

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672
4525 HHS HB 107 - HB 109

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1 college council established under AS 14.41.170; and

2 (7) a proposed agreement with the school district, municipi-
3 pality or federal agency or a nonprofit corporation or association
4 under AS 14.41.210.

5 Sec. 14.41.200. EXTENSION CENTERS, OUTREACH PROGRAMS. If in any
6 community where a community college has been proposed the level of
7 demand for postsecondary and continuing education as determined by the
8 feasibility study required under AS 14.41.190(a) is more limited than
9 that required for the establishment of a comprehensive community
10 college program, the board may establish an extension center or an
11 outreach program either independently or in cooperation with the
12 University of Alaska, another university, a school district, a munic-
13 ipality, a nonprofit corporation or association, or an agency of the
14 federal government.

15 Sec. 14.41.210. RELATIONSHIP WITH SCHOOL DISTRICT, MUNICIPALITY,
16 FEDERAL AGENCY. (a) A community college may establish, operate and
17 maintain, or enter into a cooperative agreement with an agency of the
18 federal government, a school district, a municipality, or a nonprofit
19 corporation or association for the establishment, operation and main-
20 tenance of, appropriate public postsecondary and continuing educa-
21 tional programs and activities in community colleges, extension cen-
22 ters, outreach programs, or by other means. An agreement entered into
23 under this section shall include, but is not limited to,

24 (1) recognition that complete operational authority resides
25 with the community college, extension center, or outreach program,
26 subject to periodic reviews by the cooperating school district, munic-
27 ipality, federal agency, nonprofit corporation or association, or the
28 participating university, and appropriate reports to ensure program

1 (2) provision for cooperative planning of program and
2 facilities needs and for mutual use of facilities; and

3 (3) provision for periodic review of the agreement.

4 (b) If separate facilities are financed, constructed, or main-
5 tained from federal, state, or private funds for programs and activi-
6 ties of the community college, extension center, or outreach program,
7 the board has title to and control of the separate facilities used for
8 these purposes. If separate facilities are financed, constructed, or
9 maintained from school district, municipality, or nonprofit corpora-
10 tion or association funds for community college or extension center or
11 outreach programs and activities, the school district, municipality,
12 or nonprofit corporation or association has title to and control of
13 the separate facilities used for these purposes.

14 ARTICLE 4. FINANCE; FISCAL AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT.

15 Sec. 14.41.230. FINANCE. (a) The board shall prepare a com-
16 plete program budget for each community college, extension center, and
17 outreach program including all courses, programs and activities re-
18 gardless of the source of funding, including but not limited to funds
19 from fees, grants, contracts, agreements, bequests, gifts, trusts, or
20 endowments.

21 (b) All funds received for community college, extension center,
22 or outreach program operations shall be administered in the manner
23 prescribed by the board by regulation.

24 Sec. 14.41.240. PROPERTY AND FUNDS GENERALLY. (a) Except as
25 otherwise provided in this chapter, the system shall hold and manage
26 all property acquired by it.

27 (b) All funds appropriated by the legislature for the establish-
28 ment, and support of the system, including the construction, opera-

1 board signed by its chairperson and secretary, be paid by the Depart-
2 ment of Administration to the treasurer of the board. The treasurer
3 of the board shall disburse these funds on properly drawn vouchers
4 signed by its chairperson and secretary, or by the administrative
5 officer of the system to whom the board delegates the performances of
6 this function.

7 Sec. 14.41.250. TRUST POSITION OF BOARD. The board may receive,
8 manage, and invest in any manner money or other property received from
9 sources other than the state legislature or federal appropriation for
10 the purpose of the system, its improvement or adornment, or the aid or
11 advantage of students or faculty, and, in general, may act as trustee
12 on behalf of the system for any of these purposes.

13 Sec. 14.41.260. ENDOWMENTS AND DONATIONS. Monetary gifts, be-
14 quests, or endowments that are made to the system for the purpose of
15 the separate trust fund created under AS 14.40.400 shall be trans-
16 ferred from the fund to the Department of Revenue. The Department of
17 Revenue shall manage that money in accordance with AS 14.40.400.
18 Title to and control or possession of land, personal property, and all
19 money other than that transferred to the Department of Revenue, that
20 is devised, bequeathed, or given to the system, shall be taken by the
21 system in its corporate capacity acting by and through the board, or
22 its authorized agent, and shall be entered in the perpetual inventory
23 of the system.

24 Sec. 14.41.270. APPLICABILITY OF STATE PROCUREMENT CODE. The
25 provisions of AS 36.30 (State Procurement Code) apply to the system,
26 except that the provisions of AS 36.30 do not apply in those cases
27 where the work is to be performed substantially by students enrolled
28 in the system. The regulations adopted by the commissioner of admin-
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1 Sec. 14.41.280. WORKING CAPITAL RESERVE FUND. (a) There is
2 established in the treasury of the system a working capital reserve
3 fund. The fund consists of money appropriated by the legislature for
4 the purpose of providing nonlapsing current working capital for the
5 system and is not available for other use by the board.

6 (b) A quarterly report of all activity of the working capital
7 reserve fund shall be submitted to the Legislative Budget and Audit
8 Committee.

9 ARTICLE 5. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

10 Sec. 14.41.900. PROHIBITIONS. (a) A person may not be deprived
11 of the privileges or services of the system because of age, sex, race,
12 religion, color, national origin, physical handicap, marital status,
13 changes in marital status, pregnancy, or parenthood.

14 (b) Sectarian or partisan tests may not be employed or applied
15 in the appointment of board or council members, faculty, or other
16 officers or employees of the system, or in the admission of students
17 or for any purposes.

18 Sec. 14.41.910. JOINT USE OF FACILITIES REQUIRED. (a) When a
19 community college, extension center, or outreach program and the
20 University of Alaska are contiguous, adjacent or reasonably close to
21 one another, or if, on the effective date of this Act, a community
22 college constituting a part of the University of Alaska shared or
23 jointly used the same buildings and other facilities as other col-
24 leges, departments, divisions, institutes, or other units of the
25 University of Alaska, the shared or joint use of these facilities
26 shall be continued.

27 (b) For purposes of this section, "buildings or facilities" in-
28 cludes libraries, gymnasiums or other athletic facilities, auditor-

1 accommodations, laboratories, classrooms, offices, parking structures,
2 landscaping, roads, utilities, and other buildings or structures used
3 for the operation and maintenance of an institution of higher educa-
4 tion.

5 Sec. 14.41.920. LIBRARY SERVICES. Library services shall be
6 made available, and the library facility shall be open, to a community
7 or area served by a community college.

8 Sec. 14.41.930. REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR, LEGISLATURE. The board
9 shall make a written report to the governor and to the legislature at
10 the beginning of each regular session of the condition of the system's
11 property, of all receipts and expenditures, including but not limited
12 to the management of trust funds, administration and disposition of
13 appropriated and restricted funds, and of the educational and other
14 work performed.

15 Sec. 14.41.940. REGULATIONS. A community college, extension
16 center, an outreach program, or service center established under this
17 chapter independently or in cooperation with a school district, muni-
18 cipality, an agency of the federal government, or a nonprofit corpo-
19 ration or association shall be operated and maintained under regula-
20 tions adopted by the board.

21 Sec. 14.41.990. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

22 (1) "board" means the Board of Trustees of the Alaska Com-
23 munity College System;

24 (2) "chancellor" means the chancellor of the Alaska Commu-
25 nity College System;

26 (3) "council" means a community college council appointed
27 for an individual community college or extension center;

28 (4) "outreach program" means either an off-campus educa-
29

1 or not conducted in a physical facility, designed for the conduct of
2 instruction in localities in the rural areas of the state where there
3 is no community college or extension center;

4 (5) "services" means programs or facilities that are an
5 adjunct to academic or vocational programs or courses, or that provide
6 aid to faculty, students or community, including but not limited to
7 libraries, counseling and testing, health, media, and community ser-
8 vices;

9 (6) "system" means the Alaska Community College System.

10 Sec. 14.41.995. SHORT TITLE. This chapter may be cited as the
11 Alaska Community College System Act.

12 * Sec. 3. AS 14.42.015(a) is amended to read:

13 (a) There is in the Department of Education the Alaska Commis-
14 sion on Postsecondary Education consisting of

15 (1) two members of the Board of Regents of the University
16 of Alaska designated by the members of that body;

17 (2) one person representing private higher education in the
18 state selected jointly by the Boards of Trustees of Alaska Pacific
19 University and Sheldon Jackson College from among their membership;

20 (3) one person representing the Department of Education
21 selected by the state Board of Education;

22 (4) four persons broadly and equitably representative of
23 the general public appointed by the governor;

24 (5) one member of the state Governor's [ADVISORY] Council
25 on Vocational and Career Education designated by the members of that
26 body;

27 (6) two members of the Board of Trustees of the Alaska
28 Community College System designated by the members of that body [ONE

1 COUNCILS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR];

2 (7) two members from the legislature, one of whom shall be
3 appointed by the president of the senate and one by the speaker of the
4 house of representatives;

5 (8) one person appointed in accordance with (e) of this
6 section who is a full-time student as defined in AS 14.43.160(2);

7 (9) one administrator appointed by the governor from a
8 proprietary institution of postsecondary education that has an au-
9 thorization to operate in the state issued under AS 14.48.

10 * Sec. 4. AS 14.42.030(b) is amended to read:

11 (b) The commission shall

12 (1) develop a comprehensive statewide plan for coordinated
13 postsecondary education in the state and serve as the state commission
14 on postsecondary education required under sec. 1202 of Title XII of
15 the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended by the Education Amend-
16 ments of 1972 (PL 92-318, sec. 196; 86 Stat. 324);

17 (2) [ESTABLISH A STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON COMMUNITY COL-
18 LEGES AND DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE PLAN FOR THE EXPANSION AND
19 IMPROVEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES UNDER SEC. 1001 OF TITLE X OF
20 THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965, AS AMENDED BY THE EDUCATION AMEND-
21 MENTS OF 1972 (PL 92-318, SEC. 186; 86 STAT. 312, 313);

22 (3)] serve as the state agency required under secs. 105 of
23 Title I (Community Service and Continuing Education), 603 of Title VI
24 (Financial Assistance for Undergraduate Education) and 704 of
25 Title VII (Construction of Academic Facilities) of the Higher Educa-
26 tion Act of 1965 (PL 89-329; 79 Stat. 1220, 1262; 20 U.S.C. 1005,
27 1123) as authorized by sec. 1202(c) of Title XII of the Higher Educa-
28 tion Act of 1965, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
29

1 (3) [(4)] administer the provisions of AS 14.43.090 -
2 14.43.160 (student loan program), and serve as the student financial
3 aid committee;

4 (4) [(5)] administer the provisions of AS 14.48 (regulation
5 of postsecondary educational institutions);

6 (5) [(6)] resolve any disputes that exist or arise under a
7 consortium or other cooperative agreement between institutions of
8 public and private higher education in the state including disputes
9 regarding the transfer of credit between the University of Alaska and
10 the Alaska Community College System.

11 * Sec. 5. AS 14.43.020 is amended to read:

12 Sec. 14.43.020. APPLICATIONS FOR AND ISSUANCE AND REPORT OF
13 CERTIFICATES. A certificate shall be applied for and issued to a
14 graduate before August 2 of each year and shall be reported immedi-
15 ately to the registrar of the University of Alaska or of the Alaska
16 Community College System by the superintendent or principal issuing
17 it.

18 * Sec. 6. AS 36.30.990(1) is amended to read:

19 (1) "agency" means a department, institution, board, com-
20 mission, division, authority, public corporation, the Alaska Pioneers'
21 Home, the Alaska Community College System, or other administrative
22 unit of the executive branch of state government, except for the
23 University of Alaska, the Alaska State Building Authority and the
24 Alaska Railroad Corporation; it does not include a regional Native
25 housing authority created under AS 18.55.996, or a regional electrical
26 authority created under AS 18.57.020;

27 * Sec. 7. AS 37.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

28 Sec. 37.05.307. APPLICABILITY TO ALASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYS-
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1 of the functions under this chapter as they relate to the Alaska
2 Community College System to the Board of Trustees of the Alaska Commu-
3 nity College System and set out the criteria and guidelines which
4 shall be followed. The commissioner shall direct necessary stipula-
5 tions and exercise monitoring responsibility for conformance through
6 the Board of Trustees of the Alaska Community College System.

7 * Sec. 8. AS 39.25.110(5) is amended to read:

8 (5) officers and employees of the University of Alaska and
9 the Alaska Community College System;

10 * Sec. 9. AS 39.50.200(b) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

11 (49) Alaska Community College System Board of Trustees
12 (AS 14.42.020).

13 * Sec. 10. AS 14.40.560 - 14.40.640 are repealed.

14 * Sec. 11. TRANSITION. (a) Under the direction of the Alaska Commis-
15 sion on Postsecondary Education and in cooperation with the Department of
16 Administration and the Department of Revenue, the Board of Regents of the
17 University of Alaska shall redistribute or transfer the property, assets
18 and state or federal funds of the University of Alaska relating to the
19 operation, maintenance, and support of the community colleges within the
20 university to the Alaska Community College System and enter into consortial
21 agreements for the joint use of educational facilities and support services
22 with educational institutions and jurisdictions.

23 (b) Litigation, hearings, investigations, and other proceedings pend-
24 ing under a law amended for functions that may be transferred by this Act
25 continue in effect and may be continued and completed notwithstanding a
26 transfer or amendment provided for in this Act. Certificates, orders,
27 rules, or regulations issued or filed under authority of a law amended by
28 this Act or functions that may be transferred by this Act, remain in effect
29 for the term issued unless revoked, suspended, or otherwise modified under

1 the provisions of this Act. Contracts or other obligations created by a
2 law amended by this Act or by virtue of functions that may be transferred
3 by this Act, and in effect on the effective date of this Act, remain in
4 effect unless revoked or modified under the provisions of this Act.

5 (c) Faculty, staff, officers, or employees in the community colleges
6 of the University of Alaska, or those statewide or regional faculty, staff,
7 officers, or employees of the university whose functions, powers, duties,
8 and responsibilities relate in whole or in the major part to community
9 colleges and who were employed on the effective date of this Act shall be
10 terminated by the University of Alaska and shall be rehired by the Alaska
11 Community College System. The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
12 shall assist those community college faculty, staff, officers, or employees
13 of the University of Alaska who are not transferred in finding positions
14 for which they are qualified.

15 (d) The Board of Trustees of the Alaska Community College System
16 succeeds the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska as a party to an
17 existing cooperative agreement between the Board of Regents of the Univer-
18 sity of Alaska and a school district, municipality, or an agency of the
19 federal government, or a nonprofit corporation or association with respect
20 to the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a community college or
21 an extension center. An agreement in effect on the effective date of this
22 Act shall remain in effect until its agreed expiration and may be modified
23 or extended by mutual agreement unless, before the agreed expiration, it is
24 mutually cancelled by the contracting parties in accordance with law.

25 (e) Programs, courses, and services offered by the community colleges
26 of the University of Alaska as of July 1, 1987, shall be transferred to the
27 Alaska Community College System.

28 * Sec. 12. APPOINTMENT OF INITIAL FACULTY AND STUDENT MEMBERS. (a)
29 Notwithstanding AS 14.41.030, enacted by sec. 2 of this Act, the governor

1 may appoint the initial member of the Board of Trustees from among the
2 full-time members of the faculty of the Alaska Community College System
3 without regard to prior nomination by the Board of Trustees. The faculty
4 member serves the term provided in AS 14.41.050(b).

5 (b) Notwithstanding AS 14.41.040(a), enacted by sec. 2 of this Act,
6 the governor may appoint the initial member of the Board of Trustees from
7 among the full-time students of the Alaska Community College System qual-
8 ified under AS 14.41.040(b) without regard to prior nomination by election.
9 The student member serves the term provided in AS 14.41.050(b).

10 * Sec. 13. This Act takes effect July 1, 1987.
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COMMUNITY COLLEGE COALITION OF ALASKA, INC.

6311 DEBARR ROAD, SUITE #144
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504-1799
(907) 337-6655

March 24, 1987

The Honorable Governor Steve Cowper
Honorable Members of the Alaska State House & Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Legislator:

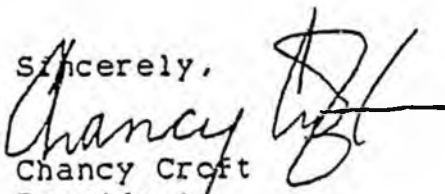
Enclosed you will find a copy of the fiscal note which was requested by the Legislature.

Several meetings have taken place between representatives of the Community College Coalition of Alaska, The Association of Community College Councils Inc., and the University of Alaska. During these meetings general agreement was reached by all parties on a number of key issues. The Coalition and the Association have agreed on all figures and present here identical proposals.

Although we do not expect that the University will agree with all the details found in this fiscal note, we are confident that the meetings have produced a level of understanding which should lead all parties to be discussing the same kinds of costs in similar ways.

I hope this will aid you in reaching a decision on this most critical matter.

Sincerely,


Chancy Croft
President

COMMUNITY COLLEGE COALITION OF ALASKA, INC.

6311 DEBARR ROAD, SUITE #144
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504-1799
(907) 337-6655

The attached exhibits represent the fiscal impact of separating the Community College system from the University of Alaska. This proposal is made jointly by the Community College Coalition of Alaska, and the Association of Community College Councils Inc. after consultation with the University of Alaska.

Exhibit A is the allocation of FY87 (current year) general fund budgets between the University System and the Community College System. These totals serve as the starting point for Exhibit B which identifies the proposed funding for the separate systems within the level recommended in Governor Cowpers FY88 request. To achieve this level, the Community College System would absorb a \$2,280,000 budget reduction in the form of salary reductions, and an additional \$2,927,300 reduction through administrative reorganization. We believe this can be accomplished with little impact on instructional budgets.

We believe that separation of the Community College System along with these proposed fiscal impacts to be a better plan for the people of Alaska for the following reasons:

- This plan will maintain the autonomy of the Community Colleges, making them more responsive to their local communities.
- This plan will retain the identity, mission, faculty, programs and cohesiveness which has characterized the community colleges in Alaska.
- This plan requires no new accreditation compared with the significant cost and manpower associated with the substantive accreditation effort required of the "new institutions".
- This plan involves no new costs to the students as there are no plans to increase tuition.
- This plan could be accomplished and the reorganization completed within one year; considerably shorter than the time/frame associated with the merger plan.
- This plan does not require or request one time funds for restructuring.
- The new Community College System would operate on less funds (\$36,827.) than is currently provided for Community Colleges (\$41,003.30), plus a 30% share of the statewide budget (\$4,599.6)
- The Community College system would continue to offer quality education at the lowest cost per FTE in the University System.

EXHIBIT A

Allocation of FY87 revised GF Budget between University System and Community College System.

| | UA STATEWIDE | UNIV. SYSTEM | COMM.COLLG. SYSTEM | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| FY87 Revised GF Budget | | | | |
| Statewide Programs | 11,059.2 | | | 11,059.2 |
| ACCFT | 188.6 | | | 118.6 |
| GNOSIS | 222.6 | | | 222.6 |
| Organized Research | | 11,643.4 | | 11,643.4 |
| UA Fairbanks | | 45,182.0 | | 45,182.0 |
| AEIDC | | 301.1 | | 301.1 |
| UA - Anchorage | | 21,304.7 | | 21,304.7 |
| UA - Juneau | | 8,313.3 | | 8,313.3 |
| Anchorage Comm.College | | | 15,965.7 | 15,965.7 |
| C.C. Statewide | | | 2,781.3 | 2,781.3 |
| Centr Innovative Ins.& Distr. Ed. | | | 458.8 | 458.8 |
| Chukchi CC | | | 919.3 | 919.3 |
| Cooperative Extension | | 3,976.8 | | 3,976.8 |
| Fisheries Indus.Tech.Ctr | | 546.3 | | 546.3 |
| Islands Comm. College | | | 1,344.0 | 1,344.0 |
| Kenai Peninsula Comm Col | | | 2,773.4 | 2,773.4 |
| Ketchikan Comm College | | | 1,413.6 | 1,413.6 |
| Kodiak Community College | | | 1,679.7 | 1,679.7 |
| Kuskokwim Comm. College | | | 3,065.7 | 3,065.7 |
| Mat-Su Community College | | | 1,936.0 | 1,936.0 |
| Northwest Comm College | | | 1,329.8 | 1,329.8 |
| Prince William Sound CC | | | 1,079.1 | 1,079.1 |
| Rural Education | | | 2,305.0 | 2,305.0 |
| Tanana Valley Comm Col. | | | 3,951.9 | 3,951.9 |
| Totals | 11,470.4 | 91,267.6 | 41,003.3 | 143,741.3 |

EXHIBIT B

Reconciliation from FY87 GF Budget to FY86 Governor's Budget.

| | TOTAL | U OF A STATEWIDE | UNIVERSITY SYSTEM | COMM COLLEGE SYSTEM |
|--|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| FY87 revised GF Budget | \$143,741.3 | \$11,470.4 | \$91,267.6 | \$41,003.3 |
| Internal Transfer & Changes: | | | | |
| Restore FY87 one-time Reductions | + 6,785.4 | + 319.6 | + 4,627.4 | + 1,838.4 |
| Changes in PERS/TRS, new facilities interest income, risk management and other misc. | + 2,931.0 | + 4,182.1 | - 443.7 | - 807.4 |
| Subtotal | \$153,457.7 | \$ 15,972.1 | \$95,451.3 | \$42,034.3 |
| Reductions to meet Governor's Request | | | | |
| Salary Reduction | - 8,000.0* | - 640.0 | - 5,080.0 | - 2,280.0 |
| Other required cuts | - 9,757.7** | - | - 6,830.4 | - 2,927.3 |
| Governor's Request | \$135,700.0 | \$15,332.1 | \$83,540.9 | \$36,827.0 |
| Allocation of Statewide to Comm. College Admin. | | - 4,599.6** | | + 4,599.6 |
| | \$135,700.0 | \$10,732.5 | \$83,540.9 | \$41,426.6 |

* allocation based on each unit % of GF budget (8%, 63.5%, 28.5%)

** allocation based on ratio of Univ. System GF budget to cc System GF budget (30%)



AACC INC

Dail Phillips-President
Mike Andrews -Vice-President
Richard Angel-Secretary/
Treasurer

BOX 3304
HOMER ALASKA 99603
PHONE: 907-235-6748

COUNCILS

ACC
ICC
KPCCC
KECC
KUCC
TVCC

March 23, 1987

The Honorable Governor Steve Cowper
Honorable Members of the Alaska State House & Senate
Fouch V, MS3100
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Governor Cowper and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Legislature:

The attached exhibits represent the fiscal impact of separating the Community College system from the University system, as proposed by the Alaska Association of Community College Councils.

Exhibit A details the allocation of the FY87 (current year) general fund budgets between the University system and the Community College system. These totals serve as the starting point for Exhibit B, which identifies the proposed funding for the separate systems within the level recommended in Governor Cowper's FY88 request. To achieve this level, the Community College System would absorb a \$2,280,000 budget reduction in the form of salary reductions, and an additional \$2,927,300 reduction through administrative reorganization. We believe this can be accomplished with little impact on instructional budgets.

We further believe that separation of the Community College System, along with these proposed fiscal impacts, to be a better plan for the people of Alaska for the following reasons:

- This Plan will maintain the autonomy of the Community Colleges, making them more responsive to their local communities.
- This Plan will retain the identity, mission, faculty, programs and cohesiveness which has characterized the Community Colleges in Alaska.
- This Plan requires no new accreditation compared with the significant cost and manpower associated with the substantive accreditation effort required of the "new institutions".
- This Plan involves no new costs to the students, as there is no need to increase tuitions (in comparison to the increase required under the merger plan).
- This Plan could be accomplished and the reorganization completed within one year - a considerably shorter time frame than has been predicted with the merger plan.

AN ORGANIZATION OF STATE WIDE
COMMUNITY COLLEGE COUNCILS



ACCC INC

Gail Phillips-President
Mike Andrews -Vice-President
Richard Angel-Secretary/
Treasurer

BOX 3304
HOMER ALASKA 99603
PHONE: 907-235-6748

COUNCILS

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March 23, 1987

- This Plan does not require nor request one-time funds for the purpose of restructuring.
- The new Community College System would operate on less funds (\$36,827,000) than is currently provided for Community Colleges (\$41,003,300), plus a 30% share of the Statewide budget (\$4,599,600).
- The Community College System would continue to offer quality education at the lowest cost per FTE in the University System.

Our organization will have members in Juneau to testify, with this fiscal note, before the House HESS Committee on March 27th and we will be in Juneau again on April 6th for the Senate HESS Forum. Please feel free to contact any member of our organization for details and further information you may wish to have. I can always be reached in Homer at 235-5748. Thanks so much for your consideration of this Separation Plan.

Sincerely,

Gail Phillips
President - ACCC

Attachments:

Exhibit A
Exhibit B



ACC INC

Gail Phillips-President
Mike Andrews -Vice-President
Richard Angel-Secretary/
Treasurer

COUNCILS

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ICE
KPCCC
KECC
KUCC
TVCC

BOX 3304
HOMER ALASKA 99603
PHONE: 907-235-6748

The attached exhibits represent the fiscal impact of separating the Community College system from the University of Alaska. This proposal is made jointly by the Community College Coalition of Alaska, and the Association of Community College Councils Inc. after consultation with the University of Alaska.

Exhibit A is the allocation of FY87 (current year) general fund budgets between the University System and the Community College System. These totals serve as the starting point for Exhibit B which identifies the proposed funding for the separate systems within the level recommended in Governor Cowpers FY88 request. To achieve this level, the Community College System would absorb a \$2,280,000 budget reduction in the form of salary reductions, and an additional \$2,927,300 reduction through administrative reorganization. We believe this can be accomplished with little impact on instructional budgets.

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- The Community College system would continue to offer quality education at the lowest cost per FTE in the University System.

AN ORGANIZATION OF STATE WIDE
COMMUNITY COLLEGE COUNCILS

EXHIBIT A

Allocation of FY87 revised GF Budget between University System and Community College System.

| | UA STATEWIDE | UNIV. SYSTEM | COMM. COLLG. SYSTEM | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|
| FY87 Revised GF Budget | | | | |
| Statewide Programs | 11,059.2 | | | 11,059.2 |
| ACCFE | 188.6 | | | 188.6 |
| GNOSIS | 222.6 | | | 222.6 |
| Organized Research | | 11,643.4 | | 11,643.4 |
| UA Fairbanks | | 45,182.0 | | 45,182.0 |
| AEIDC | | 301.1 | | 301.1 |
| UA - Anchorage | | 21,304.7 | | 21,304.7 |
| UA - Juneau | | 8,313.3 | | 8,313.3 |
| Anchorage Comm. College | | | 15,965.7 | 15,965.7 |
| C.C. Statewide | | | 2,781.3 | 2,781.3 |
| Centr Innovative Ins. & Distr. Ed. | | | 458.8 | 458.8 |
| Chukchi CC | | | 919.3 | 919.3 |
| Cooperative Extension | | 3,976.8 | | 3,976.8 |
| Fisheries Indus. Tech. Ctr | | 546.3 | | 546.3 |
| Islands Comm. College | | | 1,344.0 | 1,344.0 |
| Kenai Peninsula Comm Col | | | 2,773.4 | 2,773.4 |
| Ketchikan Comm College | | | 1,413.6 | 1,413.6 |
| Kodiak Community College | | | 1,679.7 | 1,679.7 |
| Kuskokwim Comm. College | | | 3,065.7 | 3,065.7 |
| Mat-Su Community College | | | 1,936.0 | 1,936.0 |
| Northwest Comm College | | | 1,329.8 | 1,329.8 |
| Prince William Sound CC | | | 1,079.1 | 1,079.1 |
| Rural Education | | | 2,305.0 | 2,305.0 |
| Tanana Valley Comm Col. | | | 3,951.9 | 3,951.9 |
| Totals | 11,470.4 | 91,267.6 | 41,003.3 | 143,741.3 |

EXHIBIT B

Reconciliation from FY87 GF Budget to FY86 Governor's Budget.

| | TOTAL | U OF A STATEWIDE | UNIVERSITY SYSTEM | COMM COLLEGE SYSTEM |
|--|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| FY87 revised GF Budget | \$143,741.3 | \$11,470.4 | \$91,267.6 | \$41,003.3 |
| Internal Transfer & Changes: | | | | |
| Restore FY87 one-time Reductions | + 6,785.4 | + 319.6 | + 4,627.4 | + 1,838.4 |
| Changes in PERS/TRS, new facilities interest income, risk management and other misc. | + 2,931.0 | + 4,182.1 | - 443.7 | - 807.4 |
| Subtotal | \$153,457.7 | \$ 15,972.1 | \$95,451.3 | \$42,034.3 |
| Reductions to meet Governor's Request | | | | |
| Salary Reduction | - 8,000.0* | - 640.0 | - 5,080.0 | - 2,280.0 |
| Other required cuts | - 9,757.7** | - | - 6,830.4 | - 2,927.3 |
| Governor's Request | \$135,700.0 | \$15,332.1 | \$83,540.9 | \$36,827.0 |
| Allocation of Statewide to Comm. College Admin. | | - 4,599.6** | | + 4,599.6 |
| | \$135,700.0 | \$10,732.5 | \$83,540.9 | \$41,426.6 |

* allocation based on each unit % of GF budget (8%, 63.5%, 28.5%)

** allocation based on ratio of Univ. System GF budget to cc System GF budget (30%)



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension

Office of the Chancellor
786-4620

March 17, 1987

Members of the Alaska State Legislature:

Enclosed is a study which I am happy to make available for you to review. The study was conducted by Eastern Kentucky University in cooperation with the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. The study provides an indication of the current involvement of public four-year colleges and universities in technical education programs of less-than-baccalaureate level. It shows that there has been a rapid growth in programs and enrollments and that an increasing number of institutions have made commitments to these successful programs.

I bring this study to your attention in light of the current controversy which has arisen within the University of Alaska as it attempts to restructure its statewide system due to the drastic budget reductions it has sustained. As you know, the University's restructuring plan calls for the merging of its community colleges and the university centers in order to reduce administrative costs and unnecessary duplicated services. Thus, there will be three rather than fourteen separately accredited institutions resulting in significant savings with less diminution of services to local communities.

Some community college people are opposed to this merger and have urged for separating the community colleges from the University of Alaska and creating a separate system. A major contention of theirs is that the mission and programs of the community colleges cannot and will not survive under a university umbrella. On the contrary, I know it is possible to offer associate, baccalaureate and graduate level programs through a university. For instance, this study clearly indicates that over 200 institutions across the country offer excellent, long-standing community college type programs.






UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension

I urge you to review the study and also the testimonies of Dr. John Rowlett to the US senate and House regarding vocational education. If there are any questions or concerns please contact me and I will be happy to discuss them with you. Also, I am sure Dr. Rowlett would be available for comment.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I know that we are all sincerely concerned about providing the best educational services possible for our Alaskan residents.

Sincerely,


M. O. Looney
Chancellor

jp

Enclosure

Highlights from report "Less-Than-Baccalaureate Level Technical Education Programs in Four-Year Colleges & Universities"

STATUS OF CURRENT TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS (1981 STUDY)-

- * Of the 404 participating institutions in the study, 287 (71%) offered technical education programs
- * 102 (25.2%) of them offered technical education at baccalaureate level only
- * Overall, the number of institutions offering less-than-baccalaureate level technical education increased from 142 in 1971 to 185 in 1981 (30.2% overall increase)
- * 2179 less-than-baccalaureate level technical education programs were offered in 1981. This indicates a significant increase of 98.6% over 1971 with 1097.
78.2% were 2 yr. programs
10.9% were 1 yr. programs
- * Number of 2 year technical education programs increased 98.1% since 1971. Number of institutions offering 2 year programs increased 35.6% since 1971
- * AASCU institutions exhibited highest portion of changes from 1971 - 1981: 119.5%. NASULGC increased by 60.7%

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN PRESENT PROGRAMS (1981 STUDY):

- * 120,860 reported for less-than-baccalaureate level programs in 1981
- * Number of total enrollments in 1981 represents 111.5% over 1971
- * In 2 year programs, 100.5% rise from 1971-1981
- * Great majority of all enrollments were in 2 year programs 87.6%

Highlights
pg. 2

ADDITION OR EXPANSION OF LESS-THAN-BACCALAUREATE LEVEL TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN INSTITUTIONS CURRENTLY OFFERING SUCH PROGRAMS (1981 STUDY):

- * Institutions were asked if they planned to add or expand additional programs by 1985. Responses were:
 - 41% plan to add; 37.2% do not plan to add; 21.6% did not know or did not respond

When asked why, the main reasons were: insufficient funds; sufficient programs were available; insufficient demand for more programs

ADDITION OF LESS-THAN-BACCALAUREATE LEVEL TECHNICAL PROGRAMS IN INSTITUTIONS NOT PRESENTLY OFFERING SUCH PROGRAMS (1981 STUDY):

- * Very few of the 223 institutions not currently offering programs planned to add them by 1985

Two main reasons given were: 1) technical education is not a function of the current institution's purpose
2) technical education was a function delegated to other institutions

CONCLUSIONS:

- * AASCU & NASULGC -continue to be involved to a considerable extent in providing technical programs of less-than-baccalaureate level:

involvement increased significantly between 1971-1975; continued, but at a lower level to 1981
- * overall enrollments in less-than-baccalaureate level technical programs increased dramatically between 1971-1981

trend is clear in AASCU but with NASULGC, there has been some decline since 1975
- * 2 year technical programs constitute the greatest portion of less-than-baccalaureate level programs

Highlights
pg. 3

- * enrollments in 2 year technical programs constitute the majority
- * further substantial increases in both program and enrollments will not continue and a leveling trend is expected in the next several years
- * commitment of both AASCU & NASULGC institutions to provide less-than-baccalaureate level programs has been sustained and is expected to continue at or above current levels

(Note: For excellent overview of the report refer to sections called "Significant Findings" (pg. 23), "Trends" (pg. 25), and "Conclusions" (pg. 28))

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HOUSE HESS HEARING ON CSHB 107
March 27, 1987

Committee Members:

In Juneau: Reps. Ellis (Chair), Gruenberg, Hanley, Hudson and
Phillips
In Fairbanks: Rep. Koponen
In Anchorage: Rep. Donley

Individuals invited to respond to questions regarding vo-tech
education and centralization/autonomy of community colleges:

Robert Booher, Director, Alaska Vocational Technical Center
Seward. (should go first, has to catch a plane)
* in Juneau *

Marv Looney, Director, Community Colleges, rural Education and
Extension, CCREE
* in Anchorage *

Herb Lyon, Chancellor, Anchorage CC
* in Anchorage *

Linn Johnson, Director of Instructional Support, Chukchi CC
* in Kotzebue *

Jerry Covey, Asst. Superintendent, Northwest Arctic Schools
* in Kotzebue *

Bob Ginn, Business Manager, Islands CC
* in Sitka *

Lester Vierra, President, Kenai CC
* in Soldotna *

John Menzie, President, Ketchikan CC
* in Ketchikan *

Carolyn Floyd, President, Kodiak CC
* in Kodiak *

Gene Portola, Advisory Council Chair, Kuskokwim CC
* in Bethel *

Pete Probasco, Advisory Council, Mat-Su CC
* in Palmer *

Bob Rubadeau, Advisory Council Chair, Northwest CC
* in Nome *

John Devens, President, Prince William Sound CC
* in Valdez *

Mike Metty, President, Tanana Valley CC
* in Fairbanks *

John Roulette, Vice President for Academic Affairs and
Research, Eastern Kentucky University, (about 9 am)
* in Richmoni, Kentucky *

Donald Behrend, Provost and Vice President for Academic
Affairs, University of Alaska
* in Fairbanks *

Lisa Parker, Mining and Petroleum Training Service
* in Anchorage *

John Douglas, Mining and Petroleum Training Service
* in Kenai *

Individuals to respond to questions regarding fiscal notes on
CSHB 107:

All of the above as necessary

Brian Rodgers, Director of Budget Development, U of A
* in Fairbanks *

Bob Maloney, Accounting Teacher, Community College Coalition
of Alaska
* in Anchorage *

Gail Phillips, President, Association of Community College
Councils
* in Soldotna *



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

P.O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

October 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM: Mary Jennings
Legislative Analyst

RE: Separation of the University of Alaska and the Community Colleges
Research Request 87.027

You requested an historical analysis of bills addressing the issue of separation of the community colleges from the University of Alaska system. A discussion of the pros and cons of separation is also provided in this memorandum.

Legislative History¹

The original Community College Act was passed by the Territorial Legislature in 1953. It stated that a qualified school district could establish, operate and maintain a community college "in conjunction with" the University of Alaska. The language of the act caused confusion about whether the University or the school districts were to have ultimate authority over the colleges. In 1962, a recommendation by a special legislative committee resulted in a revised version of the Community College Act which states that the university will establish, maintain and

¹The legislative history for the years 1970 through 1979 is a synopsis of a section of a report prepared by the Community College Interim Committee, February, 1981.

October 22, 1986

Page 2

operate community colleges in cooperation with local school districts or other political subdivisions. The act has not been amended since 1962, although several bills have been introduced in the legislature during the past 24 years that would give the colleges more independence.²

During 1970, HB 701 and SB 487 were introduced. House Bill 701 would have created an individual board of regents for each community college. The colleges would have remained a part of the larger university system, and each college board would have been under the jurisdiction of the University Board of Regents. Senate Bill 407 would have created a more autonomous community college system headed by a provost, although the system would have remained under the jurisdiction of the University Regents. Neither bill reached the floor.

During the interim months between the 1971 and 1972 sessions, the legislature established a committee to examine the function of and needs for higher education in the state. The committee hired the consulting firm of McLean and Associates, which prepared reports over the course of the next four years to advise the State on how to improve its delivery of higher education. The first report, submitted in January of 1972, recommended that the University Regents be retained as the single governing body for all State-aided higher education. The report also noted, however, that many Alaskans felt that the University administration was more committed to central campuses than to community colleges. The report recommended that community colleges, while remaining a component of the statewide system, should allow administrative policy to be set by college presidents. During 1972, the Interim Committee on Higher Education introduced two pieces of legislation, HCR 23 and HB 606. House Concurrent Resolution 23 urged the Regents to recognize community colleges and university campuses in the same community as equal components. House Bill 606 contained several provisions to upgrade the community colleges in the University hierarchy.

²Originally, the organizational structure of the university provided for a chancellor of community colleges who--along with three other chancellors responsible for the Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau campuses-- reported to the president of the University system. The structure of the University was changed by a vote of the Board of Regents in 1982. The Anchorage Community College was upgraded to a major administrative unit and the president of the college was upgraded to a chancellor. Today, the organizational structure is made up of five chancellors, one for each of the campuses at Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Anchorage Community College, and a chancellor of Community Colleges Rural Education Extension (CCREE).

October 22, 1986

Page 3

Like its predecessor, SB 487, it provided for a community college system under a provost within the University family. Both bills remained in committee. Also during 1972, Representative Hohman introduced HB 636, which proposed to separate the community colleges from the University system and put them under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Education. House Bill 636 passed the House but did not reach the floor of the Senate.

McLean and Associates submitted a report at the beginning of the 1974 session which again recommended that the University Regents remain the sole authority governing postsecondary education and called for minimum criteria for establishing new community colleges. The report also suggested that the college directors should be more involved in policy, program and budgetary decision-making. In conjunction with the report, the Interim Committee on Higher Education introduced HB 541. It provided for the establishment of community colleges by the Regents through contractual agreement with a school district or a municipality. The bill passed the House but remained in Senate committee. Also in 1974, SB 239, which would have established a University vice president for rural education and native affairs, was introduced. The bill was in the Senate Finance Committee at the end of the legislative session.

House Bill 144 and Senate Bill 162, introduced in 1975, were similar to the 1974 bill, HB 541. The main difference was that the new bills would have created a University vice president whose sole responsibility would be administration of the community colleges. When the bills were introduced, the interim committee stated that unless this type of administrative arrangement was established, a great deal of pressure may be brought on the legislature to separate the community colleges from the University system. The final report submitted by McLean and Associates in 1976 called for an autonomous community college within three years. The report stated that the community colleges had matured to the point where they could operate on their own. Senate Bill 658, introduced in 1976, would have created a board of governors that would have had authority over a chancellor of community colleges. The bill did not appear likely to pass, so Senator Croft, the sponsor, and other proponents joined forces with the supporters of HB 144 in an attempt to bring about its passage. It passed the House and was reported out of various Senate committees, but did not gain Senate approval.

The 1977 session again saw the introduction of the Croft autonomy bill, Senate Bill 294/House Bill 410. It had several co-sponsors and was functionally the same as the previous legislation. Another bill introduced in 1977, HB 415, would essentially have made all public postsecondary campuses into mini-universities. These bills were not reported out of committees. During 1978, HB 891, introduced by the House Finance Committee, revived the HB 415 arrangement. The bill remained in the House Rules Committee.

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Page 4

During 1979, HB 651, was introduced in the House along with companion legislation SB 483 in the Senate. The bills called for an autonomous community college system governed by a board of trustees, including one member of the community college faculty and one community college student. When HB 651 stalled in the Senate Health Education and Social Services Committee, the bill's proponents prepared a committee substitute that called for a study of community college governance. Although the bill failed to pass the Senate, the Legislative Council authorized the study to be conducted.

During the 1981 session, HB 375 was introduced by the Community College Interim Committee. The bill would have made community colleges a separate component of the University system under the Board of Regents. It would have required regents to appoint a community college system president and allow the president of the community college system as well as the president of the University centers to attend meetings of the regents. The bill remained in committee.

The most recent bill proposing the separation of community colleges from the University system was HB 260, introduced during 1983 by Representative Lindauer. The bill would have established community colleges within the State Department of Education as parts of a comprehensive statewide system. The bill proposed to appoint a chancellor of the community colleges under the jurisdiction the State Board of Education. The bill was not reported out of committee.

Pros and Cons

In order to assess the pros and cons of the separation of community colleges from the University system, I contacted various community college and university administrators for their views on the issue.³ A view expressed by many was that separation would result in additional administration which would mean a request for additional funding that is not likely to be available. In disagreement, one administrator stated that separate systems would not mean an increase in administration, but merely a transfer of existing administrative duties.

³There are several different organizational arrangements that exist in other states in which community colleges are autonomous from university systems (see Attachment A). For the purpose of analyzing the pros and cons of a separate system, the scenario of a separate board of regents for community colleges was used.

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Page 5

One administrator said that a centralized system uses funds more efficiently than would be possible under separate systems. In contrast, one administrator felt that the competition for funds under a two-board system would promote a more efficient delivery of higher education in the state. The administrator said that with two systems, program cost comparison would be made, and the competition would ultimately result in lower costs.

Some individuals stated that separate systems would create problems for students wanting to transfer credits between a community college and a part of the University system. However, problems of this nature already exist. Concern also exists that separate systems would result in an overlapping or duplication of programs. One administrator stated that while more populous states, such as California, have multiple systems, the relatively small population of Alaska seems best served by one coordinated system.

A viewpoint expressed in support of the adoption of separate systems was that community colleges are geared towards the needs of individual communities and that a separate board would be more responsive to these needs. In response to this view, an administrator stated that a unified system is more efficient at meeting local needs because resources are better coordinated and dispersed to all areas of the state. Many administrators felt that centralization offers better delivery of technical programs such as audio conferences and computer services.

* * * *

I hope you find this information useful. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact our office.

Attachment

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE FOR THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES

IN THE FIFTY UNITED STATES

The postsecondary educational structures of the fifty states display a great deal of diversity. Clearly, there is no single pattern for governance or coordination in the state systems. Examination of the relationship of community colleges within these systems also reveals a variety of patterns. However, the following descriptors can be used to categorize the structures into a few general classifications:

I. Community College governance or coordination exists separate from other public higher education.

The most common structure is to assign responsibility for community college governance or coordination under a separate board or boards. Thirty states have adopted this approach (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee*, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming).

*The governing board that governs the Tennessee Community Colleges also governs several senior institutions.

II. Community Colleges are under an all-encompassing educational agency--Kindergarten through postsecondary.

In two states the community colleges are governed or coordinated by one board that is designated as having responsibility for all public education--K-12, Voc-Tech, and Postsecondary (Idaho, Rhode Island).

III. Community Colleges are under an all-encompassing coordinating or governing agency for postsecondary education only.

In six states there is one board designated as having responsibility for all postsecondary education (Georgia, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont*, West Virginia).

*The responsibility for the governance of postsecondary education in Vermont is shared by two boards.

IV. Community College governance or coordination is divided between two or more agencies.

Seven states provide governance for community colleges by sharing the responsibility with two or more agencies, many of which also govern senior institutions (Louisiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina).

V. Community Colleges are exclusively part of the university.

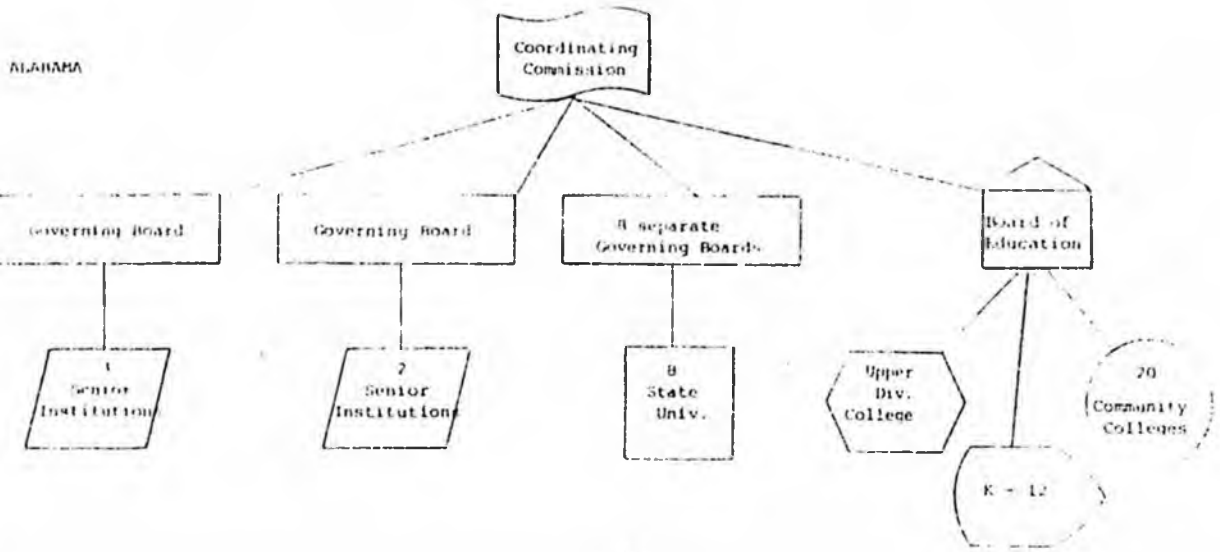
Four states are structured such that the public community colleges are exclusively part of a public university (Alaska, Hawaii, Kentucky, Nevada). In Kentucky there are a number of governing boards for the four year institutions but the community colleges are all part of the University of Kentucky.

VI. No Community Colleges.

Only one state has no community colleges (South Dakota).

The diagrams on the following pages are presented to illustrate the organizational patterns for each category.

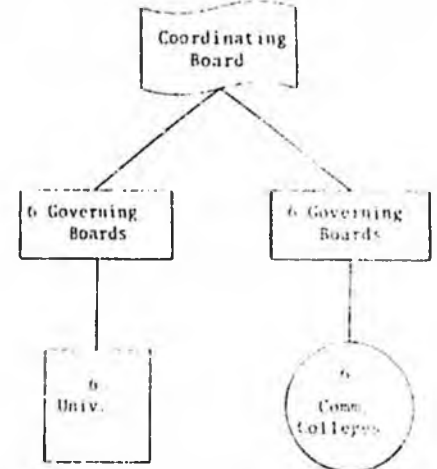
1. Community College governance or coordination exists separate from other public higher education.



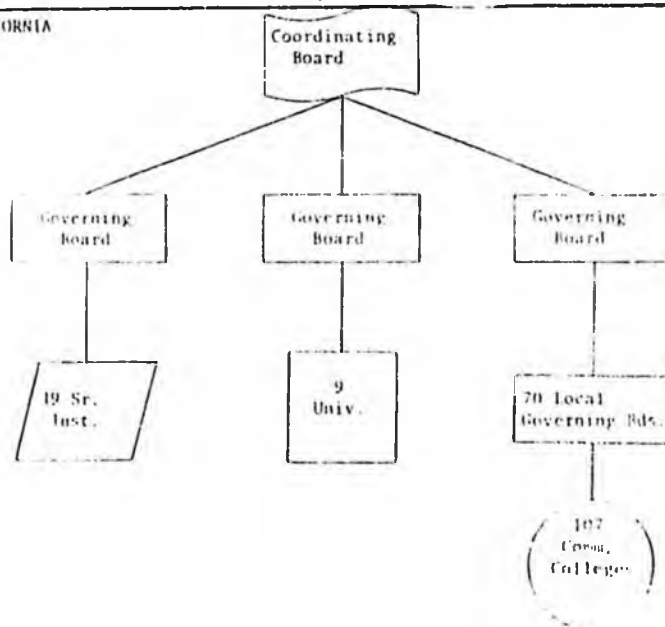
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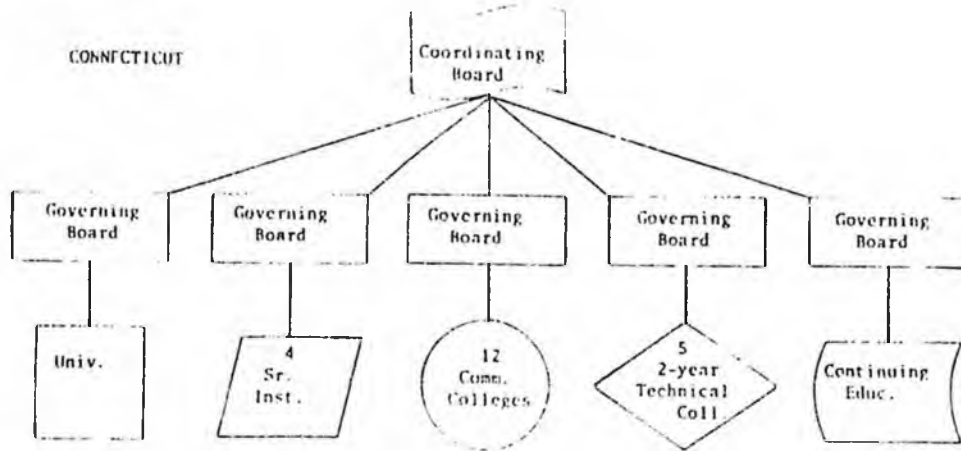
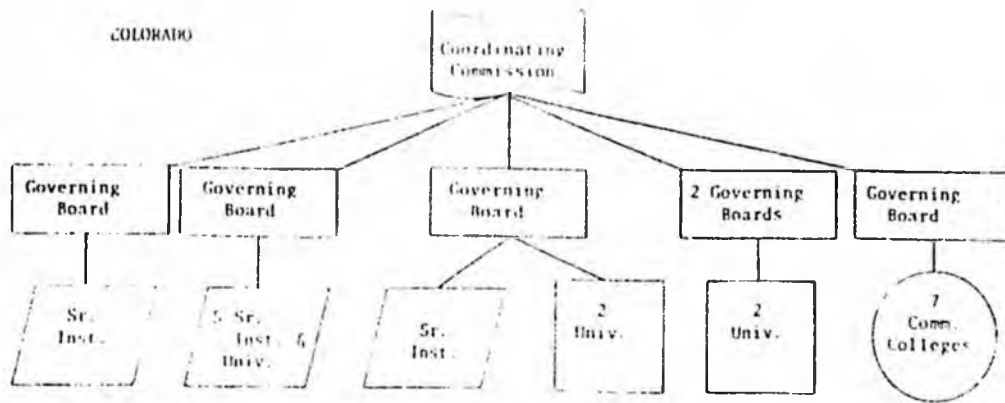
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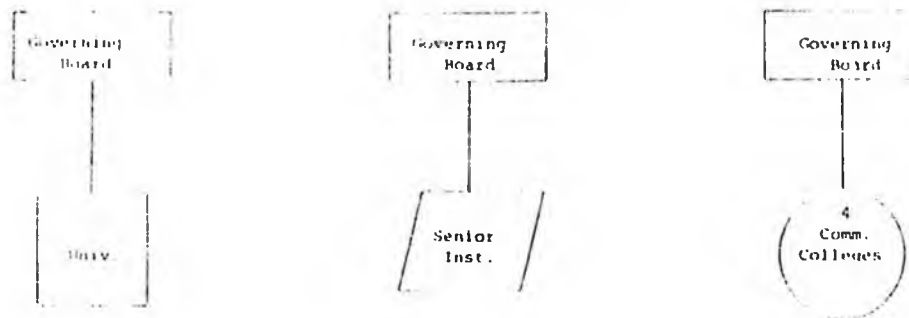
CALIFORNIA



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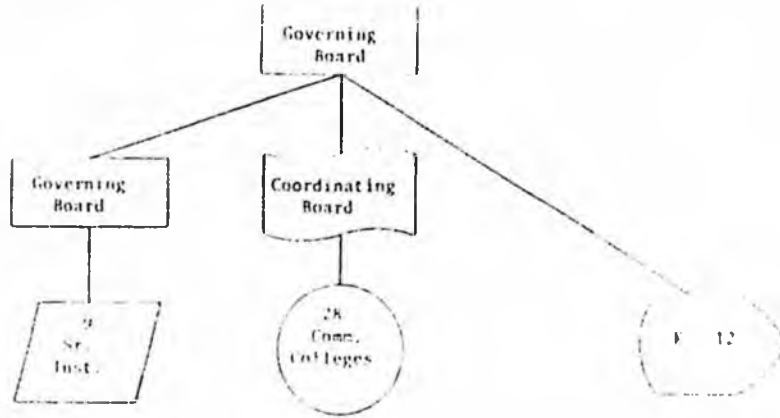


DELAWARE

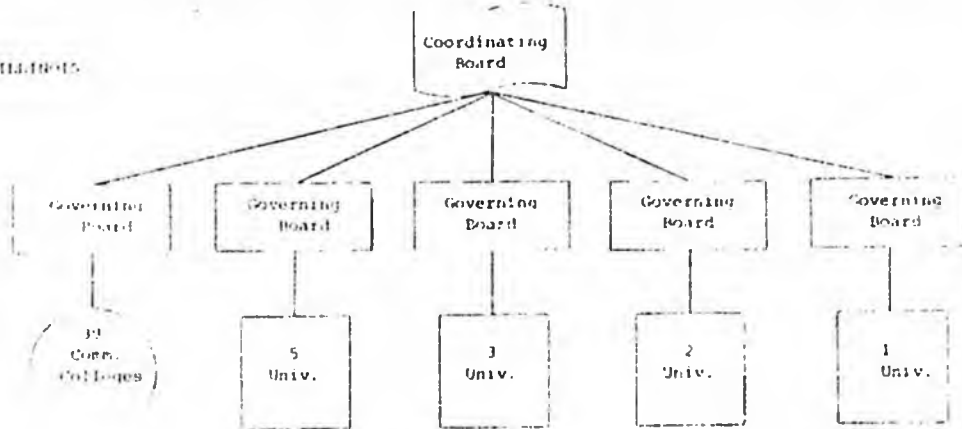


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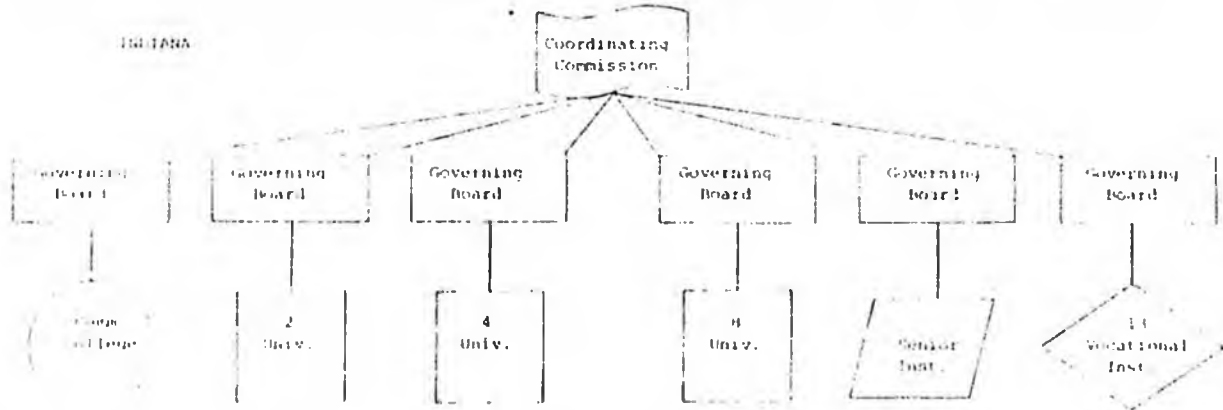
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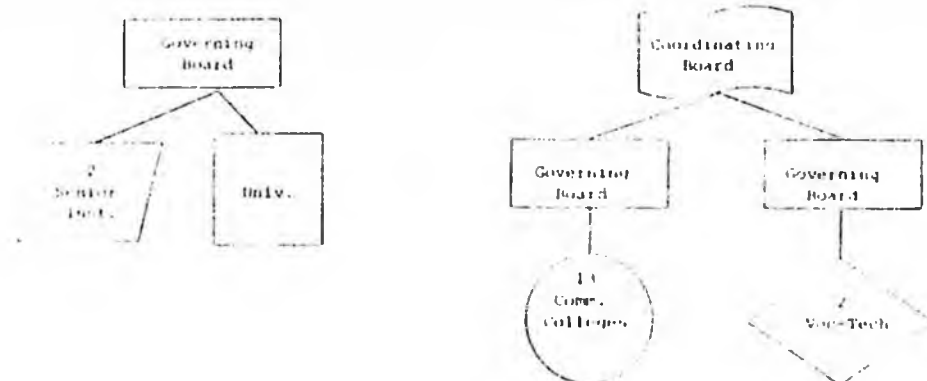
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INDIANA

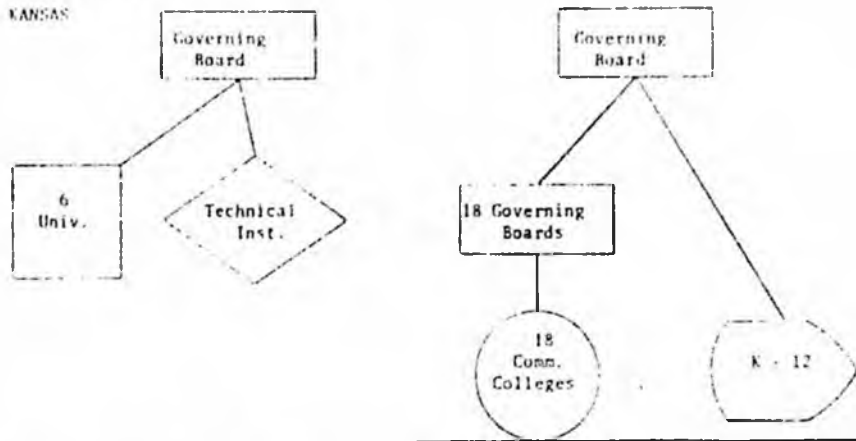


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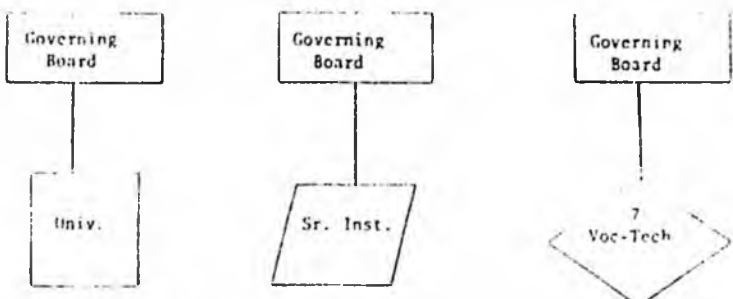


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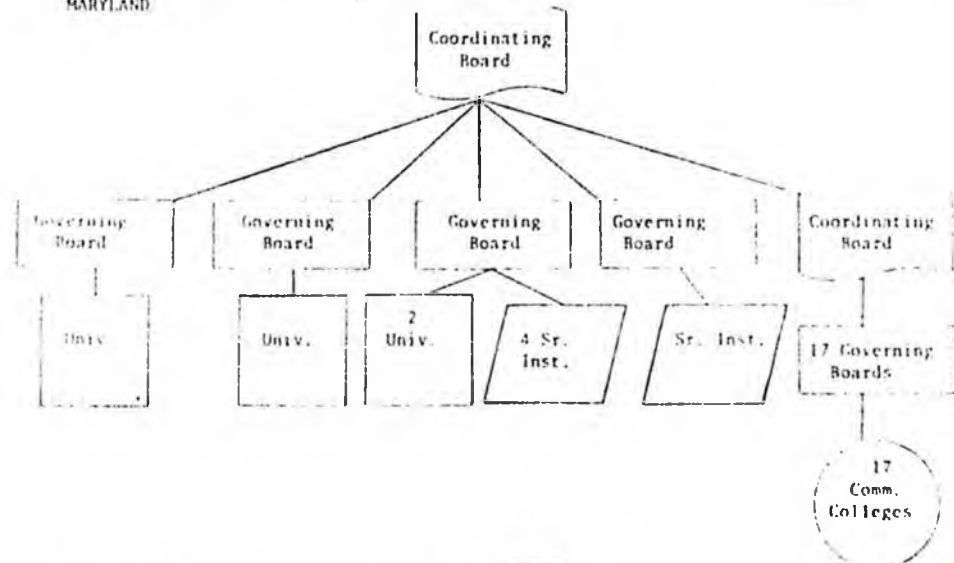
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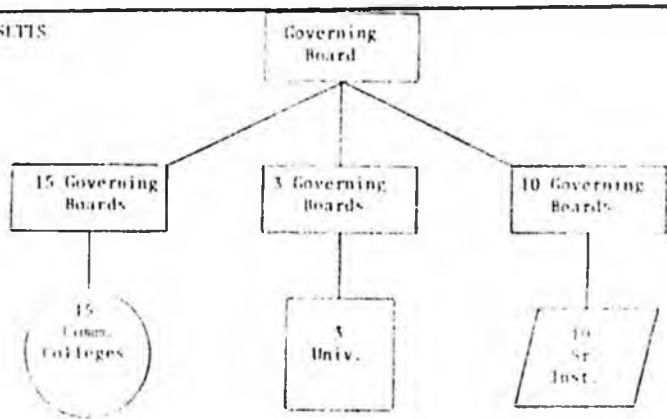
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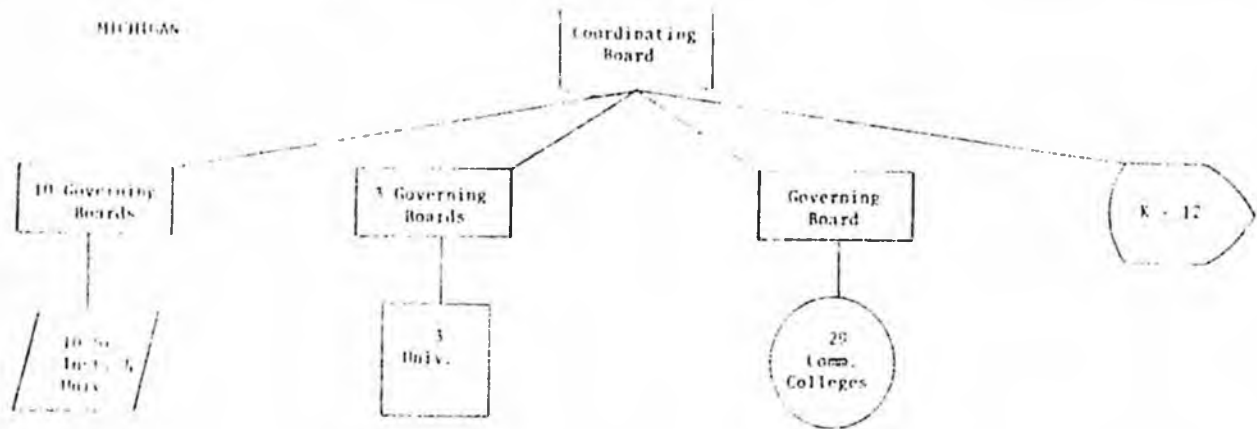
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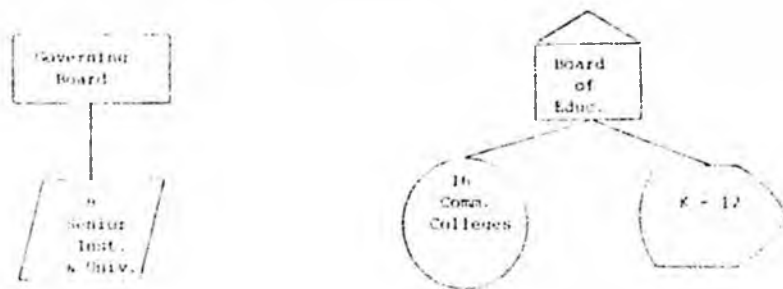
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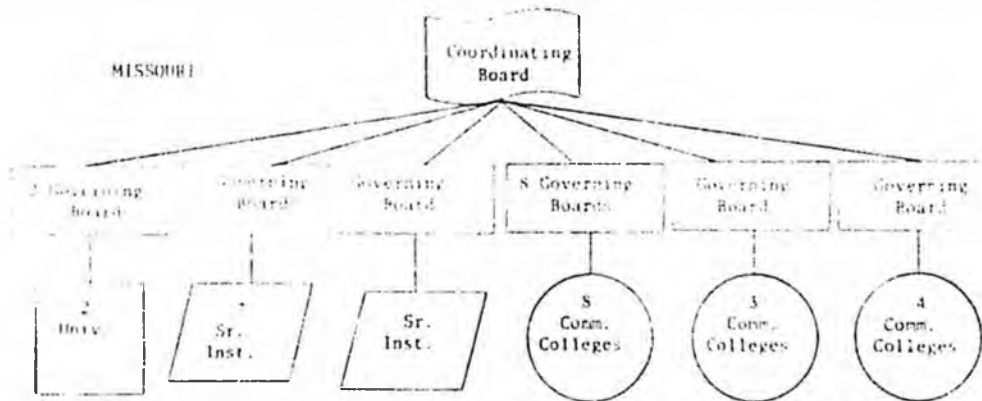
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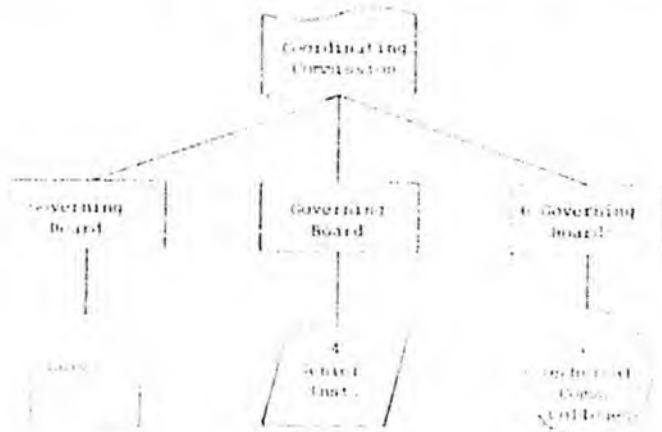
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MISSOURI

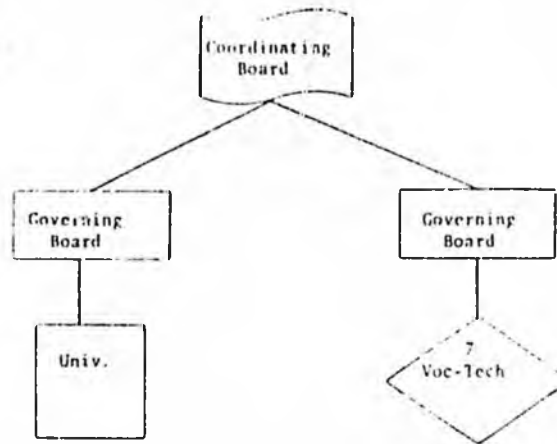


MISSOURI

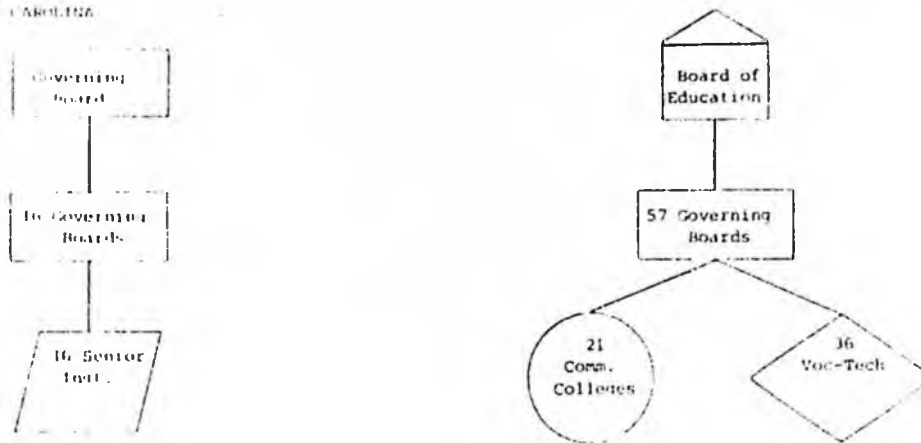


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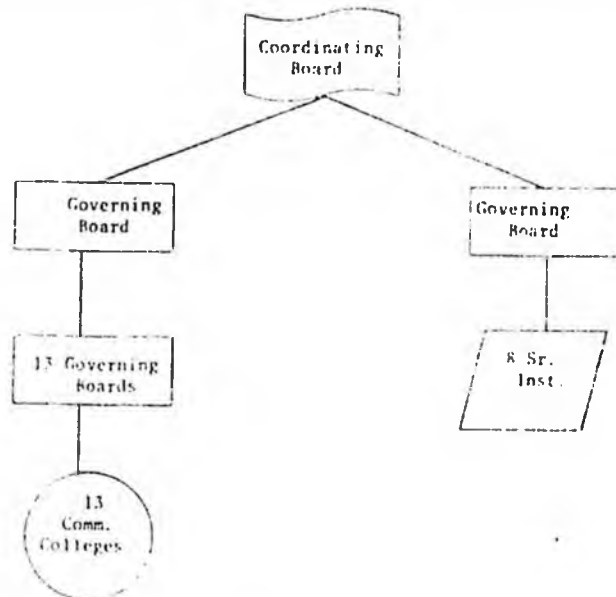
NEW HAMPSHIRE



NORTH CAROLINA

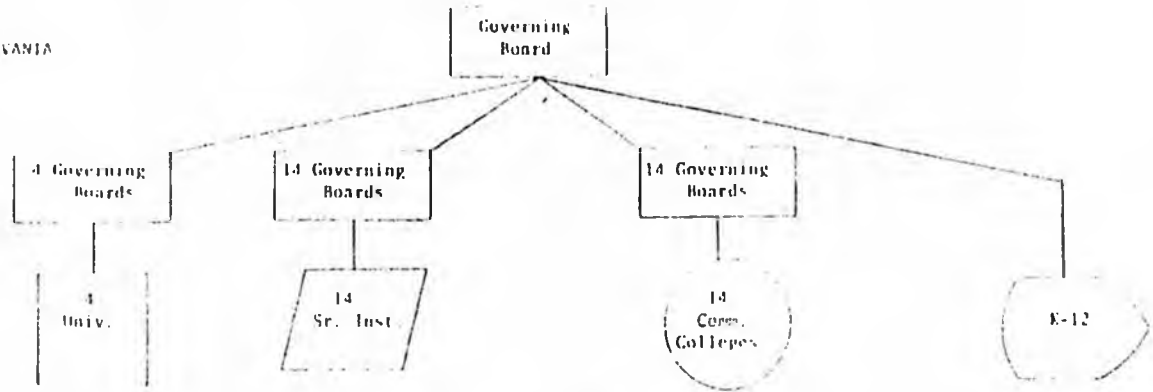


OREGON

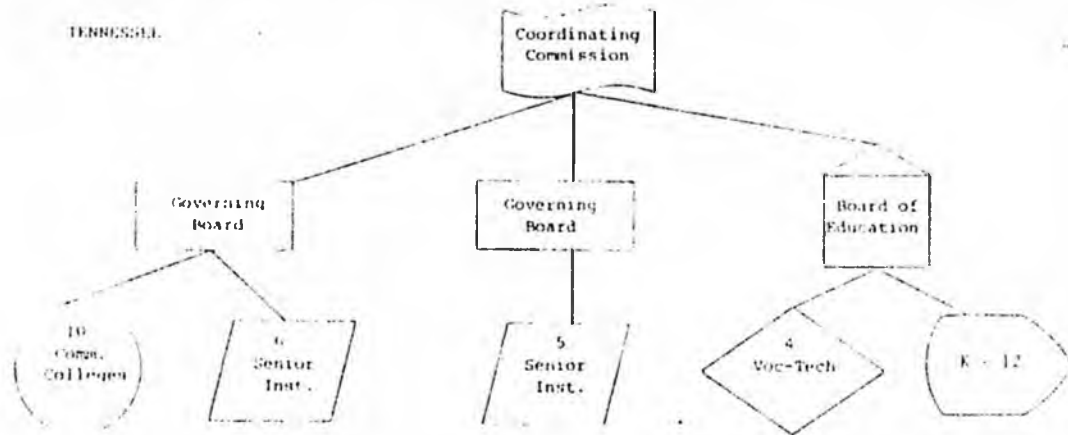


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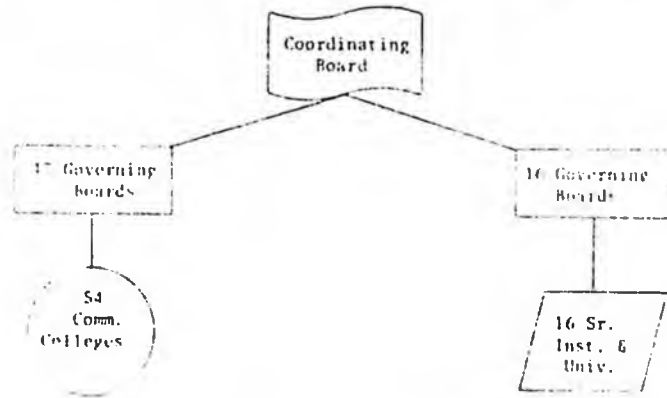
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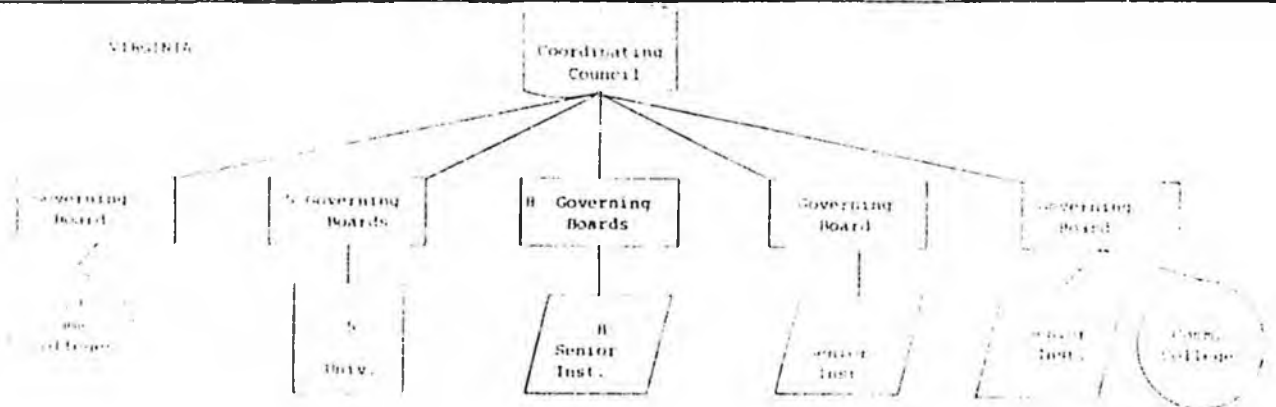
TENNESSEE



TEXAS

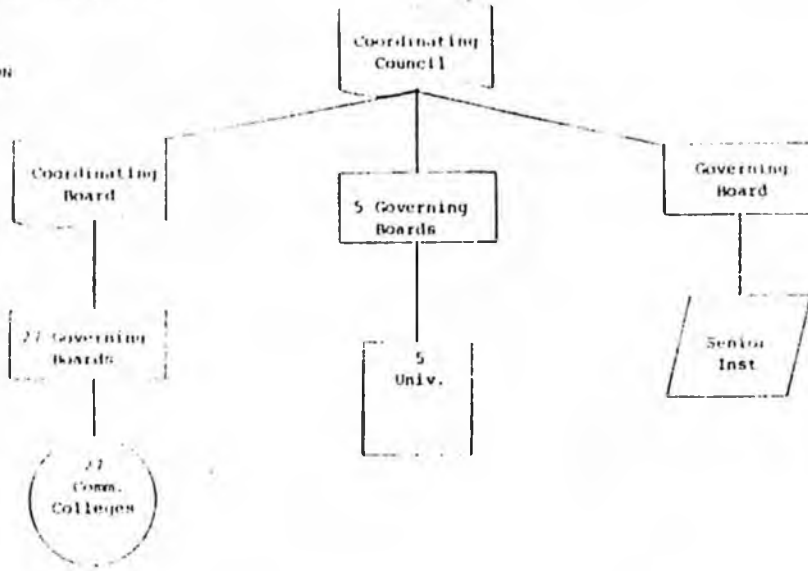


VIRGINIA

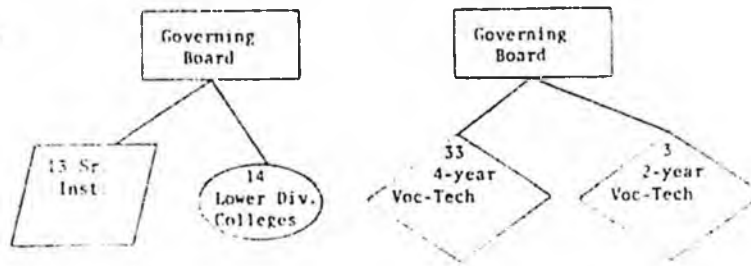


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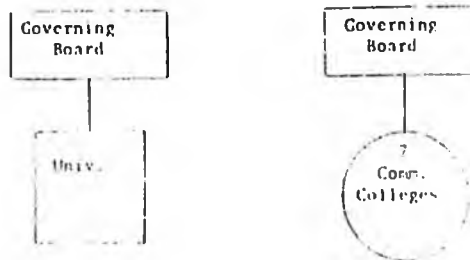
WASHINGTON



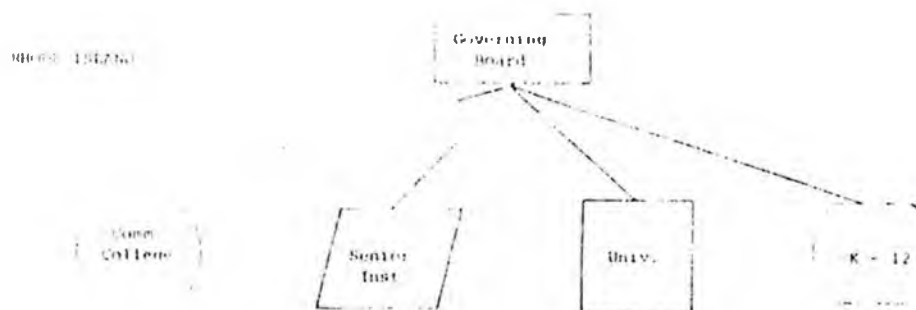
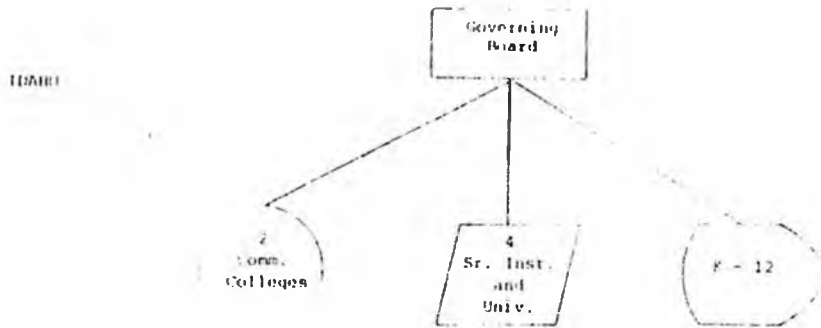
WISCONSIN



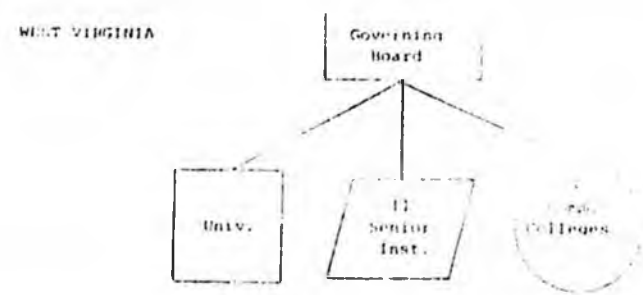
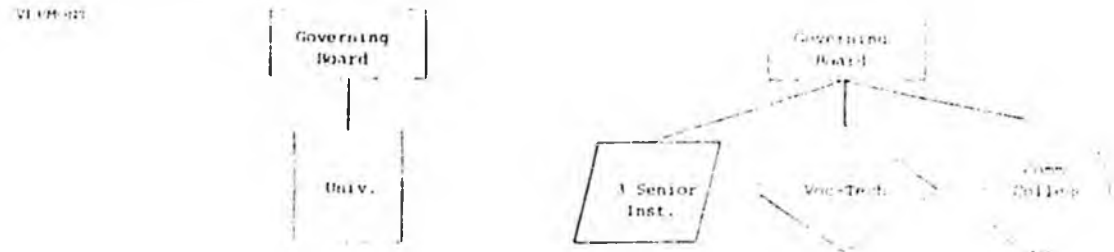
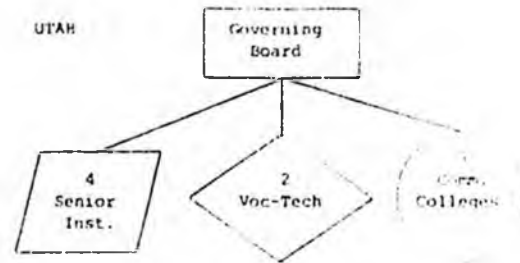
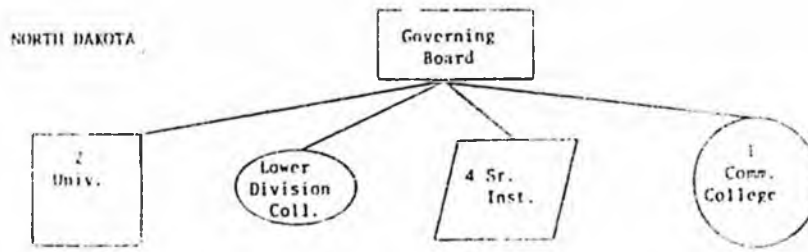
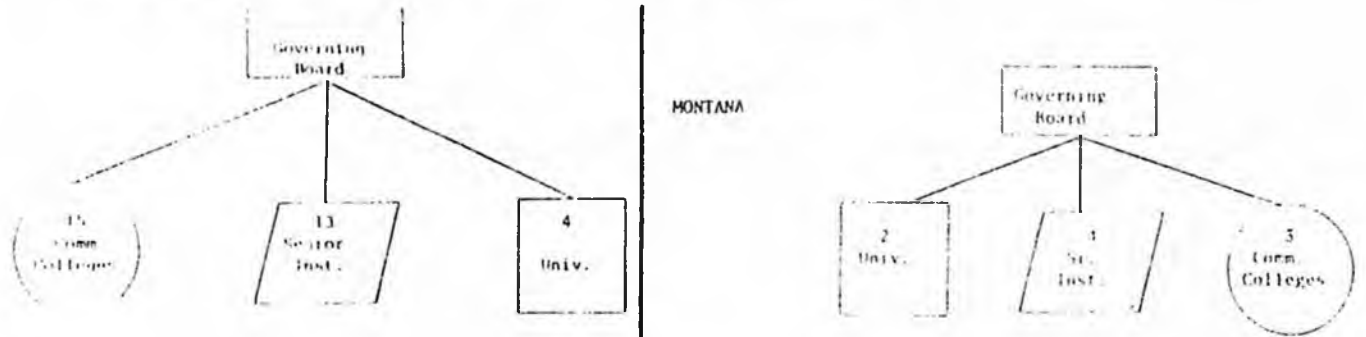
WYOMING



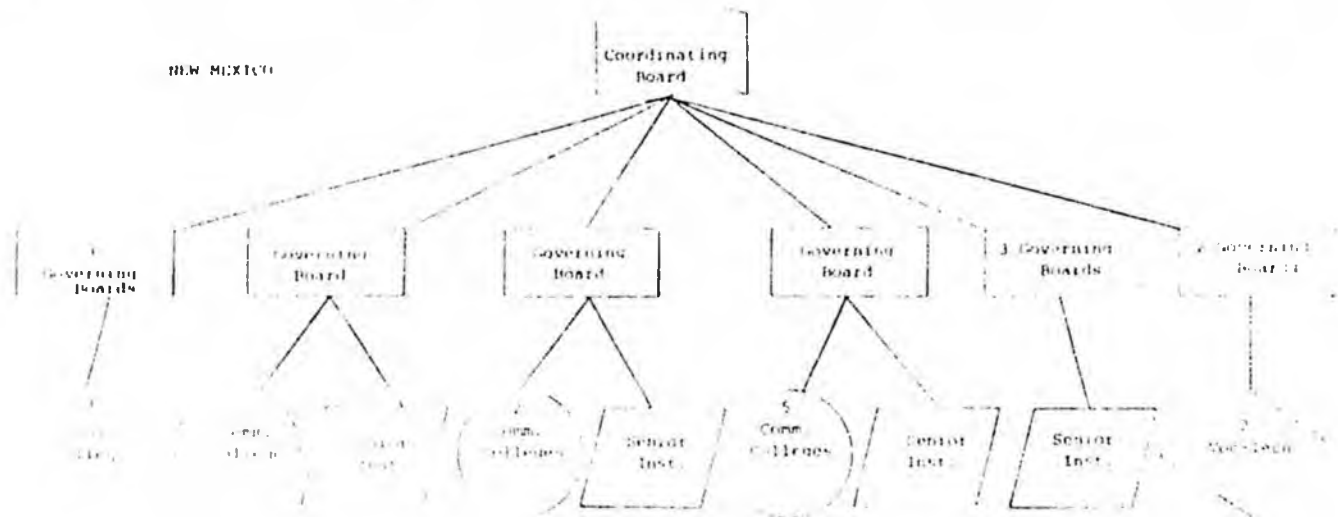
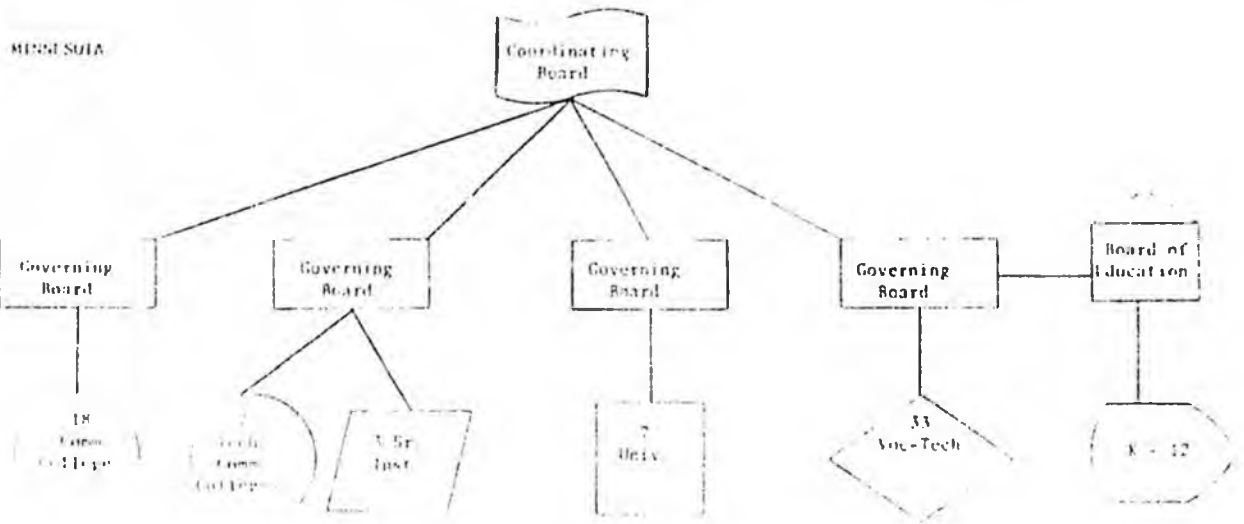
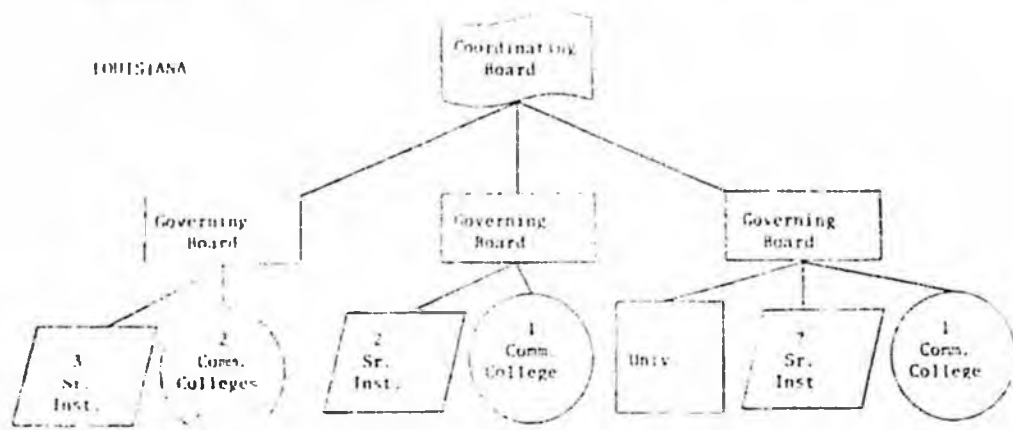
11. Community Colleges are under an all-encompassing educational agency--kindergarten through postsecondary.



III. Community Colleges are under an all-encompassing coordinating or governing agency for postsecondary education only.

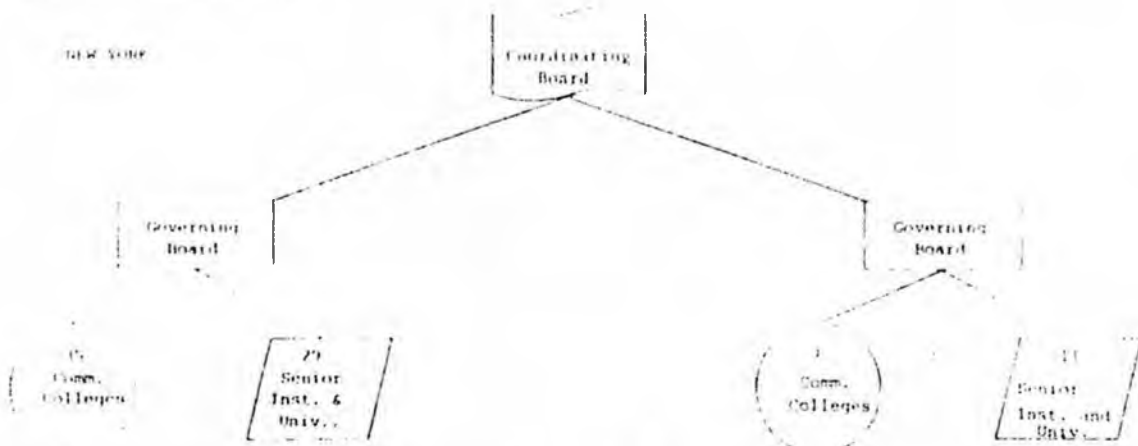


IV. Community College governance or coordination is divided between two or more agencies.

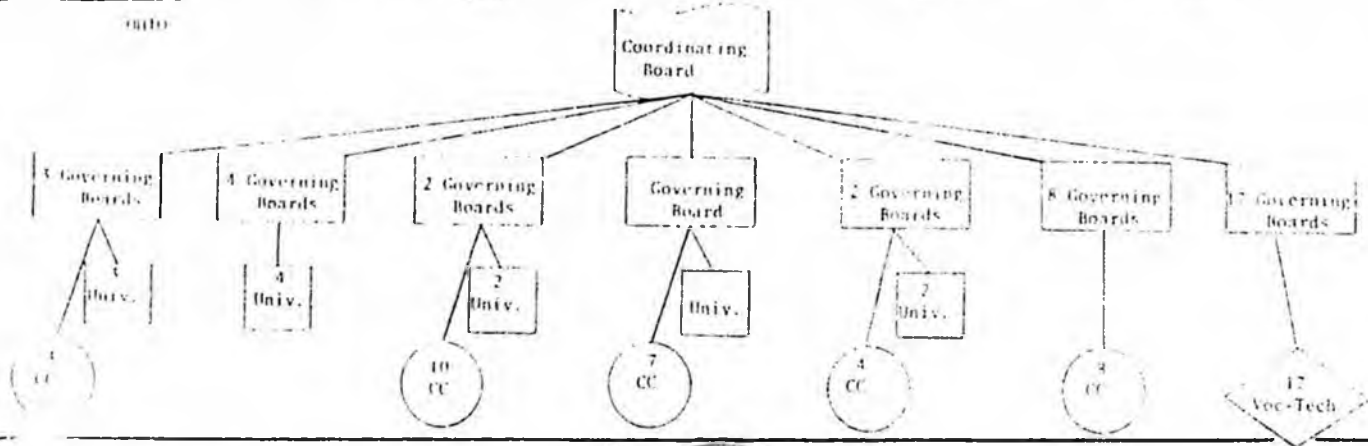


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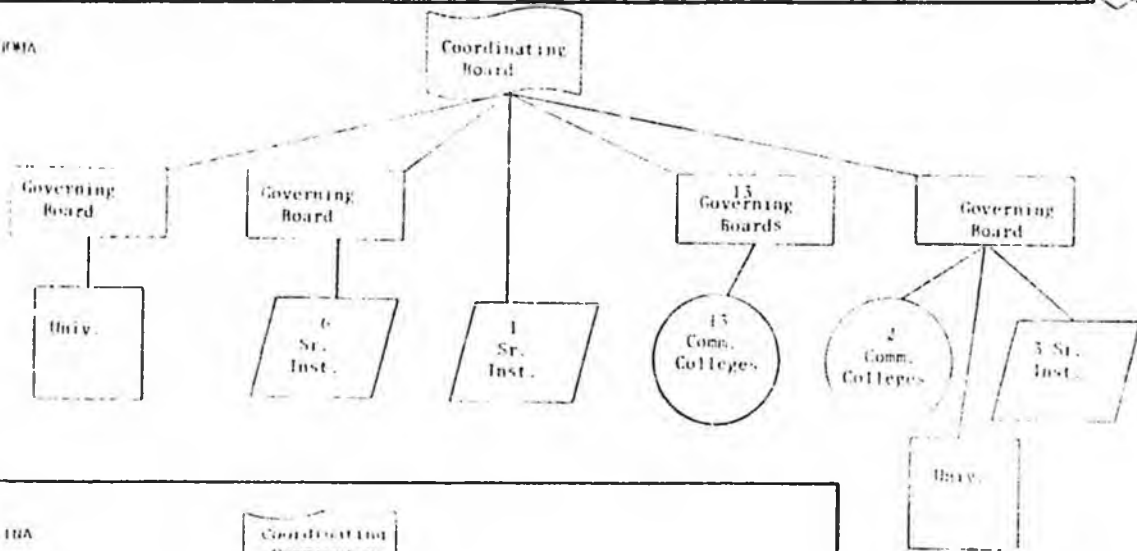
NEW YORK



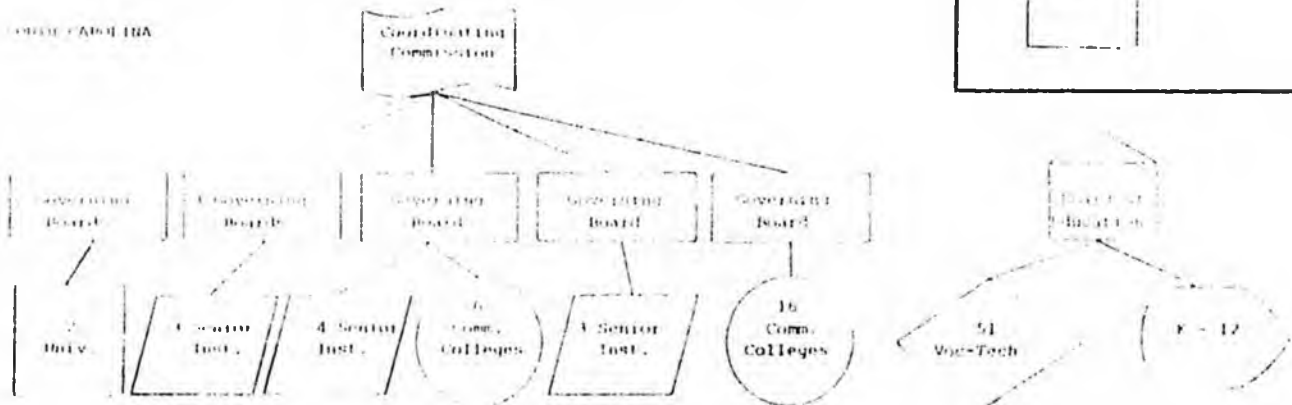
OHIO



CALIFORNIA



OHIO / ALABAMA

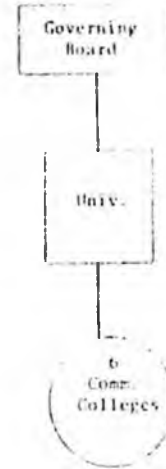


V. Community Colleges are exclusively part of the university.

ALASKA



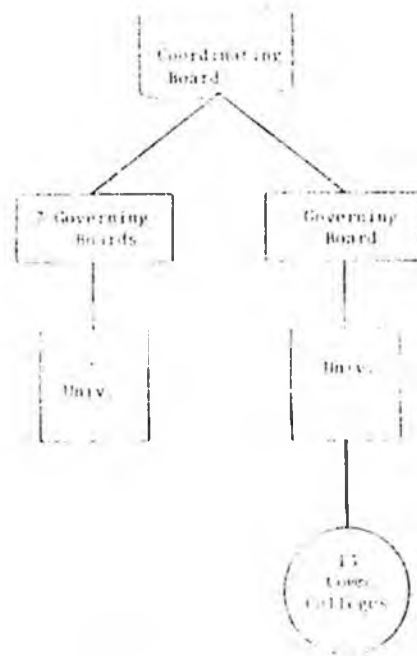
HAWAII



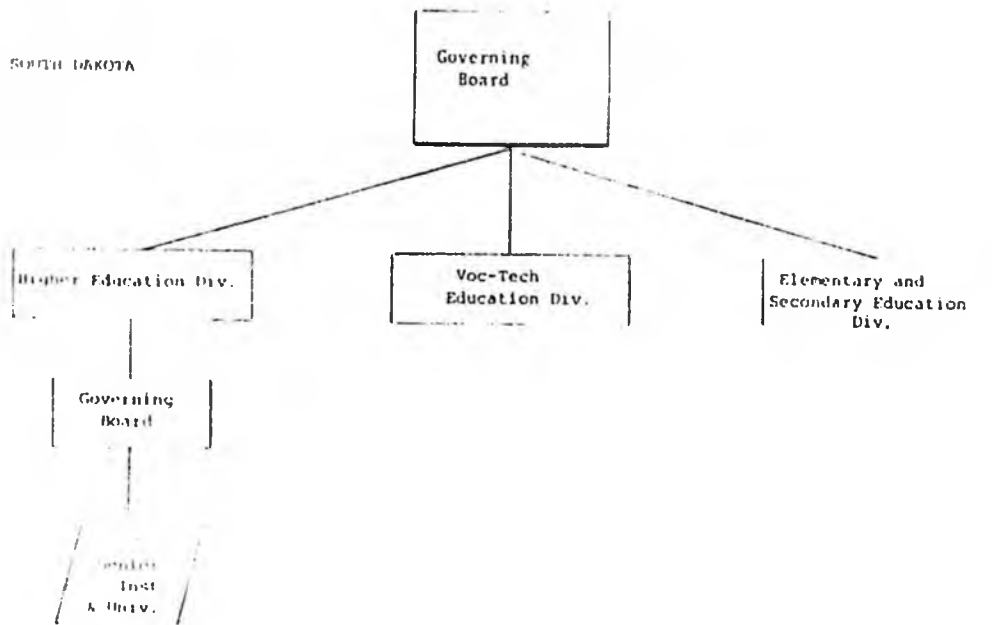
NEVADA



KENTUCKY



VI. No Community Colleges.



STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

DRAFT

Bill Version: CSHB 107 (HESS)
Publish Date: _____

REQUEST _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act Establishing the Alaska
Community College System
Sponsor: Hltch, Ed. & Soc. Svcs Committee
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Department of Administration
BRU: Division of General Services & Supply
Components: Property Management and Purchasing

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | FY 87 | FY 88 | FY 89 | FY 90 | FY 91 | FY 92 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| OPERATING | | | | | | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES | 0 | 161.6 | 167.2 | 173.0 | 179.0 | 185.3 |
| TRAVEL | 0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| CONTRACTUAL | 0 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.0 |
| SUPPLIES | 0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 |
| EQUIPMENT | 0 | 28.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LAND & STRUCTURES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 0 | 274.9 | 252.2 | 258.0 | 264.0 | 270.3 |
| CAPITAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| REVENUE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| GENERAL FUND | 0 | 274.9 | 280.5 | 286.3 | 292.3 | 298.6 |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 274.9 | 280.5 | 286.3 | 292.3 | 298.6 |

POSITIONS:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FULL-TIME | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| PART-TIME | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TEMPORARY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

As provided in proposed AS 14.41.270, Department of Administration would be responsible for Property Management and Purchasing for the Alaska Community College System.

Prepared By: Robert J. Link *RJL* *AKP* Phone: 465-2250
Division: General Services & Supply Date: 03-17-87

Approved by Commissioner: Garrey Peska *GP* Date: 3/18/87
Agency: Department of Administration

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)
Senate Secretary

Community College Statewide
Property Control System Assumptions

- (1) On-site staff would perform annual inventories, then transmit additions, deletions, corrections, etc., to central office for entering into the system.
- (2) Travel would be minimal, i.e., every other year inspection of half the locations statewide to determine compliance with procedures.
- (3) System furniture will be used.
- (4) Existing State property software and State computer would be used.

| | | |
|-----|---|-----------------|
| 100 | Property Officer I - Range 13D Personal services presumes rehire of persons laid off and merit increases each year. | 39.4 w/benefits |
| 200 | Travel every other year to half the locations | 3.0 |
| 300 | Data processing charges for using State Property System, postage, vehicle rental, training, risk management fee | 29.0 |
| 400 | Office supplies, cleaning supplies, vehicle expense | 5.0 |
| 500 | Systems furniture, personal computer, printer, etc. (one-time expense) | <u>6.9</u> |
| | Total Estimate | 83.3 |

Community College Statewide
Purchasing System Assumptions

- (1) Office located in Anchorage.
- (2) NO RENT, utilities, or janitorial for the office.

| | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|-------------|
| 100 | Personal Services | | 122.2 |
| | Purchasing Agent III (18C) | 52.8 | |
| | Supply Officer I (13D) | 39.4 | |
| | Clerk Typist III (08B) | 30.0 | |
| | Personal services presumes rehire of persons laid off and merit increases each year. | | |
| 200 | Travel and per diem for compliance audits and assistance | | 2.0 |
| 300 | Postage, training, vehicle rental, data processing charges, phone and long distance expense | | 35.0 |
| 400 | Office supplies, equipment rental expense, miscellaneous supplies | | 11.0 |
| 500 | Three systems furniture work stations, three personal computer printers, interface to mainframe, network and software | | <u>21.4</u> |
| | | Total Estimate | 191.6 |

Prepared Statement by:
Dr. Vern Oremus, Professor
University of Alaska-Juneau
March 27, 1987

Good Morning,

My name is Vern Oremus. I am a Professor of Vocational Education at the University of Alaska, and head of the University's statewide vocational teacher education program. We provide a graduate program for the 700 practicing vocational teachers in the secondary schools and community colleges in Alaska, and we coordinate and deliver staff development training and technical upgrading for these same teachers. I would like to address my comments this morning specifically to the U of A Reorganization Proposal as it relates to vocational education.

To begin, I would summarize my 12 years of experience with vocational education in Alaska in one word; frustration. Frustration because of several things, among them a lack of proper long-term planning, a lack of control of program creation and development, a lack of consistency within the U of A system, a lack of proper articulation with the economic development occurring within Alaska, and finally a lack of central purpose within the vocational education community. These problems were in existence when I arrived in Alaska in 1975, and in my opinion still exist today. This means of course, that as a leader in vocational education in Alaska, I haven't been very successful in changing some obvious deficiencies!

If we do have these significant problems to deal with it seems odd there is such resistance to considering restructuring vocational education. I believe it is because the larger issue of community college governance, and the community colleges historic role in providing vocational education so dominates discussion that vocational education has become little more than a vehicle for the larger debate. I believe the fact of the matter is, when considering the trade and industrial programs of vocational education, with the exception of Anchorage Community College and a very small number of isolated programs in other locations, the community colleges in Alaska have done a marginal job of providing vocational education themselves. What they have done well is provide a good program of avocational courses consistent with community needs, not bad in itself, but far short of what are claimed to be vocational training programs to prepare graduates for jobs.

While there are obvious concerns on the part of all of us regarding the scope and role of community colleges and how this plan may impact them, I hope you will consider the University's proposal in terms of how it will benefit or harm the recipients of vocational education, i.e., the vocational students currently enrolled in our post-secondary system.

I have identified what I believe to be four critical problems we face in vocational education; the planning and coordination of program offerings across the statewide system, stability and administrative commitment to vocational education within the University itself, lack of a consistent unified direction within the vocational education profession in Alaska, and the difficulties we've faced in trying to articulate vocational training with the needs of business and industry statewide. I would like to take my remaining time to evaluate the reorganization plan with respect to how it addresses these issues.

The reorganization plan calls for the establishment of a Statewide Center for Vocational Technical Education and identifies it as a separate BRU. This unit will monitor and coordinate statewide vocational education and training efforts on behalf of the University. Theoretically, the individual units within the U of A system would no longer be able to create programs in the vocational areas based on administrative whim, special interest group pressure, or the particular expertise or interest of an individual instructor. Program planning and articulation, both internally and with other deliverers of vocational education in Alaska would be a prime responsibility of the new Center. Fiscal accountability would rest with this new Center for the delivery of vocational education programs. The plan seems to satisfactorily address the issue of controlled planning and growth for vocational education as well as the monitoring of instructional quality.

Long term planning, rapid responsiveness and relevant training all require the same things, budgetary commitment, common mission, and focus on agreed upon goals and objectives. We, within the University of Alaska system, have never been able to bring these key ingredients together because of our multi-campus, fragmented approach to the delivery of instruction. Vocational education is not alone in this regard as we have instructional problems to confront in nearly every discipline. Because of our unique geographical and population profile, vocational education may be better served in Alaska through some centralized coordination of effort. Hopefully, the proposed Center would work closely with existing units of the U of A system in assessing needs, and helping design quality programs to meet those needs. This concept would certainly provide a measure of internal stability and controlled, well planned growth, and it would seem to solidify a commitment by the University administration to the long term delivery of vocational education. If this all occurs it will be most beneficial. It will also be a miracle!

Vocational training that meets business and industry needs is both a facility and a capital intensive operation. Our population base in Anchorage supports and justifies this type of commitment on the part of the university but, given the state of our economy, it seems questionable whether we can support it in other locations. Obviously, we already have considerable commitment to facilities, staff and students in other locations. The reorganization plan allows for close review and study of all existing vocational programs before any action is taken to modify or curtail them. This seems responsible, and an action all disciplines should be required to undergo, not just vocational education.

We have talked for years about close articulation with business and industry in Alaska with respect to providing an all-Alaskan workforce. I feel strongly the answer to the Alaska Hire issue is not to be resolved through legislation, but through training for jobs. Business and industry will be more than happy to hire Alaskans if they can find qualified Alaskans to do the work. Exemplary programs currently exist in many states where education and industry work cooperatively to provide for the manpower needs of the area. A flagship program exists close to us at the Applied Technology Training Center in Edmonds Washington. We can provide the same type of training within the University's concept of a "Quick-Start" program, and I believe the dynamic vocational programs at Anchorage Community College provide a model from which to work. The Quick-Start program, if implemented, will be of tremendous assistance in helping to guarantee the future employment of our citizens. It will also mandate the needed close working relationship between education and the world of work. The University proposal certainly has merit in this regard.

In summary, I see opportunities for vocational technical education. Opportunities exist for constructive change within a reasonable timeframe. As a professional vocational educator I have reservations and concerns about being singled out for microscopic inspection; I ask, why not look at the Universities fine arts programs and their avocational role, or the chemistry programs for facility and program costs, but pointing fingers and making accusations do not solve problems. It seems to me we have far too many editors, and not enough authors in the education business. It's easy to be an editor because you're behind the gun, not in front of it. The University's proposal is not perfect, but as I stated earlier, we are being forced to work within extraordinary constraints. If nothing else the President of the University should be commended for giving you a specific plan outlining how we are dealing with our fiscal problems, and how we plan to continue meeting constituent needs in the best way we know how. I do believe the restructuring of vocational education as outlined in the reorganization plan is workable. I believe it address's the concerns I outlined earlier, and I think it may even resolve them. Thank you very much.

510 Yak Road, #865-E
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709

24 February 1987

The Hon. Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS) 3100
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Niilo:

This letter is to urge your consideration of a different form of University organization than that proposed by President O'Dowd and the Board of Regents. I support both HB 107 and SB 60, calling for a separate community college system, but with some changes

First, I urge that the urban community colleges in Anchorage and Fairbanks should not be merged with the University. The two institutions' missions are both too different and mutually antagonistic; a merger will adversely affect the ability of either to meet its responsibilities to the people of Alaska. In contrast to those whose objections have been most vocal, I believe that the proposed merger of community colleges and the University of Alaska will do more harm to the University, particularly in the liberal arts and sciences, than it will to the community colleges.

I recommend that the Legislature provide assistance to the cognizant Boroughs to permit them to take over the community colleges as post-secondary institutions and operate them under the direction of an independent state-wide Board of Trustees. Perhaps a committee of the Legislature could exercise oversight the first year or so to ensure fairness and to aid the communities in working through problems (particularly of sharing resources with the University).

Second, the Rural Community Colleges should be administered through the University as is presently contemplated by Dr. O'Dowd's plan, at least until their home communities can assume responsibility for administration of a locally-based two-year institution.

The Legislature would then be dealing with one four-year and graduate degree institution with branches in Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau and with some rural programs being administered by the two larger campuses. In addition, there would be a separate, state-wide but community-based urban community college system which would serve non-degree students and those seeking two-year degrees in technical programs. Each state-wide system would be separately governed, funded, and accountable to the Legislature.

I am not certain whether there would be savings achieved in the first year, but in time the Legislature can require communities that wish to have a "full-service" community college to raise the funding with locally imposed "revenue enhancements." In the meantime, the integrity of ACC and TVCC would be preserved so that option is available in the future to their communities.

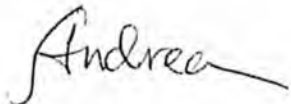
The Hon. Niilo Koponen

-2-

Niilo, I am urging that you consider supporting these alternatives because I am persuaded that the consequences of a forcible merger between TVCC and UA-F, and even more between ACC and UAA, will be deleterious in the extreme. The perception among most of the staff of the community colleges is that the University is grasping this opportunity to "do away with" community colleges at long last. Their morale is very poor and there is minimal commitment to making the merged institution a success. On "our" side (that of the University) there is also minimal commitment to the success of the merger: this is seen as an opportunity to regularize the community colleges, to integrate their faculty, to control their course offerings, etc.: in short, to impose university standards on their already valid but different ones. And, I fear, in a contest between the two institutions for resources, the rhetoric and mission of the community college is more accessible and attractive to democratically elected policy makers. In the long run, I believe the University will lose resources, funding, credibility, and personnel--and our ability to serve the people of this State will suffer.

Please consider supporting HB 107 or the Senate equivalent SB 60 in this important matter.

Sincerely,



Andrea R. C. Helms

ARCH:aec



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, FAIRBANKS
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

March 16, 1987

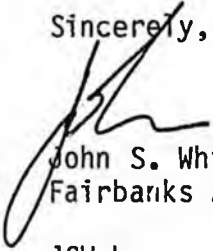
Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Koponen: *Niilo,*

On Wednesday, March 11, the Fairbanks Assembly, the representative governing body of the faculty, students and staff at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks, passed the enclosed resolution opposing Senate Bill 60 and House Bill 107 for the creation of a separate community college system.

Students at UAF, all of whom are represented on the Fairbanks Assembly, come from every House and Senate District in the State. We ask for your support in voting against a separate community college system.

Sincerely,


John S. Whitehead, President
Fairbanks Assembly

JSW:kw

Enclosure

Misc/7

RESOLUTION (Passed 21 ayes, 1 nay)

WHEREAS, It is by no means a necessary conclusion that a consolidated University of Alaska would poorly serve community college interests;

WHEREAS, Preservation of the community college function has received a great deal of support, and the restructuring plan reflects that concern as far as practically possible within the general parameters of consolidation;

WHEREAS, A separate community college system would incur a large additional administrative expense, further straining an already sharply reduced higher education budget, and would result in two anemic systems rather than one strong one; and

WHEREAS, A divided system of higher education in Alaska would continue and exacerbate numerous problems including transferability and articulation of courses and credits between institutions, division of existing physical plants between systems or the additional expense of new construction, accreditation for the new unit(s); now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Fairbanks Assembly concurs with the Board of Regents, and hereby expresses its opposition to the creation of a separate community college system as currently proposed by Senate Bill 60 and House Bill 107; and

RESOLVED, That the Fairbanks Assembly reaffirms its earlier statement which supported the general concept of consolidation as proposed by the President and approved by the Board of Regents; and

RESOLVED, That the Assembly directs the Assembly President to transmit this statement to the appropriate legislators and to the Office of the Governor.

Adopted by Fairbanks Assembly
Meeting #100 on 3/11/87
M/6

Matanuska-Susitna Community College

P.O. BOX 2889, PALMER, ALASKA 99645



March 20, 1987

Representative Nilo Koponen
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Nilo:

For your information I am enclosing a copy of the Mat-Su Community College Councils' position regarding the University of Alaska restructuring plan. The Council at it's March 5th meeting reaffirmed its position which had been addressed in November, 1986 with minor additions. The feeling of the group was that as a council they preferred to stay within the university system, and work out solutions which would be of the most benefit to our local students. The council felt that the points expressed can be incorporated into the restructuring plan causing a minimum of disruptions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ray DePriest".

Ray DePriest, Chairman
Mat-Su Community College Council

enclosure

cc: Alaska State Legislative members.



Matanuska-Susitna Community College

P.O. BOX 2889, PALMER, ALASKA 99645



March 9, 1987

Dr. Donald O'Dowd, President
University of Alaska Statewide System
101 Bunnell Building
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Dr. O'Dowd:

The Mat-Su Community College Council met on Thursday, March 5, 1987 and adopted six to one to reaffirm its position on the University's Restructuring plan as stated in it's letter of November 21, 1986 (see attached) additions have been underlined.

The council is aware of the declining state resources and realizes the need for the University to address serious reductions in funding.

The following are the reaffirmations and additions adopted by the MSCC Council at it's March 5th meeting.

1. Local identity and mission of the College be maintained.
2. The College will have some kind of financial protection such as line item budget. The college should be a "Legislative line item budget". Decisions regarding such personnel as the Librarian, Registrar and Counselors should be made at local levels.
3. Local control be maintained in responding to community needs regarding course offerings. It is the councils strong feeling that local personnel are in the best position to make this determination rather than individuals residing elsewhere.
4. Maintain the present administrative structure at MSCC, as the council feels it is minimum at the present time. Mat-Su's frugality should be considered when making across the board cuts in this area.

A CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA STATEWIDE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Student Services
(907) 745-9774

Administration
(907) 745-9705

Library
(907) 745-9740



5. Remain a part of the University of Alaska system.
6. If the present restructure concept is adopted by the Board of Regents that the Council and the College have input into the formulation and implementation of the restructuring process.
Include Mat-Su members on proposed task forces.

We look forward to working with you to maintain a strong Matanuska-Susitna College to meet community educational needs.

Sincerely,

Raymond DePriest, Chairman
MSCC Community College Council

cc: M.O. Looney, Chancellor, CCREE
Roy M. Huhndorf, President, Board of Regents

attachment



Matanuska-Susitna Community College

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

November 21, 1986

Dr. Donald O'Dowd, President
University of Alaska Statewide System
Fairbanks, Ak 99701

P.O. BOX 899
PALMER, ALASKA 99645

(907) 745-4255

Dear Dr. O'Dowd:

The Mat-Su Community College Council met on Wednesday, November 19, 1986 and unanimously adopted the following position on the University's Restructuring Plan:

The council is aware of the declining state resources and realize the need for the University to address serious reductions in funding.

It is our feeling that the following points are important and essential for MSCC to function effectively and can be incorporated into the proposed restructuring plan causing a minimum amount of disruption.

1. Local identity and mission of the College be maintained.
2. The College will have some kind of financial protection such as line item budget.
3. Local control be maintained in responding to community needs regarding course offerings. It is the councils strong feeling that local personnel are in the best position to make this determination rather than individuals residing elsewhere.
4. Maintain the present administrative structure at MSCC, as the council feels it is minimum at the present time.
5. Remain a part of the University of Alaska system.
6. If the present restructure concept is adopted by the Board of Regents that the Council and the College have input into the formulation and implementation of the restructuring process.

These items are presented as constructive suggestions and we hope they are received in that vein. We feel these points would allow the College to function with the least amount of disruption and can be incorporated into the proposed restructuring concept.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our views.

Sincerely,

Raymond DePriest, Chairman
Community College Council



Governor's Council on Vocational and Career Education

Dave Rees
Chair
Von Harrls
Vice Chair
Rosie Peterson
Executive Director

205 North Franklin, Suite Two
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-1736

March 10, 1987

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Niilo:

One of the major statutory responsibilities of the Governor's Council on Vocational and Career Education is to provide advice to Alaska's policy makers, the business community and the general public on practices, policies and activities the state should pursue to strengthen vocational/technical education and employment and training in Alaska. In fulfillment of that responsibility, enclosed please find the Governor's Council 1987 evaluation report: "A New Direction: Preparing Alaskans to Revitalize Alaska's Economy."

In the report you will find twenty-three recommendations calling for such changes as:

- Development of a coordinated and comprehensive economic development strategy which recognizes that education and training are necessary and important conditions for economic development;
- Separation of the community colleges from the University of Alaska system;
- Establishment of a strong public school foundation program which recognizes the higher costs associated with operating secondary vocational education programs;
- Establishment of a Vocational Education Equipment Fund; and
- Development of a comprehensive strategy for public education to respond to the changing economy and technology in Alaska.

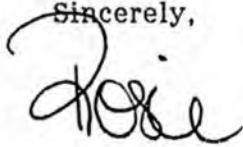
Recommendations specifically directed to members of the Fifteenth Alaska State Legislature can be found on pages four through eighteen. Immediately following you will find additional recommendations directed to the State Board of Education, University of Alaska Board of Regents, State

Job Training Coordinating Council, and the JTPA/Education Coordinating Committee.

The Governor's Council hopes these recommendations will be heartily discussed, with focus being brought to the vital role vocational/technical education and employment and training programs should play in revitalizing Alaska's economy. We hope the report assists in providing A *New Direction*.

I look forward to discussing the recommendations with you and your staff in the near future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Rosie".

Ms. Rosie Peterson
Executive Director

Highlights from report "Less-Than-Baccalaureate Level Technical Education Programs In Four-Year Colleges & Universities"

STATUS OF CURRENT TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS (1981 STUDY)-

- * Of the 404 participating institutions in the study, 287 (71%) offered technical education programs
- * 102 (25.2%) of them offered technical education at baccalaureate level only
- * Overall, the number of institutions offering less-than-baccalaureate level technical education increased from 142 in 1971 to 185 in 1981 (30.2% overall increase)
- * 2179 less-than-baccalaureate level technical education programs were offered in 1981. This indicates a significant increase of 98.6% over 1971 with 1097.
 - 78.2% were 2 yr. programs
 - 10.9% were 1 yr. programs
- * Number of 2 year technical education programs increased 98.1% since 1971. Number of institutions offering 2 year programs increased 35.6% since 1971
- * AASCU institutions exhibited highest portion of changes from 1971 - 1981: 119.5%. NASULGC increased by 60.7%

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN PRESENT PROGRAMS (1981 STUDY):

- * 120,860 reported for less-than-baccalaureate level programs in 1981
- * Number of total enrollments in 1981 represents 111.5% over 1971
- * In 2 year programs, 100.5% rise from 1971-1981
- * Great majority of all enrollments were in 2 year programs 87.6%

ADDITION OR EXPANSION OF LESS-THAN-BACCALAUREATE LEVEL TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN INSTITUTIONS CURRENTLY OFFERING SUCH PROGRAMS (1981 STUDY):

- * Institutions were asked if they planned to add or expand additional programs by 1985. Responses were:
 - 41% plan to add; 37.2% do not plan to add; 21.6% did not know or did not respond

When asked why, the main reasons were: insufficient funds; sufficient programs were available; insufficient demand for more programs

ADDITION OF LESS-THAN-BACCALAUREATE LEVEL TECHNICAL PROGRAMS IN INSTITUTIONS NOT PRESENTLY OFFERING SUCH PROGRAMS (1981 STUDY):

- * Very few of the 223 institutions not currently offering programs planned to add them by 1985

Two main reasons given were: 1) technical education is not a function of the current institution's purpose
2) technical education was a function delegated to other institutions

CONCLUSIONS:

- * AASCU & NASULGC -continue to be involved to a considerable extent in providing technical programs of less-than-baccalaureate level

involvement increased significantly between 1971-1975; continued, but at a lower level to 1981
- * overall enrollments in less-than-baccalaureate level technical programs increased dramatically between 1971-1981

trend is clear in AASCU but with NASULGC, there has been some decline since 1975
- * 2 year technical programs constitute the greatest portion of less-than-baccalaureate level programs

Highlights
pg. 3

- * enrollments in 2 year technical programs constitute the majority
- * further substantial increases in both program and enrollments will not continue and a leveling trend is expected in the next several years
- * commitment of both AASCU & NASULGC institutions to provide less-than-baccalaureate level programs has been sustained and is expected to continue at or above current levels

(Note: For excellent overview of the report refer to sections called "Significant Findings" (pg. 23), "Trends" (pg. 25), and "Conclusions" (pg. 28))

###



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension

Office of the Chancellor
786-4620

March 17, 1987

Members of the Alaska State Legislature:

Enclosed is a study which I am happy to make available for you to review. The study was conducted by Eastern Kentucky University in cooperation with the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. The study provides an indication of the current involvement of public four-year colleges and universities in technical education programs of less-than-baccalaureate level. It shows that there has been a rapid growth in programs and enrollments and that an increasing number of institutions have made commitments to these successful programs.

I bring this study to your attention in light of the current controversy which has arisen within the University of Alaska as it attempts to restructure its statewide system due to the drastic budget reductions it has sustained. As you know, the University's restructuring plan calls for the merging of its community colleges and the university centers in order to reduce administrative costs and unnecessary duplicated services. Thus, there will be three rather than fourteen separately accredited institutions resulting in significant savings with less diminution of services to local communities.

Some community college people are opposed to this merger and have urged for separating the community colleges from the University of Alaska and creating a separate system. A major contention of theirs is that the mission and programs of the community colleges cannot and will not survive under a university umbrella. On the contrary, I know it is possible to offer associate, baccalaureate and graduate level programs through a university. For instance, this study clearly indicates that over 200 institutions across the country offer excellent, long-standing community college type programs.





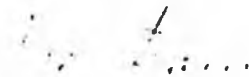
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension

I urge you to review the study and also the testimonies of Dr. John Rowlett to the US senate and House regarding vocational education. If there are any questions or concerns please contact me and I will be happy to discuss them with you. Also, I am sure Dr. Rowlett would be available for comment.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I know that we are all sincerely concerned about providing the best educational services possible for our Alaskan residents.

Sincerely,


M. O. Looney
Chancellor

jp

Enclosure

COMMON SENSE FOR ALASKA
P.O. Box 202087
Anchorage, Alaska 99520-2087
276-7648

March 24, 1987

Representative Niilo Koponen
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

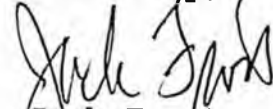
Dear Representative Koponen;

In opposition to House Bill 107, you will find enclosed a Common Sense for Alaska Resolution promoting the University of Alaska and the community colleges mergers, adopted by the Board of Directors of Common Sense for Alaska on March 20, 1987.

It is the concern of the membership of CSA that measures be taken to reduce excess spending and redundant government funded programs within the State of Alaska. Therefore, CSA endorses the sensible measure by the Board of Regents to merge the University with the community college systems.

Your reaction and comments to the enclosed Resolution is of particular interest to the organization.

Sincerely,



Jack Frost
President
Common Sense for Alaska

Enc:

RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED BY COMMON SENSE FOR ALASKA:

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska since 1922 has been the principal agency for higher and postsecondary education for the State of Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska has major responsibility to provide to the State of Alaska persons with high level professional and technical training in vocational-technical, career and professional fields which contribute to the trained talent needed to serve the State; and

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska provides basic skill training for adults who wish to advance their careers by serving the State of Alaska at higher levels of proficiency; and

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska is a principal producer of research of a basic and applied nature aimed at the solution of problems associated with northern latitudes, and arctic, and subarctic; and

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska is concerned with advancing international trade, health and medical services, information organization and dissemination, and other significant areas of public service; and

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska is central to the growth of Alaskan industry and makes specific contributions to the fields of fisheries, timber and forestry, agriculture, mining and petroleum, tourism, retail and wholesale trade, transportation and commerce; and

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska is a principal contributor to the intellectual and cultural fabric of Alaskans; and

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska is devoted to enriching the quality of life to people throughout the State;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that COMMON SENSE FOR ALASKA hereby endorses the decision of the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska to restructure the University so as to make it a more efficient, compact and effective institution serving the higher education needs of the State of Alaska; and

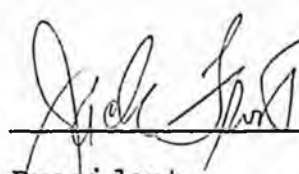
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that COMMON SENSE FOR ALASKA urges the Legislature of the State of Alaska to reject efforts to separate the community colleges from the four-year colleges.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that COMMON SENSE FOR ALASKA supports the strengthening of a restructured University of Alaska through a more efficient allocation of resources so that it may contribute to the economic growth and development of the State of Alaska and enhance the quality of life for its citizens.

ADOPTED this 20th day of March 1987.

COMMON SENSE FOR ALASKA

By



President,
Common Sense for Alaska

P.O. Box 875614
Wasilla, Ak. 99687
February 20, 1987

Representative Ron Larson
Alaska State Legislature
Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Larson,

Thank you for your very thoughtful letter on the student loan program, and the problems you must grapple with in that regard. It was both ironic and timely that Ken and I had a related conversation today about the plight of technological studies in the state, and we discussed some rather intriguing alternatives which I would like to share with you.

Ken is a member of the Survey Technology Advisory Committee for Anchorage Community College. He received an urgent advisory from the committee chairman regarding the proposed merger, and the potential repercussions on the survey technology program. Apparently, the school plans not to fill a recently vacated full-time instructorship in that department, leaving it with a single full-time faculty member to cover the course work with the assistance of various adjuncts and part-timers.

It was the chairman's view, and Ken's as well, that leaving the program with only one faculty member would equate to its ruin in terms of possible AA degrees and program quality. You voiced a related concern about fly-by-night technical institutes...those which eat away at student loan funds and cost students and the state large amounts of money. The combination of the ACC survey technology difficulty (and probably many other technical programs find themselves in similar straits) and the definition of student and credibility of certain illegitimate technological institutions leads to the following suggestion:

It appears that the University of Alaska is sincere in its desire to consolidate/merge the community colleges and the universities. The goal, it also appears, is to focus on the mission and goals of a bonafide university. The fallout that most likely will result from that is first a dilution, and then, a probable disappearance of the vocational/technical higher education now provided primarily by the community colleges.

While the outward appearance of the University's motives seems defensible, there is an obvious catch: the university of Alaska is the "only show in town" (any town in Alaska, that is), and it is the only recipient of the state's generosity. Many of the students coming out of the state's high schools may desire a

Ron Larson
February 20, 1987
Page 2

traditional university degree, (B.S., B.A., etc.). On the other hand, many more would desire to learn a trade or technical profession requiring a solid A.A. or certificate. The university knows that it now controls all the state funding for both types of program. And while it would now like to shift its emphasis fully to the four year degree programs, I have heard no mention of its intention to let the technological/vocational programs go to a new or different institution.

It is my considered opinion that the state should encourage just that: the consolidation of the University to its four year mission at the three major campuses. The state should also look to the possibility of creating an Alaska Technical Institute (like those in other states) separate and apart (autonomous) from the university system, which serves the needs FULLY of those wishing a career such as electronics, computer sciences, surveying, automotive or diesel technology, dental hygiene, etc.

Look at the possibilities: first, the amount of money spent at the University of Alaska could be pared down to meet the needs of the three campuses only. Each could even become autonomous, if it desired (Fairbanks could be the hard sciences university...like the School of Mines in Colorado; Anchorage could be the humanities and social sciences university; and Juneau could become the marine science university.) Meanwhile, the dollars saved from the consolidation and the elimination of the now barely adequate technological programs could be applied to creating and sustaining one very good technological institute!

Since there already exist 10 community college campuses in the state, choosing one to become the institute would not be difficult. Perhaps money would have to be spent to provide residence halls, since a central technical institute would draw candidates from throughout the state. At the same time, this would also enhance the potential of keeping Alaska students here, for you could offer them a COMPLETE course of study at the one institution which answers their particular needs for education and appropriate coursework for degrees.

This is a formulating idea which simply needs a champion or two to make some distinct blueprints for. I am certain that the university would oppose it, considering the "loss" they would realize in funding. On the other hand, I do not see that providing pieces of programs which do not complement the University mission is logical, either.

It was probably a large mistake to put all of the state's higher education eggs in one large basket, anyway. There are duplicated programs and courses at all the three major campuses

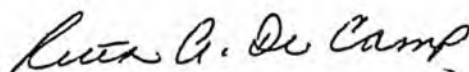
Ron Larson
February 20, 1987
Page 3

and each of the community colleges, as well. These are "bread and butter" courses that draw students but in some cases, cannot lead to degrees at the institution where they are originally taken...they lead nowhere in that particular facility, and students must transfer to complete the courses.

It seems an ideal time for the legislature to allow the university its consolidation. But one quid pro quo must accompany that allowance: the university must turn loose of its monopoly of technological and vocational programs, and concentrate on the traditional university theory. It must confine itself to the three major campuses, and the needs of students interested in other than traditional BA/BS programs must be served separately, but equally.

I appreciate your indulgence in this. I believe Ken plans to bring up a similar concept with his colleagues at the Survey Technology Advisory Committee meeting next week. I believe those in the technological sciences would welcome a chance to provide their programs to serious students within their own legitimate structure and format. This would have to be preferable to being part of a system which tries to give everything to everyone and never completely fulfills the needs of ANYONE.

Sincerely,



Ruth A. DeCamp

H B

109



REPLY TO
ATTN OF:

A00/J

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION X
ALASKA OPERATIONS OFFICE
3200 HOSPITAL DRIVE
SUITE 101
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Handwritten: "Ken's file" and "HB 109" circled.

February 13, 1987

RECEIVED

FEB 20 1987

Mr. Dennis D. Kelso, Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation
P.O. Box 0
Juneau, AK 99811-1800

Dear Mr. Kelso:

In response to your request we have completed a cursory review of Senate Bill 98.

Sections 1(b), 2(c) and 3(b) state "The commissioner may not require a higher discharge quality for water used than the quality of water received for the use." This provision is incompatible with the federal Clean Water Act (Act).

The Act establishes, prior to any consideration of water quality, a technological basis for pollution control. This control takes into consideration available treatment technology and economics. Once this level of control is identified and established through the regulation development process it must, at a minimum, be applied regardless of quality of water received at an operation. For example, properly sized settling ponds might be the prescribed treatment technology for certain categories of placer mining operations. Settling ponds have consistently demonstrated the capability to achieve .2 milliliter per liter settleable solids or lower in the effluent regardless of the quality of the water received at the operation. Under this scenario, federal law would limit settleable solids from a placer mining operation to .2 milliliter per liter, regardless of the influent or other water quality factors. Where more stringent control is necessary to meet water quality standards, the additional limits are set in the permit.

Section 3 as amended is confusing, but its focus seems to be limited protection of downstream beneficial use. It is unclear what is intended in the separate treatment of drinking water supply in the second sentence of Section 3. There is not a problem from a federal perspective with state law being "no more restrictive than federal law." However, the Act and implementing regulations require that all beneficial uses (existing or potential) established through state classification be protected in a manner consistent with state water quality standards. Classifications can only be changed through procedures established by federal regulation. Water quality standards are federally approved and likewise can only be modified through federally established procedures.

Table IV

DEC Staff Allocations for NPDES

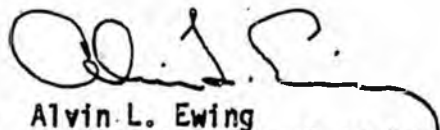
| <u>DEC Office</u> | <u>Position</u> | <u>Workyear (FTE)</u> | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | <u>New</u> | <u>Existing</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| <u>Commissioner's Office</u> | | | | |
| Public Information Office | Public Information Officer | | | .1 |
| Data Processing | Analyst Programmer | | | .4 |
| | Subtotal | .5 | -0- | .5 |
| <u>Division of Environmental Quality</u> | | | | |
| Water Quality Management | Environmental Engineer | | | 1.5 |
| | Project Coordinator | | | 1.0 |
| | Admin. Assistant | | | .5 |
| | Clerk Typist | | | .5 |
| | Subtotal | 3.0 | .5 | 3.5 |
| SERO (Region I) | Environmental Engineer | | | .3 |
| | Env. Field Officer | | | 1.0 |
| | Admin. Assistant | | | .5 |
| | Clerk Typist | | | .5 |
| | Subtotal | 2.0 | .3 | 2.3 |
| SCRO (Region II) | Environmental Engineer | | | 3.0 |
| | Environ. Field Officer | | | 3.0 |
| | Admin. Assistant | | | .5 |
| | Clerk Typist | | | 1.5 |
| | Subtotal | 5.0 | 3.0 | 8.0 |
| NRO (Region III) | Environmental Engineer | | | 5.0 |
| | Envir. Field Officer | | | 3.0 |
| | Admin. Assistant | | | .5 |
| | Clerk Typist | | | 1.0 |
| | Subtotal | 4.5 | 5.0 | 9.5 |
| Laboratory/Monitoring | Chemist | | | 2.0 |
| | Lab Technician | | | 2.0 |
| | Subtotal | 4.0 | -0- | 4.0 |
| | Total Work Years | 19.0 | 8.8 | 27.8 |

Allocation: 20.3 Professional (11.5 new, 8.8 existing)
 4.0 Mid-level (4.0 new)
 3.5 Clerical (3.5 new)

To the extent that Section 3 as amended is consistent with the foregoing discussions, it does not present a problem from a federal perspective. However, if the intent is to limit the commissioner's authority to require protection of all established beneficial uses or to fully implement established state water quality standards it does present a problem. Limitation of the commissioner's authority would restrict the state's ability to continue performance of functions provided for under the Act such as Section 401 water quality certifications for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. It would also run counter to efforts by the state to assume additional authority under the Act, i.e. delegation of the NPDES permit program. In addition, adoption by the state of any law that conflicts with the Act would inhibit the state's and EPA's flexibility to seek resolution of issues associated with placer mining. The other three sections cited would potentially have the same impact.

I hope this information is useful to you. If there are additional questions, please call me at (907) 271-5083.

Sincerely,



Alvin L. Ewing
Assistant Regional Administrator

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: HB 109
Publish Date: _____

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act relating to the use of water

Agency Affected: Environmental Conservation
BRU: Environmental Quality

Sponsor: Representative Mike Miller, et al
Requestor: HESS

Components: regional offices, laboratory central office

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING | FY 87 | FY 88 | FY 89 | FY 90 | FY 91 | FY 92 |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | | 1019.8 | 1019.8 | 1019.8 | 1019.8 | 1019.8 |
| TRAVEL | | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 |
| CONTRACTUAL | | 361.1 | 303.6 | 303.6 | 303.6 | 303.6 |
| SUPPLIES | | 21.8 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 21.8 |
| EQUIPMENT | | 352.6 | 70.0 | | | |
| LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | | 1871.3 | 1531.2 | 1461.2 | 1461.2 | 1461.2 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---------|--|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---------|--|---|---|---|---|---|

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| GENERAL FUND | | 1871.3 | 1531.2 | 1461.2 | 1461.2 | 1461.2 |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | | | | | | |
| OTHER | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 1871.3 | 1531.2 | 1461.2 | 1461.2 | 1461.2 |

POSITIONS:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|----|----|----|----|------|
| FULL-TIME | | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | - 22 |
| PART-TIME | | | | | | - |
| TEMPORARY | | | | | | |

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

possible risks to sources of Clean Water Act federal funds to DEC's operating budget (\$896,000/year) and to sewer construction money (\$13,800,000/year) are not included

Prepared by: Randy Rayliss
Division: Office of the Commissioner

Phone: 465-2600
Date: April 9, 1987

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
Agency: Environmental Conservation

Date: April 14, 1987

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

DEC FISCAL NOTE ANALYSES
HB 109 An Act relating to the use of water
page 2 of 11 Comments and Assumptions

At present, the State has not assumed wastewater permitting authorities from the federal Environmental Protection Agency under the federal NPDES permit program. When EPA issues federal permits, DEC reviews them to see whether water quality standards would be met: the so-called "certification" process.

Since HB 109 is incompatible with the federal Clean Water Act*, DEC could not "certify" federal permits, either EPA NPDES permits, Corps of Engineer dredge and fill permits, or Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licenses.

Alaska Statutes 46.03.110 provide that if DEC can not certify a federal permit, DEC must issue a separate state permit. If HB 109 became law, DEC would need to develop a permitting structure similar to the federal structure.

Because HB 109 diverges from the federal Clean Water Act, DEC could not rely upon information or guidance from EPA for permit issuance. DEC would have to collect facts and evidence for each permit application.

In accordance with AS 46.03.110, DEC procedures require public notice, 30 day comment period, and participation by the Departments of Fish and Game, Natural Resources, Commerce and Economic Development, and Health and Social Services. DEC rules, 18 AAC 15, provide for an optional public hearing.

To calculate the fiscal impact to DEC from HB 109, we started with the costs of assuming the federal NPDES permit program, which would have the same number of permits and roughly the same procedural requirements.

Costs of assuming the NPDES program have been well studied. Attachments are provided to document these costs.

Fifteen percent has been added to these projected costs in this fiscal note to reflect the increased costs to address the additional requirements imposed under HB 109 to assess "immediate downstream uses."

* Problems with compatibility with the Clean Water Act are described in more detail in our Position Paper. Also see EPA's letter dated February 13, 1987 re SB 98, identical language to HB 109, paragraph 2:

"Sections 1(b), 2(c), and 3(b) state 'The commissioner may not require a higher discharge quality for water used than the quality of water received for use.' This provision is incompatible with the federal Clean Water Act."

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**