

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES 2019-2020

2037 HSA SB 637 - SJR 42

2037

FY 81 Textbook Contracts  
 Authorization/Expenditure Balances

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<u>Contractor &amp; Purpose</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Alaska Native Education Association technical advisory	7,500	-0-	expires 6/30/82
F. Greenough project director	\$17,500	\$15,500	completed
M. Cochrane writer	25,000	24,000	completed
	<u>\$116,300</u>	<u>\$82,910*</u>	

\*difference in authorization and expenditure results from  
 unspent travel funds and open contracts

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Table 2 Continued

FY 80 Textbook Contracts  
 Authorization/Expenditure Balances

S. Spady SE regional outline	\$2,500	\$2,122	completed
S. Spady SE regional history	6,600	5,000	completed
E. Kent NW regional outline	2,000	2,000	completed
M. Waggoner history of churches in Ak	1,500	1,500	completed
E. Jewell linguistics in Ak	1,050	1,050	completed
B. Dodge biographical sketches of famous Ak people	1,000	500	completed
J. Nielson Ak military history & Interior regional history	7,500	7,500	completed

Table 3

FY 80 Textbook Contracts  
 Authorization/Expenditure Balances

<u>Contractor &amp; Purpose</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
J. Klein Trans Ak pipeline impact	\$4,600	\$4,200	completed
W. Simeone Athapaskan history outline	1,000	1,000	completed
W. Simeone Athapaskan history	5,000	4,800	completed
K. Taft Ak public land policy history	6,000	5,268	completed
S. Evans Ak natural resource history	11,000	9,716	completed
A. Riggs Eskimo history	6,100	4,690	completed
R. Nash Tourism, park, and environmental history	7,000	7,000	completed
	<u>\$62,425</u>	<u>\$54,646*</u>	

\*difference between authorization and expenditure results from  
 unspent travel funds

# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ALASKA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

OLD CITY HALL  
524 W. 4TH AVENUE  
SUITE 207  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
PHONE: (907) 274-6222

April 15, 1982

re: 1050-2 (House Research Agency)

John Sherwood  
House Research Agency  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Sherwood:

Yesterday in our telephone conversation you requested information about five aspects of the Alaska Historical Commission's activities: (1) prior year appropriation levels from fiscal years 1973 to 1981; (2) grants made to include recipients, amounts, and products; (3) re-grants; (4) the Alaska History Textbook project; (5) royalties paid to the commission on grantees' publications.

### (1) PRIOR YEAR APPROPRIATION LEVELS

As noted on the telephone, this information is not available in our office since records for FY 73 to 80 have been retired to the state records storage center and archives. The most easily available sources for this information, although they will not reflect vetoes and adjustments, are the published Free Conference Committee Reports.

### (2) GRANTS MADE TO INCLUDE RECIPIENT, AMOUNT, AND PRODUCTS

Attachment 1 provides this information.

### (3) REGRANTS

The commission has not made regrants to date. It has recently considered a regrant proposal from the Alaska Humanities Forum, declined to fund that proposal, and determined to consider regrants as a policy question at the next meeting of the commission.

### (4) ALASKA HISTORY TEXTBOOK PROJECT

Attachment 2 provides this information.

REC'D APR 19 1982

John Sherwood  
April 15, 1982  
page 2


(5) ROYALTIES PAID TO THE COMMISSION ON GRANTEES' PUBLICATIONS

Although the commission now has a policy of requiring a ten percent royalty on each sale of a publication produced with commission assistance, in the past royalties were not handled on a uniform basis. Even at present, it is expected that the matter of royalties will tend to vary from project to project depending upon the nature of the publication involved, participant's share of the project, and so forth. To date the commission has received royalty payments from grantees as follows.

from Barbara Smith, on Russian Orthodox in Alaska \$612.29  
from the Homer Society of Natural History, on Kachemak Bay  
Communities \$398.72

If more information is required, please call.

Sincerely,

  
William S. Hanable  
Executive Director

attachments

cc w/attachments: Chair and All Members  
Commissioner of Education

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ALASKA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

SB 637

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

OLD CITY HALL  
524 W. 4TH AVENUE  
SUITE 20  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
PHONE: (907) 274-6222

April 19, 1982

John Sherwood  
House Research Agency  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch Y  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Sherwood:

The enclosed information should answer your request for additional information on publications resulting from commission grant projects.

I have keyed the grant projects listed on the "Summary of Publications and Projects" to our most recent publications list and also added a separate list of publications—mostly out of print, with one in press—that we do not include in our publications list.

If you have other questions, please call.

Sincerely,

  
William S. Hanable  
Executive Director

enclosures

# MEMORANDUM

# State of Alaska

TO: The Honorable Ray Metcalfe  
Representative  
Alaska State Legislature  
Attention: Al Mongin

DATE: April 19, 1982

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-2910

THROUGH: ~~BOB~~ Marshall L. Lind  
Commissioner  
Department of Education

SUBJECT:

FROM: Richard B. Engen  
Director  
Alaska State Library

*Dick*

In response to your request the following information is provided.

There is not a separate job title of "Historical Librarian" on the State Library staff. All librarians have specific areas of expertise for which they have a major responsibility.

Phyllis DeMuth is a Librarian III, range 19. She is Head of Readers Services for the State Library which includes Reference, Circulation, Mail Services, Interlibrary Loan, Documents, Periodicals and the Historical Library, which is the non-circulating collection of Alaska and Arctic materials. An estimated 35% of her time is devoted to all types of Alaskan collections, but because of her long time interest and knowledge she may devote added hours at various times.

Verda Carey is a Librarian I, range 15. She is assigned primarily to work in the Historical Library with emphasis on historical photographs, manuscripts and published Alaskan and assists researchers in utilizing the collection.

REC'D APR 21 1982



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

April 20, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Ray Metcalfe  
FROM: Leslie Longenbaugh, <sup>LL</sup> Research Staff  
RE: Alaska Historical Librarian  
Research Request Number 82-119

Al Mongin of your staff asked that we research the title and use of the State Historical Librarian position. In particular, Mr. Mongin expressed interest in whether the position is now filled and, if the position is filled, whether this librarian sits on the State Geographic Board as required by AS 44.19.056.

When Congress created the Alaska Historical Library in 1900, the position of historical librarian was also that of museum curator. The two positions remained closely linked in legislation passed by the territorial legislature in 1949. In 1966, when the State legislature rewrote the statutory authorization of the Department of Education, it split the museum and library into two separate segments within the department. AS 14.56.080 (attached), as enacted in 1966 and amended in 1970, describes the duties of the historical library, rather than referring to an historical librarian.

We spoke with Dick Engen, Director of the Division of Libraries and Museums.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Engen informed us that the division has not had a full-time funded position titled "Historical Librarian" since the statutory revisions of 1966. The librarian who now heads the State Historical Library, Phyllis DeMuth, devotes roughly 35 percent of her working time to the historical library; as the Head of Reader Services, her duties include the oversight of all reference materials, State and federal documents, and interlibrary loan functions of the library.

AS 44.19.056 (attached) describes the composition of the State Geographic Board, including "the state historical librarian." Mr. Engen stated his feeling that it is important that a representative of the State Historical Library sit on the board. Ms. DeMuth, as the head

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<sup>1</sup>Dick Engen, Director, Division of Libraries and Museums, Department of Education, Juneau; telephone: 465-2910.

REC'D APR 21 1982

Representative Metcalfe  
April 20, 1982  
Page 2

of the historical library, is a member of the Geographic Board. The complete membership of the board is listed below.

Lee McAnerney, Commissioner, Department of Community and Regional Affairs  
Marshall Lind, Commissioner, Department of Education  
Dick Engen, Director, Division of Libraries and Museums, Department of Education  
Phyllis DeMuth, Head of Reader Services, Division of Libraries and Museums, Department of Education  
Robert Ward, Commissioner, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities  
John Katz, Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources  
J.W. Sedwick, Director, Division of Land and Water Management, Department of Natural Resources  
William A. Egan

The board has two advisors who do not vote: Dave Nieman of the U. S. Forest Service; and Tom Taylor of the U. S. Geological Survey.<sup>2</sup>

In summary, the historical librarian position is no longer mentioned in State statute outside AS 44.19.056. If the legislature were to eliminate or change the one statutory mention of the position, the funding of Ms. Demuth's present post would not be affected.

Please call on us if we can be of further assistance.

LL/

Attachments: AS 14.56.080

AS 44.19.056

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<sup>2</sup>The list of board members and advisors was provided by Leanne Ellis-Pilcher, the Executive Secretary for the board and the board's only support staff. Ms. Ellis-Pilcher works in the Department of Community and Regional Affairs in Juneau: 465-4700.

Requested fiscal note 4-14 am -  
from Steve Holt DOE 2890

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COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

FURTHER: FINANCE

(3)

3/7/62

Date: 3/7/62

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS has had CSSSSF 654 (Fin) am.

"An Act relating to the investment and management of the Alaska permanent fund and to the computation of the income of the fund available for distribution; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

[ ] do pass [ ] do not pass

[ ] do pass with attached amendments(s)

[X] replace with CS for House CS [X] same title [ ] new title

and recommends \_\_\_\_\_

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

[X] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[Signature]  
CHAIRMAN

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the HOUSE

By Metcalfe

TO: CSSSSB 684 (Fin) am

Page 1, line 11 - page 10, line 7:

Delete all material and insert:

\* Section 1. AS 37.13.050 is amended to read:

Sec. 37.13.050. COMPOSITION AND QUALIFICATIONS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES. (a) The Board of Trustees of the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation consists of six members appointed by the governor. Two [THREE] of the members shall be heads of principal departments of state government, one of whom shall be the commissioner of revenue. Four [THREE] members shall be appointed by the governor from the public and may not hold any other state or federal office, position or employment, either elective or appointive, except as a member of the armed forces of either the United States or of this state. [MEMBERS OTHER THAN THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE SHALL BE SEPARATELY CONFIRMED BY A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT SESSION.]

(b) The four [THREE] public members of the board shall have recognized competence and wide experience in finance, investments, or other business management-related fields.

(c) The board shall annually elect a chairman from among its members.

\* Sec. 2. AS 37.13.060 is amended to read:

Sec. 37.13.060. TERM OF OFFICE. The public members of the

board shall be appointed for terms of four [THREE] years, and they may be reappointed [SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION BY A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT SESSION]. The terms of the public members [TERMS] shall be staggered so that no more than one term of a public member expires each year. [INITIAL TERMS FOR MEMBERS OTHER THAN THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE SHALL BE TWO MEMBERS SERVING FOR ONE YEAR, TWO MEMBERS SERVING FOR TWO YEARS, AND ONE MEMBER SERVING FOR THREE YEARS.]

\* Sec. 3. AS 37.13.070 is amended to read:

Sec. 37.13.070. REMOVAL AND VACANCIES. (a) The governor may for good cause remove a member of the board from office. [HOWEVER, THE REMOVAL OF A MEMBER OF THE BOARD IS SUBJECT TO DISAPPROVAL BY A VOTE OF A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE AT THE FIRST JOINT SESSION HELD 10 OR MORE DAYS AFTER THE LEGISLATURE RECEIVES NOTICE OF THE REMOVAL FROM THE GOVERNOR.] A removal by the governor shall be in writing and shall state the reason for the removal. A member who is removed by the governor may not participate in board business and may not be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum after [BETWEEN THE TIME] he receives written notice of his removal from the governor [AND THE TIME THAT THE LEGISLATURE'S POWER TO DISAPPROVE THE REMOVAL UNDER THIS SUBSECTION EXPIRES. IF THE LEGISLATURE DISAPPROVES THE REMOVAL OF A BOARD MEMBER, THE SAID MEMBER SHALL BE REINSTATED].

(b) Any vacancy on the board shall be promptly filled by appointment by the governor [AND CONFIRMATION BY A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT SESSION]. An appointee to a vacancy shall hold office for the balance of the term for which his predecessor on the

board was appointed. [IF A VACANCY ARISES ON THE BOARD WHILE THE LEGISLATURE IS NOT IN SESSION, THE GOVERNOR MAY APPOINT AN INTERIM BOARD MEMBER WHO SHALL EXERCISE THE POWERS OF A BOARD MEMBER UNTIL THE LEGISLATURE FAILS TO CONFIRM THE APPOINTMENT OF THE INTERIM BOARD MEMBER.]

(c) A vacancy on the board does not impair the authority of a quorum of the board to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the board.

\* Sec. 4. AS 37.13.090 is amended to read:

Sec. 37.13.090. COMPENSATION OF BOARD MEMBERS. The board shall determine the compensation of the public members of the board subject to approval by the legislature in accordance with AS 37.07. Compensation for public members of the board shall be requested as part of the operating budget of the board (AS 37.13.150). Members [PUBLIC MEMBERS OF THE BOARD RECEIVE AN HONORARIUM OF \$400 FOR EACH MEETING DAY IF THEY ATTEND THE MEETING. ALL MEMBERS] of the board are entitled to per diem and travel allowances as provided by law for members of state boards and commissions.

\* Sec. 5. AS 37.13.120(g) is amended to read:

(g) Subject to the limitations contained in [(h) AND (i) OF] this section, the board may invest corporation assets at competitive national market rates or prices applicable to each investment in

(1) obligations of, or obligations insured by or guaranteed by, the United States or agencies or instrumentalities of the United States;

(2) obligations secured by reserves paid in by the United

States or agencies or instrumentalities of the United States or obligations of corporations in which the United States is a shareholder or member;

(3) certificates of deposit and term deposits of [ISSUED BY] United States domestic banks which are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and [FOR] which may be readily sold in a [GENERALLY RECOGNIZED] secondary market at prices reflecting fair value [EXISTS] or which are fully secured at all times as to payment of principal and interest as [BY INVESTMENTS] described in (m) [(1), (2), (8) OR (12) - (16)] of this section [SUBSECTION; THE SECURITY PLEDGED UNDER THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL BE AT LEAST EQUAL TO THE FACE VALUE OF THE DEPOSIT AND THE BOARD MAY REQUIRE SUBSTITUTION OF COLLATERAL];

(4) certificates of deposit and term deposits [SHARES] of federally chartered savings and loan [LOANS] associations in Alaska which may be readily sold in a secondary market at prices reflecting fair value or which are fully secured at all times as to payments of principal and interest as [BY INVESTMENTS] described in (m) [(1), (2)] of this section [SUBSECTION];

(5) [SAVINGS] certificates of deposit and term deposits of [ISSUED BY] state chartered savings and loan associations in Alaska which may be readily sold in a secondary market at prices reflecting fair value or which are fully secured at all times as to payments of principal and interest as [BY INVESTMENTS] described in (m) [(1), (2)] of this section [SUBSECTION];

(6) certificates of deposit and term deposits of [DEPOSITS

WITH] mutual savings banks in Alaska which may be readily sold in a secondary market at prices reflecting fair value or which are fully secured at all times as to payments of principal and interest as [BY INVESTMENTS] described in (m) [(1), (2)] of this section [SUBSECTION];

(7) fixed-term certificates of indebtedness of Federally insured credit unions in Alaska which may be readily sold in a market at prices reflecting fair value or which are fully secured at all times as to payments of principal and interest as [BY INVESTMENTS] described in (m) [(1), (2)] of this section [SUBSECTION];

(8) corporate debt securities which are rated AA or better by a nationally recognized rating service;

(9) short-term corporate promissory notes of the highest ratings assigned by a nationally recognized rating service;

(10) bankers' acceptances drawn on and accepted by United States banks each of which have a combined capital and surplus aggregating at least \$200,000,000;

(11) repurchase agreements, the securities underlying the agreements being any of the items in (1) - (3) and (8) - (10) of this subsection;

(12) the guaranteed portion of Federal Small Business Administration loans;

(13) the portion of first lien real estate mortgages guaranteed by the Federal Veterans Administration [ASSOCIATION];

(14) the portions of business and industrial loans made under the Rural Development Act of 1972 which are guaranteed by the Farmer's

Home Administration;

(15) the guaranteed portion of Farmer's Home Administration loans;

(16) notes secured by mortgages granting a first lien on commercial or [OF] residential real estate improved by completed buildings if the mortgages are insured by a private mortgage insurance corporation which is authorized to do business in Alaska and has combined capital, surplus and reserves aggregating at least \$20,000,000, and if loan-to-value ratios do not exceed 75 percent for commercial mortgages and 90 percent for residential mortgages; however, [THE MINIMUM COVERAGE SHALL BE 10 PERCENT FOR LOANS HAVING A LOAN-TO-VALUE RATIO OF LESS THAN 90 PERCENT, AND THE MINIMUM COVERAGE SHALL BE 20 PERCENT FOR LOANS HAVING A LOAN-TO-VALUE RATIO OF 90 PERCENT OR MORE.]

(A) no mortgage insurance is necessary for commercial loans having loan-to-value ratios of less than 50 percent and the minimum coverage of other commercial loans shall be 10 percent for those having a loan-to-value ratio of 50-60 percent and 15 percent for those having a loan-to-value ratio greater than 60 percent but no more than 75 percent, and

(B) no mortgage insurance is necessary for residential loans having a loan-to-value ratio of less than 70 percent and the minimum coverage of other residential loans shall be 10 percent for those having a loan-to-value ratio greater than 70 percent but less than 90 percent and 20 percent for those having a loan-to-value ratio of 90 percent;

(17) notes secured by mortgages granting a first lien on commercial real estate improved by completed buildings if the originating financial institution retains at least 25 percent of the mortgage until maturity;

(18) preferred and common stock of corporations incorporated in the United States on which dividends have been paid in each of the three years immediately preceding the investment;

(19) debt securities of foreign governments or corporations and preferred and common stock of foreign corporations which are of substantially equivalent quality as those domestic securities permitted under this section;

(20) certificates of deposit, term deposits, bankers' acceptances, or equivalent instruments, which are issued by a United States or foreign bank or trust company located in a foreign country and are denominated in either United States dollars or foreign currency, if either (A) they may be readily sold in a secondary market at prices reflecting fair value, or (B) the issuing bank or trust company has capital and surplus at the date of issue equalling at least \$500,000,000; investments made under this paragraph are not subject to the collateral requirements for domestic certificates under (m) of this section;

(21) equity interests in, and debt obligations secured by mortgages granting a first lien on, real property improved by completed and substantially rented buildings and located in the United States, if these investments are made

(A) in a corporation, partnership, trust, or other

entity in which, at the conclusion of each investment transaction, at least 60 percent of the beneficial ownership interests are held by other institutional investors, and which is organized and operated for the purpose of making real estate investments by a bank, insurance company, or other manager of institutional funds which has had at least five years of experience in the management of real estate investments of institutional investors; or

(B) in conjunction with and on substantially the same terms as an entity described in (A) of this paragraph;

(22) limited partnership interest in venture capital funds, if these investments are made

(A) in a partnership in which, at the conclusion of each investment transaction, at least 60 percent of the beneficial ownership interests are held by other institutional investors and which is organized and operated for the purpose of making venture capital investments by a manager of institutional funds who has had at least five years of experience in the management of venture capital investments of institutional investors; and

(B) in a partnership that agrees to make venture capital investments in the state equal to the investment of the Alaska permanent fund in the partnership to the extent that in-state investments that have a risk level and expected yield comparable to alternate investment opportunities are available.

(23) obligations issued by an agency of the state if the obligations and the interest on them are taxable under federal law.

\* Sec. 6. AS 37.13.120(i) is repealed and reenacted to read:

(i) At the time of each investment, the aggregate investment of the Alaska permanent fund in each stated category of investment may not exceed the following stated percentage of the total investments of the fund: mortgages under (g)(16) of this section, 15 percent; real estate investments under (g)(21) of this section, 15 percent; venture capital limited partnerships under (g)(22) of this section, 15 percent; foreign securities under (g)(19) of this section, 10 percent; foreign certificates of deposit or the equivalent under (g)(20) of this section, 20 percent; corporate stocks and debt securities under (g)(8), (9), and (18) of this section, 50 percent. The Alaska permanent fund may at no time own more than five percent of the voting stock of a corporation. Domestic stocks, except for bank and insurance company stocks, must be listed at the date of purchase on an exchange registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

\* Sec. 7. AS 37.13.120 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

(m) Certificates of deposit or the equivalent instruments which are not of a quality that may be readily sold in a secondary market at prices reflecting fair value must be secured by a pledge as collateral of investments authorized for the Alaska permanent fund under (g)(1), (2), (8) or (12) - (17) of this section, which investments have value at least equal to the face value of the certificate of deposit. The board may require substitution of collateral in order to ensure continued satisfaction of the requirements set out in this subsection.

(n) Certificates of deposit or the equivalent instruments may not be purchased from a bank doing business in Alaska unless the in-state

loan-to-deposit ratio of that bank as determined by the division of banking of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development for the last full quarter preceding the purchase is not more than five percent less than the in-state loan-to-deposit average ratio for all banks doing business in Alaska for that quarter.

(o) Certificates of deposits or the equivalent instrument may not be purchased from a bank doing business in Alaska if state and state agency deposits in the bank are in excess of 400 percent of the bank's combined capital and surplus.

\* Sec 8. AS 37.13 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 37.13.145. DISPOSITION OF INCOME. At the end of each fiscal year, an amount equal to 50 percent of net income as defined in AS 37.-13.140, excluding any income on the undistributed income account in the Alaska permanent fund, shall be transferred to principal of the fund for reinvestment. The other 50 percent of the net income shall be transferred to the undistributed income account. Money in the undistributed income account shall be invested in investments authorized under AS 37.-13.120. Income from the investment of the undistributed income account shall be treated as an addition to that account.

\* Sec. 9. AS 37.13.150 is amended to read:

Sec. 37.13.150. CORPORATION [BOARD] BUDGET. The revenues generated by the corporation's investments must be identified as the source of the operating budget of the corporation in the state's operating budget under [BOARD IS FROM THE GENERAL FUND AND IS SUBJECT TO] the Executive Budget Act (AS 37.07.010 - 37.07.130). The unexpended bal-

ance of the corporation's annual operating budget does not lapse at the end of the fiscal year but shall be treated as income under AS 37.13.140.

\* Sec. 10. AS 37.13.160 is amended to read:

Sec. 37.13.160. AUDITS. The Legislative Budget and Audit Committee may [SHALL] provide for an annual post audit and annual operational and performance evaluations of the corporation's investments and investment programs.

\* Sec. 11. AS 37.13 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 37.13.205. REGULATIONS. The board may adopt regulations under the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) to interpret and implement this chapter.

\* Sec. 12. Transition to four-year terms for members of the Board of Trustees of the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation as provided in AS 37.13.060 as amended in sec. 2 of this Act shall be implemented as follows: at the expiration of the present term of each public member, the governor shall appoint a replacement, or reappoint the present member, for a term of four years. Within 90 days after the effective date of this Act, the governor shall appoint a public member to replace one of the two present heads of principal departments other than the commissioner of revenue, to serve for a term of four years or less which term expires in a year when no other public member's term expires. The head of a principal department who is to be replaced shall continue to serve on the board until the appointment of a replacement.

\* Sec. 13. This Act takes effect July 1, 1982.

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COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

5/26  
Referred

FURTHER:

(5)

5/15/82

Date:

5/25/82

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on State Affairs has had CSSB 704 (SE)

"An Act relating to memorials for veterans; and to the Alaska Veterans Memorial at Byers Lake in Denali State Park; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

- 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:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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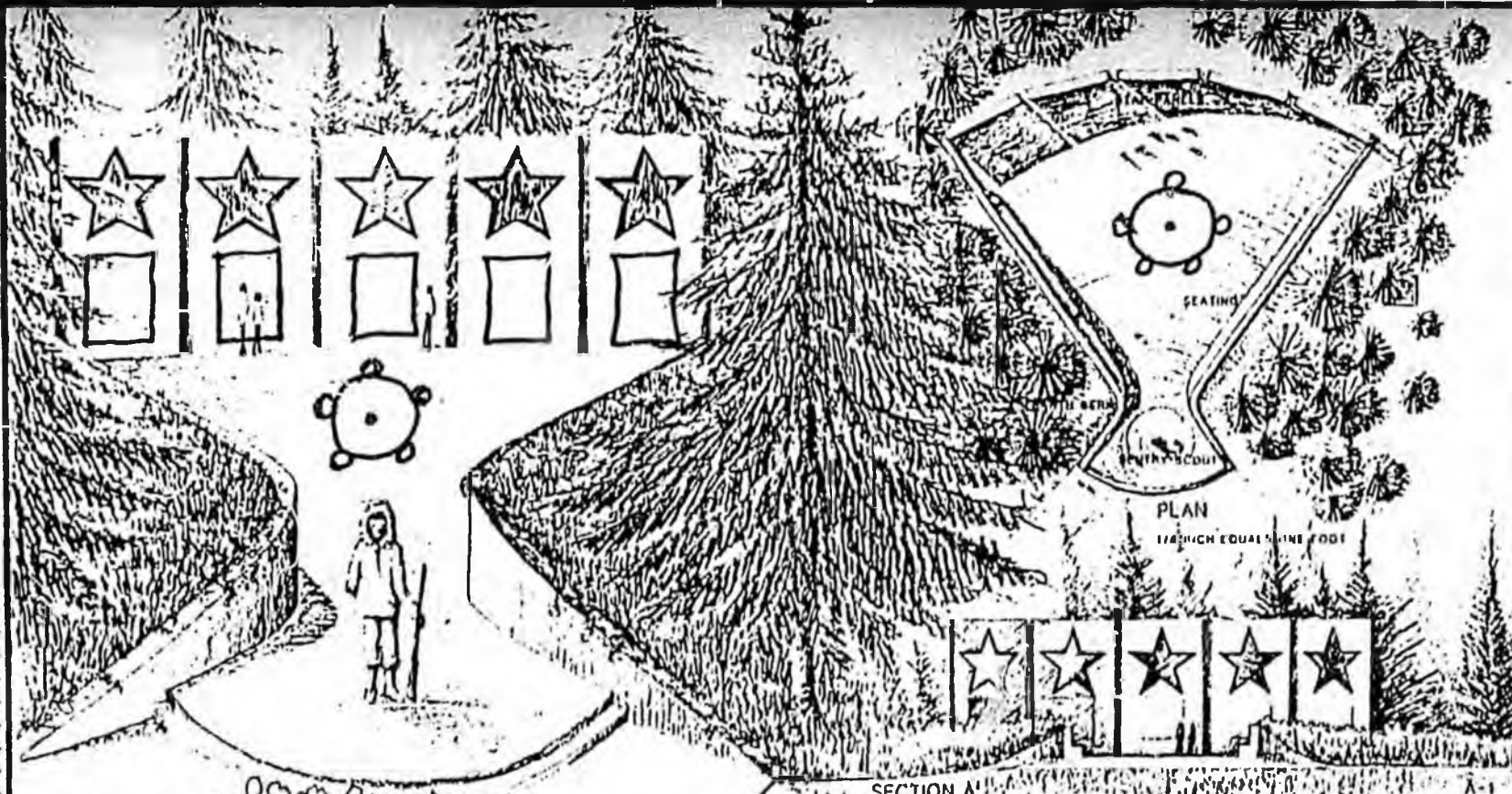
*[Signature]*

\_\_\_\_\_

CHAIRMAN

In most instances of the Alaska Veterans Memorial the latter part of the history of the war.

Talbot James  
 Bruce Bell  
 Jerry Glazebrook  
 Frank J. ...



STAR PANEL DETAIL



SITE CORREL AT



EXISTING



PHASE ONE

\$ 171,000 Construction  
 \$ 18,000 Design  
 \$ 190,000 Total

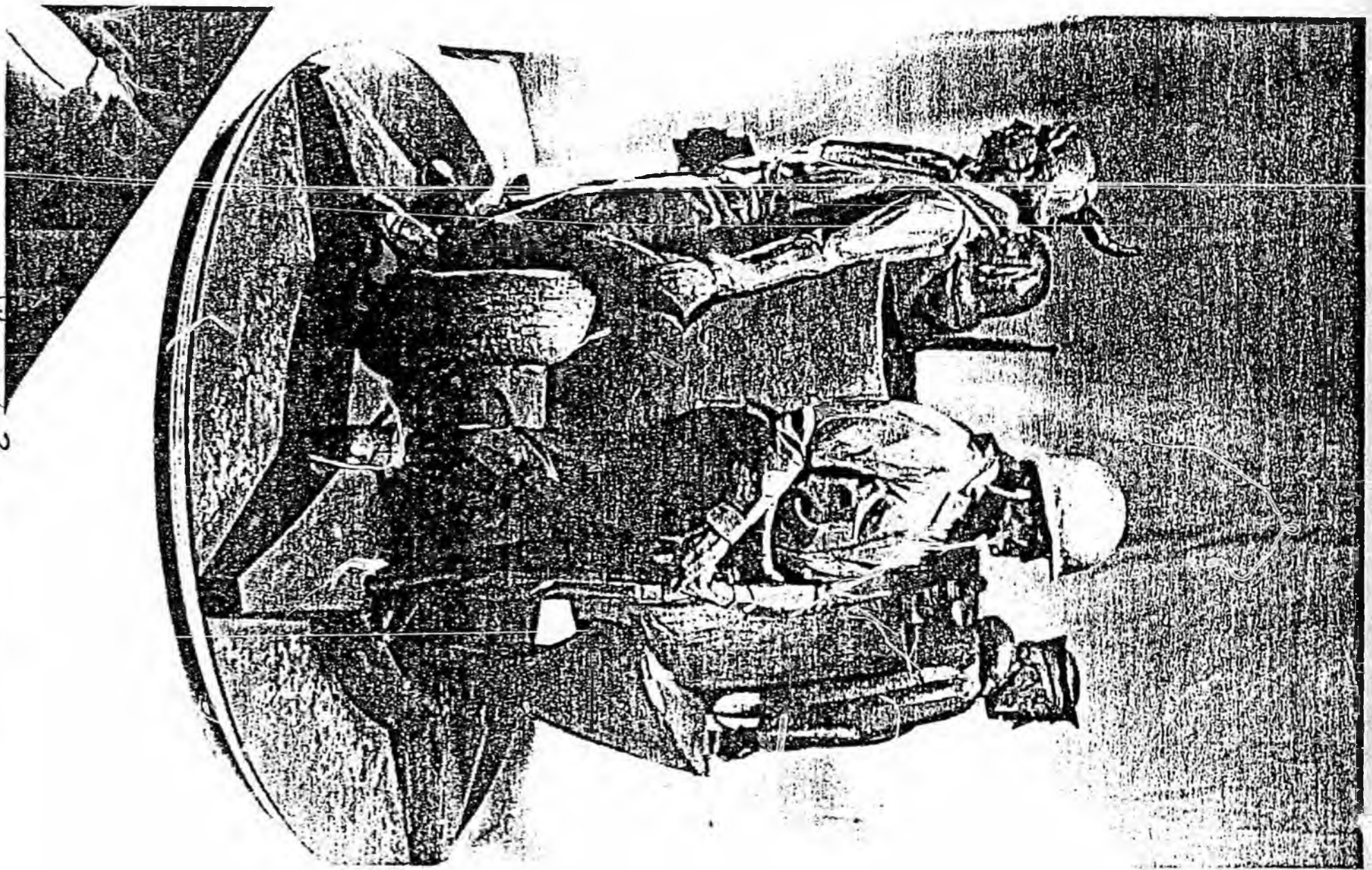


PHASE TWO

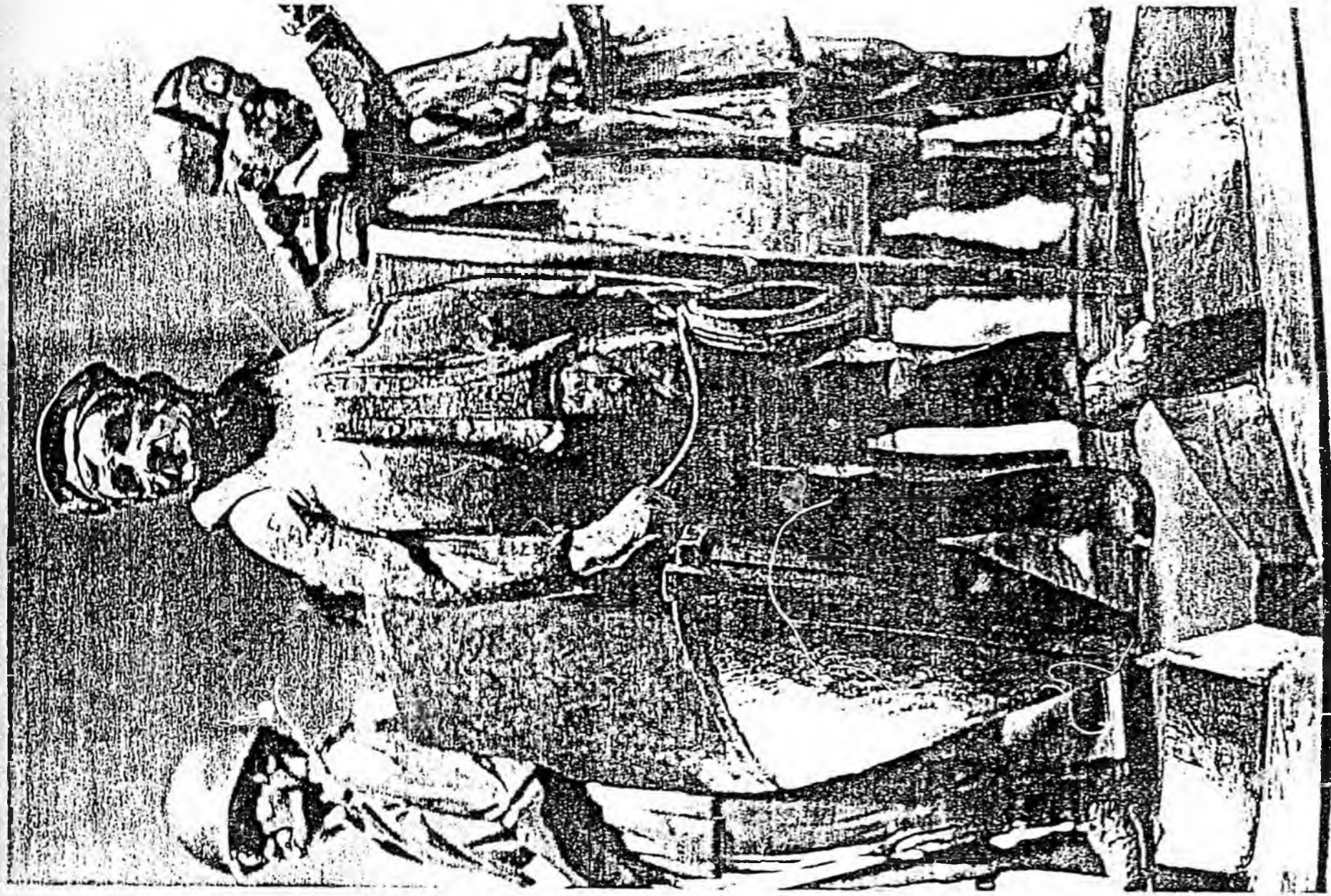
\$ 278,000 Construction  
 \$ 30,000 Design  
 \$ 308,000 Total

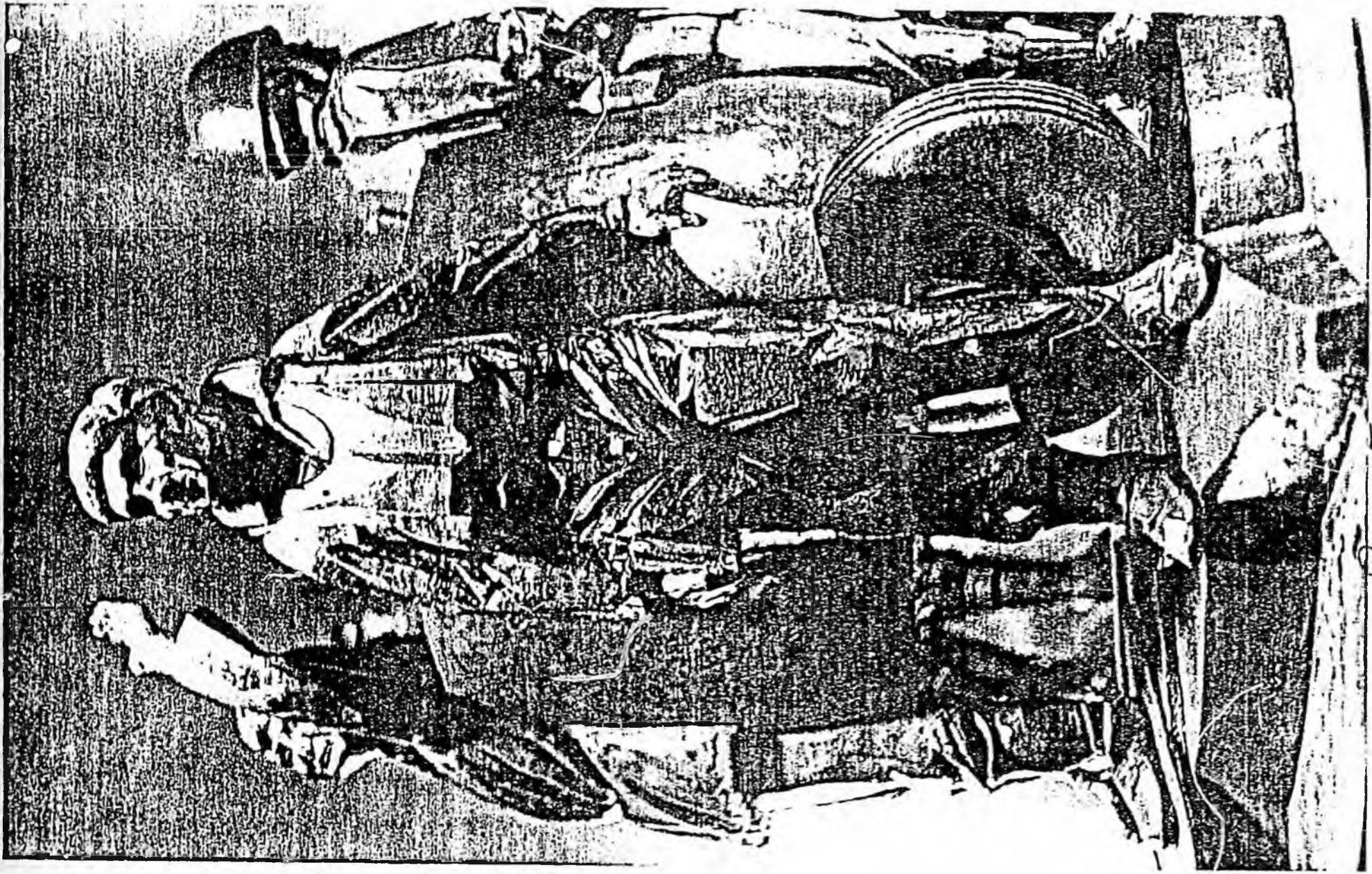
# ALASKA VETERANS MEMORIAL

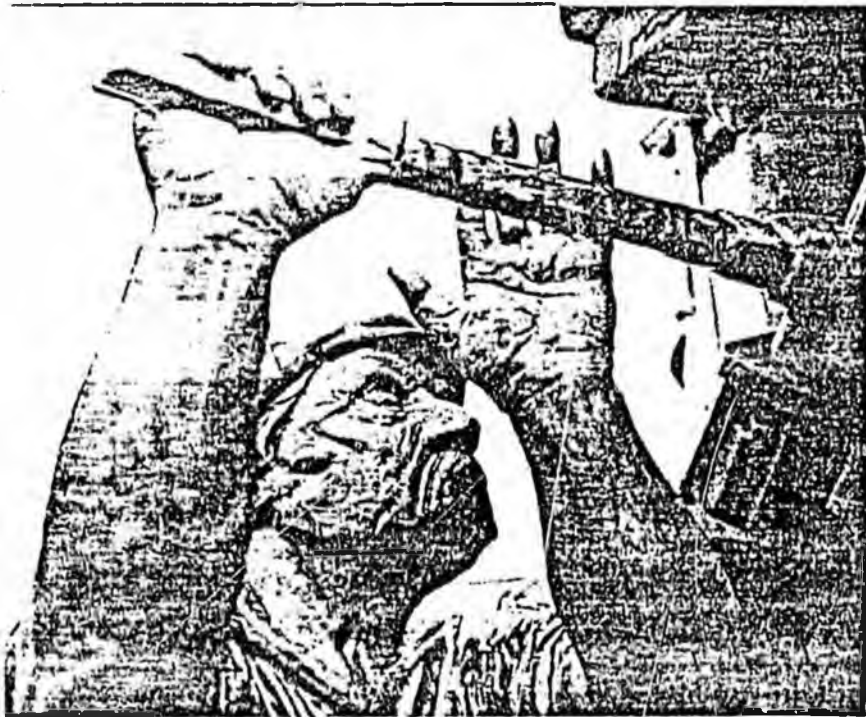
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS  
 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA  
 EDWARDS INC.  
 PERATROVICH & NOTTINGHAM



Page 13







Foundry staff applying 'patina' to completed bronze statue.

Installation of statue at Juneau's Marine Park is expected about mid-May when site is prepared after ground is unfrozen.

SCR

10

# COMMITTEE REPORT

## HOUSE

4/27/81

FURTHER: FINANCL

(1)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS has had SCR 10

Extending the life of the Blue Ribbon Commission on the State Personnel Act. "

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

- 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

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\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

CHAIRMAN



JUNEAU, ALASKA

# Alaska State Legislature

BLUE RIBBON COMMISSION ON THE  
STATE PERSONNEL ACT  
Pouch AG/Mail Stop 0123  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-4442

Senator Bill Ray  
Chairman

## MEMORANDUM

May 20, 1981

TO: House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *TBC*  
Administrative Assistant

SUBJECT: SCR 10 - Extending the Life of the Blue Ribbon Commission  
on the State Personnel Act

## HISTORY

In 1978 the Alaska State Legislature created the Blue Ribbon Commission on the State Personnel Act and charged it with making a comprehensive review of the state personnel system. The commission was directed to consider refinements in light of collective bargaining and the growth of the number of state employees, to examine the question of the decentralization of the hiring of state employees, and to consider the deficiencies which had been revealed in reports from the Division of Legislative Audit and from the Ombudsman.

Since its inception, the commission has worked on the issues it was directed to consider, sponsoring legislation and making its recommendations known in annual reports to the legislature. In 1980, at the request of the commission, the legislature extended its life for another year, noting that because of the complex, inter-related nature of the issues facing the commission, more time was needed to resolve them.

## MEMBERSHIP

Membership on the commission includes representatives from the groups and persons most concerned about the state personnel system. In addition to legislators, there are representatives from the public employee unions and associations representing state employees, from the Department of Administration and the Division of Personnel, from the Ombudsman, from state agencies, and from the public. This diversity and expertise enables the commission to fully consider the questions before it.

## CURRENT ACTIVITY

During the past year, the commission has focused on two main areas. It has concluded a comprehensive review of the State Personnel

Act and also is recommending changes in the nepotism law of the state. In addition, testimony from retired Alaskans raised issues about the state retirement systems which the commission considered. As a result of this work, the commission is sponsoring three bills amending the retirement systems.

#### ONGOING PROJECTS

There are a number of issues which the Blue Ribbon Commission has not been able to resolve in the time available to it. These include the following:

- review of the state's experience with the nonpermanent category of employees, with a particular concern for problems of local hire in rural areas;
- review of the system of processing applications for state employment by the Division of Personnel to reduce the time it takes;
- continued consideration of the membership in the exempt and partially exempt services;
- development of a proposed disciplinary system to guide state supervisors and to encourage fair and consistent discipline where necessary; and
- comprehensive revision of the State Personnel Rules to improve personnel practices.

In addition to these issues, the Senate, in its consideration of SCR 10, adopted the Rules Committee Letter of Intent. The Letter of Intent directs the Blue Ribbon Commission to address the question of the hire of women and minorities within the state government and to include an analysis of current hiring practices in its final report to the Second Session of the Twelfth Legislature.

The commission requests that its operation be extended for another year so that it may continue with these projects.

TBC:lmk

## SECOND READING OF SENATE RESOLUTIONS

SCR 10

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 10 (extending the life of the Blue Ribbon Commission on the State Personnel Act) was read the second time.

Senator Bennett moved and asked unanimous consent to withdraw the Finance Committee Letter of Intent offered on page 664. Without objection, it was so ordered.

Senator Rodey moved and asked unanimous consent that the following Rules Committee Letter of Intent be adopted as the Senate Letter of Intent. Senator Hohman objected, then withdrew his objection. There being no further objection, the Rules Letter of Intent was adopted as the Senate Letter of Intent.

## SENATE LETTER OF INTENT

It is the intent of the Senate Rules Committee that the Blue Ribbon Commission address the question of hire of women and minorities within the Alaska State Division of Personnel. Included in the final report presented to the Second Session of the Twelfth Legislature will be an analysis of the current hiring practices of minorities and women, a statistical breakdown of the number of minorities and women within state government, and recommendations to the Legislature.

/s/ Tim Kelly  
Senator Kelly, Chairman

/s/ Senator Dankworth  
Senator Ed Dankworth

/s/ J. Kerttula  
Senator Kerttula

/s/ Senator Ziegler  
Senator Ziegler

/s/ Frank Ferguson  
Senator Ferguson

The question being: "Shall SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 10 (extending the life of the Blue Ribbon Commission on the State Personnel Act) pass the Senate?" The roll was taken with the following result:

SCR

44

# COMMITTEE REPORT

## HOUSE

FURTHER: Finance

4/13/82

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on State Affairs has had BCR 46

Regarding the life of the Blue Ribbon Commission on the State Personnel Act.

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

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

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

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\_\_\_\_\_  
CHAIRMAN



JUNEAU, ALASKA

# Alaska State Legislature

BLUE RIBBON COMMISSION ON THE  
STATE PERSONNEL ACT

Senator Bill Ray, Chairman

Pouch YG  
Mail Stop 3123  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-4442

## MEMORANDUM

April 19, 1982

TO: Members of the House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *TBC*  
Administrative Assistant

SUBJECT: SCR 44 - Extending the Life of the Blue Ribbon Commission  
on the State Personnel Act

### History

The Blue Ribbon Commission was created by the Legislature in 1978 to study problems in the state personnel system. It has addressed issues in this area and reported its finds and recommendations to the Legislature each year since its inception. During the past year the commission has focused in particular on the problems of women and minorities in state employment.

### Membership

The commission is composed of legislators, representatives from state employee unions and associations, program managers, the Ombudsman, the Department of Administration and the Division of Personnel and public members. Members have expertise in various facets of the personnel system and personnel management which they bring to the topics which the commission addresses.

### Activities and Ongoing Projects

As indicated in this year's report to the Legislature, the commission has begun the task of reviewing the state's employment of women and minorities. Given the time available, the commission has not completed its evaluation of the extent of any discrimination in the system. The commission believes that it can identify problems and make further recommendations to correct certain practices which may have a discriminatory effect if it is given time to complete its work. In addition to its ongoing study of the personnel system, commission members and staff receive and investigate inquiries from Alaskans about particular situations in the personnel system.

TBC:lmk



JUNEAU, ALASKA

# Alaska State Legislature

BLUE RIBBON COMMISSION ON THE  
STATE PERSONNEL ACT

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TBC:lmk

SJR

27



# Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR  
**BRAD BRADLEY**  
P.O. DRAWER 8-12  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508  
(PERMANENT ADDRESS)  
PHONE: (907) 337-1060

LEGISLATURE ADDRESS  
POUCH V - STATE CAPITOL  
(WHEN IN SESSION)  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
PHONE: (907) 485-3791



Senate

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CHAIRMAN  
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REPUBLICAN CAUCUS  
MEMBER  
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RESOURCES  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

June 9, 1981

TO: Representative Mike Miller

FROM: Senator Brad Bradley

RE: SJR 27, 31 & 32

Mike:

I would appreciate your consideration of the following SJR's that have passed the Senate and are presently in your committee:

SJR 27, requesting the federal government to increase their efforts in accounting for the over 2,500 American servicemen who are still missing in Southeast Asia.

SJR 31, requesting the United States government to honor the unidentified dead of the Viet Nam War at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.

SJR 32, which supports the memorial that is being built in the District of Columbia honoring the United States military personnel who have served in the Viet Nam War.

Thank you very much,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brad Bradley".

Brad Bradley  
State Senator

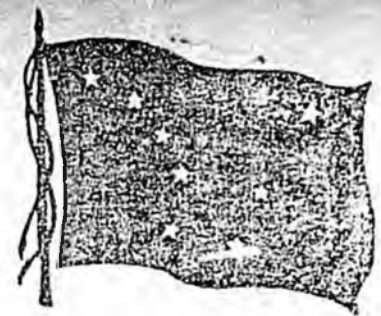
BB/amk

SJR

32



COALITION OF ALASKAN VETERANS



PO Box 8-901  
Anchorage, Ak. 99508

CAV NEEDS YOU — YOU NEED CAV  
FOR VETERAN POWER

June 8, 1981

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond  
Governor of Alaska  
Pouch A  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Hammond:

The Coalition of Alaskan Veterans in the Board of Directors meeting on May 31, 1981, passed a resolution endorsing the elimination of the State of Alaska's discriminatory oil tax. It was concluded that removal of this tax would be in the best interest of all Alaskans, including veterans, to achieve a new plateau of stability and predictability with respect to such a tax policy.

In order to achieve this end, our Board has concluded that the State should pass legislation allowing for a \$150,000 income tax base for businesses (under AS 43.20) throughout the State. Also, we believe that the oil industry should not be treated in a discriminatory and changing way with respect to income tax policy. They should be returned to the provisions of Chapter 20 with no effort to provide "backstop" taxes which would further erode our state's investment climate.

We would be happy to share our thoughts with you in this matter in more detail at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Ted Heller  
President

cc: Members of the Alaska State Legislature

BOARD of DIRECTORS

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CoChm: Sen Brad BRADLEY  
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ROBERT BARRY  
RICHARD BRIDGES  
WASILLA  
DICK NEEDHAM  
WASILLA  
GARY BOWEN

SJR

42

859540





Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

*Senate*

*Committee on Finance*

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

## M E M O R A N D U M

Subject: SJR-42  
Relating to the proposed Olympic Training  
Site in Anchorage

From: Senator Ed Dankworth, Co-Chairman

The attached material provides detailed information relating to the establishment of a winter recreational complex in Anchorage.

The Municipality of Anchorage commissioned a feasibility study as to the possibility of receiving official U. S. Olympic Committee sanction as an Olympic Training Center for winter sports. The study indicates that there is good potential for such an official designation from the USOC.

The land in question for the proposed site is currently held by the Department of the Army. The Army has determined this land (Point Campbell) to be "excess" and has indicated a desire to relinquish claim to the area. The new Administration in Washington, D.C., has indicated that they intend to return as much federally held land to local governments as is possible.

SJR-42, demonstrates Alaska's sincere interest in pursuing the idea of establishing an official USOC winter Olympic Training Site and also encourages the federal Administration to expeditiously transfer the excess land now held by the Army to the Municipality of Anchorage. Until the land is officially transferred it is difficult to engage in real planning for the proposed training site.

mg  
6/1/81



DRAFT

1981 WINTER RECREATION FACILITIES

Preliminary Feasibility Study

Alaska Designation As An Official  
United States Olympic Training Center

Prepared for

THE MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

Sally W. Jones Associates  
Trigon Sports International, Inc.

April 17, 1981



DRAFT

ALASKA DESIGNATION AS AN OFFICIAL  
UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TRAINING CENTER

Participation in Outdoor Winter Recreation in Alaska

An interim report of Project 80's Winter Recreation Study indicates a strong local demand capable of supporting a major winter sports park at Kinkaid Park/Pt. Campbell in Anchorage. A summary of the findings of the report, as well as projected participation days for various activities that could take place at the park, is contained in Appendix One. The evidence in this report led its authors to conclude that Anchorage is literally in a class by itself in winter recreation participation.

Further evidence, since the publication of the Project 80's interim report, indicates that much the same conclusion may be drawn about the demand for outdoor winter recreation in the state of Alaska as a whole. Alaskans rank "recreational opportunities" as one of the top two reasons for coming to or staying in Alaska. Participation per Alaskan resident in major sports that would make use of a winter recreation park has grown significantly since 1967. Cross country skiing in Southcentral Alaska, for example, grew by some 651 percent over the period. Moreover, Alaska's participation rates in outdoor winter sports far exceed national averages. Evidence of participation and recreation trends suggest that not only has Alaska's demand for outdoor winter sports been increasing rapidly in the past, but it should continue to increase rapidly in the future.



The potential benefits for all state residents of a major multi-season sports park is indicated in Table 1. In the three major regions of the state for which data is available, the Alaska Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan survey found that three out of four adults and nine out of ten young people currently participate in one of the five winter and nine summer sports activities that could take place at such a park. Indeed, because of the special needs of people living in Arctic climates, perhaps the best investment Alaska can make is in the physical and psychological well-being of its people. This may be achieved through development of Alaskans recreational resources.

The winter recreation park planned for Kinkaid/Campbell should also present a strong visitor appeal to the growing number of winter sports enthusiasts worldwide. Cross country and downhill skiing, for example, are the two fastest growing outdoor sports in America. The demand for major winter sports is expected to grow significantly over the next 20 years in the United States, and the demand for snow and ice sports, in general, expected to grow more rapidly than other sports.

The winter recreation park in Anchorage is being designed to accommodate these anticipated winter recreation demands. When completed, the cross country skiing trails at Kinkaid/Campbell will provide state residents and visitors with a facility capable of hosting international and Olympic caliber events. Lighted trails will extend the length of the recreation day during the dark winter months for over 40 percent of Alaska's residents. Moreover, the provision for snowmaking equipment will extend the winter recreation season, guarantee quality trails, and provide recreational opportunities when nature fails to provide snow. Alaska will be one of the few areas in the world able to offer guaranteed cross country skiing and other snow-based activities to the growing number of tourists seeking a winter sports vacation.



Table 1

## PARTICIPATION BY ALASKANS IN SELECTED SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Percent Indicating Participation Within The Past Year

<u>Region:</u> <u>Type of Activity</u>	<u>Anchorage</u>		<u>Other South Central</u>		<u>Southeast</u>		<u>Interior</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Youth</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Youth</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Youth</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Youth</u>
Winter	50.1	71.3	46.6	77.4	37.8	62.2	n.a.	66.0
Summer	77.7	86.1	73.6	86.1	75.4	85.7	n.a.	90.9
Winter or Summer	84.4	90.6	78.1	92.0	76.8	87.0	n.a.	92.9

Source: Alaska Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) Survey, 1979  
Sally W. Jones Associates  
Trigon Sports International



With the completion of Anchorage's Sports Arena, Alaska will be able to host world class figure skating, ice hockey, and team handball events. Alyeska Ski Resort has hosted a number of FIS approved international alpine events. In addition, preliminary evidence indicates that the Anchorage market may be large enough to support a first-class outdoor ice skating rink that can accommodate international speed skating. The winter recreation study also indicates the possibility of adding a relatively low cost biathlon course to the cross country ski trails at Kinkaid/Campbell.

Summer recreation is also a potential by-product of the facility. Because of the rapid growth in the sport of cycling in the Municipality (377 percent since 1967), plans for Kinkaid/Campbell include paving many winter trails for bicycling and running during the non-winter months. These trails will be linked to planned coastal trails. This trail complex plus the existing trail system in the Municipality would provide ample facilities for those involved in the sport of cycling.

Taken together, these facilities represent the basic physical infrastructure necessary for Anchorage to develop as a world center of winter sports. What is most gratifying, however, is that evidence indicates that these facilities will meet the expressed recreational needs of Alaska residents during a winter season that lasts better than half a year.

#### Olympic Training Centers and Alaska's Winter Sports Facilities

An Olympic training center is an important component of any plan for meeting Project 80's winter recreation development objectives. It serves to more fully utilize the sports facilities in the Municipality and is a logical extension and distinctive feature of the winter recreation park being planned for Kinkaid/Campbell. As will be indicated, an Olympic training center will generate a number of unique benefits for the state of Alaska.



### Training Center Overview

The U. S. Olympic Committee (USOC) is the central coordinating body for amateur sports in the United States. One primary function of the USOC is to select athletes to represent the U.S. in the Olympic and Pan American Games. The second function that has grown in importance through the 1970's is the role of the USOC in promoting and funding sports development programs intended to improve the performance of U.S. amateur athletes. It is from this second major function of the USOC that the training center concept has evolved.

An Olympic training center has facilities capable of international-caliber competition and provides National Sports Governing Bodies (NGB's) a location to conduct training and competitive programs for world-class and aspiring athletes. By bringing together a large number of elite athletes, the training center provides a potential source of sports medicine research.

An Olympic training center may be single or multi-sport oriented and provide facilities for either summer and winter Olympic sports, or both.

### Training Center Facilities

In general, training center facilities are designed to complement existing athletic facilities maintained by schools, colleges, city and state parks and recreation agencies and other organizations. Basically, the training center consists of a central headquarters/administration building, with office space and meeting rooms; dressing rooms equipped with lockers and showers; an exercise/weight room; space for providing low-cost lodging and food service; a recreation area; and the sports facilities themselves. Ideally a training center would also have a room equipped with films and video tapes; a room for first aid, medical examination and testing; a sauna and steam room.



All of the sports facilities need not be located physically near the headquarters building, provided transportation is available to connect the headquarters building with the various sports facilities. In essence, the headquarters facility serves as the hub of the wheel; the various facilities serve as the spokes radiating from the hub. Olympic training center designation for facilities requires that they meet international standards for competition to enable NGB use, and that they be capable of providing low-cost food and lodging for athletes, coaches and officials. An Olympic training center need not supply facilities for all seasonal Olympic sports, either summer or winter.

The Municipality of Anchorage and the planned winter recreation park at Kinkaid/Campbell offer an ideal location for a multi-sport Olympic training center emphasizing winter Olympic sports. Within the boundaries of the Municipality, facilities are currently available for training world-class athletes in both winter and summer Olympic sports. The most important physical asset in obtaining designation as an official Olympic Training Center is a headquarters building capable of housing a large number of athletes and coaches. Such a building is currently available at the former Nike site at Point Campbell.

Located in the center of the planned park, this building and adjacent buildings formerly housed 250-300 military personnel in a barracks-dormitory format. With sufficient renovation, this building could provide the required space and lodging needs of an Olympic training center headquarters. The roads and utilities infrastructure is already in place. The building itself is close to Anchorage International Airport--a location factor critical to transportation needs and important as a promotional point to visitors and the approximately one million air passengers traveling through Anchorage each year.



In front of the proposed headquarters building at Point Campbell is a flat, graded recreation area previously used for military personnel. This area could easily accommodate a 400 meter Olympic track, and the surrounding surface could be naturally refrigerated and groomed for speed skating during the winter. The center of the track would accommodate a soccer field or outdoor volleyball. This same area could also include space for Olympic training in most track and field sports-- long jump, pole vault and triple jump--as well as shot put, discus, hammer and javelin. The area would also lend itself to portable bleachers for viewing training and competitive events.

#### Existing Training Centers

From 1977-1980, the USOC operated a multi-sport training center at the Squaw Valley California Olympic site. During its three years in operation, Squaw Valley averaged nearly 4,000 athletes and 30,000 person days per year or about 84 athletes per day. The USOC closed the Squaw Valley Center because of its low usage, high maintenance and operation costs and other factors. (Information on training center utilization is contained in Appendix Two).

Currently, only one Olympic training center is operating. Located in Colorado Springs, the multi-sport center began operation in early 1978. Of the Olympic sports facilities available at the center, winter recreation sports are provided for only in the ice skating facility. The Colorado Springs Center is located on a former U.S. Air Force installation. Some 100 acres of the property, including existing structures, was obtained by the city as surplus military land and leased to the USOC for a \$1 annual fee. More than \$7 million has been expended to date to develop the facility--approximately \$3 million by the USOC and \$4 million by corporate contributors of money, materials and buildings. Such companies as the Burger King, Standard Oil, Data General and American Optical Corps. have donated to the center. Similarly, community volunteer labor and the CETA program have been used to develop the center. In addition, the USOC has paid the cost of operating the Colorado Springs facility, including food, lodging and local transportation for participants attending the center.



During the full operating years of 1979 and 1980 the Colorado Springs Center averaged nearly 6,500 athletes per year and 74,000 person days a year, or an average of 200 athletes per day. As indicated in Appendix Two, the closing of Squaw Valley has increased utilization of the Colorado Springs Center. Athletes are also lengthening their stay at the center, to an average of 12 days per athlete.

The Colorado Springs Center is not only more heavily used, but in some cases being demanded beyond the capacity of the center. Current information indicates, for example, that during one week in the upcoming CY 81 summer season, there are applications from more than 1,000 athletes to use the facility. Given the potential peak utilization problems at Colorado Springs in the future and the lack of winter sports training facilities, a second USOC training center should not likely lack for attendees.

#### Training Center Users

The term "Olympic Training Center" has led to a general misconception as to who may use the sports facilities associated with a training center. The sports facilities at the training centers are not confined to use solely by elite athletes. Participants using training centers include athletes of all ages and skill levels. This means that if Alaska were designated an official Olympic training center, the facilities at Kinkaid/Campbell would also be used by all Alaska residents for sports training and recreation. The training center designation would merely mean that they would share the facilities and benefit from association with world-class athletes from all over the world.

A world-class athlete (foreign or domestic) gains permission to attend an Olympic training center program by applying to the NGB in the participant's sport. The athlete or NGB must bear the transportation costs to and from the center. Upon arrival food, lodging and local transportation are provided by the training center.



The training center for international competition generally entails exclusive use of the facilities by athletes during designated time periods, and the remainder of the facility time available for general public or other uses. These time periods are negotiated by the training center with the USOC and NGB's.

Lodging and food service facilities at Olympic training centers are also made available for uses other than by Olympic athletes. In terms of a Kinkaid/Campbell facility, this would mean that food and lodging services could be provided to Alaska athletes and sports groups for training and program development. Qualified Alaska athletes and coaches, for example, could be lodged at the training center while competing in state and regional championships in Anchorage. Similarly, Alaska sports groups from all over the state could reserve accommodations at the training center and use the facilities for coaches' clinics and athletic development programs for young Alaska athletes. While at the center, Alaska athletes would benefit from the quality of the facilities, from the ongoing training programs at the center and from associating with world-class athletes and coaches. Anchorage sports groups would also benefit from being able to use these facilities on a regular basis.

In other words, establishing an Olympic training center at Kinkaid/Campbell would complement rather than compete with the sports recreation uses of the park by Alaska residents.



Training center users by sport, degree of utilization and past use by foreign teams are presented in Appendix Two. The asterisks by sport in Appendix Two indicate a preliminary estimation of which sports would either be best suited to a training center in Alaska or those sports which Alaska would have the strongest chance of attracting to its training center, including biathlon, cycling, figure skating, ice hockey, skiing, speed skating, team handball, volleyball and wrestling.

In terms of attracting foreign athletes to use the training center, it should be noted that Alaska is closer geographically to many major areas of the world than Colorado Springs. This geographic proximity should reduce transportation costs significantly for many foreign athletes, as should the exchange rate. The proximity of Japan, the recent Japanese purchase of Alyeska Ski Resort, past history of winter recreation in Alaska and growing ties between the Japanese and Alaska travel markets would suggest that Japanese athletes may be likely candidates for use of a training center in Alaska.

#### Distribution of Training Center Users

Appendix Two shows the percentage of training center usage by month of the year. Peak utilization occurs during June, July and August. An Olympic training center in Alaska, which would most likely include summer and winter sports and multi-season usage, would achieve peak utilization during pre to late fall and early winter months, as well as during the summer.



In fact, Appendix Two indicates training center utilization for different sports varies considerably over the year. Thus it would be possible for the training center to vary the scheduling of sports in such a way as to not only optimize the use of the center itself, but also to achieve various other objectives for Alaska. This could be accomplished through selective negotiations with the individuals NGB's.

#### Cost and Funding of Training Centers

To date, the USOC has funded the operating and maintenance costs of its training centers, as well as food, lodging and local transportation costs. In 1980, for example, the USOC expended \$1.2 million, or about \$14 per athlete per day at Colorado Springs. Of this \$14 about half went for food service and the remainder divided between transportation, maintenance-security, housekeeping and administration.

Funding for the USOC training centers, and development programs in general, has come largely from fund-raising efforts by the USOC. The training center concept has, in recent years, opened a new source of funding for sports development in the form of corporate donations to the centers, themselves. Burger King, for example, has donated \$1 million annually to the centers since 1979. In exchange, the company uses training center athletic tie-ins in a variety of ways in its corporate advertising. Increasingly, corporations are showing a willingness to donate to facilities development in order to be identified with the Olympics and amateur sports. The Los Angeles Olympic Committee and its funding sources are an example of this growing corporate interest.



In 1978, the Amateur Sports Act was passed. The Act charged the USOC with many new functions and authorized \$16 million to be appropriated to the USOC to allow it to begin to fulfill its new purposes. In 1979, no funds were appropriated. In 1980, as a result of the boycott of the 1980 Moscow Summer Olympics, \$10 million was appropriated, with a 2:1 match requirement for the USOC.

Although the money available for development of amateur sports may seem adequate for the USOC's use, in fact the funds must be divided among 33 NGB's who submit proposals to the USOC for individual sport development. As a consequence, the USOC has taken the position that it currently lacks sufficient funding for the sports development programs it funds directly. One direct result of the current financial problems has been a reassessment and change by the USOC of its former training center policy. Currently, the USOC will designate an area as an Olympic Training Center only if the proposed center can pay its own way, including the cost of housing and food for visiting athletes.

Over the long term, the USOC fund-raising efforts likely will improve, especially as the Los Angeles Olympic Games approach. As its financial position improves, the USOC likely will reassess its former policy of financial support of training centers. If it can achieve its fund-raising goals, the USOC is planning to increase its budget over the next four years from \$49 million to \$71 million. The increase will be allocated largely to National Governing Bodies (who currently spend around 60 percent of their budgets transporting athletes for training and competition) and to promote amateur sports development (of which training centers are a major part). It is reasonable to expect that if the USOC's fund-raising is successful,



existing training centers will benefit in the form of financial support by the USOC. Moreover, training center usage should increase, since an NGB will be more willing and able to send its athletes to Olympic Training Centers.

#### Likelihood of Alaska Obtaining Training Center Designation

Because of the lack of funding, the USOC currently has no plans for opening a second training center. The USOC has indicated, however, the desirability of a winter sports training center and is willing to designate one if an applicant can meet the necessary criteria and demonstrate financial support. Lake Placid, N.Y. is currently the only area actively seeking designation as a training center for winter sports training center for winter sports. Without the financial support of the USOC, the city has been able to solve the problem of funding. Hence, the immediate effect of the new USOC policy on training centers is to work in favor of a designation for Alaska since it has the resources to all but eliminate competition.

Alaska would be taking a major step forward in promoting amateur athletics in the United States while other areas of the country remain on the sidelines. In return for this financial commitment by Alaska, the USOC should be increasingly amenable in negotiations over the many non-financial sources of support and benefits it can provide. For a state like Alaska, these benefits, plus other non-monetary advantages of a training center for local participation and visitor use, may well outweigh the financial cost of achieving an official designation.



### Criteria for Training Center Designation

Bids from organizations seeking training center designation are reviewed by the USOC's Games Site Selection and National Training Centers Committee. The committee also negotiates with bidders over the cost of facility room and board and plans for scheduling use. The USOC's Director of Operations is responsible for all training center operation and provides staff support for the committee. After reviewing applications, the committee makes recommendations to the 70-member Executive Board for a final decision.

The USOC looks at several primary criteria before approving any area for training center designation:

- (1). The USOC requires detailed facilities analysis and planning, including for the development of a headquarter facility and training facilities to be used as needed and including a detailed description of activities conducted.
- (2). Detailed plans are also required for support services, including transportation, food, lodging, custodial care and maintenance, etc.
- (3). A financial plan is required to specifically identify capital and operation costs and how these costs are to be paid.
- (4). The prospective training center's organizational structure must be identified and detailed and structured so as to assure that the USOC deal with only one entity.

Although these data are a key for USOC approval, the committee has at this time adopted no formal, detailed written policy on the designation and approval of training centers.



## Impact Of An Olympic Training Center On Alaska

An Olympic Training Center in Alaska would generate a number of unique benefits for the state. These benefits fall into three general areas: Quality of life, economic, and enhancement of the state's renewable resources.

### Quality of Life Benefits:

- One benefit would be to create one of the finest sports complexes in the United States. The center would serve as a focal point for sports in Alaska, available to individuals of all ages and skill levels. Any excess lodging capacity could be used to host athletes for competition and training from areas statewide. If properly managed and creatively scheduled, the facility could become the center for Alaska sports.
- A training center would provide Alaskans the opportunity to watch, participate with, and learn from the world's finest coaches and international athletic competitors. The young people of the state especially would benefit from exposure to excellence.
- The training center would enable schools and other organizations to hold sports development clinics on a regular basis. Thus it would contribute greatly to the development of sports programs for youth as well as foster the growth of grassroots sports clubs for adults.
- Competitive events at the training center will provide a recreational activity for state residents during the long winter season.

### Enhancement of Renewable Resources:

- An Olympic training center will be a critical element in Alaska's ability to gain worldwide identity as a winter recreation visitors market and to establish an international reputation as a winter sports center. Both factors would enhance the development of one of Alaska's most important renewable resources--the tourism industry.



- An Olympic training center, by bringing world-class athletes, coaches and competitive events to Alaska during the winter, would stimulate tourism industry during the slack season. This would occur not only because of the athletes using the center, but also because Olympic training centers have proven to be a significant attraction to vacationers.
- A training center would enhance Alaska's image in the Lower 48 by providing America what it currently lacks--a winter training center for Olympic athletes.
- Designation as an Olympic Training Center would also greatly facilitate the state's ability to attract international athletic events to Alaska.
- A training center could be enhanced as a resident and visitor attraction by creating a winter sports museum. In keeping with this theme, a high visual, action-oriented sports museum could be modeled after the Smithsonian Institution's Air and Space Museum and could rely heavily on the many films available from Olympic and international competitions. Since sports and pictures cross all international boundaries, the museum will appeal to both domestic and foreign visitors, as well as provide an educational and entertainment resource for Alaskans.

#### Economic Benefits:

- There are clear economic benefits to be gained from designation as an Olympic Training Center. Even though food and lodging is provided attendees, it is reasonable to assume that they will, as visitors to Alaska, spend money in the community, as well as take the opportunity to see other attractions in the state. Colorado Springs, for example, estimates that the training center has increased airline passengers by 40 to 50 per day. Moreover, a Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce study has estimated the total economic impact of the training center to be in the order of 4 million dollars a year.
- Additional direct expenditures in the community would accrue from persons traveling to the center (athletes' families, business meeting groups,



as an official winter Olympic Training Center, Alaska must at least meet the three primary criteria established by the USOC committee on training centers. This criteria centers on relatively few issues: First, the availability of training center facilities--administrative, food/lodging and support; second, what funds will be available to create the needed facilities that are currently lacking and how the maintenance and operation of the training center will be funded; and third, what organization is responsible for operation of the center and will be accountable to the USOC and NGB's.

#### Funding of the Training Center

Since the training center in Alaska will be of general benefit to state residents it is recommended that the state of Alaska provide funds for the basic capital improvements necessary for the training center to begin operation. The former headquarters facility at Pt. Campbell has been reviewed by a construction engineer as to the extent to which the facilities meet the specifications necessary for a training center administration building and food/lodging facilities. Preliminary indications are that the basic renovation and improvements of the facilities at Pt. Campbell will satisfy the requirements of an Olympic training center in Alaska. The specifications and preliminary cost estimates for renovation are presented in Table 2. Other necessary capital improvements at Kinkaid/Pt. Campbell and recommended additions to sports facilities, and other necessary costs related to developing a training center are presented in Table 3.

It is further recommended that the state of Alaska establish a public trust fund, the earnings from which will be dedicated to amateur sports development in Alaska. Up to the amount of these earnings would be earmarked for providing food and lodging for athletes using the center as well as the centers' maintenance and operation (and any transportation or program subsidies to NGB's if necessary). Any excess of earnings over cost would either revert



etc.) who would not be eligible for food and lodging that is provided the athletes.

- Direct expenditures resulting from the training center through the multiplier effect generates secondary spending which further increases community incomes.

- Another major financial benefit from a center is the increased public exposure nationally and internationally as a result of "free advertising" from association with an Olympic center. For example, for the three years it operated, the Squaw Valley Center was featured in 22 one-minute national television advertising spots. At the rate of \$100,00 per minute, this represented the equivalent of \$2.2 million in goodwill advertising for Squaw Valley. The state would also benefit from use of the center in USOC fund-raising efforts, public service television spots and the mention of Alaska in USOC brochures and publications that are distributed throughout the world. Designation as a training center would enhance the ability to obtain corporate and government grants for development and ongoing support of the facility, for programs as diverse as food and lodging funding and sports clinics to sophisticated sports medicine programs, similar to the Colorado Springs experience.

- The opportunity for non-competitive local and national athletes to use an Olympic training site for leisure recreation will increase its attraction to users, thus spreading the fixed costs of operating the facilities over a larger base of participants.

The economic benefits of a training center designation are discussed in more detail in other sections of this report.

#### Funding And Operation Of An Olympic Training Center In Alaska

In order to obtain the rather substantial benefits derived from designation



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back to the state or be earmarked for further sports development in Alaska.

#### Management And Operation Of The Training Center

It is recommended that an independent non-profit organization be established and chartered to manage and operate all aspects of the Olympic Training Center. The operating budget of this organization would be up to the amount of the earnings from the state trust fund for amateur sports development in Alaska. The organization would serve as the principal point of contact for the U.S. Olympic Committee, the national governing bodies and international sports federations. As such, the Organization would negotiate with and develop the agreements for the use of the training center facilities and for the accommodation of athletes with the above parties.

The organization for running the training center would be structured as follows: A board of directors comprised of individuals representing the state of Alaska, the Municipality of Anchorage, local citizens, native groups, representatives of the sports community and private business; An executive director, intimately familiar with the national and international amateur athletic movement, who would be accountable to the board for running all aspects of the organization; A director of training center operations who would live at the training center and be responsible for day-to-day operation and management of the center.

The recommended funding arrangements and organizational structure should meet the criteria necessary for approval of Alaska's designation as an official U.S. Olympic Training Center.