

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983-1984 80/2

2356 SHESS SB 354 - SB 372 2150

1 (11) is equally well-served by an educational experience
2 approved by the school board as serving the child's educational inter-
3 ests despite an absence from school, the request for excuse is made in
4 writing by the child's parents or guardian, and approved by the prin-
5 cipal or administrator of the school that the child attends.

6 * Sec. 4. AS 14.45.030 is amended to read:

7 Sec. 14.45.030. NON-EXEMPT SCHOOLS [ATTENDANCE AND ANNUAL RE-
8 PORTS REQUIRED]. Teachers and others in charge of religious or other
9 private [OR DENOMINATIONAL] schools not operated in compliance with
10 AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 are not exempt from laws and regulations
11 relating to education. Non-exempt schools shall make regular monthly
12 attendance reports and annual reports to the commissioner in the same
13 manner as teachers and superintendents in the public schools.

14 * Sec. 5. AS 14.45 is amended by adding new sections to read:

15 ARTICLE 2. EXEMPT RELIGIOUS AND OTHER PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

16 Sec. 14.45.100. EXEMPTION. A religious or other private school
17 that complies with AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 is exempt from other
18 provisions of law and regulations relating to education except law and
19 regulations relating to physical health, fire safety, sanitation,
20 immunization, and physical examinations.

21 Sec. 14.45.110. REQUIREMENTS OF EXEMPT SCHOOLS. (a) The parent
22 or guardian of a child enrolled in a religious or other private school
23 that complies with AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 shall file an annual
24 notice of enrollment in the school for the child, ^{OF EXEMPTED SCHOOL AIDE} with the local public
25 school superintendent for the area in which the child resides on a
26 form provided by the department. The form shall be signed by the
27 parent or guardian and the chief administrative officer of the school
28 and returned to the local public school superintendent by the parent
29 or guardian. The school shall notify the local public school

1 superintendent within a reasonable time if the child is no longer
2 enrolled in or attending the school.

3 (b) A religious or other private school that elects to comply
4 with AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 shall maintain monthly attendance re-
5 cords for each student enrolled in the school, shall operate on a
6 regular schedule, excluding reasonable holidays and vacations, during
7 at least 180 days of the year, and shall make an annual report to the
8 commissioner of the number of students in each grade and the school
9 calendar.

10 Sec. 14.45.120. STANDARDIZED TESTING REQUIREMENTS. (a) A
11 religious or other private school that elects to comply with AS 14.-
12 45.100 - 14.45.140 shall administer a nationally standardized test
13 selected by the chief administrative officer of the school to all
14 students enrolled in grades [one, three, six, and nine] at least once
15 each school year. *4-6-8*

16 (b) The nationally standardized test must measure achievement in
17 English grammar, reading, spelling, and mathematics.

18 (c) A religious or other private school that elects to comply
19 with AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 shall maintain records of the results of
20 the nationally standardized tests and the records shall be made avail-
21 able to the parent or guardian of the student. Each school shall make
22 composite test results for the school available annually to an autho-
23 rized representative of the department. The composite test results of
24 a religious or other private school operated in compliance with
25 AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 are not public information unless each public
26 school

27 (1) is also required to administer a nationally standard-
28 ized test that measures achievement in English grammar, reading,
29 spelling, and mathematics; and

1 (2) the composite test results for each public school are
2 public information.

3 Sec. 14.45.130. RECORDS. (a) A religious or other private
4 school that elects to comply with AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 shall
5 maintain permanent student records reflecting immunizations, physical
6 examinations, standardized testing, academic achievement, and courses
7 taken at the school.

8 (b) The chief administrative officer of a school that elects to
9 comply with AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 shall certify under oath to the
10 department that the records required under (a) of this section are
11 being maintained.

12 Sec. 14.45.140. DEFINITION. In this chapter

13 (1) "religious school" means a private school operated by a
14 church or other religious organization that does not receive direct
15 state or federal funding.

16 * Sec. 6. AS 14.45.020 is repealed.



Alaska State Legislature

Thirteenth Legislature — First Session

Senate Calendar

Official Business of the Senate

TUESDAY
January 24, 1984
10:00 a.m.

Sixteenth Legislative Day

Chaplain: Reverend Steve Brown of the Bethel Assembly of God

SECOND READING OF HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

CS HCR 17 (HESS) Relating to the state medal for heroism
State Affairs report, page 1017.

CITATIONS

Honoring - Vern Rohde and Roger Woods
(Small Businessmen of the Year)
by Senators Faiks and Pettyjohn

PUBLICATION NOTICE - Wednesday Calendar

Honoring - Alaska Support Industry Alliance
by Representatives Ward, Tischer, Hayes and Bussell

In Memoriam - Sam Fox
by Representatives Herrmann, McBride, Davis and All Other Members of
the House
Senator Mulcahy

HCR 17

SENATE JOURNAL - PAGE 829- 1 4/28/83

<CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 17 (HESS)> by the Health, Education and Social Services Committee,

Relating to the state medal for heroism,

was read the first time and referred to the State Affairs Committee.

HCR 17

SENATE JOURNAL - PAGE 1017- 3 5/18/83

The State Affairs Committee considered <CS FOR HOUSE CONCUR->
<RENT RESOLUTION NO. 17 (HESS)> (state medal for heroism) and
a majority of the committee recommended do pass. The report
was signed by Senator Vic Fischer, Chairman and concurred in
by Senators Kelly and Sturgulewski.

CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 17 (HESS) was referred
to the Rules Committee.

* HONORING VERN RONDE & ROGER WOODS *

* SMALL BUSINESSMEN OF THE YEAR *

The members of the 13th Legislature are proud to commend two industrious Alaskans, Vern Rohde and Roger Woods of Alaska Truss and Millwork Company for their recent selection as Small Businessmen of the Year. The award, made by the Small Business Administration, is a highly coveted prize achieved only by those small business owners who have displayed outstanding attributes of quality and service to their customers and to their community.

We find it most appropriate that Vern Rohde and Roger Woods have been chosen for this high honor. Through their energy and dedication to quality work these two men have developed, over a period of years, a successful firm that grew from the construction of a few houses a year into a multi-million dollar business.

The dedication Vern and Roger have shown to providing a business based on integrity and quality work has also been shown in their whole-hearted support for civic activities and cultural events in the Anchorage area. The Little League Baseball program and the Anchorage Fur Rendezvous are just two programs which have greatly benefited from their support.

Both these fine Alaskans have enjoyed the strong support of their families, who have been with them throughout the early, difficult years, and who now share their enthusiasm at the success their efforts have brought.

For Vern and Roger, and for their families, the future does indeed look bright. We believe these outstanding Alaskans richly deserve the recent award, and we wish them great and continued success in all they endeavor.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Date:

Requested by: Senator Falks, *Pettyjohn*

Offered: 1/19/84
Referred: Health, Education and
Social Services

Original sponsors: Faiks, Kerttula,
Bennett, et al

Doyle
Went this about

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 354 (Judiciary)

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the regulation of private
schools."

7

8

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

9

* Section 1. PURPOSE. In conformity with the fundamental right to
freedom of religion guaranteed by the constitutions of the United States
and the State of Alaska and in recognition of the right of parents to
choose to have their children educated in private schools, it is the pur-
pose of this Act

14

(1) to ensure that in matters of education by religious organ-
izations the state shall not control or interfere with the rights of con-
science and religious liberty;

17

(2) to further the state's legitimate interest in ensuring the
quality of all education, including private education; and

19

(3) to allow diversity in education by encouraging private
education.

21

* Sec. 2. AS 14.07.020 is amended to read:

22

Sec. 14.07.020. DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT. The department shall

23

(1) exercise general supervision over the public schools of
the state except the University of Alaska;

25

(2) study the conditions and needs of the public schools of
the state and adopt or recommend plans for the improvement of the
public schools;

28

(3) provide advisory and consultative services to all
public school governing bodies and personnel;

29

1 (4) prescribe by regulation a minimum course of study for
2 the public schools;

3 (5) establish, in coordination with the Department of
4 Health and Social Services, a program for the continuing education of
5 children who are held in detention facilities in the state during the
6 period of detention;

7 (6) accredit those public schools which meet accreditation
8 standards prescribed by regulation by the department; these regula-
9 tions shall be adopted by the department and presented to the legisla-
10 ture during the first 10 days of any regular session, and become
11 effective 45 days after presentation or at the end of the session,
12 whichever is earlier, unless disapproved by a resolution concurred in
13 by a majority of the members of each house;

14 (7) prescribe by regulation, after consultation with the
15 state fire marshal and the state sanitarian [DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
16 SOCIAL SERVICES], standards that will assure healthful and safe con-
17 ditions in the public and private schools of the state including a
18 requirement of physical examinations and immunizations in private
19 pre-elementary schools; the standards for private schools may not be
20 more stringent than those for public schools;

21 (8) [IN COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
22 SOCIAL SERVICES,] exercise general supervision over public [AND PRI-
23 VATE] pre-elementary schools [AND OVER THE EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT OF
24 NURSERIES AS DEFINED IN AS 47.35.080(4)]; pre-elementary schools, in
25 this paragraph means schools for children ages three through five
26 years when the schools' primary function is educational;

27 (9) provide accredited elementary and secondary correspon-
28 dence study programs available to any Alaskan through a centralized
29 office of correspondence study;

Expectative

Not all - including (Barnes)

how decided? who decided?

and private pre-elementary schools that are not in facilities... essential with a clean school as needs through 1 through 6

1 (10) accredit private [ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY] schools
2 which request accreditation and which meet accreditation standards
3 prescribed by regulation by the department; nothing in this paragraph
4 authorizes the department to require religious or other private
5 schools to be licensed;

*ADVIS
Nothing*

6 (11) review plans for construction of new public elementary
7 and secondary schools and for additions to and major rehabilitation of
8 existing public elementary and secondary schools and, in accordance
9 with regulations adopted by the department, determine and approve the
10 extent of eligibility for state aid of a school construction project
11 begun after July 1, 1978; for the purposes of this paragraph, "plans"
12 include educational specifications, schematic designs, and final
13 contract documents;

14 (12) provide educational opportunities in the areas of
15 vocational education and training, basic education, and fire-service
16 training to individuals over 16 years of age who are no longer attend-
17 ing school;

18 (13) administer the grants awarded under AS 14.11.020.

19 * Sec. 3. AS 14.30.010(b) is amended to read:

20 (b) This section does not apply if a child

21 (1) is provided an academic education comparable to that
22 offered by the public schools in the area, either by

23 (A) attendance at a private school in which the teach-
24 ers are certificated according to AS 14.20.020;

25 (B) tutoring by personnel certificated according to
26 AS 14.20.020; or

27 (C) attendance at an educational program operated in
28 compliance with AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 by a religious or other
29 private school [ATTENDANCE AT A PRIVATE SCHOOL IN WHICH THE

1 AVERAGE STUDENT PROFICIENCY IS NOT LESS THAN THE AVERAGE PROFI-
2 CIENCY FOUND IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE AREA AS MEASURED BY
3 NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT TESTS; THE DEPARTMENT WITH ASSISTANCE FROM
4 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS SHALL PROMULGATE REGU-
5 LATIONS DEFINING THE SUBJECT AREAS TO BE TESTED AND THE MINIMUM
6 AVERAGE SCORES TO BE ACHIEVED];

7 (2) attends a school operated by the federal government;

8 (3) has a physical or mental condition which a competent
9 medical authority determines will make attendance impractical;

10 (4) is in the custody of a court or law enforcement author-
11 ities;

12 (5) is temporarily ill or injured;

13 (6) has been suspended or denied admittance according to
14 AS 14.30.045;

15 (7) resides more than two miles from either a public school
16 or a route on which transportation is provided by the school authori-
17 ties, except that this subsection does not apply if the child resides
18 within two miles of a federal or private school which the child is
19 eligible and able to attend;

20 (8) is excused by action of the school board of the dis-
21 trict at a regular meeting or by the district superintendent subject
22 to approval by the school board of the district at the next regular
23 meeting;

24 (9) has completed the 12th grade;

25 (iC) is enrolled in a full-time program of correspondence
26 study approved by the department; in those school districts providing
27 an approved correspondence study program, a student may be enrolled
28 either in the district correspondence program or in the centralized
29 correspondence study program;

1 (11) is equally well-served by an educational experience
2 approved by the school board as serving the child's educational inter-
3 ests despite an absence from school, the request for excuse is made in
4 writing by the child's parents or guardian, and approved by the prin-
5 cipal or administrator of the school that the child attends.

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7 Sec. 14.45.030. NON-EXEMPT SCHOOLS [ATTENDANCE AND ANNUAL RE-
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9 private [OR DENOMINATIONAL] schools not operated in compliance with
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11 relating to education. Non-exempt schools shall make regular monthly
12 attendance reports and annual reports to the commissioner in the same
13 manner as teachers and superintendents in the public schools.

14 * Sec. 5. AS 14.45 is amended by adding new sections to read:

15 ARTICLE 2. EXEMPT RELIGIOUS AND OTHER PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

16 Sec. 14.45.100. EXEMPTION. A religious or other private school
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22 or guardian of a child enrolled in a religious or other private school
23 that complies with AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 shall file an annual
24 notice of enrollment in the school for the child ^{if appropriate} with the local public
25 school superintendent for the area in which the child resides on a
26 form provided by the department. The form shall be signed by the
27 parent or guardian and the chief administrative officer of the school
28 and returned to the local public school superintendent by the parent
29 or guardian. The school shall notify the local public school

*Appx work
for total schools*

1 superintendent within a reasonable time if the child is no longer
2 enrolled in or attending the school.

3 (b) A religious or other private school that elects to comply
4 with AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 shall maintain monthly attendance re-
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6 regular schedule, excluding reasonable holidays and vacations, during
7 at least 180 days of the year, and shall make an annual report to the
8 commissioner of the number of students in each grade and the school
9 calendar.

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13 selected by the chief administrative officer of the school to all
14 students enrolled in grades one, three, six, and nine at least once
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flow*

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17 English grammar, reading, spelling, and mathematics.

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19 with AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 shall maintain records of the results of
20 the nationally standardized tests and the records shall be made avail-
21 able to the parent or guardian of the student. Each school shall make
22 composite test results for the school available annually to an autho-
23 rized representative of the department. The composite test results of
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26 school

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28 ized test that measures achievement in English grammar, reading,
29 spelling, and mathematics; and

Sum

1 (2) the composite test results for each public school are
2 public information.

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4 school that elects to comply with AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 shall
5 maintain permanent student records reflecting immunizations, physical
6 examinations, standardized testing, academic achievement, and courses
7 taken at the school.

8 (b) The chief administrative officer of a school that elects to
9 comply with AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.140 shall certify [under oath] to the
10 department] that the records required under (a) of this section are
11 being maintained.

12 Sec. 14.45.140. DEFINITION. In this chapter

13 (1) "religious school" means a private school operated by a
14 church or other religious organization that does not receive direct
15 state or federal funding.

16 * Sec. 6. AS 14.45.020 is repealed.

A handwritten signature, possibly "DeFuria", is enclosed within a hand-drawn oval. The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the main text block.

S B

362



Alaska Statewide Student Association

P.O. BOX 548
DOUGLAS, ALASKA 99824

REPRESENTING STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA STATEWIDE SYSTEM

ASSA requests that the following section be added to SPONSOR
SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 56:

AS 14.43.120(c) is amended to read:

(c) To maintain a loan the student must continue to be enrolled as a full-time student in good standing or as a part-time student in good standing in more than one institution for a total number of credits equivalent to a full-time student in a career education program, college, or university designated under (b) of this section. The commission shall adopt regulations defining "good standing" for purposes of this subsection.

At present, students enrolled at both UAF and TVCC, UAA and ACC, or Sitka CC and Sheldon Jackson may not receive scholarship loans unless they have a total of twelve credit hours at one or the other institution. This amendment would allow these perfectly legitimate, full-time students to be eligible for the loans.

Thank you.



TANANA VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

February 17, 1983

Representative Mike Davis
P.O. Box 81435
College, Alaska 99708

Dear Mike:

In regards to HB 174, Tanana Valley Community College supports the bill relative to students who "in total" are enrolled in 12 credits or more which makes them a full-time student within the system.

Sincerely,

Rodney Enos
Campus President

RE/dac



University of Alaska, Juneau

11120 Glacier Highway

Juneau, Alaska

99801

(907) 789-2101

To: Chancellor Paradise

FEB 15 1983

From: Dianne Schmitt, Financial Aid Officer *DS*

Chancellor
University of Alaska, Juneau

Date: February 15, 1983

RE: LEGISLATION REGARDING THE ALASKA STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

Senate Bill # 118 reduces the time a student must be in the state before applying for a loan, but also limits loans to students who apply before graduation from high school. The one year residency requirement (reduced from two years) will put a stop to litigation in that area. However, the requirement for all loan applicants to apply while still in high school will be a detriment to the spirit of the loan program and establish a new justification for litigation.

As the UAJ Financial Aid Officer, I must oppose this bill for several reasons. 1) It is sometimes difficult for high school students to decide if they want to go to college. I know there will be many young people who will neglect to fill out the application before high school graduation and later decide to go to college. This bill is asking all seventeen year old students in Alaska to decide their life goal without experiencing life beyond the academic setting. 2) Many students do not consciously choose a career path until several years after high school and after many life experiences. This bill would not afford this type of student the same opportunity as that provided for students who begin college shortly after high school. 3) Many students wait several years after graduation from a baccalaureate program before persuing graduate study. This bill does not mention graduate study; therefore, I am assuming that it could also be interpreted to eliminate loans for post-baccalaureate students.

House Bill # 56 asks for the loan interest rate to be raised to 7% and for the loan to be limited to the cost of tuition, room and board. This bill is acceptable.

House Bill # 174 says that a student may attend classes at two institutions to accumulate the 12 credits required for the loan program. This bill is acceptable and also beneficial to many of the students in Southeast Alaska.

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No.: SB 362
 Title: Re: Scholarship Loans
 Sponsor: Kerttula
 Requestor: Senate HESS
 Date of Request: 2/1/84

FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected: Education
 Program Category Affected: Postsecondary Education Commission
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Student Loans

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	N.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

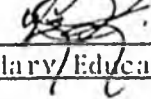
GENERAL FUND	N.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	N.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Kerry D. Romesburg  Phone: 465-2854
 Division: Commission on Postsecondary Education Date: 2/2/84
 Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
 Agency: _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83

STATE OF ALASKA

**STUDENT
FINANCIAL AID
PROGRAMS**

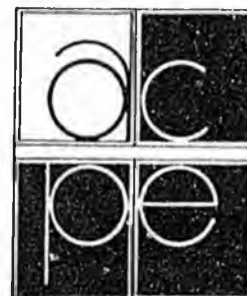
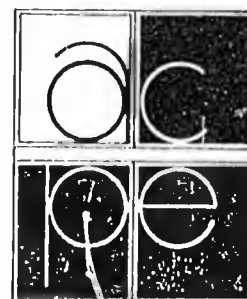
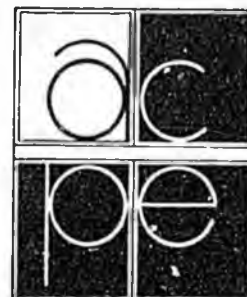
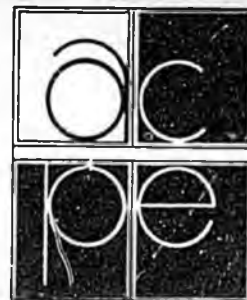
ANNUAL REPORT

1982 - 1983

Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

Porch FP, 400 Willoughby Avenue

Juneau, Alaska 99811



RECEIVED

Josephson,

STATE OF ALASKA

S T U D E N T
F I N A N C I A L A I D
P R O G R A M S
A N N U A L R E P O R T
1 9 8 2 - 8 3

Document Number 84-1

Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
Pouch FP, 400 Willoughby Avenue
Juneau, Alaska 99811

ALASKA COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Mr. John Malone (Chairman, Bethel)
Mr. Fred J. Baxter (Juneau)
Ms. Ruth Burnett (Fairbanks)
Mr. Lee Demmert (Sitka)
Mr. Gordon Evans (Juneau)
Ms. Susan Greene (Talkeetna)
Senator Joe Josephson (Anchorage)
Mr. Sam Kito (Anchorage)
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lomen (Fairbanks)
Representative Terry Martin (Anchorage)
Mrs. Blanche Walters (Nome)
Mr. Walter Ward (Soldotna)

COMMISSION OFFICE

Dr. Kerry D. Romesburg
Executive Director
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary
Education
Pouch FP, 400 Willoughby Avenue
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-2854, 465-2962

ALASKA STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

Ms. Billie Jean Hall
Loan Awards Officer

Ms. Julie Bennett
GSL/DP Liaison

Ms. Linda Landvik
Repayment Officer

Ms. Carol Barril
Collections Officer

Mr. Kevin Hanon
Accounting Supervisor

Ms. Peggy Corazza
Records Officer

WICHE STUDENT EXCHANGE AND STATE EDUCATIONAL INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAMS

Ms. Jane Byers Maynard
Director, Special Programs


Ms. Robin Stephens
Program Assistant

PREFACE

The Annual Report on Alaska Student Financial Aid Programs for 1982-83 is hereby transmitted to the Governor and the Legislature of the State of Alaska. The Student Loan Program is administered by the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education with advice and guidance of the Student Financial Aid Advisory Committee. Membership of this advisory committee for 1982-83 included:

Mr. Fred Baxter (Chairman, Juneau)
Ms. Mary Elizabeth Lomen (Fairbanks)
Ms. Ida Greiner (Fairbanks)
Ms. Marie MacKenzie (Anchorage)
Dr. Ed Nichols (Anchorage)

The Commission and staff wish to express their gratitude for the work of this advisory committee.


Kerry D. Romesburg
Executive Director

August 1983
(Date)

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Introauction

The State of Alaska provides student financial assistance for postsecondary study through three programs: the Alaska Student Loan Program, the WICHE Student Exchange Program, and the State Educational Incentive Grant (SEIG) Program. The three programs provide Alaskans with access to postsecondary education which otherwise might not be available. Through the loan and grant programs direct financial assistance is awarded to students in an effort to remove or lessen financial barriers to postsecondary education. Through the student exchange program, Alaskans have access to graduate, professional, and highly specialized fields which are unavailable in-state.

This report briefly summarizes each of these programs and the participation levels for 1982-83. The student loan program will be discussed first, then the WICHE student exchange, and finally, the incentive grant program.

ALASKA STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

The Alaska Student Loan Program is one of the most successful programs offered by the State of Alaska. Its purpose is to provide low-interest loans to Alaskans wishing to pursue education and training at a postsecondary level. The program has grown from serving just over 1,000 Alaskans, in 1971-72, to the current 1982-83 level of serving over 13,000 Alaskans.

The Alaska Student Loan Program had its origin in a program of scholarship loans established by the 1968 Alaska State Legislature. This program was amended in 1970 and completely restructured in 1971, when the Legislature established the loan program generally as it exists at present. In the twelve years of operation since then, nearly 48,000 student loans have been awarded to Alaskan residents, for a total of nearly \$150 million.

Educational loans of up to \$6,000 and \$7,000 per year for undergraduate and graduate study, respectively, are provided to eligible state residents. These loans, to be used only to offset the costs of tuition, room, board, and books, offer the borrower a ten-year repayment period at an annual interest rate of five percent. The loans may be used for full-time attendance at any accredited or approved college, university, or vocational-technical program. An incentive of up to fifty percent cancellation is offered to those borrowers who reside in Alaska after completion of their programs of study.

Program Summary

During the 1982-83 school year over 15,000 loans were awarded, and 13,058 were finalized and used for postsecondary attendance. Of these 13,058 loans, 50.4 percent were for attendance in Alaska, and 49.6 percent were for attendance out-of-state.

Undergraduate loans continue to dominate the loan volume, with only 9.0 percent of the 1982-83 loans going for graduate study. The largest single group of loans were for freshman borrowers, who accounted for 29.1 percent of all the 1982-83 loans.

Alaskans use these loans for study throughout the United States, and in a few cases, foreign countries. During the 1982-83 loan year, students used state loans for attendance in every state except West Virginia. The most frequent choice continues to be Alaska by more than a four-to-one margin over any other state.

Loan Award Amounts

The average loan award continued to rise in 1982-83, following the dramatic rise in 1981-82 when the borrowing maximums were raised. For 1982-83, an undergraduate average loan was \$4,122 while the average graduate loan was \$5,129. Out-of-state student loans continue to be higher, on the average, than in-state loans, due largely to non-resident tuition fees. This is graphically presented in Figure 1. It is anticipated that the trend toward higher average loans will continue in the years ahead.

Table 1 contains average loan amounts by student level for the last three years, 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83. In general all loans, regardless of level, have steadily increased, and loans for students attending out-of-state have consistently been higher than those attending in-state.

(AVERAGE LOAN
AWARD)

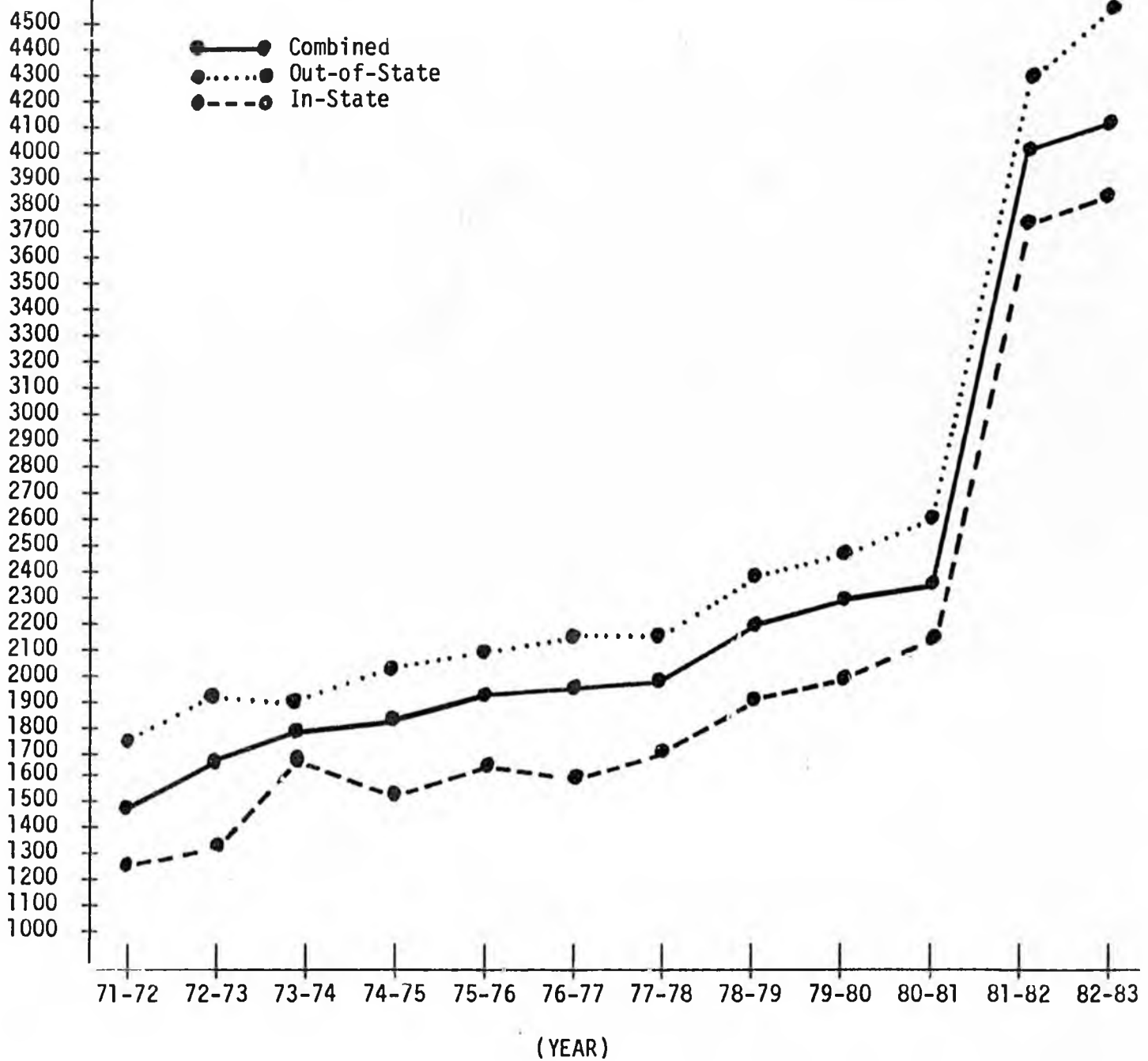


FIGURE 1
Mean Loan Amount for All Loans
In-State, Out-of-State, and Combined

TABLE 1
 MEAN LOAN AMOUNT PER RECIPIENT BY
 IN-STATE/OUT-OF-STATE AND STUDENT LEVEL
 1979-80 and 1981-82

Student Level	In Alaska			Out-of-State			Combined		
	80-81	81-82	82-83	80-81	81-82	82-83	80-81	81-82	82-83
Freshman	\$2,025	\$3,485	\$3,236	\$2,456	\$3,985	\$4,322	\$2,250	\$3,727	\$3,739
Sophomore	2,102	3,782	3,693	2,482	4,056	4,371	2,320	3,925	4,046
Junior	2,179	3,758	3,705	2,459	4,200	4,503	2,343	4,000	4,143
Senior	2,080	3,722	3,745	2,364	4,041	4,480	2,258	3,897	4,140
Vocational	2,562	4,645	5,076	2,561	4,925	4,769	2,561	4,814	4,996
Undergraduate	2,137	3,751	3,847	2,470	4,180	4,432	2,319	3,977	4,122
Graduate	3,086	4,630	4,454	3,891	5,401	5,336	3,745	5,218	5,129
TOTAL	\$2,181	\$3,796	\$3,872	\$2,691	\$4,345	\$4,558	\$2,475	\$4,098	\$4,213

Undergraduate Loans

The number of undergraduate students receiving loans under the state program has increased greatly over the past twelve years. In 1971-72, 990 undergraduates received assistance, while in 1982-83, the number has grown to 11,879. Of these 11,879 loan recipients, 53.1 percent used their loans for attendance in Alaska, and 46.9 percent used their loans out-of-state. The states most frequently chosen by undergraduates in 1982-83 are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2
TEN TOP STATES OF ATTENDANCE
FOR ALASKANS WITH
UNDERGRADUATE LOANS
1978-79 through 1982-83

STATE	NUMBER				AVERAGE LOAN			
	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
Alaska	1,245	2,606	4,225	6,305	\$1,983	\$2,137	\$3,751	\$3,847
Washington	479	700	1,045	1,314	2,394	2,495	4,091	4,610
Oregon	372	500	746	908	2,360	2,506	4,242	4,756
California	191	280	373	556	2,517	2,519	4,268	4,858
Colorado	157	151	280	372	2,549	2,502	4,584	5,050
Arizona	104	142	206	352	2,261	2,413	4,344	4,444
Idaho	94	125	199	265	2,217	2,407	3,826	3,866
Hawaii	89	79	160	258	1,888	2,076	3,463	3,514
Utah	53	85	153	202	2,091	2,029	3,564	3,664
Montana	51	73	106	137	2,536	2,444	3,670	3,452
Remaining								
U.S.	613	1,000	1,442	1,184	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Foreign	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,101
TOTAL	3,448	5,751	8,935	11,879	\$2,393	\$2,319	\$3,977	\$4,139

The consistency of student choice over the past few years is quite high. Alaska remains the most frequent choice for undergraduate attendance this year, as it has been in the past. In fact, the number of undergraduates electing attendance in-state increased by 49.2 percent this year over last.

The average loan amount increased in almost every case, with the most pronounced increase in loans for attendance in California, Colorado, and Washington. Hawaii continues to be one of the states for which undergraduate loan amounts are the lowest, (\$3,514), and four of the top ten states of attendance have lower average loans than does Alaska.

The percent of undergraduates using their loans for attendance in Alaska increased rather dramatically again this year. In fact, as can be seen in Figure 2, the 1982-83 rate of 53.1 percent is the highest in-state rate since 1971-72.

The increasing drawing power of Alaskan institutions is hypothesized to be the result of a number of factors including the maturation of Alaska's schools and the accompanying wider array of offerings, as well as the increased cost of attendance at schools outside of Alaska.

(PERCENTAGES)

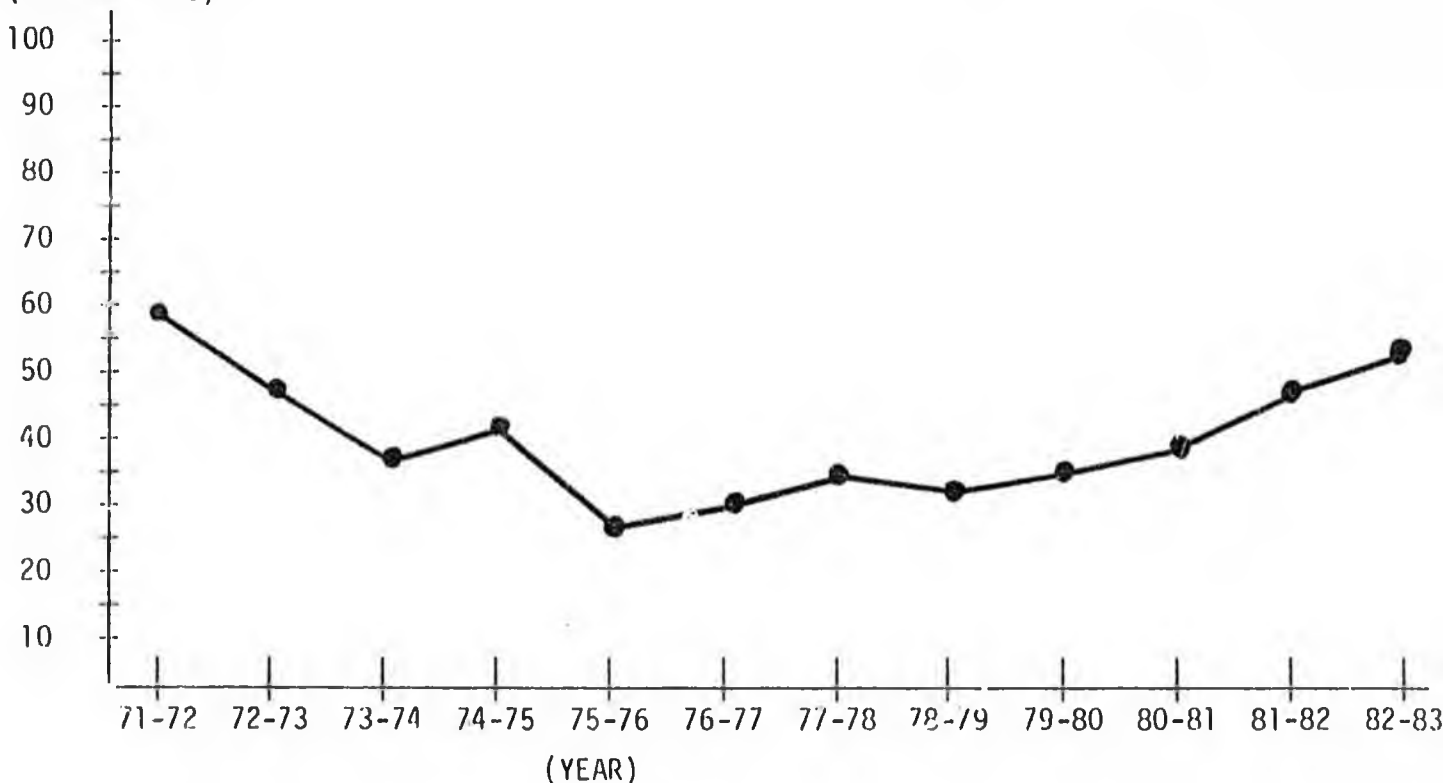


FIGURE 2
PERCENT OF UNDERGRADUATE LOANS
USED IN ALASKA

The wide geographic distribution of Alaskans pursuing undergraduate education is shown most vividly in Figure 3, with Alaskan undergraduates attending institutions in every state except West Virginia. The predominance of the West and Northwest is quite evident, with only Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Hawaii, and Texas receiving over 150 Alaskan undergraduates on state loans. Of the thirteen western states comprising the WICHE compact (Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education), only Wyoming received fewer than 21 Alaska undergraduates on state loans. In fact, the WICHE states account for 90.6 percent of the undergraduate loan recipients.

Under the state loan program, Alaskans may pursue their educational goals in whatever setting seems most appropriate for them. The freedom of choice which this provides is quite evident by the wide geographic distribution of our students.

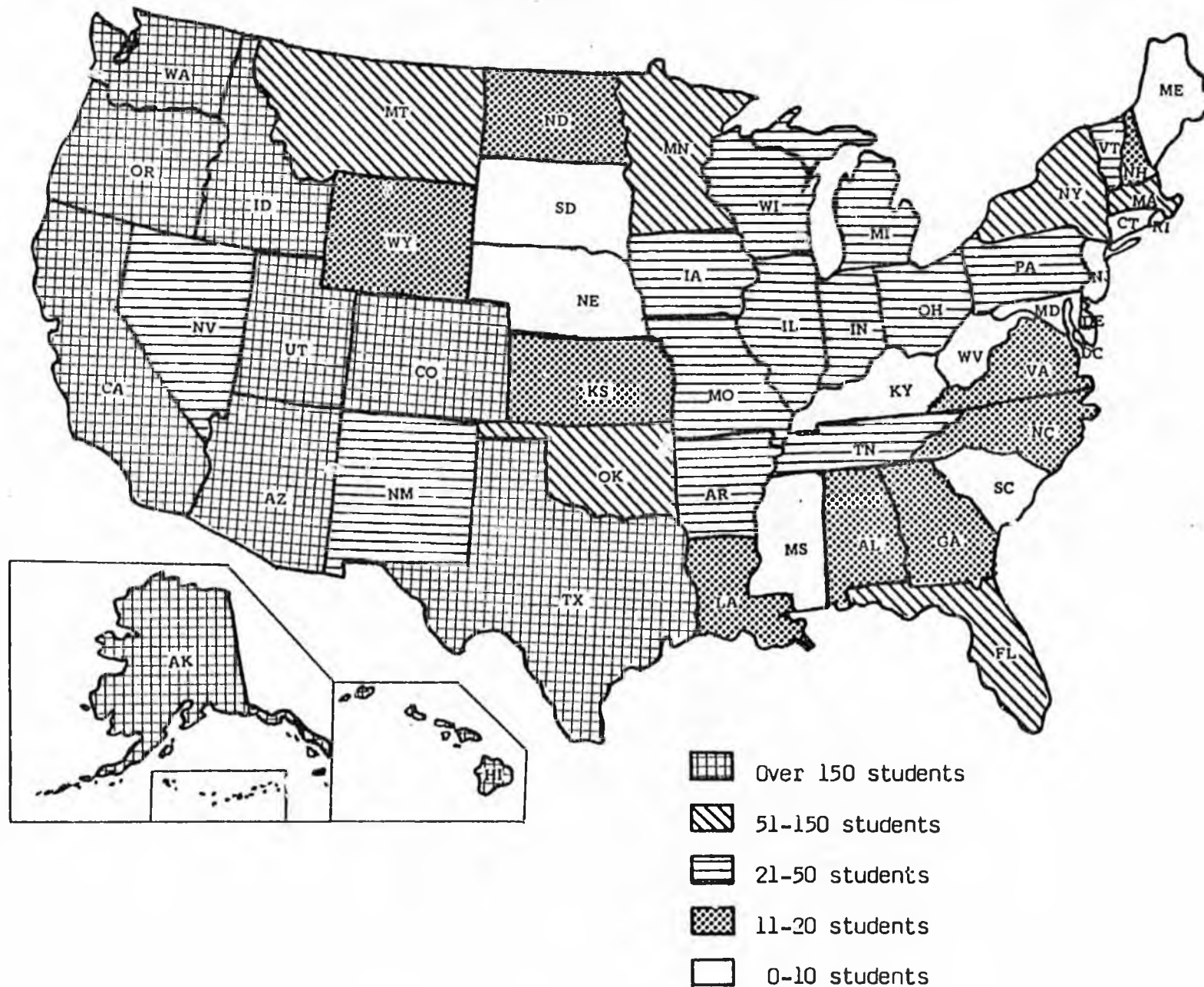


FIGURE 3

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ALASKANS UTILIZING STATE LOANS FOR UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION IN 1982-83

Graduate Loans

The number of Alaskans receiving loans for graduate study has increased nearly twelve fold since the program began in 1971-72. This year 1,117 students received assistance for the pursuit of graduate study. Of these 1,117, 76.6 percent used their loans for attendance outside of Alaska, while 23.4 percent used them for attending school in-state. The percentage of graduate loan recipients attending school in Alaska has shown a general increase for each of the last five loan years, after decreasing steadily from 1971-72 through 1977-78. This reversal in trend is presented in Figure 4, and is probably largely due to the increased availability of programs in Alaska.

(PERCENTAGES)

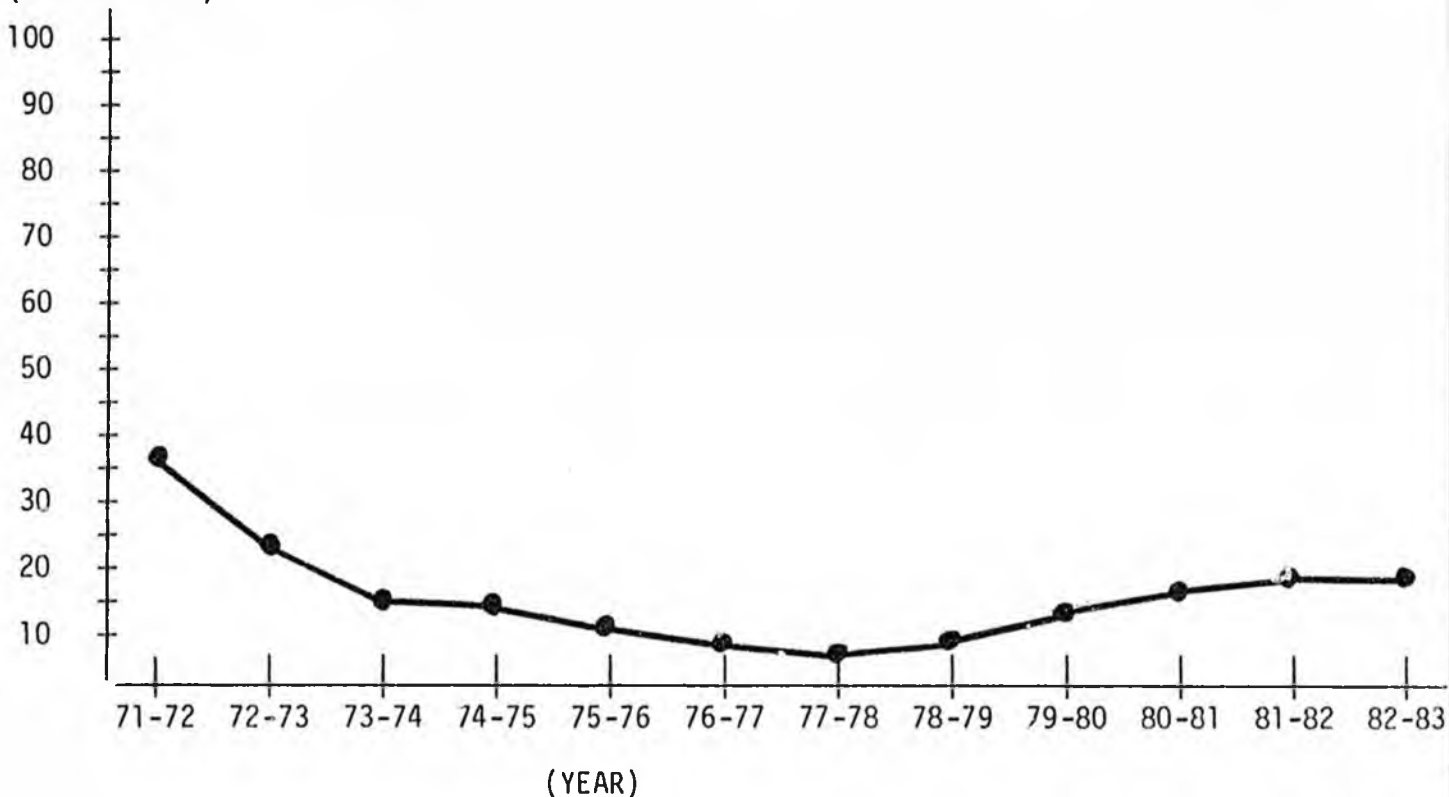


FIGURE 4
PERCENT OF GRADUATE LOANS
USED IN ALASKA

The states most frequently chosen by graduate students from Alaska in 1982-83 are presented in Table 3. Again, as with undergraduates, the students' preference is quite stable.

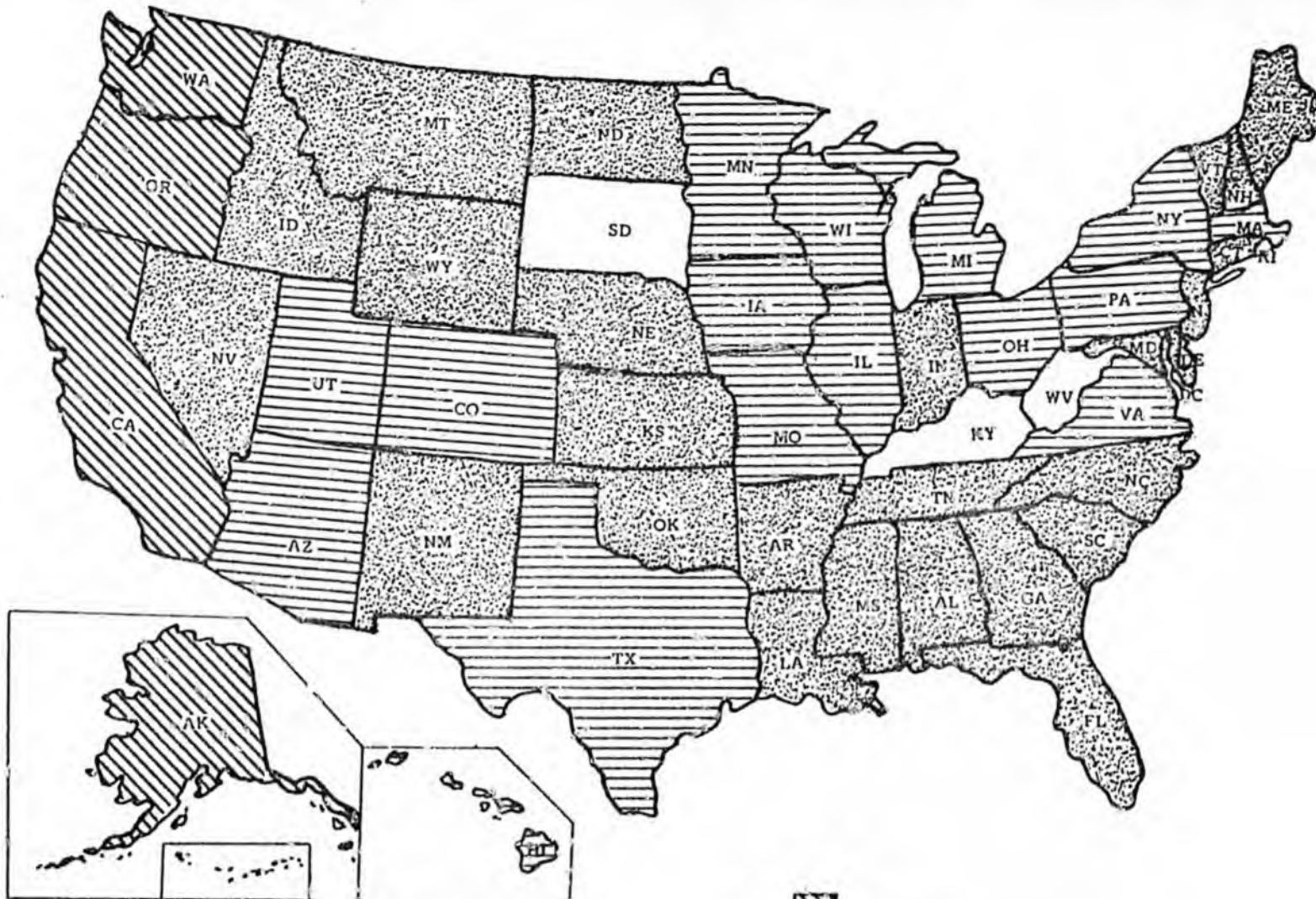
The average loan award for 1982-83 increased for some states and decreased for others, with the largest increases for students attending graduate institutions in Arizona, Texas, Massachusetts, and Colorado. The average loan for graduate students attending school in Hawaii decreased dramatically, making the 1981-82 average appear to be an anomaly.

TABLE 3
TEN TOP STATES OF ATTENDANCE
FOR ALASKANS WITH
GRADUATE LOANS
1979-80 through 1982-83

STATE	NUMBER				AVERAGE LOAN			
	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
Alaska	58	127	229	276	\$2,906	\$3,086	\$4,630	\$4,454
California	73	90	113	183	3,441	3,937	5,693	5,599
Washington	77	129	148	161	3,847	3,848	5,740	5,447
Oregon	49	75	91	127	3,526	4,011	5,103	5,351
Colorado	18	19	27	35	3,972	4,149	5,303	5,369
Massachusetts	9	18	25	32	2,911	4,953	5,927	6,217
Arizona	9	17	18	29	3,586	3,041	4,408	4,822
Hawaii	8	19	21	26	2,988	3,393	5,079	3,909
Texas	3	10	20	23	3,600	3,204	4,445	4,830
Utah	4	7	10	22	3,200	3,426	4,858	4,710
Remaining U.S.	162	198	261	265	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL	470	709	963	1,179	\$3,646	\$3,746	\$5,218	\$5,151

Alaskans pursuing graduate educational goals are also distributed quite widely across the nation, with Alaskan graduate loan recipients attending institutions in all but five of the fifty states. The predominance of the West, and particularly the West Coast, is readily apparent in Figure 5.

Only Alaska, Washington, California, and Oregon received more than 90 Alaskan graduate students on state loans. The thirteen states comprising the WICHE compact account for 74.1 percent of all the graduate Alaskan loan recipients for 1982-83.







-  Over 90 students
-  9-90 students
-  1-8 students
-  No students

FIGURE 5

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ALASKANS UTILIZING STATE LOANS FOR GRADUATE EDUCATION IN 1982-83

Loan Repayments

The student loan program is based upon a revolving fund with the students' loan repayments being re-utilized for future student loans. Since 1971-72 (actually 1974-75, since there were no repayments received the first few years), Alaskans have repaid over \$15 million on their educational loans. The volume of these revolving funds now contribute a significant portion of the loan account, and as can be seen in Figure 6, these repayments are rapidly increasing each year.

Also presented in Figure 6 is a representation of the partial cancellation (forgiveness) history of the student loan program. Students who reside in Alaska after completion of their course of study are eligible to have up to 50 percent of their loans cancelled. Beginning with the first such partial cancellation in 1974-75, the total amount of loan funds (including interest) which the State of Alaska has cancelled has generally shown large annual increases, with the exception of 1979-80 when partial cancellations temporarily leveled. During 1982-83 nearly 1,500 Alaskans received partial forgiveness of their student loans. Increases are projected to continue over the next few years as larger numbers of students complete their educational programs.

(VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

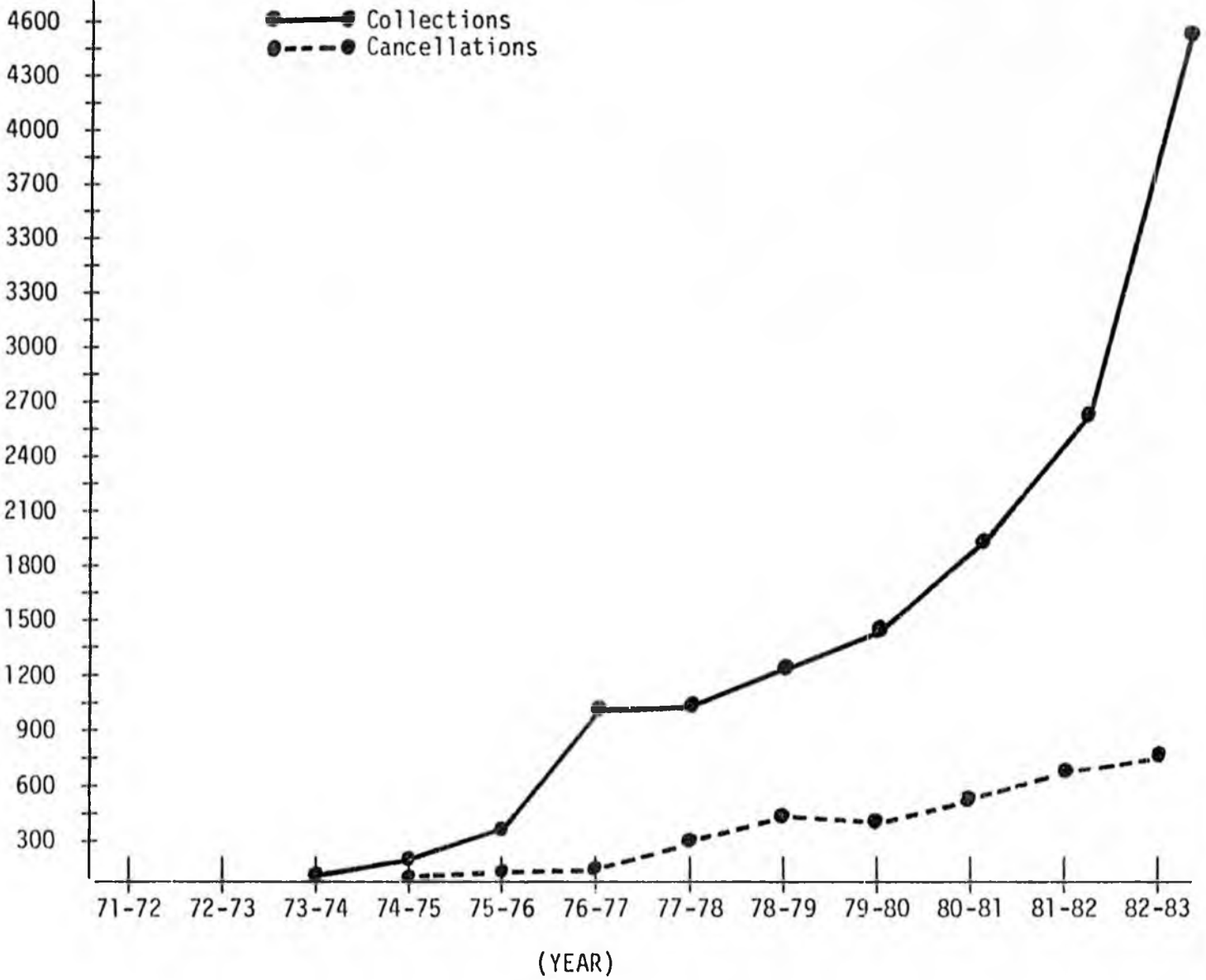


FIGURE 6
STUDENT LOAN COLLECTIONS
AND CANCELLATIONS

Default

Nationally, student loans have a notoriously high default rate, and, unfortunately, Alaska's program also has experienced problems with loan collections. Although the Alaska program is now doing considerably better than the federal loan programs, the default rate still remains above 9%. As can be seen in Table 4, the default rate has been steadily decreasing since the concerted effort began in 1975-76 to pursue these bad debts. At fiscal year end 302 loan accounts were in litigation status in Alaska's courts.

TABLE 4
ANNUAL DEFAULT RATES OF
ALASKA STATE STUDENT LOANS
1971-72 through 1982-83

LOAN YEAR	DEFAULT RATE* (June 30)
1971-72	N.A.
1972-73	N.A.
1973-74	N.A.
1974-75	80.0%
1975-76	44.6%
1976-77	24.9%
1977-78	22.3%
1978-79	19.3%
1979-80	14.5%
1980-81	11.5%
1981-82	9.2%
1982-83	9.1%

*Default is 120+ days past due.

Statistical Data

In the Appendix are Tables 9-13 containing data on the Alaska Student Loan Program from 1971-72 through 1982-83. Information on the number and amounts of loans made annually to undergraduate and graduate students attending in-state and out-of-state is presented in Tables 9-12. Table 13 contains summaries of the average size loan awarded each year.

WICHE STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Through its participation in the thirteen-state Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), Alaska provides residents with access to sixteen fields of professional education not available in-state. The WICHE Student Exchange Program provides access to these sixteen fields at participating institutions throughout the compact states, and makes these programs available at a reduced tuition rate to the out-of-state WICHE students. These reduced rates usually amount to the normal in-state tuition rate at public colleges and universities and one-third the regular tuition rate at private colleges and universities. Alaskans certified for participation in this exchange program may also expect preferential admissions consideration by the schools to which they apply. For this, Alaska pays the college or university in which the Alaskan exchange student enrolls a set fee for a particular field of study. This fee, the support fee, covers the non-resident portion of the tuition and a portion of the institution's operating costs. The student does not receive any direct payment under this program.

Exchange Fields

The WICHE exchange fields in which Alaska would support students for the 1982-83 year included:

Architecture	Occupational Therapy
Dentistry	Optometry
Forestry	Osteopathy
Graduate Library Studies	Pharmacy
Graduate Nursing	Physical Therapy
Law	Podiatry
Maritime Technology	Public Health
Medicine	Veterinary Medicine

A student eligible for state certification in any of these fields must apply for and gain admission to the program of study. The admission decision rests solely with the receiving institution.

Support Fees

The amount of the support fee to be paid for each field of study is set annually by the WICHE Commission, with membership from all thirteen member states. These fees have increased more or less steadily over the last six years, and at the same time, Alaska's participation level has also steadily increased. As can be seen in Table 5, the total support fees exceeded \$1 million for the first time in 1982-83.

TABLE 5
WICHE STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM SUPPORT COSTS
1976-77 through 1982-83

Academic Year	Total Students	Total Fees
1976-77	114	\$ 368,473
1977-78	134	634,114
1978-79	171	639,244
1979-80	209	853,959
1980-81	232	956,509
1981-82	269	1,223,091
1982-83	300	1,498,232
TOTAL	1,429	\$6,173,622

Participation Rates

Law continues to be the most popular field for Alaskan students. In 1981-82 Law students accounted for 57.6 percent of the students supported under the exchange program. In 1982-83, Law represented 60.0 percent of the exchange students. The growth fields for 1982-83 were Architecture, Law, Medicine, Physical and Occupational Therapy, Veterinary Medicine, Pharmacy, Osteopathy, and Graduate Nursing. Only Dentistry experienced an appreciable decline. These data are listed in Table 6.

TABLE 6
WICHE EXCHANGE STUDENTS BY FIELD
1976-77 through 1982-83

Field of Study	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
Architecture	6	9	7	9	15	17
Dental Hygiene*	1	1	1	0	1	0
Dentistry	11	13	13	15	18	15
Forestry	4	10	9	7	6	6
Graduate Library	2	5	2	11	8	7
Graduate Nursing	1	1	2	6	3	4
Law	64	75	100	142	155	180
Maritime Technology	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7	7
Medicine	12	11	8	6	11	11
Occupational Therapy	3	1	1	3	3	4
Optometry	4	7	7	5	5	4
Osteopathy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	6
Pharmacy	3	4	3	5	3	5
Physical Therapy	4	3	2	2	6	9
Podiatry	0	2	2	3	4	2
Public Health	1	2	1	10	14	11
Veterinary Medicine	7	8	8	8	7	12
TOTAL	123	152	166	232	269	300

*Discontinued as an exchange field in 1981-82.

The cost of the student exchange for 1982-83 is detailed in Table 7. It can be seen that because of the relatively low support fee for Law, Law exchange students accounted for only 40.0 percent of the total exchange cost (as opposed to accounting for 60.0 percent of the students).

TABLE 7
WICHE SUPPORT COSTS BY FIELD OF STUDY
1982-83

Field of Study	Support Fee	Total Students	Total Costs
Architecture	\$ 3,200	17	\$ 49,066
Dentistry	10,500	15	182,000
Forestry	2,800	6	15,867
Graduate Library	4,000	7	20,099
Graduate Nursing	5,800	4	20,300
Law	3,500	180	613,891
Maritime Technology	7,000	7	42,000
Medicine	18,700	11	205,700
Occupational Therapy	1,500	4	6,400
Optometry	5,600	4	22,400
Osteopathy	9,000	6	54,000
Pharmacy	4,100	5	22,550
Physical Therapy	4,100	9	45,101
Podiatry	6,200	2	6,867
Public Health	4,900	11	45,124
Veterinary Medicine	13,100	12	157,200
TOTAL	N.A.	300	\$1,508,565

State Educational Incentive Grant (SEIG) Program

The State Educational Incentive Grant (SEIG) Program provides need-based grants to eligible Alaskans enrolled in undergraduate programs. Grant awards range from a minimum of \$100 to a maximum of \$1,500 each, depending upon demonstrated need. One-half of each grant is federally funded and one-half is provided by the State. Grants are awarded to eligible applicants in order of greatest financial need as measured by a standard need analysis.

Participation Rates

1982-83 was the fifth year of operation of the SEIG Program in Alaska. Over 2,000 Alaskans applied for grant funds in 1982-83, but because of fund limitations, only 161 grants were awarded. As can be seen in Table 8, this is a decrease from 1981-82 when 174 grants were awarded. The decline is the result of reductions in funds at the federal level. The grant funds available in 1982-83 were 4.2 percent less than the previous year.

Also listed in Table 8 are the awards for in-state and out-of-state attendance and an institutional listing of the in-state awards. As in the past, University of Alaska, Anchorage students received the most SEIG awards.

TABLE 8
 DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS RECEIVING STATE
 EDUCATIONAL INCENTIVE GRANTS
 1978-79 through 1982-83

Institution	Number of Grants					Award Totals				
	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
U of Alaska, Anchorage	87	85	84	43	29	\$ 61,225	\$119,219	\$118,511	\$ 55,750	\$ 41,500
U of Alaska, Fairbanks	42	12	24	25	20	30,464	12,357	28,500	36,500	27,000
U of Alaska, Juneau	11	6	1	2	6	6,082	6,798	1,500	3,000	7,500
Anchorage CC	*	*	35	18	23	*	*	52,500	22,744	34,000
Kenai Peninsula CC	*	5	4	5	10	*	7,500	6,000	6,000	14,250
Mat-Su CC	*	*	3	1	3	*	*	4,500	1,500	4,500
Tanana Valley CC	**	**	0	1	0	**	**	0	2,250	0
Sheldon Jackson College	46	8	5	6	11	26,753	12,000	7,500	9,750	14,250
Alaska Pacific University	4	0	2	0	1	2,265	0	3,000	0	750
Alaska Business College	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1,500
Kuskokwim Community College	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1,500
Total In-State	190	116	158	101	110	\$126,789	\$157,874	\$222,011	\$136,994	\$142,750
Total Out-of-State	3	61	80	73	51	\$ 2,323	\$ 82,731	\$116,909	\$102,030	\$ 70,500
TOTAL	193	177	238	174	161	\$129,112	\$240,605	\$338,920	\$239,024	\$217,250

*Reported in UAA totals.

**Reported in UAF totals.

APPENDIX
ALASKA STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM
ADDITIONAL DATA

ALASKA STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM
(1971-72 through 1982-83)

TABLE 9
TWELVE-YEAR SUMMARY
(1971-72 through 1982-83)

STUDENT LEVEL	STUDENTS ATTENDING IN-STATE				STUDENTS ATTENDING OUT-OF-STATE				TOTAL	
	Number of Loans	Percent of Total	Loan Amount	Percent of Total	Number of Loans	Percent of Total	Loan Amount	Percent of Total	Number of Loans	Loan Amount
Under-graduate	19,416	45.2	\$55,943,558	43.6	23,506	54.8	\$72,268,286	56.4	42,924	\$128,211,844
Graduate	953	18.8	\$ 3,536,104	16.8	4,108	81.2	\$17,557,773	83.2	5,061	\$ 21,093,877
TOTAL	20,369	42.4	\$59,479,662	39.8	27,616	57.6	\$89,826,059	60.2	47,985	\$149,305,721

TABLE 10
YEARLY SUMMARY
OF
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT LOANS

ACADEMIC YEAR	STUDENTS ATTENDING IN-STATE				STUDENTS ATTENDING OUT-OF-STATE				TOTAL	
	Loan Recipients	Pe. cent of Total	Loan Amount	Percent of Total	Loan Recipients	Percent of Total	Loan Amount	Percent of Total	Loan Recipients	Loan Amount
1971-72	570	57.6	\$ 680,351	50.1	470	42.4	\$ 666,536	49.5	990	\$ 1,346,887
1972-73	761	48.7	965,274	42.1	801	51.3	1,326,975	57.9	1,562	2,292,249
1973-74	585	40.1	913,284	38.8	874	59.9	1,438,990	61.2	1,459	2,352,274
1974-75	528	41.5	764,872	36.4	745	58.5	1,336,279	63.6	1,273	2,101,151
1975-76	456	30.5	747,112	27.9	1,041	69.5	1,927,334	72.1	1,497	2,674,446
1976-77	561	33.1	858,139	28.6	1,132	66.9	2,143,458	71.4	1,693	3,001,597
1977-78	713	35.9	1,211,203	32.7	1,272	64.1	2,496,063	67.3	1,985	3,707,266
1978-79	861	35.1	1,664,246	31.7	1,591	64.9	3,581,002	68.3	2,452	5,245,248
1979-80	1,245	36.1	2,469,354	32.2	2,203	63.9	5,191,236	67.8	3,448	7,660,590
1980-81	2,606	45.3	5,568,580	41.8	3,145	54.7	7,766,597	58.2	5,751	13,335,177
1981-82	4,225	47.3	15,846,331	44.6	4,710	52.7	19,688,486	55.4	8,935	35,534,817
1982-83	6,305	53.1	24,254,812	49.5	5,574	46.9	24,705,330	50.5	11,879	48,960,142
TOTAL	19,416	45.2	\$55,943,558	43.6	23,508	54.8	\$72,268,286	56.4	42,924	\$128,211,844

TABLE 11
YEARLY SUMMARY
OF
GRADUATE STUDENT LOANS

ACADEMIC YEAR	STUDENTS ATTENDING IN-STATE				STUDENTS ATTENDING OUT-OF-STATE				TOTAL	
	Loan Recipients	Percent of Total	Loan Amount	Percent of Total	Loan Recipients	Percent of Total	Loan Amount	Percent of Total	Loan Recipients	Loan Amount
1971-72	31	34.1	\$ 74,613	29.1	60	65.9	\$ 181,658	70.9	91	\$ 256,271
1972-73	48	25.8	113,990	19.7	138	74.2	464,145	80.3	186	578,135
1973-74	37	18.0	107,988	17.0	169	82.0	525,914	83.0	206	633,902
1974-75	31	16.8	86,266	15.4	153	83.2	472,390	84.6	184	558,656
1975-76	25	11.3	61,424	8.7	197	88.7	647,127	91.3	222	708,551
1976-77	23	10.1	69,833	8.2	205	89.9	779,077	91.8	228	848,910
1977-78	27	9.6	63,919	7.1	253	90.4	832,982	92.9	280	896,901
1978-79	41	12.0	108,130	9.2	302	88.0	1,063,024	90.8	343	1,171,154
1979-80	58	12.3	168,519	9.8	412	87.7	1,544,840	90.2	470	1,713,359
1980-81	127	17.9	391,885	14.8	582	82.1	2,264,218	85.2	709	2,656,103
1981-82	229	23.8	1,060,365	21.1	734	76.2	3,964,317	78.9	963	5,024,682
1982-83	276	23.4	1,229,172	20.3	903	76.6	4,818,081	79.7	1,179	6,047,253
TOTAL	953	18.8	\$3,536,104	16.8	4,108	81.2	\$17,557,773	83.2	5,061	\$21,093,877

TABLE 12
YEARLY SUMMARY
OF
ALL STUDENT LOANS

ACADEMIC YEAR	STUDENTS ATTENDING IN-STATE				STUDENTS ATTENDING OUT-OF-STATE				TOTAL	
	Loan Recipients	Percent of Total	Loan Amount	Percent of Total	Loan Recipients	Percent of Total	Loan Amount	Percent of Total	Loan Recipients	Loan Amount
1971-72	601	55.6	\$ 754,964	47.1	480	44.4	\$ 848,194	52.9	1,081	\$ 1,603,158
1972-73	809	46.3	1,079,264	37.6	939	53.7	1,791,120	62.4	1,748	2,870,384
1973-74	622	37.4	1,021,272	34.2	1,043	62.6	1,964,904	65.8	1,665	2,986,176
1974-75	559	38.4	851,138	32.0	898	61.6	1,808,669	68.0	1,457	2,659,807
1975-76	481	28.0	808,536	23.9	1,238	72.0	2,574,461	76.1	1,719	3,382,997
1976-77	584	30.4	927,972	24.1	1,337	69.6	2,922,535	75.9	1,921	3,850,507
1977-78	740	32.7	1,275,122	27.7	1,525	67.3	3,329,045	72.3	2,265	4,604,167
1978-79	902	32.3	1,772,376	27.6	1,893	67.7	4,644,026	72.4	2,795	6,416,402
1979-80	1,303	33.3	2,637,873	28.1	2,615	66.7	6,736,076	71.9	3,918	9,373,949
1980-81	2,733	42.3	5,960,465	37.3	3,727	57.7	10,030,815	62.7	6,460	15,991,280
1981-82	4,454	45.0	16,906,695	41.7	5,444	55.0	23,652,804	58.3	9,898	40,559,499
1982-83	6,581	50.4	25,483,984	46.3	6,477	49.6	29,523,411	53.7	13,058	55,007,395
TOTAL	20,369	42.4	\$59,479,662	39.8	27,616	57.6	\$89,826,059	60.2	47,985	\$149,305,721

TABLE 13
MEAN LOAN AMOUNT PER RECIPIENT
BY
IN-STATE/OUT-OF-STATE INSTITUTIONAL ATTENDANCE

ACADEMIC YEAR	STUDENTS ATTENDING IN-STATE			STUDENTS ATTENDING OUT-OF-STATE			TOTAL		
	Number of Loan Recipients	Total Amount Loaned	Mean Loan per Recipient	Number of Loan Recipients	Total Amount Loaned	Mean Loan per Recipient	Number of Loan Recipients	Total Amount Loaned	Mean Loan per Recipient
1971-72	601	\$ 754,964	\$1,256	480	\$ 648,194	\$1,767	1,081	\$ 1,603,158	\$1,483
1972-73	809	1,079,264	1,334	939	1,791,120	1,907	1,748	2,870,384	1,642
1973-74	622	1,021,272	1,642	1,043	1,964,904	1,884	1,665	2,986,176	1,793
1974-75	559	851,138	1,523	898	1,808,669	2,014	1,457	2,659,807	1,826
1975-76	481	808,536	1,681	1,238	2,574,461	2,080	1,719	3,382,997	1,968
1976-77	584	927,972	1,589	1,337	2,922,535	2,186	1,921	3,850,507	2,004
1977-78	740	1,275,122	1,723	1,525	3,329,045	2,183	2,265	4,604,167	2,033
1978-79	902	1,772,376	1,965	1,893	4,644,026	2,453	2,795	6,416,402	2,296
1979-80	1,303	2,637,873	2,024	2,615	6,736,076	2,576	3,918	9,373,949	2,393
1980-81	2,733	5,960,465	2,181	3,727	10,030,815	2,691	6,460	15,991,280	2,475
1981-82	4,454	16,906,695	3,796	5,444	23,652,804	4,345	9,898	40,559,499	4,098
1982-83	6,581	25,483,984	3,872	6,477	29,523,411	4,558	13,058	55,007,395	4,213
TOTAL	20,369	\$59,479,662	\$2,920	27,616	\$89,826,059	\$3,253	47,985	\$149,305,721	\$3,112

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368

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: _____
 Title: Attachment of pension benefits
for debts owed to the state
 Sponsor: Governor
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue
 Program Category Affected: Management
and Collections
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: Enforcement

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
200 TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
400 SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
600 LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
800 MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	10.0	10.0	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

POSITIONS:

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

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

No increased expenditures are anticipated.

ANALYSIS: Please see attached page for analysis.

Prepared By: Thomas C. Williams
 Division: Enforcement

Phone: 465-2366
 Date: January 5, 1983

Approved by Commissioner: Robert D. Heath
 Agency: Revenue

Date: 1/9/84

- Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):**
- Legislative Finance
 - Legislative Sponsor
 - Requestor
 - Office of Management and Budget
 - Impacted Agency(ies)

029

IV. ANALYSIS

A. Assumptions

1. There are no new taxes introduced over the next five years.

B. Program Summary

This bill requires no significant program changes.

C. Computations

Currently there are only two delinquent tax accounts which would be impacted by this legislation resulting in approximately \$20 thousand in collections.

D. Economic Impact

This bill has no significant impact on the State's economy.

E. Impact on Local Governments

This bill has no impact on local governments.

F. Other Attachments

See attached discussion on the impact of this bill on the Enforcement Division.

Impact of the Ability to Attach Pensions
for Collections of Debts Owed to the State

Although the current expected revenue is small, the collection tool provided by this amendment is likely to prove quite valuable. It will allow attachment of pension payments to satisfy debts owed to the State, while providing some protection to the person receiving the pension. Currently we have pensions being collected by persons with outstanding tax liabilities and we have no other practical means of collecting the debt. Any tool which expedites collection of outstanding tax debts (while still affording reasonable protection to the taxpayer) will enable us to increase collections and allow us to focus our efforts on other outstanding liabilities. In addition, if a personal income tax was reestablished sometime in the future, the impact on our collection efforts would likely be even more substantial.

BILL SHEFFIELD
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

January 23, 1984

The Honorable Jalmar Kerttula
President of the Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Kerttula:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to the voluntary assignment and the attachment of pensions for debts owed to the state.

Current law prohibits any voluntary assignment or attachment of pension benefits held by the state for the Public Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement System. This bill would amend those statutes to permit voluntary assignment and to allow the state to attach up to 50 per cent of those pension benefits of a person who owes an obligation to the state. While the bill retains the general protection of pension funds, it removes the absurdity and inequity of the state continuing to pay out money to a person who owes money to the state.

Sincerely,


Bill Sheffield
Governor

S

B

372

MSG 84-00017659 PRY 1 02/27/84 08:22:21 ORIG: SOL\$ IN= 0002 OUT= 0017
FROM: LORI, SOLDOTNA 3: JNU INFO
TARGET: LJHK SUBJ: P.O.M.

TO: SENATORS JOSEPHSON, V.FISCHER, P.FISCHER, HALFORD, MOSS

FROM: NAMES TO FOLLOW MESSAGE

WE THE RESIDENTS OF THE KENAI PENINSULA WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS OUR APPRECIATION FOR YOUR SUPPORT FOR SB372. THE SHELTERED WORKSHOP HAS BEEN A NEED IN OUR COMMUNITY AND ALASKA FOR THE PAST FEW YEARS. WE FEEL YOU HAVE HELPED US TAKE THE FIRST IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDSTHAT GOAL. THANK YOU.

FROM: TODD NELSON DVR 11355 SPUR HWY. KENAI99611
JANIE WHITE RT 1 BOX 1290 KENAI
BETTY GLICK BOX 528 KENAI
STUART LAURION KENAI CARE CENTER DRAWER 3573 KENAI
ADELAIDE MOORE SOLDOTNA 99669
JOYCE EBY SOLDOTNA
ROGER KEMPER DVR 675 7TH AVE. STATION B FAIRBANKS 99701
JONEL JONES RT 2 BOX 778 SOLDOTNA
FRANCES M. JONES RT 2 BOX 778 SOLDOTNA
BILL JONES RT 2 BOX 778 SOLDOTNA
LORETTA R. BROWN BOX 7073 NRB KENAI
JACK E. BROWN STAR ROUTE 1 BOX 159 KENAI
JOHN DOUGLAS SR 1 BOX 80 KENAI
BONNIE STEWARTBOX 4077 SOLDOTNA
JIM DAVIS, PARENT, PEOPLE COUNT RT 2 BOX 159 SOLDOTNA
BARBARA LOAN SOLDOTNA
BOYD MILLER BOX 316 SOLDOTNA
TERRI FLOOD, PEOPLE COUNT RT 3 KENAI
AUDREY J. MILLER BOX 316 SOLDOTNA
JOAN DAVIS SOLDOTNA
TERRY GOODMAN BOX 3877 SOLDOTNA
JOYCE FISCHER BOX 784 SOLDOTNA
AL WAGENBACH BOX 2645 SOLDOTNA
JUDI WALGENBACH BOX 2645 SOLDOTNA
KENNETH COTESON BOX 3216 SOLDOTNA
DIANE J. BELL BOX 2995 SOLDOTNA
DEBBIE ANGLETON CPMHC 11355 SPUR HWY. KENAI
PAT MILES BOX 3422 SOLDOTNA
SHARON JEAN BOX 1974 SOLDOTNA
JO FLOYD SR 3 KENAI
LIBBY STRANDLIE BOX 17 STERLING 99672
IRENE HARRIS BOX 3290 KENAI
SHERRY L. JAMES BOX 1881 SOLDOTNA
STEVE GEARHART BOX 2665 SOLDOTNA
KATE O'DELL KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOX 848 SOLDOTNA
DEA MCCLURE BOX 2832 KENAI
CHRISTOPHERWALGENBACH BOX 2645 SOLDOTNA
KAREN BUSH BOX 1023 SOLDOTNA
DAVID WILLIAMS BOX 2645 SOLDOTNA
TILFORD C. NORVELL BOX 1862 SOLDOTNA
GARY R. JENNINGS BOX 3441 SOLDOTNA
JOSEPH W. DILLEY BOX 592 SOLDOTNA
BETTY B. SMITH BOX 213 SOLDOTNA
MARY J. TOUTONGHI BOX 2244 SOLDOTNA
MADELINE P. LEWIS
MARY ZOOMWALT--HANDICAP ACCESS COMMITTEE SOLDOTNA

EOM

Ju. Paul, Vc, Rich, Pass

2/24/84

SB 372

Faldatna Senator Gilman -

22 people in Faldatna.
members of Assembly; Steering
Committee; Pres. of Gov Council H.E.;
parents in Faldatna.

Fald. Jane White - former Pres of Gov Council.
- community process a priority of
Council.

Jane Meda Ellis - Vc Rehab.

Strong support for bill.
5 open cases in Kanai - 4 w/ no
services. Many have been sent to
Arch. for services.

Rich - any priority list?

priority program services rather
than Capital projects. This the primary
project.

Fred. Bess, Black - Steering Comm president
started on project last year. Enough
Assembly and City Council passed resolutions
unanimously.
tried to find financing for purchase

of a lg. home for the presidential facility.
Funds avail able if they had fund
Allocate waiting lists in state.

Sold ^{Todd}
~~Dr~~ Nelson - Div. Voc Rehab.

6 yrs ago approached by parents to
get services for handicapped.

facility would be unique because
workshop/residence would be combined
w/ continuum of services.

Sold Joanne Davis - parent

son, 24, D.D.

parents chose not to institutionalize.

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

Jack E. Brown
Executive Director
283-4099 Office

People Count Inc.

P.O. Box 7073 NRB
Kenai, AK 99611

Judith Walgenbach
Operations Director
776-8510 Message

Bob -
Copy this off
To Nancy Dietrich
J

February 7, 1984

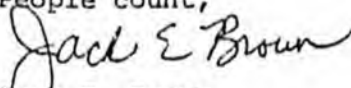
The Honorable Donald E. Gilman
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Gilman:

This letter is in reference to your conversation with Todd Nelson (Kenai DVR office) regarding information on the Sheltered Workshop. Enclosed is a packet of the additional information that you requested. We have included a solid projection of the number of clients we expect to serve annually. This is based on the statistics supplied to us by DVR, DD, KPBSD, Private Rehabilitation Consultants, the Frontier Home Training Group, the Governors Council for the Handicapped and Gifted, and our own experience in serving the area. Conservatively, we expect to provide services to 79-90 clients per year. Based on current population trends, and the likelihood that the severely disabled will tend to remain in this area if proper facilities become available to them, we anticipate an ongoing increase in need.

In an effort to meet the needs of the community, we have taken a flexible and multi-purpose approach. As you can see from reviewing our proposal, while we are primarily trying to provide a series of services aimed at preparing the severely disabled to enter the local job market on a competitive basis, there is a portion of our program designed to service those in need of permanent sheltered employment. We have presented our proposal to the Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Commission and it was unanimously approved. A resolution has been drafted and will be introduced to the Borough Assembly on 2/21/84 calling for the release of 5 acres with an option on 5 additional acres off Kalifornsky Beach Road for People Count, Inc. for construction of the facilities. We anticipate that the Borough Assembly will approve it by a large majority.

Our only concern is that we may have underestimated the number of people who are in need of this kind of facility in the area in our efforts to take a conservative approach. If you need any additional information, please contact us and we will provide whatever materials are needed. On behalf of our handicapped residents and their parents, we sincerely thank you for your hard work.

People count,

Jack E. Brown
Executive Director

JEB/bls

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PEOPLE COUNT, INC.
SHELTERED WORKSHOP
ANNUAL POTENTIAL CLIENT LIST

<u>Source</u>	<u>Number of Clients</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation - Kenai	20-30	Todd Nelson, VCR II DVR office, Kenai
Kenai Peninsula Borough School District	6-18 ⁸	Kris Rogers, Director Special Services
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation - State office		Theda Mason-Ellis, Facilities Specialist, Juneau
Division for the Developmentally Disabled	5-12	Lee Kilgore Developmentally Disabled office, Anchorage
Private Rehabilitation Firms	3-5	Collins and Weed, International Rehabilitation Associates, Inc.
Adult Handicapped Parent Group	15	Adi Moore, Vice-President Frontier Home Training Group, Soldotna
Local Recruitment	20	Conservative estimate based on prior work experience and stats from the Governors Council for the Gifted and Handicapped
TOTAL	79-90*	

*This total does not include clients to be referred from the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation - State office.

ESTIMATED SUBSTANTIALLY DISABLED* POPULATION**

KENAI PENINSULA SUBREGION

Age group	Substantially Disabled* Population		
	1980	1984	1988
0-2	45	55	66
3-5	42	51	60
6-20	128	157	186
21-64	497	608	726
65+	86	106	126
TOTAL	798	977	1,164

*Includes both developmentally disabled and other disabled people.

**Information from the Governors Council for the Handicapped and Gifted

PEOPLE COUNT, INC.
FY 85-86

REVENUE FOR THE SHELTERED WORKSHOP

1. Direct appropriation from Legislature to People Count, through the Department of Education, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation..... \$175,000

2. Income producing activities:
 - a. Craft Shop - to be operated at the Sheltered Workshop with a core of volunteers supervised by a staff member; new and used items worth \$20,000-25,000 have been collected to date. Steering Committee members have toured such facilities in Hawaii, Anchorage, Montana, Iowa, New Mexico, California, Nebraska, and Washington, and will benefit from their experience. FY 85-86 revenue will be..... 40,000

 - b. Trophy Shop - The low to moderate functioning clients of the Sheltered Workshop can assemble and engrave trophies with minimal supervision. The higher functioning clients will be able to develop a market for the trophies. We are negotiating with an existing trophy shop to purchase their equipment and hire them as consultants. They have existing accounts that will be transferred to the Sheltered Workshop. Our research has indicated that this business could be increased at least fourfold over its current \$40,000 plus level. Our current staff has expertise in the marketing of trophies. FY 85-86 revenue will be..... 40,000

 - c. Greenhouses - This is a labor intensive operation that will employ all levels of clients. We have an existing agreement with Anchor Renewable Farms to harvest and market tomatoes on the Peninsula. Current greenhouse operations cannot meet the demand of tomatoes, therefore, this operation would not compete with the private sector. Tomato production will involve 7-8 months each year. The remainder of the year will be used in growing and marketing house plants. This project will also lead into truck farming and other agricultural endeavors. FY 85-86 revenue will be..... 35,000

Sheltered Workshop Revenue (continued)

- d. Testing/Assessment Fees - The staff of the Sheltered Workshop will generate income by providing these services to the general populous, various state agencies, i.e. Department of Labor, Division of Family and Youth Services, and clients of private rehabilitation consultants. The testing/assessment services will include the administering of vocational aptitude tests, work adjustment, on-site work evaluations, and personality inventories. FY 85-86 revenue will be..... 20,000

- e. JTPA - PCI has administered over \$300,000 in CETA/JTPA programs in the past 15 months. Current JTPA programs that are targeted for handicapped individuals include the Older Workers Retraining Program, Dislocated Workers, Institutional Training Skills, and Youth Job Skills Training. Being awarded these grants will reduce staff costs, provide client wages, and defer administrative costs. FY 85-86 revenue will be..... 70,000

- f. DVR - The Kenai office of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has indicated they will refer at least 20-30 clients annually to the workshop. They will purchase services such as testing/assessment, work adjustment, on-site work evaluation, independent living skills, transportation, and drivers education. FY 85-86 revenue will be..... 80,000

- g. Special projects - Contracts with the State and Borough will include projects such as landscaping, janitorial services, street sign painting, park maintenance, etc. Fund raising activities will be conducted by PCI Board and Fund Raising Committee members. Activities targeted for the Sheltered Workshop will include flea-market, Chinese auction, raffles, direct mailing, and cooperative fund raising efforts by local service organizations. The committee will also work with the Executive Director in writing for foundation grants. Two such grants have already been awarded to PCI by CINA and Chevron, U.S.A. FY 85-86 revenue will be..... 25,000

TOTAL FY 85-86 REVENUE WILL BE..... \$485,000

REVENUE FOR RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY

In addition to the previously mentioned revenues for the Sheltered Workshop, additional income for the Residential Care Facility will come from the clients. Each client must contribute over \$500 per month (toward their residential care), or lose their federal and state benefits.

12 clients x \$500/month x 12 months.....\$72,000

RESIDENT CARE POLICIES
People Count Residential Care Facilities

1. The overall objective of People Count RCF is to provide a home-like atmosphere in the community which is conducive to the habilitation of its residents as well as perpetuating their health and well-being. The resident and his or her needs must always be held in the highest esteem. Whenever possible every effort should be made on the part of the staff to extend to residents the same rights and responsibilities as any other citizen in the community. There will be times when a resident's safety and well being may necessitate the administration of guidance and counseling on the part of the staff member. This should be administered with an attitude of empathy and compassion for the individual. Staff can play a major role in seeing that the residents' psychological needs of dignity, identification, self-esteem, and self-actualization are met.
2. Staff should make every effort to make our residents feel at home and comfortable in their surroundings. Taking the time to casually chat or amuse a resident communicates a feeling of acceptance on your part.
3. It is very important that staff communicate to residents the goals and objectives of the overall program and encourage them to show growth and progress in self-help, academic, vocational, social, and community survival skills. It is equally important that any achievement on the part of an individual or group be acknowledged regardless of how small or insignificant it may seem. Many skills can be learned during the routine of daily living in the home and can be reinforced by staff taking the time to exemplify the proper way to perform a task.
4. Staff and resident relationships will be implemented with a straightforward and honest approach. Only in this way can a relationship of mutual trust develop.
5. Staff will abide by the same rules and regulations as residents, whenever practical and possible. Waivers to this policy will be granted only in appropriate situations.
6. Residents will be encouraged to keep their rooms clean and neat and to attend to their personal hygiene. They should be encouraged to do so when laxity persists. Reward systems will be implemented.
7. Residents will be faced with minor traumas and emotional problems that may be upsetting to them. Staff will endeavor to help them solve their problems, but must be careful not to present an attitude of over protectiveness. Implicit in the "normalization philosophy" is the notion that residents must learn to accept the ups and downs that life presents and deal with them appropriately. Generally, staff should use an empathetic approach in lieu of a sympathetic one in assisting a resident with his or her problems.

8. Staff need to be acutely aware of resident health problems and must constantly monitor the health status of individual residents. Appointments should be made with appropriate medical specialists in the event an abnormal condition exists. An account of the condition must be entered in the log in the office under the specific name of the resident who is receiving the treatment. Behavioral problems must also be documented. It is important that medical and behavioral problems be discussed in detail at weekly staff meetings so that follow-up care will be implemented.
9. Emergencies necessitate a plan of action. It is important that staff remain calm under all circumstances. Getting emotionally upset only causes pandemonium. The name and phone number of the home's physician is listed above the desk in the office along with the phone number of local hospital and medical facilities. Staff should have first-aid and CPR training. Staff may find it necessary to respond to periodic fire alarms.
10. It's our policy to allow residents to attend the church of their individual choice. Religious beliefs of individual residents should be supported by staff.
11. In most instances residents are capable of administering their own funds and bank accounts with guidance from staff. Those incapable of doing so will have their money placed in trust and administered by the People Count Representatives and/or legal guardian.
12. The Residential Program will be based on the family training model developed by the University of Kansas and administered at Boys Town at Omaha, Nebraska. Staff and employees have had training in that form of program or related programs in that area.
13. In summary, it is essential to the growth, development and well being of our residents that the attribute of love, warmth, compassion, and acceptance flow through the environment and facilitate the development of home-like atmosphere.

RESIDENTIAL CONTINUUM

Most Normal

Least Normal

Independent
Living

Minimal Help
-Apartments
-Rental Homes
-Occasional
Visit Services
(e.g., Phys.
handicapped,
adult living
along, elder-
ly, etc.)

Family Living
(Adult Foster
Homes)

-Board and Room
Facilities
(small, 1-2
staff members)
-Retirement
Residences

Training
Residences
(Burt, Harney,
etc.)

County
Homes

Nursing
Home

Institution

PEOPLE COUNT, INC.

TENTATIVE GUIDELINES FOR ADMISSION

1. The resident should be able to actively participate in vocational or recreational programs and be able to learn and to profit from being part of the group and the community.
2. Most of the residents should be ambulatory. However, several slots will be left open for those who are not.
3. They should have some of the basic self help skills. They may need some help with grooming, choice of clothing, and appropriate social behavior for particular situations, and care of room and personal possessions.
4. They should not be people who might wander away and get lost. They may be people who can learn to walk to a predetermined destination for a specific purpose and return after the purpose is accomplished.
5. Speech handicaps are acceptable as long as the person can communicate in other ways.
6. They should be able to be in the home for a stated period of time without direct supervision.
7. Since the home is coeducational, it is desirable that residents be prepared to follow rules of moral and personal conduct set up by the home.
8. The minimum age for admittance is 18, but the recommended age is 21.

The Admissions Committee is empowered to interview applicants and evaluate their applications. With the help of the house parents, this committee will make decisions as to the appropriateness of placement in the home. These findings will then be turned over to the Steering Committee for final approval. Following admission, the resident is on a three-month trial basis. At the end of this period, the Admissions Committee will determine if the placement should continue. Records of the Admissions Committee will be kept by the chairman of said committee and will be kept confidential.

ASSESSMENT FOR SHELTERED WORKSHOP

Vocational

- Valpar
- Mesa
- Singer
- AAMD - Adaptive Beh Scale

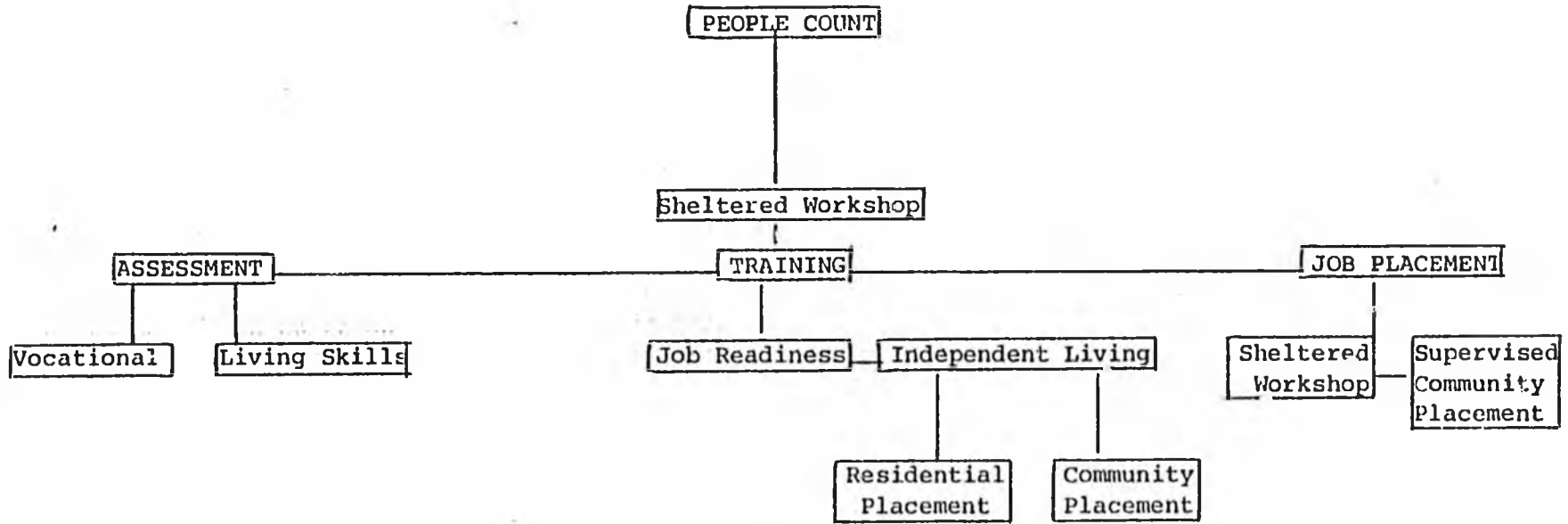
- Medical

Living Skills

- Independent Based Appraisal System
- Becoming Independent
- Wisconsin-Persisting Life Needs

- Medical

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - SHELTERED WORKSHOP



PHILOSOPHY STATEMENT

The primary focus of this project is to develop a Sheltered Workshop/Residential Care Facility for handicapped residents of Alaska. The proposed program would employ 60 people and provide residential care for 12-20 severely handicapped individuals. This effort will ultimately lead to unsubsidized employment, restored dignity and a self-supporting workshop.

The Sheltered Workshop will serve as a central location where information regarding the needs of the handicapped can be disseminated to other agencies and to the public. The workshop will provide employment for 60 moderately-severely handicapped individuals as well as training for higher functioning clients. Workshop projects will include:

1) Gift/Craft/Thrift Shop - clients will develop skills in sewing, tagging, sorting, minor appliance and furniture repair, cashiering, etc.

a) will develop craft items that clients can make to sell in the shop.

2) Greenhouse - will train clients in planting, potting, pot-washing, plant care, etc. Plans include the construction of an on-site greenhouse and to contract with area nurseries/greenhouses for various services.

3) Contracts with other local industry(to be developed).

The workshop design will allow for flexibility to change projects/contracts as the needs for the community change. The workshop areas would include space for clients who need a) little or no supervision; b) intermediate skills; and c) severely handicapped.

The facility would also serve as a training center for higher functioning clients including areas for testing, evaluation, job readiness training, independent living skills training, counseling, etc. Participants of the Sheltered Workshop/Residential Care Facility will be referred by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Central Peninsula Mental Health Center, the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District, Parents Group and other agencies and community organizations.

Philosophy Statement (continued)

The residential Care Facility would include the construction of four-five on-site cottages to house 5-6 clients and staff. These cottages will provide residential care for severely handicapped residents as well as independent living skills training to those clients who may eventually be placed in community group homes or independent living.

It is our goal to develop a network of 3-4 groups homes in the community (Kenai-Soldotna). This mainstreaming concept will give clients a sense of belonging to the community and provide a family life style for our clients.

The underlying philosophy of the project is for People Count, Inc., workshop staff, and volunteers to become a surrogate family to our clients. The clients need for residential care, employment, vocational training, counseling, learning survival, and a sense of belonging will be met by this program.

NEEDS STATEMENT

This project is the answer to many of the needs of the handicapped residents of the Kenai Peninsula. In our research and assessment of the problem facing the handicapped, we found the following:

- *there is no Sheltered Workshop or Residential Care Facility within 170 miles of Kenai.
- *the existing Residential Care Facilities (in Alaska) have a 6mo. - 5 year waiting list. Handicapped people have been put in nursing homes because of the shortage of facilities.
- *parents of the handicapped have moved from the Kenai Peninsula (and State) to find residential care.
- *there are 1200 Kenai Peninsula Borough students enrolled in Special Service Programs; including 60 presently enrolled in high school.
- *there are 200 clients of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation residing on the Kenai Peninsula.
- *there are no severely handicapped people employed in the entire 25,000 square miles of the Kenai Peninsula.
- *some of the parents of the severely handicapped are in their 50's-70's, and are approaching the age when they will not be able to care for their children.
- *the unemployment rate in the Kenai area is 15.5% (1983 average to date)...much higher for the handicapped.
- *there are no post-secondary training opportunities for the severely handicapped on the Kenai Peninsula.
- *Clients, fortunate enough to be placed in residential care, are miles from their families.

The Sheltered Workshop/Residential Care Facility will meet the needs of the handicapped and will also provide many benefits for

the Kenai Peninsula and Alaska. Some of the benefits include:

- * Employment for 60 residents of the Kenai Penninsula.
- * Much needed residential care for 12 severely handicapped individuals.
- * a permanent, self-supporting workshop
- * unsubsidized jobs for the handicapped.
- * a cost effective program.
- * restored dignity to clients and their families.
- * community awareness of the problems and needs of the handicapped.
- * relevant survival and vocational training and counseling
- * opportunities for clients to obtain independent living skills.
- * clients could be placed near their homes...thus receiving much needed support.

Perhaps the greatest benefit of the project is a restored hope to these clients and their families for a productive and happy future.

In order to meet these needs it will be necessary to accomplish the following:

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Method</u>
1. Provide public with information regarding needs of handicapped.		News media and presentations
2. Determine data base; collect and analyze data.		Gather stats, area and statewide
3. Develop phase plan; show projection of future clients and 10 year phase plan to show facility expansion.		
4. Set eligibility requirements & criteria for admission to workshop.		

5. Determine cost estimates and show cost effectiveness of program(s). Detailed budgeting; estimates of supplies and equipment required for program implementation.
6. Develop contracts with local industry for workshop projects and services.
7. Write programs; determine staff requirements and training; prepare job descriptions, etc.
8. Secure land for project
1/23/84 Presentation to Borough Planning Commission
2/7/84 Presentation to Borough Assembly

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