ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983-1984 8672

2315 SHESS SB 19 - SB 25

2315

Campus housing would alleviate a variety of problems encountered by students and also assist in providing a sense of community and belonging for the many students who come from outside the service area to attend Kenai Peninsula Community College. Our College is unique in that it is a relatively small but rapidly-growing local Community College with the capability, due to its' fine programs, of drawing students from across the State and even "Outside". It is because of this uniqueness that housing for this particular Community College appears to be a necessary facet for its' continued growth.

MISSION:

The mission of any Community College has always been to fulfill the need of the local community: Our mission is compounded by the fact that our community is extremely large, stretching from 80 miles South at Homer to 100 miles East at Seward. In addition, because of our unique offering of classes in the petroleum field, our community of service covers the entire State. Available statistics indicate that 40% of all fulltime students come from outside of our service area and require housing. This coupled with the fact that the Kenai Peninsula serves as a bedroom community to the oil industry Statewide, places even more emphasis on the College as an institute of education for the primary industry in Alaska. In order to fulfill the mission of Kenai Peninsula Community College it is quite evident that provisions for student housing and other associated service facilities such as food service and a student union must be made.

SURVEY:

Housing in the local area is becoming critical. The vacancy factor of low income housing for rentals dropped to -0- this summer and still stands at a very low percentage. Inflation and continued high interest rates of 15 to 20% make it financially impossible for the private sector to fill the need for housing so therefore the University should consider this project as the next priority at Kenai Peninsula Community College.

A recent survey completed August 28, 1981, revealed some interesting housing facts as described below:

SURVEY CONTACTS

Vern Frykholm	Frykholm Appraisal Company, Soldotna
Ron Moore	Century 21 Real Estate, Soldotna
Gran Allman	Wildwood Apartments, Kenai
Manager	Bay Arms Apartments, Kenai
Manager	Seaview Apartments, Kenai
Manager	Kaknu Apartments, Kenai
Marager	Trumpeter Apartments, Soldotna
Tom Blazy	Contractor, multi-units, Kenai and Soldotna
John Williams	Leo Oberts Real Estate, Kenai

NUMBER OF UNITS DISCUSSED - 400

Average Rental	1 bedroom	$275.00 to $300.00
	2 bedroom	$325.00 to $425.00
	3 bedroom	$450.00 to $525.00

COMMENTS:

Several persons contacted commented on the unavailability of housing with some stating that the only available housing was rather "dumpy" and of "extremely low quality". In the past students have experienced problems in locating suitable housing because of the prejudiced attitude of some landlords toward students in general. Many students in the past have lived under extreme conditions that lead to frustration and abandonment of goals because of the need to survive during the winter school months. Many students have compounded needs in the area of nutritional diets and child day care. The College has experienced in the past the need to serve both male and female students who are single parents working toward improving their position in life. Children of these parents should also be given an opportunity to mature in civilized, well cared-for circumstances.

FUNDING:

Two avenues of funding are apparently available. The first and heretofore most often used for University capital projects has been general obligation bonds. The second is direct appropriation via the State Legislature. The second method would seem most appropriate since it requires no general election time table delays.

"OPTIMUM TIME SCHEDULES"

The Legislature could be persuaded "perhaps" to include funding during the 1982 session; planning to begin by June 1, 1982, bidding August 15, 1982, begin construction September 1, 1982, completion and first occupancy by September 1, 1984.

OPERATION

Operation of the facility should be contracted to a professional group such as Universal Services, Boatel Alaska, or Grayhound Services. A more innovative method of operation would be to incorporate the Food Services Program from Seward into the facility and use the facility as an extension of their Program further inhousing the relationship of Seward Alaska Vocational Training Center with Kenai Peninsula Community College.

CONCLUSION:

There seems to be no doubt that the facility is needed. Funding should be no problem if our Legislative delegations can be depended upon to act on our behalf. Kenai Peninsula Community College has always been an innovative institution and has always been one of the most successful Community Colleges in Alaska. Because of our past history, the addition of student housing to our facilities should be a successful venture and should lead to continued high enrollments and further development of an already widely-accepted Statewide training program.

VACANCY FACTOR

Bay Arms	Kenai	-0-
Wildwood Apartments	Kenai	2-3%
Frykholm Appraisal	Soldotna	1%
Leo Oberts	Kenai	2%
Property World	Kenai	1%

COST ANALYSIS:

The following cost analysis was completed after conversation with Mr. Jim Huettl of Erunwin-Scheben-Koryenta-Huettl of Anchorage who are the designers of the new facilities now beginning construction. Both size of facility and cost per square foot were considered to allow for 250 living accomodations:

PER SQUARE FOOT COST

Double occupancy dorm	180 sq.ft.ea	$100.00 per sq. ft.
1 bedroom married dorm	400 sq.ft.ea	90.00 per sq. ft.
1 bedroom visiting professor/VIP	400 sq.ft.ea	90.00 per sq. ft.
Child Day Care Center	3200 sq.ft.	90.00 per sq. ft.
Food Service Center	3200 sq.ft.	140.00 per sq. ft.
Common Areas	3000 sq.ft.	90.00 per sq. ft.

100 dorms	x 100 sq ft	x $100	=	$1,800,000.00
20 1-bedroom	x 400 sq ft	x $ 90	=	720,000.00
5 1-bedroom	x 400 sq ft	x $ 90	=	180,000.00
Common areas	x 3000 sq ft	x $ 90	=	270,000.00
Student Union	x 3200 sq ft	x $100	=	320,000.00
Food Service	x 4000 sq ft	x $140	=	560,000.00
Dorm furnishings				150,000.00
Misc. parking & landscaping				150,000.00
TOTAL COST OF PROJECT				$4,150,000.00

Consideration should be given for inflation based on a 2 year factor. Given the present rate of approximately 12% this would add an additional $996,000.00 to the overall cost:

PROJECT COST	$4,150,000.00
INFLATION PROJECTION	996,000.00
ADJUSTED TOTAL	$5,146,000.00

If the project can be funded this Legislative session and work can begin as described, it is believed that the project can be completed for $5,000,000.00.

KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

1981 HOUSING SURVEY

STATISTICAL DATA

During October, 1981, a Housing Survey was undertaken to determine the needs of students in the areas of housing, transportation, and food service. That survey is attached and this report is a summary of that survey. There were 165 students surveyed which represented 65% of the full-time number of students enrolled--of these, 80% were actually enrolled full-time, while 20% were enrolled part-time. It was found that the College has an enrollment of 18% full-time student body members who indicated a permanent residence in other areas of Alaska than the Kenai Peninsula. This amounted to nearly as many as indicated were from the City of Kenai. When asked in the survey if students would support on-campus housing, 60% of the full-time students said "yes." Using the figure 60% and applying it to our present full-time enrollment of 260, indications are that 156 students would use the dorms this year if available.

Given the present enrollment and 15% growth for each of the next three years, indications are that by the fall semester of 1984 the full-time student body will reach 396 students. If present conditions exist at that time, 60% use factor of that student body will indicate a need for 238 dorm spaces. This will exceed the requested double occupancy space units by 19% or 38 spaces. No direct calculations were made to determine occupancy rates for one bedroom units occupied by married couples, but those units could be used as triple occupancy units if excess does exist.

During this survey, no additional growth factor was added for the additional student body expected to occupy the new 26,000 square foot Vocational Training Center. For factoring purposes it can be assumed that an additional 100 students could become a part of the student body as a

direct result of the addition of this facility. By considering this positive growth factor, an additional 60 units of space could be occupied bringing to a total figure, 298 dorm spaces that could be used.

Indications are that the present rate of growth will continue over the next ten years as the petrochemical, LNG, gas pipeline, and major oilfields of the North continue to grow. In talks with Arco Alaska, Exxon USA, and Sohio Petroleum, it is anticipated that some 2,000 new employees will be added to the work force during the next four years. Given the normal rate of attrition, it can be expected that the future student bodies graduating from KPCC will have a ready job market for several years to come. With these factors in mind, consideration of direct appropriation funding in the amount of $5,200,000 for construction of dorm space at KPCC is of the utmost importance.

1981 HOUSING SURVEY

Statistical Data

1.	Number Surveyed		165
2.	Percent of Full-Time Students		65%
3.	Permanent Residence		
	A. Other than Peninsula		18%
	B. Soldotna		25%
	C. Kenai		21%
	D. All Other Peninsula Areas		36%
4.	Average Distance Traveled Daily Oneway		11.25 miles
5.	Type of Residence:		
	A. Rental		51%
	B. Own		38%
	C. Board and Room		10%
	D. Share Residence With Other Student		11%
	E. Share Cost		19%
	F. Apartment		32%
	G. House		40%
	H. Cabin		2.5%
	I. Trailer		21%
	J. Other		3%
6.	Average Amount of Rent Paid Per Month		$296.00
7.	Average Food Cost	No Meaningful Data Available	
8.	Type of Transportation		
	A. Private Car		90%
	B. Share Ride		7.2%
	C. Other		4.8%
9.	Average Cost of Transportation Per Month		$97.00
10.	Would you use dorms if available?		
	Total Survey	Yes 46.6%	No 53.3%
	A. Full-time Students only	Yes 60%	No 40%
	B. Part-time Students only	Yes 3%	No 97%
11.	Would you use food service facilities?		
	Total Survey	Yes 79.8%	No 20.2%
	A. Full-time Students only	Yes 83%	No 17%
	B. Part-time Students only	Yes 59%	No 41%
12.	Student Status		
	A. Full-time		80%
	B. Part-time		20%
13.	Marital Status		
	A. Married		36.3%
	B. Single		63.6%
14.	How many children do you have?		
	66 persons responded with 148 children, total average of		2.25

AMENDED MOTION: By Shadura, seconded by Hylen.

That the Council include the name of Clayton Brockel and that both names be submitted as honorary degree candidates.

VOTE: Amended Motion - Four - Aye; Two - Nay
Motion - Unanimous

It was recommended that a Committee be appointed within the next few meetings so that Council (through Committee) would have plenty of time to work on development of criteria and recommendations.

STUDENT HOUSING MOTION: By Ward, seconded by Hylen, passed unanimously.

That the Kenai Peninsula Community College Council go on record as requesting student housing for this College be attained.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: Officers for the KPCC Community College Council were elected as follows:

MOTION: By Ward, seconded by Hylen, passed unanimously.

That HAZEL HEATH be appointed Chairman.

MOTION: By Hylen, seconded by Ward, passed unanimously.

That GEORGE DAY be appointed Vice Chairman.

MOTION: By Ward, seconded by Hawkins, passed unanimously.

That CHARLOTTE CALHOUN be appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

BYLAWS: Ward suggested that Council have a work session before the next meeting to discuss revisions in the existing Bylaws. Council agreed unanimously. It was decided that a work session (dinner to be served at the College) would be held prior to the next Council Meeting.

NEXT MEETING: Next Council meeting is scheduled for:

November 5, 1981	5:00 P.M.	Work Session
November 5, 1981	7:00 P.M.	Regular Meeting

MEETING ADJOURNED: 9:20 P.M.

Submitted by:
Gwendolyn D. Freeman
Recording Secretary

Campus student housing. Mr. Williams presented the results of a preliminary survey on the need for student housing on the Kenai Peninsula Community College campus. In order to accommodate the rapid increase in student enrollment at the college, he stated, the swift establishment of on-campus student housing must be seriously studied.

MOTION - It was moved by George Day, seconded by George Ford, and carried unanimously, that this board support the addition of student housing on the Kenai Peninsula Community College campus, and that the college work toward obtaining funding for this project as soon as possible.

Meeting adjourned at 4:25 p.m.

Connie Keevil

Connie Keevil, Secretary

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

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

POSITION PAPER: Fairbanks Housing Complex February, 1983

Of primary importance to the students of UAF is full funding of the proposed housing complex to allow for construction to begin in the spring of 1983. With the increasing enrollment at UAF and the tight housing situation in the Fairbanks area, additional housing is vital to the interests of the students. A direct appropriation of eleven million dollars ($11,000,000) by March would allow construction to begin in April of 1983, with an anticipated completion date of Fall, 1984.

1. Currently, Fairbanks dormitories are at 99% capacity. Over the past five years there has been a steady increase in enrollment at the University and in the number of dormitory residents.

2. The need for married student housing, for both couples and families, is critical. All married student housing facilities are now at capacity, with 145 families living on campus. 117 couples and 152 families are on the waiting list for housing. This translates into a two and a half year wait.

3. Off campus housing in Fairbanks is less than conducive to student living. In December, 1982 the average rent for an unfurnished 2 bedroom apartment was $651 and ranged from $425 to $950/month. The added cost and difficulty of transportation makes off campus housing impossible for many students.

4. The vacancy rate of rental units in Fairbanks fluctuates widely from year to year and in proportion to the economic situation. A special survey conducted by Northwest Alaska of 20 major rental complexes in Fairbanks during June, 1981, indicated there were no vacancies in the surveyed rental units. The average turnover rate for all apartment types during that period was 4.2%.

5. Changes in the Alaska Student Loan Program will create a greater need for on campus housing due to greater financial constraints on students. Presently 809 men and 554 women live in the dormitories. At the beginning of the Spring semester 175 men and 150 women were on a waiting list for dormitory housing.

6. Phase 1 of the Housing Complex that the Board of Regents have approved would consist of 63 two bedroom units that could be used for single students or families, as need determined. By constructing the Phase 1 through a direct appropriation the Chancellor feels that future units could be supported through revenue bonds.

ASUA recognizes that Anchorage and Juneau share our urgent need for housing and supports funding housing for all three campuses by direct appropriation. We further remind the Legislature that the Fairbanks complex is ready to go to bid as soon as funding is secure and urge timely support so that the construction season is not lost.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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

REC'D
1/14/83

January 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Terry Martin

FROM: Leonard Steinberg and Anne DeVries
Research Staff

RE: Construction Costs for University Dormitories
Research Request 82-193

Joan Massey, of your staff, requested that we provide information on the cost of new dormitory construction at West Coast colleges and universities to use analyzing the University's FY 84 budget request.

Data from our survey are presented for the purposes of "ballpark" comparisons with data on Alaska dormitory construction costs. Six factors affect the comparability of these figures with each other and with Alaska experience, including: 1) the type of facility built; 2) building conditions (weather, length of construction season, etc.); 3) the condition of the local construction market which would influence bidding competition; 4) inflation and differential rates of inflation in construction; 5) the type of contract (i.e. turn-key*, fixed bid); and, 6) inclusion of financing charges. We have not attempted to adjust any figures for inflation.

You asked us refrain from making the University aware of this research; therefore, we were unable to obtain precise information on: 1) what type of student housing construction is being planned; and, 2) what costs are being included in their estimated cost per student. As a result, we are unable to provide data which would allow more precise comparisons in costs per student.

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* Turn-key contracts are those where the contractor designs, builds and equips a facility for a fixed fee. Several Washington universities reported that facilities completed under turn-key contracts were completed faster and at less cost than would have been the case if the school had been the contract manager.

We found that of the 27 schools surveyed, 15 had built no new dormitory facilities in the last five years. Of the 12 schools which did construct facilities (14 separate projects), the cost of new construction ranged from $5,454 to $28,778 dollars a bed, depending on the type of construction and the facilities provided. Most of the projects had costs between $12,000 and $18,500 per student with between 200 and 250 sq. ft. per student.

At the low end, in 1980 the University of Puget Sound built three two-story wood frame buildings for $180,000; each has 5 bedrooms, 2 baths and minimal kitchens facilities. Eleven students are housed (2 and 3 in a room) in each building with approximately 218 sq. ft. per person.

On the other end of the range, the University of California--Irvine built 210 townhouses and 90 flats for graduate students (married and single) for $12,950,000. With some mix of married and single students, they estimate that 450 students are housed in this complex, which includes laundry facilities and a commons building, with approximately 698 square feet per person.

Cost data provided by the California State University system was the most uniform we obtained. Excluding the Long Beach project which included a dining hall, the system built 6 apartment and dormitory projects between 1980 and 1983. The average cost per student was $14,829, or $62 a sq. ft.; there was an average of 240 sq. ft. per person. These cost figures include construction financing, the creation of a one-year reserve for debt service payments, carpeting and minimal furnishings.

Most of the new student housing facilities being built on the West Coast are low-rise apartments and townhouses of wood-frame construction. For comparison purposes, we asked the Alaska Industrial Development Authority for the approximate cost of a basic apartment unit built now in Anchorage. Based on its applications for construction financing, AIDA estimated that a new apartment unit (2-bedroom) in Anchorage will cost about $50,000 in 1983. If we assume a basic apartment unit could house three to four people, the per person cost of construction is between $12,500 and $16,667.

Specific comparisons of construction costs for student housing would require detailed information on the facilities being proposed by the University of Alaska and further contacts with schools in the rest of the country.

If you have any further questions, please call.

LS;AHD/sj

REC'D
1/14/83

SURVEY OF STUDENT HOUSING CONSTRUCTION COSTS

University of Puget Sound - 1980

Type: Three two-story wood frame buildings with metal roofs. Five bedrooms in each building, with 2 or 3 students to a room.
Capacity: 33 students
Size: 7,200 sq. ft.
Cost: $180,000

$25 per sq. ft. or $5,454 per student.

Mr. Bell noted that UPS is increasing student housing facilities by purchasing housing at a cost of $6,000 per student housed in a chalet and $10,000 per student housed in a purchased home. In contrast, UPS estimates that it would cost $15,000 to $16,000 per student in a wood-frame building and $18,000 to $20,000 for each student housed in a brick and concrete dormitory.

Source: Ray Bell, University of Puget Sound, 206/756-3226

Washington State University - 1976

Type: Single student apartments and townhouses.
Capacity: 404 students
Size: 148,000 gross sq. ft. (128,000 assignable sq. ft.)
Cost: $4,330,000, including furnishings.

$29 per gross sq. ft. ($34 per assignable sq. ft.) or $10,718 per student.

Source: Earl Muin, Washington State, 509/335-5571

University of Washington - 1980 & 1982

Type: One and two-bedroom married family housing (1980).
Capacity: Not provided
Size: 165,284 sq. ft.
Cost: $5,940,000, excl. furnishings and incl. major appliances

$36 per sq. ft.

Type: 59 single student housing units (4-6 bedrooms) (under construction - 1982).
Capacity: 300 students
Size: Not provided
Cost: $3,714,000, including underground parking garage.

$12,380 per student.

Source: Bob Brison, University of Washington, 206/543-8675

University of California - Los Angeles - 1980

Type: Three-story wood shingle buildings with four person suites (2 bedroom without kitchens)
Capacity: 704 students
Size: 143,000 assignable sq. ft.
Cost: $9,650,000 (excluding parking and service buildings)

$68 per assignable sq. ft. or $13,778 per student.

Source: Dave Deyell, UCLA, 714/825-5397

University of California - Irvine - 1980 & 1981

Type: 200 2-bedroom units (2 students/room) undergraduate apartments (with kitchens). Eight two-story wood-frame buildings. (1980)
Capacity: 800
Size: 196,532 gross sq. ft., 174,892 assignable sq. ft.
Cost: $7,000,000, including carpets and kitchen appliances

$36 per gross sq. ft. ($40 per assignable sq. ft.) or $8,750 per student.

Type: 300 (210 townhouses and 90 flats) 2-bedroom graduate student apartments for married and single students. Two and three-story wood-frame construction, including nine laundry buildings, parking and one commons building. (1981)
Capacity: 450 students (600 if all occupants are single)
Size: 245,371 assignable sq. ft.
313,910 gross sq. ft.
Cost: $12,950,000, excluding carpet, window treatments, appliances and furnishings

$41 per gross sq. ft. ($53 per assignable sq. ft.) or $21,583 - $28,778 per student.

Source: Richard Murillo, UC - Irvine, 714/833-5902

California State University*- Northridge - 1980

Type: Apartments
Capacity: 332 students
Size: 87,500 gross sq. ft.
Cost: $4,126,000

$47 per gross sq. ft. and $12,428 per student.

California State University - Long Beach - 1983 (under construction)

Type: Residence halls with suites
Capacity: 500 students
Size: 113,908 gross sq. ft., including dining hall
Cost: $10,425,000, including dining hall (Estimated cost for residence units alone - $6,500,000)

$92 per gross sq. ft. or $20,850 per student ($13,000 per student excluding dining hall).

California State University - Dominquez Hills - 1981

Type: Apartments
Capacity: 352 students
Size: 89,100 gross sq. ft.
Cost: $5,156,800

$58 per gross sq. ft. or $14,650 per student.

California State University - San Diego - 1981

Type: Dormitory
Capacity: 416
Size: 82,400 gross sq. ft.
Cost: $5,809,000

$70 per gross sq. ft. or $13,964 per student.

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* All data on the seven California State University schools was provided by Glenn Mitchell, Office of the Chancellor, The California State University and Colleges, 213/590-5571. Cost includes construction financing, minimal furnishings, carpeting, and the establishment of a one-year debt service reserve fund.

California State University - Chico - 1982

Type: Dormitory
Capacity: 332 students
Size: 72,500 gross sq. ft.
Cost: $5,555,000

$77 per gross sq. ft. or $16,735 per student

California State University - Los Angeles - 1983 (under construction)

Type: Apartments
Capacity: 368
Size: 95,686 gross sq. ft.
Cost: $5,290,000

$55 per gross sq. ft. or $14,375 per student

California State University - San Jose - 1983 (under construction)

Type: Apartments
Capacity: 232
Size: 61,000 gross sq. ft.
Cost: $4,194,600

$69 per gross sq. ft. or $18,080 per student

Schools Surveyed with No Dormitory Construction in the Last Five Years

Oregon

University of Portland	(503) 283-7337
Willamette University	(503) 370-6300
University of Oregon (Eugene)	(503) 686-4159
Oregon State (Corvallis)	(503) 754-2001
Lewis & Clarke College	(503) 244-6161
Reed College	(503) 771-1112
Portland State University	(503) 224-2727

Washington

Evergreen University	(206) 866-6124
Central Washington State	(509) 963-1111
Western Washington State	(206) 676-3000
Gonzaga	(509) 328-4220
Eastern Washington State	(509) 235-6221
Pacific Luthern	(206) 531-6900
Seattle University	(206) 626-6200

California

Whittier College	(213) 693-0771

A source at each school indicated that there had been no new dormitory or student housing facilities constructed in the last five years. For most schools, no dormitories have been built since the mid-1960 because of the combination of: changing demographics leading to declining enrollments; changing living patterns on the part of students who prefer off-campus living; and, for those schools needing facilities, high interest rates.

BILL SHEFFIELD
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April 14, 1983

The Honorable Joe Josephson
Senator
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Josephson:

You have requested a summary of my plans for funding the University of Alaska dormitories. We are actively pursuing alternative funding sources for these facilities. In addition to general funds, we believe that ASHA, general obligation bonds and private developers are viable alternatives. My preference at this point would be to contract with a private developer to design, construct and possibly manage and operate these facilities. This alternative is currently being evaluated.

Should you have further questions or comments please call me.

Sincerely,

Bill Sheffield
Governor

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

STUDENT HOUSING

AT

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE
ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

NEEDS, RESOURCES, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

REPORT COMPILED JOINTLY BY

ADVISE AND CONSENT

AND THE

ALASKA STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY

MARCH 1972

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

This report was prepared for the Alaska State Housing Authority to assist in its efforts to explore the housing needs of low-income persons in the Anchorage area. It is primarily aimed at student housing needs at the University of Alaska, Anchorage/Anchorage Community College. College oriented renters compete with other low-income groups for living quarters. Thus, a high student housing demand accentuates a shortage of low cost housing. It is hoped that the factual information, findings, and conclusions found in this report will be a valuable aid to all those interested in student housing in the Anchorage area, particularly at the University of Alaska.

Since the start of this study, the University of Alaska Regents have directed the Office of Planning and Institutional Studies to recommend the most satisfactory method of providing student housing in Anchorage. Hopefully this study sufficiently substantiates campus housing demand, allowing the Regents to prepare an application to HUD before this year's filing deadline, which is May 1st.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were developed based both on student housing needs now and in the future, and on resources available to meet those needs.

A long range development plan should be developed for the University of Alaska at Anchorage. Such a plan would indicate campus facilities that could appropriately be accommodated by the site. It would take into account all foreseeable needs of students until maximum utilization of the site was accomplished. Consideration would be given to joint use facilities with AMU and the possible acquisition of some or all of AMU's land and/or buildings.

An application to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development should be made, hopefully prior to this year's May 1st filing deadline for campus housing at Anchorage Community College. The application should provide for 475 single students and 82 married students. Revenue-producing services such as cafeterias, bookstores, bowling alleys, etc. should also be considered.

A housing referral office operated full time should be established by the University to disburse rental information in the Anchorage area and assist both landlords and students when problems arise. This office would continue to operate once campus housing was established, but at a reduced capacity.

More information should be gathered at registration about students, including their housing needs. This information would better equip the University to plan for future student needs. The Registrar is working in this direction and should be given adequate administrative encouragement and support.

HOUSING NEEDS OF STUDENTS

There is no housing on the University of Alaska campus at Anchorage. It has been the policy of the University Regents to construct housing only on the Fairbanks campus. Community colleges serve local students who supposedly have adequate housing already. Anchorage students have complained to legislators and school officials, gathered names on a petition, and taken an opinion poll to call attention to their need for campus housing. Various factors make the lack of campus housing a deterrent, if not an obstacle, to higher education for some people.

Housing is by far the most costly item in an Alaskan's budget. The U.S. Department of Labor reports Anchorage rents to be 49% higher than Seattle; but food, clothing, etc. to be only 16% higher. The high cost often makes it necessary for both husband and wife to work, or the husband to take on more than one job. If one spouse wishes to continue an education to get a better job, the burden is too much; or the spouse is only able to go part-time.

Housing surrounding the Anchorage campus is in middle and upper income neighborhoods. What rentals exist average over $200.00 per month. Homes range in average value

from $27,000 to $52,000. Veterans could possibly purchase a home with little or no down payment, but the mortgage payment, utilities, maintenance, furnishings, etc. would still amount to a monthly total of over $200.00. This is in comparison to dormitory rates at Alaska Methodist University of $50.00 per month and furnished efficiency apartments beginning at $160.00 per month.

Anchorage students must have private transportation because inexpensive housing is not available on or near campus. At registration for Anchorage Community College and the Senior College, students were asked how far they traveled to school each day. The results showed that over one-third of the enrollment travels 5 or more miles; 650 students travel over 10 miles; 150 over 20 miles; and 22 students travel over 50 miles to school daily. The City of Anchorage is experimenting with an area bus which makes a loop between City Center and the campus. Because college students in the Anchorage area are so widely scattered, this bus would be of little avail in solving student transportation problems.

One of the problems students must contend with is the lack of a housing information office, such as the military bases have, where both students and landlords can have their

desires coordinated. At times in the past, such an office has been operated by students. Staffing and operation of such an office appears to definitely be a university responsibility, particularly now when no University housing is available. Such an office could require certain standards of housing to accept a listing. When University housing is built, such an office could operate under the auspices of the housing administration, both for the University housing and for private sector student housing.

Despite the somewhat unique vocational-technical opportunities offered at Anchorage Community College, there are eligible Native students who do not attend even part-time because of the lack of campus housing. The Bureau of Indian Affairs advises Native students to not attend college at Anchorage if they do not already have housing and transportation. Even with that warning 46% of the present 125 Native students enrolled come from beyond the Southcentral region. Increasing numbers of Native students are expected to go to college. The vocational-technical program Anchorage Community College offers is expected to appeal to them more than the physical sciences emphasis which is found at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. The education coordinator for the Tlingit-Haida

Council has stated, "Over half of our students are going Outside to School and I see the trend increasing."

The Natives, in particular, need student housing because of their unique problem of "culture shock." It is difficult enough for most Caucasian students to adjust to college life, but to have to adjust to a new culture, in most cases to lack transportation, and to have limited financial means makes the transition even harder. The housing problem is often "the straw that breaks the camel's back" and sends the Native student home.

An additional - and related - consideration is the type of housing needed for Native students. Insofar as possible, it would be desirable to have a type of "halfway house" available, such as a Native center. In this way, the cultural transition would be easier and the dropout rate would be reduced.

the entire student body. Those who replied that they would use dormitories if available numbered 239. Applying this figure to the entire student body, we find an estimated demand of 557 students who would use dormitories if available. After the survey had been taken, it was felt by some that it was unclear whether accommodations for married students was implied in the question on dormitory housing. If the question on dormitory housing was unclear to married students, then the 557 estimated demand might be much closer to the 878 demand estimated by the SPECTRUM poll. Unclear, or not, 35 married students indicated they would utilize campus housing, if available. Applying this figure to the entire student body, we have an estimated demand of 82 students (out of the 557) who would need apartment-type arrangements for their families.

FORECAST OF HOUSING DEMAND

Demand for campus housing can be expected to grow along with enrollment. The University of Alaska Office of Planning and Institutional Studies has predicted school enrollments for Anchorage Community College and the Senior College through the fall semester of 1980.

Using the estimated demand established for 1971-72 as a percentage of forecast total enrollment, predicted demand for campus housing was calculated through 1980.

		PROJECTED	NEEDING CAMPUS HOUSING		
	Academic Year	Total Enrollment	Total Students	Married Students	Single Students
Base Year	1971	6,363	557	82	475
Predicted Demand	1972	6,756	591	87	504
	1973	7,817	684	100	584
	1974	8,742	765	112	653
	1975	9,270	811	119	692
	1976	10,546	923	135	788
	1977	11,906	1,042	153	889
	1978	13,520	1,184	174	1,010
	1979	14,902	1,304	192	1,112
	1980	12,150	1,414	208	1,206

Actual campus housing demand will vary as a percentage of total enrollment each year. The percentage can, however, be expected to increase from that which was measured in the fall of 1971. As was explained before, the survey

which was used to measure demand in the base year (1971) was of students who had managed to attend the University despite the lack of housing, and doesn't truly reflect a total demand.

MEETING THE HOUSING DEMAND

The construction of buildings on the Anchorage campus of the University of Alaska has not been done in the past according to a plan for the maximum acceptable utilization of the site. This has resulted in some persons feeling that there is insufficient land available for classroom space to accommodate predicted enrollment, let alone provide land for dormitories. Yet, a relatively small parcel of land for campus development is not unusual. Very few colleges have land for unlimited development and nearly all will reach a point of maximum development sometime in their history. Maximum utilization of a campus should be planned for as early as possible so that too many low, sprawling, inefficient buildings do not waste the limited amount of available land and cripple the University in accommodating future campus needs.

Private developers have been nominated by some as scapegoats for the lack of inexpensive housing near the campus. Developers, however, cannot provide adequate housing at rents students can afford. There are basically three reasons which account for the difference between rents charged for campus housing and rents charged for apartments near the campus:

1. The cost of land near the campus is very high. This cost to the developer is passed on to the user in the rent.

2. Developers, like everyone else, are in business to make a profit. The cost of their profit to the project is passed on to the user in the rent.

3. Campus housing sponsored by a university is normally built under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's College Housing Program. This program assures a 3% financing rate while a developer must pay the going market rate.

HUD's college housing program assists educational institutions in providing housing and related facilities at the lowest possible charge to users. Related housing services may also be included in the building such as: cafeterias, dining halls, conference rooms, student centers, infirmaries, bowling alleys, bookstores and office space for student organizations.

Various site locations and types of development, such as private, non-university governmental, and HUD student-

housing were considered. The HUD program is so financially superior to the alternatives, that utilization of this program on University land is recommended.

It may be that, after consideration of land needs and resources, the University may desire to secure some of the State-owned land across 36th Avenue immediately south of the present campus. Or possibly some of the present arrangements being worked out with AMU will supply additional land. In any event, the land question does not appear critical if the site is developed according to a long range plan.

APPENDIX II

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE:

History and Enrollment

Information for this appendix was taken from:

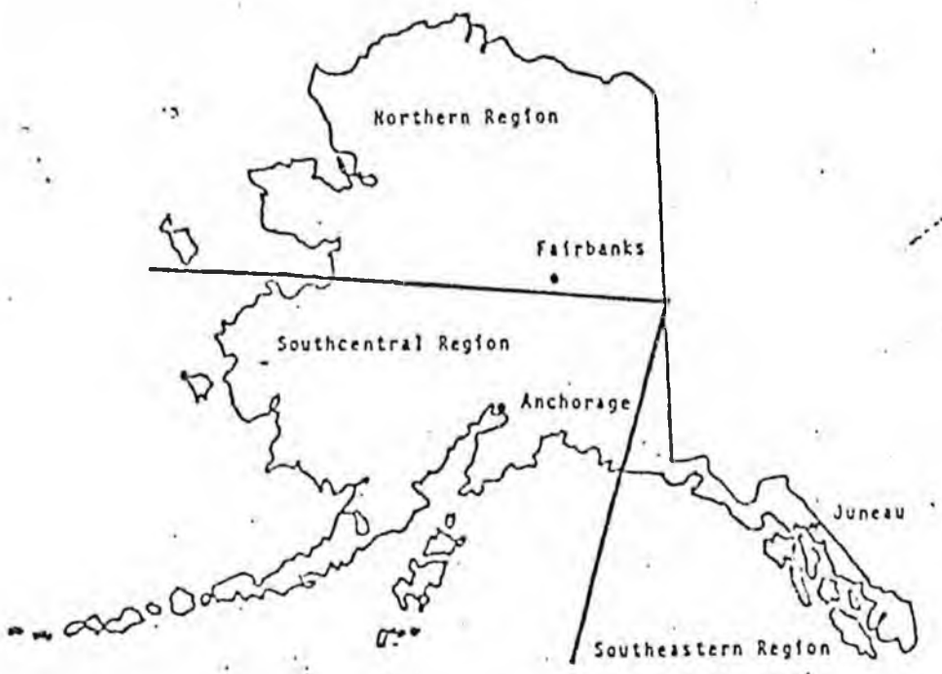
- University of Alaska Catalog 1971-72
- Anchorage Community College Catalog: 1971-72
- Planning Information. University of Alaska, Office of Planning and Institutional Studies. Revised November 30, 1971.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE: History and Enrollment

The University of Alaska educational system serves, within the scope of its resources, all the public educational needs beyond high school for the entire State. Fulfilling this obligation, it has administratively divided the State into three segments. Regional administration centers are located at Fairbanks, Juneau and Anchorage.

The Anchorage Regional Center supervises and coordinates all of the University's programs within the south-central region. This includes extension courses in various communities, a senior college at Anchorage, and community colleges at Anchorage, Kenai, Kodiak, and Palmer.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
REGIONAL CENTERS



Anchorage Community College is operated in cooperation with the Anchorage Borough School District. It is accredited as a unit of the University, offering courses for academic credit and continuing education for adults. Anchorage Community College was the first of seven community colleges in the State. Classes were first held in February 1954. In February 1970, the college moved its night classes from West Anchorage High School to a three million dollar campus complex adjoining the Alaska Methodist University campus.

Anchorage Senior College is a unit of the University at Anchorage offering upper division and graduate programs. Courses are available in most fields with the exception of the physical and natural sciences which are available for the University at Fairbanks.

Both Anchorage Community College and the Senior College showed considerable growth during the '60s. Despite the earthquake in 1964 the annual average growth rate was 27%. The first year in the '70s showed an annual growth of 57%. This, of course, reflects the Community College's new campus facilities. The 1971-72 figures indicate a slowing down of growth possibly attributable to the continued withdrawal of oil company personnel and a somewhat

depressed Anchorage economy. It is well to note that in support of this opinion, the Senior College recorded another 23% growth figure.

ACC

Year	Enrollment	Annual Change	Annual %
1960-61	425		
1961-62	621	196	46.11
1962-63	856	235	37.84
1963-64	915	59	6.89
1964-65	727	-188	-20.54
1965-66	942	215	29.57
1966-67	1,051	109	11.57
1967-68	1,217	166	15.79
1968-69	1,371	154	12.65
1969-70	1,866	495	36.10
1970-71	3,442	1,576	84.45
1971-72	3,692	250	7.26

SENIOR COLLEGE

Year	Enrollment	Annual Change	Annual %
1960-61	500		
1961-62	669	169	33.80
1962-63	730	61	9.11
1963-64	787	57	7.80
1964-65	719	- 68	- 8.64
1965-66	772	53	7.37
1966-67	900	128	16.58
1967-68	1,070	170	18.88
1968-69	1,544	474	44.29
1969-70	1,565	11	.71
1970-71	1,916	361	23.21
1971-72	2,358	442	23.06

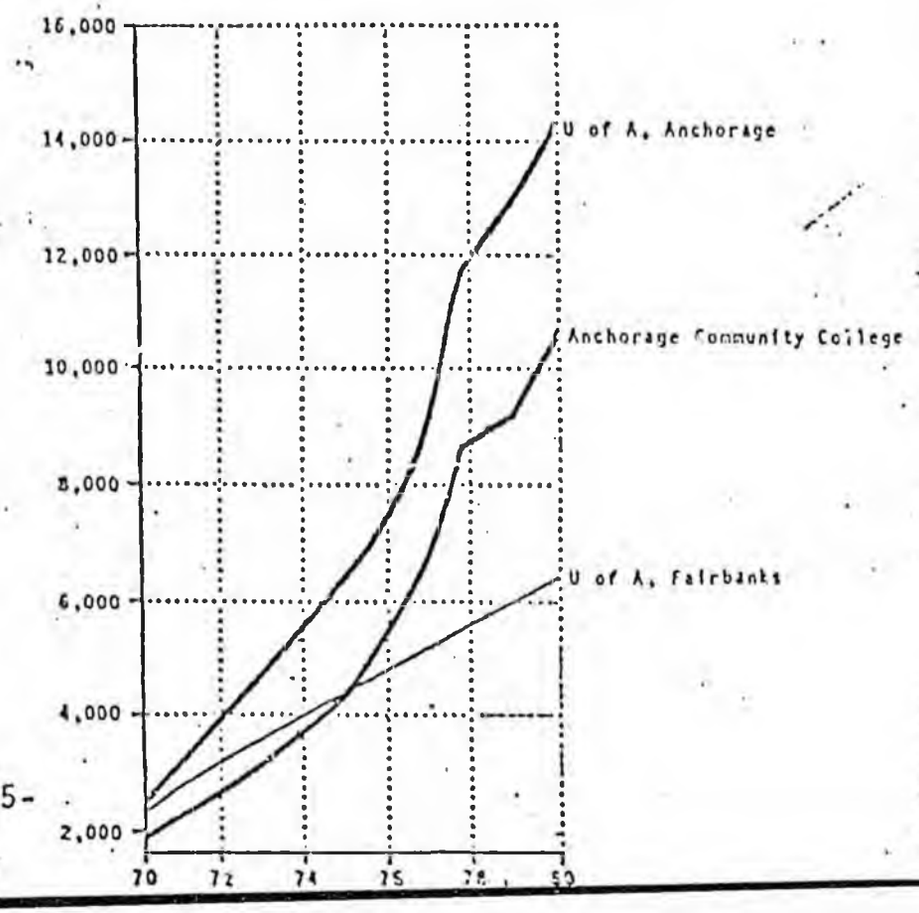
Year	Enrollment	Annual Change	Annual %
1960-61	925		
1961-62	1,290	365	39.45
1962-63	1,586	296	22.94
1963-64	1,702	116	7.31
1964-65	1,446	-256	-15.04
1965-66	1,714	268	18.53
1966-67	1,915	201	11.72
1967-68	2,287	372	19.42
1968-69	2,915	628	27.45
1969-70	3,421	506	17.35
1970-71	5,358	1,937	56.62
1971-72	6,050	692	12.91

The University of Alaska has predicted that enrollment at Anchorage Community College will exceed the University of Alaska, Fairbanks enrollment by 1976. By 1980 the combined enrollment of the Senior College and Anchorage Community College will be over twice as large as the Fairbanks enrollment. Since we are comparing dissimilar proportions of full-time and part-time students, full-time equivalent enrollment (total enrollment divided by 15) was used in preparing the graphic illustration below.

ULL TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT

ANCHORAGE AND FAIRBANKS

SEMESTER PROGRAMS 1970-1980



U of A, Office of Planning and Institutional Studies

DRAFT

HOUSING 1981-1982

The Long Range Planning Sub-Committee for Student Housing, in order to obtain information related to housing needs, conducted three(3) surveys. Each survey was directed towards obtaining information from or about enrolled or potential UAA students. In addition information was obtained from the UAA offices of Admissions and Records, and Institutional Studies.

I. Surveys

DEMOGRAPHICS

A. UAA students-during the December 1981 pre-registration, every fourth(4th) student who pre-registered was requested to fill out a questionnaire which asked for demographic (year in college, sex, age, married-single, number of children, mode of residence, etc.) information in order to get a picture of the type of residences and occupants.

B. Local High Schools-a letter, accompanied by twenty(20) questionnaires, was sent to the public high schools that are located in the Anchorage Bowl, Wasilla, and Palmer. The letter requested each high school counseling office to distribute and collect the twenty (20) forms from an equal number of juniors and seniors. These forms asked: would a student attend UAA if housing were available, would a student attend UAA if housing were available and if program were offered, would the student not attend UAA even if housing were available.

C. Bush-ninety-seven(97) questionnaires were sent to non-Anchorage high schools requesting school officials to estimate, based on a number of ten(10), the number of students that would attend UAA if housing were available.

II. Survey Results

A. UAA-912 students during pre-registration registered for twelve(12) or more credit hours. The survey sampled 230(25%) of the students. Findings as follows:
(Multiply each figure by 4 for population.)

	(N)	Single	Rent	Children	Married	Rent	Children
Fresh(58)							
M	33	32	13(41%)	-	1	-	-
F	25	21	7(33%)	-	4	1	1
Soph(48)							
M	27	21	11(41%)	-	6	2	-
F	21	13	7(54%)	-	8	2	-
Jr.(76)							
M	29	21	14(67%)	-	8	3	2
F	47	30	20(67%)	6	17	6	2
Sr.(48)							
M	13	10	6(60%)	-	3	2	1
F	35	16	11(69%)	1	19	8	3
Total(230)							
M	102	84	44	-	18	7	3
F	128	80	45	7	48	16	5
		164	89(54%)	7	66	23	8

B. Anchorage High School Students-140 questionnaires (70 Jr's and 70 Sr's) were sent to the seven(7), twenty(20) each, for distribution and collection by the high school counseling offices. 101 (72%) were returned of which ninety-six(96) were usable. Findings as follows:

Questions:

#1 Would attend UAA, current program offerings, if housing were available.

#2 Would attend UAA if_____programs were offered and if housing were available.

#3 Would not attend, why.

Jr.		Sr.	
#1	5 (11%)	#1	5 (10%)
#2	11(24%)	#2	11(23%)
#3	31(65%)	#3	33(67%)
	47		49

#3 Reasons-more than one(1) response-not in rank order.

a. warmer climate

b. get away from home

c. friends in other colleges

d. student life

e. poor academic reputation

f. leave Alaska for awhile

C. Bush (other than Anchorage area)-ninety-seven(97) questionnaires were sent, seventy-five(75) usable were returned. Each questionnaire asked a school official to estimate,using a n of ten(10), the number of students that would, 1)attend UAA if housing were available, 2) the number that would go outside, 3) the number that would attend an Alaskan college other than UAA, 3a) the number in 3) that would attend a four(4) year institution, 3b)the number in 3) that would attend a two(2) year institution. Findings as follows:

1.	Would attend UAA	126	(17%)
2.	Would go outside	365	(49%)
3.	In Alaska non-UAA	265	(35%)
		-756	

3a	4yr.	177	(67%)
3b	2 yr	87	(33%)

III. Survey Interpretations

A. If all the pre-registered full-time Spring '82 students who rent were in college housing, UAA would need units for (89 x 4) = 356 single and (66 x 4) = 265 married students. If only freshman and sophmores were considered for housing (38 x 4) = 152 single and (19 x 4) = 76 married units would be necessary.

B. If current Anchorage area high school seniors attended UAA and lived in student housing (2036 x 60% college attenders x 10% UAA attenders) = 122 units would be needed.

C. If the Bush students attended UAA, as estimated by high school officials, (1865 x 30% attenders x 17% UAA attenders) = 95 units would be necessary.

D. Total units needed if all pre-registered freshman and sophmores, potential Anchorage area students, and potential Bush students lived in college housing 369 single and 76 married units would be needed.

IV. Information from Other Sources

A. Reports

1. Admissions and Records UAA-during the Fall Semester 1981, 139 June 1981 high school graduates attended UAA full-time. Ninety-seven(97) or seventy percent(70%) were graduates of Anchorage high schools. Eleven (11) or eight percent(8%) were graduate of Alaskan high schools other than the Anchorage area. Thirty(30) or twenty-six(26%) were graduates from out-of-state high schools.

2. Alaska Education Directory 1981-the Directory indicated that the Anchorage area public high schools had a senior class enrollment of (10,176 students x 20% seniors) = 2036. The Bush high schools had a senior class enrollment of (9324 students x 20% senior) = 1865.

3. Institutional Studies UAA-the Institutional Studies Office indicates a growth rate 1980 : 1981 of 26.2%.

B. Interpretations

If the same percent of Anchorage area students (97 - 2036)=5% attended UAA plus the same percent of the Bush students (11 - 1865) = .6% the full-time June 1982 Alaskan High School graduates that would enroll at UAA = 108. If the growth rate, Fall 1980 : Fall 1981, remained constant (26.2%) an additional 29 full-time freshman students or a total of 137 will enroll at UAA.

V. Conclusions

A. Given that 36% of the full-time freshman rent and that UAA should enroll approximately 137 in-state June graduates as freshman; student housing for freshman would approximate fifty(50) units.

B. Given that the sophmore through senior full-time student population will remain constant there will be 680 other than new freshman enrolled. If all these renters approximately (680 x .65) = 442 (354 single and 88 married) units would be needed.

C. Units for single students would be (354 returnees and 50 new freshman) = 404 + 88 married units or a total of 492 units for 100% housing of all full-time students who rent.

D. If 25-30% of students who rent live in college housing (this is not an unusual %), the in college rentals would be approximately 123-148.

E. If $15,000,000 (as proposed) were used for housing ($15,000,000 - 150 sq. ft. per unit) = $18,750 per unit. ($15,000,000 - $18,750) = 800 units. These 800 units combined with approximately 100 units in the Careage House would total 900 units.

PROJECTED UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE INSTRUCTIONAL SQUARE FOOTAGE

REVISED NOVEMBER 1982

UAA FY84 CAPITAL REQUEST SEPTEMBER 1982

FISCAL YEAR FALL SEMESTER	FTE STUDENTS	INSTRUCTIONAL SQUARE FOOTAGE		BUILDING
		NET ASSIGNABLE STANDARD = 84 PER FTE	GROSS STANDARD = 130 PER FTE	
FY84				
FALL 1983	2,304	9,857	13,525	Administration/Classroom Building
	+241	26,545	61,906	College of Arts and Sciences
	+11.2%	21,179	41,000	Classroom Office Building
		16,567	33,722	Health Occupations Facility (Excluding Interspacial)
		22,110	35,435	UAA/ACC Library--Based on Fall 1981 FTE students (3,480 or 65% ACC and 1,901 or 35% UAA) 35% of footage is listed as UAA.
		100	100	Physical Education Facility
		96,358 ÷ 2,304 = 40.4	185,768 ÷ 2,304 = 78	
		2,304 x 84 = 200,256	2,304 x 130 = 309,920	
		- 96,358	- 185,768	
		Below Standard By 103,898	Below Standard By 124,152	
FY85				
FALL 1984	2,639	96,358 ÷ 2,639 = 37	185,768 ÷ 2,639 = 70	No Additional Instructional Square Footage
	+255	2,639 x 84 = 221,676	2,639 x 130 = 343,070	
	+10.7%	- 96,358	- 185,768	
		Below Standard By 125,318	Below Standard By 157,302	
FY86				
FALL 1985	2,915	96,358 Cumulative Total	185,768 Cumulative Total	
	+276	64,000	94,000	Classroom/Laboratory/Office Building (Funding Requested FY84) (Planning Complete--Can Be Constructed in Two Years)
	+10.5%	160,358 ÷ 2,915 = 55	279,768 ÷ 2,915 = 96	
		2,915 x 84 = 244,860	2,915 x 130 = 378,950	
		- 160,358	- 279,768	
		Below Standard By 84,502	Below Standard By 99,182	

PROJECTED UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE INSTRUCTIONAL SQUARE FOOTAGE

UAA FY84 CAPITAL REQUEST SEPTEMBER 1982

FISCAL YEAR FALL SEMESTER	FTE STUDENTS	INSTRUCTIONAL SQUARE FOOTAGE		BUILDING
		NET ASSIGNABLE STANDARD = 84 PER FTE	GROSS STANDARD = 130 PER FTE	
FY87				
FALL 1986	3,165	160,350 ÷ 3,165 = 51	279,760 ÷ 3,165 = 88	No Additional Instructional Square Footage
	+250	3,165 x 84 = 265,860	3,165 x 130 = 411,450	
	+8.6%	- 160,350	- 279,760	
		Below Standard By 105,502	Below Standard By 131,682	
FY88				
FALL 1987	3,434	160,350 Cumulative Total	279,760 Cumulative Total	
	+269	4,000	4,000	Greenhouse (Funding Requested FY87--One Year Construction)
	+8.5%	13,000	20,000	Multipurpose Classroom Building (Funding Requested FY85)
		177,350 ÷ 3,434 = 52	303,760 ÷ 3,434 = 88	
		3,434 x 84 = 288,456	3,434 x 130 = 446,420	
		- 177,350	- 303,760	
		Below Standard By 111,098	Below Standard By 142,652	
FY89				
FALL 1988	3,726	177,350 ÷ 3,726 = 48	303,760 ÷ 3,726 = 82	No Additional Instructional Square Footage
	+292	3,726 x 84 = 312,984	3,726 x 130 = 484,380	
	+8.5%	- 177,350	- 303,760	
		Below Standard By 135,626	Below Standard By 180,612	

PROJECTED UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE INSTRUCTIONAL SQUARE FOOTAGE

UAA FY84 CAPITAL REQUEST SEPTEMBER 1982

FISCAL YEAR FALL SEMESTER	FTE STUDENTS	INSTRUCTIONAL SQUARE FOOTAGE		BUILDING
		NET ASSIGNABLE STANDARD = 84 PER FTE	GROSS STANDARD = 130 PER FTE	
FY90				
FALL 1989	4,005	177,350 Cumulative Total	303,768 Cumulative Total	
	+279	35,100	54,000	Health Sciences Building (Funding Requested FY87)
	+7.5%	21,450	33,000	Expansion of Classroom/Office Building (Funding Requested FY87)
		233,900 ÷ 4,005 = 58	390,768 ÷ 4,005 = 98	
		4,005 x 84 = 336,420	4,005 x 130 = 520,650	
		- 233,908	- 390,760	
		Below Standard By 102,512	Below Standard By 129,882	
FY91				
FALL 1990	4,306	233,900 Cumulative Total	390,760 Cumulative Total	
	+301	23,400	36,000	Physical Education Facility Expansion (Funding Request FY88)
	+7.5%	257,300 ÷ 4,306 = 60	426,760 ÷ 4,306 = 99	
		4,306 x 84 = 361,704	4,306 x 130 = 559,780	
		- 257,300	- 426,760	
		Below Standard By 104,396	Below Standard By 133,012	
FY92				
FALL 1991	4,611	257,300 Cumulative Total	426,760 Cumulative Total	
	+305	26,000	40,000	School of Business/Public Administration (Funding Requested FY89)
	+7.1%	42,250	65,000	Library Expansion (Funding Requested FY89)
		325,550 ÷ 4,611 = 71	531,760 ÷ 4,611 = 115	
		4,611 x 84 = 387,324	4,611 x 130 = 599,430	
		- 325,550	- 531,760	
		Below Standard By 61,766	Below Standard By 67,662	

UAA Spring Semester Academic Credit [illegible]
End of Semester--Spring 1980 through 1982

UNIT	Spring 1980	Spring 1981	Spring 1982	1981-82 Actual Change	1981-82 Percent Change
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES					
LOWER DIVISION	5,334	5,743	7,524	+1,781	+ 31.0%
UPPER DIVISION	3,529	4,491	5,019	+ 528	+ 11.8%
GRADUATE	546	378	462	+ 84	+ 22.2%
TOTAL	9,409	10,612	13,005	+2,393	+ 22.5%
	47.6%	47.3%	51.1%		
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION					
LOWER DIVISION	269	679	522	- 157	- 23.1%
UPPER DIVISION	1,981	1,407	1,725	+ 318	+ 22.6%
GRADUATE	1,004	1,221	1,087	- 134	- 11.0%
TOTAL	3,254	3,307	3,334	+ 27	+ .8%
	16.4	14.7%	13.1%		
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING					
LOWER DIVISION	346	458	662	+ 204	+ 44.5%
UPPER DIVISION	54	167	195	+ 28	+ 16.8%
GRADUATE	387	510	643	+ 133	+ 26.1%
TOTAL	787	1,135	1,500	+ 365	+ 32.2%
	4.0%	5.1%	5.9%		
JUSTICE CENTER					
LOWER DIVISION	336	345	429	+ 84	+ 24.3%
UPPER DIVISION	402	293	725	+ 432	+147.4%
GRADUATE	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	738	638	1,154	+ 516	+ 80.9%
	3.7%	2.8%	4.5%		
SCHOOL OF NURSING					
LOWER DIVISION	357	300	247	- 53	- 17.7%
UPPER DIVISION	949	1,467	1,396	- 71	- 4.8%
GRADUATE	---	---	121	+ 121	---
TOTAL	1,306	1,767	1,764	- 3	- .2%
	6.6%	7.9%	7.0%		
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION					
LOWER DIVISION	1,177	1,547	1,409	- 138	- 8.9%
UPPER DIVISION	2,334	2,706	2,433	- 273	- 10.1%
GRADUATE	782	739	862	+ 123	+ 16.6%
TOTAL	4,293	4,992	4,704	- 288	- 5.8%
	21.7%	22.2%	18.4%		
UAA GRAND TOTALS					
LOWER DIVISION	7,819	9,072	10,793	+1,721	+ 19.0%
UPPER DIVISION	9,249	10,531	11,493	+ 962	+ 9.1%
GRADUATE	2,719	2,848	3,175	+ 327	+ 11.5%
TOTAL	19,787	22,451	25,461	+3,010	+ 13.4%
	100%	100%	100%		

UNIT	FALL 1979	FALL 1980	FALL 1981	FALL 1982	1981-82 Actual Change	1981-82 Percent Change
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES						
LOWER DIVISION	6,526	7,434	9,215	11,244	+2,029	+22.0%
UPPER DIVISION	3,952	4,507	4,737	5,395	+658	+13.9%
GRADUATE	254	394	418	280	-138	-33.0%
TOTAL	10,732	12,335	14,370	16,919	+2,549	+17.7%
	49.8%	50.9%	51.8%	56.0%		
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION						
LOWER DIVISION	267	511	860	850	-10	-1.2%
UPPER DIVISION	1,801	1,889	1,918	2,167	+249	+13.0%
GRADUATE	710	816	1,035	814	-221	-21.4%
TOTAL	2,778	3,216	3,813	3,831	+18	+.5%
	12.9%	13.3%	13.7%	12.7%		
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING						
LOWER DIVISION	423	401	439	560	+121	+27.6%
UPPER DIVISION	96	174	140	279	+139	+99.3%
GRADUATE	570	660	798	843	+45	+5.6%
TOTAL	1,089	1,235	1,377	1,682	+305	+22.1%
	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.6%		
JUSTICE CENTER						
LOWER DIVISION	228	342	354	336	-18	-5.1%
UPPER DIVISION	495	429	357	551	+194	+54.3%
GRADUATE	-	-	-	6	+6	-
TOTAL	723	771	711	893	+182	+25.6%
	3.4%	3.2%	2.6%	2.9%		
SCHOOL OF NURSING						
LOWER DIVISION	462	450	378	427	+49	+13.0%
UPPER DIVISION	764	1,110	1,381	1,202	-179	-13.0%
GRADUATE	-	-	151	63	-88	-58.3%
TOTAL	1,226	1,560	1,910	1,692	-218	-11.4%
	5.7%	6.4%	6.9%	5.6%		
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION						
LOWER DIVISION	1,250	1,585	1,673	1,332	-341	-20.4%
UPPER DIVISION	2,873	2,595	3,078	3,100	+22	+.7%
GRADUATE	872	944	787	767	-20	-2.5%
TOTAL	4,995	5,124	5,538	5,199	-339	-6.1%
	23.2%	21.1%	20.0%	17.2%		
UAA GRAND TOTALS						
LOWER DIVISION	9,156	10,723	12,919	14,749	+1,830	+14.2%
UPPER DIVISION	9,981	10,704	11,611	12,694	+1,083	+9.3%
GRADUATE	2,406	2,814	3,189	2,773	-416	-13.0%
TOTAL	21,543	24,241	27,719	30,216	+2,497	+9.0%
	100%	100%	100%	100%		

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

SB

25

Municipality of Anchorage

POUCH 6-650
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502-0650
(907) 264-4111

TONY KNOWLES, MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

February 9, 1983

The Honorable Senator Joe Josephson
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Ref: Senate Bill No. 25

Dear Senator Josephson:

My understanding is that if SB 25 were passed, it would remove from State statute the current prohibition against use of rapid decompression as a method of killing animals. The Municipality of Anchorage Department of Health and Environmental Protection does not consider the decompression chamber to be the most acceptable means of humane euthanization. We use injection of sodium pentobarbital and have found this to be the best method.

You may be interested to know that in the last ten years the rapid decompression chamber has fallen into disfavor with an increasing number of animal control and humane organizations. Eighteen states have, in fact, outlawed the chamber. The Municipality's animal control contractor, Smith Security, Inc. discontinued decompression upon assuming operation of the Anchorage program in 1980.

The Humane Society of the United States, the principal national animal welfare group, has for some time opposed rapid decompression. Enclosed for your reference is the society's paper on the issue. Also provided as background are several other statements, including two letters written to legislators several years ago when the current prohibition was being discussed.

As is explained in the enclosed exerpt from the July 1, 1978 American Veterinary Medical Association Report on Euthanasia, "The rapid decompression method has, among others, these drawbacks: equipment design and maintenance malfunctions; accidental recompression; painful physical effects (e.g., bloating) of pressure change; and incomplete user understanding of hypoxia."

I have learned from the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice that local animal control officials who wish to use sodium pentobarbital, a controlled substance, can contact the DEA to arrange for acquisition of the drug. The Municipality of Anchorage would be willing to assist animal control agencies from other parts of Alaska to secure training in the injection method.

There are also several non-controlled injectible enthanasia agents available on the open market. An example is "T-61", made by American Hoechst Corporation. These are also useful agents and more reliable than decompression in my opinion.

Sincerely,

Rodman Wilson

Rodman Wilson, M.D.
Director, Department of Health
and Environmental Protection

D2/c/RW

Why The HSUS is Opposed to the Use of the High Altitude Decompression Chamber for Animal Euthanasia

The Humane Society of the United States
2100 L St. NW/Washington, DC 20037

7/80

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES IS OPPOSED TO THE USE OF THE HIGH ALTITUDE DECOMPRESSION CHAMBER FOR ANIMAL EUTHANASIA.

Every year, more than 13 million unwanted animals are destroyed by public and private animal shelters in the U.S. Many of these dogs and cats are destroyed in high altitude decompression chambers - a method The HSUS considers inhumane.

Animals are loaded into a tank 33" by 42" and the door is securely fastened. A vacuum pump is turned on to remove the air in the tank, simulating the low oxygen pressure of high altitudes.

Because military pilots have experienced euphoria and then unconsciousness in high altitudes, the theory is that the animals become unconscious and then die peacefully from lack of oxygen.

The reality is different. Because of the rapid simulated ascent in the decompression chamber, the animals cannot vent their sinuses or other body cavities to release expanding internal gases, and they show signs of fear and pain before becoming unconscious.

Anyone who has experienced discomfort going up several stories in a speedy elevator or changing altitudes rapidly in an airplane may be able to imagine at least partly the sensation of a simulated rise of 55,000 feet in the decompression chamber used for animal euthanasia.

Sometimes animals find pockets of oxygen in the chamber and survive the entire decompression-recompression cycle. Even proponents of this euthanasia method acknowledge that animals get internal ruptures during the cycle, presumably after they lose consciousness. But the animals that survive the cycle revive and emerge from the chamber suffering these painful internal injuries.

Because practical, humane alternatives are available, the following states have already banned the use of the high altitude decompression chamber for animal euthanasia: Arizona, Maine, Massachusetts, Virginia, Maryland, California, Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, New York, Tennessee, South Carolina and Nevada.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES URGES THAT THE DECOMPRESSION CHAMBER BE OUTLAWED.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1) Decompression chambers are NOT like high altitude simulators used by the military, as claimed by proponents of decompression for euthanasia.

The decompression chamber generally used by animal shelters and municipal pounds is the "Euthanair," manufactured by a company in California (one of the states that has banned its use). The animals are loaded into the chamber, 33" x 42", and the air in the chamber is withdrawn by a vacuum pump.

Proponents of the chamber liken this to experiments in simulated high altitude conducted by the military in connection with space exploration, claiming the lack of oxygen produces a feeling of euphoria, then unconsciousness.

However, as one animal expert put it, "There is a great difference between the expensive and efficient Air Force decompression units which are used to test the effects of hypoxia (oxygen deficiency) on humans and the steel drum which is called a decompression chamber in the back rooms of animal shelters."

The military equipment is considerably more sophisticated, and is operated by scientists and technicians. Promotional literature from the Euthanair company itself describes the working mechanism simply as "motor and pump."

Further, the military personnel participating in the tests are in top physical condition, without any respiratory or intestinal conditions that would prevent them from venting the gases expanding in their bodies as they ascend.

There are also reports that the effect of hypoxia on humans may not necessarily be euphoria. The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, a division of The HSUS, states in its report, "Euthanasia of Dogs and Cats," that:

> "Armstrong et al. (1961) noted that some human beings experienced distress rather than euphoria, which is commonly believed by proponents of this method to be experienced by animals undergoing decompression. More important is the fact that human studies are hardly comparable to the high (explosive) rate of decompression (55,000 feet in 60 seconds) used to euthanize animals."
>
> (Armstrong, H.G. et al. (1961) Aerospace Medicine. Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.)

2) Animals suffer severe physiological damage during the decompression-recompression cycle before they lose consciousness.

Proponents of decompression for animal euthanasia say that if the animals do suffer physiological damage which would cause pain, it is after they lose consciousness.

The American Humane Association held an informal conference on euthanasia in May, 1964, attended by AHA representatives, scientists and U.S. Air Force personnel. The report from that meeting includes statements by the participants that internal injuries -- middle ear hemorrhage, engorgement of organs with blood, lung damage, the "bends" -- do not occur during the decompression stage of the cycle, but they occur instead during recompression, after the animal has succumbed to unconsciousness and death.

However, the claim that animals become unconscious before the damaging effects of decompression-recompression take place is in question. Also, animals that survive the entire cycle emerge from the chamber with the internal injuries described above.

Dr. George P. Biro, Assistant Professor in the Department of Physiology, University of Ottawa, studied the technical specifications and literature on the Euthanair, and wrote:

> "...I think that I cannot accept, without reservations, the claim that the Euthanair equipment permits a safe and absolutely humane answer to the problem of the disposal of unwanted animals. I think it is relatively easy to operate and allows relatively large 'turnover'; it does subject the animals to pain and suffering during the period prior to loss of consciousness."

The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, a division of The Humane Society of the United States, prepared a report on the various methods of euthanasia in use today. Following are excerpts from the section on high altitude decompression:

> "Humans rapidly learn to equalize the pressure inside and outside the middle ear by forcing open the Eustachian tube directly, or by swallowing. Matthews (UFAW)* states that laboratory animals undergoing even slow decompression

> *(Matthews, B.H.C., Statement from Universities Federation for Animal Welfare.)

demonstrate their inability to equalize the pressures by scratching at their ears. He adds that when anesthetized cats were decompressed so that no voluntary equalization could take place, the damage to the ears was severe.

"Upper respiratory infections often involve the Eustachian tubes to an extent where inflammation prevents adjustments to equalize the pressure in the middle ear. Virus infections involving the upper respiratory tract are very common in cats and are common in dogs. In both species they are a frequent reason for owners to seek destruction of their pets. Stray animals in animal shelters also have a high incidence of such infections which are often overlooked; sick and healthy pets are usually destroyed indiscriminately where there are no alternatives other than decompression.

"Pain in the sinuses...With upper respiratory infections blocking off the entrances to the sinuses, pain in these areas could be acute.

"Abdominal pain...This would arise in an unknown percentage of cases as a result of expansion of gas trapped in the intestinal tract. (Sudden reduction of the atmospheric pressure to about one-fifth its normal value will result in a six-fold increase in volume for any trapped gases). With this likelihood, and the untold reactions described in the paragraph above, there is growing concern over the humaneness of the decompression method in the U.S., especially since there are less debatabel and variable alternatives. If there is less than 1% incidence of painful side effects either demonstrated or suspected, and if it is not practical to separate those animals that are more likely to suffer under rapid decompression -- and euthanize them more humanely -- this method should not be considered humane."

The report also points out that with the decompression effect on the lungs, animals would be unable to display any distress vocally.

The ISAP report also includes the following statement from Dr. J.T. Kalberer:

"As one versed in the field of decompression sickness, I can say that the pathogenesis of shock is acute dybarism by simulated high altitude still remains controversial. To give an indication of the clinical picture concerning the suffering experienced by animals subjected to "explosive" decompression, I quote from a research paper of mine, which appeared in the journal Aerospace Medicine, Vol. 40, page 1071, 1969. "Shortly after decompression, animals exhibit

difficulty in breathing ("chokes"), begin scratching, show little motor activity, and, in most instances, die within minutes (up to 15). For a few seconds preceding death, the animals jump about erratically, have severe respiratory distress with hiccough-like spells, twitch, fall on their backs, gasp several times, and expire. In some instances you can even get enlarged abdomens due to gaseous distension of the gastrointestinal tract. These facts are the result of well controlled research experiments which had to be carried out so that this Nation could safely land men on the moon. This work was done also in an effort to make undersea exploits safer. It is evident that these animals are subjected to a painful and grotesque last few seconds of life where in some cases the process can last several minutes....It is not possible for me to agree with the statement that the Euthanair machine or any other high altitude decompression chamber is more 'expedient' for destroying large numbers of animals, as too often animals have different responses to simulated high altitude conditions....I am in absolute agreement with members of The Humane Society of the United States, and the many veterinarians who are of the opinion that the injection of a barbiturate, namely sodium pentobarbital, is a far more humane method of euthanasia than is the high altitude chamber method."

Further, The HSUS has received reports from local observers who have seen animals survive the decompression-recompression cycle.

A county supervisor for Orange Co., California, Philip Anthony, made a study of euthanasia methods and included the following comments in his final report:

"From my own observations through the viewing port in the decompression chambers at our Orange County Animal Shelter, I can tell you that the animals (dogs in the cases I witnessed) become obviously agitated and distressed within a few seconds after the vacuum pump is turned on. They all gasped noticeably, and most yelped and circled frantically. Within a minute or two, or three they gradually collapsed to the floor of the chamber with tossing about of their heads and forequarters. In their final conscious seconds there was more gasping and then final twitching and minor convulsions. After two or three minutes, say up to 200 seconds of obvious distress, the animals were collapsed on the floor of the chamber apparently unconscious.

"To put this kind of experience in perspective, the decompression chamber process is equivalent to you or I being removed from essentially sea level here in Orange County to twice the altitude of Mount Everest in less than a minute!..."

3) There are acknowledged limitations on the use of the high altitude decompression chamber.

It has been recommended even by proponents of decompression for animal euthanasia that the chamber not be used for kittens and puppies or for old or diseased animals.

However, a June, 1978, report on decompression from the Sonoma County, California, Grand Jury points out that shelters and pounds receive large numbers of kittens and puppies that have to be destroyed.

The report states,

> "This factor alone would contraindicate major use of decompression chambers in these facilities.
>
> "All of the information that we received...stressed that 'animals suffering from upper respiratory infections could easily have blocked sinuses. In these, the expansion of unventable air would cause excruciating pain,' also, 'blocking of the eustachian tube by mucous, making decompression impossible without severe pain or injury to the ear drum.'...
>
> "Many dogs and cats arriving at shelters are likely to be suffering from upper respiratory distress which may go unnoticed even if some effort is made to screen the animals. This is another factor which, by itself, would seem to contraindicate the use of the decompression chamber as the chief method of euthanasia in pounds and shelters."

Dr. Gary D. Baumann, a Mesa, Arizona, veterinarian, made a report to the Arizona legislature on the use of the chamber, including the following comments:

> "Animals less than four or five months should not be placed in the chamber. Younger animals have much greater tolerance to lack of oxygen...Some may have to be run through the chamber again, disposed of by other means, or perhaps placed with animals assumed dead only to recover consciousness while under bodies, buried, or going into cremation...
>
> "...animals should be examined for signs of disease before they are placed in the chamber. Minor upper respiratory disease, common in the animal population and especially in stress situations, can cause severe pain in decompression."

One of the points argued in favor of the chamber is its supposed speed and efficiency. It is unlikely that shelter employees trying to dispose of animals as quickly as possible will stop to separate out diseased and other animals that should be euthanized by other methods. Nor will they consult a veterinarian on individual cases.

In fact, chambers are more often overloaded to process more animals, causing additional tension and distress for the territorial dogs and cats. The MU or medium unit Euthanair machine generally in use is described in Euthanair literature as 33" by 42" with the capability of destroying up to 50 animals per hour.

Loading the machine takes at least two minutes, and operating it correctly requires one and one-half minutes to run and 10 minutes (or more for some animals) to hold. Unloading the machine and cleaning out the vomit, urine and feces requires at least another five minutes.

Since a chamber 33" by 42" can comfortably hold only one German shepherd-size dog or four beagle-size dogs, it is mathematically impossible for the Euthanair to destroy as many animals as quickly as the literature claims.

If an alternate method of euthanasia is in fact provided for certain animals, the alternate can just as easily be provided for all.

4) The high altitude decompression chamber is subject to malfunction and operation difficulties.

Proponents of decompression for animal euthanasia acknowledge that the chamber must be in good working order and that operators must be conscientious and properly trained.

In the 1978 report on euthanasia from the American Veterinary Medical Association panel on euthanasia methods, decompression is described as:

"...satisfactory...provided the equipment is properly constructed, correctly maintained, and proficiently operated. Because many difficulties have arisen using decompression and because there is a general lack of understanding of how hypoxia affects animals, other methods of euthanasia are preferable."

Proper maintenance and proficiency of use are significant qualifications. In 1974, 192 euthanasia chambers were inspected by the State of California, and 62% were found to be inoperable. The chamber is susceptible to gauge and seal malfunction; it may recompress in the middle of a cycle. Also, there is virtually no repair service available.

The October, 1964, conference of the American Humane Association Euthanasia Committee reported that Euthanair operators should follow a procedure with no less than 13 steps, many of them with more than one specific action, and with a set of color codes. The procedure includes sorting animals to avoid placing hostile animals together and checking gauges throughout the cycle

Such a lengthy complex procedure invites misinterpretation and misuse. It is unlikely that shelter employees trying to process animals in a hurry will take the time to seek expert help if a problem arises.

5) <u>There are practical alternatives available for animal euthanasia to replace the high altitude decompression chamber</u>.

The HSUS receives many requests for information on sodium pentobarbital injection or filtered carbon monoxide for animal euthanasia, as more and more shelters and pounds change from decompression to these other methods.

Following are statements on the availability of alternate methods of euthanasia for shelter animals:

Dr. John W. Oliver, DVM, of Saratoga, California, report on "The High-Altitude Decompression Chamber vs. Sodium Pentobarbital Injection":

> "To develop some comparative figures, we ran a number of timed studies at the Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley. We used the machine according to state law, and used the lay help that had normally operated the machine. For the accepted load of 10 cats, our times ranged from 35 to 40 minutes. This involved loading the cats from their cages into the portable euthanasia cages, loading the chamber, running it for the time prescribed by Section 597W, unloading and cleaning as required by 597W. This gave us a labor cost of 31.6 cents per cat, very close to the 30 cent figure offered in support of the chamber by the City of Los Angeles.
>
> "We then tabulated our expense for labor and drugs for several hundred cats euthanized by injection. Our labor cost for one man, injecting one cat per minute by the intraperitoneal route, was 8.3 cents per cat. The cost of the drug, when purchased at $4.90 per 100 cc. was 9.8 cents per cat for a total of 18.1 cents, a saving of 13.5 cents per cat.
>
> "We then did a study on several hundred dogs. All of these dogs were given intravenous injections by a team of two men trained by myself. They averaged 25 dogs per hour. The labor costs were 40 cents per dog and the cost of drugs averaged 12.2 cents per dog (average 25 pound dog requires 2.5 cc.) for a total of 52.2 cents.
>
> "Certainly the average of 18.1 cents for cats and 52.2 for dogs (average all animals: 35.15 cents) compares favorably with the 30 to 45 cents figure offered in support of the chamber...

"I have trained numerous people (for sodium pentobarbital injection). The people I trained were not specially hired to participate in the program, but were the regular kennel people on the premises. The program was very simple, requiring approximately 4 hours of work with each person. They quickly learned how to inject a vein on the larger animals and how to introduce the material intraperitoneally on the smaller ones. They are all doing a beautiful job and in most cases have as a result of doing so many, become more adept than their teacher..."

Walter E. Kilroy, then Director of Operations and now Vice President, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, testimony before Fort Wayne, Indiana, City Council, May, 1977:

"MSPCA shelters receive...69,000-85,000 stray and unwanted animals annually. Of this number, some 50,000-70,000 must be destroyed due to advanced age, poor health, undesirable temperament, or simply the lack of suitable homes.

"The method of animal euthanasia which we have used exclusively for more than 30 years is the injection of sodium pentobarbital or its derivatives. There is absolutely no question in our mind that it is the most humane method available today. Additionally, it is an efficient, practical and inexpensive method -- applicable to either small or large numbers of animals, be they stray, unwanted or a combination of both."

Sonoma County, California, Grand Jury report of June, 1978:

"...the injection of sodium pentobarbital is no more expensive and possibly less expensive than the use of the decompression chambers."

Dr. Edwin A. Beckcom, Jr., of Dallas, Texas, report on the city's change from decompression to sodium pentobarbital injection:

"Our experience in Dallas during the past eight months has shown that it is practical to euthanize large numbers of small pet animals by the injection of barbiturates."

6) Alternative methods of euthanasia are more beneficial for the employees involved than decompression.

The safety and well-being of the shelter employees who perform euthanasia is critically important to the selection of a euthanasia method.

Philip Anthony, Orange Co., California, supervisor, stated in his report on the use of the decompression chamber:

> "...I must now add my impression of the attitudes of the personnel at our Animal Shelter involved with the decompression chamber method versus those at the Los Angeles County Shelter involved with their injection method. The staff members at our shelter were at best protective of their decompression method. And, it showed as they carted the animals up, loaded them into the chamber, threw the switch, then hauled the animals out and cleaned up the mess afterwards. It was like they knew what was happening, but could keep it at an impersonal distance by virtue of the mechanical operation of the chamber. They did not have to look into the chamber -- and apparently they never did, even though some authorities say they should...
>
> "In contrast, the injection method team was very close to each animal as it quietly and cleanly expired. But, they appeared calmly confident in what they were doing, and openly stated they believed their work to be the best way to carry out an unavoidable task. I went away from the two experiences firmly convinced that the injection team felt much better about the correctness and the humane value of their work than did the decompression chamber operators...
>
> "Both the public and the humane organizations have stressed to me that public cooperation with our Animal Shelter could be greatly improved if the decompression chamber were not in use. Not only would more homeless and unwanted animals be brought to our shelter, but significantly more volunteer help would become available in all areas..."

Clearly, using the decompression chamber does not make the difficult task of destroying shelter animals any easier for the employees assigned to this duty. In fact, the impersonal nature of the decompression chamber can contribute to callousness on the part of the employees which in turn can cause even more mishandling and negligence during the euthanasia process.

CONCLUSION

The material in the previous pages clearly shows that high altitude decompression is not a humane method of animal euthanasia. Support for its use is in fact diminishing as it is outlawed in more and more locations and many shelters voluntarily discontinue its use.

Following is a statement made in June, 1979, by Martin Passaglia, Executive Director of the American Humane Association, which has been identified as a consistent proponent of decompression for animal euthanasia:

> "The American Humane Association's current position is consistent with the determinations of the Euthanasia Review Panel of the American Veterinary Medical Association, July, 1978. Accordingly we do not endorse nor stridently support any single method in preference to any other method that has been selected as long as that selected method has been determined to be humane by the Euthanasia Review Panel."

The AVMA statement Passaglia referred to says:

> "Rapid decompression is a satisfactory procedure for euthanasia, provided the equipment is properly constructed, correctly maintained, and proficiently operated. Because many difficulties have arisen in using decompression and because there is a general lack of understanding of how hypoxia affects animals, other methods of euthanasia are preferable."

Animal euthanasia by decompression cannot in reality be humanely conducted by animal shelters and pounds. Because there are humane and practical alternatives available that compare favorably in cost, The Humane Society of the United States urges that animal euthanasia by decompression be outlawed.

APPENDIX

Proper Procedures and Standards for Operating a High-Altitude (Low-Pressure) Unit

1. Visually inspect the unit for:

   a. light bulb status in each unit
   b. hair in exit port
   c. condition of door gaskets
   d. fit and level of door hanging (door adjustment may be accomplished by loosening allen screws on hinges)
   e. presence of checks or visible cracks in viewport in doors
   f. sanitary condition of units inside and outside
   g. level of oil in compressor (20-40 all weight level oil)
   h. frequency of oil change
   i. completeness of maintenance check list
   j. electric block heater in areas where weather requires
   k. record of last compressor overhaul

2. Request chief operator to activate unit.

   a. Determine altitude of cut-off, cut-on action of mercury switch.
   b. Observe solenoid switch action altitudes.
   c. Attain 55,000 altitude within 45-60 seconds? (yes-no)

3. Loading procedure:

   a. No animals will be stored in basket longer than 10 minutes prior to euthanization.
   b. When more than one animal is to be euthanized at the same time, sound judgement must be used and consideration must be given to the size, sex and temperament of the animals.

4. Number of animals to be euthanized at one time.

   a. LM model, no more than:

      1) one St. Bernard type dog
      2) two German shepherd type dogs
      3) three cocker-beagle type dogs
      4) six small breed dogs
      5) individual containers of puppies and kittens with eyes open may be placed in a unit at the same time.

6) the number of puppies in free-roaming state --
   a) use humane judgement
7) the number of cats and kittens in free-roaming state --
   a) use humane judgement

b. MU model, no more than:

1) one St. Bernard type dog
2) one German shepherd type dog
3) three cocker-beagle type dogs
4) four small breed dogs

c. SU model, no more than:

1) one German shepherd type dog
2) two cocker-beagle type dogs
3) three small breed dogs

NOTE: Newborn Animals should never be placed into unit until the eyes are open. Reptiles and Amphibians should never be placed into the unit. DO NOT put adult dogs and cats in unit at same time.

An alternate to the principle method of euthanasia should be available for newborns (without eyes open), reptiles, amphibians and as an emergency measure.

5. Unloading procedure

a. Check each animal for signs of life before disposing of body; i.e., absence of heart beat (check with fingers or stethoscope), dull, cloudy appearance of eyeball, fully dilated pupil, absence of breathing and no wink reflex (touch corner of eyelid).

6. Clean unit and basket after each run.

7. Maintenance

Routine maintenance and inspection of compressor should be done following 2,000 runs, "starts" or annually, whichever comes first. If malfunctions are noted, i.e. extended time to reach altitude, altitude loss to lower than 45,000 feet within 10-minutes, etc., inspection should be accomplished immediately.

8. Trouble shooting hints for a unit that does not reach 55,000 in 45-60 seconds:

a. Recheck door gasket for breaks, rough spots, etc.
b. Recheck door alignment.
c. Rust along edges of doors, especially at bottom.
d. Check joints for leaks (KY jelly).
e. Check valves for tightness.
f. Muffler, heavily rusted or filled with oil and dirt may cause a back pressure.
g. Check for hair in exhaust pipe inside unit.
h. Check hose between pump and unit for cracks.

THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

INSPECTION REPORT

HIGH ALTITUDE EUTHANASIA

Name of Agency _____

Address _____ Telephone _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Name of Executive _____ Title _____

Equipment Manufacturer _____

Define the following as: (O) Operating, (N/O) Not Operating, (N/A) Not Applicable, (Y) Yes, (N) No, (S) Satisfactory, (U) Unsatisfactory, where applicable.

UNIT
Model _____
Model No. _____
Mercury Switch _____
Vacuum Gauge _____
Door Gasket _____
View Port _____
Interior Light _____
Door Hinges _____
Door Spring Lock _____
Sanitation _____

UNIT (parasite)
Vacuum Gauge _____
Door Gasket _____
View Port _____
Interior Light _____
Door Hinges _____
Door Spring Lock _____
Sanitation _____

CAGE & DOLLY
How many _____
Sanitation _____
Maintenance _____

TIMER
Is it used _____
Always _____

VACUUM PUMP
Electric Motor Size _____
Pump Size _____
Protected from weather _____
Protected from extreme temp. _____
Oil checked _____
Oil changed _____ Date _____
Valves cleaned _____ Date _____
Seals checked _____ Date _____
Belts (Condition _____

CONTROL VALVES
Color coded _____
Leak free _____
Used properly _____

EUTHANASIA ROOM
Sanitation _____
Maintenance _____

Instructions for operation are posted ____
Extra chamber door gasket on hand ____
Gasket changed how often _____

Note additional equipment: _____

TECHNICAL DATA:

Before Adjustment	Following Adjustment
Seconds to automatic shutdown _____	Seconds to automatic shutdown _____
Seconds to recommended altitude _____	Seconds to recommended altitude _____
Operating altitude _____	Operating altitude _____
Chamber gauge reading at shutdown _____	Chamber gauge reading at shutdown _____
Altimeter reading at shutdown (altitude) _____	Altimeter reading at shutdown (altitude) _____
Altimeter reading after 10 minutes _____	Altimeter reading after 10 minutes _____

Adjustments Made By Inspector:

Training Program For Operating Personnel (Explain):

Operating Procedure Checked Regularly by _____ How Often _____

Recommendations: (continue on back)

Date _____ Certified _____ Inspector _____
Not Certified _____

** ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE STOPPED USING THE HIGH ALTITUDE DECOMPRESSION CHAMBER FOR ANIMAL EUTHANASIA:

The American Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
441 E. 92nd Street
New York, New York 10028

The Humane Society of Pomona Valley
500 Humane Way
Pomona, California 91766
(prior to passage of state law)

Indianapolis Humane Society
7929 N. Michigan Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46268

Prince George's County Animal Shelter
8311 D'Arcy Road
Forestville, Maryland 20028
(1963)

Washington Animal Rescue League
71 Oglethorpe Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20001
(1960)

The Anti-Cruelty Society
Animal Care Shelter
157 West Grand Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Peninsula Humane Society
12 Airport Boulevard
San Mateo, California 94401
(prior to passage of state law)

Ft. Wayne Humane Shelter
2225 Dwenger Avenue
Ft. Wayne, Indiana 46803
(1977 - second city by law)

Baltimore City Animal Shelter
222 N. Calverton Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21223
(prior to passage of state law)

Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley
2530 Lafayette Street
Santa Clara, California 95050
(prior to passage of state law)

Los Angeles County Department of
Animal Control
11258 S. Garfield Avenue
Downey, California 90242
(prior to passage of state law)

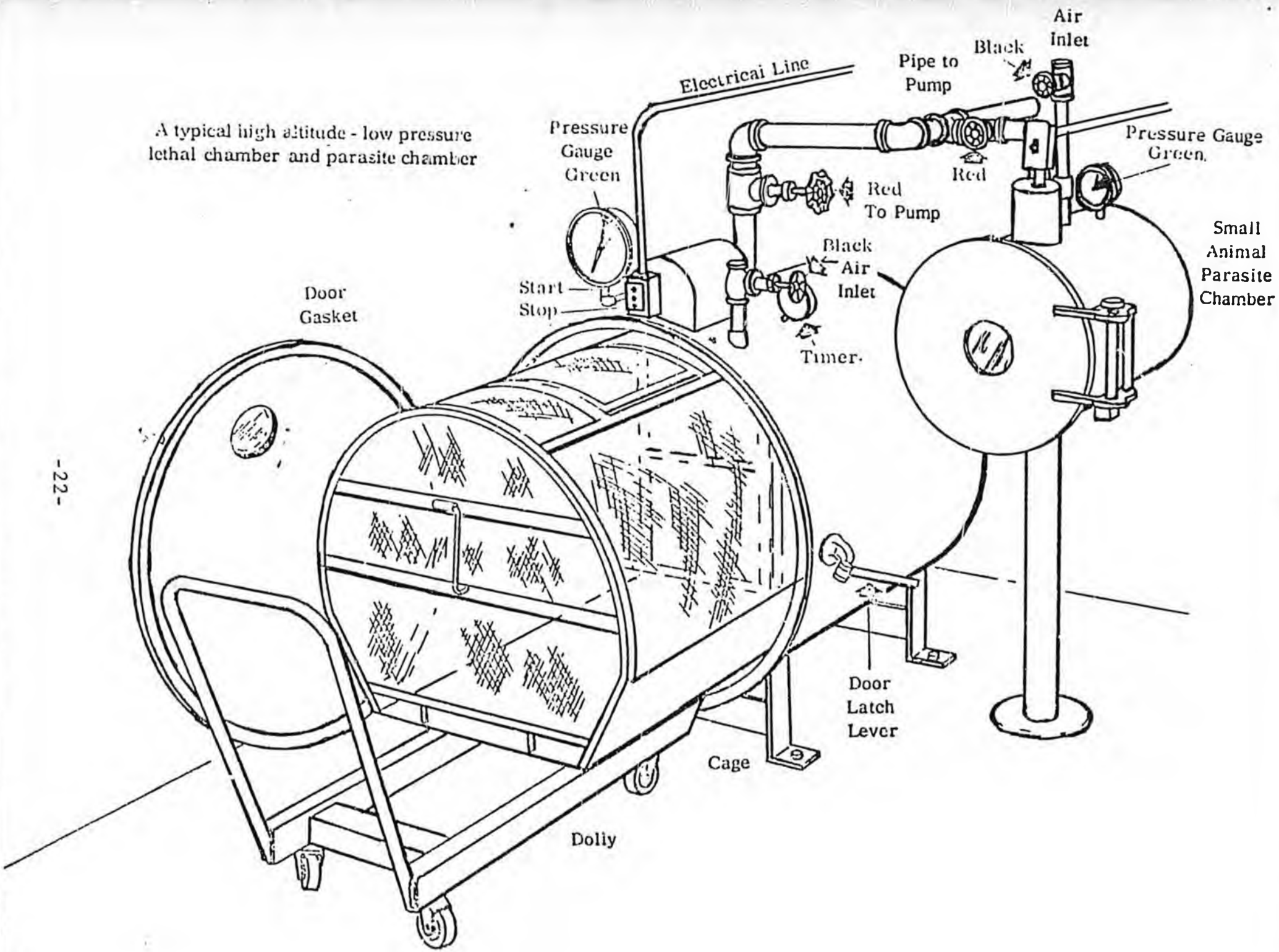
Environmental Health and Conservation
Department
City of Dallas
1500 W. Mockingbird Lane
Dallas, Texas 75235
(1973 - first city by law)

Wisconsin Humane Society
4151 N. Humboldt Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Warren County Dog Pound
Route 42
Lebanon, Ohio 45936

** NOT A COMPREHENSIVE LIST

A typical high altitude - low pressure lethal chamber and parasite chamber



SOURCES

"Study of Euthanasia Methods for Urban Animal Control Programs -- Attachment to Interim Report and Recommendations Concerning the Animal Control Unit of the Oakland Police Department," prepared by Joyce A. Tischler, Association for Responsible Animal Guardianship, Oakland, California, April, 1978

"Euthanasia of Dogs and Cats: An Analysis of Experience and Current Knowledge With Recommendations for Research," The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, August, 1978

Corrected Copy Report, Informal Conference, High Altitude (Low Pressure) Animal Euthanasia, Thursday, May 21, 1964, Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, American Humane Association

Letter from Dr. George P. Biro, Assistant Professor, Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa, July 5, 1973

Testimony before Subcommittee of Agricultural and Natural Resources Committee, House of Representatives, State of South Carolina, December 6-7, 1977

Report by Supervisor Philip L. Anthony to Board of Supervisors of Orange County, California, May 2, 1978

Report from Sonoma County Grand Jury inquiry into the use of decompression chambers in the county

Report from Gary D. Baumann, DVM, Mesa, Arizona, to Arizona legislature

SOURCES Continued

Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia, American Veterinary Medical Association, 1978

Report, Second Conference, High Altitude (Low Pressure) Animal Euthanasia, October 24, 1964, Los Angeles, California, American Humane Association

Veterinary Position Paper: "The High Altitude Decompression Chamber vs. Sodium Pentobarbital Injection," John W. Oliver, DVM, Saratoga, California

Testimony by Walter E. Kilroy, Vice President, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, before the City Council of Fort Wayne, Indiana, May, 1977

"Euthanasia by Injection," Edwin A. Beckcom, Jr., DVM, October, 1975

Statement by Martin Passaglia, Executive Director, American Humane Association, to Southeastern Animal Control Association Seminar, June 1979

P.O. Box 187
Colorado Springs, CO. 80901
(303) 473-1741

States Outlawing Use of Pressure Chamber

As of 4-15-81

Alaska EFF. 5/80
Arizona

Arkansas

California

[redacted]

Connecticut

Idaho

Kansas
Maine
Maryland

Massachusetts

Michigan

Nevada

New York

Ohio

South Carolina

Tennessee

Virginia
Wyoming

States Allowing DEA Licensing Direct to Humane Society for use of Sod. Pentobarb.

As of 4-15-81

Colorado

Florida

Indiana

Maine

Maryland

Michigan

New Jersey

[redacted] DID NOT PASS

Utah

Virginia

Wisconsin

Washington
TEXAS EFF 9/1/81

North American Pharmacal 1-800-521-4686

NORTH AMERICAN PHARMACAL

CHARLES J. SCHULTHEIS 6851 CHASE ROAD

EAST ANCHORAGE VETERINARY HOSPITAL
2639 BONIFACE PKWY.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504

TELEPHONE 337-1561

December 17, 1979

Joyce Munson
935 East 79th
Anchorage, Ak. 99502

Dear Ms. Munson;

I'm writing to give my support to the Alaska Humane Society and Alaska CARE in their efforts to introduce legislation to stop the use of the high altitude decompresson chamber in Alaska.

I've been acquainted with the use of the high altitude chamber used, by the ASPCA for several years. I consider it to have many disadvantages which make it an inhumane method to use on many animals such as very young animals or those suffering from respiratory disease (a very common problem at our animal control facility).

I do not see that this legislation would put a hardship on any Alaskan city as the Anchorage Municipality will discontinue the use of its machine in January. Fairbanks doesn't use their machine and as far as I know, no other city has such a machine. More humane and economical methods of euthanasia exist and are easily adaptable.

One problem that needs to be clarified in the statutes is the legality of lay persons administering sodium pentabarbital or other IV (intraveneous) euthanasia solutions without the presence of a veterinarian. There is no mention of this in the present veterinary 08 statutes. Another reason to update our archaic veterinary practice Act!

I hope you will consider sponsoring legislation to prohibit the use of the high altitude decompression chamber in Alaska.

Yours,

Jon Thomas, DVM

Jon Thomas, DVM

Joyce, I also sent similar letters to Barnes, Sturgulewski.

Jon

November 28, 1979

Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Arliss:

I am writing to encourage you to sponser a Bill on Animal Welfare. In particular one that will ban use of the High-Altitude Decompression Chamber (Euthanasia). I know you have received literature and other letters concerning the use of this inhumane machine. I will limit this letter to my own first hand knowledge.

Fairbanks had a private animal shelter some ten years ago. My husband and I did volunteer work there for eight months. Conditions were most deplorable due to lack of funds, lack of veterinary treatment and poor help. However a new euthanasia was set up. It was in perfect working order and inspected by a member of the American Humane Society -- demonstrated and passed as the way to kill the shelters animals. I kept away from the death room for many weeks, even though I received reports constantly that the animals suffered. Finally, after finding one person who did not care for cats, was putting two or three cats into cardboard boxes (together in one box), then putting the box into the machine. You can imagine the horror as the cats fought, bit and struggled. When pockets of air are formed by overcrowding or such as would be trapped by a box, the death was much longer and terribly traumatic. At this time my husband and I took over the job of killing the cats and one dog. We left the light on in the machine to see what happened. The cats would first come to the window wanting out, then they would start turning in circles, then slash the air, tongues would hang out, eyes bug, finally they'd lie down, vomit and excrete and not move again. The one dog we put in was a large injured German shepard. He turned around and around, foaming at the mouth, the torture was indescribable. I have not made mention of the very foul odor and mess left to clean up. My eyes are full of tears as I recall what we did to these animals . . . and its been ten years.

This machine provides no gradual pressure change and gentle falling into unconsciousness as the ads would have one to believe. It's a fast pressure change and no matter how well the machine works--its cruel - - very cruel. Fairbanks' machine was left nearly 10 years ago, locked in a shed not to be used again.

We strongly recommend the humane sodium pentobarbitol. I also understand that if the animals are first given a tranquilizer so they are unconscious then an injection of T61 is considered humane; but only after a tranquilizer.

I sincerely hope a bill will be sponsored to stop the use of this machine in Alaska.

Sincerely,

Arleen Darling

Arleen Darling
Pet Pride
Executive Field Director of Alaska
P.O. Box 229
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707
907 456-7198

15113 SUNSET BOULEVARD
PACIFIC PALISADES, CA. 90272
213 / 459-1703

June 9, 1977

Dear Friend of Cats:

We at Pet Pride find shocking the persistence of the American Humane Association in using ads such as the enclosed promoting the euthanair machine as "modern, painless, quick, humane and one hundred percent efficient for small animal destruction" in their publication.

Barbara Schieven, Seal of Approval Member in Maine, reports the following:

> "I watched a puppy and a kitten placed in the chamber. The machine was turned on sucking the air from the chamber and sending the animals around in circles. They huddled together in terror, screaming, struggling, urinating and defecating on themselves and gnashing their tongues to a pulp. We were informed that puppies and kittens too small to be weaned have to be run through the decompression chamber three to five times before they die."

The balance of Barbara's report on animals both small and large is so spine-chilling we find it hard to repeat.

Ruth Weddle, President of the California Coalition of Animal Owners reports:

> "Inspection records of the California Agency in charge of checking the decompression chambers for proper operation have shown that more than half the machines in use (60%) were faulty in the recent inspection year! Many animals, especially the sick, the old and those with respiratory problems suffer especial pain as their lungs explode under pressure in this procedure."

Phyllis Wright in a Dallas Report states (Humane Society of the United States)

> "I object strenuously to the information on the back of the euthanair brochure where it says a device 33" wide, 42" long can handle up to 50 animals an hour! Now mathematics is not my strongest suit, but it is easy for me to figure that in a chamber that size, one German Shepherd would fit. Four Beagles would fit. Loading the machine takes at least two minutes. If the machine has been unloaded and cleared of vomit and urine and feces, that takes another five minutes. Even if the machine is working properly, how can 50 animals be killed 'humanely' every hour?

There is more, but perhaps you have already heard enough. Will you please rush a letter to the editor of the American Humane Association Magazine and urge that ads for euthanair machines be discontinued in their publication? A few sample letters are enclosed. Use them as the basis for your complaint. We know we can count on you as you have helped us with important issues in the past.