ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 8672

1490 SHESS SB 211 - SB 215 1490

CALCULATION OF FUEL OIL COSTS

Present Building

Cost/year	$33,900,00
Area	24,865 sf
Cost/Gal.	$ 1.41
No. Gal.	24,036
Gal./SF	0.96
BTU @ 140,000 BTU/Gal.	134,000
BTU @ 75% eff/heat loss/sf	100,800
BTU/sf/mo	8,400
BTU/sf/day	276
BTU/sf/hr	11.5

Future Buildings

ASHRAE 90 - 75 code applies

u. Requirement for ceilings 0.6

u. Requirement for walls .20

Total/sf/floor assuming equal areas/sf 0.26

ΔT (est) (mean annual temp. 40^{0}) x 25^{0} F.

$U\Delta T$ 6.5 BTU/hr/ft^2

Difference From Existing Building 5.0 BTU/hr/ft^2

BTU/sf/floor/year 6.5 x 24 x 365

156 x 365 = 56,940

BTU @ 75% efficiency 75,866

BTU @ 140,000 BTU/Gal =.054 gal/sf/yr

BTU @ price/gal/ 1.41 $0.66

CONCLUSIONS

The new facility will be required to comply with DOT/PF Energy Guidelines. As a result, fuel costs will be cut by 44% on a price per square foot basis.

Custodial and maintenance costs will be reduced 10% and 4% respectively for the first several years.

Insurance costs will remain constant on a per square foot basis based on a sprinklered building.

All costs are based on 1980-81 budget operating figures and have not been escalated for inflation.

The overall operation and maintenance costs will be reduced approximately 10% based on an annual cost per student basis when computed for the design load of the building.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Description:

1. LAND AREA - Recommended (126 - 160 students): 10 to 20 acres
   (200 students): 15 to 25 acres
   (240 students): 15 to 25 acres

   Existing: (156 students): 4 acres

   The recommended area of 10 to 20 acres is intended to permit future expansion of the school building and parking facilities. Most importantly, the recommended area is designed to allow eventual incorporation of complete outdoor recreational facilities to the school complex. At the present site, not only is the north portion too steep for adequate playground facilities, but the existing land area of only 4 acres prohibits even the most basic planning for future incorporation of the total range of facilities this school complex should eventually possess.

2. GROSS BUILDING AREA -

	TOTAL	ASSIGNABLE
Recommended (126 - 160 students):	23,010 s.f.	17,700 s.f.
(200 students):	33,875 s.f.	25,000 s.f.
(240 students):	44,160 s.f.	30,250 s.f.
Existing: (156 students):	24,846 s.f.	13,351 s.f.

   The existing school building is very inefficient. The recommended minimum Total Gross Area of 23,010 s.f. for 126 to 160 students presupposes that 23% of this area will be "unassignable" space (corridors, boiler room, etc.) leaving 17,700 s.f. for use as classrooms, offices, etc. Please note, however, that although the existing Total Gross Area incorporates slightly more area than is recommended, 46% of the existing Total Gross Area is "unassignable", leaving only 13,351 s.f. of assignable space. Thus, the existing school lacks 4,349 s.f. of "assignable" (or usable) area. Presently, 33% more

assignable area is required. Should future enrollment approach 200, 87% more assignable area would be required.

3. CLASSROOMS - Recommended (126 - 160 students): 5,400 s.f.
(200 students): 7,200 s.f.
(240 students): 7,200 s.f.

Existing: (156 students): 4,063 s.f.

This represents a shortfall in required classroom space of 1,337 s.f. In testiment to this, it should be noted that the school now has one more teacher than the total number of available classrooms. Presently, classroom space availability requires that kindergarten classes be held on the upper floor level, resulting ir forced violation of building codes. Presently, 32% more classroom space is required. Should future enrollment approach 200, 77% more classroom space would be required.

4. LIBRARY - Recommended (120 - 160 students): 2,000 s.f.
(200 students): 2,400 s.f.
(240 students): 2,600 s.f.

Existing: (156 students): 858 s.f.

Existing facilities provide totally inadequate stack, reference and reading space. There is no librarian office. Presently, 133% more library space is required. Should future enrollment approach 200, 179% more library space would be required.

5. SCIENCE - Recommended (120 - 160 students): 1,000 s.f.
(200 students): 1,200 s.f.
(240 students): 1,300 s.f.

Existing: (156 students): 496 s.f.

Science classroom space is inadequate from every standpoint. Presently, 102% more science classroom space is required. Should future enrollment approach 200, 141% more science classroom space would be required.

6. OFFICE - Recommended (120 - 160 students): 350 s.f.
(200 students): 600 s.f.
(240 students): 800 s.f.

Existing (156 students): 332 s.f.

Office space is barely adequate, and added space could be used to good advantage. Presently, only 5% more office space is required at current levels of enrollment. Should future enrollment approach 200, 70% more office space would be required.

7. BUSINESS EDUCATION - Recommended (120 - 160 students): 400 s.f.
(200 students): 800 s.f.
(240 students): 1,000 s.f.

Existing (156 students): 804 s.f.

These figures are misleading. Actually, the Business Education classroom shares space with Journalism, thus, there is no excess space here and existing space for business administration (and journalism) is just adequate.

8. HOME SCIENCE - Recommended (120 - 160 students): 600 s.f.
(200 students): 800 s.f.
(240 students): 800 s.f.

Existing (156 students): 820 s.f.

No added space required.

9. INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION - Recommended (126 - 160 students): 1,200 s.f.
(200 students): 1,800 s.f.
(240 students): 2,100 s.f.

Existing (156 students): 2,045 s.f.

No added space required. It should be noted that several separate shop programs completely utilize the available space. It would be easily possible to make constructive use of additional space, were it available.

It should be noted that welding, carpentry and car repair activities all occur within the shop area, and that the Fire Marshal has ruled that these activities must be separated. The present shop layout cannot accomplish this. Also, due to the lack of a special separate storage facility, gas containers are stored within the shop. This is against NFPA requirements.

10. MULTI-PURPOSE - Recommended (126 - 160 students): 6,750 s.f.
(200 students): 9,000 s.f.
(240 students): 9,000 s.f.

Existing (156 students): 3,856 s.f.

Interior dimensions of 71' x 55', part of which is taken up by bleachers, prohibit [illegible]t of standard high school sized basketball court (84' x 50').

Plan configuration is inconvenient and inappropriate for school assemblies. Incorporation of a stage, or even use of a movable platform as a stage, is not possible due to plan configuration and exit requirements. No storage facilities exist for the wide range of equipment used within the multi-purpose room.

The multi-purpose room floor is of vinyl asbestos tile (V.A.T.) rather than more durable hardwood or synthetic sheet flooring. The V.A.T. floor is in constant need of upkeep.

Existing multi-purpose room is inadequate for many reasons. Presently, 75% more multi-purpose space is required. Should future enrollment approach 200, 133% more multi-purpose space would be required.

11. KITCHEN - Recommended (200 students): 1,800 s.f.
(240 students): 1,800 s.f.

Existing (156 students): 0 s.f.

The absence of a kitchen precludes any possibility of a hot lunch program. Present enrollment and possibility of increased enrollment require immediate consideration of this program. In similar-sized schools, location of a kitchen adjacent to the multi-purpose room, thus allowing the multi-purpose room to be used as a cafeteria, has proven to be of great value to the overall school program. Should future enrollment approach 200, an 1,800 s.f. kitchen would definitely be required.

12. MAINTENANCE/STORAGE - Recommended: 550 s.f.
Existing (156 students): 300 s.f.

Presently, there are no planned storage facilities for multi-purpose room equipment or for bulky maintenance equipment. These items must now be stored in a crawl space beneath the rear entrance to the building due to lack of adequate space elsewhere. This is in violation of building codes. Presently, 83% more storage space is required

13. STAFF LOUNGE

There is no planned faculty lounge. Presently, for lack of any other facilities, a coffee-maker and a few chairs are placed in the boiler room as a make shift lounge. This violates many building and safety codes. This situation is totally unacceptable, and a lounge of at least 150 s.f. is suggested.

14. STAFF WORKROOM -

There is no planned staff workroom. Presently, a mimeo machine and other supplies are placed under the main stairs, for lack of any other facilities. This is in violation of building codes. This situation is unacceptable, and a workroom of at least 120 s.f. is suggested.

15. HANDICAPPED REQUIREMENTS -

The building violates a multitude of state requirements for handicapped accessibility. There are many conditions which present serious obstructions to handicapped persons, ... such as the "split-level" entry to the school, the lack of adequate entry to toilets, the insufficiently wide toilet stalls, and the incorrect toilet mounting heights. Secondly, it would be very expensive to correct.

It should be noted that to correct these deficiencies would prove very costly. For example, to correct the many stairs within the building would require a network of exterior ramps, to allow wheelchair occupants to gain access to all parts of the building.

16. MECHANICAL ROOM - Recommended - As Required
Existing - 796 s.f.

The mechanical room is very small, with boiler and other controls inconveniently located. Operation and maintenance activities of mechanical systems are made difficult due to lack of space. (Mechanical Room should be at least 50% larger). This situation is made worse due to the Staff Lounge having to be located within the mechanical room. Also, many code violations exist: vents are within 10 feet of windows, there is no 1-hour separation between the mechanical room and the rest of the building, the boilers are not surrounded by a 6" high non-combustible dike. Finally, the life-expectancy of all machinery and equipment within the mechanical room appears to be very limited.

17. COST IMPLICATIONS OF REPAIRS -

It is highly probable that if alterations were to be proposed in order to provide increased floor areas to accommodate present and/or future enrollment levels, and to provide for handicapped accessibility, that the extent of the repairs would require the entire building to comply with all code requirements for new buildings, per Uniform Building Code Section 104. This would entail considerable added costs. It is possible the cost of code compliance work would exceed the cost of facility expansion work.

18. ENERGY CONSIDERATIONS -

The present building, built in 1951, is very inefficient energy-wise, both in its size and shape. The building is grossly underinsulated and would require much added insulation in all walls and roofs. Subsequent additions to the school were made before the era of passive solar energy, and incorporated energy-wasting features, such as the wide expanse of north-facing windows located near the ceiling of the multipurpose room.

19. MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS -

Generally, the building is old and its age is showing, not only visually but in increased costs necessary for maintenance. Many finishes on the building are plywood, which are now requiring repainting at frequent intervals. Also, the large amount of general circulation space resulting from the inefficient plan now requires continuous janitorial attention and expenses.

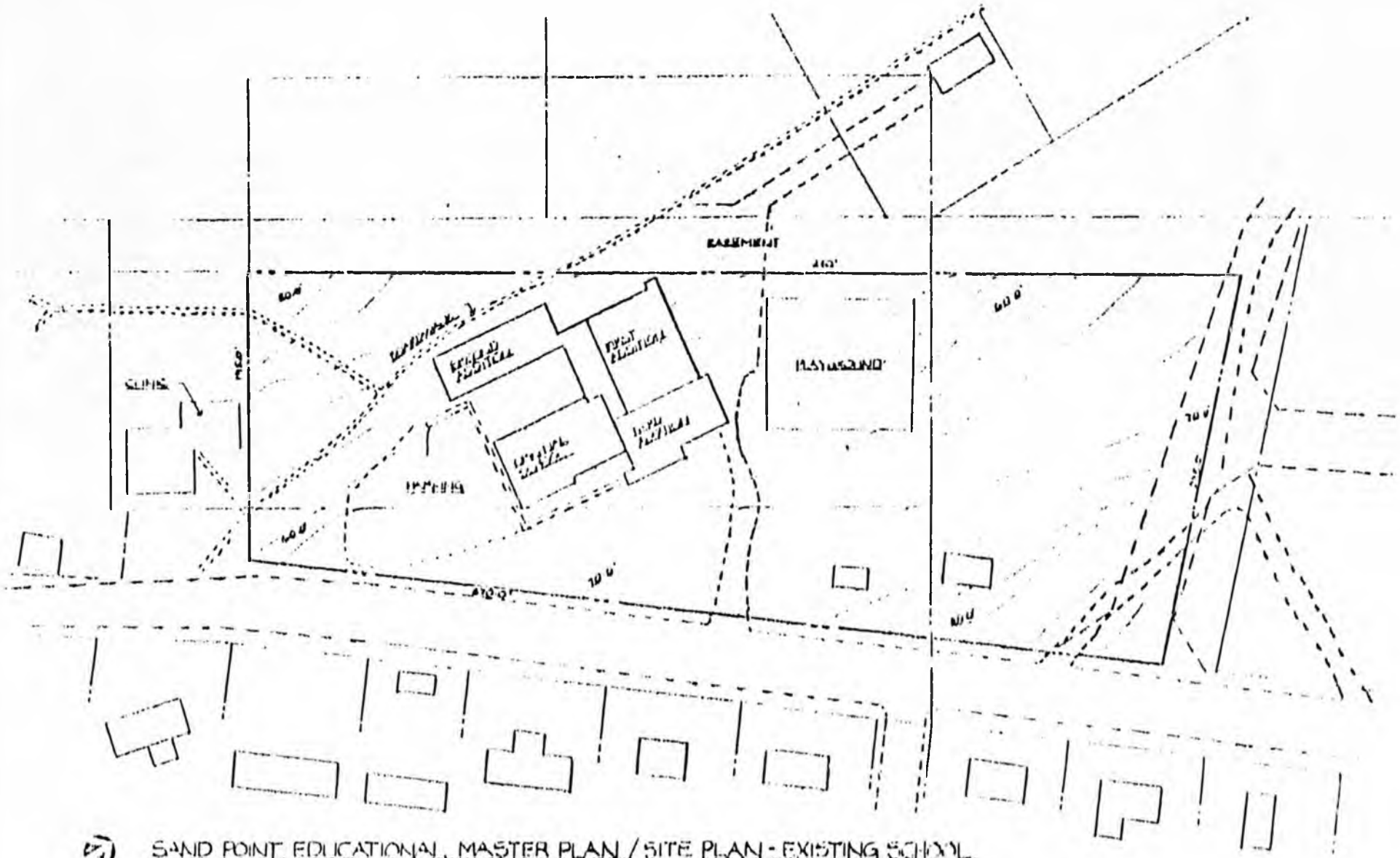
20. OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

High school functions presently occur on both upper and lower floors. The difficulty in maintaining physical separation of elementary and secondary students has long caused operational problems.

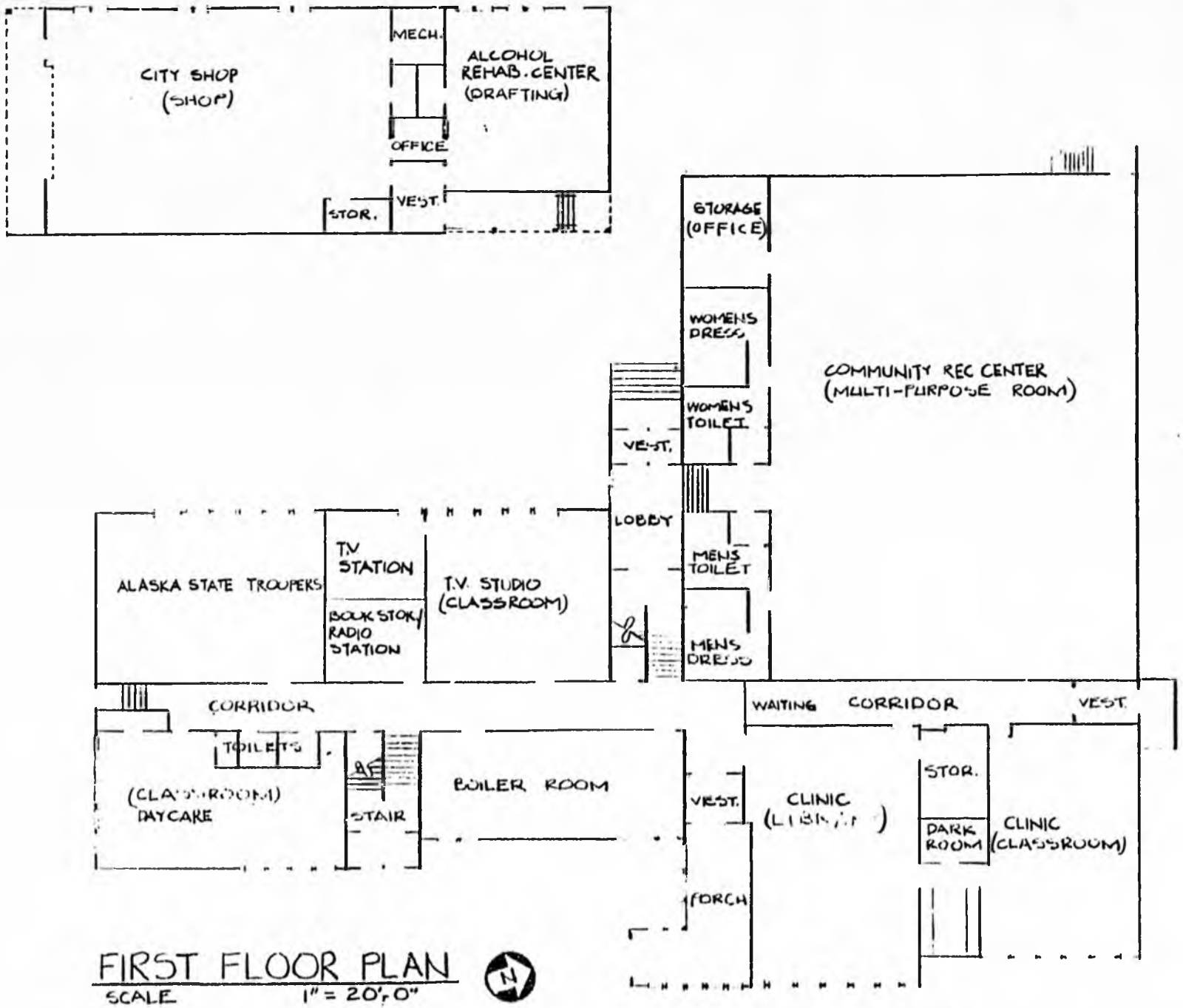
Proposed Alternative Uses of Existing Facility

The attached sketches illustrate potential uses for the existing facility. Each of the organizations listed currently has staff or need for space in Sand Point. In addition representatives of the City of Sand Point have made contact with the State of Alaska Department of Administration regarding possibility of additional agencies need for space in Sand Point. A survey of various State agencies with office needs in Sand Point is underway.

The existing facility will, as the drawings illustrate become a much needed civic center building for administrative, maintenance, health, social, and recreational uses.



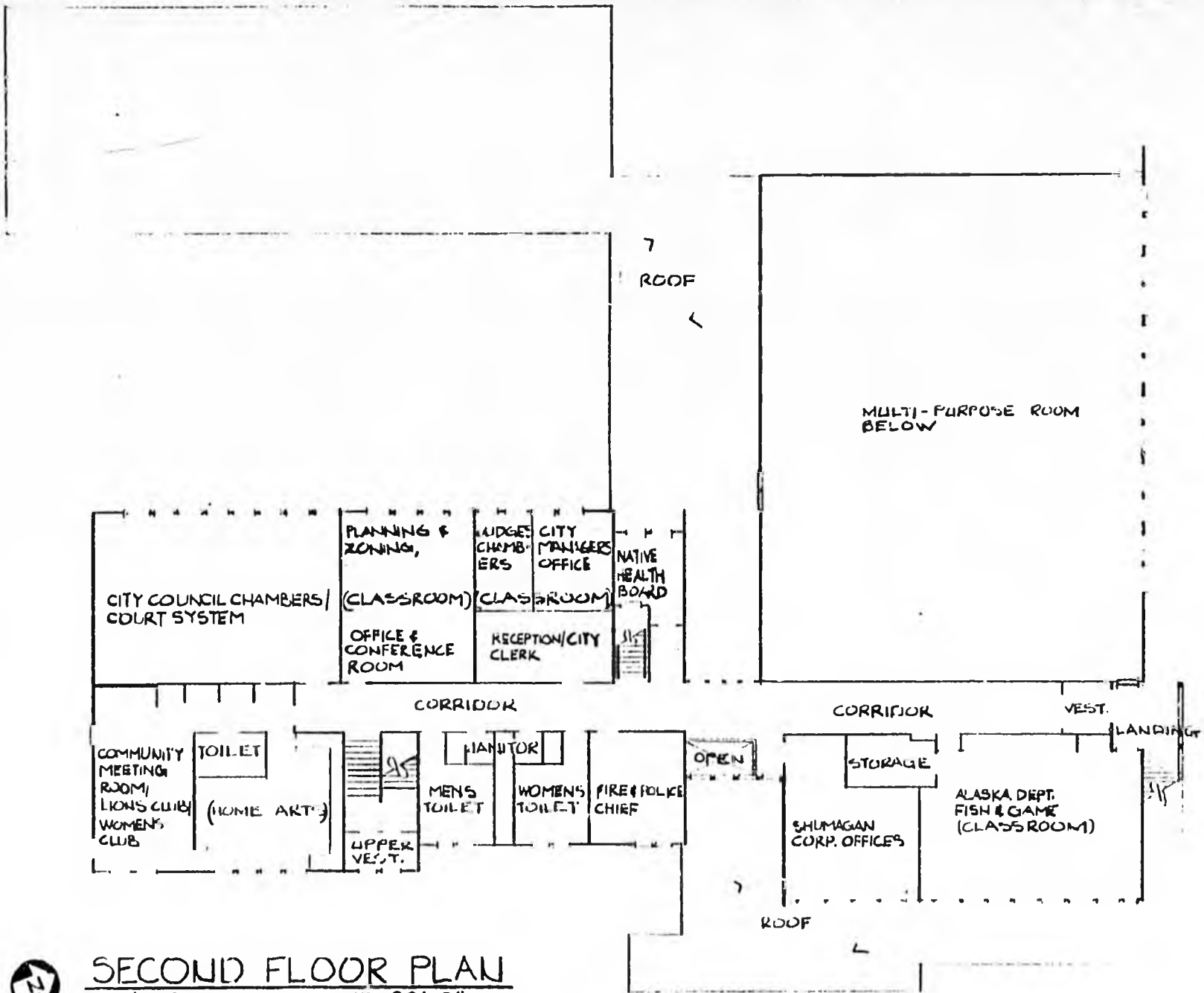
SAND POINT EDUCATIONAL MASTER PLAN / SITE PLAN - EXISTING SCHOOL



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1" = 20'-0"

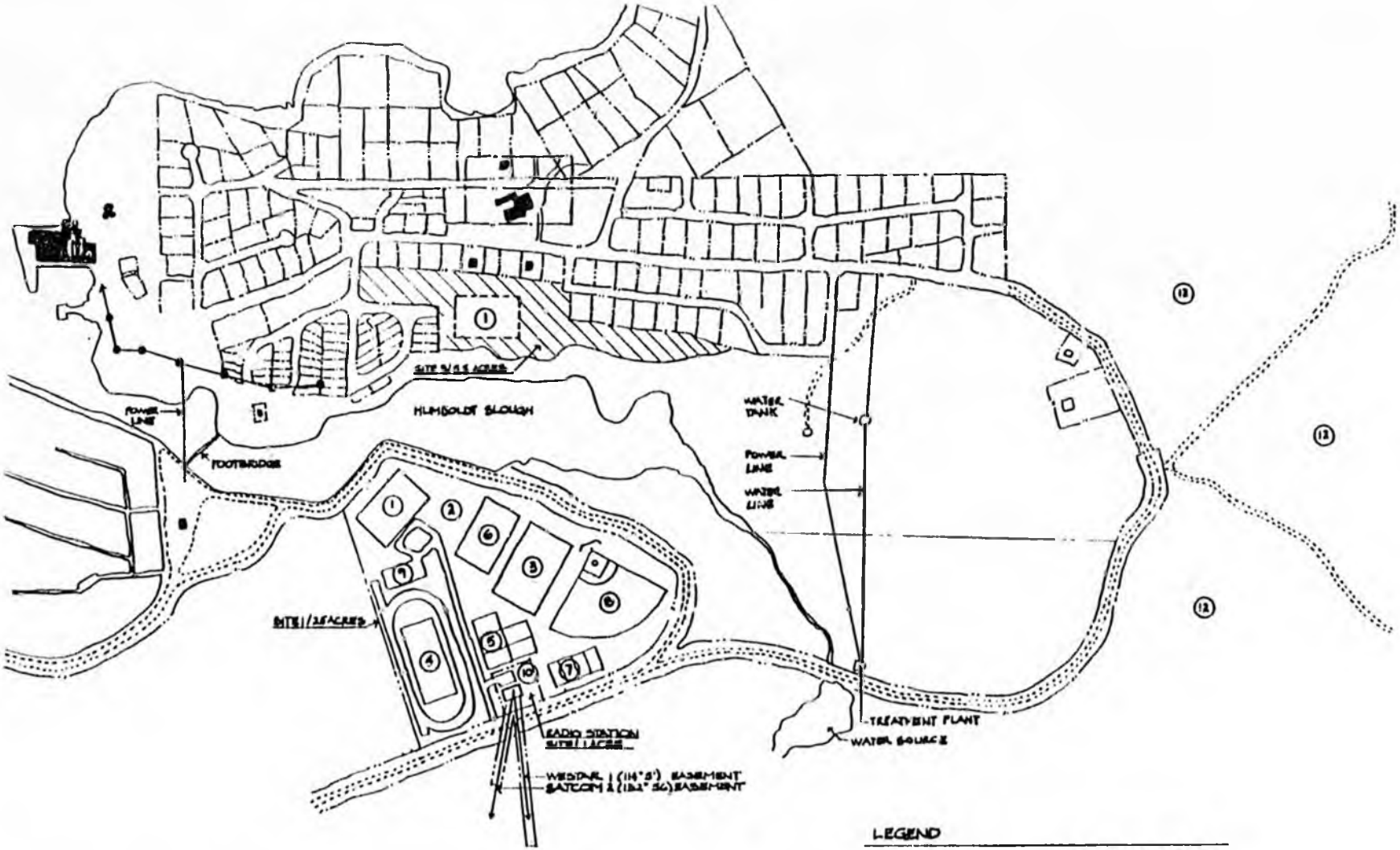
PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE
USES OF EXISTING FACILITY



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1" = 20'-0"

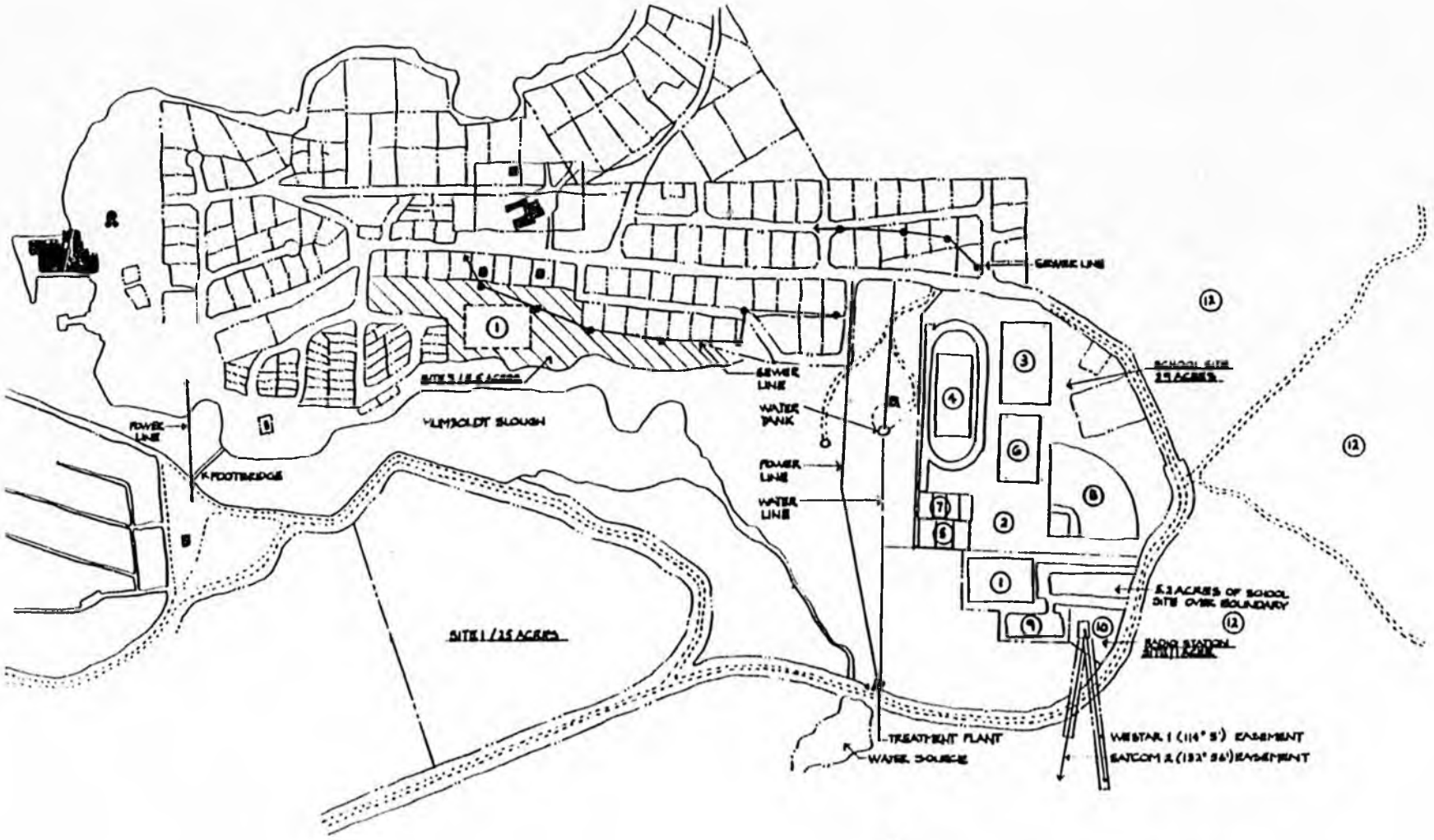
PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE USES OF EXISTING FACILITY



LEGEND

1 SCHOOL
2 PLAYGROUND
3 SOCCER
4 FOOTBALL / TRACK
5 BASKETBALL
6 FIELD HOCKEY
7 TENNIS
8 BASEBALL
9 PARKING - 80 CARS
10 RADIO STATION
11 RADIO TOWER
12 FUTURE HOUSING

SAND POINT EDUCATIONAL MASTER PLAN - SCHEME I
1" = 400'



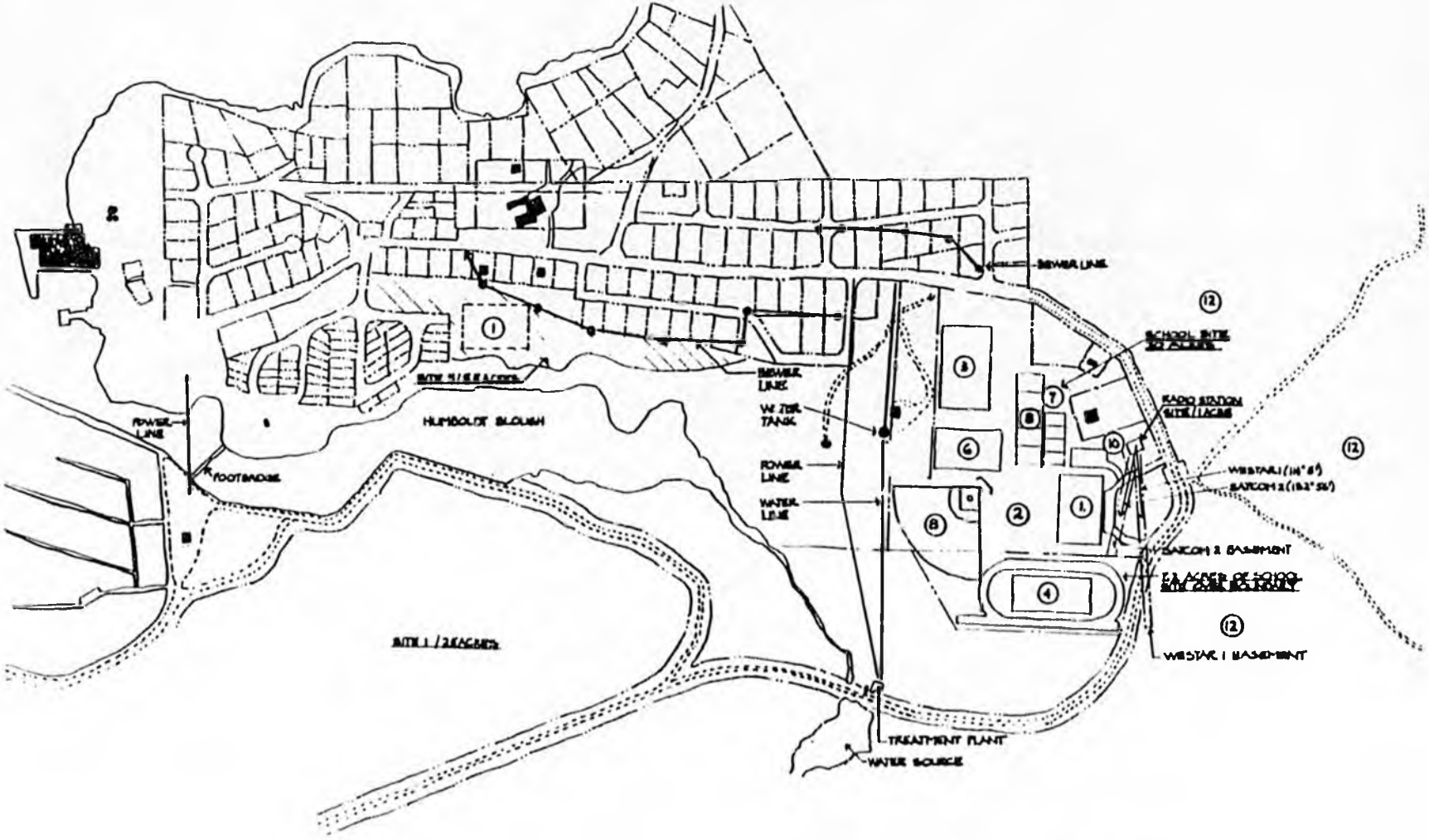
LEGEND

1 SCHOOL
2 PLAYGROUND
3 SOCCER
4 FOOTBALL / TRACK
5 BASKETBALL
6 FIELD HOCKEY
7 TENNIS
8 BASEBALL
9 PARKING - 50 CARS
10 RADIO STATION
11 RADIO TOWER
12 FUTURE HOUSING

NORTH

SAND POINT EDUCATIONAL MASTERPLAN SCHEME 2

1" = 400'



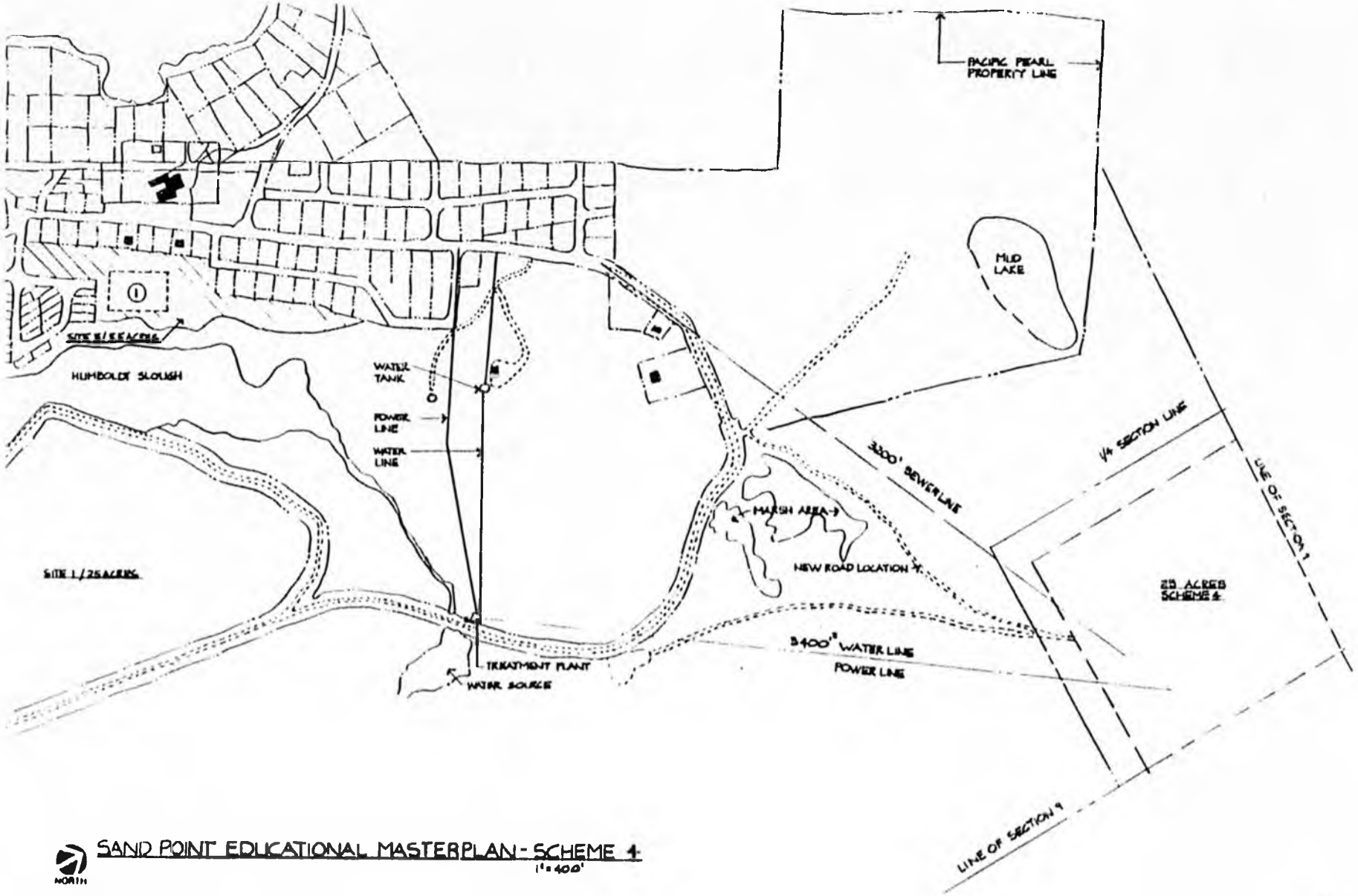
SAND POINT EDUCATIONAL MASTERPLAN - SCHEME 3

1"=400'

NORTH

LEGEND

1. SCHOOL
2. PLAYGROUND
3. SOCCER
4. FOOTBALL / TRACK
5. BASKETBALL
6. FIELD HOCKEY
7. TENNIS
8. BASEBALL
9. PARKING - 60 CARS
10. RADIO STATION
11. RADIO TOWER
12. FUTURE HOUSING



SAND POINT EDUCATIONAL MASTERPLAN - SCHEME 4

1" = 400'

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE SITES

1. Site One

This site has excellent views, exposure and is visible from most of the community. Topography and soils are adequate for long range growth. The land ownership is disputed. Due to its proximity to the small boat harbor, Planning and Zoning Commission have recommended this area be set aside for light industrial uses only. Should light industry develop in the area, the school facility would be incompatible. The site is conveniently located on the main road between the airport and the present town center with easy pedestrian access to the existing town by way of the foot bridge across Humboldt Slough. Utility extensions would be expensive ($375,000). This figure has been used in Budget Calculations.

2. Site Two

This site is currently owned by Pacific Pearl. Preliminary contact with the Anchorage area manager indicated the possibility the company would make available land for a school site. This does not appear to be the current feeling however. Acquisition costs have not been included in the budget preparations. Although close to the existing community and adjacent to utility services, this scheme is not recommended due to the presence of suitable alternative sites of sufficient areas which are presently or will be in city ownership in the near future. Soils and topography are adequate. The comprehensive plan recommended this site for light industrial use.

3. Site Three

This site attempts to utilize city or non company land for initial development with Pacific Pearl Company land for future growth. The topography is not especially suited for building construction. The site lies in a drainage depression and could be subject to seasonal flooding. Although reasonably close to utilities, it is not recommended due to the necessity of acquiring private land for future growth.

4. Site Four (Green Hill Site)

This site has been recommended by the Planning and Zoning Commission. It is located northeast of the present community in an area scheduled for future residential expansion of the community. It would provide a catalyst for residential expansion in the area through road and utility improvements for the school. Construction of facilities adjacent to the road is not recommended as the soils, drainage and topography in that area are marginal. At a distance of about 800 feet from the road the slope is very gradual, drained, and uniform. It faces south and would have good views in three directions, good exposure and would be highly visible in the community. Although the farthest site from the existing community, it is anticipated that community growth will soon expand and encircle this site. Although a portion of this site lies in the watershed for the town water source, it is located a sufficient distance from the reservoir to not cause any negative environmental impact on the water source. There are no current restrictions from the Public Health Service, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation or Department of Natural Resources regarding construction on this site. An evaluation of the potential additional utility development costs is as follows:

Site Four (continued)

1. Utility and Road Improvement Estimates
   New 8" water line extension

   3,400 feet
   $ 60/ foot
   $204,000

   Comparison: Kodiak Fish & Wildlife Headquarters estimate,
   1,600 l.f. x $60/ $96,000
   Actual Bid, $100,000

2. New sewer line connection

   3,200 feet (includes manholes at each change in direction)
   $ 80/ foot
   $240,000

3. Electrical extension (assuming 100% cost borne by school development)

   4,000 feet
   $ 20/ foot
   $80,000

4. Telephone service extension electrical (if borne by school development)

   4,000 feet
   $ 10/ foot
   $40,000

5. Additional road improvements

   1,200 feet, 30 foot wide average, 2' thick

   72,000 cu. ft. = 3,000 cu. yds. @ $15.00 = $45,000

   Excavation and clearing, grubbing
   36,000 cu. ft. = 1,500 cu. yds.^{3} @ $6.00 = $ 9,000

   $54,000

   Culverts, signage 6,000

   $60,000

TOTAL MAXIMUM	$624,000
TOTAL PREVIOUS ESTIMATE	$375,000
DIFFERENCE	$249,000

Alternate A

Delete sewer connection. Replace with septic tank and 400 ft. drain field. Delete $190,000

Alternate B

Delete water connection and install well and 100,000 - 250,000 gallon storage tank.

Well, 100'	$25,000
Pump, etc.	$10,000
Storage tank	$60,000
	$95,000

Delete $109,000

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATES

A. Less for septic system $250,000
-190,000
+$ 50,000 over current $375,000 budget

B. Less for well and storage tank. -$109,000

-$ 60,000 less than $375,000 current budget.

From the foregoing analysis, it is recommended the budgets for the three school sizes remain as they are if this site is selected. The contingency and equipment funds are sufficient to cover increases in utility development costs (if any). It is probable that an on-site septic tank and drain field are feasible and also probable. A sufficient aquifer exists for a well and storage reservoir to provide adequate quantity and flow for domestic water and fire protection. Should both these conditions prove correct, utility and road development will actually be slightly less than currently budgeted.

Use of this site will require a conveyance and appropriate easements from the local Native Corporation. Sufficient land remains between the school site and Mud Lake to provide road access with residential lots on either side.

5. Site Five

Although not illustrated in detail, a brief review of lands within the town proper was conducted. The only site readily available in the center of town is located on Pacific Pearl property behind and to the east of the existing city buildings. The site is only 5.5 acres and the topography precludes much development, playing fields and future expansion possibilities. It is not recommended.

Conclusions

Due to the long range land use plans for industrial development in the vicinity of Site One, Site Four is recommended as the first choice with Site One as an alternate. Should conveyance of land for Site Four delay planning and construction of the new facility, and should ownership of Site One be resolved, it may be necessary to reconsider Site One with appropriate buffers between the school and any industrial land use.

SPACE PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES

* Department of Education Square Footage Recommendations for Elementary and Secondary Combined School Population

SPACE FUNCTION	PRESENT SIZE	*162 STUDENTS	DIFF.	*182 STUDENTS	DIFF.	*202 STUDENTS	DIFF.	*222 STUDENTS	DIFF.	*242 STUDENTS	DIFF.	*262 STUDENTS	DIFF.	*282 STUDENTS	DIFF.	*302 STUDENTS	DIFF.
Land Area	3.75 Acres	10-20		10-20		15-25		15-25		15-25		15-25		15-25		15-25	
Total Gross Area S.F.	24,864	30,375		32,000	9261	37,875	13,011	41,265	16,761	45,375	20,511	49,125	24,261	52,875	28,011	56,625	24,864
Assignable	13,351	20,250	6899	20,700	9399	25,250	11,899	27,750	14,399	30,250	16,899	32,750	19,399	35,250	21,899	37,750	24,399
Non-Assignable	11,513	10,125	under 1388	11,375	over 138	12,625	1,112	13,875	2,362	15,125	3,612	16,375	4,862	17,625	6,112	18,875	7,362
Class-rooms	4062.75	5,400 4,800 max	1337.25	6,600 4,800 max	2537.25	5,600 (7) 8,400 max	1537.25	6,400 (8 8,400 max	2337.25	8,000 8,400 max	3937.25	8,400 8,400 max.	4337.25	7,300 8,400 max.	5237.25	9,600 (12) 11,200 max.	5537.25
Learn. Res. Ctr. Library	858	2,000 3,700 max	1142	2,200 3,700 max	1342	3,000 4,800 max	2142	3,000 4,800 max.	2142	3,500 4,800 max.	2642	4,000 4,800 max.	3142	4,800 4,800 max.	3942	5,000 5,900 max.	4142
Science	496	1,000 2,000 max	504	1,100 2,000 max	604	2,000 3,600 max	1504	2,000 3,600 max.	1504	2,700 3,600 max.	2204	3,300 3,600 max.	2804	3,600 3,600 max.	3104	3,800 4,800 max.	3304
Business Education	833.5	400 1,000 max	-483.5	600 1,000 max	-283.5	800 1,200 max	-83.5	800 1,200 max.	-83.5	800 1,200 max.	-83.5	1,000 1,200 max.	116.5	1,200 1,200 max.	316.5	1,400 1,400 max.	516.5
Home Science	819.5	600 800 max	-219.5	700 1,000 max	-119.5	800 1,200 max	-19.5	800 1,200 max.	-19.5	800 1,200 max.	-19.5	1,000 1,200 max.	180.5	1,325 1,200 max.	505.5	1,400 1,600 max.	580.5
Indust. Ed.	2045	1,200 2,400 max	-845	1,500 2,400 max	-545	2,000 3,000 max	-45	2,300 3,000 max.	255	2,700 3,000 max.	655	3,000 3,000 max.	955	3,500 3,000 max.	1455	3,500 4,800 max.	1455
Music	0	2,000 2,000 max		2,000 2,000 max		1,600 2,200 max		2,200 2,200 max.		2,200 2,200 max.		2,200 2,200 max.		2,200 2,200 max.		2,375 2,400 max.	
Art	0	1,200 1,200 max		1,200 1,200 max.		1,600 1,600 max		1,600 1,600 max.		1,600 1,600 max.		1,600 1,600 max.		2,100 1,600 max.		2,000 2,000 max.	
Teacher Office	0	600 max.		600 max.		800 800 max		800 800 max.		800 800 max		800 800 max		800 800 max.		900 1,200 max.	
Teach Lounge/ Wk. Rm.	0	500 max.		500 max.		800 800 max		800 800 max.		800 800 max		800 800 max.		800 800 max.		900 900 max.	
Admin. Space	332	350 1,000 max	18	500 1,000 max	168	800 1,300 max	468	900 1,300 max.	568	1,000 1,200 max.	668	1,300 1,300 max.	968	1,300 1,300 max.	968	1,300 1,600 max.	968
Student Activities	0	300 max.		300 max		400 400 max		400 400 max.		400 400 max.		400 400 max.		400 400 max.		500 500 max.	
Health Office	0	300 max.		300 max		300 500 max		400 500 max.		400 500 max.		400 500 max.		500 500 max.		500 600 max.	
Multi-Purpose Room	3856	3000/6750 8000 max.	2894	3000/7500 8,000 max	3644	8,000 9,000 max	4144	9,000 9,000 max.	5144	9,000 9,000 max.	5144	9,000 9,000	5144	9,000 9,000 max.	5144	10,000 10,000 max.	6144
Guidance Office	0	200 max.		200 max.		300 300 max.		300 300 max.		300 300 max.		300 300 max		300 300 max		300 300 max	
Food Service	0	1,600 max		1,600 max.		1,000 1,800 max.		1,200 1,800 max.		1,400 1,800 max.		1,800 1,800 max.		1,800 1,800 max.		1,800 1,800 max.	
Janitor	59.5	150 max.	90.5	100 200 max.	90.5	150 200 max.	40.5	200 200 max.	90.5	200 200 max.	140.5	200 200 max.	140.5	200 200 max.	140.5	250 250 max.	190.5
Maintenance	0	550 max.		550 max.		300 600 max		375 600 max.		375 600 max.		500 600 max.		600 600 max.		600 650 max.	
Storage	519.5					300											
Class Room Storage		300		300		400		500		500		525		700		800	
Locker, Boys Locker, Girls		600/600 max 600/600 max	457 433.25	600/600 max 600/600 max	457 433.25	000/1200 max 000/1200 max	857 833.25	1200/1200 max 1200/1200 max	1057 1033.25	1200/1200 max 1200/1200 max	1057 1033.25	1200/1200 max 1200/1200 max	1057 1033.25	1200/1200 max 1200/1200 max	1057 1033.25	1300/1500 max 1300/1500 max	1357 1333.25
Mech. Room	795	1,400 2,475 max.	605	1,400 2,475 max.	605	1,400 2,850 max	605	1,800 2,850 max.	1005	2,200 2,850 max.	1405	2,800 2,850 max.	2005	2,850 2,850 max.	2055	3,000 3,275 max.	2205
Faculty, WC Boys, WC Girls, WC	63 150 148	250 250	100 102	250 250	100 102	300 300	150 148	300 300	150 148	300 300	150 149	00/300m 00/300m	150 148	300/300m 300/300m	150 148	350/350m 350/350m	200 198
Circulation Vert/Horiz.		1,800 max.	429	1,800 max.	420	2,700 2,700 max	1320	2,700 2,700 max	1320	2,700 max.	1320	2,700 max.	1320	2,700 max.	1320	3,000 3,600 max.	1620
Assignable	(Actual)					28,800		30,900		34,200		36,700		40,125		42,475	
Non-Assignable	(Actual)					9,000		10,725		11,175		12,425		12,750		14,150	

ALEUTIAN REGION SCHOOL DIS...ICT
SURVEY AND ANALYSIS FOR
LIFE SAFETY AND HEALTH CODE PROBLEMS
AT SAND POINT SCHOOL

APPENDIX B

This report is based on field investigation conducted in March of 1979 and subsequent research and analysis. These findings are further documented by field notes and photographs. Design drawings and some "as-builts" for the original building and additions are also available. Because it is obvious that the cost of correcting even the most critical life safety hazards will exceed allocated funding, the recommendations have not been defined in detail. For the same reason, research on handicap access problems has also been limited to general requirements and conditions. The comments below are not listed in any order of priority but are merely a series of logical and functional groupings of detailed problems.

1. Doors

Number, width and location of doors is acceptable except:

a. Some doors are 2'-10-1/2" width and some are 5'-4' pairs with mullion, which does not permit the mandatory 32" clear width when open. (6 doors) UBC 3303.d.

b. See requirement for 1-hour corridor or separate exits at grade under corridor below.

c. Some doors have to be chained shut or padlocked because of vandalism to panic bars (4) and some have illegal dead bolts (1) UBC 3303.c.

d. Landing outside exit from art and drafting room is too low below threshold and does not have required 5' length. UBC 3303.h.

e. Glazing at doors is not required safety glass (6 doors) UBC 3303.i.

f. There is no handicapped access to this building. UBC Table 33-A.

g. One boiler room door swings the wrong way besides lacking a fire rating. Also, boiler room requires a 6" non-combustible sill or dike. UBC 3320.a.

2. Corridors

Construction of corridors is deficient in some areas that will require major refinishing.

a. Lockers in upper corridor reduce the width to less than the required 6'-0" (actual width 5'-8") UBC 3317.e.

b. Corridors are required to be 1-hour construction unless each classroom has at least one exit door directly to the exterior at ground level, etc. Since the old school has 3 classrooms well below grade and 3 on the second story, it will be more practical (though very expensive) to upgrade the corridors to 1-hour. To upgrade these corridors to 1-hour construction with 20-minute rated doors, would require the following:

5/8" gypsum wallboard on both sides of wall or two layers on one side - totals 3800 SF of surface or 7600 SF of material

Ceilings will require another 1280 SF gypsum wallboard

New doors, with closers, total 18 for this one item. There are other doors that will require 1-hour "B" label not included in this item. See item 2.c. below.

c. The main corridor at first floor of the old school has a return air plenum built into the ceiling. This construction of combustible materials is a very serious hazard. New ductwork and fire dampers are discussed under the mechanical portion of this report prepared by Crews MacInnes & Hoffman. New ceiling finish is covered in part (gypsum wallboard) under 2b above, but some framing of metal studs (approximately 600 SF) and acoustic treatment will be required.

3. Miscellaneous Exiting Problems

a. There is a need for 10 additional exit signs and repair or replacement of 3 damaged or unacceptable signs. These must be lit either from within or by appropriate emergency lights listed in the electrical section of this report.

b. Stair handrails are missing, loose, have incorrect end detail, or are mounted at the wrong height. This involves 72 LF of new handrails, 14 end details, and remounting of 72 LF of handrails. UBC Section 3305.

c. Stair width is 4 to 5 inches short of required 5 foot width. UBC 3317.g. This one will be nearly impossible to correct and the requirement may likely be waived by reviewing agencies.

d. Balcony railings are not of the required height. This can be corrected by adding a top rail or building up the wood cap detail. UBC 1716.

e. There is a single step up one foot inside the door exiting from the north stair well (exterior). The requirement is for a minimum 5' landing. An alternate solution would be to raise that last step and the door to the inside floor level then construct a new landing and steps to match outside.

4. Required Occupancy Separations (not to be confused with fire-resistive construction required elsewhere)

a. Home Arts classroom will require a one-hour separation wall including a one-hour "B" label door. This is per code interpretations given by Fire Marshal Andre Schalk for similar condition at Cold Bay. This involves 600 SF of wall (x 2 layers) and 900 SF of ceiling (which may already be done) and one labeled door. This door, contrary to "as-built" drawings dated 3 January 1978, is not a rated fire door assembly.

b. Store rooms and janitor closets also require one-hour occupancy separation. This means 380 SF of wall (x 2 layers), 44 SF of ceiling and 4 doors. UBC 802.c.

c. Main door (double) at Media Center has a "B" label but also a louver with no fire damper. Louver must be closed off, provided with a fire damper or relocated with a fire damper.

d. There are ducts into and out of the A/V storage room requiring fire dampers. UBC See 4306.

e. The boiler room has windows and duct penetrations directly beneath second floor windows. The boiler room windows must be replaced with 3/4-hour, automatic closing or fixed units. Because of the duct penetrations, which cannot be closed off or fire dampered, the Fire Marshal may require similar work on the upstairs windows. UBC 808.

5. Health Related Code Problems

a. Toilet room finishes do not meet the "non absorbent" requirements of UBC 1711.a. This involves walls (wainscot required) floors and base. This also applies to toilet compartments. This section will require 6 new toilet compartments but more may be required below.

b. Fixture units. The Building Code occupancy capacity of this building (which correctly does not include the gym) is 342 people even though present enrollment is only about 130. The State Health & Social Services office allows fixture units to be based on actual enrollment. It is reasonable to assume half girls and half boys for calculation of fixture units. On that basis, the code requires 2 water closets for girls and 1 water closet and 3 urinals for boys. There must also be one lavatory for each two water closets or urinals (1 for girls and 2 for boys). These are partially dependent on location and arrangement.

Therefore, including replacement of one bad unit, there are 2 additional urinals required. Depending on where the new urinals are installed, one or more new lavatories may also be required.

c. Ventilation. Additional mechanical ventilation will be required. Only two toilet rooms have natural ventilation but even those should have mechanical added as it is unreasonable to keep windows open continuously in this climate.

6. Maintenance Related Safety Problems

a. Owner furnished combustibles abound in places where they should never be allowed. This calls for considerable cleanup and discipline in use of the building. Items b and c below are closely related. The mechanical room and crawl spaces are loaded with large amounts of illegally stored material, in some cases literally garbage.

b. Spaces under stairs may not be used for storage unless they are finished out as for one-hour construction. Considering the expense, it may be better for the Owner to close off those spaces so they cannot be used for storage.

c. Provide adequate and proper storage for flammables outside the school. This means a detached, secure and correctly ventilated outbuilding of 60 to 80 SF size (unheated). Quantities of flammable liquids presently stored in the school are unacceptable.

d. Welding in the shop building is an extremely hazardous situation and should be eliminated until an approved welding booth can be installed. There is no provision for direct venting of automobile exhausts, though automobile work, presumably with engines running, is performed here. Fire extinguishers were present but hard to find amid the general litter and disorder of this shop.

7. Handicapped access problems are extensive. As noted above, there is presently no handicapped access to this building although a relatively simple ramp could be constructed to the north door at the ground floor. Likewise, there is no barrier-free toilet facility in the school and remodeling to remove the barriers would be extensive.

Handicap access problems have not been reported in detail and specific recommendations have not been worked up because they go beyond our intended scope of life and health safety. It is obvious that life safety corrections alone will cost far in excess of present funding allocations. But the following three items should give some idea of the scope of work required to provide handicap access.

a. Ramp at north end of first floor - about 150 SF of wood frame ramped deck with 30 lineal feet of guard rail.

b. Toilet Room Remodel

Upstairs existing toilet rooms 300 SF, downstairs new toilet rooms cut out of classroom space 300 SF (including all new fixtures).

c. Ramped access to second floor requires a 400 SF enclosed ramp, and about 200 square feet of internal remodel. This does not resolve the problem of easy access between floors as the two ramps would be at opposite ends of the building and their outer ends would be very distant. If such internal access is required, an elevator would be the only solution.

Mechanical and Electrical Comments from our consultants are attached.

Sand Point School - Mechanical

A. Major Life Safety Code Corrections.

1. Provide switches for all oil burners on boilers, furnaces and water heaters to allow emergency shut-down of same. Locate at exit from Boiler Rooms in school and shop.

2. Provide fusible shut-off oil valve on each oil supply line to each above oil burner.

3. Return air to furnaces in old part of school is transported through combustible above corridor ceiling spaces. Return air sheet metal ducts must be installed with a fire damper in each connection where it passes through corridor wall to classroom. See related work in architectural section.

4. Provide high temperature controllers in furnace supply and return air ducts, connected to stop furnace fan on activation.

5. Same as No. 4, for shop air handling unit.

6. No separation has been provided in shop between metal working, wood working mechanics and welding area. This makes for severe potential fire hazard. Required addition of approved welding booth or removal of welding equipment.

7. Provide an electric bottle gas kill switch in Science Room to close a new solenoid valve at gas supply tanks.

B. Other Code Deficiencies.

1. No provision has been made for handicapped. See architectural Section 7.

2. No estiamte of plumbing fixtures per occupany count has been made, but we suspect there are an intufficent number of plumbing fixtures. See architectural Section 5b.

3. Toilet Rooms may not all require mechanical ventilation. Architect check for proper area of operable windows. Ditto Shower Rooms. See Architectural Section 5c.

4. Specific use exhaust ventilation systems are required for shop areas. Examples: welding, woodworking, engine, etc.

C. Related Recommendations Not Specifically Required by Code.

1. If not required by code, toilet and shower rooms should have mechanical ventilation added under this item. See comments in architectural.

2. Trough urinal requires automatic flushing to be acceptable, however, existing unit is in such condition to demand replacement.

3. Refurbish all termperature control devices and systems.

4. Provide electric superivison of sprinkler main shut-off valve in Boiler Room to alarm when valve is closed.

Sand Point School - Electrical

The following items are required by code and are considered essential for the continued safe operation of the school:

1. Check out and repair of entire fire alarm system is recommended. At present, the system occasionally goes into an alarm status for no apparent reason.

2. Provide supervisory switch on sprinkler system main valve. Switch is to connect to fire alarm panel to sound trouble signal on sprinkler zone whenever valve is not in fully open position.

3. Provide manual fire station at art room exit (shop building).

4. Provide manual fire alarm station at northeast exit stairway (latest building addition).

5. Provide exit signs at each required building exit and at each change of direction leading to exit. (Requires 10 exit signs.)

6. Provide battery powered emergency lights throughout entire building to provide 1 foot candle lighting level on the floor. Requires approximately 30 battery powered emergency lights and rewiring to provide night lights. Includes replacement of existing multi-purpose room emergency lights with vandalproof or guarded units.

7. Remove junk, garbage, storage cabinets, etc. that presently is restricting access to electrical equipment.

The following items are not required by code, but are considered necessary for the continued safe operation of the school:

1. Replace all panelboards, wiring, light switches and receptacles in the original school building. This equipment has probably deteriorated to the point where circuit breakers will no longer provide necessary protection, wiring insulation is subject to breakdown, switches and receptacles will fault and arc. Although there is no sign of electrical fires having occurred at this school, other buildings of approximately the same age have encountered problems. Also, the lack of adequate receptacles in classrooms has resulted in improper use of extension cords, home-made outlet boxes, etc. which are also a hazard.

2. Provide additional lighting over stairways. In some areas, burning out of one light bulb would leave the area in darkness. Requires approximately four (4) lamp surface mounted fluorescent fixtures.

The following items are required by code but are not considered an immediate hazard.

1. Provide ground connection between main distribution panel and water main.

2. Check grounding system continuity throughout all branch circuits. (Some areas were found where grounding conductors were not connected.)

3. Connect fire alarm system power supply ahead of main disconnect.

4. Replace temporary wiring to exterior floodlights. (This was on the work schedule at the time of inspection and may already have been accomplished.)

5. Provide disconnect switch at boiler room exhaust fan and at shop air handling unit.

6. Replace existing shop mezzanine fan connection with permanent, grounded, code approved wiring system.

7. Replace existing wiring run exposad on floor of shop mezzanine to an area where it will be less subject to damage.

8. Provide adequare supports for conduit runs across shop ceiling.

9. Replace missing junction box and equipment cover plates.

10. Relocate piping in front of main distribution panel to provide 36" clear working space.

11. Replace existing 30/2 circuit breaker (feeding kitchen range) with 50/2 circuit breaker. Replace existing 3#6 aluminum feeding kitchen range with 3#6 copper.

APPENDIX C

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR CITIES WITH COMPARABLE GROWTH

	KETCHIKAN	ANCHORAGE	JUNEAU
1890	40		1,253
1900	459		1,864
1910	1,613		1,644
1920	2,458	1,856	3,058
1930	3,796	2,277	4,043
1940	4,695	3,495	5,729
1950	5,305	*11,254	5,956
1960	6,483	*44,237	6,797
1970	10,041	124,542	13,556
1980 (est.)	18,000	195,000	20,000

*1950
Spenard - 2,108
Mt. View - 2,880
Eastchester - 3,096

*1960
Spenard - 9,074

Sand Point City School District

Box 101
Sand Point, Alaska 99661
(907) 383-2393

January 23, 1981

Andre' C. Schalk
Deputy Fire Marshal III
Supervisor, Southcentral Region

Dear Sir:

Upon recieving a copy of the letter, concerning the deficiencies that exist in our school in regard to fire safety, I feel I must reply to the first one concerning the storage of lumber and metal working.

We are presently conducting classes in welding, engine repair, woodworking/boatbuilding, and general shop in the same room. As the instructor in charge of this program, I do not feel that we can sacrifice an area because of a lack of storage space for wood. Presently, we have boats hanging from the ceiling, machines and engines on casters for movement around the room and all the wall area space taken up.

Because of the nature of employment opportunities on this island, I can foresee an expansion in this program as fast as can be handled and not a step backward.

Welding and engine repair are vital skills that are needed for repair of the fishing boats. If we can not teach these areas, then our program will suffer enormous harm.

The great need for more space in which to conduct a quality program is again brought home by these violations of the Alaska Fire Safety Code, which can not be helped under the present working conditions.

I ask for your assistance in finding a solution to these problems, so we can improve the quality of education here in Sand Point and not retard it.

Sincerely,

Steve D. Musser
Industrial Arts Instructor

SDM/ljk

cc: Ronald A. Hendrie
William Nix

Sand Point City School District

Box 101
Sand Point, Alaska 99661
(907) 383-2393

January 27, 1981

Andre' C. Schalk
Deputy Fire Marshall III
Supervisor, Southcentral Region
P.O. Box 6188, Annex
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Dear Mr. Schalk,

In response to your letter of January 13th concerning deficiencies that exist in the State Fire Code at Sand Point School, I have answered as follows:

1. Metal and wood working classes are held in the same room because we have only one room. Any attempt to partition the room into separate metal and woodworking areas would make it impossible to conduct either class. It is not possible to build 20 foot boats in an 18 foot space or to adequately spread out enough to tear down diesel engines. Both functions are an integral part of our overall program.

   We will keep the big door open and carry on all potentially dangerous functions such as welding and washing down of machine parts outside. I hope this will meet your requirements. It doesn't make for an ideal teaching situation but we will comply.

2. The special education classroom is the old entryway to the new section of the building. This is more of a porch than a corridor. We had to recondition this room to make it a usable classroom area. All desks and file cabinets are against the wall and a 6 foot cleared space is maintained for fire exit at all times. While this is certainly not an ideal situation I feel that it is the best we can do under the current building restrictions.

3. Due to the total lack of storage in the building, combustible materials have a way of showing up in the boiler room from time to time. We will make a renewed effort to keep it out.

4. The north entry to the building is on the down slope side and from there we do have two floors. The main entrance, however, is from the south, or upper slope area, and at that point the building is split level. One entering from the south has a choice of going up to the main floor or down to the basement. Technically, the Kindergarten, first and second grades are located on the 1st floor as there is really only a basement and a main floor. We have had to go into the basement and partition it for classrooms, but we do not really consider the building a two story structure.

I hope that these corrections and explanations will meet with your approval. If you have any further questions please feel free to drop me a line.

Sincerely,

Frederick J. Kent

Frederick J. Kent
Superintendent

FJK/ljk

c.c. Jim Elliot
Lee Hayes
Rep. Eric Sutcliff
Senator Bob Mulcahy

Sand Point School

NEA - ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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Anchorage Office

Dianne Anderson
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Steve Pulkkinen
Field Staff
Anchorage Office

Mary Ann Elninger
Deputy Executive Secretary
Fairbanks Office

February 24, 1981

TO: Chairman Don Clocksin
Members of the House HESS Committee

FROM: Bob Manners
NEA-Alaska

RE: House Bill 192

MEMORANDUM OF SUPPORT

NEA-Alaska strongly supports the passage of HB 192 (Same as SB 211) which makes a special appropriation for construction of a school at Sand Point and encourages that this legislation be given expeditious and favorable consideration.

In this era of rather extensive new school constructions, additions, and extensive building programs, it is essential that we take a closer look at those Districts in which the current facilities are far less than adequate.

"Less than adequate" does not even accurately describe the present circumstance in Sand Point. Library facilities are not sufficient, thus denying some children access to library services. Converting hallways to classrooms and purloining space from other classrooms has become necessary. Needless to say, lounge areas, workrooms, storage rooms, and even office space is virtually non-existent due to the need for classroom space.

The adequacy of the gym and various shop areas is far less than desirable and may even be in violation of fire/safety codes and standards. Quite naturally this circumstance significantly constrains and actually eliminates many essential programs and services to students.

Sand Point is a growing community and continued growth is a realistic projection. It is essential that immediate support be available so that they might be able to offer the kind of educational program to their students that students in other parts of the state already enjoy.

With our financial resource, Alaska must make adequate provision for our most important "natural resource", the education of our youth.

Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to the opportunity to provide more information when your committee considers this bill.

C: Stephen R. McCombs, President
Sand Point Education Assn.
William Eubank, President
Sand Point Board of Education
Representative Eric Sutcliffe
Representative Sam Cotton
Senator Bob Mulcahy

Sand Point City School District

Box 101
Sand Point, Alaska 99661
(907) 383-2393

February 3, 1981

City Resolution 81-

School Resolution 81-

A resolution requesting funds for the construction of a new school building in Sand Point by the Sand Point City Council and the Sand Point City School Board.

Whereas, the existing educational facility at Sand Point is inadequate for present and future needs, and

Whereas, said facility is below minimum guidelines of the Department of Education, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, and requirements of the Molly Hootch Case Decree, and

Whereas, the present four acre site is substandard and does not allow for additions to handle present or future needs of an expanding population, and

Whereas, the existing vocational area is insufficient to allow for adequate fisheries related education so vital to our area, and

Whereas, sufficient utilization of the existing structure as a combination city hall-state office building has been validated.

Now, therefore, it is hereby resolved by the city council of Sand Point and the School Board of Sand Point that they recognize the need for a new school as their number one priority, and request that funds be made available to complete said project.

Adopted by the City Council of Sand Point, Alaska at a regular meeting of said council held this 10th day of February, 1981.

Mayor-City of Sand Point

Adopted by the School Board of Sand Point, Alaska at a regular meeting of said board held this 2nd day of February 1981.

President-School Board

Sand Point City School District

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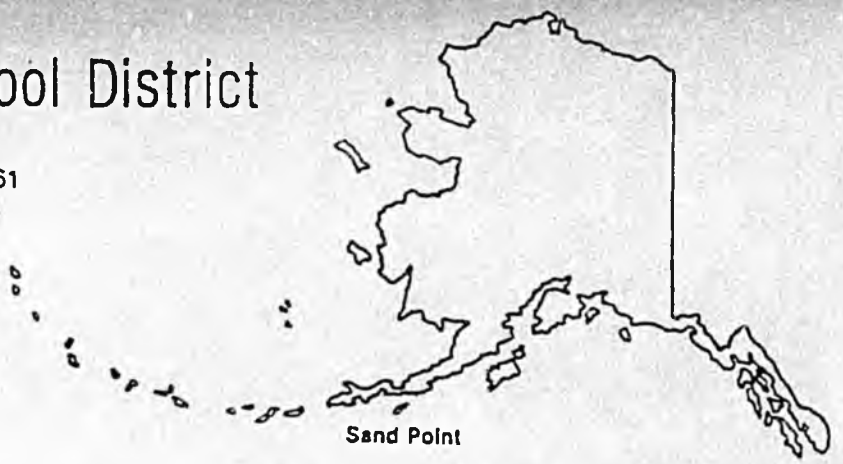

Members of City Council

William P. Eubank

Rosemary Ludrick

Members of School Board

Janet Ludrick

William R. Eubank

c.c Governor
State agencies
Senators
Legislators

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

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February 24, 1981

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Members of the House HESS Committee

FROM: Bob Manners
NEA-Alaska

RE: ~~House~~ Senate Bill ~~192~~ 211

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Sand Point is a growing community and continued growth is a realistic projection. It is essential that immediate support be available so that they might be able to offer the kind of educational program to their students that students in other parts of the state already enjoy.

With our financial resource, Alaska must make adequate provision for our most important "natural resource", the education of our youth.

Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to the opportunity to provide more information when your committee considers this bill.

C: Stephen R. McCombs, President
Sand Point Education Assn.
William Eubank, President
Sand Point Board of Education
Representative Eric Sutcliffe
Representative Sam Cotton
Senator Bob Mulcahy

STUDY FOR A NEW ELEMENTARY SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX FOR THE CITY OF SAND POINT, ALASKA.

ABSTRACT

The existing educational facility is inadequate for present and future needs. The facilities included are below the minimum guidelines of the State of Alaska Department of Education, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and the requirements of the Molly Hootch Case Decree. Furthermore, the 4 acre site is substandard and will not readily accept an addition sufficient to handle present or future needs of the rapidly growing Sand Point population.

The existing facility does not meet many elements of current Life Safety Codes, Handicapped Statues and Guidelines, Energy Guidelines and Uniform Building, Mechanical and Electrical Codes. The building is poorly organized, inefficient, difficult to heat and costly to maintain.

It is the desire of the City of Sand Point to construct a new educational complex located either to the north of the existing community or as an alternative between the developing airport center and the existing community adjacent to the boat harbor. Land in the amount of 25 acres would be dedicated for a long range development for the school site to accommodate a twenty to thirty year growth period. The site size is commensurate with DOE Guidelines. The facility would be approximately 32,000 square feet as required by DOE/DOT Standards. The project cost of this facility, to be opened in September, 1983 based on funding in 1981 would be $8,000,000 complete. The school, once completed, would house 182 students and would accommodate probable growth until a first addition could be completed.

The facility would reduce operation and maintenance costs by 10% on a per capita student basis and fuel consumption by 44% on a per square foot comparison with the existing facility.

Current School Enrollment and Projections Based on No Additional Growth

The attached table illustrates the total school age children in Sand Point by grade since 1976 as well as the total enrollment figures listed in the Comprehensive Plan. The additional figures represent the projected school growth based on no change in current population structure. The city pre school figures of 13, 4-year olds and 17, 3-year olds and the present jump to 18 kindergarten pupils were used to determine the average of 16 new school students in each grade each year. These figures exceed the 1977 plan estimates. This is consistent with the 1977 Comprehensive Plan which stated 25% of the population consisted of school age (5 - 18) children. The 1979 percentage is 20%. This decline is viewed as temporary. This is caused by the sudden population increase consisting of young couples with pre school younsters or who have recently or will soon have children. The statistics show a relatively small change in families with children in other grades.

The long range timetable for growth in school enrollment without additional growth in the community is shown on the tables. A total enrollment of 205 to 210 should be envisioned by 1990. This would require a 37,000 square foot facility with 25,000 square feet of assignable space and a 15 to 25 acre site. The present facility contains only 13,351 assignable square feet. Its specific deficiencies are outlined in the existing facility section of this report. These requirements should be construed as absolute minimums based on no additional community growth.

SAND POINT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

GRADE	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	EST.	ACTUAL	EST.	ACTUAL	EST.	ACTUAL	EST.	ACTUAL
K		11		6		8		18
1		7		9		9		11
2		7		7		10		9
3		11		6		8		11
4		9		13		5		9
5		9		10		11		6
6		11		11		8		14
7		11		11		11		11
8		19		13		11		11
9		7		18		12		12
10		17		11		10		13
11		11		17		8		19
12		3		7		15		11
TOTAL	132	133	133	139	135	126	136	155

SAND POINT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT GROWTH THROUGH 1992 ASSUMING NO FURTHER POPULATION INCREASE

GRADE	1977	1980-81	1977	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
K	EST.	13	EST.	16	16	16
1		18		13	16	16
2		11		18	13	16
3		9		11	18	13
4		11		9	11	18
5		9		11	9	11
6		6		9	11	9
7		14		6	9	11
8		11		14	6	9
9		11		11	14	6
10		12		11	11	14
11		13		12	11	11
12		19		13	12	11
TOTAL	125	157	129	154	157	161

SAND POINT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT GROWTH THROUGH 1991-92 ASSUMING NO FURTHER POPULATION GROWTH

GRADE	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
K	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
1	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
2	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
3	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
4	13	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
5	18	13	16	16	16	16	16	16
6	11	18	13	16	16	16	16	16
7	9	11	18	13	16	16	16	16
8	11	9	11	18	13	16	16	16
9	9	11	9	11	18	13	16	16
10	6	9	11	9	11	18	13	16
11	14	6	9	11	9	11	18	16
12	11	14	6	9	11	9	11	18
TOTAL	166	171	173	183	190	195	202	207

3-16-81

WITNESSES FOR
SENATE H.E.S.S. MEETINGS

SB 211
SB 100

Name	Address/Phone	Representing
Bob Mulcahy Bill 211		

SB
215

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

2/25/81

FURTHER: Finance

Date: 2/12/82

Mr. President:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES has had SB 215 making a special appropriation to the University of Alaska for medical research

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

[ ] do pass [ ] do not pass

[X] do pass with attached amendments(s)

[ ] replace with CS for _____ [ ] same title [ ] new title

and recommends _____

[ ] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [ ] New Fiscal Note

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS:

MEMBERS HAVING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

SENATE AMENDMENT

By SENATE HESS

To: _____ SENATE BILL No. 215

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. _____

PAGE: 1 LINE: 14

Made by this Act lapses into the general fund on June 30, 1983 . [1982]

Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chairman • Pouch V • Juneau, Alaska 99811 • (907) 465-4954

Official Business

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Senator Charles Parr
Chairman, HESS Committee

FROM: Senator Vic Fischer VF

DATE: March 31, 1981

RE: Senate Bill 215

SB 215 would appropriate funds to the University of Alaska for medical research at the University of Alaska, Anchorage.

The proposal looks extremely interesting, though the funding might best go through the Department of Health and Social Services to get around budget constraints on the University budget.

Are you planning to take the bill up in the foreseeable future?

/sq

Vic:
Have talked to Mike. It's cancer research. He hasn't sent back-up material over yet, so can't answer your question yet — Charlie

I — could I see backup coverage on this pls
Thx V.

Rocky —

Notify on SB 215

Rick Kullberg
Biology Dept
UAA
Anch.

12th Rehwinkle 263-1239

Dr. John Hurrington
263-1236

March 31, 1981

Dr. Richard Kullberg, Chairman
Biology Dept.
Dr. John Harrington, Chairman
Chemistry Dept.
University of Alaska
3221 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99504

Dear Dr. Kullberg and Dr. Harrington:

Thank you for the material in support of Senate Bill 215, to appropriate money for medical research at the University of Alaska, Anchorage. Your concept and approach are most worthwhile, and I will do what I can to support your proposal.

Best wishes,

Sen. Vic Fischer

/sq

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE
3221 PROVIDENCE DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

March 25, 1981

Senator Vic Fischer
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

Senate Bill 215 has been referred to HESS and the attached letter was submitted as written testimony to Senator Charles Parr, Chairman of HESS. We include a copy here for your information. SB 215 was submitted by Senator Colletta in response to a medical research proposal put forward by members of the University of Alaska, Anchorage Biology and Chemistry Departments. A copy of that proposal is also included here. Your support of SB 215 would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Richard Kullberg

Dr. Richard Kullberg, Chairman
Biology Department

John Harrington

Dr. John Harrington, Chairman
Chemistry Department

1:15 pm
April 28, 1981

re SB 215:

Rick Kullberg, ch of the Biology Dept, UAA, 3221 Providence Drive, Anch 99504 - 263-1239

He called to urge scheduling of SB 215. I checked with Charlie + told him that it is unlikely we will schedule it this session unless we got a letter from the Regents on it.

Sandra

SB 215 FILE

Vice President for
Academic Affairs &
Institutional Planning

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

May 22, 1981

Dear Charlie:

We have reviewed Senate Bill 215 which asks for an appropriation for the University of Alaska, Anchorage to conduct some research on cancer, muscular dystrophy and other medical subjects. Although we wish to support the University of Alaska, Anchorage biologists who are attempting to continue their research program in spite of federal program cutbacks, we feel that requesting funds in this manner from the State Legislature may create an undesirable precedent for the University.

The UAA administration has not had an opportunity to solicit and review proposals of a similar nature from other faculty, nor has this opportunity been presented at any other campus of the statewide system. We anticipate federal cutbacks in many areas, especially in research, and the University will come forward with suggested priorities for support of programs when the actual federal cuts occur.

At the same time, we do not want to curtail or impede our progress in building support for the research program at the University of Alaska, Anchorage. In fact, one of our priorities in the coming year will be to try and strengthen that area. Because the legislative process for the current year is about over, the appropriations are now being finalized and we are formulating the FY83 budget request, we suggest that you hold onto the bill until the next session. If for some reason, we are unable to accommodate this item either in the request for replacement funds due to federal cutbacks, or as a high priority item in the FY83 submission, then it would be appropriate to hold hearings.

We greatly appreciate your concern and interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

George C. West
Acting Vice President for Academic
Affairs & Institutional Planning

The Honorable Charles H. Parr
Alaska Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

cc: David Outcalt

Rocky-Gold

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

School of Medicine and University Hospital
Department of Radiation Oncology

Divisions
CLINICAL RADIATION ONCOLOGY
MEDICAL RADIATION PHYSICS
EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY

January 27, 1981

The Honorable Terry Martin
Alaska House of Representatives
District 8
Pouch 5, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Martin:

The purpose of this letter is to propose the establishment of a new cancer research organization to be funded by the State of Alaska, the Alaska Cancer Research Institute. The purpose of this organization would be to develop new technologies and carry out both laboratory and clinical cancer research in areas which can be directly applied to the treatment and care of cancer patients in Alaska and the rest of the country (as opposed to the mission of the Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, which is to investigate the basic underlying biology and physiology of tumor cells).

As you are well aware, our department has been involved in the field of cancer research for some time. We have pioneered the treatment of cancer with high energy neutrons in this country, and I presented our work in the area of breast cancer to you when you visited us here last month. The dramatic results obtained in our feasibility studies with high energy neutrons (in some cases doubling the tumor clearance rates in cancers of the head and neck region and lungs) led the National Cancer Institute to award us a contract to design and construct a precision cyclotron to be located in our department for the purpose of high energy neutron cancer treatment. This machine is currently under development, will be completed and installed in mid 1982, and should dramatically increase our precision with high energy neutron cancer treatments. Unfortunately, due to federal budgetary constraints the associated laboratory and equipment necessary to fully investigate the potential of this new form of treatment cannot be constructed in association with the rest of this project. The proposed Alaska Cancer Research Institute would provide us with the laboratory space and equipment to further explore this and other promising new areas of cancer treatment.

The following are some specific proposals for this new institute:

January 27, 1981

The Honorable Terry Martin

1. Construction of new cancer research laboratories in an area adjacent to our new cyclotron. These laboratories would serve as the core of the Alaska Cancer Research Institute and would be the major expense in setting up the whole project. Without these new laboratories, the rest of the projects could not be done. Excavation and construction of the new cyclotron will begin in approximately 6 months. The ideal time to construct this new laboratory facility would be at the same time the excavation is being done for the cyclotron project. A total of 20,000 square feet would be available for construction of the Alaska Cancer Research Institute. Total cost of this construction, including laboratory equipment, would be approximately $3.5 million.

2. Laboratory studies to optimize high energy neutron cancer treatment. If the Alaska Cancer Research Institute is constructed, studies to determine the best way to treat human cancers with high energy neutrons could be carried out. This is an area of research which has a potentially tremendous payoff in terms of relieving the suffering of cancer patients in our region. It looks especially promising for cancers of the head and neck region, a tumor that is quite common in Native Alaskans. No additional money would be required to support this line of research if the laboratory space is built.

3. Clinical hyperthermia. It has been known for some time that tumors are more sensitive to heat than normal tissues. This project would investigate the use of localized high temperatures in the treatment of various human cancers. It seems likely that the best use of this new form of treatment is in conjunction with conventional radiation therapy and chemotherapy. Research into this area would involve the development of precision hyperthermia devices (primarily ultrasound and microwave generators), and then determining the best way to apply this new treatment in conjunction with other conventional forms of cancer therapy. Dr. Kenneth Luk, a recognized international expert in the field of cancer hyperthermia, would like to join our faculty if we can provide the means for him to continue his research in this area. This is a technology which could be rapidly transferred to routine use in cancer clinics in Alaska and the rest of the country. The total additional cost of this program would be approximately $350,000.

4. Studies in the diagnosis of cancer with Positron Emission Tomography. Positron emission tomography (PET) is a major scientific advance which has ushered in a new era in cancer diagnosis. This technology makes

it possible to measure biochemical and physiologic characteristics of organs, tissues and tumors which lie deep within the body cavity without resorting to invasive diagnostic methods such as surgery. This technology holds the promise of completely revolutionizing the field of cancer diagnosis and depends on the production of positron-emitting isotopes which must be made in a high energy cyclotron. The cyclotron that will be used for the production of high energy neutrons for neutron cancer therapy could be adapted to produce positron-emitting isotopes as well as neutrons, and makes us one of the few places in the world where research into this new technology could be carried out. This particular line of research is extremely technical and extremely expensive. The startup costs for this project, including modification of the cyclotron and a "PET" imaging device, would be on the order of $2,680,000. Even after that large initial investment, it is possible additional money would be required in three or four years to complete the research. The application of "PET" technology should make possible:

A. The detection and staging of malignant human tumors which can not be detected with current X-ray and laboratory diagnostic methods;

B. The prediction of tumor responsiveness to any tumor therapy based on the characteristic physiology of individual tumors;

C. The monitoring of response to tumor therapy including the early detection of recurrences, the identification of anti-tumor drug concentrations in tumors and normal tissues, and

D. The response of normal tissues to the effects of antitumor treatment, thus predicting the onset of serious side effects before they manifest themselves clinically.

This is a very exciting area of research but, as I have already pointed out, it is also very expensive. If it lives up to its potential, it could be as important in the area of cancer diagnosis as high energy neutron therapy is in the area of cancer treatment.

5. Studies in the treatment of breast cancer. Investigations in this area would follow along the lines of the presentation I gave to you when you were in Seattle. Major efforts are aimed at identifying methods which will obviate the need for mutilating breast surgery. We have already gone a long way towards realizing that goal and it is probable that further research in this area would make radical and modified radical breast cancer surgery an endangered species. This is obviously an

area of research that can be rapidly transferred to cancer treatment clinics around the country. No additional resources beyond construction of the laboratory facilities would be required to carry on this area of investigation.

6. The establishment of a regional cooperative clinical research group. As part of the Alaska Cancer Research Institute, I would like to establish a multispecialty cooperative clinical cancer research program throughout the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. This program would consist of a network of institutions in Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Montana, Idaho and northern Oregon cooperating in the investigations of new types of cancer treatment. The advantages of such a group are that new drugs and new types of therapy can be looked at in a coordinated manner and answers to clinical research questions can be obtained in a short period of time. Cancer treatment protocols would be devised at the Alaska Cancer Research Institute and distributed to the various participating treatment centers. Data managers (nurses with some training in computer work) would be paid by the Research Institute and would be located in the various participating institutions. As new cancer treatments are tried, data could be rapidly accumulated, results tabulated and the outcome of these new treatment protocols reported. It would be a way of involving regional cancer treatment facilities such as the one in Anchorage in the front line of clinical cancer research. The cost of this type of program would be approximately $500,000 to set up (most of this cost goes towards setting up computer services and paying data managers at the participating institutions). There would be an ongoing cost of $300,000-$400,000 per year to maintain the program. This cost would be variable depending upon the number of cooperating institutions and the salaries of the nurse data managers in these various locales.

Obviously, the size and scope of the Alaska Cancer Research Institute would depend a great deal on what is practical from your end. Administratively, the best mechanism to set up a project like this would be to appropriate funds specifically to establish the Alaska Cancer Research Institute under the direction of our department. This, hopefully, would circumvent some of the high costs of administration and local bureaucracies that frequently burden this type of endeavor.

I am very excited about the prospects for this institute. We are one of the only places in the country able to do the research which has been outlined. The Alaska Cancer Research Institute would serve as a major resource for the region. It would act as a magnet to collect bright scientists from around the country to work on some of the practical problems of cancer diagnosis and treatment. Certainly it has the potential of dramatically influencing the outcome of many patients suffering with cancer in our region of the country.

January 27, 1981

The Honorable Terry Martin

If I can give you any further information concerning the concept as a whole or any of the projects in particular, please don't hesitate to give me a call. I would be happy to travel to Alaska to assist you in any way I can if you feel that that would be helpful or appropriate. I have enclosed a copy of my curriculum vitae for your information.

Thank you again for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Tom Griffin

Thomas W. Griffin, M.D.
Chairman
Department of Radiation Oncology

TWG:ars
Enc.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Thomas W. Griffin, M.D.

Date of Birth:	February 16, 1945
Place of Birth:	Omaha, Nebraska
Marital Status:	Married; 1 child
Education:	Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 1963-64 Nebraska University, Lincoln, Nebraska 1964-66, B.S. University of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebraska 1966-70, M.D.
Postgraduate Training:	Internship -- Medicine Good Samaritan Hospital, Phoenix, Arizona 1970-71 Residency -- Radiation Oncology University of Washington Hospital Seattle, Washington 1973-76
Military Service:	USAMEDC 1971-73
Licensure:	Nebraska, 1970 Washington, 1973
Membership:	King County Medical Society Pacific Northwest Radiological Society Washington State Radiological Society Washington State Medical Society American Society of Therapeutic Radiologists American College of Radiology American Radium Society Society of Chairmen of Academic Radiation Oncology Programs
Board Certification:	American Board of Radiology June 1976

Academic Appointments:

Chairman
Radiation Oncology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington
September 1979-

Associate Professor
Radiation Oncology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington
September 1979-

Acting Director
Radiation Oncology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington
July 1977-August 1979

Assistant Professor
Radiation Oncology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington
July 1977-August 1979

Instructor
Radiation Oncology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington
July 1976-June 1977

Hospital Appointments:

Consultant to:

Children's Orthopedic Hospital & Medical Center
Seattle, Washington

U.S. Public Health Service Hospital
Seattle, Washington

Northwest Hospital
Seattle, Washington

Stevens Memorial Hospital
Edmonds, Washington

Overlake Hospital
Bellevue, Washington

Valley General Hospital
Renton, Washington

United General Hospital
Sedro Woolley, Washington

Other Responsibilities:

Reviewer --
American Journal of Roentgenology

Radiation Safety Committee
University of Washington, Seattle

Member, University of Washington
Clinical Cancer Committee

Member, ACS-UW Institutional Cancer Grant
Committee

Member, University Hospital Clinical
Cancer Committee

Member, Joint Harborview Medical Center-
University Hospital Clinical Cancer Committee

Member, Cancer Committee, Children's
Orthopedic Hospital & Medical Center

Member, Children's Orthopedic Hospital &
Medical Center C-T Scanner Advisory Committee

Chairman, Committee for Regional Radiation
Therapy Health Planning
Radiation Oncology Branch
Washington State Radiological Society

Chairman, Cancer Education Committee
Radiation Oncology Branch
Washington State Radiological Society

Cancer Control Program
Regional Coordinator for Radiation Therapy

Principal Investigator --
Radiation Therapy Oncology Group project
Fast Neutron Beam Radiotherapy project

Study Chairman, Radiation Therapy Oncology
Group High LET Glioblastoma Study

Member, Radiation Therapy Oncology Group

Member, Radiation Therapy Oncology Group
Protocol Design Committee

Member, Radiation Therapy Oncology Group
Head and Neck Committee

Member, High LET Studies Group

Member, Radiation Therapy Technology
Advisory Committee

Member, National Patterns of Care Steering
Committee

Member, RTOG Neutron Committee on Dose
Reporting

Other Responsibilities:
(continued)

Children's Cancer Study Group member

Member, CCSG Radiotherapy Committee

Member, CCSG Relapsing Leukemia Committee

Member, CCSG Histiocytosis-X Committee

Member, CCSG Neuroblastoma Committee

Member, CCSG Osteosarcoma Committee

Chairman, Radiation Therapy Oncology Group High LET Complication Scoring Subcommittee

Member Medical School Executive Committee

Member Medical School Clinical Heads Committee

Study Chairman, RTOG High LET Lung Cancer Study

Study Chairman, RTOG High LET Melanoma Study

Chairman Young Investigators Committee of the RTOG

Co-Chairman RTOG Publications Committee

Member RTOG High LET Committee

Member RTOG Protocol Design Committee

Chairman RTOG Brain Studies Group

Member RTOG Modality Committee

Vice Chairman -- Radiation Therapy Oncology Group

Member State Board of Pharmacy Patient Qualification Review Committee 1978-1980

Member -- Committee for Radiation Oncology Studies -- College of Physicians & Surgeons

Member -- Subcommittee for Particle Radiation Therapy, CROS

Chairman, University Hospital Clinical Cancer Group

Member, Medical Staff Administrative Committee, University of Washington

Associate Editor, International Journal of Radiation Oncology, Biology, Physics

Member, Society of Chairmen of Academic Radiation Oncology Programs

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Results of fast neutron beam irradiation of advanced squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck. Radiation Therapy Oncology Group meeting, Monterey, Calif., January 1978

The treatment of systemic histiocytosis-X with ionizing radiation. American Society of Therapeutic Radiologists annual meeting, Los Angeles, November 1978

Fast neutron teletherapy for advanced carcinomas of the oropharynx. American Society of Therapeutic Radiologists annual meeting, Los Angeles, November 1978

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Tumors of the central nervous system and eye: modern radiotherapy in multidisciplinary management. Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, May 1979

Presentations (National):

Radiation therapy of carcinoma of the tongue. Conference on Controversies in Otolaryngology, Seattle, August 1979

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The treatment of childhood medulloblastomas with or without adjuvant chemotherapy. Radiation Therapy Oncology Group meeting, Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 1980

The treatment of grades II & IV astrocytomas with fast neutrons. Radiation Therapy Oncology Group meeting, Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 1980

Fast neutron beam radiation therapy at the University of Washington. National workshop on High LET radiations, Bethesda, Maryland, May 1980

Fast neutron irradiation of glioblastomas. American Society of Therapeutic Radiologists, Dallas, Texas, October 1980

Neutron therapy in pediatric tumors. American Society of Therapeutic Radiologists, Dallas, Texas. October 1980

Presentations (International):

Chemotherapeutic agents as radiosensitizers. L.H. Gray Conference, Cambridge, England, September 1977

Results of fast neutron beam radiotherapy pilot studies at the University of Washington. Presented at the 3rd meeting on "Fundamental and Practical Aspects of the Application of Fast Neutrons and other High LET Particles in Clinical Radiotherapy", The Hague (Netherlands), September 1978

Role of neutron therapy in head and neck cancer. Presented at the IV Asian Cancer Conference, Bombay, India, December 1979

The treatment of grades III & IV astrocytomas with fast neutrons. High LET workshop, Washington, D.C., March 1980

The results of fast neutron beam radiation therapy for inoperable squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck. International Head and Neck Oncology Research Conference, Washington, D.C., September 1980

member packets

George C. West
Vice President for
Academic Affairs & Institutional Planning

University of Alaska
102 Bunnell Building
303 Tanana Drive
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

February 10, 1982

The Honorable Charles H. Parr
Alaska Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Charlie:

I understand that you wish to hold hearings on SB 215, held over from last session, on medical research at the University of Alaska, Anchorage.

As I wrote you last May, if the University was unable to accommodate this item in our FY83 budget request, then it would be appropriate to hold hearings and move the bill along. This item was not submitted to the governor as part of the regents request for FY83.

The official position of the University remains that we would hope that the legislature would fund the regents capital and operating requests which are based on a plan developed by the university before appropriating funds for special purposes. I understand that SB 215 is for a one-time-only capital request to provide for basic research in important human health areas and is significant for the continuing development of the research program at the University of Alaska, Anchorage.

The University recommends that you proceed with hearings on SB 215, but is unable to take a strong advocacy position on the bill because of the reason mentioned above.

Sincerely,

George C. West

GCW:kap

cc: Jay Barton, President
David Outcalt, Chancellor, UAA

Attachment

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATION
Fighting 40 Neuromuscular Diseases
Active Member, National Health Council

Please reply to: 3776 Arctic Blvd., Anchorage, Alaska 99503 • (907) 274-6651

March 10, 1982

Senator Charlie Parr
Chairman, H.E.S.S.
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Parr:

The Alaska Chapter of the Muscular Dystrophy Association would greatly appreciate your consideration of Senate Bill No. 215, currently before the Legislature, which is an application for Medical Research funds to the University of Alaska, Anchorage.

The neuromuscular disease and cancer research to be derived from Dr. Richard Kullberg's and the University of Alaska, Anchorage's grant request would certainly serve the population of Alaska and potentially all of mankind.

Your support of Senate Bill No. 215 would aide fellow Alaskans who suffer from a broad scope of devastating diseases. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Cyndi Anderson

Cyndi Anderson
District Director

CA:tm

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

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE
3221 PROVIDENCE DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504

APR 2 P.M.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

May 24, 1981

Senator Mike Colletta
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Senator Colletta:

As members of the Biology and Chemistry faculties at the University of Alaska Anchorage, we wish to express our gratitute to you for submitting SB 215 to the Alaska State Senate. This bill, if passed, offers a major opportunity for us to advance the health science research and teaching program in Anchorage. A letter of testimony has been sent to the Chairman of HESS and we include a copy here for your information. Important health organizations of Alaska, including the March of Dimes, American Cancer Society and the Muscular Dystropy Association have expressed support for our efforts to develop the health sciences at UAA, and we anticipate formal endorsement from those groups in the near future.

On behalf of the science faculty at UAA, we thank you again for your support.

Sincerely,
Richard Kullberg
Dr. Richard Kullberg, Chairman
Biology Department

John P. Harrington
Dr. John Harrington, Chairman
Chemistry Department

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE
3221 PROVIDENCE DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

May 24, 1981

Senator Charles Parr, Chairman
Health, Education and Social Services Committee
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Senator Parr:

This letter will serve as written testimony in support of Senate Bill 215, submitted by Senator Mike Colletta and referred to HESS.

Background: Proposals for medical research from state universities are ordinarily directed to a federal agency such as the National Institutes of Health or the National Science Foundation. However, the ability of those agencies to support new research projects will be adversely affected by forthcoming federal budget cutbacks. Moreover, such agencies do not distribute funds equally to all states. We anticipate that NIH and NSF will not be supportive of new research programs, but will be limited primarily to maintaining research at existing, well-established research departments. The result is that new grants will be extremely competitive to obtain. In the present economic climate, it is difficult for a small, new science department such as we have at UAA, to compete against the proposals put forward by well-endowed research departments at Harvard, MIT, Caltech etc. We are nevertheless, seeking federal support, and with some success: A $217,000 grant has been awarded to UAA for cancer research, a $238,000 proposal for muscular dystrophy research is pending, and a $100,000 proposal is in preparation for NIH. However, in view of the federal budget cuts proposed by the new administration, and their likely negative impact on the NIH and NSF, we feel that we must turn to the State of Alaska for support of our research.

Relevance: Our research is aimed at understanding basic biological or chemical processes which may be related to diseases such as cancer, muscular dystrophy and sickle cell anemia; and, in addition, we will investigate anti-bacterial actions of protein found in human milk. Such proteins may afford a significant protection to nursing infants. Finally, we will also explore health hazards arising from fisheries waste disposal. We are confident that worthy contributions toward understanding these problems will result from our work.

State-funded research in the past has been aimed largely at uniquely Alaskan problems (petroleum, timber, fisheries, Native health problems). As our state grows, however, it seems reasonable that we should begin to take a broader view of the human problems which we may address through state-funded research. Alaska's wealth represents a transfer of capital from the lower 48 to our state. We are, in fact, growing somewhat at the expense of our neighbors down south. It is appropriate that we invest a portion of our capital in projects which may benefit them as well as us.

Alaska suffers a "brain drain" problem in the health sciences which results partly from our inability to offer research opportunities of sufficiently high quality to attract our best students. We believe that Alaska will benefit by offering its university graduates a chance to learn the advanced technologies of medical research, which until now have been available only at large universities outside the