

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 8672

1393 HHESS HB 709 - HB 761

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(b) Commercial banking services. Attempts to obtain sound bids from in-state banks have not been very successful. A few banks would be willing to administer all or parts of the loan program, but initial programming costs and staffing costs would be extremely high. Either the state or the borrower would have to absorb those costs and the result would again be increased cost to the state, when compared to maintaining the "in-house" servicing.

(c) Private collection agency. A number of private collection agencies will attempt to collect our "bad debts", i.e., the delinquent and defaulted loans; however, the charges all are around 50% to 65% of the amount recovered. This charge far exceeds that currently being paid the five persons handling these collections "in-house". The collection rate for the current staff for "bad debts" is averaging over \$200,000 per staff member per year.

no 19. Combine this loan program with other state loan programs. This alternative has been explored before and has been found to be not a workable alternative. The Legislature made this determination when all loan programs were being re-examined and re-vamped two sessions ago. They found that student loans should not be included in any type of large loan package portfolio, particularly if the bond market is to be involved.

Additionally, the transfer of the program to another state agency would not reduce administrative costs, rather it would simply transfer existing costs to another agency and would, in fact, result in increased cost to the state due to inefficiencies which would necessarily occur. The ability now exists to "package" a student's aid. The Commission administers three other programs (besides the loans) which affect a student's need for financial assistance. Currently all four programs are coordinated at the time of award and the problems of over-awarding are avoided. This would not be as easily accomplished with a second agency involved. A certain amount of staff over-lap would be necessary with another agency involved.

Additional Financial Assistance Concerns

Alaska currently has a large loan program, a small, nearly non-existent federally-matched grant program, and no state scholarship or state work-study program. Each of these programs, other than loans, will be briefly described or discussed below.

Grants. The state currently participates in the federal/state cooperative State Educational Incentive Grant Program (SEIG). This is a "need-based" grant which requires a needs analysis of all applicants. Grants of up to \$1,500 per year are awarded for undergraduate attendance. In 1981-82 over 2,000 Alaskans applied for these grants, but funds were available to award grants to only 162. This program requires a federal match and is being drastically reduced in the current federal budget cuts.

There is a bill, SB 254, currently in the Legislature which would establish this program as an Alaskan program and would provide grants of up to \$3,000 per year.

yes

Scholarships. Alaska currently has no state-level scholarships for outstanding high school seniors. Two bills currently exist which would establish scholarship programs. SB 310 would establish the Alaska State Scholarship Program and would provide competitive scholarships for in-state attendance. The scholarships would provide \$4,000 per year, and the student would need to maintain a grade-point-average of 3.25 to keep the scholarship.

SB 301 would establish the Alaska Cooperative Scholarship Program which would provide matching funds for private sources of scholarships. The scholarships would be for up to \$5,000 (\$2,500 state) per year, and the student would need to maintain a 3.0 grade average to keep the scholarship. The scholarships would be available for undergraduates attending in-state.

yes

State Work Study. College Work Study, a federally-funded program, exists in Alaska, but only on a very limited basis. Some states, most notably Washington, have created state work-study programs directly designed to provide assistance for their in-state students. Alaska has no such program, but it is a possibility for the future. Under such a program, a student would be eligible to work for up to an average of 20 hours per week with a cooperating employer. The state would pay 65% of the student's wage and the employer would pay the remaining 35% for up to a pre-determined "need" level.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-7991

April 8, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Thelma Buchholdt
ATTN: LuAnn Cutler
FROM: Deb Pomeroy
RE: Breakdown of Student Cost-of-Living Estimates
Research Request 81-97

You requested that we compile further information on data provided by Leslie Longenbaugh in her February 2, 1981 memorandum to Representative Terry Gardiner on the adequacy of student loans (Research Request 81-12).

Specifically, you asked that we answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the breakdown of cost-of-living expenses (excluding tuition and fees)?
- 2) Which of these expenses are actual costs and which are estimates?
- 3) How are the estimated expenses derived?
- 4) How can the loan amounts be annually adjusted for inflation?

The charts on the following pages show a breakdown of the cost-of-living for students living on a off campus at selected schools in Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska. The charts show which universities were called, whether it is on-campus or off-campus living costs, and whether it is the 1980-81 or 1981-82 school year. The remainder of the charts provide the following information:

Room: Actual cost of the dormitory, or an estimated cost for an apartment.

Board: Actual cost of meals if eating at the cafeteria, or the estimated costs of groceries for the school year. In some cases the room and board have not been separately estimated. Two schools, Central Washington and the University of Oregon, estimated that 45% of the room and board cost was for the room and 55% was for meals.

Representative Thelma Buchholdt
April 8, 1981
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Books and Supplies: Estimate of what it will cost to buy books and supplies for one school term (9 months).

Transportation: Estimates of the cost of traveling to and from school.

Personal Expenses: Estimate of what is needed to pay for clothes, laundry, insurance, phone, personal items, and miscellaneous costs that are bound to arise during the course of the school year.

Not all schools were able to tell us the exact way that they came up with these estimates; however, a majority said that they took random campus and area wide surveys, and compared their budgets with other schools in the area .

The source of information for each school is cited underneath the chart, along with any explanation of costs which are marked with an asterisk.

In regard to providing an annual adjustment for inflation, one solution would be to put a provision in the legislation requiring that the loan ceiling be adjusted annually by the percentage increase in the consumer price index (CPI). Because many Alaska students attend colleges out of state, it might be appropriate to use the national consumer price index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Commerce. However, it would also be possible to look at the CPIs for various cities on the west coast and Anchorage and compute some average percentage.

If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

dp

STUDENT COST-OF-LIVING
Washington

University	Room	Board	Books & Supplies	Transportation	Personal Expenses	Total Excluding Tuition & Fees
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON						
On-Campus 80-81	\$1,200 A	\$900 A	\$300 E	\$350 E	\$793 E	\$3,543 E
Off-Campus Apartment	\$1,575 E	\$900 E	\$300 E	\$375 E	\$1,228 E	\$4,378 E
CENTRAL WASHINGTON						
On-Campus 80-81		\$1,700 A	\$300 E	\$600 E	\$750 E	\$3,350 E
On-Campus 81-82		\$2,000 E*	\$300 E	\$600 E	\$750 E	\$3,650 E
WESTERN WASHINGTON						
On-Campus 80-81		\$1,880 A	\$230 E	\$590 E	\$660 E	\$3,360 E
On Campus 81-82		\$2,110 E*	\$270 E	\$600 E	\$720 E	\$3,700 E

A = Actual costs
E = Estimated costs

University of Washington: Michelle Handesty. Estimates derived from random surveys, financial advisors and averaging costs.

Central Washington: Kathy Armstrong, Financial Aid, 509/963-1611

Western Washington: Financial Aid 206/676-3470

* This is an estimated fee for room and board as the 81-82 budget has not yet been approved.

STUDENT COST-OF-LIVING
Oregon

University	Room	Board	Books & Supplies	Transportation	Personal Expenses	Total excluding Tuition & Fees
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON						
On-campus 80-81	\$1,749 F*		\$255 E	\$310 E	\$900 E	\$3,214 E
On-campus 81-82	\$2,025 A		\$285 E	\$491 E	\$990 E	\$3,791 E
Off-campus 81-82	\$2,475 A		\$285 E	\$491 E	\$990 E	\$4,241 E
OREGON STATE						
On-campus 80-81	\$1,750 A		\$300 E	\$360 E	\$1,350E Rec. \$200 Clothes \$200 Insur. \$150 Personal \$800	\$3,760 E
PORTLAND STATE						
Off-Campus	\$2,662 E		\$279 E	\$504E	\$720 E	\$4,165

A = Actual costs
E = Estimated costs

University of Oregon: Terry Hofeld Church, Administrative Assistant, Financial Aid, 503/686-3221
Oregon State: Cheryl Judson, Assistant Director of Financial Aid 503/754-2241. Estimates are derived from campus surveys of costs, and comparisons with the consumer price index and other schools in the area.
Portland State: Corbitt Gottfield, Financial Aid 503/244-6711, Estimates are based on comparisons school budgets in the metropolitan area and surveys.

*For the 80-81 school year, the University of Oregon did not have separate budgets for on and off-campus living. They did use the figure of \$2,250 for an average of room and board for both on and off campus living which would bring the total up to \$3,715 for the cost of living. The \$1,749 was the cost of an on-campus dormitory room.

STUDENT COST-OF-LIVING
California

University	Room	Board	Books & Supplies	Transportation	Personal Expenses	Total excluding Tuition & Fees
U.C. BERKELEY						
On-Campus 80-81	\$2,239 A		\$306 E		\$819 E	\$3,364 E
Off-campus 80-81	\$3,060 E		\$306 E		\$819 E	\$4,185 E
SAN DIEGO STATE						
On-Campus 80-81	\$2,070 A		\$270 E	\$270 E	\$570 E	\$3,180 E
Off-Campus 80-81	\$2,700 E		\$270 E	\$540 E	\$690 E	\$4,200 E
On-Campus 81-82	\$2,250 A		\$270 E	\$310 E	\$720 E	\$3,550 E
Off-Campus 81-82	\$3,150 E		\$270 E	\$540 E	\$810 E	\$4,770 E
STANFORD (private)						
On-Campus 80-81	\$2,636 A		\$465 E		\$690 E	\$3,791 E
Off-Campus 80-81	\$4,510 (includes personal expenses) E		\$465 E	\$345 E		\$5,320 E
On-Campus 81-82	\$2,965 E		\$300 E		\$685 E	\$3,950 E

A = Actual costs
E = Estimated costs

U.C. Berkeley: Christopher Castorena, Financial Aid 415/642-6000
San Diego State: Ruth Coffey, Financial Aid 714/265-6323
Stanford: Cindy Gifford, Financial Aid 415/497-2300

STUDENT COST-OF-LIVING
Alaska

University	Room	Board	Books & Supplies	Transportation	Personal Expenses	Total excluding Tuition & Fees
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA						
UAF--on-campus 80-81	\$560 A	\$1,430 A	\$250 E	\$480 E	\$530 E	\$3,250 E
off-campus 80-81	\$2,400 E	\$1,200 E	\$250 E	\$480 E	\$530 E	\$4,860 E
on-campus 81-82	\$630 A	\$1,470 A	\$250 E	\$800 E*	\$600 E	\$3,750 E
off-campus 81-82	\$2,400 E	\$1,600 E	\$250 E	\$800 E*	\$600 E	\$5,650 E
UAA--off-campus 80-81	\$2,475 E	\$1,575 E	\$250 E	\$475 E	\$675 E	\$5,470 E
off-campus 81-82	\$2,475 E	\$1,836 E	\$250 E	\$660 E	\$810 E	\$6,031 E
UAJ--off-campus 80-81		\$4,100 E	\$250 E	\$500 E	\$675 E	\$5,525

A = Actual costs
E = Estimated costs

UAF: Ida Greiner, Financial Aid 479-7256
 UAA: Eleanor Brown, Financial Aid 263-1586
 UAJ: JoAnn Yamada, Financial Aid 789-2101

STUDENT COST-OF-LIVING
Alaska

University	Room	Board	Books & Supplies	Transportation	Personal Expenses	Total Excluding Tuition & Fees
ALASKA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY						
on-campus 80-81	\$1,200 A	\$1,400 A	\$250 E		\$680 E	\$3,530 E
off-campus 80-81	\$1,800 E	\$1,350 E	\$250 E		\$680 E	\$4,080 E
on-campus 81-82	\$1,300 A	\$1,500 A* \$1,750 A*	\$250 E	\$80 E** \$400 E**	\$720 E	\$3,850-\$4,420E
off-campus 81-82	\$2,200 E	\$1,632 E	\$250 E	\$80 E** \$592 E**	\$720 E	\$4,882-\$5,114E
SHELDON JACKSON						
on-campus 80-81	\$1,000 A	\$1,500 A	\$200 E	2 round trips to Sitka from home	\$530 E	
off-campus 80-81		\$3,600 E	\$200	same as above	\$530 E	
on-campus 81-82		\$2,700	\$200	same as above	\$575 E	

Source:

AK Pacific: Ellen Stiles, Financial Aid 276-8181. Estimates derived from surveys, various costs indexes, and Anchorage Association of Financial Advisors data.

Sheldon Jackson: Duke Gersema, Financial Aid Director 747-5220



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3991

April 9, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Thelma Buchholdt

ATTN: LuAnn Cutler

FROM: Del Pomeroy
Leslie Longenbaugh

RE: Breakdown of Student Cost-of-Living Estimates
Research Request 81-97; Additional Material

You asked that we add the costs of tuition and fees to the total cost-of-living expenses which we provided you in our memorandum of April 8, 1981. You further requested that we explain any differences between the estimates of the April 8, 1981 memorandum and the February 2, 1981 memorandum to Representative Gardiner.

The charts on the following pages contain the same information as those you received on April 8, with the addition of tuition and fees for both undergraduate and graduate students. The tuition and fees included are for the 1980-81 school year only; the majority of the schools have not finalized their 1981-82 budgets and, as a result, could not give an actual cost for tuition and fees. We would be happy to provide you with this information later in the session, when the universities will have finalized their budgets.

There are several reasons why the expenses shown in the two memoranda differ. In the cases where the total costs are only slightly different (\$100-\$300), we feel that the differences were caused by the following factors:

- the information was gathered in late January 1981 and again in early April. This two month span means that estimates could very well have been updated by the colleges; and
- the people we contacted in April within the universities were often different staff, from different divisions, from those we spoke with in January. These staff may have obtained the figures used to derive their estimates from different sources.

Representative Thelma Buchholdt
April 9, 1981
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The primary reason for greater variances between cost estimates presented in the two memoranda is that in most cases, the 2/2/81 cost-of-living estimates were only for room and board, whereas the 4/8/81 memorandum included estimated costs for room and board along with transportation, books and supplies, and personal expenses.

We hope that this will clarify the reasons for any differences found in the two memoranda. If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

DP:LL/bf

**UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT COST-OF-LIVING
Washington**

University	Room	Board	Books & Supplies	Transportation	Personal Expenses	Total Excluding Tuition & Fees	Tuition & Fees	TOTAL
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON								
On-Campus 80-81	\$1,200 A	\$900 A	\$300 E	\$350 E	\$793 E	\$3,543 E	\$2,394 A	\$5,937 E
Off-Campus Apartment	\$1,575 E	\$900 E	\$300 E	\$375 E	\$1,228 E	\$4,378 E	\$2,394 A	\$6,772 E
CENTRAL WASHINGTON								
On-Campus 80-81	\$1,700 A		\$300 E	\$600 E	\$750 E	\$3,350 E	\$1,983 A	\$5,333 E
On-Campus 81-82	\$2,000 E*		\$300 E	\$600 E	\$750 E	\$3,650 E		
WESTERN WASHINGTON								
On-Campus 80-81	\$1,880 A		\$230 E	\$590 E	\$660 E	\$3,360 E	\$1,983 A	\$5,343 E
On Campus 81-82	\$2,110 E		\$270 E	\$600 E	\$720 E	\$3,700 E		

A = Actual costs
E = Estimated costs

University of Washington: Michelle Handesty. Estimates derived from random surveys, financial advisors and averaging costs.

Central Washington: Kathy Armstrong, Financial Aid, 509/963-1611

Western Washington: Financial Aid 206/676-3470

* This is an estimated fee for room and board as the 81-82 budget has not yet been approved.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT COST-OF-LIVING
Oregon

University	Room	Board	Books & Supplies	Transportation	Personal Expenses	Total excluding Tuition & Fees	Tuition & Fees	TOTAL
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON								
On-campus 80-81	\$1,749 E		\$255 E	\$310 E	\$900 E	\$3,214 E	\$3,214 A	\$6,496 E
On-campus 81-82	\$2,025 A		\$285 E	\$491 E	\$990 E	\$3,791 E		
Off-campus 81-82	\$2,475 A		\$285 E	\$491 E	\$990 E	\$4,241 E		
OREGON STATE								
On-campus 90-81	\$1,750 A		\$300 E	\$360 E	\$1,350E Rec. \$200 Clothes \$200 Insur. \$150 Personal \$800	\$3,760 E	\$3,327 A	\$7,087 E
PORTLAND STATE								
Off-Campus	\$2,662 E		\$279 E	\$504E	\$720 E	\$4,165	\$3,261 A	\$7,426 E

A = Actual costs
E = Estimated costs

University of Oregon: Terry Hofeld Church, Administrative Assistant, Financial Aid, 503/686-3221
Oregon State: Cheryl Judson, Assistant Director of Financial Aid 503/754-2241. Estimates are derived from campus surveys of costs, and comparisons with the consumer price index and other schools in the area.
Portland State: Corbitt Gottfield, Financial Aid 503/244-6711, Estimates are based on comparisons school budgets in the metropolitan area and surveys.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT COST-OF-LIVING
Alaska

University	Room	Board	Books & Supplies	Transportation	Personal Expenses	Total excluding Tuition & Fees	Tuition & Fees	TOTAL
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA								
UAF--on-campus 80-81	\$560 A	\$1,430 A	\$250 E	\$480 E	\$530 E	\$3,250 E	\$410 A	\$3,660 E
off-campus 80-81	\$2,100 E	\$1,200 E	\$250 E	\$480 E	\$530 E	\$4,860 E	\$410 A	\$5,270 E
on-campus 81-82	\$630 A	\$1,470 A	\$250 E	\$800 E*	\$600 E	\$3,750 E		
off-campus 81-82	\$2,400 E	\$1,600 E	\$250 E	\$800 E*	\$600 E	\$5,650 E		
UAA--off-campus 80-81	\$2,475 E	\$1,575 E	\$250 E	\$495 E	\$675 E	\$5,470 E	\$410 A	\$5,880 E
off-campus 81-82	\$2,475 E	\$1,836 E	\$250 E	\$660 E	\$810 E	\$6,031 E		
UAJ--off-campus 80-81	\$4,100 E		\$250 E	\$500 E	\$675 E	\$5,525	\$410 A	\$5,935 E

A = Actual costs
E = Estimated costs

UAF: Ida Greiner, Financial Aid 479-7256
UAA: Eleanor Brown, Financial Aid 263-1586
UAJ: JoAnn Yamada, Financial Aid 789-2101

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT COST-OF-LIVING
Alaska

University	Room	Board	Books & Supplies	Transportation	Personal Expenses	Total Excluding Tuition & Fees	Tuition & Fees	TOTAL
ALASKA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY								
on-campus 80-81	\$1,200 A	\$1,400 A	\$250 E		\$680 E	\$3,530 E	\$2,350A	\$5,880 E
off-campus 80-81	\$1,800 E	\$1,350 E	\$250 E		\$680 E	\$4,080 E	\$2,350A	\$6,430 E
on-campus 81-82	\$1,300 A	\$1,500 A* \$1,750 A*	\$250 E	\$80 E** \$400 E**	\$720 E	\$3,850-\$4,420E		
off-campus 81-82	\$2,200 E	\$1,632 E	\$250 E	\$80 E** \$592 E**	\$720 E	\$4,882-\$5,114E		
SHELDON JACKSON								
on-campus 80-81	\$1,000 A	\$1,500 A	\$200 E	2round trips to Sitka from home	\$530 E	\$3,230+Trans E	\$2,650A	\$5,880 + Trans. E
off-campus 80-81		\$3,600 E	\$200	same as above	\$530 E	\$4,330+Trans E	\$2,650A	\$6,980 + Trans. E
on-campus 81-82		\$2,700	\$200	same as above	\$575 E			

A = Actual costs
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AK Pacific: Ellen Stiles, Financial Aid 276-8181. Estimates derived from surveys, various costs indexes, and Anchorage Association of Financial Advisors data.

Sheldon Jackson: Duke Gersema, Financial Aid Director 747-5220

* There will be two meal options during the 81-82 school year. The \$1,500 option consists of 14 meals/week (no breakfast, with brunch and dinner on the weekends); the \$1,750 option consists of 19 meals/week (breakfast is included)

**Transportation is broken down here with \$80 estimated for costs to and from school for off-campus commuting and \$400 estimated for airfare to and from their permanent place of residence.

GRADUATE STUDENT COST-OF-LIVING
Washington

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UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON								
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CENTRAL WASHINGTON								
On-Campus 80-81	\$1,700 A		\$300 E	\$600 E	\$750 E	\$3,350 E	\$2,256 A	\$5,606 E
On-Campus 81-82	\$2,000 E*		\$300 E	\$600 E	\$750 E	\$3,650 E		
WESTERN WASHINGTON								
On-Campus 80-81	\$1,880 A		\$230 E	\$590 E	\$660 E	\$3,360 E	\$2,256 A	\$5,616 E
On Campus 81-82	\$2,110 E*		\$270 E	\$600 E	\$720 E	\$3,700 E		

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GRADUATE STUDENT COST-OF-LIVING
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California

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San Diego State: Ruth Coffey, Financial Aid 714/265-6323
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**GRADUATE STUDENT COST-OF-LIVING
Alaska**

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on-campus 81-82	\$630 A	\$1,470 A	\$250 E	\$800 E*	\$600 E	\$3,750 E		
off-campus 81-82	\$2,400 E	\$1,600 E	\$250 E	\$800 E*	\$600 E	\$5,650 E		
UAA--off-campus 80-81	\$2,475 E	\$1,575 E	\$250 E	\$495 E	\$675 E	\$5,470 E	\$640 A	\$6,110 E
off-campus 81-82	\$2,475 E	\$1,836 E	\$250 E	\$660 E	\$810 E	\$6,031 E		
UAJ--off-campus 80-81	\$4,100 E		\$250 E	\$500 E	\$675 E	\$5,525	\$640 A	\$6,165 E

A = Actual costs
E = Estimated costs

UAF: Ida Greiner, Financial Aid 479-7256
 UAA: Eleanor Brown, Financial Aid 263-1586
 UAJ: JoAnn Yamada, Financial Aid 789-2101

GRADUATE STUDENT COST-OF-LIVING
Alaska

University	Room	Board	Books & Supplies	Transportation	Personal Expenses	Total Excluding Tuition & Fees	Tuition & Fees	TOTAL
ALASKA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY								
on-campus 80-81	\$1,200 A	\$1,400 A	\$250 E		\$680 E	\$3,530 E	\$2,350A	\$5,880 E
off-campus 80-81	\$1,800 E	\$1,350 E	\$250 E		\$680 E	\$4,080 E	\$2,350A	\$6,430 E
on-campus 81-82	\$1,300 A	\$1,500 A* \$1,750 A*	\$250 E	\$80 E** \$400 E**	\$720 E	\$3,850-\$4,420E		
off-campus 81-82	\$2,200 E	\$1,632 E	\$250 E	\$80 E** \$592 E**	\$720 E	\$4,882-\$5,114E		

A = Actual costs
E = Estimated costs

AK Pacific: Ellen Stiles, Financial Aid 276-8181. Estimates derived from surveys, various costs indexes, and Anchorage Association of Financial Advisors data.

* There will be two meal options during the 81-82 school year. The \$1,500 option consists of 14 meals/week (no breakfast, with brunch and dinner on the weekends); the \$1,750 options consists of 19 meals/week (breakfast is included)

**Transportation is broken down here with \$80 estimated for costs to and from school for off-campus commuting and \$400 estimated for airfare to and from their permanent place of residence.

20 September 1981

by Doug Buchanan
3641 Sandvik
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
phone, 479 2149

A STATEMENT URGING THE STATE TO USE CAUTION AND APPLY CERTAIN STIPULATIONS
TO STATE FUNDING OF GRANTS FOR SCIENCE PROJECTS.

History has shown us that, while usually beneficial, activities conducted in the name of science have, on many occasions, proven detrimental to the people and the land.

It is only rational to impose upon the scientific community the same restrictions (if not more) as are imposed on the average citizen.

There are already too many government agencies and officials acting above the law. Certain elements of the scientific community have been likewise acting above the law. The State government should guard against adding to and supporting these inconsistencies.

A case in point is the Geophysical Institute, associated with the University of Alaska. The Geophysical Institute has gained a public reputation as an ivory tower of elitists who have openly supported severe environmental restrictions on Alaskans. Public distaste for these elitists is not an uncommon topic of conversation. It became heated during the Alaska lands bill fights.

Recently two scientists of the Institute signed a letter requesting the Department of the Interior to interpret the Alaska lands bill in such a way as to restrict air access in National Park lands. These scientists must base their view on their learned knowledge of the environment. Their views are to be highly regarded. But the State simply cannot allow, and even fund, these same scientists to escape the restrictions they find appropriate for the rest of the public. This possibility has in fact been the case in past instances, as Geophysical Institute scientists have ignored the regulations imposed on Alaskan citizens. With the vast areas of restrictively managed land in Alaska we are creating privileged classes of people. State involvement in science grants may increase this divisive impact unless caution is exercised.

If these scientists cannot live under their own findings then their efforts are proven to be of no practical value and certainly not worthy of public funding.

The excuse; "In the name of science...", has been too often abused to any longer allow it as a vehicle to circumvent regulations imposed on the average citizen. If the average citizen cannot get a government

permit for an action conducted; "In the name of a quest for layman's knowledge...", or; "In the name of the freedom of expression...", then that action under permit is too detrimental to be permitted for scientists. We cannot sacrifice the validity of our laws for privileged classes. If the basis for the permit in question is invalid, as many are these days, then the government funded agency is in a better position to expose this than is the unfunded, individual citizen. Unlike typical bureaucrats, many scientists understand priorities of spending, and must judiciously use money. If State funded scientific projects are required to conform to regulations imposed on the citizenry, then costly, bureaucratic "run-arounds" will receive closer scrutiny. Unworthy regulations may be brought to the attention of the public and officials now paying for these "run-arounds" at cost of the public benefit.

Again, the alternative is highly inappropriate. The State funding of privileged classes of people must cease, especially (as in this case) when that privileged class has actively supported the imposition of a needless bureaucratic morass on the citizenry.

Consider how the government stifles the quest for knowledge, then affronts the citizenry with privileged scientists using that same quest as an excuse.

At no expense to the taxpayer, Alaskan mountain climbers have brought back geological rock samples and data from otherwise inaccessible areas, for government geological agencies. This has been no small effort since climbers can rarely afford air access. While Department of the Interior employees geologically map Park Service lands, violating many regulations without hassles; Alaskan mountain climbers are often harrassed and forced to comply with idiot regulations. The contradiction has not been overlooked, and is adding to the growing disgust with our government.

The Geophysical Institute has violated a number of regulations and failed to get appropriate permits for its glacier studies. It has strewn the mountains with literally tons of garbage and "scientific material", without fear of punitive action. Yet, when the Park Service falsely accused Alaskan Alpine Club members (one of the same who has contributed scientific data to the Dept. of the Interior at no charge) with the violation of a littering law when a single 2' x 2' sheet of aluminum was placed on a mountain, the University of Alaska punished the Club by summarily rescinding its University recognition.

These same U of A/Geophysical Institute personnel who vocally condemned the Alaskan Alpine Club now want public funds for their projects that are conducted above the law and strew tons of garbage in the mountains, with expensive air access. The State will demonstrate its lack of regard for its citizens if it funds these scientists and does not bind them to every detail of the law; and disallow any action not permissible for the average citizen.

Leonardo da Vinci was heckled and threatened by the people for what proved to be great technical advancements in his day. Our schools have taught young people to scoff at the ignorance of those people.

Our government has demonstrated a classic and shameful rerun of that same ignorance. The history books will note it, with other examples, to show the shallow nature of the American government.

Man has fantasized about jumping off cliffs and safely descending by parachute since the days of da Vinci. Scientists of various disciplines have often calculated the physics which proved it both possible and impossible. Early attempts were failures. If, for example, a military need arose, millions of dollars would have been spent to accomplish that human aspiration.

In 1978-79, ordinary skydivers undertook the challenge. At no expense to the taxpayer and with no injuries or fatalities, these ordinary citizens finally perfected and repeatedly proved the technique so that basic verbal instruction to an experienced skydiver can assure a safe first jump off a cliff. This is a significant, historic accomplishment made by American citizens in our free nation. Yet, while there was no threat to the public or to any property, all of this was done in violation of the law. The skydivers were arrested by Federal agents, fined and jailed. (By chance, under almost identical regulations that Geophysical Institute scientists have urged to be imposed on Alaskans - except themselves of course). Cliff jumping continues to be refined and advanced in defiance of the law and despite the continued arrests.

Young people are learning to scoff at, and hold in contempt, the ignorance, incompetence and backwardness of our government. Our young people are perceptive. The historians will only pen the print (perhaps under another government).

Had public funds been used to accomplish that historic human aspiration, the aeronautical engineer "scientists" would be heroes. Since it was done as a unfunded initiative of citizens, the innovators are criminals with criminal records.

The potential for the government adding to the growing list of these devisive blunders is too great.

Since the Alaska State Legislature, like other government bodies, has demonstrated its inability to fairly administer programs and funding it has launched; wisdom would be served by the State's avoidance of funding scientific projects that are fraught with inconsistencies. With Alaska's extensive Federal serfdoms and omnipotent regulations, privileged classes will be the most obvious product.

PUBLIC funds should serve the BASIC (I stress: BASIG) needs of the PUBLIC.

Any accomplished scientist or grant writer can make the most frivolous project sound like an immediate imperative to save the world from imminent disaster. Objectively, while geophysical science is one of the several disciplines that has offered great contributions to mankind; it, like some other sciences, is not worthy of a high priority for PUBLIC funding. These sciences have a high proportion of economic and curiosity projects. Such projects are appropriately funded by private groups having interest in the specific projects.

If any State funds for scientific projects are allocated by the Legislature, they should benefit basic needs of the public. Medical research outstrips all other disciplines under that criteria. Since medical research so closely benefits the entire population, and has never been adequately funded, it should be the sole benefactor for PUBLIC funds to science. With the inherent criteria of medical research as the basis for funding, allocations of limited public funds to other sciences becomes highly inappropriate.

As long as the government and its questionably chosen agencies give themselves every financial and authoritarian advantage to avoid their own impositions on the citizens; while ignoring the common citizens they are supposed to serve; disdain for the government will increase. The ultimate price is too great.

* * *

Doug Buchanan



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3991

April 9, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Thelma Buchholdt

ATTN: LuAnn Cutler

FROM: Deb Pomeroy
Leslie Longenbaugh

RE: Breakdown of Student Cost-of-Living Estimates
Research Request 81-97; Additional Material

You asked that we add the costs of tuition and fees to the total cost-of-living expenses which we provided you in our memorandum of April 8, 1981. You further requested that we explain any differences between the estimates of the April 8, 1981 memorandum and the February 2, 1981 memorandum to Representative Gardiner.

The charts on the following pages contain the same information as those you received on April 8, with the addition of tuition and fees for both undergraduate and graduate students. The tuition and fees included are for the 1980-81 school year only; the majority of the schools have not finalized their 1981-82 budgets and, as a result, could not give an actual cost for tuition and fees. We would be happy to provide you with this information later in the session, when the universities will have finalized their budgets.

There are several reasons why the expenses shown in the two memoranda differ. In the cases where the total costs are only slightly different (\$100-\$300), we feel that the differences were caused by the following factors:

- the information was gathered in late January 1981 and again in early April. This two month span means that estimates could very well have been updated by the colleges; and
- the people we contacted in April within the universities were often different staff, from different divisions, from those we spoke with in January. These staff may have obtained the figures used to derive their estimates from different sources.

Representative Thelma Buchholdt
April 9, 1981
Page 2

The primary reason for greater variances between cost estimates presented in the two memoranda is that in most cases, the 2/2/81 cost-of-living estimates were only for room and board, whereas the 4/8/81 memorandum included estimated costs for room and board along with transportation, books and supplies, and personal expenses.

We hope that this will clarify the reasons for any differences found in the two memoranda. If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

DP:LL/bf

HB

745

POSITION PAPER
House Bill No. 745

"An Act relating to payment of costs for autopsies and payment of related costs."

House Bill No. 745 mandates that the court pay all extra costs incurred when an autopsy is required under AS 12.65.020.

It is our understanding that when the court system requests an autopsy pursuant to AS 12.65.020 they decline to pay for the extra costs incurred. These additional costs are then billed to the relative or the estate of the deceased. For public health reasons the Department of Health and Social Services requires in 7 AAC 35.090(d) that when death has occurred because of an "unusual or highly communicable disease" the body must be embalmed. In addition 7 AAC 35.100(b)(3) requires that if a body cannot reach its final destination within 24 hours of death it must be embalmed. When the courts require an autopsy it becomes impossible for the body to reach its final resting place within the 24 hour period. Thus the funeral home is required to embalm the body before shipping. As a matter of course other mortuary services are performed on the body.

When the court system refuses to pay the bill for embalming and other mortuary services the family is then billed. During this period of grief this added problem only contributes to the family's burdens. The extra costs are incurred through no fault of the deceased or the deceased's family and in many cases without their knowledge or approval. Many of these families live in the rural areas and have fairly low incomes; these costs represent an overwhelming financial burden.

The Department supports the passage of this bill.

Recommended by: *E. S. Rabeau*
E. S. Rabeau M.D., Director
Division of Public Health

Date: Feb-19, 1982

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

Date: 2-25-82

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 745
 Title "An Act relating to payment of costs for autopsies and payment of related costs"
 Requested by Commissioner's Office Date 2/19/82

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected Health/Public Health
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (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 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
200 TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
300 CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
400 COMMODITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
500 EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER (Specify Source)	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Passage of this bill will not result in increased expenditures for the Department of Health and Social Services.

IV. DATE 2/19/82

PREPARED BY David Bruce
 AGENCY Dept. of Health and Social Services
 PHONE 465-3090

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget Management
 Prime Sponsor (F)

(Author Name)

33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

JCC

**CHAPTER 35.
EMBALMING**

Section

- 10. (Repealed)
- 20. (Repealed)
- 30. (Repealed)
- 40. (Repealed)
- 50. (Repealed)
- 60. (Repealed)
- 70. (Repealed)
- 80. (Repealed)
- 90. Care of human remains
- 100. Transportation of the dead
- 110. Requirements of funeral establishments
- 120. Preparation room requirements
- 130. Definitions

7 AAC 35.010. LICENSE REQUIRED. Repealed. (Eff. 12/29/77, Reg. 64)

7 AAC 35.020. QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS FOR EMBALMER'S LICENSE. Repealed. (Eff. 12/29/77, Reg. 64)

7 AAC 35.030. APPLICATION. Repealed. (Eff. 12/29/77, Reg. 64)

7 AAC 35.040. EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR EMBALMER'S LICENSE. Repealed. (Eff. 12/29/77, Reg. 64)

7 AAC 35.050. SCOPE AND CONDUCT OF EXAMINATION. Repealed. (Eff. 12/29/77, Reg. 64)

7 AAC 35.060. SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS. Repealed. (Eff. 12/29/77, Reg. 64)

7 AAC 35.070. REVOCATION, SUSPENSION AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE LICENSE. Repealed. (Eff. 12/29/77, Reg. 64)

7 AAC 35.080. REPORTS BY FUNERAL ESTABLISHMENTS. Repealed. (Eff. 12/29/77, Reg. 64)

7 AAC 35.090. CARE OF HUMAN REMAINS. (a) All human remains shall be disinfected by approved disinfecting solutions so that there will be no danger of spreading disease or infection.

(b) Embalmers shall take every precaution to

prevent the spread of infections from persons who have died of communicable diseases.

(c) It shall be the duty and responsibility of all physicians licensed to practice medicine in the State of Alaska who are in attendance or any physician who by virtue of his appointment as medical examiner or local health officer shall have knowledge or suspect that a person has died of a communicable disease which may reasonably constitute a threat to the health of morticians and their staffs, village officials, clergymen, and all others involved in the handling and preparation of a dead human body, to inform and counsel such individuals promptly of this hazard or potential threat to their health and safety. Appropriate precautionary measures to prevent the spread of communicable diseases from deceased human bodies to employees of mortuary establishments, persons contracted to provide services involved in the preparation and handling of dead human bodies, and to the general public, shall be undertaken at all times and shall be the responsibility of the funeral director, or in his absence, the senior village official present.

(d) When death has occurred from smallpox, plague, anthrax, diphtheria, meningococcal meningitis, cholera, epidemic typhus, or any unusual and highly communicable disease, the body shall be handled and prepared under strict quarantine regulations. If one of the above named communicable diseases occurred or was reasonably suspected to be present, the body shall be embalmed by a licensed embalmer and immediately placed in a casket or coffin which shall be permanently closed unless the Commissioner of Health and Social Services shall make a specific exception. (In effect before 7/28/59; am 2/21/71, Reg. 37)

Authority: AS 18.05.040

7 AAC 35.100. TRANSPORTATION OF THE DEAD. (a) The transportation of human remains dead of any diseases mentioned in sec. 90 of this chapter shall be permitted only under the following conditions:

(1) the body shall be thoroughly embalmed with disinfectant solution; and

(2) all orifices shall be closed with absorbent cotton; and

(3) the body shall be washed with the solution and placed immediately in an hermetically sealed casket; and

(4) the casket encased in a suitable shipping container acceptable to the Commissioner of Health and Social Services.

(b) The transportation of human remains dead of any cause other than those diseases mentioned in sec. 90 of this chapter is permitted only under the following conditions:

(1) when the destination can be reached within the state within 24 hours after death, an unembalmed body shall be thoroughly washed, all orifices shall be closed with absorbent cotton, and the body dressed in a clean sheet and placed in an hermetically sealed metal shipping container;

(2) human remains shipped into or out of Alaska must first be embalmed;

(3) when the body cannot reach its destination within 24 hours after the death, the body shall be thoroughly embalmed, and placed in a casket; the casket encased in a suitable shipping container acceptable to the Commissioner of Health and Social Services;

(4) exceptions to (b) of this section may be approved only by the Commissioner of Health and Social Services where circumstances render the provisions of (b) of this section impossible to carry out.

(c) An outside shipping container is required in all instances except when the casket is transported in a hearse. The outside container shall be of wood, canvas, reinforced nylon, composition board, or other suitable material. (In effect before 7/28/59; am 2/21/71, Reg. 37)
Authority: AS 18.05.040

7 AAC 35.110. REQUIREMENTS OF FUNERAL ESTABLISHMENTS. (a) A funeral establishment shall

(1) repealed (Eff. 12/29/77, Reg. 64);

(2) have a sanitary preparation room; and

(3) be subject to approval and inspection by the department.

(b) Repealed. (Eff. 12/29/77, Reg. 64) (Eff. 2/21/71, Reg. 37; am 12/29/77, Reg. 64)

Authority: AS 18.05.040

7 AAC 35.120. PREPARATION ROOM REQUIREMENTS. (a) The walls and ceiling of the preparation room shall be covered with tile, plaster, sheet rock, composition wall board or brick. With the exception of tile, all these materials shall be finished off with an impervious, readily washable or cleanable material.

(b) Outside ventilation shall be provided for by windows or transoms. If outside ventilation cannot be provided for by these means, an eight-inch pipe shall be installed to run from the ceiling of the room to the roof of the building, or from the side wall to the outside of the building. The installation shall be arranged so that it will not be a public health hazard.

(c) The preparation room shall be private and shall not be located near a public passageway. It shall contain only equipment necessary for preparing bodies for burial or shipment, and no toilet or commode.

(d) Windows and exterior doors shall be installed in such a way that the room shall be obstructed from view from the outside and so that fumes and odors are prevented from entering other parts of the building.

(e) The equipment for preparation rooms shall consist of the following:

(1) an operation or embalming table, which has rustproof metal or porcelain or glass top and a drainage opening at the lower end;

(2) a covered waste can, and sink with running water and backflow prevention and sewage connections;

(3) a cabinet, and instrument table, instruments, all necessary supplies including disinfectants and antiseptics, a sterilizer for instruments, and several pairs of rubber gloves;

(4) a first aid emergency kit for personal use.

(f) A water supply shall be available that complies with the Water Supply chapter of the Administrative Code.

(g) An approved method of sewage disposal shall receive the waste and water from all facilities in the preparation room. (Eff. 2/21/71, Reg. 37)

Authority: AS 18.05.040

7 AAC 35.130. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter, unless indicated otherwise

(1) "department" means Department of Health and Social Services;

(2) "disinfectant fluid" means a fluid having a disinfectant value or carbolic coefficient of not less than four percent formaldehyde gas, or such other fluid as may be approved by the Commissioner of Health and Social Services in writing;

(3) "disinfectant solution" means an embalming fluid having a disinfectant of carbolic acid, a 1-500 solution of bichloride of mercury, a five percent solution of formaldehyde, or other solution approved by the Commissioner of Health and Social Services in writing;

(4) "embalm" means to inject sufficient disinfectant and preservative material into the circulatory system of a dead body and to apply these materials internally and externally so as to arrest decomposition and to render the body sanitary and not a hazard to public health;

(5) "wash" means to bathe the entire surface of the body with a disinfectant solution, and to bathe or pack with cotton saturated with disinfectant solution the mouth, nose, and other body orifices;

(6) repealed 12/29/77;

(7) repealed 12/29/77;

(8) repealed 12/29/77;

(9) "funeral establishment" means every place or premises devoted to or used in the care and preparation for burial of the body or major portion of the body of a deceased person, or where dead human bodies are prepared for burial or other disposition;

(10) repealed 12/29/77.
(Eff. 2/21/71, Reg. 37; am 12/29/77, Reg. 64)
Authority: AS 18.05.040

PART 3. FAMILY AND CHILDREN SERVICES

Chapter

- 37. Public Assistance
(7 AAC 37.010-7 AAC 37.270)
- 40. Adult Public Assistance
(7 AAC 40.005-7 AAC 40.100)
- 42. (Repealed)
- 43. Medical Assistance
(7 AAC 43.005-7 AAC 43.985)
- 44. Energy Assistance Program
(7 AAC 44.010-7 AAC 44.900)
- 45. Aid to Families with Dependent Children
(7 AAC 45.010-7 AAC 45.900)
- 46. Food Stamp Program
(7 AAC 46.010-7 AAC 46.090)
- 47. General Relief
(7 AAC 47.010-7 AAC 47.900)
- 48. Catastrophic Illness
(7 AAC 48.010-7 AAC 48.900)
- 49. Hearings
(7 AAC 49.010-7 AAC 49.900)
- 50. Children Services
(7 AAC 50.002-7 AAC 50.850)

CHAPTER 37. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Section

- 10. Safeguarding information
- 20. Information to be safeguarded
- 30. Prohibitions against disclosure of information
- 40. Authorization for disclosure of information
- 50. Disclosure to law enforcement officers
- 60. Right of court to subpoena information
- 70. Participation in court or other hearings related to operation of Division of Family and Children Services' program
- 80. Disclosure to state officials and legislators
- 90. Disclosure of identifying information
- 100. Disclosure for research
- 110. Release of names for charitable purposes
- 120. Release of information at recipient's request
- 130. General information
- 140. Distribution of these regulations
- 150. (Repealed)
- 160. Mandatory provisions of eligibility

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



ombudsman

John B. Chenoweth

State of Alaska

Reply to:

- 840 K Street, Room 203
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 276-4011
- Pouch W0
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4970
- P.O. Box 74358
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707
(907) 452-4001

January 26, 1982

Albert P. Adams, Representative
House of Representatives
Pouch V - MS 3100
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative ^{Al}~~Adams~~.

This letter is submitted by way of follow-up to my brief telephone conversation with Cindy of your office concerning state payment of costs associated with the autopsy of a body of a rural resident. The nature of the problem is succinctly stated in the November 3, 1980, letter of John M. Holmes to Governor Hammond and in earlier correspondence between Mr. Holmes and Judge Blair of the Superior Court. The matter was brought to my attention after my appointment as ombudsman last July. I was able to gather some information concerning numbers of autopsies from the three coroners in the state. I also had the good fortune to speak to Robert Fisher, fiscal officer for the court system, who had wanted to schedule discussion of the matter with the three coroners at a coroners' meeting last November. For reasons unforeseen, Mr. Fisher and the coroners did not address the matter at that time.

I direct the matter to your attention as one who represents the district in which the circumstances were first called to my attention. In so doing, I am asking your consideration of introduction and support of legislation that would require the court system to bear not only the transportation and service costs associated with a court-ordered autopsy, but would direct payment of reasonable costs of mortuary services and embalming in order to return the body to the community following the autopsy. In the alternative, if you do believe that the matter can be resolved within the court system by its personnel and do not want to offer and support legislation, you should consider, if shown to be necessary, an increment in the amount appropriated to the court system for autopsy-related expenses so that court officials may not refuse to assume reasonable costs of mortuary services and embalming on a plea of lack of sufficient funds.

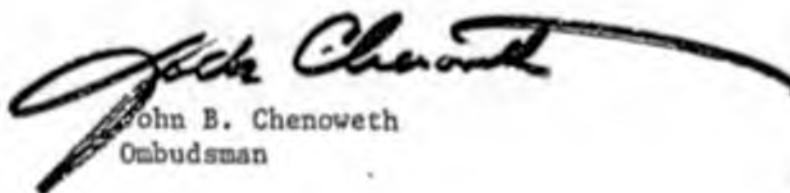
The policy issue of whether the state should or should not pay these associated costs should have legislative consideration. If court system personnel are amenable to reversal of the policy enunciated by Judge Blair, the legislature should consider the level of financial

January 26, 1982

support provided for the autopsy-related services that the state would assume. The letter of the Judge suggests the need for legislative authorization of court payment of these expenses, and I have a sense that the Judge's expression on this point is correct.

Thank you for your attention. If you offer legislation, Mr. Holmes has expressed willingness to testify concerning the problem by teleconference from Barrow or in person.

Sincerely,



John B. Chenoweth
Ombudsman

JBC:cmg

cc: John M. Holmes
Robert Fisher

LAW OFFICES OF

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

POST OFFICE BOX 308
 BARROW, ALASKA 99723
 TELEPHONE (907) 832-2311

July 9, 1980

The Honorable James Blair
 Presiding Judge of the Superior Court
 Fourth Judicial District
 State Courthouse
 604 Barnette Street
 Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Re: Autopsy-Related Funeral Home Costs

Dear Judge Blair:

I am referring the following problem to you for your consideration, in your role as Presiding Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

When a person dies of non-natural causes or dies unattended by a physician, the court may order an autopsy. (AS12.65.020) Since there is no medical examiner at Barrow, the deceased must be transported to Fairbanks for purposes of autopsy.

The problem is that the family is then compelled to make expensive funeral home arrangements, which are completely unnecessary at Barrow, before possession of the deceased will be returned.

If the family has not made funeral home arrangements by the time the autopsy has been completed at the Fairbanks hospital, the Coroner has the body transferred to whichever funeral home may be on call. The body must be embalmed before it will be returned to Barrow. The resulting funeral home costs are substantial. In the present case, involving a twenty-year old Wainwright man who died in a vehicle accident at Barrow on October 29, 1979, the funeral home billed as follows:

1.	Availability Fee	\$	95.00
2.	Professional Services:		
	a) Embalming		195.00
	b) Dressing/Cosmetology		95.00
	c) Paperwork (Permits etc...)		60.00
	d) Arranging Shipping Details		40.00
3.	Funeral Home Facilities		75.00
4.	Automotive Equipment:		
	a) Removal to Mortuary		50.00
	b) Funeral Coach to Carrier		50.00

5. Goods/Advances		
a) Telephone Calls	\$ 7.36	
b) Clothing	75.00	
c) Underwear	6.00	
SUBTOTAL.		\$ 748.36
6. Casket	375.00	
TOTAL FUNERAL HOME CHARGES		<u>\$1,123.36</u>
(Copy of Bill is attached)		

It is the position of the Coroner for the Fourth Judicial District, Mr. Fred Smith, that the family is responsible for all funeral home costs. The state is responsible only for releasing the body to the funeral home and paying round-trip transportation costs to and from Fairbanks.

This places the family at an extremely unfair disadvantage. Although the family requested neither the autopsy nor the funeral home services, the family is forced to arrange for payment of the funeral home costs - basically the necessity for embalming - before the body will be released to the family. Considering the emotional pressure of the circumstances, the family is in a particularly vulnerable position; its efforts are inevitably directed toward raising the money and bringing the deceased home, not contesting the propriety of the charges. The only voluntary expenditure above is for the casket.

If embalming were a common practice at Barrow, the state's position would make more sense. However embalming is not necessary and not done at Barrow; the ground is permafrost. The body is kept cooled at the hospital, or is frozen, until the funeral. Burial takes place immediately after the funeral; the grave is then immediately filled-in by funeral participants as a part of the graveside service, regardless of the weather. Burials occur year-round. The frozen ground is opened by hand with picks or by machine and the grave is closed by hand shovel.

The embalming and related activities at the Fairbanks funeral home are therefore strictly autopsy-related. They are necessary only because the body has been removed from Barrow under a court order, pursuant to the police power of the state under the criminal code. (AS12.65.020) Presumably one reason for even the cosmetology work is to correct the effects of the autopsy. Under the circumstances it is clear that the state should pay for all of these services; it is the state which has incurred these charges. It is totally wrong that the state should seize the body for its own purpose and then, when that purpose is completed, callously step out of the picture without restoring possession of the body to the family; it is even worse that the family can only regain such possession by arranging for the payment of a large amount of money.

Judge James Blair
July 9, 1980
Page Three

There is no requirement under Alaska law that bodies be embalmed before burial, where no communicable disease is involved. (7AAC 35.090) In fact, no embalming is required in order to transport a body within the state, so long as no communicable disease is involved and the destination can be reached within twenty-four hours. (7AAC 35.100)b) I have discussed the matter with Mr. David Bruce, who until recently was the Chief of the Environmental Health Section of the Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Social Services. Mr. Bruce has been charged with enforcing Chapter 35 (Embalming) of Title 7 of the Administrative Code. He concurs that the state should pay for embalming costs under these circumstances. (Enforcement of Chapter 35 has recently been transferred to the Department of Environmental Conservation.) Ms. Connie Sipe, Chief of the Consumer Protection Division of the Attorney General's Office stated in an April 18, 1980 letter:

"I share your concern regarding the imposition of additional fees on the family of a deceased which occur only because of a state ordered autopsy. However, my office cannot render any sort of legal opinion as to the state's liability in that regard. I strongly suggest sending this complaint to the Ombudsman's office, requesting the Ombudsman to look into the matter of autopsies and otherwise undesired service charges."
(Copy of Letter is attached)

In the past Barrow service organizations have tried to alleviate this problem. However, in the present case the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope has refused to pick up any of the costs; I.C.A.S. determined that to do so would violate its own regulations. Thus, while the V.F.W. has contributed more than enough to cover the cost of the casket (which we would concede should be paid by the family), a total of seven hundred dollars remains to be paid. The funeral home ultimately looks to the family to pay this bill (funeral home's letter of November 19, 1979 is attached). In reality these services were incurred by the State of Alaska.

I am requesting that you investigate this matter and determine the proper division of autopsy-related funeral home costs. In my opinion the family can be properly charged with only one expenditure in this case: the casket. Otherwise there is nothing in the law to suggest that families must subsidize a statutorily prescribed procedure which is invoked under the state police power and the criminal code. (AS12.65.020) The state should pay the costs that it incurs; the state should be responsible for restoring the possession of the deceased to the family in a dignified manner.

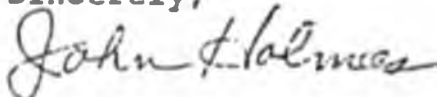
The position of Medical Examiner is created pursuant to AS12.65.010, and his duties are set out in AS12.65.020-030. The

Judge James Blair
July 9, 1980
Page Four

position of Coroner is created pursuant to AS22.15.310, and his duties are set out in AS22.15.110, AS22.15.350, AS12.65.040-110. See also AS12.65.030. State embalming regulations are set out in Chapter 35 of Title 7 of the Alaska Administrative Code. Statutes relating to funeral homes include Chapter 42 of Title 8, Alaska Statutes, AS18.50.340(c), AS18.50.360(c)(1), AS45.45.120, and AS 45.50.471.

The State-ordered autopsy is a traumatic aftershock to the tragic news that a member of the family has suddenly died. For most people it is nothing less than a shuddering, hideous desecration of someone they love. Such gross intrusion by the state police power into the privacy of family grief can be justified by only the most compelling reasons. When an autopsy does become necessary, state officials must act with sensitivity; the family has made a sacrifice to the interests of the state, and it deserves sympathetic treatment in return.

Sincerely,



John M. Holmes
Attorney at Law

cc: Hon. Charlotte Brower, Magistrate, Barrow
Mr. Fred Smith, Coroner, 4th Judicial District
Mrs. Annie Brower, Social Services, I.C.A.S., Barrow
Mr. Arnold Brower, Jr., Cmdr., V.F.W., Barrow
Ms. Elise Patkotak, Director, N.S.B. Health Center, Barrow
Mr. Eugene Kaye, Director, Alaska Native Hospital, Barrow
Mr. Doug Mertz, Chief Assistant, Attorney General, Dept. of Law

INUICH IKAYUOTAAI SU' ILIQAA FII, HA'U'U'U'

LAW OFFICES OF

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

POST OFFICE BOX 310

BARROW, ALASKA 99702

TELEPHONE (907) 832-2300

September 25, 1980

The Honorable James R. Blair
Presiding Judge, Superior Court
State Courthouse Building
604 Barnette Street
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Re: Transportation Costs for
Autopsy Cases

Dear Judge Blair:

In addition to the previously raised question of who should pay mortuary costs, a problem regarding transportation costs has now arisen. In August three persons died at Point Lay. The bodies were transported to Fairbanks for autopsy and were then returned to Barrow in caskets. Due to the size and weight of the caskets, it was not possible to transport the bodies from Barrow to Point Lay on a scheduled air taxi flight. A twin otter was required for the trip.

The state refused to charter the twin otter. The state consented only to paying normal freight costs. The family was told that someone else would have to charter the twin otter and that the state would then contribute the amount of the freight charges. As you can, imagine, the three deaths at Point Lay had caused a great deal of grief both at Point Lay and elsewhere on the North Slope. In addition to the shock of the incident, and the trauma of the autopsies, the families were now faced with a controversy over the return of the bodies to Point Lay.

I was on vacation at the time. You might be interested to know that the person who was caught squarely in the middle of this situation was the Magistrate, Charlotte Brower. At one point she was told by the Coroner that the families could be informed that the funeral could be delayed until someone chartered a plane for the flight to Point Lay. She told me that this was something that she could never tell the families. She finally succeeded in arranging for the North Slope Borough to charter the aircraft on an emergency basis.

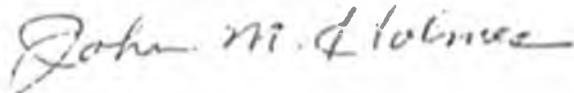
Honorable Judge Blair
September 25, 1980
Page Two

I am requesting that you investigate this matter also. In my opinion, once the state assumes responsibility for the body for autopsy purposes, it must take responsibility for returning the body to the home community in an expeditious manner. It is true that this can be expensive when a village other than Barrow is involved. But that is the price of assuming jurisdiction over this area.

These continuing problems regarding autopsy procedures and costs are causing disruption among North Slope families, organizations, local government, and in the local court. The problem always comes up in the context of an emergency, making each incident that much more difficult to resolve. The persons who really suffer are the families; first they are confronted with the shock of the death, and then they must deal with the trauma of the autopsy. Finally, on top of it all, they find themselves involved in haggling over the return of the bodies. In addition, from the standpoint of the court system, the Magistrate is thrust squarely into the middle of an impossible situation which has been created by the intransigence of the state itself. She requires and deserves the support of the court system.

I hope that a policy will be developed which resolve these unnecessary difficulties.

Sincerely yours,



John M. Holmes
Attorney at Law

cc: The Honorable Charlotte Brower, Magistrate
Mr. Fred Smith, Coroner

JMh/mc



RECEIVED
BARROW OFFICE

SEP 17 1980

ALASKA LEGAL
SERVICES CORP.

Superior Court

State of Alaska

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
604 BARNETTE STREET
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA
99701

JAMES R. BLAIR, PRESIDING JUDGE

September 15, 1980

JOHN M. HOLMES, Esq.
Alaska Legal Services Corporation
Post Office Box 309
Barrow, Alaska 99723

Dear Mr. Holmes:

Re: Autopsy-Related Funeral Home Costs
(Your letter of July 9, 1980)

In response to your letter of July 9th, I have conferred with Fred Smith on the above-reference matter. I have asked him to submit a written report to me and expect he will do so shortly after his return to work September 29th.

When I receive Fred's report, I will make a decision and let you know.

Very truly yours,

James R. Blair
James R. Blair

JRB:cjm

cc: Fred Smith, Coroner

Copy mailed to Charlotte Brown 9/17/80



Trial Courts

State of Alaska

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

604 BARNETTE STREET

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

99701

FREDERICK M. SMITH
CORONER/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

(907) 452-5762

October 1, 1980

The Honorable James R. Blair
Presiding Judge
Fourth Judicial District
604 Barnette Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Judge Blair:

Re: Autopsy related Funeral
and Transportation costs.

The matter first came to my attention in November 1979, when I received a letter from Mr. Holmes requesting the State pay for services provided by Northern Lights Mortuary for Ward Anashugak, Jr., charges for which were set forth in Mr. Holmes' letter of July 9, 1980.

I was enlightened by Mr. James Heiber, President of Alaska Memorial Parks, Inc. concerning the background of that case, a copy of his memo is enclosed.

I discussed Mr. Holmes' request with Doug Mertz, of the Attorney General's Office, who agreed with me that this is not an expense that should be borne by the State, and to honor such a request would set a precedent which would be difficult to live with.

Mr. Heiber advised me that in 99% of the deaths in the North Slope Borough, the charges Mr. Holmes is requesting the State to pay, are paid for by the B.I.A. through its contract with the Inupiat Community in Barrow.

The costs are the normal, usual funeral costs charged throughout the State of Alaska and itemized in the billing as required by law.

If the State should pay for the funeral costs after autopsy for North Slope Borough residents, then it should also pay such costs for residents for the entire state; for there is no law which gives them special privileges. AAC 35. 090 applies to all of Alaska.

Mr. Holmes states the cosmetology work done by the mortuary is to correct the effect of the autopsy. In fact, cosmetology work is done to restore more natural color to the complexion because of the loss of blood from the body, and the cost is the same with or without an autopsy.

With regard to the Point Lay deaths, Charlotte Brower called me on Friday August 22, 1980 and advised the three bodies had arrived in Barrow too late to make the scheduled flight to Point Lay. The next scheduled flight was Tuesday and the cost of chartering an aircraft large enough for the bodies would cost \$2,100.00. I told Charlotte the State normally pays for scheduled airline transportation from, and to the point from which the body was received, and that \$2,100.00 seemed rather high for a charter. I requested she find out what arrangements she could make and advise me. I never heard anything more from her. I later learned the North Slope Borough chartered the aircraft.

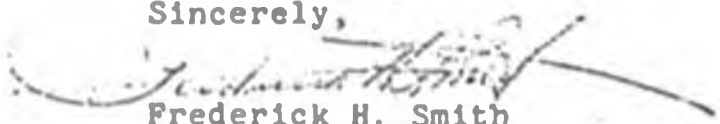
It would seem to me that some counseling of families concerning the necessity for making funeral arrangements in keeping with the release and transportation of the body would help eliminate this problem.

In the remote areas of Alaska where there are no embalming facilities, the Department of Commerce issues a permit to an individual who must prepare bodies in compliance with AAC 35. 090.

Even if bodies are handled in accordance with the statutes (and I am not sure they are in all instances) in my opinion, this practice presents a very real health hazard.

I hope I have furnished you with sufficient information to be of value.

Sincerely,



Frederick H. Smith
Public Administrator

FHS/ab
Encl (1) Memo/Heiber

ALASKAN

MEMORIAL PARKS, INC.

TO HONOR AND REMEMBER THOSE WHO ARE GONE
TO INSPIRE THOSE WHO ARE LIVING

ENDOWMENT CARE
MEMORIAL GARDENS
MAUSOLEUMS

FUNERAL HOMES

December 6, 1979

N. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, JUNEAU
YANKOVICH ROAD, FAIRBANKS

MEMO

To: Mr. Fred Smith, Coroner

Re: Ward Anashugak, Jr., Deceased

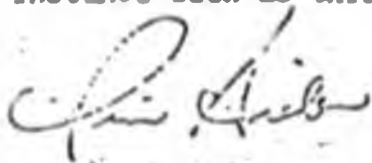
Pursuant to our conversations this week and my conversation with Annie Brower at the Inupiat Community in Barrow, I felt this memo should be drafted to reiterate the events involved in the arrangement for the above.

Northern Lights Mortuary was contacted by Arnold Brower, Jr., Commander VFW Post 406 Barrow, Alaska in regard Mr. Anashugak's arrangements. Mrs. Flummer was instructed that we should provide the services outlined in our billing. We were further told that a better casket than the flat top was desired and that the VFW would be responsible for expenses in excess of \$700 and that the Inupiat Community would pay the \$700. Because of prior satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Brower, we went ahead as instructed. We were not aware that he, nor the family, had not checked with the Inupiat Community as to their eligibility for assistance.

Upon receipt of our billing by the Inupiat Community they called our office and related that they knew nothing of the families request for assistance and that authorization had not been given to anyone. Therefore Mr. Brower would be responsible for payment.

We wrote to Mr. Brower, copy of letter attached, I then spoke with Annie and she related that upon Mr. Browers receipt of our letter he had contacted her office threatening to take her and her agency to court and sue for the amount of the money due. We understand the need of having families check with her for approval before she can commit to payment. She indicated to me that she did not appreciate Mr. Browers attitude in the matter but that she was having a village representative contact in family of the deceased to complete an application so that she might give it further consideration.

Regarding the matters mentioned in the letter to your office from Mr. Kolbus as to whether the State of Alaska should be responsible for certain expenses because an autopsy is required by the State is a matter that will have to be determined between the agencies. However, the normal practice nationally is that the State pays the cost of the autopsy but is not responsible for other expenses. Particularly in an instance such as this when an individual made the arrangement for services.





Superior Court

State of Alaska

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

604 BARNETTE STREET

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

99701

October 14, 1980

JAMES R. BLAIR, PRESIDING JUDGE

RECEIVED
BARROW OFFICE

OCT 16 1980

ALASKA LEGAL
SERVICES CORP.

JOHN M. HOLMES, Esq.
Alaska Legal Services Corporation
Post Office Box 309
Barrow, Alaska 99723

Dear Mr. Holmes:

Re: Autopsy-Related Funeral Home Costs

In my previous letter of September 15, 1980, I informed you that Mr. Smith would present me with a report. He has now done so and I enclose a copy.

While I can certainly sympathize with families who find themselves in the unfortunate position of having to deal with a death which requires autopsy, I do not feel I should use my position as Presiding Judge to order the State of Alaska to bear the costs involved. It does seem to me that you might find a receptive climate in the legislature if you approached the right people to request statutory relief.

Thank you for your concern.

Very truly yours,

James R. Blair
James R. Blair

JRB:cjm

Attachment

cc: Larry Wood, Asst. Attorney General
Fred Smith, Coroner/Public Administrator

LAW OFFICES OF
ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

P. O. BOX 308
BARROW, ALASKA 99723

TELEPHONE 852-2381

November 3, 1980

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond,
Governor
State of Alaska
State Capitol, Third Floor
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: Autopsy-Related Mortuary Costs and
Autopsy-Related Transportation Costs
On The North Slope

Dear Governor Hammond:

The purpose of this letter is to bring the following matter to your attention. I have just referred the problem to the Ombudsman's Office and have requested that the Ombudsman investigate it.

When the court orders an autopsy after a death on the North Slope, the state considers the family responsible for all mortuary costs (principally embalming) before the body is returned from Fairbanks to the North Slope for burial. This is an expense that would never have occurred had the body remained on the North Slope; embalming is neither necessary nor practiced in North Slope funeral preparations because of the fact that burials take place in permafrost ground. Another issue which has subsequently arisen concerns the reluctance of the state to return bodies to the outlying villages in the most expeditious manner.

I have outlined these problems in my July 9 and September 25 letters to Judge James Blair, Presiding Judge of the Fourth Judicial District. In his reply of October 14, Judge Blair said that he did not feel that he should use his position as presiding judge to order the requested payments. He enclosed a memo from the Coroner and a memo from the Alaska Memorial Parks, Inc., funeral home.

In my opinion the state bears an absolute responsibility to pay all costs which directly result from the state's assumption of its authority under the police power to order an autopsy. And the state has a responsibility to do this in the most expeditious and sensitive manner possible.

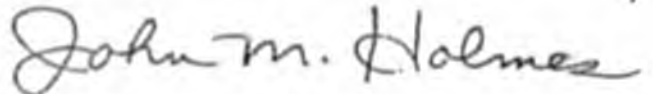
There is perhaps no more traumatic an experience for a family than to learn first of the sudden death of a relative and then to

Honorable Jay S. Hammond,
Governor
November 3, 1980
Page Two

learn that the deceased is to be transported out of town for an autopsy. The least that the state can do under the circumstances is to pay the expenses incurred and to ensure the expeditious return of the body.

I have referred this matter to the Ombudsman in order to determine who is ultimately responsible for settling these questions and to try to obtain a fair resolution of them. Any assistance that your office can contribute in this regard would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely Yours,



John M. Holmes,
Attorney at Law

Enclosures

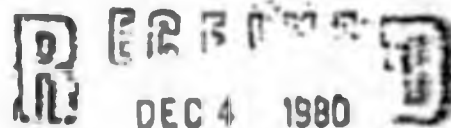
cc: Mr. Francis M. Flavin, Ombudsman
The Honorable James Blair, Presiding Judge
The Honorable Charlotte Brower, Magistrate
Mr. Fred Smith, Coroner

LAW OFFICES OF
ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

P. O. BOX 309
BARROW, ALASKA 99723

TELEPHONE 852-2301

November 3, 1980



ANCHORAGE
OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN

Mr. Francis M. Flavin,
Ombudsman
State of Alaska
360 K Street, Room 246
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RE: Autopsy-Related Mortuary Costs and
Autopsy-Related Transportation Costs
On The North Slope

Dear Mr. Flavin:

I am referring the following issue to you for investigation by the Office of the Ombudsman.

When the court orders an autopsy after a death on the North Slope, the state considers the family responsible for all mortuary costs (principally embalming) before the body is returned from Fairbanks to the North Slope for burial. This is an expense that would never have occurred had the body remained on the North Slope; embalming is neither necessary nor practiced in North Slope funeral preparations because of the fact that burials take place in permanent frost ground. Another issue which has subsequently arisen concerns the reluctance of the state to return bodies to the outlying villages in the most expeditious manner.

The problem with the mortuary costs is outlined in my letter to Judge James Blair, Presiding Judge for the Fourth Judicial District, dated July 9, 1980. The problem with the transportation costs is outlined in my subsequent letter to Judge Blair, dated September 25, 1980. In his October 14 reply, Judge Blair stated that, while he does "...certainly sympathize with families who find themselves in the unfortunate position of having to deal with a death which requires autopsy, I do not feel I should use my position as Presiding Judge to order the State of Alaska to bear the costs involved." He referred me to the legislature for "statutory relief". Judge Blair enclosed a memo from the Coroner for the Fourth Judicial District and also a memo from the Alaskan Memorial Parks, Inc., funeral home.

I am requesting that you use my July 9 and September 25 letters as a basis for investigation of this matter. Once the state assumes the authority to transport a body for autopsy, it should at least pay for the expenses incurred and return the body to the village in the most expeditious manner possible. The family deserves this much consideration following the traumatic news that the death of a

Mr. Francis M. Flavin,
Ombudsman
November 3, 1980
Page Two

relative has occurred and that the State of Alaska has elected to perform an autopsy on the body of that relative.

Sincerely Yours,

John M. Holmes

John M. Holmes,
Attorney at Law

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Jay S. Hammond, Governor
The Honorable James Blair, Presiding Judge
The Honorable Charlotte Brewer
Mr. Fred Smith, Coroner

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HALBORD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CONSUMER PROTECTION SECTION

1049 WEST 5TH AVENUE
SUITE 101
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE: (907) 279-0428

November 17, 1980

Frank Flavin
Ombudsman's Office
840 K Street, Room 203
Anchorage, AK 99501

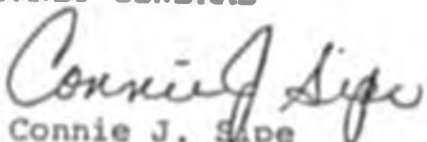
Re: Ward Anashugak, Jr.
Wainwright, Alaska

Dear Frank:

Enclosed are some more papers concerning the above matter
for your file. Thank you.

Sincerely,

WILSON L. CONDON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
Connie J. Sipe
Assistant Attorney General
Chief, Consumer Protection
Section

/aw
Enclosures

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CONSUMER PROTECTION SECTION

420 L STREET, SUITE 100
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE: (907) 279-0428

April 18, 1980

John Holmes
Attorney at Law
Alaska Legal Services Corporation
P.O. Box 309
Barrow, Alaska 99723

Re: Ward Anashugak, Jr.
Wainwright, Alaska
Deceased

RECEIVED
BARROW OFFICE

APR 22 1980

ALASKA LEGAL
SERVICES CORP.

Dear John:

I am sorry it took me so long to respond, but your materials arrived while I was out of the state for three weeks. Now that I have reviewed everything, I am not sure what further assistance this office can offer, since we have no jurisdiction over the actions of the coroner. If the funeral home had proceeded without authorization, or had failed to give a complete breakdown of the services provided, we might have had a matter falling under the jurisdiction of the Unfair Trade Practices Act. However, it does appear the Northern Lights Mortuary was operating in good faith on the basis of Mr. Brower's phone call.

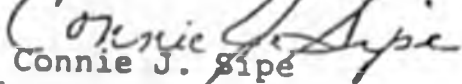
I share your concern regarding the imposition of additional fees on the family of a deceased which occur only because of a state ordered autopsy. However, my office cannot render any sort of legal opinion as to the state's liability in that regard. I strongly suggest sending this complaint to the Ombudsman's Office, requesting the Ombudsman to look into the matter of autopsies and otherwise undesired service charges. If you wish, I will send my file on the matter directly to the main office of the Ombudsman here in Anchorage. I will wait to do that until I get a release from you.

John Holmes
April 18, 1980
Page No. 2

Sorry that we could not be of more assistance at this time.

Sincerely,

AVRUM M. GROSS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
Connie J. Sipe
Assistant Attorney General
Chief, Consumer Protection
Section

/aw

LAW OFFICES OF

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

POST OFFICE BOX 309

BARROW, ALASKA 99723

TELEPHONE (907) 852-2311

November 30, 1979

Mr. Fred Smith, Coroner
Fourth Judicial District
Courthouse Building
604 Barnette Street
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Re: Ward Anashugak, Jr.
Wainwright, Alaska
Deceased

Dear Fred:

Enclosed please find the bill of the Northern Lights Mortuary and Memorial Park with regard to services rendered for Ward Anashugak, Jr.

I am requesting that the state pay the following charges which relate specifically to the autopsy:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Availability Fee | \$ 95.00 |
| 2. Professional Services | 390.00 |
| 3. Funeral Home Facilities | 75.00 |
| 4. Automotive Equipment | 100.00 |
| 5. Telephone Calls | <u>7.36</u> |

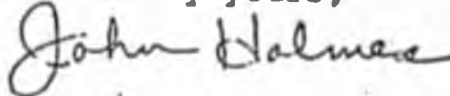
The family did not request an autopsy. The above fees became necessary only when the autopsy was ordered by the State. At Barrow no embalming or other funeral home services are necessary. The body of the deceased is held in a cold vault at the Alaska Native Hospital at Barrow until the funeral. After the funeral the body is buried in permafrost earth.

Therefore, if the autopsy had not been ordered by the state, there would have been no necessity for an "availability fee" any of the other related charges. There specifically would have been no necessity for embalming.

Mr. Fred Smith
November 30, 1979
Page Two

It is my understanding that other families have found themselves in this situation, and it would be beneficial for everyone if an understanding is reached on this kind of matter.

Sincerely yours,



John M. Holmes
Attorney at Law

cc: Mr. Arnold Brower, Jr, Commander
VFW Post 408, Barrow

Enclosure

NORTHERN LIGHTS MORTUARY & MEMORIAL PARK

SR BOX 20055 - FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701 - (907) 479-2545

November 19, 1979

Mr. Arnold Brower, Jr.
Post Office Box 403
Barrow, Alaska 99723

Dear Mr. Brower:

We received your check today on Ward Anashupak, Jr. in the amount of \$423.36. On Thursday, we received a call from Annie Brower of Inupiat Community of the North Slope that they had not authorized the \$700.00 charge, and would absolutely not pay us. Now we must look to you to pay this additional charge as we, in good faith, accepted your phone call saying that they would pay the \$700.00 and that you had talked to them about it.

From here on, we will certainly check a little further into messages given us making someone else liable for services we perform.

If the Veterans of Foreign Wars does not pay this amount due, we will have to contact the Anashupak family for the payment.

Sincerely,



(Mrs.) Meta H. Murrer
Assistant Secretary

NORTHERN LIGHTS MORTUARY & MEMORIAL PARK

S.R. BOX 20055
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

(907) 479-2545

TO: Mr. Arnold Brower
c/o Veterans of Foreign Wars
Post Office Box 403
Barrow, Alaska 99723

DATE: October 31, 1979

TERMS: 30 days

FOR FUNERAL EXPENSES OF: Ward Anachugak, Jr.		
Availability fee		\$ 75.00
Professional Services		300.00
Funeral Home Facilities		75.00
Automotive Equipment		100.00
Funeral Goods Furnished:		
Casket of Mr. Brower's selection (X)	\$375.00	
Underwear	6.00	381.00
Total Our Charges		\$1041.00
Cash Advances:		
Phone Calls	7.36	
Clothing for burial (A)	75.00	82.36
Total All Charges		\$1123.36
Inupiat Community to pay	700.00	
Veterans of Foreign Wars - Barrow to pay	423.36	
By phone call by Arnold Brower, Commander of VFW	1123.36	

pl. A/Vh.

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 745
 Title An Act relating to payment of costs for autopsies and related
 Requested by House HESS Committee Date 3/15/82 costs.

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Alaska Court System
 Program Category Affected Administration of Justice
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Trial Courts
 (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 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	See Analysis Below					

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

HB 745 requires the court system to pay for mortuary services if the court ships a body to an outlying area for autopsy, and mortuary services would not have been required except for the autopsy.

On an annual basis there are an estimated 280 autopsies performed on bodies shipped into Anchorage or Fairbanks from outlying areas. The cost of embalming ranges from \$150 to \$300. Therefore, the annual cost to the court system for embalming would be approximately \$70,000.

If HB 745 contemplates the court system paying for caskets and clothing, this fiscal note would need to be adjusted by \$500 to \$800 per case, or approximately \$180,000.

IV. DATE March 17, 1982 PREPARED BY Richard P. Barrier
 AGENCY Alaska Court System
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 264-0545
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
 33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

H B

251

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

FURTHER: FINANCE

(5)

2/11/82

Date:

2/19/82

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES has had HR 751

"An Act making an appropriation for payment as a grant to the North Slope Borough for a senior citizens home in Barrow; 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
 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

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

March 18, 1982

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

The Hon. Joe Hayes
Speaker, House of Representatives
RE: HB 751

Dear Mr. Speaker:

It is the House HESS Committee's understanding that the North Slope Borough has committed itself to provide operating and maintenance costs for this facility. In passing this bill, the Committee intends that finalizing this agreement shall be a pre-requisite to construction of the Barrow Senior Citizens home.

Sincerely,

Rep. Mike Beirne, Chairman
Health, Education and Social Services Committee

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Albert P. Adams

Chairman

Committee on Finance

WHILE IN SESSION

Pouch V

State Capitol

Juneau, Alaska 99811

(907) 465-3706

HOME - DISTRICT 21

P.O. Box 271

Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

(907) 442-3320



Official Business

TO: Representative Mike Beirne, Chairman,
House Health Education and Social Services
Committee

FROM: Representative Albert P. Adams, Chairman
House Finance Committee

DATE: March 17, 1982

SUBJ: HB 751, "An Act making an appropriation for payment
as a grant to the North Slope Borough for a
senior citizens home in Barrow; and providing
for an effective date"

The Barrow Senior Citizens' Home was requested by Barrow residents, but would serve the population of the entire North Slope. You have a copy of a petition in your files, which lists the names of 34 people in support of the project. The appropriation for the project would be a municipal grant to the North Slope Borough (NSB), which would then carry the operating and maintenance costs, as required by law. The Division of Pioneers' Benefits, Department of Administration, which runs the Pioneers' Homes across the state, would not be involved. The Borough has its own Senior Citizens' program, and thus has in-house expertise to aid in the planning, design and architectural work for the Home.

The Director of the NSB Senior Citizens' Program informs me that a capacity of 10 to 15 beds is needed in the Barrow facility. Some seniors from Barrow who have left to go to Pioneers' Homes elsewhere would return to their home to spend their last years close to their families.

The Barrow Senior Citizens' Home would be a bargain for the state, as we will only have to make a grant of \$1,650,000 for this purpose. We would not be liable for annual operating and maintenance costs. These are running an average of \$20,654 per bed for the existing Pioneers' Homes and the Kotzebue Senior Citizens and Cultural Center, and are expected to increase by 50% by 1984. Hence the state would save a great deal of money by allowing the North Slope Borough to own and operate this facility.

I therefore urge quick action to pass this bill out of the HESS Committee and on to the House Finance Committee.
Thank you for your consideration.

(Michael Jeffrey, Box 808)
(John Holmes, Box 309)
(Clyde A. Ahmaogak, B. 331)
(Beverly Kaleak, Box 378)
(Delores Burnell, Bx. 255)
(Joy Corn, Box 256)
(DeMar Long, Box 155)
(Ellen M. Sakeagak,
Box 451)

Michael Jeffrey
John Holmes
Clyde A Ahmaogak
Beverly Kaleak
Delores Burnell
Joy Corn
DeMar Long
Ellen M Sakeagak

P.O. Box 808 Barrow
P.O. Box 309 Barrow
Bx 331 Barrow
Box 378
Bx 255
Box 256 Barrow
Box 155 Barrow
Box 451 Barrow

(Alice Panigeo)
(Rhoda Jane Kasak)
(Jeanette A. Hopson)
(Mae Kavealoak)
(Robert Aiken, Jr.)
(Simeon Patkotak, Sr.)
(Baxter Adams)
(Rebecca Adams)

Khik... Patkotak
Jeanette A. Hopson
Robert Aiken Jr
Simeon Patkotak Sr
Baxter Adams
Rebecca Adams

(Mary Itta)
(Dora Stine)
(Gilford Mongoyak, Sr.)

Mary Itta
Dora Stine
Gilford Mongoyak Sr
Rose Mongoyak
Dorcas Maupin

(Larry Hall, PHS)
(Johnie Wellert, PHS)
(Ethel Itta)
(Rosemarie Habeich,
Box 409)

Larry Hall
Johnie Wellert
Ethel Itta
Rosemarie Habeich
HABEICH

PHS - Hospital
Box 409 Barrow Ak. 99703

3

MSG 81-00016929 PRTY 1 05/15/81 13:19:45 ORIG: LR00 IN= 0004 OUT= 0040
FROM: :LACEN IN BARROW TO: JNU INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE PAGE 0001

TO: REPRESENTATIVE AL ADAMS
SENATOR FRANK FERGUSON

FROM: FREDERIKA BROWER, BOX 331, BARROW, 99723
(AND 33 OTHER PEOPLE LISTED AT THE END OF THIS POM)

I AM REQUESTING THAT A SENIOR CITIZEN'S HOME OR A PIONEER HOME BE BUILT IN THE CITY OF BARROW. SINCE KOTZEBUE SENIOR CENTER IS SO FAR FROM BARROW AND I FEEL BARROW RESIDENTS WOULD RATHER HAVE ONE CONSTRUCTED WHERE THEY CAN BE IN TOUCH WITH A RELATIVE THAT IS TO BE PLACED IN A HOME. IT HAS COME TO OUR ATTENTION THAT THIS SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED FOR BETTERMENT OF CARE FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE NORTH SLOPE AREA. WE HAVE HAD PROBLEMS WHICH ARE RELATED TO THIS MATTER WHERE THE SENIOR CITIZEN WOULD RATHER STAY IN BARROW THAN GO SOMEWHERE HE OR SHE HAS NEVER BEEN BEFORE. THERE ARE QUITE A FEW SENIORS WHO DO NEED A BETTER PLACE AND ARE IN NEED OF BETTER CARE HEALTH-WISE. I BELIEVE ALOT COULD BE DONE TO HELP OUR SENIORS AND DISABLED BY INVESTIGATING AND DOING SOMETHING ABOUT THIS MATTER RATHER THAN TO MAKE LONG-RANGE COMMITMENTS FOR THEM ELSE-

MSG 81-00016929 PRTY 1 05/15/81 13:19:45 ORIG: LR00 IN= 0004 OUT= 0040
FROM: :LACEN IN BARROW TO: JNU INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE PAGE 0002

WHERE. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW MORE OF WHAT YOU THINK OF THIS IDEA. THANK YOU.

SIGNED:

FREDERICKA BROWER
ANNA JACK
EDITH AKPIK
JOHN HOLMES
JOY CORN
DELORES BURNELL
MARY ITTA
MAE KAVEALOAK
SUSAN PATKOTAK
BAXTER ADAMS
LARRY HALL
ROSEMARIE HAREICH

RUTH ADAMS
ANNIE E. PATKOTAK
EUNICE AISHANNA
CLYDE A. AHMAOGAK
DE MAR LONG
ALICE PANIGEO
JEANETTE A. HOPSON
GILFORS MONGOYAK SR.
SIMEON PATKOTAK SR.
DORCAS MAIFIN
JOHNNIE WELBERT

ALICE AHSEAK
HELEN DANJIN
MICHAEL JEFFREY
BEVERLY KALEAK
ELLEN M. SAGEAGAK
RHODA JANE KASAK
DORA STINE
ROBERT AIKEN JR.
ROSE MONGOYAK
REBECCA ADAMS
ETHEL ITTA

(HARD COPY IS 'N THE MAIL TO REP. ADAMS AND SEN. FERGUSON)

H B

761

3-17-82

Introduced: 2/12/82
Referred: Health, Education &
Social Services and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY ADAMS

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 761

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to teachers' retirement; and providing
7 for an effective date."

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

9 *Section 1. AS 14.25.110(a) is amended to read:

10 (5) has at least 20 years of membership service; [or]

11 (6) has at least 20 years of combined membership service and

12 Alaska BIA service, the last five of which have been membership service

13 [.] ; OR

14 * Sec. 2. AS 14.25.110(a) is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

15 (7) has at least (15 years) of membership service in a community
16 with a population of less than 4,000.

17 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-

18 070.

19 *Why different from anyone else?*

20 - *Bake's outcry - NEA: yes No policy decision made!*
21 *But yes - yes.*

22 *20 yrs = Benefits (no) + about 12g.*

23 *J. B. Greene -*

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 761
 Title An Act Relating to TRS; and Providing for an Effective Date
 Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Administration - Division of Retirement & Benefits
 Program Category Affected Centralized Administration Services & Secondary Education
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Retirement & Benefits
 (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 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
700 PERSONAL SERVICES						
100 RETIREMENT BENEFITS		228.2	282.2	221.8	308.1	329.0
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CENTS, ETC.						
700 STATE TRS MATCHING		1,212.5	1,338.2	1,873.1	1,670.8	1,782.4
TOTAL		1,440.7	1,586.4	1,745.0	1,919.5	2,111.4

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		1,440.7	1,586.4	1,745.0	1,919.5	2,111.4
FEDERAL FUNDS						
VETERAN'S FUND						
FISH & GAME FUND						
WILDLIFE FUND						
AIRPORT FUND						
CAPITAL FUND						
FEES						
TRF						

POSITIONS NONE

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

- To fund this bill the TRS contribution rate must be increased by .82% of covered payroll (the TRS contribution rate is split 50/50 between the State and employers in the system).
- Estimate FY83 TRS covered payroll at \$796,967,000, and increasing 10% annually.
- The cost to school districts is estimated to be \$987,007 in '83

DATE March 15, 1982 PREPARED BY Paul B. Arnold, Director
 Original: Legislative Finance Division of Retirement & Benefits
 cc: Support and Management HR-1100

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. Estimated FY83 Payroll (Total System)	=	\$296,962,000
2. State Contribution Rate to Fund Bill	=	.41%
3. State TRS Matching rate to Fund Bill	=	.41%
4. School District Rate to Fund Bill	=	.41%

COST ANALYSIS:

<u>Employer</u>	<u>Payroll</u>		<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
1. Department of Education:	\$ 5,133,000	X	.41%	\$ 21.0	To DOE Budget
2. University of Alaska:	\$ 49,691,000	X	.41%	\$ 203.7	To U of A Budget
				<u>\$ 224.7</u>	
3. State TRS Matching:	\$296,962,000	X	.41%	\$1,217.5	To TRS Match
4. Division of Retirement & Benefits Operating Budget:					
Personal Services				\$ -0-	To R&B Personal
Travel				\$ -0-	To R&B Travel
Contractual				\$ -0-	To R&B Contractual
Commodities				\$ -0-	To R&B Commodities
Equipment				\$ -0-	To R&B Equipment
				<u>\$ -0-</u>	
				<u>\$1,442.2</u>	
5. All School Districts:	\$242,143,000	X	.41%	\$ 992.8	
				<u>\$2,435.0</u>	

REMARKS:

S U P P L E M E N T A L
R E P O R T T O T H E L E G I S L A T U R E

O N R E A A S C H O O L D I S T R I C T S

B Y

T H E R E A A B U D G E T O V E R S I G H T C O M M I T T E E

M a r c h 1 5 , 1 9 8 2

C o m m i t t e e M e m b e r s

S e n a t o r F r a n k R. F e r g u s o n
C h a i r m a n

R e p r e s e n t a t i v e J o e D. M o n t g o m e r y
V i c e - C h a i r m a n

R e p r e s e n t a t i v e J o h n G. F u l l e r

R e p r e s e n t a t i v e H. P a p p y M o s s

S e n a t o r B o b M u l c a h y

S e n a t o r T e r r y S t i m s o n

IV. RESOLUTION (3)

Resolution (3) of the Legislative Resolve mandates the following to the Committee:

(3) evaluate the effect on high teacher turnover on regional educational attendance area programs; and

To meet this mandate a questionnaire was mailed to all 21 REAAs to evaluate the effect of teacher turnover on the REAA educational programs (Appendix E). At the suggestion of the National Education Association (NEA) two additional questions on teacher recruiting were teletyped to all REAA school districts (Appendix F).

The questionnaire was returned by 13 REAAs (Railbelt, Pribilofs, Yukon Flats, Yukon-Koyukuk, Northwest Arctic, Bering Straits, Lower Yukon, Alaska Gateway, Southeast Island, Iditarod, Annette Island, Southwest, and Delta Greely); and 7 REAAs (Southeast Island, Northwest Arctic, Lower Yukon, Southwest, Railbelt, Aleutian, and Chatham), as well as, the North Slope Borough School District, the Matanuska-Susitna (Mat-Su) School District, the Sand Point School District, the Yakutat City School District, St. Mary's School District, Haines Borough School District, Ketchikan Borough School District, and Cordova Public Schools responded to the teletyped questions.

It was attempted to discover the extent of teacher turnover in the REAAs, as well as the effect, causes, and cures for high turnover. The pivotal factor in all of these appears to be the cultural differences between urban (predominantly white teachers) and rural (predominantly Native students, communities and lifestyles). Impact of the Alaskan rural lifestyle on urban teachers, as well as expectations on the part of both newly arrived teachers and local residents can have a significant impact on a teacher's acceptance by a community and on a teacher's adjustment to village life.

Most districts responding to the teletyped questions on teacher recruiting indicated they recruited as much as possible within the State. "The standard procedure is not to go toddling all over the country in search of teachers." (Walter Brown, Superintendent of the Lower Yukon School District). In addition, most districts indicated that they informed prospective teachers as much as possible of local conditions before they accepted teaching positions. However, information attempts do not always have ideal results. Don Renfroe, Superintendent of the North Slope Borough School District stated that:

We spend a great deal of time in trying to inform all new hires about their jobs, their working conditions, their living conditions, and background of the local people - their language, culture and history . . . However, I believe it would be impossible to apprise them of all the

conditions in which they would be teaching. Until they have actually experienced rural Alaska, they do not have the background to understand what they have heard. (Emphasis added.)

The teacher turnover questionnaire was kept simple to be less burdensome to the REAAs as well as to allow the districts latitude in responding. In the attempt to gather information on degree of teacher turnover in the REAAs, the questionnaire asked for numbers of new and returning teachers in 1978, 1979, and 1980. These numbers are reproduced in the following pages. It should be noted that the numbers are probably slightly skewed because of the new rural secondary programs demanding additional teachers, which were started in those years.

The most obvious trend in degree of turnover lay in the location of the district. Teacher turnover appears to be significantly lower in those districts along the highway system, as well as, in districts such as Southeast Island which enjoys a mild climate. Turnover of teaching staff in more remote districts seems to be closely tied to the rigors of the rural lifestyle, and to the motivation of teachers in choosing teaching sites.

Teacher housing was a sore point which cropped up in many responses. Bering Straits REAA cited teacher housing as causing teacher turnover in 40% of the cases. Most of the remote REAAs listed district involvement in teacher

housing as a positive aspect in encouraging teachers to remain in the district.

Many district responses mentioned career plans of teachers as a reason for turnover. One superintendent stated this most bluntly:

Most teachers in rural Alaska have never experienced rural life. They are used to swimming pools, racketball courts, nice restaurants, current movies, etc. The adjustments are hard. All too often the motivation to stay in the 'bush' is centered around money. Rural teachers are able to save money faster than city and borough teachers because they don't have a whole lot of things to spend money on. Many rural teachers stay there because they can't get jobs in the cities or in school districts along a highway. If you could find out where 'bush' teachers apply you would find, by far, the greatest majority trying to get into 'civilized' areas.

Most REAA school districts appear to be addressing the issue of teacher turnover within their local and regional constraints. Many districts seem to be placing growing reliance on the University of Alaska's Placement Office for teacher recruiting. It is evident that this is a time of transition, particularly for the remote REAAs. Retaining quality teaching personnel is important, both as a short-term and long-term goal. Perhaps this is only really achievable when more local residents and resident Alaskans return to their communities as teachers familiar with the local life.

However, a much more important long-range goal appears to be a solid academic curriculum, which while sensitive to the needs of local culture and conditions, supplies an education on par with that supplied to urban students. Dr. Stanley Bippus, Superintendent of the Pribilof Islands School District stated:

I am pleased to see the effects of high teacher turnover on education programs being studied. I hope when the evaluation is being done you will look at the quality of the curriculum in place with each school district. The effects of turnover are often determined by the management system a school district has in operation to monitor and evaluate student progress. If a detailed curriculum does not exist in the form of specific outcomes, teacher turnover will have a tremendous impact. Be sure the problem is turnover and not poor organization . . . I have hired two people this year for a one year tour of duty. I would rather have a high turnover with top people working here than stability with mediocre teachers staying on. The Pribilof Islands have enjoyed a relatively low turnover in the past but our student achievement is terrible. Stability does not mean quality. (Emphasis added.)

TEACHER TURNOVER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

Alaska Gateway REAA. The district stated they are not experiencing a high teacher turnover.

	<u>New Teachers</u>	<u>Returning Teachers</u>
1978	18	22
1979	12	30
1980	10	32

Bering Straits REAA. The district placed an emphasis on teacher housing as causing teacher turnover in 40% of the cases.

	<u>New Teachers</u>	<u>Returning Teachers</u>
1978	19	25
1979	22	22
1980	18	43

The district listed the following positive aspects of the district in encouraging teachers to remain:

1. negotiated agreements/salary schedule/benefits;
2. housing improvements and subsidy;
3. administrative concern for staff;
4. activities program; and

5. budget support for programs; progressive leadership.

Iditarod REAA. The district placed an emphasis on the possibility of violent accident and homicide rate causing teacher turnover.

	<u>New Teachers</u>	<u>Returning Teachers</u>
1978	14	21
1979	9	28
1980	15	24
1981	12	31

The district listed the following positive aspects of the district in encouraging teachers to remain:

1. supportive, informed stable school board (one new member in six years);
2. successfully worked to have two State Troopers based in the area who cooperate with local alcohol and drug abuse treatment and prevention programs; and
3. requires local interviews of all teacher candidates (at their expense) before hiring decisions are made. Both the local communities and prospective teachers can "size up" each other and see first hand what housing conditions are;

4. the district does not recruit outside Alaska; and
5. strong community school committees.

Southeast Island REAA. The district listed interpersonal relations and emotional and physical well-being as reasons for not returning. In addition, they mentioned that in 1978 and 1979, many older teachers who had been in state-operated schools retired.

	<u>New Teachers</u>	<u>Returning Teachers</u>
1978	2	30
1979	12*	26
1980	6*	31

*.4 new positions

Southeast Island REAA listed the following positive aspects of the school district in encouraging teachers to remain:

1. good salary and benefits;
2. good housing;
3. warm climate; and
4. good working conditions.

Yukon Flats School District

	<u>New Teachers</u>	<u>Returning Teachers</u>
1978	4	23
1979	7	34
1980	2	28

The district's educational program has been influx for the past year, which may result in high teacher turnover.

Southwest Region District. This district does not interview teachers out of state. Southwest Region feels that teacher turnover occurs because teachers planned a 2-3 year stay in Alaska. An additional factor is the inability of an outsider to buy land.

	<u>New Teachers</u>	<u>Returning Teacher</u>
1978	25	22
1979	14	31
1980	19	29

Positive aspects of Southwest Region 'n encouraging teachers to remain include:

1. extensive involvement in teacher housing (including (district), leased and maintained local housing;

2. competitive salary schedule;
3. staff involvement in curriculum development;
4. pre-employment information and two-day orientation for new teachers before school starts; and
5. site visitation for key employees prior to employment.

Yukon/Koyukuk School District. The district mentioned cross-cultural relations, interpersonal relations, and emotional and physical well-being as reasons for teacher turnover.

	<u>New Teachers</u>	<u>Returning Teachers</u>
1978	15	46.5
1979	16	47
1980	10	60

Yukon/Koyukuk' listed the following positive aspects in encouraging teachers to remain:

1. adequate, low cost housing;
2. teaching materials and supplies available;

3. teacher in-service and training; and
4. opportunities for transfer and advancement.

Railbelt REAA. The Railbelt School District did not interview teachers out of state. The district has a very low turnover - generally less than 10%, usually caused by natural attrition.

	<u>New Teachers</u>	<u>Returning Teachers</u>
1978	9	26
1979	4	27
1980	10*	25

* Includes five newly funded positions.

Railbelt feels that the positive aspects of the school district in encouraging teacher retention include:

1. strong administration, board and community support;
2. good school system;
3. good geographic location on the highway between Anchorage and Fairbanks near the Denali National Park.