

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 86/2

1526 SHESS SB 651 - SB 668

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

The Honorable Jalmar Kerttula
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

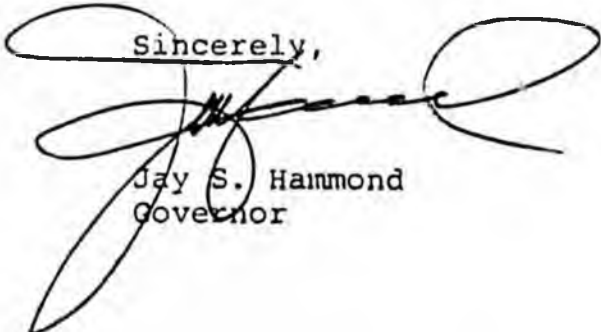
Dear Mr. President:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill regarding state payment for child care costs for foster homes. The bill amends AS 47.40.040 by deleting the provision in the "full cost of care" chapter that requires foster home care costs to be calculated in the same manner as institutional care costs, and that prohibits consideration of salary costs as a component of child care costs paid by the state for foster home care.

One purpose of this amendment is to allow the Department of Health and Social Services to develop a specialized foster care program to serve children for whom institutional placement is not appropriate, but who cannot be effectively dealt with in regular foster homes due to their acute behavioral or emotional problems, and who therefore require care from foster parents who have been specially trained to work with such children and who are paid for their services. Another purpose is to recognize the infeasibility of treating foster homes the same as institutions in this regard.

The department expects that this bill will have no fiscal impact because, by broadening placement alternatives, specialized foster care would divert some children from out-of-state placements and institutional placements, and its costs would be absorbed by the savings in those two areas.

Sincerely,



Jay S. Hammond
Governor

POSITION PAPER

SENATE BILL NO. 651

"An Act relating to state payment for child care costs for foster homes."

A specially prepared professional foster home environment is necessary to provide a service for children and adolescents manifesting emotional or behavioral disturbances who cannot remain in their own homes for a variety of reasons. Specialized foster care is a growing treatment resource for emotionally disturbed children, as well as delinquent and handicapped children. It has developed most fully with the de-institutionalization movement of the past two decades in response to more family oriented and community-based programs for children who would otherwise have no alternative to institutional placement.

Specialized foster care is not for every child, but for children who require more structure than a normal foster home but less than an institutional placement. In addition, specialized foster care offers a viable alternative for some children who are re-entering the community from institutional placements. Because of the training and the time commitment that is required of "specialized" foster parents, programs which have used this concept, have seen the foster parent as an adjunct to the staff of the agency, and, therefore, have salaried them for the "job" they perform. Alaska Statutes presently prohibit the payment of salaries to foster parents.

The Department of Health and Social Services supports the Governor's recommendation to remove the language in Section 1, AS 47.40.040, which currently prohibits the salarizing of foster parents.

RECOMMENDED BY: John R. Pugh
John R. Pugh, Director
Division of Family and
Youth Services

DATE: 1/25/82

APPROVED BY: Helen D. Beirne
Helen D. Beirne
Commissioner

DATE: 1-25-82

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. Senate Bill No. 651
Title "relating to state payment for child care costs for foster homes."
Requested by Rules Committee by Request of the Governor Date

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services
Program Category Affected
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						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
OTHER (Specify Source)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TEMPORARY	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

Senate Bill No. 651 has no fiscal impact on the Department of Health and Social Services.

Any increase in costs in foster care will be offset by decreases in residential care.

IV. DATE 1/25/82 PREPARED BY John R. Pugh John R. Pugh, Director
AGENCY Division of Family and Youth Services
Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-3070
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

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STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH D
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 465-2500

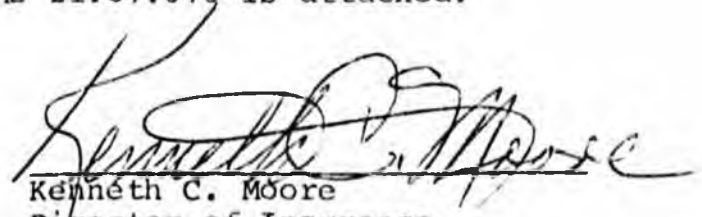
LEGISLATIVE POSITION PAPER
SB 656
April 1, 1982


The Department of Commerce and Economic Development is opposed to SB 656.

We view the proposed change in law as anticompetitive and will likely prevent new entrants. AS 21.87.070 provides that the Director of Insurance may not issue or permit to exist a certificate of authority for a medical service corporation or a hospital service corporation which does not meet the qualifications contained in the section. When the current language in 070(4) is read in context with the entire section it is reasonable and adequate.

Under the present language, the Director has the flexibility to determine an appropriate percentage for the particular operation depending on the needs of the subscribers in the particular locale. By turning to a fixed percentage we make the assumption that the needs of all locations in the state are identical. We do not subscribe to that assumption. The fixed percentage could conceivably result in the involuntary dissolution of an otherwise viable corporation.

The proposal would reduce the flexibility the Director now has in considering the operation of a medical service corporation. It would suggest a kind of monitoring not now used and not needed. The Director needs to be concerned with the quality of a particular operation not be involved in a number counting situation. A copy of the complete AS 21.87.070 is attached.


Kenneth C. Moore
Director of Insurance


Edward W. Eboch
Deputy Commissioner

Sec. 21.87.070. Qualifications for certificate of authority. The director may not issue or permit to exist a certificate of authority to be or act as a service corporation to a corporation which does not fulfill the following qualifications:

(1) it must be incorporated as provided in § 50 of this chapter, as either a medical service corporation, or as a hospital service corporation, or as a combined medical and hospital service corporation;

(2) it must intend to and actually conduct its business in good faith as a nonprofit corporation;

(3) if a hospital service corporation, it must have in force at all times while so authorized, service agreements with participant hospitals located in the areas of the subscribers' residences, convenient as to location and sufficient as to capacity and facilities reasonably to furnish the hospital services provided or proposed to be provided by the corporation to its subscribers;

(4) if a medical service corporation, it must have in force service agreements with participant physicians located in the areas of the subscribers' residences convenient as to location and sufficient in numbers and facilities reasonably to furnish the medical and surgical services provided or proposed to be provided by the corporation to its subscribers;

(5) if a newly formed corporation, it must possess sufficient available working funds to pay all reasonably anticipated cost of acquisition of new business and operating expenses, other than payment for hospital or medical services, for a period of not less than the six months following the date of issuance of the certificate of authority, if issued, or \$100,000 whichever amount is greater;

(6) it must fulfill all other applicable requirements of this chapter.

POSITION PAPER

SENATE BILL NO. 656

"An Act relating to the percentage of participation in a medical hospital or dental services corporation and providing for an effective date."

Senate Bill No. 656 amends the "Hospital and Medical Services Corporations" Act to provide a requirement that fifty percent of the participant providers located in the areas of subscribers residences have in force service agreements with the medical services corporation.

It is recommended that on Page 1 Line 12 the word "participant" be deleted. The term "participant providers" is defined in AS 21.87.330(8) "1.... means a provider who has entered into a service agreement with a service corporation." This action would make the sentence more clear.

Passage of this Bill as proposed could inadvertently restrict the development of health maintenance organizations in both urban and rural areas much to the detriment of Alaska residents. This could happen should more than 50% of the medical providers in an area not wish to participate with the proposed medical service corporations. In an urban area with a large number of medical providers, it is possible less than 50% of these providers could provide adequate service. Conversely in a rural situation with only one medical provider residing in the area who declines to participate a medical services corporation could be prevented from bringing in needed services.

Inasmuch as this proposed Bill could cause a lessening of available medical and dental services, the Department of Health and Social Services cannot endorse its passage.

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

Date: Jan 22, 1982

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

Date: 1-25-82

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. Senate Bill No 656
Title "An Act relating to the percentage of participation in a medical hospital
Requested by Commissioner's Office Date _____

of dental services corporation....."

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)

IV. DATE 1-1-22

PREPARED BY David Bruce

AGENCY Health & Social Services

PHONE 465-3090

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

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REVISED POSITION PAPER

SENATE BILL NO. 656

"An Act relating to the percentage of participation in a medical hospital or dental services corporation and providing for an effective date."

Senate Bill No. 656 amends the "Hospital and Medical Services Corporations" Act to provide a requirement that fifty percent of the participant providers located in the areas of subscribers residences have in force service agreements with the medical services corporation.

It is recommended that on Page 1 Line 12 the word "participant" be deleted. The term "participant providers" is defined in AS 21.87.330(8) "1. . . means a provider who has entered into a service agreement with a service corporation." This action would make the sentence more clear.

The Department is reversing its negative position as further information has shown that there will not be an impact on health maintenance organizations. Information provided has clearly demonstrated the need to prevent further abuses that have occurred under the existing statutes. Without this stipulation, subscribers in rural areas may end up without services and participant providers without reimbursement.

The Department supports the passage of this bill.

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

Date: March 16, 1982

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

Date: 3-16-82

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. Senate Bill No 656
 Title "An Act relating to the percentage of participation in a medical hospital
 Requested by Commissioner's Office Date _____

of dental services corporation....."

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)

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

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)

IV. DATE 1-1-22

PREPARED BY David Bruce
 AGENCY Health & Social Services

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
 33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

PHONE 465-3090

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As to the development corporations only. in service corpora' would attempt to be prevented by statute.

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re. S.B. 656

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fare organizations which funds as a profit insurance carriers as their benefits. The services and thus the major underwriting participants for whom the service corporation markets. In other words the service corporation says to the provider groups interested in purchasing dental care and I will pay a certain dollar amount for providing agreed upon services to those groups who pay me a premium or dues which hopefully will cover your charges for services and my costs for administration." " If I do not have the money to pay you, you must provide the services anyway for a minimum of one year as stated in our governing statutes." As I am able I will reimburse you for the services you have rendered." You can see the full risk and responsibility of providing the services agreed to by the corporation is on the shoulders of the signed participant provider. The provider is free to sign participating agreements with any number of service corporations and takes the same responsibility with each.

If a corporation markets or sells a program to a group with employees across the state that corporation in order to fulfill its agreement with the purchasing company must have enough signed participant providers to supply the agreed upon services, for the agreed upon fee, in the agreed upon mechanism and location in which it was sold. In this way the beneficiary will have a certain freedom of choice of individuals who will provide the services. More important, however, if the corporation does not have enough participants in all areas to provide services it will not hurt the corporation, it will hurt the public. The corporation will keep collecting dues but will not have to pay for as many services and thus it will reap a greater harvest. But the patient cannot get served.

With the geographic distribution of providers in this state resulting in heavy concentrations in certain areas providers often travel to more remote areas to offer services. Thus we need a goodly concentration of providers in all areas to assure the beneficiary an adequate access to care.

An example of an inadequate corporation is the now defunct Fairbanks group which among other things could not provide the services marketed because of too few provider participants. This failure occurred despite a hefty subsidy of \$75,000 to complete the states required dollar underwriting for the corporation from Blue Cross of Washington and Alaska. In urban areas with a large total number of providers there are a larger total number of consumers and when statewide benefits are offered these participants are needed to provide benefits throughout the state bringing in needed services to the rural areas.

CORRECTION

CORRECTION

Geraldine T. MORROW
2835 Redwood Place
Anchorage, Alaska
99504

Senator Charles Parr
Chair, Health, Education, and Social Services
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

re. S.B. 656

Dear Sir,

Service corporations are nonprofit service welfare organizations which are not required to have as much underwriting funds as a profit insurance company because they offer services not dollars as their benefits. The responsibility for providing those services and thus the major underwriting is provided by signed participants for whom the service corporation markets benefit packages. In other words the service corporation says to the provider " I will find groups interested in purchasing dental care and I will pay you a certain dollar amount for providing agreed upon services to these groups who pay me a premium or dues which hopefully will cover your charges for services and my costs for administration." " If I do not have the money to pay you, you must provide the services anyway for a minimum of one year as stated in our governing statutes." As I am able I will reimburse you for the services you have rendered." You can see the full risk and responsibility of providing the services agreed to by the corporation is on the shoulders of the signed participant provider. The provider is free to sign participating agreements with any number of service corporations and takes the same responsibility with each.

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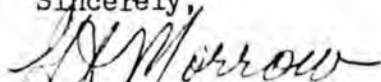
An example of an inadequate corporation is the now defunct Fairbanks group which among other things could not provide the services marketed because of too few provider participants. This failure occurred despite a hefty subsidy of \$7,000 to complete the states required dollar underwriting for the corporation from Blue Cross of Washington and Alaska. In urban areas with a large total number of providers there are a larger total number of consumers and when statewide benefits are offered these participants are needed to provide benefits throughout the state bringing in needed services to the rural areas.

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- As to the development of HMO's this suggested change relates to services corporations only. HMO's provide for a definitive population. Improvement in service corporation law to protect the public from organizations who would attempt to sell their services and not be able to produce should not be prevented because HMO's are considered part of the service corporation statute.

The 50% participant requirement by regional distribution can only assure the availability of services. Without it the corporations get richer and the consumer gets stuck again.

Sincerely,



G.T. MORROW D.M.D.

Introduced: 1/13/82
Referred: Health, Education &
Social Services and Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY FERGUSON

2 SENATE BILL NO. 656

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 the percentage of participation in
7 a medical hospital or dental services corporation; and
8 providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 21.87.070(4) is amended to read:

11 (4) if a medical services corporation, it must have in force ser-
12 vice agreements with fifty percent of the participant providers actively
13 engaged in practice and located in the areas of the subscribers' residences
14 convenient as to location and sufficient in [numbers and] facilities reason-
15 ably to furnish the medical and surgical services provided or proposed by the
16 corporation to its subscribers.

17 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
18 070(c).

19
20 *Dr. Rabreau -*
21 *a medical corp. or service*
22 *would include 50% of other*
23 *service from practice 19 50%*
24 *one service.*
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X

Depart.

recommendations:

delete provider

position against

bill - would possibly

create monopolies.

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Introduced: 1/14/82
Referred: Health, Education &
Social Services and Finance

Funding Information
General Fund \$11,500,000
Other Funds -0-
\$11,500,000

BY STURGULEWSKI, DANKWORTH, KELLY,
BRADLEY AND STIMSON

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 657

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the University
7 of Alaska for acquisition of land for expansion of the
8 Anchorage campus; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$11,500,000 is appropriated from the general fund
11 to the University of Alaska for acquisition of land contiguous to the campus
12 in Anchorage for expansion of the campus.

13 * Sec. 2. The appropriation made by this Act is for a capital project and
14 is subject to AS 37.25.020.

15 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
16 070(c).

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Project Title Land Acquisition			Location(s) Statewide		Election Districts Served 0 20		Start Date Sept. 1982		Completion Date	
AGENCY REQUEST			Operational Cost & No. Personnel Increase -- (Decrease)		First Operating Year _____	Ultimate Annual Year _____	GOVERNOR'S REQUEST		Disapproved	
							Approved <input type="checkbox"/>		Deferred <input type="checkbox"/>	
1002	Federal Receipts		Funding	Federal Receipts			1002	Federal Receipts		
1003	G/F Match			General Fund	0	0	1003	G/F Match		
1004	General Fund (D.A.)	11,450.0	Source				1004	General Fund (D.A.)		
1005	I/A Receipts						1005	I/A Receipts		
	G.O. Bonds		Total Annual Operational Cost		0	0		G.O. Bonds		
			Position (FTE)		0	0				
			Previous Year Priority							
			Agency Priority		83-8		Governor's Priority			
	Total	11,450.0					Total			

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Land Acquisitions:

University of Alaska/Anchorage	\$10,000,000
University of Alaska/Juneau	1,000,000
CCREE Northwest Community College	450,000

35a PROJECT DESCRIPTION -
PROPOSED CAPITAL
PROJECT

CATEGORY EDUCATION

AGENCY UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
ADULT AND
PROGRAM POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Page _____ of _____
Revised Date _____

FY83
06076

Capital Project Expenditures (Cash Flow)	Total	Budget Year	Budget Year Plus 1	Budget Year Plus 2	Budget Year Plus 3	Budget Year Plus 4	Remaining Cost
Planning and Engineering							
Land	11,450.0	11,450.0					
Construction							
Equipment							
Administration and Other							
Total Annual Expenditure (Capital Cost)	11,450.0	11,450.0					

Project Justification

The campuses at Anchorage and Juneau are filling up to capacity with existing and proposed facilities, buildings, parking areas, roads. Furthermore, approximately 39% of Anchorage's campus lands have recently been classified as "wetland" by the Corps of Engineers. Adjacent lands should be purchased in order that long range plans can be followed for orderly future development.

The NWCC campus now consists of a learning center, individual learning lab, television/media production center, 7 classrooms and offices and support spaces. About 1/3 of the land currently occupied is leased from the City of Nome. Increased attendance/enrollments in programs, new collaborative programs and escalated demands by the community force the college to look towards acquisition of property within the square block now 40% occupied.

Two issues are interlinked:

1. Acquisition of property, as it comes on the market, to provide for future expansion and service.
2. Provision of roads, streets, and parking on current land to accommodate students/community usage.

The campus is now landlocked and unable to accommodate further development.

NWCC

NWCC has completed 6 small buildings in the last year to accommodate programs (roughly 7,000 sq. ft.). This covers all the available land. Future growth is limited by lack of available space.

Project Type

- Building Construction (C)
- Other Improvement (I)
- Equipment (E)
- Land (L)
- Professional Services (P)
- Other (O)

Project Characteristics

- Totally New Facility
- Addition to Existing Facility
- Renovation of Existing Facility
- Major Maintenance or Repair
- Supplement Previously Authorized
- Funds to Enable Completion
- One of Several Phases
- Major External Funding Source
- Other

Site Features

NO YES

- Site Currently Owned?
- All Utilities Available?
- Access Already Available?

PROJECT TITLE Land Acquisition

CATEGORY EDUCATION

AGENCY UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
PROGRAM ADULT AND POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Page	of
Revised Date	

FY83

35b

PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECT

000777

The long term growth plan for NWCC (as evidenced in the 5 year plan) calls for the development of joint use facilities (consortium library, cultural resources center) and program facilities (marine and science center, technology center) that need ground upon which to be built.

Students and community use of the college facilities is limited to 8 vehicles because of lack of roads, streets, and parking. This is a distinct problem because it means people must walk or take cabs in the winter. In the winter of '81 nineteen vehicles had to be towed from the premises because of poor roads and parking.

Documentation of Capital Costs

NWCC land acquisition costs are based on estimates of current land values and the total area need. Exact costs can only be determined after identification of parcels and market appraisals.

Analysis of Impact on Operational Costs

No significant increase is projected until land is developed through future capital projects.

Alternatives Considered

Because of permafrost conditions, a denser campus development is not feasible. Leaving only horizontal expansion possibilities.

UAA

The Corp of Engineers this past year, classified approximately 33% of UAA-ACC lands as wetlands thereby making them unbuildable. While this in itself does not change the long range building locations it does affect development of parking and access roads. It is unfortunate that the campus with considerable potential for expansion lacks the land necessary to carry it out. With the appropriation the University will purchase private, and institutional lands, as they become available.

Documentation of Capital Costs

Purchases of lands will be conducted according to Board of Regents money based on appraised values at time of purchase.

CONTINUATION FORM

CATEGORY EDUCATION AGENCY UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA PROGRAM ADULT AND POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

PROJECT TITLE Land Acquisition

01 1073 (7/79)

REVISED
DATE

06078

Analysis of Impact on Operation Costs

No significant increase is projected until land becomes developed.

Alternatives Considered

There has been consideration of relocating either UAA or ACC to a new site. This alternative is rejected because of the extraordinary high cost of developing a new campus site with buildings, roads, parking and utilities.

UAJ

UAJ's three campus locations all suffer from lack of buildable land for future building expansions. The Auke Lake campus is in the process of being expanded for student housing through purchase of private land. Continued purchases must be done as land becomes available, particularly land near the fisheries building.

The Marine Technology site (formerly N.C. property) need a major land acquisition to complete a logical ownership pattern.

The downtown site needs land for future expansion of buildings and parking.

It is impossible to predict for which purchases the appropriation will be spent since it depends on willingness of private owners to sell, and appraisal values of particular parcels.

Documentation of Capital Costs

Costs can be established only after specific parcels are identified, appraisals made and negotiations concluded.

Analysis of Impact on Operational Costs

No significant increase of capital cost is projected until lands are developed.

Alternatives Considered

At all three locations, a denser development would forestall the need for land till some future date. However, this development would be more costly and postpone land acquisitions till future dates would be more costly due to land escalation.

CONTINUATION FORM

CATEGORY EDUCATION AGENCY UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA PROGRAM ADULT AND POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

PROJECT TITLE Land Acquisition



REVISED DATE _____

06/07/79

<u>SCHMESTR</u>	<u>FTE STUDENTS</u>	<u>BUILDING DESCRIPTION, YEAR OPENED, SQUARE FOOTAGE</u> (Student housing and parking are not included)	<u>CUMULATIVE</u> <u>SQUARE FEET</u>	<u>1981 ACTUAL PROJECTED</u> <u>CONSTRUCTION COSTS</u> (In thousands) <i>(1.45% per month inflation factor)</i>
<u>SQUARE FEET PER FTE STUDENT</u>				
	<u>ACTUAL</u>			
Fall 1975	745	UAA, ACC, APU Library (Jan. '73) 101,244 Sq. Ft. College of Arts and Sciences (Sept. '74 - Partial) 61,986 Sq. Ft.	163,230	--
Fall 1976	977		163,230	--
Fall 1977	1,270		163,230	--
Fall 1978	1,317	Health Occupations Facility 47,670 Sq. Ft. Energy Module 4,608 Sq. Ft. UAA, ACC Physical Education Facility 142,620 Sq. Ft.	358,128	--
Fall 1979	<i>243</i> 1,476		358,128	--
Fall 1980	<i>216</i> 1,660		358,128	--
Fall 1981	<i>210</i> 1,897	Classroom/Office Building 41,000 Sq. Ft.	399,128	--

GOALS

Fall 1982	<i>186</i> 2,150		399,128	
Fall 1983	<i>203</i> 2,410	1 UAA, ACC Bookstore 38,000 Sq. Ft. 2 Administration/Classroom Building 52,000 Sq. Ft.	489,128	5,200. 9,180.
Fall 1984	<i>177</i> 2,769		489,128	
Fall 1985	<i>193</i> 3,229	3 Classroom Building 94,000 Sq. Ft. 5 UAA, ACC Physical Plant Building 40,000 Sq. Ft.	623,128	20,000. 10,000.
Fall 1986	<i>186</i> 3,556	4 Classroom Building 37,000 Sq. Ft.	660,128	8,000.
Fall 1987	<i>235</i> 3,787	6 Health Science Building 90,000 Sq. Ft. 7 Expansion of Classroom/Office Building 40,000 Sq. Ft. 8 Physical Education Addition 100,000 Sq. Ft.	890,128	53,000. 12,000. 33,000.
Fall 1988	<i>252</i> 4,056	14 Continuing Education Facility 130,000 Sq. Ft.	1,020,128	36,500.
Fall 1989	<i>301</i> 4,352	9 Business and Public Administration Bldg. 60,000 Sq. Ft. 15 Science Building 150,000 Sq. Ft. 16 Library Expansion 80,000 Sq. Ft.	1,310,128	14,400. 66,000. 26,000.
Fall 1990	<i>296</i> 4,657	18 Education Classroom Building 30,000 Sq. Ft.	1,370,128	16,200.

New buildings and their square footages are listed according to occupancy dates. Budget dates are two years previous. Numbers refer to Proposed Six Year Development Plan, January 1982.

Bill would enable UAA to buy land

by Bill White

Times Journal Bureau

Juneau — The University of Alaska, Anchorage, might get stretching room under legislation introduced this week.

A bill by five Anchorage senators would provide a special appropriation of \$11.5 million to UAA to buy land on which to expand the cramped campus.

Sen. Artiss Sturgulewski, R-Anchorage, the bill's main sponsor, said most of the land owned by UAA is considered wetlands, unsuitable for building on.

But negotiations between UAA and the nearby Alaska Pacific Uni-

versity could provide the campus with some much-needed land right next door, she said. That 20-acre parcel lies across Providence Drive from the UAA campus, next to Providence Hospital.

APU also has looked into subdividing that land so a medical clinic could be built there.

"I would like to see that land go to the university," Sturgulewski said. "Obviously, it would require the mutual agreement between UAA and APU. But that land is contiguous, it has good access to parking and to the library. It just makes a lot of sense."

Mel Kalkowski, public affairs di-

rector for UAA, said the university also is looking at another 20-acre parcel owned by APU, and at a dozen other pieces of land in Anchorage. The exact sizes and shapes of the lots, and how much each would cost, are also under negotiation, he said.

The governor's budget proposal, unveiled on the same day Sturgulewski offered her bill, contains no money for buying land. The university had requested funds, Kalkowski said.

Co-sponsoring the special appropriation bill were Sens. Ed Dankworth, Tim Kelly, Brad Bradley and Terry Stimson.

"A portion of Section 28, T 13 space N, R3W, S.M., Alaska, more particularly described as follows: That portion of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28 lying west of Bragaw Street centerline and south of University Avenue centerline containing approximately 40 acres."

MEMORANDUM

March 1, 1982

TO: Senate H.E.S.S. Committee
Senator Charles Parr, Chairman

FROM: Patrick M. Anderson
Municipality of Anchorage

RE: SB 657

The Committee requested that I provide certain information about the proposed purchase by the University of Alaska of approximately 40 acres of land presently owned by Alaska Pacific University for \$11.5 million.

Presently, the land is zoned PLI, a copy of the appropriate ordinance is attached. A request has been made by APU to change the zoning from PLI to R.O. A copy of the R.O. ordinance is also attached. The R.O. was approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission on October 12, 1981 and forwarded to the Anchorage Assembly for action. At the Mayor's request, a public hearing before the Assembly on the change request has been delayed to April 23, 1982. The Municipality would like to see the land purchased by the University of Alaska and kept in the PLI zoning category.

The land is apparently suitable for high rise construction. Providence Hospital to the west of the parcel is a high rise facility and a gravel pit to the east of the parcel also indicates good solid foundation support.

At present, a joint committee of UAA, APU, and the Municipality of Anchorage is meeting regularly to discuss planning for the area's future.

Attachments

Zoning Map. The new Zoning Map may correct drafting and other errors or omissions in the prior Zoning Map, but no such correction shall have the effect of amending the original Zoning Map. Such new Zoning Map shall be marked "This Zoning Map adopted by ordinance of the Assembly on (date) supersedes the Zoning Map adopted (date) which statement shall be signed by the President of the Assembly and attested by the Clerk. Unless the prior Zoning Map is lost or has been totally destroyed, the map or significant parts thereof remaining after partial destruction shall be preserved, together with all records of the Assembly regarding its adoption and amendment.

D. The following rules for interpretation of use district boundaries on the Zoning Map shall apply:

1. district boundaries indicated as approximately following the center-lines of right-of-way lines of streets, highways, or alleys shall be construed to follow such centerlines of right-of-way lines;
2. district boundaries indicated as approximately following platted lot lines shall be construed as following such lot lines.

E. The Municipality of Anchorage is hereby divided into the following use districts:

1. PLI Public Lands and Institutions District.
2. R-1 One-family Residential District.
3. R-1A One-family Residential District (Large Lot).
4. R-2 Multiple-family Residential District (allowing up to eight units per lot, based on the Table in Section 21.40.040(F)(3).
5. R-2A Two-family Residential District (Large Lot).
6. R-2D Two-family Residential District.
7. R-3 Multiple-family Residential District.
8. R-4 Multiple-family Residential District.
9. R-5 Rural Residential District.
10. R-6 Suburban Residential District (Large Lot).
11. R-7 Intermediate Rural Residential District.
12. R-8 Rural Residential District (Large Lot).
13. R-9 Rural Residential District.
14. R-O Residential-Office District.
15. D-2 Residential Development District (Two-family).

16. D-3 Residential Development District (General).
17. B-1 Local and Neighborhood Business District.
18. B-2A Central Business District Core.
19. B-2B Central Business District Periphery.
20. B-2C Central Business District.
21. B-3 General and Strip Commercial Business District.
22. B-4 Rural Business District.
23. I-1 Light Industrial District.
24. I-2 Heavy Industrial District.
25. I-3 Rural Industrial District.
26. W Watershed District.
27. U Unrestricted District.

Each of the districts listed above may be subject to special limitations in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 21.35 through 21.55 of this Title. (Adapted from GAAB 21.05.040).



The following statement of intent and use regulations shall apply in the PLI district:

A. The PLI district is intended to include major open lands and major public and quasi-public institutional uses, including government office buildings and existing land reserves for public and institutional use.

B. Permitted principal uses and structures:

1. parks, parkways, greenbelts, land reserves and related facilities;
2. golf courses, playgrounds, playfields and the like;
3. zoos, museums, historic and cultural exhibits and the like;
4. water conservation and flood control installations;
5. educational institutions, including public, private or parochial academic schools, colleges and universities;
6. hospitals, sanitariums, children's homes, nursing homes, convalescent homes, homes for the aged, and the like, provided that hospitals or sanitariums for the treatment of drug addicts or alcoholic patients shall be permitted only by Conditional Use;
7. Cemeteries, subject to the standards set forth in Section 21.50.140.

8. sewer installations and water supply installations;

9. utilities installations;

10. convents, monasteries and administrative offices of religious organizations;

11. headquarters or administrative offices for such charitable or eleemosynary organizations as Red Cross, Tuberculosis Society, Cancer Society, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and similar quasi-public organizations of a non-commercial nature;

12. governmental office buildings.

C. Permitted accessory uses and structures:

1. crematoriums and mausoleums as accessory uses to permitted cemeteries;

2. uses and structures which are necessary or desirable adjuncts to permitted principal uses and structures, where such accessory uses and structures are under the management or control of the organization or agency responsible for the permitted principal use or structure.

D. Conditional Uses:

Subject to the requirements of the Conditional Use standards and procedures of this title, the following uses may be permitted:

1. churches and synagogues, along with the customary accessory uses, including parsonages, day care and meeting rooms;

2. natural resource extraction on tracts of not less than five acres;

3. oil and gas development, on tracts of not less than five acres;

4. commercial farming on tracts of not less than 10 acres, including the storage (at least 50 feet from any property line) of farm equipment used on the same tract;

5. radio and television transmission towers;

6. recreation uses, including commercial recreation uses for a period of time to be determined by the Planning Commission;

7. vocational schools, trade schools, manual training centers and the like;

8. correctional institutions, rehabilitation centers, reformatories and the like;

9. Planned Unit Developments;

10. governmental service shops, maintenance and repair centers and equipment storage yards.

E. Prohibited uses and structures:

Any use or structure not of a character indicated under permitted uses and structures or permitted as a Conditional Use.

F. Minimum lot requirements:

Lot width	100 ft.
Lot area	15,000 sq. ft.

G. Minimum yard requirements:

1. Front yard:	25 feet
2. Side yard:	10 feet
3. Rear yard:	15 feet

H. Maximum lot coverage by all buildings: 30%.

I. Maximum height of structures: unrestricted, except that structures shall not interfere with Federal Aviation Administration Regulations on airport approaches.

J. Signs. Signs may be allowed in connection with any permitted use, subject to the supplementary district regulations and the Uniform Sign Code.

K. Parking. Adequate off-street parking shall be provided in connection with any permitted use. Parking shall conform to the minimum requirements set forth in the supplementary district regulations unless it is demonstrated to the Building Official and the Traffic Engineer that the patrons and/or employees of the land use will generate a lower parking demand than anticipated by the supplemental district regulations. The burden of proof and demonstration of the lower parking demand lies with the property owner. Information that could demonstrate the lower parking demand may include: mass transit routing, car pooling, joint parking, arrangements or other parking and transit means as set out in a written parking and transportation impact plan submitted to the Traffic Engineer for approval. Variances to Section 21.45.080 Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements may be granted by the Building Official in this use district upon the recommendation of the Traffic Engineer. Any change in the land use to which the variance granted by the Building Official. Any variances granted shall be executed by the recording of a standard parking agreement.

L. Loading. Adequate off-street loading area shall be provided in connection with any permitted

use, the minimum of each use to be as provided in the supplementary district regulations.

- M. Ground cover. All areas not devoted to buildings, structures, drives, walks, off-street parking facilities or other authorized installations shall be covered with one or more of the following: lawn grass, shrubbery, trees or other suitable ground cover materials. (Adapted from GAAB 21.05.050, AO 77-129, AO 81-1785).

21.40.030 R-1, R-1A — Single-family Residential Districts.

The following statement of intent and use regulations shall apply in the R-1 and R-1A districts:

- A. These districts are intended as urban and suburban single-family residential areas with lot population densities. R-1 and R-1A use regulations are identical, but existing dimensional differences in lot width and area are intended to be preserved. Structures and uses required to serve governmental, educational, religious, non-commercial recreational, and other needs of such areas are permitted within such districts or are permissible as Conditional Uses subject to restrictions intended to preserve and protect their single-family residential character.

B. Permitted principal uses and structures:

1. single-family dwellings (only a single principal structure may be allowed on any lot or tract);
2. public, private and parochial academic elementary schools;
3. high schools with primarily academic curricula, provided that principal access to such schools shall be directly from a street of Class I or greater designation upon the Official Streets and Highways Plan;
4. parks, playgrounds and playfields, municipal buildings and uses in keeping with the character and requirements of the district;
5. public branch libraries.
6. family residential care

C. Permitted accessory uses and structures:

1. home occupation, subject to provisions of the supplementary district regulations;
2. noncommercial greenhouses, gardens, storage sheds, garden sheds and toolsheds, private barbecue pits;

3. private garages;

4. the outdoor harboring or keeping of dogs, animals and fowl in a manner consistent with the requirements of all other titles of this code. Paddocks, stables or similar structures or enclosures which are utilized for the keeping of animals other than dogs shall be at least 100 feet from any lot line;

5. family care;

6. private storage in yards of noncommercial equipment, including noncommercial trucks, boats, aircraft, campers or travel trailers in a safe and orderly manner and separated by at least five feet from any property line.

D. Conditional Uses. Subject to the requirements of the Conditional Use standards and procedures of this title, the following uses may be permitted:

1. commercial greenhouses and tree nurseries;
2. airstrips and heliports, if adequate approach and noise buffer areas are provided;
3. utilities substations;
4. nursing homes, convalescent homes and similar institutional uses subject to the provisions of the supplementary district regulations;
5. art schools, music schools, dancing schools and the like;
6. churches and synagogues along with the customary accessory uses including parsonages, day care and meeting rooms;
7. residential Planned Unit Development;
8. natural resource extraction on tracts of not less than five acres;
9. privately owned neighborhood community recreation centers in keeping with the character and requirements of the district, provided the center is oriented to a particular residential subdivision or housing project and that the uses within are delineated as conditions to approval;
10. quasi-institutional houses;
11. day care.

E. Prohibited uses and structures:

any use or structure not of a character indi-

The following statement of intent and use regulations shall apply in the R-O district:

A. The R-O district is intended to include urban and suburban residential and professional office uses that are needed and appropriate in areas undergoing a transition, or in areas where commercial uses might be damaging to established residential neighborhoods.

The R-O district is further intended to provide a mix of low- to medium-density residential uses with certain specified business, personal and professional services that can function efficiently without generating large volumes of vehicular traffic. The regulations and restrictions in the R-O district are intended to protect, preserve and enhance the residential uses while permitting uses characterized principally by consultative services or executive, administrative or clerical procedures.

B. Permitted principal uses and structures:

1. single-family, two-family and multiple-family dwellings;
2. hotels, motels, and motor lodges on sites with a minimum of 14,000 square feet, provided that principal access to such uses shall be from streets of Class I or greater designation on the Official Streets and Highways Plan;
3. boarding and lodging houses;
4. private clubs and lodges;
5. parks, playgrounds and playfields, municipal buildings in keeping with the character of the district;
6. museums, historic and cultural exhibits, libraries and the like;
7. family residential care, day care and 24 hour child care facilities;
8. public, private and parochial academic schools;
9. hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent homes, homes for the aged, medical clinics, medical and dental laboratories, research centers, and the like;
10. offices of physicians, surgeons, dentists, osteopaths, chiropractors and other practitioners of the healing sciences;
11. accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services;

12. engineering, surveying and architectural services;

13. attorneys and legal services;

14. real estate service and appraisers;

15. stock and bond brokerage services;

16. insurance services;

17. photographic services;

18. funeral services, provided, however, that crematoriums are specifically prohibited;

19. banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions and similar financial institutions;

20. private employment agencies, placement services and temporary personnel services.

21. Headquarters or administrative offices for such charitable or eleemosynary organizations as Red Cross, Tuberculosis Society, Cancer Society, Heart Association, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and similar quasi-public organizations of a non-commercial nature. *Uses involving the sale, dispensing or service of alcoholic beverages may be allowed by Conditional Use only.

*Uses involving the sale, dispensing or service of alcoholic beverages may be allowed by Conditional Use only.

C. Permitted accessory uses and structures:

1. accessory uses incidental to any of the principal uses above listed;
2. hotels, motels, or motor lodges having 20 or more rental units may include personal and professional service establishments and restaurants which are clearly incidental to the operation of the permitted principal use.
3. family care.

D. Conditional Uses. Subject to the requirements of the Conditional Use standards and procedures of this Title, the following uses may be permitted.

1. town houses, row houses and office buildings built to a common wall at side lot lines;
2. churches and synagogues, along with the customary accessory uses including parsonages, day care and meeting rooms;
3. utilities substations;
4. off-street parking spaces or structures;

5. Planned Unit Development:

- 6. privately owned neighborhood community recreation centers in keeping with the character and requirements of the district, provided the center is oriented to a particular residential subdivision or housing project and that the uses within are delineated as conditions to approval.

a. lot area: 6,000 sq. ft.

b. lot width: 50 ft.

E. Prohibited uses and structures:

- 1. any use or structure not of a character indicated under permitted uses and structures or permitted as a Conditional Use;
- 2. storage or use of mobile homes or quonset huts;
- 3. any use which causes or may reasonably be expected to cause excessive noise, vibration, odor, smoke, dust or other particulate matter, toxic or noxious matter, humidity, heat or glare at or beyond any lot line of the lot on which it is located. "Excessive" is defined for these purposes as a degree exceeding that generated by uses permitted in the district in their customary manner of operation, or to a degree injurious to the public health, safety, welfare or convenience.

G. Minimum yard requirements:

- 1. front yard: 10 feet, except as provided in the supplementary district regulations;
- 2. side yard: single-family, two-family and multiple-family dwellings: 5 feet, provided, however, that where buildings exceed 35 feet in height, minimum side yards shall be increased one foot for each five feet in height exceeding 35 feet;

all other permitted uses: none, provided, however, that if any side yard is provided, it shall not be less than five feet; the purpose being that adjoining buildings shall either directly abut or shall maintain a minimum of five feet between such buildings;

- 3. rear yard: 10 feet;
- 4. multiple-family dwellings shall provide a usable yard area of 100 sq. ft. per dwelling unit.

F. Minimum lot requirements:

Use	Lot Area (sq. ft.)	Lot Width (ft.)
1. single-family dwelling	6,000	50
2. two-family dwelling	6,000	50
3. 3-through 10-family dwelling	6,000	50
4. Apartment buildings for 11 or more families may only be constructed on sites having a minimum area of 14,000 square feet and minimum frontage of 100 feet on a Class I or greater street, and shall be limited by a floor area ratio (F.A.R.)* of 2.0, and subject to the yard requirements of this section.		

*Floor area ratio is defined as the maximum gross floor area of a building on a lot or parcel, divided by the area of the lot or parcel. (F.A.R. of 2.0 provides for 28,000 gross square feet of building on a lot with an area of 14,000 square feet.)

- 5. all other permitted uses:

H. Maximum lot coverage by all buildings:

- 1. single-family, two-family, and multiple-family dwellings: 50%;
- 2. all other permitted uses: unrestricted.

I. Maximum height of structures: unrestricted, except that structures shall not interfere with Federal Aviation Administration Regulations on airport approaches.

J. Signs. Signs may be allowed in connection with any permitted use, subject to the provisions of the supplementary district regulations.

K. Parking. Adequate off-street parking shall be provided in connection with any permitted use, the minimum for each use to be:

- 1. residential uses: one vehicular parking space for each dwelling unit;
- 2. all other permitted uses: as provided in the supplementary district regulations.

L. Loading. Where applicable, off-street loading facilities shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of the supplementary district regulations.

M. Ground cover. All areas not devoted to buildings, structures, drives, walks, off-street parking facilities, or other authorized installations shall be covered with one or more of the following:

lawn, grass, shrubbery, trees or other suitable ground cover materials. (Adapted from GAAB 21 05.0501 AO 77-219).

21.40.140 B-1 — Local and Neighborhood Business District.

The following statement of intent and use regulations shall apply in the B-1 district:

A. The purpose of the B-1 district is to encourage the establishment of areas for convenience business uses which tend to meet the daily needs of local and nearby neighborhoods. The district is intended to be small and compactly designed.

B. Permitted principal uses and structures:

1. grocery stores, delicatessens and food specialty shops;
2. meat and seafood markets;
3. retail bakeries;
4. hardware stores;
5. shoe-repair shops;
6. bookstores and stationery stores;
7. drugstores;
8. self-service laundry and self-service dry cleaning shops;
9. beauty shops;
10. barber shops;
11. restaurants, tearooms, cafes, and other places serving food or beverages conducted entirely within fully enclosed buildings, but specifically excluding any drive-in eating facilities;
12. knit shops, yarn shops, dry goods, dress-making and notions stores;
13. small appliance repair shops;
14. photography studios, art studios;
15. post offices;
16. on-premises dry cleaning establishments using a perchlorethylene process or similar nonflammable, nonaqueous solvent, provided, however, that large commercial and industrial laundry and dry cleaning plants are prohibited;
17. laundry and dry cleaning pickup stations;

18. single-family and two-family dwellings;

19. noncommercial parks, playgrounds, and government buildings in keeping with the character of the district;

20. libraries;

21. medical and dental offices and offices of attorneys, accountants, engineers and other professions regulated under state law;

22. family residential care, day care and 24 hour child care facilities.

23. insurance and real estate office.

*Uses involving the sale, dispensing or service of alcoholic beverages may be permitted by Conditional Use only.

C. Permitted principal uses and structures subject to maximum gross floor area limit:

1. department or variety stores: 4,000 sq. ft.;
2. clothing store: 3,000 sq. ft.;
3. furniture and home appliances store: 3,000 sq. ft.;
4. catalog showroom: 2,000 sq. ft.;
5. music and record store: 1,400 sq. ft.;
6. hobby store: 1,400 sq. ft.;
7. florist: 1,200 sq. ft.;
8. gift and card shop: 1,000 sq. ft.;
9. bank or similar financial activity with predominant service to local depositors and customers, not including drive-in facilities: 3,000 sq. ft.;
10. frozen food locker: 1,400 sq. ft.;
11. local administration offices for charitable and eleemosynary agencies of a non-commercial nature: 1,000 sq. ft.

D. Permitted accessory uses and structures. Accessory uses and structures customarily incidental to any permitted principal uses listed in subsections B or C hereof. In the same structure as a permitted principal use, one dwelling unit may be occupied as an accessory use.

E. Conditional Uses. Subject to the requirements of the Conditional Use standards and procedures of this Title, the following uses may be permitted:

1. gasoline service stations;

January 1982

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE
ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

PROPOSED, SIX YEAR
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PREPARED BY:
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
DEPT. OF FACILITIES PLANNING & CONST.

LEGEND OF FACILITIES

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE

- 1 UAA/ACC Bookstore
 - 2 UAA Administration/Classroom Building
 - 3 Classroom/Laboratory/Office Building
 - 4 Multipurpose Classroom (Lecture)
 - 5 Physical Plant
 - 6 Health Science Building
 - 7 Expansion of COA
 - 8 Physical Education Addition
 - 9 Business & Public Administration
 - 10 Student Housing
 - 11 Infirmary
-
- 12 Parking Structure, 500 Cars
 - 13 Transit Station
 - 14 Continuing Education Facility
 - 15 Science Building
 - 16 Library Expansion
 - 17 Spine Completion
 - 18 Education Classroom Building
 - 19 Classroom Office Building
 - 20 Professional Building
 - 21 Student Services

ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- 1 Applied Science Building
 - 2 Aviation Complex Phase I
 - 3 New Administration Building
 - 4 ACC Chugiak/Eagle River Extension Center Site Acquisition
-
- 5 Spine Completion
 - 6 South Anchorage Satellite Campus Site
 - 7 Applied Science Building Phase II
 - 8 Parking Structure, 500 Cars
 - 9 Administration/Classroom
 - 10 Vocational/Technical Building - All South Anchorage Campus
 - 11 Classroom/Administration Building

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE
ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

P R O P O S E D, S I X Y E A R
D E V E L O P M E N T P L A N

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE

1. UAA/ACC BOOKSTORE

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will be advertising in February, for bids on a new bookstore, to be located south of the existing Campus Center.

The architectural firm selected for design of the Bookstore is Harold Wirum and Associates.

The Bookstore is a two-level structure with a mezzanine level housing support staff. The basement level will provide space for shipping and receiving and the main level will house the bookstore retail area. The Bookstore will be adjoined with the existing Campus Center by an enclosed arcade.

The building will be bermed for energy conservation. The facility is approximately 38,000 square feet.

Funds for this facility were provided by 1980 General Obligation Funds. The construction cost is projected to be approximately \$3,900,000.00

The facility will serve the University of Alaska, Anchorage; Anchorage Community College and the community at large.

It is projected to be operational by September of 1983.

2. UAA ADMINISTRATION, CLASSROOM BUILDING

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will open bids January 15, 1982 for an Administrative/Office/Classroom Building located on a 19.4 acre site east of the existing UAA Library.

The architectural firm responsible for the design is a joint venture of Wellenstein Architects, Inc. (Anchorage) and Broome, Oringdulph, O'Toole, Rudolf and Associates (Portland, OR).

A small lake, existing stands of deciduous/evergreen trees and views of the Chugach Mountain Range constitute site amenities that will be preserved and enhanced over future generations of building development.

The entrance roadway to this facility is the initial element in a circulation spine to connect expanding portions of the campus.

This facility will be the first specialized building on campus.

This facility will include administration and classroom functions; reception areas; admissions and records; business, academic, campus and public affairs; educational offices and other people-oriented services.

The facility will contain approximately 52,000 gross square feet and it will be complete by June of 1983.

3. CLASSROOM/LABORATORY/OFFICE BUILDING

The proposed UAA Classroom/Laboratory/Office Building will provide an approximately 94,000 gross square foot facility for use by the UAA College of Arts and Sciences; Department of: Theater and Speech, Dance, Music, and Art. The building design will be based on a Project Program prepared by the University's Office of Facilities Planning and Construction and the anticipated building occupants.

The architect for the project is CCC, Architects and Planners (Anchorage, Alaska).

The facility will be located on the UAA Campus directly to the east of the existing library building.

The facility shall be compatible with existing campus structures, campus master planning elements, and the natural environment.

Development of required on-site parking areas, utilities, and finish landscaping will be included in the project.

Planning and Design funds of \$768,000.00 were provided by the 1981 Legislature in the form of a direct appropriation.

Funds for project construction in the amount of \$20,000,000.00 are being requested of the 1982 Legislature.

Construction is expected to be complete in July of 1985.

4. MULTIPURPOSE CLASSROOM (LECTURE)

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the 1983 Legislature \$8,000,000.00 to design and construct an approximately 37,000 gross square foot facility.

This facility will provide for large classrooms accommodating approximately 200 students each. In addition, there will be one central media area which will provide integrated audio-visual equipment for all rooms.

The total project will include all required parking, utilities, and finish landscaping.

The facility is expected to be operational in 1985.

5. PHYSICAL PLANT

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the 1982 Legislature \$10,000,000.00 to design and construct an approximately 40,000 square foot facility.

This facility will provide for administrative offices, shops, storage space, greenhouse, etc., the department of preventative maintenance, custodial grounds, building maintenance and energy conservation.

The facility is expected to be operational in 1985.

6. HEALTH SCIENCE BUILDING

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the 1984 Legislature \$27,000,000.00 to construct Phase I Health Science Building for approximately 90,000 gross square feet.

The total facility will house the School of Nursing Health Science Programs, Nursing Resource Center, Medical WAMI Program, Public Health Program and related support programs in biology and chemistry and library books required for the accreditation of the programs, related underground parking spaces as required by Code (463 spaces), and needed expansion of the Health Science Library. Phase I of the program will provide approximately half of the needed space.

This facility is intended to be complete in 1987.

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the 1986 Legislature \$26,000,000 for the Health Science Building Phase II.

7. EXPANSION OF COA

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the 1984 Legislature \$12,000,000.00 to construct an approximately 40,000 gross square foot addition to the existing Classroom/Office Building.

The first phase was completed for occupancy in 1981.

This facility will provide additional general classrooms and faculty offices to accommodate enrollment increases at UAA and is expected to be complete in 1987.

8. PHYSICAL EDUCATION ADDITION

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the 1986 Legislature \$33,000,000.00 to expand the existing Physical Education Facility.

It is expected that this facility will provide approximately 100,000 gross square feet of additional physical education classrooms and gym areas.

The facility should be complete for occupancy in 1989.

9. BUSINESS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the 1985 Legislature \$14,800,000. to construct an approximately 60,000 gross square foot facility to house the School of Business and Public Administration.

This facility will be comprised of general classrooms and faculty offices and will house many classes which are currently being taught off campus in inadequate facilities.

This facility is expected to be complete for occupancy in 1988.

10. STUDENT HOUSING

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the 1984 Legislature \$25,000,000.00 to construct student housing.

This project is for the construction of a student housing facility consisting of 100 four-person apartments. The facility will house 400 students and provide peripheral campus parking.

It is intended that this facility would be complete for occupancy in 1987.

11. INFIRMARY

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the 1987 Legislature \$14,000,000.00 to construct a 100-bed infirmary to support a health care program for residential students. The facility is expected to provide both in and out patient services.

It is intended that this facility will be complete for occupancy in 1990.

12. PARKING STRUCTURE, 500 CARS

*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in 1983.

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request future funds to construct a parking garage to accommodate 500 cars for students, staff, and visitors. This will serve to satisfy the local municipal ordinance requiring parking for new buildings as well as reduce pressure on fire lanes and roads from the large commuter population at the University.

13. TRANSIT STATION

*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in 1983.

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the 1983 Legislature funds to construct a transit station to serve students, faculty, staff, and visitors coming to the UAA Campus.

It will serve as a terminus for municipal transit systems as well as any future University on-campus transit systems.

This project will be coordinated with the Municipality of Anchorage in order to serve the best interest of the community.

14. CONTINUING EDUCATION FACILITY

*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in 1983.

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request future funds to design and construct an approximately 130,000 square foot facility.

This facility will provide conference facilities for ongoing continuing education to serve the many non-credit programs of the Justice Center, Alcohol and Addiction Center, School of Nursing, School of Education and The School of Business and Public Administration.

This project will provide a link between the University and the business and professional community, ultimately benefiting all segments of the state.

15. SCIENCE BUILDING

*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in 1983.

The University will request of the Legislature future funds to construct an approximately 150,000 gross square foot facility.

This facility will house general laboratories, specialized laboratories, classrooms, research facilities and faculty offices for the "hard sciences" in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Such facilities are not available off campus and are required in many UAA curriculums.

16. LIBRARY EXPANSION

*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in 1983.

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the Legislature future funds to expand the existing Consortium Library.

This project will provide an additional 80,000 square feet to house the University Library which serves Anchorage Community College and Alaska Pacific University as well as the University of Alaska, Anchorage.

17. SPINE COMPLETION

***Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in FY83.**

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the Legislature funds to construct pedestrian circulation corridors connecting all isolated buildings.

At present, the only spine which is in place connects the Physical Education Facility/Student Center (located between and used by both UAA and ACC) and the Health Occupations Facility on the UAA campus.

This project would allow safe pedestrian movement from building to building in a covered, tempered passageway.

18. EDUCATION CLASSROOM BUILDING

***Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in 1983.**

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the 1986 Legislature \$16,200,000.00 to construct a 60,000 gross square foot general classroom and faculty office building to house the programs taught by the College of Education.

It is intended that this facility will be complete for occupancy in 1989.

19. CLASSROOM OFFICE BUILDING

*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in FY83.

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the Legislature future funds to construct a 60,000 gross square foot facility to house general classrooms and faculty offices particularly in lower division classes.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL ARTS ARCHITECTURE/PLANNING

*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in FY83.

The University of Alaska will request of the Legislature future funds to design and construct an approximately 60,000 square foot facility.

This facility will provide classroom, classroom and office space for environmental sciences, renewable resources, planning and architecture.

The total project will include all required parking, utilities, and finish landscaping.

21. STUDENT SERVICES

*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in FY83.

The University of Alaska, Anchorage will request of the Legislature future funds to design and construct an approximately 45,000 gross square foot facility.

This facility will provide space for such student service activities as a counseling center and financial aid offices.

The total project will include all required parking utilities and finish landscaping.

ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

1. APPLIED SCIENCE BUILDING

The Anchorage Community College will advertise for bids for a new science building to be located east of Building "A" on the ACC campus.

The architectural designer for this project is TRA/FARR of Anchorage, Alaska.

This project will provide needed classroom, laboratory, and office space, and related classroom and office furniture to accommodate enrollments in existing programs. Laboratory equipment is being requested separately through a General Fund appropriation in the amount of \$429,600.00 for FY 83. The proposed facility will be occupied by the Departments of Nursing, Dental Assisting, Dental Hygiene, Medical Lab Technicians, and will also contain 7-9 general classrooms. The proposed facility will provide approximately 25,000 gross square feet with the structural capability for future expansion. All required utilities and paved parking will be provided.

It is intended that this facility will be complete in the fall of 1983.

2. AVIATION COMPLEX PHASE II

Anchorage Community College will request of the 1982 Legislature \$8,000,000.00 to construct Phase II of the Aviation Complex.

Funding for this project will provide approximately 27,000 square feet of classroom, class lab, office and auditorium space for the air traffic control, aviation administration, and professional piloting divisions of the Anchorage Community Aviation Program.

The classrooms and auditorium in this facility will be available for utilization by all areas of the Community College System, Aviation Community, and general public. This will insure maximum utilization of the facility from the beginning of operation and provided needed classroom space for ACC.

The total project will include all required parking utilities and finished landscaping.

The facility is expected to be operational in 1984.

3. NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The Anchorage Community College will request of the 1983 Legislature \$15,000,000.00 to construct a new Administration Building.

Request for new building to replace three temporary, relocatable structures currently housing instructional programs and support services. This building would permit centralization of administration, and student service departments. It will also provide space for instructional programs, computer labs, and conference rooms.

Buildings G, H, and I are temporary relocatable structures moved to the Anchorage Community College campus in 1970. They are wood-frame, one-story buildings constructed by Modular Designed Homes. They do not have permanent foundations. The buildings do not conform to building regulations presently. In 1978, the State Fire Marshal cited code violations in Buildings G and H. The estimated cost to remedy the violations cited by the Fire Marshall is \$290,000.00. The State Fire Marshal has agreed to the University's plan to install alternate life safety provisions, such as smoke detectors throughout the buildings for a limited time until a replacement building is completed. If a replacement building is not planned for the near future, we will be required to substantially renovate these temporary buildings to conform to the fire codes.

The intent is to replace the three facilities with one, to combine like functions centrally, and to adequately support functions that are currently undersupported and inefficient. The Master Plan is to combine all Student Services in a central area from counseling to registration and increase communication and efficiency.

It is intended that this facility be complete for occupancy in 1987.

4. ACC CHUGIAK/EAGLE RIVER EXTENSION CENTER SITE ACQUISITION

Anchorage Community College will request of the 1984 Legislature \$7,000,000.00 for the ACC Chugiak/Eagle River satellite extension land study land purchase and improvements.

Approximately 100 acres will be needed to accommodate a projected growth of 1,500 full time equivalent students at the present Chugiak/Eagle River Extension.

The successful Chugiak, Eagle River Extension will continue to grow and expand in response to the rapidly developing Eagle River/Chugiak area. This expansion provides a convenient and accessible postsecondary educational opportunity for the residents now residing in the area. This is especially true for graduating high school students who may find the travel distance to Anchorage a financial burden.

It is intended that this land study and acquisition shall be completed by 1986.

5. SPINE COMPLETION

*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in FY83.

The Anchorage Community College will request of the 1985 Legislature funds to construct a pedestrian spine connecting the existing Physical Education Facility/Student Center with the proposed Administration Building.

This project will provide a safe, tempered access for students, staff, and visitors; and will complete and compliment the existing and proposed spine network throughout the UAA campus.

6. SOUTH ANCHORAGE SATELLITE CAMPUS SITE

*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in FY83.

Anchorage Community College will request of the Legislature future funds for a satellite campus land study and land purchase in the South Anchorage bowl area.

Approximately 100-150 acres will be needed to accommodate a projected growth of 2,500-3,000 students. The satellite campus would be located south of Dimond Boulevard in the growing "bedroom" area of Anchorage.

The current ACC campus property does not have adequate land for for any future facilities' expansion after the addition of the following: The Applied Science Phase I, the proposed Administration/Classroom Building, Applied Science Phase II, a parking structure, and other required parking spaces by code and the allowance of some land to be preserved for its natural beauty.

A satellite campus will fulfill the mission of providing educational opportunities within commuting distance of our constituents.

7. APPLIED SCIENCE BUILDING - PHASE II

*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in FY83.

The Anchorage Community College will request future funds to construct an approximately 30,000 square foot addition to the Applied Science Building funded in 1980 and projected for occupancy for the Fall Semester of 1983.

This project will provide needed classroom, laboratory, and office space; as well as related classroom and office furniture to accommodate existing programs and future growth.

The proposed facility will be occupied by the departments of Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Medical Office Assisting, Biology, Chemistry, Media Production, general classrooms, and administrative personnel.

8. PARKING STRUCTURE, 500 CARS

*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in FY83.

Anchorage Community College will request of the Legislature future funds to construct a parking garage to accommodate 500 cars for students, staff, and visitors. This will serve to satisfy the local municipal ordinance requiring parking for new buildings as well as reduce pressure on fire lands and roads from the large commuter population at ACC.

9. ADMINISTRATION/CLASSROOM BUILDING SOUTH ANCHORAGE CAMPUS
*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in FY83.

Anchorage Community College will request future funds of the Legislature to construct a 50,000 square foot Administration/Classroom Building for the South Anchorage Campus.

This facility will provide administration and support services, office space, and traditional instructional classroom space.

The total project will include all required parking, utilities and finish landscaping.

10. VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL BUILDING - ACC SOUTH ANCHORAGE CAMPUS
*Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in FY83.

Anchorage Community College will request future funds of the Legislature to construct a Vocational/Technical facility for the ACC South Anchorage Satellite Campus.

This facility will permit ACC to transfer and consolidate various vocational programs for increased accessibility, efficiency, and effectiveness. It will provide classrooms, class laboratories, and office space required.

The total project will include all required parking, utilities, and finish landscaping.

11. CLASSROOM/ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

***Not Included in Statewide Submission to Governor Request in FY83.**

Anchorage Community College will request of the Legislature future funds for an approximately 35,000 square foot facility located in Eagle River to fulfill the needs of the fast growing community. The facility will serve 1,500 full time equivalent students and will provide adequate classrooms, laboratories, and offices for faculty, students, and administration.

The successful Chugiak, Eagle River Extension will continue to grow and expand in response to the rapidly developing Eagle River/Chugiak area. This expansion provides a convenient and accessible postsecondary educational opportunity for the residents now residing in the area. This is especially true for graduating high school students who may find the travel distance to Anchorage a financial burden.

It is intended that this land study and acquisition shall be completed by 1986.

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COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

1/15/82

Date: 2-5-82

Mr. President:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES has had SB 660

making a special appropriation to the Dept. of Health and Social Services for the Jordan Creek Birth Center

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

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

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

JORDAN CREEK BIRTH CENTER

JAN-JUNE 1982

FIRST 6 MONTHS

PROJECTED COSTS

PROJECTED INCOME

RENT	7,350
DEBT	900
EQUIPMENT LEASE	900
GENERAL OPERATION	6,000
BUILDING IMPROVEMENT	<u>4,350</u>
	19,500

STATE OF ALASKA GRANT	10,000
CLIENTS (9 BIRTHS)	
FULL PAYMENT (7)	9,000
1/2 PAYMENT (2)	1,500
CONTRIBUTION	<u>4,500</u>
	25,000

CERTIFIED NURSE MIDWIFE	8,000
BIRTH CENTER COORDINATOR	—
RECEPTIONIST-SECRETARY	7,040
BIRTH ASSISTANTS	1,575
CHILD BIRTH EDUCATION	900
FICA	<u>1,088</u>
	18,603

TOTAL COSTS 38,103

TOTAL INCOME 25,000

TOTAL DEFICIT 13,103

JULY - DEC. 1982

SECOND 6 MONTHS

PROJECTED COSTS

PROJECTED INCOME

RENT	12,000
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE	5,000
GENERAL OPERATION	9,000
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	<u>2,000</u>
	28,000

CLIENTS (43 BIRTHS)	56,250
FULL PAYMENT (32)	
1/2 PAYMENT (11)	

CERTIFIED NURSE MIDWIFE	18,000
BIRTH CENTER COORDINATOR	10,000
RECEPTIONIST-SECRETARY	8,320
BIRTH ASSISTANTS	9,120
CHILD BIRTH EDUCATION	2,000
BOOKKEEPER	1,500
CERTIFIED NURSE MIDWIFE	10,000
FICA	<u>3,860</u>
BENEFITS	<u>4,800</u>
	67,600

TOTAL COSTS 95,600

TOTAL INCOME 56,250

TOTAL DEFICIT 39,350

JAN-JUNE DEFICIT	13,103
JULY-DEC DEFICIT	<u>39,350</u>
TOTAL DEFICIT	52,453

JAN - DEC. 1983

PROJECTED COSTS

RENT	24,000
EQUIPMENT LEASE	2,160
GENERAL OPERATION	9,000
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	<u>3,000</u>
	38,160

CERTIFIED NURSE MIDWIVES	56,000
BIRTH CENTER COORDINATOR	20,000
RECEPTIONIST-SECRETARY	18,000
BIRTH ASSISTANTS	23,040
CHILD BIRTH EDUCATION	5,000
BOOKKEEPER	5,000
FICA	8,320
BENEFITS	<u>14,400</u>
	149,760

TOTAL 187,920

PROJECTED INCOME

CLIENTS (144)	189,000
FULL PAYMENT (108)	
1/2 PAYMENT (36)	

TOTAL INCOME 189,000

POSITION PAPER

SENATE BILL NO. 660

For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Health and Social Services for the Jordan Creek Birth Center; and providing for an effective date".

Senate Bill No. 660 provides for the appropriation of \$51,000 from general fund to the Department of Health and Social Services for payment as a grant to Jordan Creek Birth Center for operating cost and costs related to establishment of the Center.

DISCUSSION

Family Centered Birth, Inc., after completion of a study supported by the Department of Health and Social Services, concluded that many families in the Juneau community desired access to a free-standing Birth Center as an alternative to physician care and hospital delivery.

In their Certificate of Need Application Family Centered Birth, Inc. anticipates revenues to be \$100,000 the first year, \$135,000 the second year and \$200,000 the third year. Family Centered Birth, Inc. states in their application that they will not seek state or local government money to start or operate the maternity center.

The provision of a safe, alternative to hospital delivery in Juneau has been supported by the Department through technical assistance and consultation through the IPO Project, and through \$7,500 in grants to Family Centered Birth, Inc., for research in FY 81, and through \$10,000 in grants for operating cost in FY 82.

POSITION

The department supports making alternative maternity services available. The department believes that Jordan Creek Birth Center should receive this appropriation as one-time only grant to be utilized for equipment, supplies and initial operating expenses.

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

Date: Feb 1, 1982

Approved by: Helen D. Beirne
Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner
Department of Health & Social
Services

Date: 2-2-82

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SENATE BILL NO. 660
 Title "An Act making a special appropriation..."
 Requested by Commissioner's Office Date 1/18/82

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.	51,000	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	51,000	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND	51,000	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)

IV. DATE 1/20/82 PREPARED BY Vernellia Randall
 AGENCY Dept. of Health & Social Services
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-3104
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
 33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

jce

Family-Centered Birth, Inc. of
Juneau, Alaska
announces
the January, 1982 opening of the

JORDAN CREEK BIRTH CENTER



2103 N. Jordan Ave.
Juneau, Alaska

(across from Nugget Mall behind the
1st National Bank of Anchorage)

Directed by
The Board of Directors, FCBI
Advisors to the Birth Center
and
Ms. Fran Kinkaid, Certified Nurse Midwife

Now accepting clients for comprehensive maternity care call **789-3938**
for appointments and further information.

Family-Centered Birth, Inc.

of Juneau, Alaska

Family Centered Birth, Inc.—Who are we? We are a group of persons who have joined together because of a shared personal interest and commitment to family-centered maternity care. We are concerned with the physical, mental, emotional and social aspects of family-oriented maternity care—with primary emphasis on self-responsibility. Our primary goal is to establish an alternative maternity care center here in Juneau.

The concept of a birth center perhaps needs some clarification. A birth center is an extension of the home, not the hospital. It is a safe, warm and economical place for a family to share a family-centered birth experience. For Family-Centered Birth, Inc., the following provisions must be included:

Our Birth Center will:

- 1) provide comprehensive maternity care to low-medical risk women in a home-like, out-of-hospital setting;
- 2) provide birth as a safe, family-centered, and personally meaningful event;
- 3) regard the prospective parents as being primarily responsible for the event of birth; encourage this role;
- 4) provide information, explanation, and education on all aspects of pregnancy, birth, and becoming a parent;
- 5) lower health care costs for child-bearing families;
- 6) seek to uphold a philosophy of non-intervention in birth.

We are very much in the planning stages at this time, but would like to give you a general idea of the make-up of a birth center in Juneau. Therefore we have attached a rudimentary outline of our plans.

Board of Directors:

Ms. Becky Bear
Ms. Bonnie Lang
Ms. Melinda Lee
Ms. Mary Alice McKeen

Advisors:

Ms. Margaret Crawford, Nurse-Midwife Advisor
Ms. Pam Finley, Legal Advisor
Mr. Richard Lee, Administrative Advisor
Dr. Will McCreight, Medical Advisor

Birth Center Plans (tentative as of January 1981)

- 1) **Services:** Comprehensive maternity care (prenatal, labor and birth, post-partum)
Education opportunities (classes, discussions, library)
Referral of high risk medical cases to a physician
Routine lab work
Newborn and infant check-ups
Family planning
- 2) **Physical Plans:** The birth center will be located within a short drive of Bartlett Memorial Hospital (about 5 minutes). The center would provide a clean, home-like setting with safety back-up equipment and sufficient space for examination rooms, birthing rooms, living room, group meeting room, office, bathrooms, laundry, and kitchen facilities.
- 3) **Staffing:** The birth center will be directed by a certified nurse-midwife. Other staff would include consulting physician(s), nurses, and/or midwives. Volunteers for reception, clerical, and teaching will be solicited. The board of directors will take an active role with administration.
- 4) **Equipment:** General Furnishings and birth supplies; oxygen, resuscitation equipment, emergency drugs, radiant heated bassinet, external fetal monitor, IV equipment with blood expanders.
- 5) **Clientele:** Rigorous screening and referral of any high-risk pregnancy to a physician at any point of pregnancy, labor, or birth. Controlled caseloads to provide personalized and quality maternity care.
- 6) **Support Services:** We will seek outside services for the following:
Emergency during labor and birth—Bartlett Memorial Hospital (BMH)
Extensive Lab Work—BMH
Physician back-up in case of transfer to BMH
Physician available for 24 hour telephone consultation
Transportation by private car or van will always be present for emergency transfer
- 7) **Finances:** The birth center will be private, non-profit.
Clients will be charged for services rendered. Bills can also be worked off if prior arrangements are made.
Third party reimbursement will be sought (legislation required right now)
Monies available from state or local sources will be explored.

Any inquiries about our plans are welcome. We are looking for support, volunteers, a residence, and advice. Write or call:

Family-Centered Birth, Inc.
1670 Evergreen
Juneau, Alaska 99801
907.586.3332



**Family-
Centered
Birth, Inc.**

**of Juneau,
Alaska**

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
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ORIGINAL.

ALASKA
HOLISTIC
HEALTH
ASSOCIATION

suite 501 goldstein building
130 seaward street
Juneau 99801

(907) 586-2952

February 3, 1982

Senator Charles Parr

Senate HESS Committee

State Capital Building

Juneau, Alaska

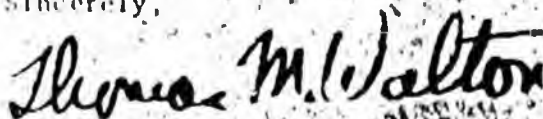
Dear Senator Parr,

I am writing to support Senate Bill 660 and to indicate my support of the Jordan Creek Birth Center.

The Jordan Creek Birth Center is a prototype in the State of this kind of service for people wanting an alternative to hospital or home births. The Center promises to be beneficial to all of Southeast.

Please assure the initial success of this first free-standing birth center in the State by giving it the financial support that is requested.

Sincerely,



Thomas M. Walton

Executive Director

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ORIGINAL.

789-3236

8760 #9 Trinity
Geneau 29801

Debra Keller → From Geneau

Support SB660 →

Birthing Center \$1200 -- that is
needed w/ the increase of medical
costs -

also a sliding fee for those who
can't afford.

- As of now this is not available
in Geneau.

A prototype for other Birthing Center
throughout the state - study this
one to see how it works.

Tom Walton - Juneau -

Alaska Holistic Health Assoc
Supports SB 660 -

pl. record his support.

NY a/v h li

called
in favor of
SB 660

- Sharon Jones
- (nurse) -
9421 Berners Ave
Inu AK.

1:34 pm

2/3/82

SK-

Support
HB 660

Lewis Keller
8760 Trinity
Juneau, AK.



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Official Business

Alaska State Legislature


Senate

Committee on Finance

M E M O R A N D U M

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Senator Parr
Chairman,
Senate HESS Committee

FROM: Senator Dankworth 
Co-Chairman,
Senate Finance Committee

RE: SB 664

DATE: January 19, 1982

SB 664 clarifies the law relating to sentencing of persons convicted of driving while intoxicated. Current law requires a minimum sentence of not less than 3 consecutive days for the first offense and not less than 10 consecutive days for subsequent convictions within 5 years of the original conviction.

It has come to my attention that those convicted under this law do not always serve a full sentence. In some cases, any part of one day served is counted as a full day.

These amendments seek to clarify and underscore legislative intent that persons convicted of driving while intoxicated serve the full sentence imposed. Under this proposal first offenders would be required to serve a minimum sentence of not less than 72 consecutive hours. Repeat offenders would be required to serve a minimum sentence of not less than 240 consecutive hours.

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COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

1/19/82

FURTHER: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Labor & Commerce

1/20/82 further-ref. to Finance

Date: 3-31-82

Mr. President:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES has had SB 668

resolution of impasses in public employee collective bargaining

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

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

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

Article 2. Employment and Tenure.

<p>Section</p> <p>95. Right to comment and criticize not to be restricted</p> <p>97. Duty-free time</p> <p>100. Unlawful to require statement of religious or political affiliation</p> <p>110. Penalty for violation of § 100 of this chapter</p> <p>120. Statement of qualifications</p> <p>130. Employment of teachers and administrators</p> <p>140. Notification of nonretention</p> <p>145. Automatic re-employment</p> <p>147. Transfer of attendance area or federal agency school; absorption</p> <p>148. Intradistrict teacher reassignments</p>	<p>Section</p> <p>150. Acquisition of tenure rights</p> <p>155. Effect of tenure rights</p> <p>158. Continued contract provisions</p> <p>160. Loss of tenure rights</p> <p>165. Restoration of tenure rights</p> <p>170. Dismissal</p> <p>175. Nonretention</p> <p>180. Procedure and hearing upon notice of dismissal or nonretention</p> <p>185-200. [Repealed]</p> <p>205. Judicial review</p> <p>207. Definitions</p> <p>210. Authority of school board or department to adopt bylaws</p>
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Sec. 14.20.095. Right to comment and criticize not to be restricted. No bylaw or regulation of the commissioner of education, a school board, or local school administrator may restrict or modify the right of a teacher to engage in comment and criticism outside school hours, regarding school personnel, members of the governing body of any school or school district, any other public official, or any school employec, to the same extent that any private individual may exercise the right. (§ 1 ch 14 SLA 1965; am § 13 ch 98 SLA 1966)

Cross reference. — See note to AS 14.20.170.

This section cannot be given retrospective effect because there is no express declaration in the statute that it should have this effect. *Watts v. Seward School Bd.*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 380 (File No. 427), 421 P.2d 586 (1966).

This section was not enacted to be retrospective. *Watts v. Seward School Bd.*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 554 (File No. 427), 454 P.2d 732 (1969).

It applies to activities conducted outside school hours. *Watts v. Seward School Bd.*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 380 (File No. 427), 421 P.2d 586 (1966); *Watts v. Seward School Bd.*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 554 (File No. 427), 454 P.2d 732 (1969).

And is directed at rules or regulations which would restrict criticism of school officials. — This section is directed at the rules or regulations that the commissioner of education, a local school board, or local administrator might promulgate which

would restrict or modify the right of a teacher to criticize public education officials outside school hours. *Watts v. Seward School Bd.*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 380 (File No. 427), 421 P.2d 586 (1966).

This section is directed at the rules or regulations of a commissioner, a local school board, or a local administrator. *Watts v. Seward School Bd.*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 554 (File No. 427), 454 P.2d 732 (1969).

Constructive criticism, even if extended to personal criticism of school officials, is clearly protected by the legislative policy in Alaska enacted in 1966 by the adoption of this section. *Husen v. Greater Juneau-Douglas School Bd.*, 5 Alas. L.J. No. 9, p. 16 (Sept., 1967).

But this section in no way condones circulation to the public of false criticism of public education officials. *Watts v. Seward School Bd.*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 380 (File No. 427), 421 P.2d 586 (1966).

Dismissed teachers had a constitutional right to compile, reproduce and distribute

an open letter, even though it contained false statements concerning the superintendent; but this did not mean that they could not be held appropriately accountable where their acts wrongfully damage their own and another's professional prestige, reflect detrimentally on the teaching profession as a whole, and result in a loss of respect by the public for themselves and the local school system. *Watts v. Seward School Bd.*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 380 (File No. 427), 421 P.2d 586 (1966).

Nor does it permit acts which cause public disgrace and undermine school system. — A person has a constitutional

right to freedom of discussion with other teachers, but he does not have a constitutional right to have his teaching contract renewed after soliciting teachers on school premises, during school hours, to support a private move to oust the superintendent, where the effect of these acts is to bring down public disgrace and disrespect on him and his profession and to undermine the morale and discipline of the local school system. *Watts v. Seward School Bd.*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 380 (File No. 427), 421 P.2d 586 (1966).

Sec. 14.20.097. Duty-free time. Each governing body shall allow its teachers in school facilities with four or more teachers a daily duty-free mealtime of at least 30 minutes between 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. (§ 1 ch 11 SLA 1969)

Sec. 14.20.100. Unlawful to require statement of religious or political affiliation. No school board, or member of a school board may require or compel a person applying for the position of teacher in the public schools of the state to state his religious or political affiliation. (§ 37-5-1 ACLA 1949)

ALR reference. — Discrimination of appointment, duties, compensation, etc., because of race, color, or creed in respect of school teachers, 130 ALR 1512.

Sec. 14.20.110. Penalty for violation of § 100 of this chapter. A person violating § 100 of this chapter is punishable by a fine of not more than \$100. (§ 37-5-2 ACLA 1949)

Sec. 14.20.120. Statement of qualifications. A statement of the qualifications of each teacher and superintendent employed by the state or a school district shall be filed with the commissioner. The statement shall contain the credits earned in college, normal school, or university, and the number of years of teaching experience both in the state and elsewhere in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner. (§ 37-6-5 ACLA 1949; am § 5 ch 179 SLA 1957; am § 12 ch 46 SLA 1970)

Sec. 14.20.130. Employment of teachers and administrators. An employer may, after January 1, issue contracts for the following school year to employees regularly qualified in accordance with the regulations of the department. The contract for a superintendent may be for more than one school year but may not exceed three consecutive school years. (§ 1 ch 92 SLA 1960; am § 14 ch 98 SLA 1966)

Authority of school district to employ teachers. — A school district has no authority to employ teachers except as prescribed by statute and regulation.



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24 February '82

TO: Senator Parr, Chair
Senate HESS

FROM: NEA-Alaska, Inc.

RE: SENATE BILL 668

NEA-Alaska strongly urges the Senate HESS Committee to amend SB 668 to provide for inclusion of public school teachers in the Public Employee Relations Act, AS 23.40.070-23.40.260.

Such a change would require amendments to Sec. 23.40.200(b) to specifically include public school teachers, to Sec. 23.40.250(5) to again specifically include public school teachers, and to Sec. 23.40.250(6) to expand the definition of public employer to include public school district boards of education. Further, if passed and signed into law, this legislation could provide for the repeal of AS 14.20.550-14.20.610.

NEA-Alaska has long sought reforms to the current teacher bargaining law, especially in terms of its inadequacy in not providing for an equitable process to achieve finality or closure to collective bargaining.

By including teachers in the PERA, the Legislature effectively addresses other problems attendant to the current teacher bargaining law. The question of "scope" of negotiations and terms and conditions of employment has a better definition in the PERA. The right to bargain fair representation fees is clearly established in PERA. The PERA defines procedures for resolution of questions pertaining to the appropriateness of a bargaining unit and bargaining agent and does not leave them to be defined by one of the parties of interest, in this case the employer. And, the PERA defines and establishes procedures for resolutions of unfair labor practices, a process which teachers must now pursue in our already over-loaded court system. Finally, the PERA has an administrative agency, the Alaska State Labor Relations Agency. None exists for the current teacher bargaining law.

NEA-Alaska urges and encourages your support for the inclusion of public school teachers in the PERA.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Manners

Robert Manners
Executive Secretary

RM/st

RESOLVING IMPASSES:

[15621] Handling Impasses.—The best way to handle impasses is to avoid them by making the negotiation process work. But if the parties are not able to reach agreement in the course of negotiations, what happens? Public sector strikes are generally illegal. So various strike alternatives have been tried and new techniques are constantly being developed to solve this high-voltage problem.

Solutions will probably not be found until there's consensus about the meaningful differences between public and private employment. To what degree are they great enough to make techniques used in the private sector inappropriate? Views about this haven't jelled. Until they do, diversity in methods for settling contract disputes will continue—mediation, factfinding, arbitration and legal and illegal strikes.

Mediation

[15625] What is it?—Mediation has been defined as "assistance by an impartial third party to reconcile an impasse between the public employer and the exclusive representative regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment through interpretation, suggestion, and advice to resolve the impasse" [Haw. § 11,102].

Mediation is generally either the required or authorized first step in an impasse procedure. Although other impasse techniques are often subject to legal attack, mediation is not. Since there is no element of compulsion, there are no problems of unlawful delegation of governmental powers.

A mediator's job is to find common grounds for compromise when the parties cannot, and through informal techniques, promote settlement of contract disputes. In the public sector, a mediator also participates in "preventive mediation" by serving as an educator for negotiators new to the collective bargaining process.

➤ **MEDIATOR'S FUNCTION** → The advice of the professional mediator is valuable. Experienced mediators have been through the mill. Their advice may seem unpalatable but it may contain a hidden clue to solving a seemingly insoluble dispute. Mediation isn't just a time-consuming process required before going into factfinding. It's a stage of negotiations that frequently results in a settlement.

[15626] Conciliation distinguished.—The terms mediation and conciliation are often used interchangeably. They are similar but not the same. The mediator comes up with solutions when efforts at conciliation fail. Conciliation essentially involves persuasion. The conciliator meets jointly or separately with the bargaining teams to try to convince them that it's in their own interest to settle. He/she will also stress the public interest.

Mediators don't stop at cajoling or persuasion. They make a determined effort to find a common ground for settlement. Failing that, they give professional advice and make suggestions and recommendations as to how the dispute can be settled. The charge placed upon mediators by the agency employing them is to resolve the dispute, hopefully, short of a strike.

➤ **FACTFINDING COMPARED** → Mediation differs from factfinding because it is an informal rather than formal procedure. The procedures are similar in that neither involves binding recommendations.

[15627] Obtaining the services of a mediator.—Labor relations agencies such as public employment relations boards generally act as clearing houses for mediators. In the federal sector, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service provides mediation services [See Fed. § 35,550].

The mediator may be a full-time professional or a college professor, an ex-labor relations director or ex-union representative serving on a panel of part-time ad hoc mediators provided by a state agency. He/she may be a neutral official of some other agency or a leading citizen with a reputation for getting things done and is therefore designated by the governor or the mayor to resolve the dispute.

Don't be overly concerned if a mediator has a trade union or management background. Mediators' experience as negotiators for either side helps them develop creative approaches to settlement. A battle-scarred veteran of bargaining may be much more realistic and effective in offering advice than someone who's chosen merely because of the point of view he or she represents.

[15628] The process.—In the first session, a mediator's usual technique is to have a free discussion in a joint session with both bargaining teams. Then he/she meets privately with the team that has the greater complaints.

What are their *real* concerns? What have they been advocating for trading purposes and what are the real "musts"? Are they willing to effect a compromise on any of their supposed "musts"? Are they aware of the chances they are taking in letting a dubious position go to factfinding?

After exploring issues in private conference, the mediator often urges resumption of direct negotiations. He/she may preside over several bargaining sessions before again separating the parties. He may urge one team or the other to state openly what it has said privately. Negotiators may find it advisable to comply but make their doing so contingent upon acceptance of a counter-proposal or upon the other side's willingness to modify or withdraw certain of its demands. A skillful mediator will explore every avenue in open session that might prove to be the catalyst leading to resolving the impasse.

The mediator may go further. If his or her advice has been rejected in part or in toto, the mediator still may present specific recommendations. These may stem from the neutral's own concept of what it would take to break a deadlock or from mere intuition as to what will be acceptable to the parties.

► **MEDIATOR IS NOT AN ARBITRATOR** → Remember that the mediator isn't an arbitrator with the authority to impose a settlement upon the parties. He or she recommends but cannot mandate. In some states, a mediator's recommendations, if rejected, cannot even be referred to or given any weight in factfinding proceedings.

[§5629] Mediator's techniques.—The mediator is generally free to adopt any technique that will help settle a dispute. One exception is that some jurisdictions do not permit the mediators to make his/her findings public—or even submit them to a factfinder.

The mediator analyzes the power structure, separates "musts" from other items and groups packages. He/she (1) also is a good listener and gets negotiators who've stopped talking to open up; (2) cools things down when necessary; (3) is also adept at finding face-saving solutions and other expedients to generate compromise. The mediator ordinarily tries to convince both negotiating teams that they should choose the known over the unknown. The big unknown in the impasse process is what sort of a factfinder might be assigned if the dispute isn't settled.

► **YOUR TECHNIQUES** → Don't put the mediator on the spot. He or she shouldn't be placed in the position of seeming to violate confidential disclosures. A mediator can't reveal to the other side what has been said in confidence. At the same time, you may want the mediator to intimate to the other side what you're willing to concede. Tell the mediator. But don't irrevocably commit your team to a proposition in a confidential discussion with the mediator. If you do, don't blame him or her for leaking it to your adversaries and urging its acceptance.

[§5630] Mediator's recommendations.—The mediator's recommendations should not be taken lightly. He/she usually has good reason to believe that one side or the other will find them generally acceptable or is convinced that what is proposed would be a fair solution of the issues in dispute. If he/she proposes a contract clause supporting the demand of the other side, this doesn't mean lack of impartiality. It does reflect considered judgment that the clause has merit.

At worst, the mediator's recommendations for proposed contract settlement show how far apart the parties are and set the stage for the next step. At best, they suggest possibilities for narrowing disputed issues or eliminating them altogether.

[§5631] Do you want to go to factfinding?—Before making a decision, consider the implications. They differ from state to state. In *New Jersey*, for example, the mediator's recommendations can't be presented to the factfinder [N.J. § 35,003,19: 12-3.5.]. Of course, if no law controls, the parties are free to decide what pre-conditions, if any, to set for admission of facts, arguments, conclusions or recommendations generated in the mediation proceedings.

► **DON'T BE TOO QUICK TO DROP A MEDIATOR** → Study your position before breaking off relations with the mediator. Which of his or her recommendations, if disclosed to the public, would gain widespread support? Which would strengthen the opposition's hand? Which could be accepted without forfeiting any essential right or prerogative? While the mediator doesn't always know best, his/her advice shouldn't be totally ignored. The mediator may not feel free to disclose any information about the ultimate position of the other side. Look for hints that are often more revealing than outright recommendations.

Also, consider the cost of preparing and presenting the case to the factfinder. Each issue must be researched and the more issues that remain unsettled, the higher the cost of preparation.