took every 2/program

- flexibility, independence

1.9M budget

1.9

② cutbacks

① L.D. Prop.

- 39 + 10

- 028

H B

92

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

FURTHER: FINANCE

2/4/81

(5)

Date: March 13 1981

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES has had HB 92

"An Act relating to library assistance grants; and providing for an effective date."

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
- and recommends _____ new title
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

J. Cochran
...
...

MEMBERS HAVING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

J. Cochran
 CHAIRMAN

January 19, 1981

Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18 of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to library assistance grants.

The bill would establish the library assistance grant program, recognizing and providing support for the cooperative network Alaska's libraries have developed to provide library services to all Alaskans. Assistance at the first level of library services, the local public library, aids basic operations and enables participation in the Alaska library network. Assistance for interlibrary cooperation enables libraries to share services and materials without detriment to their primary constituency, while improving the access of all members of the public to information.

Under this bill, two types of grants would be available: (1) public library assistance grants; and (2) interlibrary cooperation assistance grants. The former would be limited to \$10,000, but any amount over \$5,000 must be equally matched by local money. A base-year floor for local participation is established so that libraries would not be using the state money merely to supplant money they would otherwise be spending themselves. This approach will help assure the development of those essential services.

I urge your thoughtful consideration of the library needs of all Alaskans and your prompt enactment of this bill.

Sincerely,

S/JSN

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HOUSE BILL NO. 92 (Page 1 of 2)
 Title Library Assistance Grants
 Requested by Governor Date 1/6/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Education
 Program Category Affected State Library
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Regular Operations (grants)
 (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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		1,080.0	1,188.0	1,306.8	1,437.5	1,581.2
TOTAL	-0-	1,080.0	1,188.0	1,306.8	1,437.5	1,581.2

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		1,080.0	1,188.0	1,306.8	1,437.5	1,581.2
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	N/A					
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

See Attached

IV. DATE 1/6/81 PREPARED BY Steve Hole
 AGENCY Department of Education
 PHONE 465-2800
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

This legislation reflects high priority recommendations of the Alaska Conference on Library and Information Services held in nine communities in 1978-79. It is strongly supported by the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries. As the education of Alaska's citizens increases, their need for and use of libraries increases.

The legislation provides for limited Public Library Assistance Grants to support and stabilize local public library services and for Interlibrary Cooperation Assistance Grants to libraries providing services to other libraries or communities in accord with the statewide plan. The interlibrary cooperation grants will allow Research, Resource and Area Center libraries to continue services, strengthen collections, and develop publications for the library users in the three regions of the Alaska Library Network. Basic standards of library cooperation and service will benefit all Alaskans. This grant program absorbs the existing \$1,000 grants for purchase of library materials by local libraries.

Fiscal Impact

Public Library Assistance Grants - Estimated \$10,000 each to 55 local library outlets.....	\$550,000
Interlibrary Cooperative Assistance Grants (Based on Network Needs)	
Regional Resource Libraries	\$235,000
Research Libraries	\$180,000
Area Center Libraries	\$115,000
	\$1,080,000

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Representative Don Clocksin
House of Representatives
Capitol, Room 505

DATE: February 20, 1981

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-2910

SUBJECT: HOUSE BILL 92

~~THROUGH:~~

THROUGH: Bill Thomsen
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Education

FROM: Richard B. Engen
Director
Alaska State Library *Dirk*

Attached is the information we discussed on the Library Assistance Grants program, House Bill 92. Included is:

- Copy of the Bill with Governor's Transmittal Letter and Fiscal Note attached
- List of present recipients of \$1,000 annual grant for Library Materials
- Copy of the Long Range Library Development Plan - Library Services for All Alaskans (summary) which outlines the cooperative network.

I'll be happy to provide any additional information. Thank you for your interest.

PRESENT RECIPIENTS OF \$1,000 ANNUAL GRANT FOR LIBRARY MATERIALS

SOUTHEAST REGION

Craig
Douglas
Haines
Hyder
Juneau
Ketchikan
Pelican
Petersburg
Sitka
Wrangell

SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

Anchor Point
Bethel
Cordova
Dillingham
Glennallen
Homer
Kasilof
Kenai
Kenny Lake
Kodiak
McGrath
Naknek
Whittier

Ninilchik
Palmer
Pilot Station
Port Lions
Seldovia
Seward
Soldotna
Sutton
Talkeetna
Willow
Wasilla
Anchorage
Unalaska

NORTHERN REGION

Anderson
Cantwell
Delta
Eagle
Elim
Fairbanks
Fort Yukon
Kotzebue
Nome
Nenana
Savoonga
Shishmaref
Tanana
Teller
Tri Valley
Tok
Unalakleet
North Pole
Galena

A Summary Report
**LIBRARY SERVICES
FOR ALL ALASKANS**
A Statewide Library Development Plan



PLAN OBJECTIVE

To improve library service to the citizens of Alaska; and for some areas and citizen groups, to provide library service for the first time.

Through a TOTAL LIBRARY SERVICE

● To meet the educational, informational, and cultural needs of all the people – the public generally, as well as such special clientele groups as the business community, public officials, children, students, native Alaskans, teachers, researchers, scholars. . .

● To reach into the community with programs and services that are relevant to community needs.

● To provide the full sweep of informational materials and resources – books, magazines, newspapers, government publications, historical documents, sound recording and audio tapes, films, filmstrips, slides, photographs, maps. . .

Achieved by

● Maximum cooperation between all types of libraries: community, school, college, university, special, and research.

● A REGIONAL SYSTEM of library service.

● Statewide coordination and an equitable basis of state-local sharing of responsibility and support.

This is a summary of a comprehensive report which details the findings of the study leading to the preparation of this library development plan. A copy of the complete report can be obtained from your community library or from the Alaska State Library.

The study was conducted by Public Administration Service under contract with the State and was financed with federal funds provided under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act.

Alaska as a Library Service Area

A unique combination of physical and population characteristics make Alaska an unusual library service area, differing markedly from any of the "lower forty-eight" states. Furthermore, geographic barriers as well as climatic, population, and other features divide Alaska into several distinct regions, each with its own special service requirements.

Size: 586,000 square miles; two and one-half times the size of Texas.

Topography: High mountain ranges, great expanses of tundra and muskeg, and bodies of water divide the State and separate its populated areas.

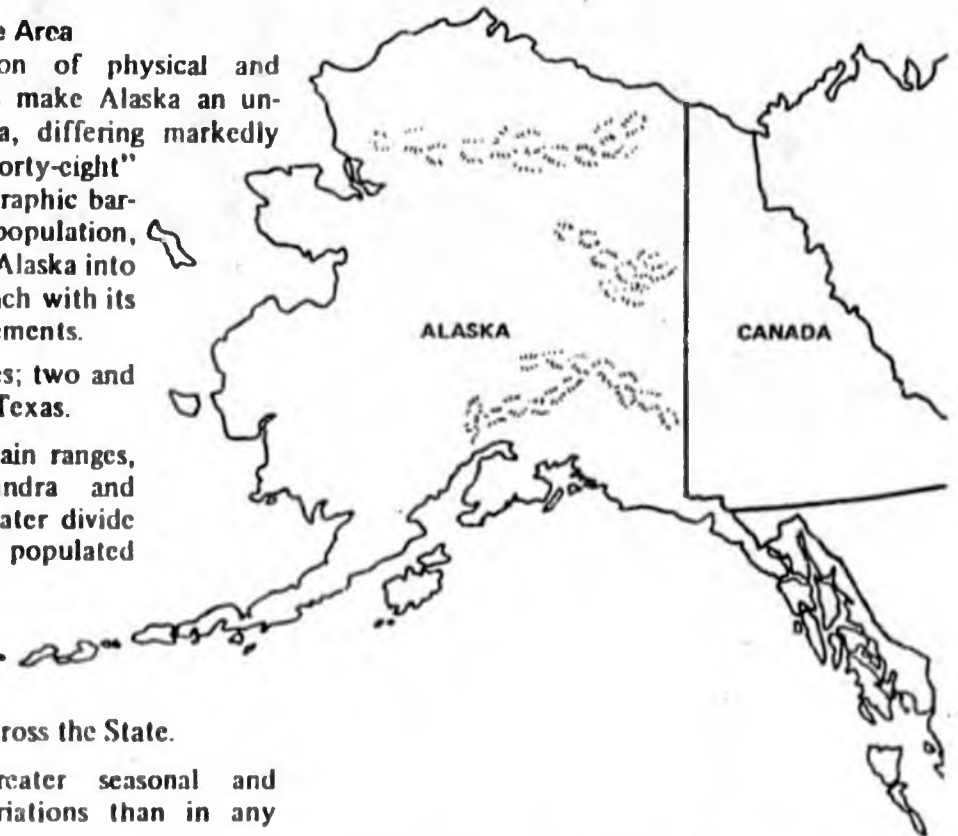
Distances: Distances of 100 miles between cities are common; it is nearly 2,500 air miles across the State.

Climate: Substantially greater seasonal and regional temperature variations than in any other state.

Population: Approximately 280,000 people or one person per two square miles, compared with 60 persons per square mile in the United States as a whole. Steady growth to perhaps 400,000 by 1980 is anticipated.

Population Concentrations: There are but two urban centers of more than 25,000 population, two of approximately 10,000 and not more than 15 of from 1,000 to 5,000. There are scores of towns and villages of less than 500 population in remote, difficult-to-reach locations.

Transportation: Unusual combinations of air, water, and overland transportation facilities are



required to move people and things.

Native Alaskan Population: Some 50,000 Native Alaskans (Eskimos and Indians) represent a special library service need and opportunity.

Communications: Rapid communication between populated places is often difficult, sometimes impossible, and costs are high.

Economy: Natural resource development and tourism are reducing the former heavy dependence on government activity and fishing.

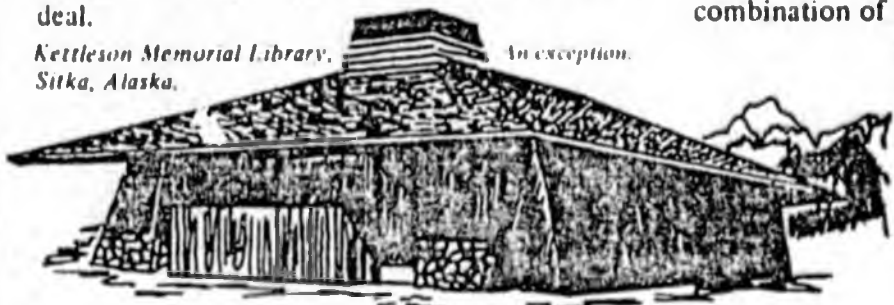
Government Structure: Alaska's modern Constitution and unique borough-city government structure permit sensible service arrangements.

PRESENT LIBRARY SERVICES

Public or Community Libraries

Public library services are now provided through 75-80 community libraries supported and operated by 9 city and borough governments, 36 incorporated library associations, and more than 30 unincorporated private groups. With few exceptions, these are very small libraries, poorly housed, without trained staff, having inadequate book collections which for the most part were donated, holding little or no non-book (audio/visual) material, open very few hours per week, and meagerly supported. Considering their extremely limited resources, the libraries are well used, for Alaskans read a great deal.

Kettleson Memorial Library, Sitka, Alaska. An exception.



Except for the few libraries financed by local governments, the public libraries are largely supported through private donations and fund raising. Many private persons freely contribute their time and energies to this public service. The State grants \$250 per year to each incorporated library association and loans small book collections to the unincorporated associations. Federal funds are available through the State Library for a limited number of special services and demonstration or construction projects. Local support for public libraries in Alaska is less than \$1.50 per year per capita, compared with \$4.00-\$6.00 elsewhere.

Present public library services in Alaska fall so far short of generally accepted standards of minimum service there is no point in making comparisons. Further, many of these standards staffing, service areas, financing, etc. simply are not relevant to the Alaska environment.

School Library Services

Most elementary and all secondary schools have a school library service, ranging from shelves of curriculum-related books in classrooms to central facilities with full-time staffs and materials in all media. Few, however, approach the published minimum standards for school libraries either as to staff or collections. Those in the smaller communities and schools are particularly deficient. Even where reasonably satisfactory school libraries exist, they are often used as study halls and are not kept open other than during regular school hours.

School library services are financed through a combination of local, state, and federal funds.

University and College Libraries

The libraries of the University of Alaska and Alaska Methodist University, serving their student bodies and faculties, are building strong collections and service programs. The University of Alaska Library, with a book collection of more

than 180,000 volumes, will move into a new building this year. The Alaska Methodist University Library, with a present collection of 50,000 volumes, is also to have new quarters — with a 300,000 volume capacity.

The libraries of the eight community and junior colleges are less well developed. Only one or two now approach adequacy, but campus construction plans call for replacement of present makeshift quarters and will permit service improvements.

Special Libraries

Special libraries are operated by several federal agencies — the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Forest Service, Federal Aviation Agency, and U.S. Public Health Service. These exist primarily to serve the needs of agency personnel but other persons are permitted access and inter-library loans of materials are made.

There are also several specialized libraries operated by state agencies: the State Law Library, with headquarters in Anchorage and ten branches across the State, serves the courts and the legal profession; the Legislative Reference Library provides a service to the Legislature and its staff; and the Department of Fish and Game supports a library primarily, but not exclusively, for staff use.

Alaska State Library

The State Library is by statute assigned a broad range of functions, including statewide coordination of library services, reference services to state agencies and officials, consultant services to community and school libraries, administration of state and federal grant programs, provision of direct service by mail to people without reasonable access to a public library, and maintenance of an Alaska historical collection. These services are now available to varying degrees, but in no instance at a level of minimum acceptability. The principal problem has been, and continues to be, insufficient state support — a major portion of the State Library's budget is met from federal grant funds.

In Other Words, Present Library Services are

- Uncoordinated
- Uneven in quality
- Poorly financed.
- Generally inadequate for Alaska's present and future needs.

A More Typical Community Library



RECOMMENDED PLAN OF SERVICE

An improved library service can be best and most economically achieved by building, on what now exists, a single broad cooperation system; a system or network in which each type of library — public, school, college, university, and special — continues to serve the needs of its particular clientele, but in cooperation rather than in isolation from the others. The collections and services of each library and type of library should be so developed as to complement the others with fair arrangements for sharing resources. No library can expect to include in its collection all the materials that may be required of it, thus comprehensive coverage at any level can be achieved in Alaska only through the combined efforts of all the libraries in the State. Cooperation must reach across all jurisdictional lines, not only the legal or political boundaries of cities, boroughs,

and the State, but also those of functional and institutional entities.

The plan now presented has been developed with the library user in mind. What are his needs and how can they best be served? The organizational and other arrangements proposed have, as a consequence, been tailored to satisfy this criterion. Too often the public is asked to conform to what is simply administrative convenience.

Three Regional Systems

The State should be divided into three regions, each constituting a regional library system. (See Map). The regional centers would be Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau. Each regional system would offer three levels of library service:

FIRST LEVEL

Community Library.

The community library is the first line of service, the place or facility to which a person usually goes for library service and which is equipped in so far as is reasonably possible to meet his ordinary needs. When it cannot provide the information or material needed, it is prepared to obtain it or refer the person to the nearest and best source. For the school population, the school library shares this role.

SECOND LEVEL

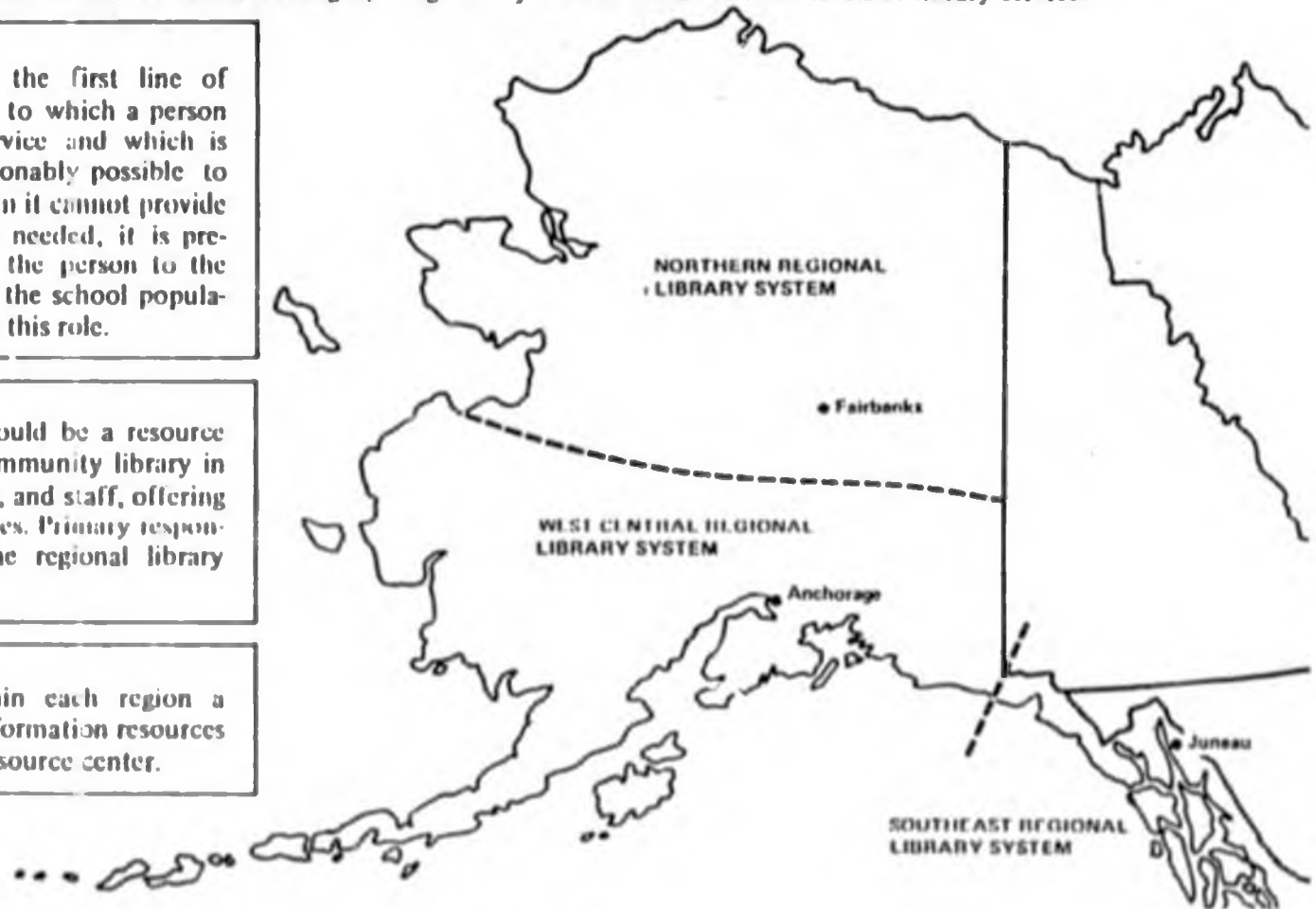
Resource Center Library.

Within each region there would be a resource center to supplement the community library in respect to resources, facilities, and staff, offering a full range of back up services. Primary responsibility for administering the regional library system would rest here.

THIRD LEVEL

Research Library.

There would also be within each region a research library to provide information resources beyond the capacity of the resource center.



FIRST LEVEL The Community Library is the library available to all the citizens of the State because of its location and because the services it provides and the materials it holds are specifically related to the needs of the community. It offers general reading, visual, and audio materials and information services. There should be a library in each identifiable community, whether a remote village or a major urban center. Each library should reach the maximum service area consistent with reasonable access. It may be a facility in a city serving all the residents of the city and those in the surrounding area; alternatively, it may be a neighborhood or suburban branch of a larger system, a bookmobile, or service by mail. The essential characteristic is that it is the first level of library service. Certain community libraries should be designated as "library centers" for the limited purpose of materials distribution and, in some instances, as a communications center for community libraries in the surrounding area.

SECOND LEVEL The Resource Center Library is the heart of the regional plan of service, providing all manner of supplemental and back-up service to the community libraries and coordinating their activities with those of all other types of libraries in the region and with the State Library. It is the administering library of the regional system.

The resource center would have the materials, staff, and facilities to satisfy all but the most specialized patron needs. These would be available to all libraries in the region and to the public in whatever manner best serves, but primarily through the community libraries. Included among its services should be:

1. Coordinating activities and programs treating with major groups of library users and providing back-up collections, professional consultation and other assistance.
2. Directing a program of cooperative circulation control.
3. Providing a regionwide audio-visual service.
4. Administering at the regional level cooperative programs between community, school, college, and other libraries.
5. Developing a program for the preservation of local history, with strong emphasis on oral history.
6. Physical processing of materials acquired by all libraries in the region, should such a regionalized plan be adopted.
7. Coordinating a regional program for the retention of back issues of periodicals and newspapers.
8. Developing regional lists of holdings and direction of a program of interlibrary loans.
9. Technical supervision of demonstration projects.
10. Community library service within its own service area.

THIRD LEVEL The Research Library provides the information resources required beyond the capacity of the resource center library, including specialized materials and services in all fields of knowledge sufficient to support the research activities likely to occur in the State. In accord with an agreed statewide and regional service plan, the research library would provide public access to its facilities and collection, respond to research inquiries, loan its circulating materials, provide photo or other copies of materials, and offer bibliographic access to holdings on a regional, state, national and international basis. The three research libraries would be the libraries of the University of Alaska and Alaska Methodist University and the State Library.

Alaska State Library

In addition to serving as one of the three research libraries, the Alaska State Library would coordinate the entire library service plan. In so doing, it would, among other functions:

1. Administer the state aid and federal assistance programs.
2. Provide consultation services on a regional and statewide basis.
3. Carry out a central cataloging service available to all libraries of the State, including as a part of this service the preparation of union catalogs.
4. Operate a centralized materials processing service for all libraries, or, if this activity is regionalized, provide necessary coordination.
5. Administer or coordinate all library services to all agencies of Alaska State Government, including the legislative and judicial branches.
6. Coordinate the school library and public library programs and provide consultative and facilitative services for the Department of Education.
7. Serve as a regional depository for federal publications and administer the proposed state depository law.

Special Libraries

The several special libraries supported by agencies of the federal government should be tied to the statewide system at the research library level.

The Legislative Reference Library and the State Law Library should be placed organizationally in the Division of State Libraries so that their services could be coordinated and strengthened.

MEETING ALASKA'S SPECIAL LIBRARY SERVICE NEEDS

The foregoing recommendations set forth the basic plan of system organization, program responsibility, and service levels. Certain specialized needs were highlighted, but others were merely identified and the recommended course of action perhaps only implied; several require emphasis.

Staffing the Libraries of Alaska

In light of the nationwide shortage of trained librarians and the difficulty of attracting such persons to Alaska, the staffing plan initially should emphasize:

1. Recruiting a small number of persons with exceptional qualifications and assigning them to the State Library and the Resource Center to direct the implementation of this plan. Salaries adequate to attract first-rate persons must be offered.
2. Developing a community college program for training Alaskans – including native Alaskans – as Library Technicians.
3. Offering scholarships and internships to qualified and interested Alaskans.
4. Training community aides and other library personnel on-the-job and through special workshops and seminars.

Improved staffing of all types of libraries in Alaska is of critical importance.

Bibliographic Tools and Services

Much of the working time of library personnel throughout the State is now spent in the processing of materials – cataloging and physically preparing materials for use. This is time lost from patron and community service. There is urgent need for a processing center to provide to all libraries a cataloging, physical processing, and card or book catalog service.

Communications

Important to any plan of interlibrary cooperation is reasonably rapid and reliable communications among participating libraries. As a minimum, the three resource centers and research libraries should be tied together as soon as possible with a rapid, economical system of communication. This can be achieved on at least an interim basis by joining the State's present "communications network" operated by the Department of Public Works.

A State Depository Law

A state depository law should be enacted for state and local publications which would prescribe that the State Library receive copies of each such publication for its own use and for exchange with other states. The law should also provide for the establishment

of complete and selective depositories in all types of libraries throughout the State.

Alaskan Historical Materials

Because of Alaska's unusual and rich history, special attention should be given to collecting and preserving historical documents and materials and making these easily available through community and school libraries. The University of Alaska and the State Library should develop a joint or cooperative program to do this.

Physical Facilities

Although building programs are underway in some areas, most libraries in Alaska are inadequately housed; the great majority are in buildings or space never intended for this use. A statewide building program should be developed that is geared to the installation of the regional system. The success of this service plan will be markedly influenced by the rate at which satisfactory facilities can be provided. This applies to school libraries, public libraries, and to the State Library itself.

Hours of Service

There must be a substantial increase in the "open hours" of libraries. Hours should be scheduled to best serve the convenience of the user and include evening and weekend periods. Where feasible, school libraries should be open beyond the usual school day and the service hours of public libraries should be set to meet student needs as well as those of other user groups.

Interstate Cooperation

The State Library now cooperates with several other states as a participant in the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center and in an on-going survey of training needs and resources. Such interstate cooperation should be continued, and where possible expanded, for Alaska cannot "go it alone". Conferences should be convened across state and national borders to determine areas of profitable cooperation.

Alaska Library Association

The Alaska Library Association should be strengthened in membership and in organization to be of assistance in implementing this plan.

Advisory Council

The Interlibrary Cooperation Advisory Council should continue as a statewide advisory body to review the plan as proposed, seek public understanding and support for the plan, and guide its implementation.

LIBRARY SERVICE DEMONSTRATIONS

Because many of the recommendations in this plan propose new types of library services or new service approaches, it would be desirable to test or demonstrate their value. Several such demonstrations are suggested below.

Extending Library Service to a Remote Community

This project would demonstrate a total library service for a remote community in which the library would serve as the cultural community center. It would meet the total library needs of the students and through use of various media serve people who cannot or normally will not use printed library materials. The library facility should contain ample room for group activities of an educational or cultural nature and equipment for the in-library use of audio and visual materials. The collection would include materials relevant to all community activities, local history and culture, and the economy of the area. Unalaska is a possible site for such a demonstration. A larger community in which this approach could usefully be demonstrated is Kotzebue.

Extending Library Service in an Urban Setting

This would be a demonstration of the provision of a special type of library service to a district, within a larger urban area, containing a high percentage of low income families, unemployed persons, or persons with special educational and informational needs. The library collection would be especially selected to suit the interests and reading levels of the public served and include materials in all media for study, practical information, and recreational reading. Emphasis would be placed on such subjects as home and family management, job training, and employment opportunities. The staff would include community aides to work with neighborhood organizations and the library would be utilized for such information-related

activities as "head start", adult literacy, and neighborhood discussion groups.

A Combined Community and School Library Service

A demonstration of total library service to an area characterized by a trading center with a number of outlying villages; for example, Bethel and its surrounding area. The library would be neither a school nor a community library, but would meet total public needs. It would serve all ages with materials in all media. The staff would know the needs of the students and relate the library to the curriculum; they would also develop programs of outreach to the community, provide specialized service to business and industry, including vocational training materials, and work with community groups.

A Total Borough Library Service

A demonstration is needed of a comprehensive borough-wide service with a library center and service extended outward through branches, stations, mobile units, and community "out-reach" programs. Joint services would be offered where feasible by school, community, and college libraries. Kodiak Island Borough is a likely demonstration site.

Oral History

Many native Alaskans cannot use printed library materials or fully appreciate most audio materials because of language barriers or the irrelevance of the subject matter to their lives. Also, there is a rich oral literature and history of native Alaska that should be recorded for current enjoyment and permanent preservation. A demonstration project should be developed to record on tape the oral literature and history of one or more native Alaskan groups. The tapes so produced would be made conveniently available for current use in libraries throughout Alaska, and copies offered for sale outside the State.



Remote village of Nulato, Alaska.

Universal Library Privileges

Because Alaska's population is highly mobile, with many people frequently traveling great distances for commercial, governmental, educational, and recreational purposes, a universal library privilege demonstration would be desirable. Each library user would register with the library serving his place of residence and would then be permitted to borrow circulating materials from any library in the State without payment of any kind of nonresident fee.

Library Service by Air

Because the airplane is more important in Alaskan transportation than any other vehicle, its use in a plan of improved library services should be tested. The airplane will of course be the principal means of moving library materials and staff under the regional system, but other uses are conceivable. One would be the equivalent of an airborne bookmobile of sufficient size to contain a collection of at least 1,500 books and other items, and space for patrons to enter and make their selections from the shelves. An alternative would be a collection packaged in a way to permit easy handling and transfer from an airplane to facilities in the community or at airports - for example, trailers or other portable structures. Such a demonstration could be staged in an area such as Nome and its surrounding villages.

FINANCING THE PLAN

Because of Alaska's unusual geographic and population characteristics, it is very clear that maximum coordination and effective joint service arrangements between all public libraries and between public libraries and other types of libraries is essential. It is equally clear that Alaska must ignore those traditional practices and organizational patterns that increase costs without improving services. Each dollar must be stretched to the limit. The present plan for library services assumes this will be the case. Even so, additional funds in significant amounts will be needed.

The support of public library service must be a joint local and state government responsibility. A minimum level of support must be fixed and, where feasible, met from local resources. Where this is not possible, the difference between local ability and the minimum need must be met by the State, as is now done in public education. The proposed regional library system should be fully state-financed for it serves the entire State through all types of library programs and the benefits are statewide.

Minimum Support for Community Library Service

The minimum required local support for community library service should be the equivalent of 0.5 mill on the assessed valuation of taxable property in the service area. If this does not equal at least \$3.00 per capita, the State should make up the difference as an equalization grant.

As an incentive to communities to provide more than the minimum of support, the State should match one-third of local expenditures above \$3.00 per capita up to a maximum per capita expenditure of \$6.00.

Regional System

The regional system should be supported by the State as follows:

1. A \$1.00 per capita grant to each region for support of the basic program of services offered by the resource center libraries.
2. An additional allotment to the regional systems of \$0.30 per capita in service areas where the library center is more than 200 miles from the regional center.
3. An establishment grant to the system for each library joining and meeting the minimum support criteria. This would be paid for the first two years in the amount of \$3.00 per capita to a maximum of \$5,000 for a city library service and \$10,000 for a boroughwide service.
4. An annual grant of \$150,000 to each research library for its contribution to the total service plan.

The State Library

It has been seen that the State Library now only partially fulfills its statutory responsibilities and does this largely with federal funds. Additional support will be needed if the State Library is to do its basic job satisfactorily and at the same time coordinate the execution of this statewide plan. It will mean building over the next few years to a level of state support of at least \$500,000 per annum.

Costs Summarized

Full implementation of this plan will require a number of years. Funding requirements will accelerate from a modest outlay during the first few years to the full amount on completion of plan implementation, which on an annual basis would then approximate:

Equalization and incentive grants	\$350,000
Regional system support	300,000
Research libraries	450,000
State Library increased support	300,000
	\$1,400,000

The estimate for equalization and incentive grants is subject to considerable variation, depending on local decisions as to service areas and support.

This may seem a substantial outlay and, compared with what the State now provides for public and state library services, it is. But it represents less than 2% of present expenditures for elementary and secondary education.

Local Financial Support of Selected Community Libraries Present and at Proposed 0.5 Mill

Community	Present (1967-1968)	Proposed 0.5 Mill
Anchorage	\$204,000	\$220,000
Cordova	2,500	4,300
Douglas	0	4,500
Homer	1,800	4,300
Juneau	52,300	35,000
Ketchikan	39,700	25,000
Kodiak	14,400	16,500
Nome	0	3,500
Palmer	3,000	4,300
Seward	5,600	4,200
Sitka	14,600	10,500
Unalaska	0	250
Yakutat	0	380

PHASING OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Making the plan fully effective will take time – a period of years. The plan is not self-executing; a great deal of work will be required in preparing for the actual implementation of each element of the plan – recruitment of people, explanations to official bodies, legislation at state and local levels of government, selection of demonstration areas, testing of new approaches and techniques, generation of public interest and

support, planning and construction of facilities – all requiring time.

There is however an urgency that the program move forward; that it be started at once. This can be done without any binding commitment that the plan is accepted in its entirety or that it will be fully carried into effect within a fixed period.

PHASE ONE The first year should be one of gaining understanding of the plan and its objectives, of setting priorities, and of making preparations for new or expanded services. The following specific steps are recommended:

- The recruitment of a minimum of four highly qualified librarians, one for the State Library and one for each of the three resource centers, to devote full time to preparations for plan execution.
- Explaining the proposed service plan and its objectives to state and local officials, citizen groups, and the general public; obtaining official and public reaction and comment; weighing suggestions; and, after gaining concurrence on plan elements, phasing its implementation.
- Drafting proposed legislation to authorize the basic state aid program and regional service plan and preparing relevant explanatory materials.
- Selecting initial demonstration projects and sites, preparing detailed plans and budgets, and gaining advance approval and support.
- Developing a central cataloging and processing service and its phased implementation.
- Designing a community college course of study for library technicians.
- Securing passage of a depository law.
- Securing the appropriation of funds by the Legislature adequate to carry out these steps.

The immediate need is for action by the Alaska Legislature in its 1969 regular session in providing the minimum funds required to make this start. An estimated \$150,000 is required.

PHASE TWO The legislation authorizing the basic state aid program and the regional service plan should be acted upon in the 1970 legislative session and funds appropriated for state aid to community libraries beginning in fiscal year 1970-71. Also, the demonstration projects planned during the initial phase would be funded and their execution initiated. Particular attention would be given to plan recommendations regarding local units of service – citywide, borough-wide, and multi-borough – and the acceptance of appropriate financial responsibility by local governments.

The centralized cataloging and processing service would become operative in the second and third years, following the initial period of testing to determine the requirements of participating libraries and the most economical method of physical handling and transportation of materials.

The second phase would thus be a time of testing and further defining the various elements of the plan, extending over a two to three year period.

PHASE THREE Phase three, beginning in the third or fourth year, would be the period of deliberate expansion and extension of services to full execution of the plan. Area and functional priorities and their timing cannot at present be set with any assurance of their being valid two or three years from now. There are too many variables. The willingness of legislative bodies – state and local – to appropriate funds to carry the program forward at a particular rate will be conditioned by the results achieved from the earlier phases of execution. The cure of the demonstration approach is that support will come once the results of improved library service are clearly seen.

2710 Kershener Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99503
March 3, 1981

Giving

Representative Don Clocksin
Chairman, Health, Education and Social Services Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Clocksin,

This letter is written on the subject of funding for libraries--both facilities and services-- which you will be asked to consider this session.

First, I believe HB92, currently before H.E.S.S. and Finance is a well conceived bill which will go a long way toward assisting both urban and rural libraries. The bill speaks directly to the recommendation (from lay people) drafted at the Alaska Conference on Library and Information Services two years ago. It also has the support of the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries.

Second, I hope the recommendation for an expanded headquarters library in a park like setting in Anchorage will get your support. The site selected is ideal for this use, and I sincerely hope the Municipality will aggressively seek the additional appropriation from the legislature.

Finally- I understand the Alaska Library Association sent you a complimentary copy of their January issue of Sourdough. In their journal, they have listed legislative priorities of the association to further the development of the Alaska Library Network, and to provide coordinated quality library/information services to all Alaskans.

I urge your consideration of all these issues facing library development. Our family regards library resources and services among the most critical, rewarding and deserving programs in the state.

Sincerely,

Sheila Furer
Sheila Furer

HCG 81-00008066 PRTY 1 03/12/81 16:15:29 ORIG: LAGG IN= 0022 OUT= 0072
FROM: MARCIE, ANC INFO TO: POMS, JUNEAU INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POMS PAGE 0001

TO: REPRESENTATIVE CLOCKSIN

FROM: SHARON WEST, CATALOG DEPT, RASMUSON LIBRARY, UAF, FAIRBANKS 99708
479-7403

I WOULD LIKE TO ENCOURAGE YOU TO SUPPORT HB 92 WHICH YOU WILL
BE HOLDING HEARINGS ON MARCH 13. F

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 92
 Title Library Assistance Grants
 Requested by House HESS Date March 13, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Education
 Program Category Affected State Library
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Regular Operations (grants)

(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		1,080.0	1,188.0	1,306.8	1,437.5	1,581.2
TOTAL	-0-	1,080.0	1,188.0	1,306.8	1,437.5	1,581.2

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

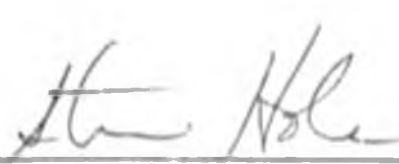
	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND		1,080.0	1,188.0	1,306.8	1,437.5	1,581.2
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME	N/A					
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

See Attached

IV. DATE 3/13/81 PREPARED BY  Steve Hole
 AGENCY Department of Education
 PHONE 465-2800
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

NEW LEGISLATION

Library Assistance Grant Fund

This legislation reflects high priority recommendations of the Alaska Conference on Library and Information Services held in nine communities in 1978-79. It is strongly supported by the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries. As the education of Alaska's citizens increases, their need for and use of libraries increases.

The legislation provides for limited Public Library Assistance Grants to support and stabilize local public library services and for Interlibrary Cooperation Assistance Grants to libraries providing services to other libraries or communities in accord with the statewide plan. The interlibrary cooperation grants will allow Research, Resource and Area Center libraries to continue services, strengthen collections, and develop publications for the library users in the three regions of the Alaska Library Network. Basic standards of library cooperation and service will benefit all Alaskans. This grant program absorbs the existing \$1,000 grants for purchase of library materials by local libraries.

Fiscal Impact

Public Library Assistance Grants - Estimated \$10,000 each to 55
local library outlets.....\$550,000

Interlibrary Cooperative Assistance Grants
(Based on Network Needs)

Regional Resource Libraries	\$235,000
Research Libraries	\$180,000
Area Center Libraries	\$115,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,080,000

H B

95

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

2/4/81

FURTHER: FINANCE

(5)

Date: Apr. 13, 1981

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES has had HB 95

"An Act making special appropriations to the Railbelt and Delta/Greely rural educational attendance areas for various capital projects; and providing for an effective date."

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 HB 95 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:

[Signature]

[Signature]
 CHAIRMAN



Delta/Greely School District REAA #15

P.O. Box 527
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

907-895-4658

M E M O R A N D U M

Date: November 20, 1980
To: H. Pappy Moss
From: Glen Downing
Re: FY-82 Capital Budget Requests

I. SUPPLEMENTAL

1.1 Sprinkler System and Generator - Delta \$185,000

The 1980 session of the Alaska Legislature appropriated through Chapter 50/80 funds (\$200,000) for the upgrading of the sprinkler system at the Delta School. A preliminary cost estimate for the sprinkler extension has been determined to be \$225,000 which is \$60,000 higher than the \$165,000 budgeted for the project. The School District needs the extra funds because of higher costs and allowance for contingencies.

The District also requests the monies to install a generator. The present sprinkler system is operated off a fire pump that is powered by electricity. In the event of a fire, electrical power to the school would be discontinued negating the use of the fire pump. A standby generator could be wired directly into the fire pump and well, therefore enhancing greatly averting the loss of the school building. The generator would have to be at least a 25 k. and the estimated cost is \$125,000.

1.2 Vocational Education Center \$300,000

The Delta/Greely School District is located in what may be the heart of the most viable agricultural area in Alaska. A great deal of interest in the region's agricultural potential

and emphasis on its development is being expressed locally and on the state level. Already in place within the District is an ongoing, articulated vocational agriculture program. Presently, however, implementation of that program is being somewhat thwarted because of inadequate, inappropriate, and unconsolidated instructional space.

During the 1980 legislative session, the need for adequate housing for the Delta/Greely agricultural program was recognized and \$1,000,000 was appropriated in Chapter 50/80 for the construction of approximately 6,500 square feet of classroom, laboratory, shop, storage, restroom, and office space to support and enhance the program. A preliminary cost estimate for the vocational education building is approximately \$300,000 higher than the budgeted amount. The District could compress the size of the building; but we feel that would seriously degrade the program expectations. The School District needs the extra funds because of the higher costs and allowance for contingencies.

II. ENERGY CONSERVATION

2.1 Central Heating Plant - Delta \$600,000

The Delta Junction School was originally constructed in 1960, and since then seven major additions and two minor additions have been made to the original building. Total gross area in the present school complex, including the eight portable classrooms is approximately 68,000 square feet.

The advantages of a central heating system include 1. and easier maintenance, better fuel efficiency and better supervision of the boilers. Also, the present multiplicity of oil storage and fill points would be eliminated, except as retained for emergency use.

Alaska State Legislature *G-112*



WHILE IN JUNEAU
FOUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA
99811
(907) 465 4890

REPRESENTATIVE
H. PAPPY MOSS
P.O. BOX 182
KATAJIC JUNCTION, ALASKA 99737
(907) 895-4384

House of Representatives

MEMORANDUM

March 30, 1981

TO: Representative Donald Clocksin
Chairman
House Committee on Health, Education
& Social Services

FROM: Representative H. Pappy Moss *HPM*

SUBJECT: Bills in House Hess

As Chairman of the House Finance Sub-Committee on Education, I am working to combine as many C.T.P. shortfall and reappropriation bills as possible into two or three major pieces of legislation.

House Bill 208 is the bill I am preparing amendments for that will include capital improvement projects from all school districts in the state. The amendments will be by districts and listed in order of priority by the district. The purpose of this arrangement is to enable the committees to remove from the bottom any item that might not receive funding. In this way, if it becomes necessary to reduce the total appropriation amount required by the bill, we can reduce it by a percentage of funding rather than eliminate whole projects. For example, if one district has a total request of ten million and one district has a total request of one million, the first would be reduced by one million and the second by \$100,000 if it became necessary to reduce the total amount of the bill by, say, 10%.

House Bill 95 is the bill I am preparing amendments for that will address shortfall funding. If projects already in work in the districts have insufficient funding for completion of the projects, this bill will provide these funds for all school districts.

House Bill 224 has amendments being prepared that will allow reappropriation of funds already allocated to school districts. In this case, there are a number of districts that have line item or site-specific projects with unneeded funds, but also have other line item projects that have insufficient funds to complete them. Basically, this bill will reappropriate these funds to a block-type grant, allowing the districts to shift their funding within the specific district.

I have other bills in HESS that are not concerned with the above subjects that I would request you consider calendaring in the near future in the order noted:

Alaska State Legislature



WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA
BB11
(907) 465 4990

REPRESENTATIVE
H. PAPPY MOSS
P.O. BOX 182
DELTA JUNCTION, ALASKA 99737
(907) 895-4384

House of Representatives

MEMORANDUM

April 2, 1981

TO: Representative Donald E. Clocksin

FROM: Representative H. Pappy Moss *HPM*

SUBJECT: HB 95

In order to facilitate the legislative appropriation process, I hereby request that sections 3 through 5 of House Bill 95 be considered deleted from the bill, and that the committee consider inclusion of all projects statewide that are of a similar nature to those listed in sections 1 and 2 of the bill (supplemental appropriations to cover construction cost over-runs in schc 1 districts and REAAs). The project appropriations included in sections 3, 4, and 5 of HB 95 will be included in a bill for FY 82 capital projects in school districts and REAAs statewide.

Thank you.

FY 81 C.I.P. SUPPLEMENTALS - Education Statewide

District 1:

Craig - Complete elementary school construction	1,300,000
Klawock - complete high school construction	1,516,000
Metlakatla - complete recreation center	2,975,000

District 2:

Wrangell school, K - 3, completion	1,330,500
Petersburg - shop addition (local city bonds)	30,000

District 3:

Nothing

District 4:

Haines - Chilkat Center for Performing Arts	250,000
Haines - Complete swimming pool construction	1,000,000
Juneau - Land acquisition for University of AK/Jnu	400,000

District 5:

Nothing

District 6:

Palmer High School Ag. Facility - complete funding	60,000
--	--------

District 7:

Completion of Chugiak-Eagle River-Eklutna junior high school	7,000,000
Completion of renovation of Old North Star School	1,022,437
Completion of East High School Auditorium	230,000
East High School Rifle Range shortfall	250,000
Service - Hanshaw Swimming Pool completion	400,000
Site development shortfall	50,000

District 13:

Complete Minilchik school addition	585,210
------------------------------------	---------

District 14:

Nothing

District 15:

Chignik Lake renovation - completion	113,785
School construction, Karluk - initial funding shortfall	1,700,000

District 16:

Kokhanok - school construction shortfall	141,798
Newhalen - school construction shortfall	72,274
Igiugig - school construction shortfall	115,569
Port Heiden - school construction shortfall	89,346

District 17:

Nothing

District 18:

St. Mary's High School - completion	2,000,000
Crooked Creek Elementary/H.S. complex - completion	400,000
Anvik - School completion	187,000
McGrath - complete Media Center	400,000
Nikolai - Multi-Purpose Building (Equip. shortfall)	50,000

District 19:

Sprinkler system completion - Delta	185,000
Healy - tri-valley coal conversion project completion	550,000
Ft. Yukon - Voc. Ed. Shortfall	400,000
Brown's Court Code Upgrade (completion)	100,000
Anderson gym completion	650,000

District 20:

University of Alaska - Fairbanks Rasmusson Library Phase II completion	4,700,000
Fairbanks North Star Borough School District Two Rivers School completion	1,250,000
University of Alaska working capital fund to full level approved by House	2,000,000

District 21:

Nothing

District 22:

Nome city school completion of lifesaving facility	1,500,000
Diomedes high school construction - completion of initial funding	1,000,000

TOTAL:

36,003,919

TRI-VALLEY SCHOOL

COAL CONVERSION

For the

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

By:

Railbelt School District
Drawer 129
Healy, Alaska 99743

Crews, MacInnes and Hoffman
3812 Spenard Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

INTRODUCTION

The Tri-Valley School is located in Healy, Alaska, a community with a population of approximately 525 people. The town is located at mile 358.1 on the Alaska Railroad and on the Parks Highway, approximately 240 miles north of Anchorage. Healy was established as a coal-mining camp in about 1905. It is still a major coal supply center, with direct rail links to Fairbanks and Anchorage. The mine is providing the majority of jobs for Healy and vicinity, with local government, Denali National Park, railroad, and the highway department making up the balance. The entire village appears to be very "mine oriented", with sentiments for using coal as a fuel supply for the school running high among the local population. Currently, approximately 80% of the school is heated electrically, 20% with oil. Present total heated floor area is approximately 47,000 square feet. There is a great potential for population growth in the area which will necessitate facility expansion in the near future.

A coal-fired "Golden Valley" electric power generation plant is located approximately four miles east of the school. It is about nine miles on a well maintained dirt road to the Usibelli Coal Mine.

Average heating degree days for the area is 14,000. The winter outdoor design temperature is -60 degrees F.

Alaska has half the known U. S. coal reserves, and much of this reserve is located adjacent to tide water and the railroad. With continuing pressures on the world oil market, coal may well be this state's and the nation's black ace in the hole. Usibelli Coal Mine (and other producers) is negotiating long term foreign contracts, and has already started construction of a modern high speed coal handling facility to load railcars headed for the world markets. This project and other projects, like the proposed expansion of the Golden Valley coal fired electrical generation plant, guarantee a continuing growth of the local communities.

With these factors in mind, about a year ago the Railbelt School District started planning for a coal conversion of our existing facility with built in potential for plant expansion. We applied for and received a grant from the Federal Department of Energy. This grant was for partial funding with the State of Alaska appropriating matching funds. With this money, we have developed a design and started construction of the project. When the project bid last fall it was apparent that the funds available were not adequate.

This is a pilot project and could serve as a model for the entire state. It will be capable of burning sub-bituminous coal cleanly, effeciently, and very economically. We have worked with many individuals and organizations throughout our design stages. We owe a special thanks to Usibelli Coal Mine, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, and other existing coal boiler operators who shared their experiences. We are maintaining close records on this project, and if our projections are correct a future conversion of the Anderson School is also anticipated.

*20 mi det.
Anderson school*

*32,000
2nd Grant
370,000
10/15/80*

By utilizing local resources that require little processing, any Alaskan community can contribute to the local economy by adding jobs and independence while reducing operating cost. With your support this pilot project will be a major step toward energy independence, not only for us but for all Alaskans.

SCOPE OF WORK

At the time of design and construction of original school buildings electricity was available at a lucrative rate. As a consequence, all original buildings are "all electric", i.e., heating, ventilation and domestic hot water generation is accomplished electrically.

Due to constantly rising electric rates, the most recent building additions are heated with oil-fired warm air furnaces.

In view of the current energy situation and local conditions, conversion to an all coal-fired system is a logical step.

A new boiler building will be constructed, housing one coal-fired boiler of 5,402,000 BTU/hr. capacity (161 boiler HP) and one oil-fired boiler with approximately 4,000,000 BTU/hr. capacity (115 boiler HP). The oil-fired boiler is serving strictly as emergency standby unit.

The heating media will be a 50% water-glycol mixture and will be conveyed to the school building by a well-insulated underground Arctic utilidor.

All electric heating appliances such as baseboard units, air heating coils, unit heaters and domestic hot water heaters will be removed or disconnected (including a 12⁰ KW electrical hot water heater for the gym). New heating media distribution pumps and piping with associated hydronic baseboard, heating coils, and other heating units are being provided.

Individual room temperature control will be made possible by installing thermostats in each occupied space.

APPROXIMATE ENERGY AND COST DATA

(Based on Past Records and Projected Coal Consumption)

1. Daily Energy Cost at Absolute Maximum Demand
(-60 degrees F.)

- a. Existing electrical heating systems:
790 KW/hrs. @ \$.10/KWH \$1,900/day.
- b. If buildings were converted to oil-fired boiler system:
48.2 gal./hr. firing rate @ \$.90/gal. \$1,040/day
- c. Proposed conversion to coal:
550 lb./hr. maximum combustion rate.
6.5 tons/day @ \$30./ton \$200/day.

2. Annual Average Energy Cost

	<u>Existing Plant</u>	<u>Projected Expanded Plant</u>
a. Existing electrical system	\$63,000	\$101,000
b. If system was converted to oil fired boilers	48,000	71,000
c. Projected for coal conver- sion.	21,000	36,000



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Rep. Don Clocksin, Chairman
465-3797

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Rep. Eric Sutcliffe
FROM: Rep. Don Clocksin, Chairman
RE: Karluk School Requests
DATE: April 7, 1981

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Don Clocksin", written over the "FROM:" line of the memo.

For your information, the House HESS Committee passed out H. 95 with a committee substitute in committee meeting today. As you may know, HB 95 has been determined by Rep. Moss's Office as the vehicle for addressing supplemental appropriations for capital school requests. My procedure for handling this bill was to incorporate those capital school supplemental appropriations which we had already heard in our committee. The Committee adopted HB 144/143 into 95 and agreed to pass on the other supplemental appropriations to the Finance committee. Your request for supplemental funds for Karluk then, and all backup information you may have, should be addressed to House Finance as an amendment to HB 95. The request for funds for Chiniak will be considered by the HESS Committee some time soon.

DC:sp

H

B

9

9



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Donald E. Clocksin, Chairman
465-3797
465-3777

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: House HESS Members
FROM: Hollie Ploog, Staff Counsel
RE: Proposed Amendments on CSSB 99
DATE: April 2, 1981

1. Sec. 14.18.030
Page 2, line 4: Change "provide" to "stress"
2. Sec. 14.18.040
Page 2, line 9: Change to read: "with the general interests of the members of each sex."
3. Sec. 14.18.050 (b)
Page 2, line 25: Delete the first sentence.
Page 3, line 1: Delete: "in grades seven through twelve..."
Page 3, line 3: Delete: "or the major activity"
4. Sec. 14.18.060 (b)
Page 3, line 12: Add on to (b) and (c), "and school boards shall provide training for all certificated personnel in the identification and recognition of sex biased materials."
5. Sec. 14.08.111 & 14.14.090
Page 4, lines 22 & 26: The beginning of each section should read: "Establish procedures for the review and selection of all textbooks and..."

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill 99
 Title An Act Prohibiting Sex Discrimination
 Requested by House HESS Date 3/24/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Education
 Program Category Affected Elementary and Secondary Education
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Boards and Commissions

(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						
		0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

This bill has no fiscal impact.

IV. DATE 3/24/81 PREPARED BY Steve Hole
 AGENCY Department of Education
 PHONE 465-2800

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



NEA - ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

JUNEAU OFFICE
147 SOUTH FRANKLIN #207
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
PHONE: (907) 586-3080

ANCHORAGE REGIONAL OFFICE
1411 WEST 33rd
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
PHONE: (907) 274-0536

FAIRBANKS REGIONAL OFFICE
825 COLLEGE ROAD
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
PHONE: (907) 456-4436

Robert C. Manners
Executive Secretary
Juneau Office

Robert C. Cooksey
Deputy Executive Secretary
Juneau Office

James D. Alter
Field Staff
Juneau Office

Charles L. O'Connell
Deputy Executive Secretary
Anchorage Office

Dianne Anderson
Field Staff
Anchorage Office

Steve Pulkkinen
Field Staff
Anchorage Office

Mary Ann Eininger
Deputy Executive Secretary
Fairbanks Office

March 30, 1981

TO: Chairman Don Clocksin
Members of the House HESS Committee

FROM: NEA-Alaska

RE: House Bill 99

"An Act prohibiting sex discrimination in education in the State and implementing Article I, Section 3 of the Alaska Constitution."

MEMORANDUM OF SUPPORT

NEA-Alaska strongly supports and urges passage of House Bill Number 99.

We respectfully urge that the committee consider the language listed below as a substitute for Section 14.18.030 DISCRIMINATION IN COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE SERVICES PROHIBITED:

"All guidance and counseling services in public education are available to all students equally and shall stress access to all career and vocational opportunities to students without regard to sex."

The language as it presently appears in the bill may place an undue burden on all certificated personnel. As it is presently written it would apply to classroom teachers even though their primary responsibility may not be counseling. We believe the change listed above better directs the intent of the bill.

The focus of HB 99 is on five (5) major areas: curriculum offerings, textbooks and materials, extra-curricular activities, counseling, and employment. To diminish the attention and concern for any one of these areas provides for continuation of discriminatory practices which are not currently being reached or addressed sufficiently through the federal Title IX legislation. There is no justification in using money which belongs to all people in programs which discriminate against some of them.



This bill brings the remedy for problems closer to the local level and shifts the focus from enforcement to the more important concept of affirmative action.

It is a clarification of the 1972 Federal Title IX Act, and as such it clarifies the meaning of questionable items, it makes a commitment to resolve them, and it insures a level of accountability for enforcement and implementation.

If we are to more effectively address the totality of the problem of sex stereotyping in Alaska's schools, and in our communities around the state, it is essential that we pass House Bill 99, now.

This year HB 99 has a significantly broadened base of public support, we urge your favorable action on this bill in its present form.

Respectfully submitted:

Robert Manners
Executive Secretary

RM:jw

File 171571

I am Claire Strand from Petersburg. I have lived in Alaska for 44 years. I have taught in the Petersburg school in 1st, 4th, 5th, 7th grades and special ed for 27 years. I retired last May.

The revised S.B.99 should be passed in its entirety.

Although Title IX has corrected most of the inequities in the field of sports, the gains made need to be protected so they are not lost. There are definitely discriminations in the area of employment in education. The small percentage of female administrators in Alaska proves this.

Girls must be counselled that practically all vocational fields and careers are open to them; that part at least of their adult life will be spent in gainful employment even though they elect to become homemakers; that they must train for challenging, interesting, and lucrative jobs to accord with their abilities.

Course offerings must be open to both boys and girls in all areas, and inequities must be corrected. For instance, in Petersburg boys are required to take home ec so there is no stigma attached, but the girls are not required to take shop. An equal shop course should be required of girls in order to introduce these areas to them without stigma.

The influence of curriculum, textbooks, and instructional materials is insidious, real, and continuous. A new 1st grade reader shows boys riding on bikes, skateboards, and girls dressed prettily sitting on benches watching them. A grammar book in sophomore English has page after page of samples of girls as nurses, secretaries, clerks, housekeepers, and boys as doctors and managers. A vocational education book and workbook published in 1975 is blatant. Here are samples from that workbook. Of only five illustrations with females in them, three show them as sex objects, one as a secretary, one as clerk, one as a mother. Worse yet, the text shows males as superior. One section with 11 anecdotes of employee qualities such as honesty and initiative has 2 of girls who had good qualities, 6 of girls with unfavorable traits, and 3 of boys with unfavorable traits. Another had a page of good qualities in job applicants, and they were all male.

We need to stop teaching that girls are pretty, passive, and servers while boys are bosses, aggressive, and doers. These are the ideas that are involved in much of our increasing rape and violence against women.

It is essential that the enforcement of this stay in the State Board of Education and the Department of Education as stated in the bill.



There were many more pictures of men.

It is normal to be a little nervous the first time you apply for a job.



Work done well helps develop a sense of pride.



We have more leisure time today than ever before and spend billions of dollars seeking happiness through use of that leisure time.



Is this her hobby?



Can-Important! wife or kids?

The person who feels no one cares cannot reach the goal of a happy, satisfied life.

The hobbies you enjoy should be considered when you decide upon a career goal.



Surely more important than women.

To the starving person, food is the most important.

The victim at fault
Influencing Others

George and Karen are placement counselors in an employment agency. George is the supervisor of the counseling section, and he has developed most of the procedures for matching jobs with applicants and making referrals. Karen has shown some resentment toward following the procedures George has outlined. In fact, Karen seldom smiles or shows any interest in George as a person. During the past six months, Karen has not complimented George for his efforts; but she has

argued with George on how placement referrals are made. Karen has been studying methods of placement since she became unhappy with existing procedures nearly a year ago. She has finally developed a method which is, indeed, superior to the one now used. However, when Karen placed a carefully typed proposal for the new procedure on George's desk, he only partly read it and dropped it in his desk drawer. No further discussion on the proposed placement procedure took place.

Karen, (The victim) at fault

Why wasn't Karen's proposal given "fair" consideration?

If you were Karen, what would you have done differently?

Initiative

Maimie, age 17, was a waitress at a Greyhound bus stop restaurant during the summer between her junior and senior years in high school. When the buses were in, all the girls were very busy waiting on customers; but after the buses left, most of the girls sat down to drink a coke, eat, or just relax. Maimie never sat down on duty. She kept busy cutting up lemons for tea or filling napkin holders and salt and pepper shakers. She could always see what needed to be done, and she did it. The restaurant manager noticed her initiative and gave her a \$2 per shift raise.

Willingness to Learn

Mary was a clerk typist in a large employment agency. She had a new typewriter which used carbon ribbons that needed changing every few days. She always asked one of the other girls in the office to change the ribbon for her, which the girls soon began to resent. Mary was unwilling to learn how to change her typewriter ribbon, because she didn't want to get carbon smudges on her hands.

Cooperation

A number of customer complaints were made to the manager of a small department store about the poor service rendered by the sales clerks. Most of the complaints mentioned situations taking place during the hour between noon and 1 p.m. As the experienced sales clerks got their choice of lunch hours, most of them went to lunch between noon and 1 p.m. This left the newer, inexperienced girls to handle the customers during this time.

Customer traffic is particularly heavy during this time, and the manager requested all employees to be on the floor during this hour each day. Lunch hours are to be taken only between 11 a.m. and noon or between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. Barbara had been taking her lunch hour at noon since she began working in the store six months ago. As she usually had lunch with a friend, Barbara continued leaving at noon. The manager noticed this and warned her that if it occurred again her services would no longer be needed. Barbara, thinking she had "earned" the right to a noon lunch hour, felt the manager was being unfair.

Janet, 19, was a bookkeeper for a local service station. She was recently hired for this job, and Mr. Jones, her employer decided to test her honesty. He placed 35c extra in the cash register to see what she would do about it. Janet decided to keep the 35c for herself because it was "over." She knew that she should record it in the "cash short and over" ledger, but she was dishonest. Her employer fired her. He told her that if she would take a small amount now that she might take a larger amount later.

Lyle Coats is 18. He graduated from high school three weeks ago and worked part-time as a salesperson in a bicycle shop during his senior year. His grades in school were mostly C's. He thinks that he would like to go into sales as a career but wants to attend a two-year college to meet the requirements for the university and then major in business administration. He would like to work at Carswell's for a year and a summer to save money for college. Lyle is 5' 9" tall and weighs 160. He arrived for his appointment five minutes early wearing jeans and an open-collar sport shirt. He has an outgoing personality.

Linda and Lisa are secretaries in a large corporation that manufactures



NEA - ALASKA WOMEN'S CAUCUS

March 21, 1981



1411 WEST 33rd
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 274-0536

856 COLLEGE ROAD
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 456-4435

Representative Don Clocksin
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Don,

Having heard you speak at Women for Political Action, observed your campaign, and talked about you with NEA/Alaska, I know that your commitment to education (and to feminism) is deep, for which we are grateful.

Carolyn Doggett suggested that I send you a copy of the letter which I sent to the Senate recently, outlining the Caucus' feelings about SB/HB 99. She has talked with you, I know, about our unhappiness with specific amendments made in Senate Judiciary which weaken the bill, and which we certainly can be eliminated in the House.

hope

Carolyn and NEA/Alaska will be handling specific legislative strategy for us, and I know they will be working closely with you. If we can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me. I would appreciate being notified of developments as they occur.

I look forward to talking with you, either at the Feminist Fly-In in March, or at the NEA/Alaska Fly-In in April.

Susan Stitham, Chair

nation
(prohib. in
Education)

Sturgulewski. Adds new chapter to AS 14 entitled "Prohibition Against Discrimination Based on Sex in Public Education in Alaska." Purpose states: ". . . No person in Alaska may on the basis of sex be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal or state financial assistance." New chapter includes sections which prohibit discrimination in employment, in counseling and guidance services, in recreational and athletic activities, in course offerings, and in textbooks and instructional materials. Requires school boards to review textbooks and instructional materials for evidence of sex bias every three years and advise teachers of instances of sex bias in texts and materials in use. Also directs school districts to offer in-service training programs to "prepare teachers to aid students in the recognition of sex-biased materials." Directs the Board of Education to adopt regulations and the Board of Regents to adopt rules to implement the new chapter.

Directs Commissioner of Educ. to establish guidelines for affirmative action programs to be adopted by all school districts and REAA's, along with a compliance timetable, and to monitor the compliance by school districts and REAA's with the guidelines.

Directs the Board of Education to enforce compliance with provisions of chapter by appropriate order made in accordance with AS 44.62. After a hearing and a finding that a district or REAA is not in compliance and not actively working to come into compliance, the board shall (1) order a mandatory affirmative action program; and (2) institute appropriate proceedings to abate the practices found by the board to be a violation of the chapter. If the above measures are ineffective, the Board shall terminate all or part of state foundation program funds or any other funds disbursed by the Dept. of Education to the district or REAA.

A person aggrieved by a violation of chapter as to primary or secondary education may file a complaint with the Board of Education or with the State Commission for Human Rights and has an independent right of action in Superior Court. A person aggrieved by a violation as to postsecondary education may only file a complaint with the Human Rights Commission or Superior Court. Does not provide for effective date.

Introduced January 19 and referred to Health, Education and Social Services and to Judiciary.

Mental Ill-
ness

SENATE BILL NO. 100, by Senators Parr, Stimson and Fischer. Major revision of Alaska civil commitment statutes. "PURPOSE" states: "The purpose of this major revision of Alaska civil commitment statutes is to more adequately protect the legal rights of persons suffering from mental illness. The legislature has attempted to balance the individual's constitutional right to physical liberty and the state's interest in (1) protecting society from persons who are dangerous to others; and (2) protecting persons who are dangerous to themselves, by providing due process safeguards at all stages of commitment proceedings. In addition, the following principals of modern mental health care have guided this revision: (1) that persons be given every opportunity to accept voluntary treatment before involvement with the judicial



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Dear Senator,

For five years, the women and men of NEA/Alaska, the professional organization which represents 95% of the teachers in this state, have put a top priority on the passage of legislation which would require specific steps to end sex bias in our education system. Such bias is well-documented to be nation-wide; Alaska is neither worse nor better than other states in terms of sex discrimination against students (and teachers), although several other states have already passed so-called "Mini-Title IX" bills. But we in Alaska pride ourselves on our commitment to individualism, to the right of each Alaskan to pursue his/her own capabilities and to build a unique lifestyle, yet our educational system, where our young citizens receive formative experiences in values and biases, consistently reinforces traditional negative stereotypes of feminine and masculine behaviors. Such stereotyping not only cripples individual growth, but denies to Alaskan society the benefits from the fully-realized capabilities of our women as well as our men, and as such, sex discrimination is a waste of our most important natural resource, our people.

SB 99, as originally submitted by Senators Parr, Stimson, Sturgelewski, and Fischer, calls for specific, positive action by school districts to achieve sex equity. We urge its passage.

The bill speaks to five areas of the educational process where the pernicious effects of sex discrimination can best be countered:

Section .020 Discrimination in Employment. Latest figures indicate that of the 53 superintendents in Alaska, 52 are male; the number of female assistant superintendents is extremely small. The number of women in our state who hold principalships, that visible leadership role in school administration, continues to be vastly disproportionate to the number of positions, and to the number of women who teach in those schools. In fact, we are moving backwards; in Fairbanks, for example, the percentage of principals who were women was greater twenty years ago than it is today, despite a few token efforts at the assistant principal level. In Anchorage, the district which has made the most obvious efforts to comply with the letter of the federal Title IX, the internship program has produced an average of one woman vice-principal of the four at each secondary school; not one of the high school principals in either Anchorage or Fairbanks is a woman. In fact, the number of secondary principals state-wide cannot be more than a handful. (In 1979, there were five.)

However, discrimination in employment in education is not only detrimental to the aspirations of the employees themselves and to the districts who arbitrarily deny themselves the benefits of the talents of the women who might fill these administrative positions; these are persuasive arguments in favor of remedying such discrimination, but there is another reason far more compelling to those who care about the full realization of individual Alaskan potential spoken to earlier---the building principal and the district administrator are the closest supervisory role models to students. What is the message when a student sees that an elementary school where 70% of the teachers are women always has a male principal? Or a high school where the only women in supervisory roles are teaching department heads, or perhaps one woman whose job is curriculum or activity co-ordination? The message is, the really important, "tough" jobs with the higher salaries are for men.

Section .030 Discrimination in Counseling and Guidance Services. In this area, the discrimination has been much more subtle, but even more pervasive; few counselors or teachers today would say to a student, "girls can't be doctors," or "boys can't be cooks." But the message about sex-appropriate occupations continues to be clear--from the media, from peers, and from adults, and unless the school does something actively to turn that around, young women will continue to waste their abilities and to prepare themselves for the low-paying, dead end jobs that the majority of them enter after high school.

Statistics consistently reveal that women make 57c for every dollar earned by a man. In 1980, 67% of persons earning less than \$125 per week were women. Contrary to popular myth, this problem is not restricted to an insignificant number of women in our country. Nine out of ten of the young women graduating from high school this spring can anticipate spending 15-25 years in the job market if they are married with children, 30 years if they are married without children, and 40 years if they are single. These are long, long terms to be sentenced to the kind of poorly paid, unchallenging labor for which so many women are prepared, thinking "I'll only work for a year or two, and then I'll get married." If they do marry, the chances are increasingly excellent that they will continue to work to provide for the family. Add to this picture, the increasing likelihood that young women who do marry will be faced with supporting a family alone, due to divorce or death, and we see the urgent necessity for positive, active efforts to encourage young women to realize their talents and abilities and pursue careers that will lead to the opportunity for well-paid, satisfying jobs. More than 90% of single parent families are maintained by a woman; more than 3/4 of the 4.9 million mothers who are divorced, separated, remarried or never married do not receive child support. The cost to society, in terms of dollars for social welfare programs as well as in terms of human waste, demands affirmative action. To continue to do nothing is unconscionable.

Section .040 Discrimination in Recreational and Athletic Activities. This area is the one which has drawn the most fire, yet who can argue with each child's being afforded the opportunity to develop his or her physical abilities to their greatest extent in competition with others? This section, as originally drafted, merely provided that public school facilities, support, and activities will be apportioned equitably, and that students will be free to compete on merit for the opportunity to participate in any activity where separate teams are not provided. This section mandates only equality of opportunity, a basic premise of our society.