

MEETING AGENDA

Meeting: Finance Committee
Date: October 26, 2016
Time: 2:45 PM
Location: Trust Authority Building, 3745 Community Park Loop, Anchorage
Teleconference: (866)-469-3239 / Session Number: 801 008 432 # / Attendee Number: #
Trustees: Larry Norene (Chair), Laraine Derr, Paula Easley, Mary Jane Michael, Jerome Selby, Carlton Smith, Russ Webb

Wednesday, October 26, 2016

Page No.

2:45 pm	<u>Call Meeting to Order (Larry Norene, Chair)</u>		
	Roll Call		
	Announcements		
	Ethics Disclosure		
	Approve Agenda		
	Approve Minutes – 08/11/16		4
3:00 pm	<u>Staff Report Items/Approvals</u>		
	Cash Management Reports – Kevin Buckland, CFO		Hand-Out
	Continued Suspension of Quarterly Transfers – Kevin Buckland, CFO		11
3:30 pm	<u>Approvals</u>		
	Trust Land Office		
	• Icy Cape	\$2,000,000	12
	Focus Area Allocations		
	• Beneficiary Employment & Engagement / ACMHS	\$ 130,000	30
	• Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment / Recover Alaska	\$ 200,000	35
	FY17 Unallocated Partnership Funds – \$1,156,680		
	Partnerships		
	• City of Fairbanks (FY17)	\$ 92,300	40
	• Eastern Aleution Tribes (FY17)	\$ 70,450	45
	• Christian Health Associates (FY17)	\$ 48,000	52
	• WICHE / Alaska Psychology Internship Consortium (FY17)	\$ 22,500	57
	Total Partnership Requests: \$	<u>233,250</u>	
4:30 pm	Adjourn		

Future Meeting Dates

Full Board of Trustee / Planning / Resource Management / Finance
2016 / 2017 / 2018

(Updated – September 28, 2016)

Planning Committee Dates:

- **January 5, 2017** (Thu)
- **April 13, 2017** (Thu)
- **August 1-2, 2017** (Tue, Wed)
- **October 17, 2017** (Tue)
- **January 4, 2018** (Thu)
- **April 12, 2018** (Thu)
- **Jul 31- Aug 1, 2018** (Tue, Wed)
- **October 17, 2018** (Wed)

Resource Management Committee Dates:

- **January 5, 2017** (Thu)
- **April 13, 2017** (Thu)
- **August 3, 2017** (Thu)
- **October 17, 2017** (Tue)
- **January 4, 2018** (Thu)
- **April 12, 2018** (Thu)
- **Aug 2, 2018** (Thu)
- **October 17, 2018** (Wed)

Finance Committee Dates:

- **January 5, 2017** (Thu)
- **April 13, 2017** (Thu)
- **August 3, 2017** (Thu)
- **October 17, 2017** (Tue)
- **January 4, 2018** (Thu)
- **April 12, 2018** (Thu)
- **August 2, 2018** (Thu)
- **October 17, 2018** (Wed)

Future Meeting Dates

Full Board of Trustee / Planning / Resource Management / Finance
2016 / 2017 / 2018

(Updated – September 28, 2016)

Full Board of Trustee Meeting Dates:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • November 17, <u>2016</u> | (Thu) – Anchorage – TAB |
| • <u>January 25-26, 2017</u> | (Wed, Thu) – JUNEAU |
| • <u>May 4, 2017</u> | (Thu) – TBD |
| • <u>September 6-7, 2017</u> | (Wed, Thu) – Anchorage – TAB |
| • <u>November 16, 2017</u> | (Thu) – Anchorage – TAB |
| • <u>January 24-25, 2018</u> | (Wed, Thu) – JUNEAU |
| • <u>May 9, 2018</u> | (Wed) – TBD |
| • <u>September 5-6, 2018</u> | (Wed, Thu) – Anchorage – TAB |
| • <u>November 15, 2018</u> | (Thu) – Anchorage – TAB |

ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH TRUST AUTHORITY

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING

August 11, 2016
11:00 a.m.

Taken at:

3745 Community Park Loop, Suite 120
Anchorage, Alaska

OFFICIAL MINUTES

Trustees present:

Carlton Smith, Chair
Laraine Derr
Larry Norene
Russ Webb
Paula Easley
Mary Jane Michael
Jerome Selby

Trust staff present:

Jeff Jessee
Steve Williams
Miri Smith-Coolidge
Carley Lawrence
Amanda Lofgren
Kevin Buckland
Mike Baldwin
Katie Baldwin
Heidi Wailand
Luke Lind
Carrie Predeger
Valette Keller

TLO staff present:

John Morrison
Wyn Menefee
Sarah Morrison

Others participating:

Kara Nelson; Larry Talley.

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIR SMITH calls the meeting to order and notes that all trustees are present. He asks for any announcements. There being none, he asks for any ethics disclosures.

TRUSTEE WEBB states, that in terms of ethics disclosures, he wants to permanently and for the record make it clear that he is married to a District Court Judge. He continues that is a fact of life and does not affect his work on the Trust other than listening to her for information about how the world works on a daily basis affecting our beneficiaries. He adds that he knows of nothing before the Trust that relates in any way financially to her or me or anything else; but we do regularly deal with issues related to the Court System, and none of those issues affect her or directly impact me.

CHAIR SMITH thanks Trustee Webb and moves to the agenda. He asks for any additions or changes. There being none, he asks for a motion for approval.

TRUSTEE SELBY makes a motion to approve the agenda.

TRUSTEE MICHAEL seconds.

There being no objection, the motion is approved.

CHAIR SMITH moves to the minutes of April 14, 2016.

TRUSTEE DERR makes a motion to approve the Finance Committee minutes of April 14, 2016.

TRUSTEE SELBY seconds.

There being no objection, the motion is approved.

CHAIR SMITH moves on to staff report items and recognizes Kevin Buckland and the cash management report.

MR. BUCKLAND states that the latest cash management report for FY16 reflects 12 months to June 30th. He continues that they are still in the State's reappropriation period where we have July and August prior to year close. He adds that there is still activity to incur, but is mostly accurate and walks through it briefly, explaining as he goes along.

CHAIR SMITH asks for any questions.

MR. BUCKLAND continues going through the report, explaining in detail as he moves through it.

TRUSTEE DERR states that TADA is \$54 million; it started out at \$49 million and ended up at \$54 million. She asks where the other \$30 million is, and if it is the value of the real estate.

MR. BUCKLAND replies that it is the real estate, and is an asset.

CHAIR SMITH asks for any other questions.

TRUSTEE WEBB states that the return at Permanent Fund is down and is curious as to what is going on at Permanent Fund.

MR. BUCKLAND states that some significant losses have been seen, but the June results are not in yet. He explains in more detail.

A short discussion ensues.

MR. BUCKLAND continues his report, explaining as he goes along.

TRUSTEE MICHAEL asks about the lapsed funds for the Medicaid reform and why they are still showing.

MR. BUCKLAND replies that some lapsed funds are still showing because there were funds that were not swept that are still continuing. He states that in the normal course of agencies having authority to expend those appropriations, and when that appropriation terminates and lapses, that balance will then be swept into the lapse. He moves on, stating that the Chair asked for reference to Meketa Investment Group to take a look at asset allocation and we did send out a memo to Fellow Trustees that informed them of that contract. It was spelled out that the contract calls for an allocation of rebalance and reviews both at Permanent Fund Investments and those at Revenue that are in reverse, recommending changes to the inflation-proofing practices, ways to ensure sustainability in our payout, methods to diversify and to order priorities for development of investment in the noncash assets, including natural resource components and commercial real estate, and a review of the Resource Management strategy for the current priorities and noncash assets. He continues, that was sent out to about a half-dozen firms that have at least a presence in the Pacific Northwest, expecting that they would be sensitive to the issues that Alaska's unique environment places on the Trust and the situations that are unique to Alaska and other Western states. He states that a proposal was responsive from Meketa Investment Group. Meketa has been in the business of providing investment consultant services to institutional clients for over 37 years. The firm originated by providing an investment strategy and systems advice to the Harvard Management Company or Harvard University Endowment. He continues that the firm was hired by its first client in 1978, which is a relationship that continues to this day. Since 1978, Meketa Investment Group has grown steadily and consults on over \$390 billion in assets for over 130 clients, with aggregate institutional assets of approximately \$830 billion. He adds that the firm has offices in Boston, Miami, Chicago, Portland, San Diego, and London; it has a staff of 129, including 29 investment professionals, 21 CFA charter holders, and 14 CAIA charter holders.

CHAIR SMITH asks to share what those designations stand for.

MR. BUCKLAND replies that: CFA is chartered financial analyst; and CAIA is a chartered alternative investment analyst. He states that Meketa will be providing a fund assessment and policy review which will include becoming intimately familiar with the statutory, regulatory, and governing policy documents and examination and assessment of the existing investment policy

statement, which is AMPS, asset allocation policy and structure for the Trust's various investment pools; both individually, as well as in the aggregate. A review of spending policies, including budget reserve sufficiency and program sustainability, review of performance risk and liquidity, rebalancing and inflation-proofing recommendations. He continues that the nonliquid investments will also be reviewed, and they will give recommendations for alternative strategies for future consideration. He states that the identification and clarification of client objectives would include explicit statement of the purpose of the assets, definition of the appropriate time horizon of the assets, identification of the degree of liquidity necessary and the funding patterns of the pool. Also, review of any legal or special circumstances that affect the investments and assets. He states that since asset allocation is the primary determinant of the investment pool's risk and return characteristics, the firm will examine investment policy. Investment policy review includes extensive evaluation of risk and return and attributes for various asset allocations, identification of target asset allocation that best achieves the Mental Health Trust Authority's objectives given their constraints, identification of appropriate ranges around which the long-term asset allocation may fluctuate, and description of the procedures for monitoring and adjusting the asset allocations over time. He continues that the result of this process is an investment policy statement that describes the funds' return expectations, the types of investment risks that can be assumed, and the rules used to measure those returns and risks. He adds that the document would include the firm's recommendations for a long-term asset mix for the fund. The firm will deliver an assessment of long-term performance, risk and liquidity, budget reserves and programmatic sustainability. The review will include the inflation-proofing recommendations that were stated, asset allocation options and recommendations, and rebalancing to reach those asset allocation targets. He adds that the Portland office will be taking the lead. Mika Malone is its managing principal and consultant, and she has a CAIA designation.

CHAIR SMITH states that in discussion with Meketa they were told that the Trust really wants to get maximum value out of this project and were asked to look at this more strategically for the Trust at this point in time. He continues that they have been asked to put together an executive summary which will come first in a draft report, then a final report, and then an in-person presentation which will be in October. He asks for any other comments. There being none, he moves to the operating budget for the Trust Land Office.

TRUSTEE DERR makes a motion to recommend the Full Board of Trustees approve the Trust Land Office operating budget for FY18 in the amount of \$4,473,600.

TRUSTEE SELBY seconds.

There being no objection, the motion is approved.

CHAIR SMITH states that the next item is the Trust Authority Mental Health administrative budget.

TRUSTEE SELBY makes a motion that the Finance Committee recommend the Full Board of Trustees approve the Trust operating budget for FY18 in the amount of \$3,899,200.

TRUSTEE MICHAEL seconds.

There being no objection, the motion is approved.

CHAIR SMITH moves on to unallocated partnership funds.

MR. WILLIAMS states that the program director, Kara Nelson, from Haven House, and their board secretary, Larry Talley, are on-line.

MR. WILLIAMS states that before the Finance Committee is a partnership grant request from Haven House, located in Juneau. Haven House is a transitional housing provider for women coming out of Corrections. They have the capacity of housing up to eight women at any given time; currently there are five residents. He continues that they are looking for funds to help transition into the long-term, sustainable funding plan, which is outlined in the proposal. He adds that the housing provided is not simply housing, but also has programming and structured living. They use a peer support model, and the women that are housed are expected to be clean and sober.

MS. NELSON adds that it is definitely more than a homeless recovery residence and there is a community of recovery within the house that then saturates within the community. She states that a lot of women that come in are not residents, and it is cultivating that continuum of care of recovery support services for a safe environment.

MR. TALLEY adds that Ms. Nelson also goes into the prison, the Lemon Creek Institution and the institution in Ketchikan and Hiland Mountain. He states that just the fact that this program is in existence gives a ray of hope to be a significant thing for people who may actually choose to do something else. He continues that the prisons have been gracious, and the partnership is working.

TRUSTEE DERR states that she has a disclosure. She is on the Food Bank Board in Juneau, and Haven House is an agency member of that. She continues that she is also on the Juneau Community Foundation that has provided money to Haven House.

CHAIR SMITH asks for any further comments.

MR. WILLIAMS points out that this is not just Trust funding; the community is invested in Haven House, as well.

CHAIR SMITH states that this project was a longtime coming and none of it was easy. He asks Ms. Nelson if it is going easier now.

MS. NELSON replies that after a year and a half there have been some incredible challenges and it was necessary to elevate the needs for reentry services and recovery services for those experiencing those challenges to be able to have a solution.

TRUSTEE DERR makes a motion to approve a \$50,000 FY17 partnership grant to Haven House, Inc. for the Haven House transitional funding project.

TRUSTEE SELBY seconds.

There being no objection, the motion is approved.

CHAIR SMITH asks for anything further.

MR. JESSEE states that there was a discussion yesterday about how to reframe the budget in light of priorities. He hands out a copy and asks for an immediate feedback. He explains that it is the same basic framework of the nonfocus area allocations, the operating budgets, and the nonfocus areas. Then there is a larger category of Alaska Systems Reform where there is Medicaid and Criminal Justice Reform and Redesign and Reinvestment. Then the focus areas and the advisory board requests. He asks if that was what was requested.

TRUSTEE MICHAEL states that it looks great.

TRUSTEE WEBB thanks Mr. Buckland for the hours of work.

CHAIR SMITH asks for further business.

TRUSTEE DERR makes a motion to adjourn the meeting.

There being no objection, the meeting is adjourned.

(Finance Committee adjourned at 11:50 a.m.)

	Item Type	Proposal	Organization	Page #	Proposed Motion
1	Trust Item	Continued Suspension of Quarterly Transfers from the Trust Authority Development Account to the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation	The Trust	11	The Finance Committee recommends that the full Board of Trustees suspend transfers of cash principal from the Trust Authority Development Account to the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation through November 2017.
2	Trust Land Office Item	Icy Cape (Item 1)	Trust Land Office	12	The Finance Committee recommends that the Trust Authority board of trustees approve the proposed action to fund the newly formed entity with principal from the Trust Authority Development Account (TADA) fund code 3320 with \$2M. These funds do not lapse.
3	Focus Area Allocation	RISE Supported Employment Vocational Program	Anchorage Community Mental Health Services	30	Approve a FY17 Beneficiary Employment and Engagement focus area allocation not to exceed \$130,000 for Anchorage Community Mental Health Services for the RISE Supported Employment Vocational project.
4	Focus Area Allocation	Recover Alaska	Sultana New Ventures LLC dba The Foraker Group	35	Approve a \$200,000 FY17 Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment focus area allocation to Sultana New Ventures LLC dba The Foraker Group for the Recover Alaska project.
5	Partnership	Fairbanks Homeless and Housing Services Coordinator	City of Fairbanks	40	Recommend approval to the full board of trustees for \$92,300 FY17 partnership grant with the City of Fairbanks for the Fairbanks Homeless and Housing Services Coordinator.
6	Partnership	Planning and Pre-Implementation Phase for Employment-Based Intensive Outpatient Treatment program	Eastern Aleutian Tribes	45	Recommend approval to the full Board of Trustees for a \$70,450 FY17 partnership grant to Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Inc. for the Planning and Pre-Implementation Phase for Employment-Based Intensive Outpatient Treatment program.
7	Partnership	Healthy Smiles Forever; Long-term Care Dental Treatment	Christian Health Associates	52	Approve a \$48,000 FY17 partnership grant to Christian Health Associates for the Long-term Care Dental Treatment project.
8	Partnership	Alaska Psychology Internship Consortium: Preparing for Re-accreditation	Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	57	Approve a \$22,500 FY17 partnership grant to the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education for the Alaska Psychology Internship Consortium: Preparing for Re-accreditation project.

MEMO

To: Larry Norene, Finance Committee Chair
From: Kevin Buckland, Chief Financial Officer
Date: October 13, 2016
Re: Continued Suspension of Quarterly Transfers from the Trust
Authority Development Account to the Alaska Permanent Fund
Corporation

REQUESTED MOTION:

The Finance Committee recommends that the full Board of Trustees suspend transfers of cash principal from the Trust Authority Development Account to the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation through November 2017.

BACKGROUND

The Trust Authority Development Account¹ (TADA) maintained within the state Treasury temporarily holds receipts from the sale or other disposal of Trust land as well as fees, charges, royalties and other money attributable to principal such as real estate mortgage proceeds.

Funds remain in the TADA until Trustees authorize transfer to the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation (APFC) in accordance with Alaska Statute (AS) 37.14.033 for investment alongside the Alaska Permanent Fund, or until Trustees authorize another use for the cash (e.g., real estate investment acquisition, Program Related Investment, capital asset development, or USFS timber exchange financing).

Cash in the TADA is invested in the GeFONSI² alongside the general fund in highly liquid, interest-bearing instruments. The interest earnings are deposited monthly into the Alaska Mental Health Settlement Income Account ("the Checking account").

Previously the Trust operated under Resolution 03-01, which directed the CFO or CEO to transfer accumulated cash to APFC on a quarterly basis unless authorized differently by Trustees. Once cash principal has been transferred to APFC for investment alongside the Alaska Permanent Fund where it is retained perpetually in accordance with AS 37.14.035. In recent years the Finance Committee and Full Board have passed motions annually to continue suspension of transfers.

¹Integrated Resource Information System (IRIS) Fund #3320

²General Fund and Other Non-Segregated Investments



To: Larry Norene, Chair
Finance Committee
From: Karsten Eden
Date: 10/12/2016
Re: Icy Cape (Item 1)
Fiscal Year: 2017
Amount: \$2.0 Million

Approval

Proposed RMC Motion:

"The Finance Committee recommends that the Trust Authority board of trustees approve the proposed action to fund the newly formed entity with principal from the Trust Authority Development Account (TADA) fund code 3320 with \$2M. These funds do not lapse."

Background:

Transaction/Resource: Form an entity to develop mineral resources independently or through JVs with other commercial interests. Lease the property known as Icy Cape to the newly formed entity. Fund the newly formed entity with \$2M to conduct stratigraphic framework and resource drilling, improve existing field camp and infrastructure, acquire, equip, and deploy a laboratory for on-site preliminary sample analyses in support of targeted drilling, purchase vehicles and equipment for field work, legal services, and to establish short turn-around-time resource analysis services.

Property Description/Acreage/MH Parcel(s): All of MHT parcels no. CRM-0001, CRM-0002, CRM-0003, CRM-0004, CRM-0005, CRM-0006, CRM-0007A, CRM-0008 and CRM-0009 of the Icy Cape Block, located in CO22S019E, CO22S020E, CO22S021E and CO22S022E and subtends about 48,000 acres.

Proposed Actions: There are three proposed actions:

1. Formation of entity for Icy Cape Gold and Industrial Heavy Minerals Project
2. Leasing of Icy Cape property to the newly formed entity
3. Approve funding for entity for:
 - a. Stratigraphic and resource drilling
 - b. Camp upgrades and infrastructure updates
 - c. Other items needed for successful project

General Background: TLO's Icy Cape property is located in the Gulf of Alaska near Icy Bay about 75 miles (120 km) northwest of Yakutat (Exhibit A). Placer gold in garnet-rich sands ("ruby sands") have been described in this region and explored for/exploited since the early 1900s. In 1992, Paraclete Resources, Inc. outlined five prospective areas for placer gold, estimated a total 3.5M troy ounce resource in the western portion of the property. This estimate is not compliant with CIM and SME definition standards for Mineral Resources and Minerals Reserves, as defined under NI43-101. Since 1996, when land and minerals ownership of the Icy Cape Block (henceforth Block) was transferred from the State of Alaska to the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority no mineral-resource related activity has been conducted there.

Glacio-fluvial, deltaic, and shoreline features cover the surface, but their lateral and vertical distribution in the subsurface are unknown. Stratigraphic framework drilling, therefore, is a critical component of this Consultation.

The Block is in a remote area in the Gulf of Alaska. It is poorly accessible and its single existing road is in inadequate condition to traverse the length of the area. Bridges are in need of repair or absent. Logging roads perpendicular to the single road were last used in 2002. They are overgrown with alder and locally washed out. Older logging roads are completely overgrown. Access to targeted drill sites in the lowlands and uplands adjacent to the single road is thus not possible without improvements, and in some cases new roads will have to be constructed. Some areas are accessible only by helicopter.

The Minerals & Energy (M&E) Section of the TLO identified this Block as prospective for placer gold and for associated HM as added value in gold exploitation. M&E conceived, designed, and initiated the Icy Cape Gold and Industrial Heavy Minerals Project (henceforth Project) in July 2015. Designed as a staged and incremental effort, the Project's focus is evaluation of the potential for industrial HM (for example garnet, zircon, and rutile) as co-products of gold exploitation.

All aspects of Phase 1, 2, and proposed Phase 3 have been supervised and managed by TLO's Certified Professional Geologist, a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. This assures that mining industry standards are followed, and certify that guidelines of NI43-101, JORC and SAMREC will be met or exceeded.

In Phase 1 of the Project, technical literature and unpublished TLO archive documents were compiled and analyzed, and a preliminary geological mineral-resource map was compiled. HM concentrates were collected in the field, and over 100 samples from pre-TLO ownership reconnaissance samples were analyzed for their mineralogical compositions. These samples were retrieved from the Geologic Materials Center in Anchorage.

Phase 1 results confirm potential for gold and identify and quantify garnet and other HM as prospective co-products. These minerals comprise the majority of the HM group. Eden et al., 2016 (Exhibit B) estimate the Block to contain in excess of 2 billion tons of sediments to 35 feet below the

surface. (NOTE: During field work in July 2016 we mapped ancient beach sediments in coast-parallel terraces 2 miles inland and over 150 feet above sea level).

In Phase 2 of the Project (started in July 2016), field crews collected exploration samples totaling more than 4,000 pounds for laboratory studies. Samples were collected by use of backhoe, hand dug pits, channel samples of road cuts, and hand-held augers. On-site reconnaissance panning showed all samples have gold and HM.

Phase 2 samples are at the contracted HM laboratory for test work. In the laboratory, samples will be processed by industry-specific methods and standards to produce mineral concentrates for industrial testing, application, marketing, and thus, foster and expedite development of gold and HM in the Block.

During August 2016, the TLO contracted for a low-altitude high-resolution aeromagnetic survey over the coastal sediments of the Block. Such airborne data delineate variations in magnetic intensity of shallow subsurface geologic material. Areas with higher than adjacent magnetism (anomalies) are projected to be associated with HM placers (that include gold), and help locate drilling-exploration targets. Magnetism maps show patterns consistent with our geologic and deposit models of the Block.

Stratigraphic framework and resource assessment drilling (Phase 3) will be conducted in June, July and August of 2017. Framework drilling will enable an understanding of the geologic history of subsurface sediments and also provide samples sufficiently large for gold and HM analyses. Drilling will be based on results of Phase 2. The benefits of the stratigraphic and resource drilling are that they provide critical measures of vertical and lateral extent of mineralization, information on mineral recovery, mineral processing and mineral separation procedures leading to a pilot plant design. Forming the entity and conducting the drilling program will significantly upgrade the property's value and therefore increase its marketability.

The plan is for a field crew of 10 personnel, not including short-term visits by executives, technical advisors, and commercial interests. It is necessary to acquire and deliver to the site a camp facility, infrastructure, and field transportation prior to the drilling campaign.

Communication of M&E's exploration results has gained international attention and support. The M&E leveraged its small reconnaissance budget for Phase 1 by attracting a major HM mining corporation's interest and thereby tripled its budget. Again, in Phase 2, M&E leveraged the budget by gaining in-kind technical field support from the HM industry.

The Project will demonstrate that the Block can produce gold commercially along with HM in bulk tonnage over an extended period of time. It is likely that there are at least two deposit types; smaller high-grade and larger, though lower grade. Depending on the results of Phase 3, future exploitation of smaller high-grade deposits will most likely occur through the suggested entity that can mine and market mineral products independently for higher ROI. Exploration drilling will also reveal the larger, though lower grade deposits for which the entity will likely negotiate JVs with mining companies,

mineral producers, and/or investment groups. In either case, it is optimal to retain managing control, through the newly formed entity, of the Block's mineral resources and their commercial development.

Phase 4, would consist of a test mining operation through the entity with a pilot plant for producing gold and industrial heavy mineral products for sale.

Anticipated Revenues/Benefits: Icy Cape is a unique minerals prospect. It has the potential to become the Trust's flagship property and to outperform any other mineral property the Trust owns in revenue generation over decades to come. It is likely that a successfully developed project would at least triple our annual mineral revenues. Developing the project through an entity formed for the purpose will allow the greatest value to be realized for the Trust and allow for certain strategies such as joining with future JV partners which will permit a major stake and controlling interest in the project. This, in turn, offers significantly higher revenue potential than traditional leasing. The judicious use of this entity, initially for exploration, will accelerate resource development leading to a long term optimal revenue stream for the Trust. Once mining begins revenue will come from the sale of gold, garnet, other HM, and JV interests.

Anticipated Risks/Concerns: As in any mining and mineral-resource ventures there are inherent risks and concerns. Although there is a possibility that drilling analyses might indicate low resource potential in the Block, magnetic, geologic, and other adjunct data, including field observations and ongoing laboratory analyses indicate otherwise.

Project Cost Estimate: The drilling program, sample analysis, infrastructure improvements, purchasing of vehicles and logistics, (that is, Phase 3) are estimated at \$1.75M (Exhibit C).

Other Considerations: The Icy Cape Block is within the Yakutat gold province. In this province active placer gold mining on State-owned beaches adjacent to the Block demonstrates and underscores the resource-fertile characteristics of this property.

Due Diligence: The TLO M&E Section Chief and other staff are familiar with the resource potential of the Block. They have researched, inspected, and sampled the property repeatedly, and conducted Phase 1 and Phase 2 exploration programs that included participation in laboratory analyses. The importance of forming an entity for the purposes of conducting the stratigraphic and resource drilling program were determined by lengthy internal analysis and review of published and internally produced exploration data and reports. Market analysis, consultation with industry-expert exploration, and resource assessment parties were also conducted. By the due diligence process the M&E also identified a uniquely suited contractor with domestic and international placer expertise with a state-of-the-art HM analytical laboratory to conduct analyses.

Alternatives: Do nothing and hope that someday industry will approach TLO for leasing opportunities.

In lieu of the alternative, this Consultation advocates formation of an entity with a mandate to undertake the proposed activities. TLO may develop portions of the Block and produce gold and HM concentrates for sale. TLO may form JVs with partners and negotiate profit-sharing parameters with potential for higher returns than lease agreements. Not conducting the drilling program renders the resource potential of the Block hypothetical, and thus limits TLO's position in self-developing and marketing these resources. Demonstrated resource potential, or preferably demonstrated reserves, are critical measures that the gold and HM mining industries use in evaluating the viability of a mineral resource prospect.

Consistency with the Resource Management Strategy: This proposal is consistent with the "Resource Management Strategy for Trust Land" (RMS), which was adopted January 2016 in consultation with the Trust and provides for the TLO to focus first on land or resources at the high end of their market values ("best markets"). It is an organizational mandate for the TLO to maximize its income base by developing its natural resources. Further, the RMS clearly states that the TLO needs to adapt to new commodity market and industry situations, and therefore, develop business opportunities.

Trust Land Office Recommendation: The TLO recommends the allocation of principal funds to form and fund the entity and to complete a lease with the entity so that it can conduct the drilling and analysis campaign at Icy Cape (Phase 3).

Applicable Authority: Alaska Statutes 36.30.850(b)15(B), 37.14.009(a), 38.05.801, and regulations 11 AAC 99, 20 AAC 40.700 (key statutes and regulations applicable to Trust land management and disposal).

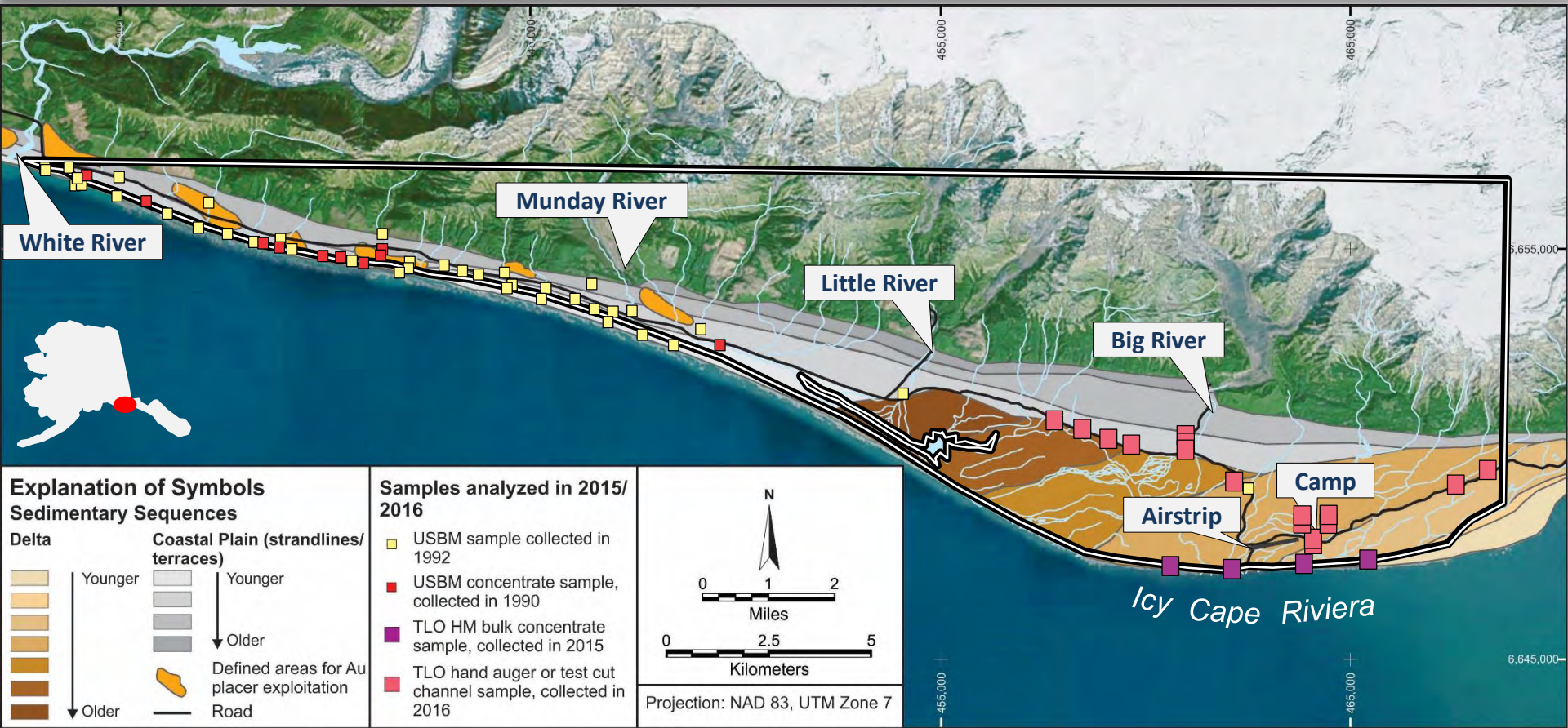
Trust Authority Consultation: This briefing document fulfills the consultation requirements that are applicable to the transaction.

Exhibit(s): Exhibit A – Icy Cape land block map

Exhibit B—Eden, K., Grosz, A.E., Grosz, J.E., Giles, C.J., and Foley, J.Y., 2016. Gold and associated industrial heavy minerals in the Icy Cape District: White River to Icy Cape, Alaska, USA, 10th International Heavy Minerals Conference, Sun City, August 16 – 17, 2016, SAIMM, pp. 195 – 206.

Exhibit C – Phase 3 cost estimate

Exhibit A: Icy Cape Land Block



Gold and associated industrial heavy minerals in the Icy Cape District: White River to Icy Cape, Alaska, USA

K. Eden¹, A.E. Grosz², J.E. Grosz², C.J. Giles², and J.Y. Foley³

¹Trust Land Office, Anchorage, AK, USA

²Global Mineral Sands, Inc. Herndon, VA, USA

³Exploration Geologist (Retired), Anchorage, AK, USA

Portions of the Icy Cape placer Au district have been described and exploited since the early 1900s. Industrial studies of Au-bearing garnet-rich intervals promoted a 3.5 million troy ounces resource in the western half of the district. This estimate is not compliant with CIM and SME definition standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. We note high variability in the textures of sediments and their heavy mineral (HM) content and composition in the district, probably as a function of depositional environment. Sediments are medium- to fine-grained sands with a valuable HM assemblage that averages 26.0% in a range of 1.1% to 72.6%. Valuable heavy minerals (VHMs) garnet, magnetite, ilmenite, rutile, and zircon, but not including Au, average 7.9% in a range of 1.0% to 37.6% of the HM assemblage. Trace quantities of uraninite, thorite, monazite, xenotime, and others are noted. Analyses show garnets have an average Y content of 726 ppm in a range of 0–2150 ppm. Energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence confirms compositions commensurate with Ca, Al, and Mg silicates. In this brief report we provide empirical analytical data and note high variability in the textures, HM content, and compositions as a probable function of depositional environment. Icy Cape District land and resources are owned by the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority and managed by the Trust Land Office (TLO).

INTRODUCTION

The Icy Cape HM District subtends more than 200 km² fronting the Pacific Ocean and backing to the foot of the Robinson Mountains at about 1700 m above sea level. We classify the district into geomorphic provinces; the eastern region as deltaic (Figure 1) and the western region as coastal plain (Figure 2) based on geomorphologic expressions. The coastal plain is entirely built up of unconsolidated outwash sediments and ancient beach sand deposits.

The area from the White River to Icy Cape has intermittently produced placer gold since the initial discovery in 1897. Gold production reports don't exist, but it is estimated that at least 16 000 troy ounces of gold have been mined from small-scale placer mining that concentrated on the active beaches and the White River sediments. It was not until the mid-1980s to the early 1990s that mining companies such as Noranda Exploration from Canada and Paraclete Resources from Australia began exploration for large-scale placer gold deposits. Paraclete Resources defined areas for gold placer mining as presented in Figure 2 and delineated a 3.5 million troy ounce resource (Rossetti, 1992). Note that this resource estimate is a historical estimate and is not compliant with CIM and SME definition standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

Placer Au occurs primarily as fine-grained (averaging 0.250 mm in diameter) flat and rounded plates and is strongly associated with garnet-rich layers (inset in Figure 2). Gold recovery tests demonstrated recoveries in excess of 93%, at an estimated 81% purity (Trust Land Office document archives).

In 1996 the land and minerals ownership of the Icy Cape land block was transferred from the State of Alaska to the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority. The land and mineral resources are managed by the Trust Land Office (TLO). Natural resources between mean high tide and 3 nautical miles (5.56 km) offshore are managed by the State of Alaska. The nature and distribution of HMs in offshore sediments is unknown.

Over the next decade the TLO will develop timber resources in the heavily vegetated region of the coastal plain and delta regions. This will allow synergy with mineral resources development strategies.

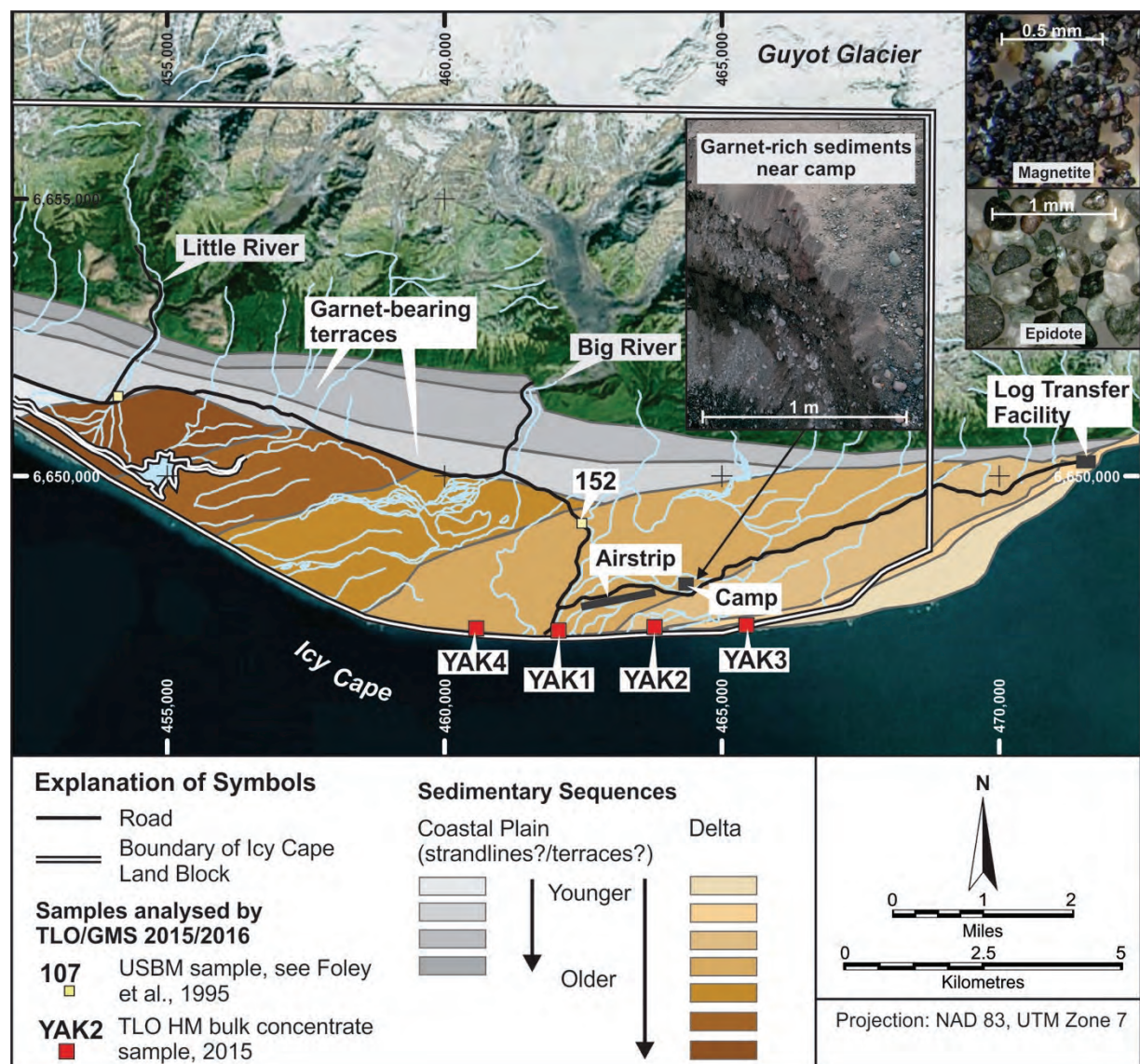


Figure 1. Map showing locations of analysed samples and sedimentary sequences in the eastern Icy Cape District.

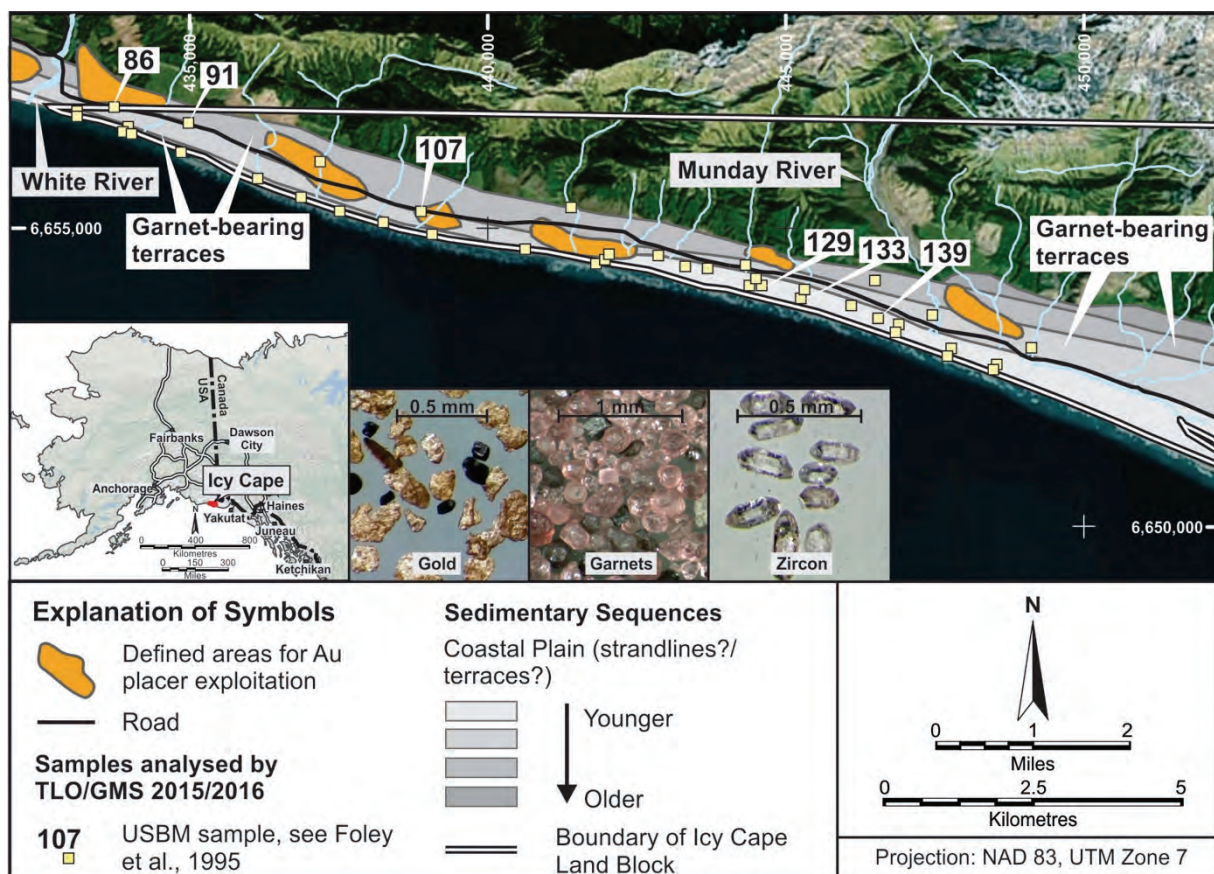


Figure 2. Map showing locations of analysed samples, sedimentary sequences and outlined areas for gold placer mining in the western Icy Cape District.

BACKGROUND

The first published systematic study of HMs in the region that included the district is one of titanium mineral resource potential by Foley *et al.* (1995). Foley *et al.* sampled at about 2 km intervals traversing the modern beach environment using solid-stem power and hand augers in the intertidal zone, beach face, and back beach, and channel sampling wave-cut beach terraces. Samples collected during that study average 1.5 m intervals ranging to 9.6 m in depth. Foley *et al.* (1995) estimate 0.57% valuable heavy minerals (VHMs; 0.49% ilmenite; 0.05% rutile; 0.03% zircon) in a range of <0.1% to 2.9% in modern shoreline sands of a portion of the district west of the Little River. They note that dynamic depositional processes produce large variations in grain size distribution and in HM content. These large variabilities make the determination of statistical central tendencies difficult. Median and mode values are better measures of this tendency, but we present mathematical averages bracketed by ranges.

Foley *et al.* (1995) note that HM fractions contain polyminerale grains, 'rock fragments', interlocked grains of magnetite, pyroxene, plagioclase, sphene, and ilmenite. They note the expansive deltaic sediments at Icy Cape and their reconnaissance Ti, Zr, and Au assays for samples from this area indicate that VHMs are present. Associated with placer gold in the region are trace quantities of platinum group metals (PGMs); (Foley *et al.*, 1995, Table 3).

Formerly confidential industry assessments of Au shown in Figure 2 (TLO document archive) note the sands contain other potentially recoverable minerals. Of these, zircon, garnet, and ilmenite were most likely recoverable, with PGMs regarded as a possibility as their value is recorded and apparently

associated with magnetite. These reports also note rutile as present and in need of evaluation as a potential commercial by-product from proposed gold operations.

The stratigraphy of the coastal region (coastal plain and delta) is not well known. Corporate models are based on the major unconsolidated sediment types. They are classified according to lithological character and origin: well-sorted sand and gravel formed at or near the present beach and on former beaches, including strand lines elevated by Holocene tectonic uplift; well-sorted dune sand on or near the present or former beaches; interbedded mud and sand containing much organic debris, which were formed on tidal flats, in bays or lagoons, and in clear lakes and swamps; and interbedded mud and poorly sorted to moderately well-sorted sand and gravel, which were formed on the flood plains or fans of streams on the outwash aprons of glaciers, including terminal and ground moraine and ice-rafted deposits. The thickness of the unconsolidated deposits on the coastal lowland and along the raised beach ridges is not known but is estimated to be of the order of tens of metres.

CURRENT WORK

Our studies relied on methods, procedures, and techniques commensurate with those of the placer Ti-Zr-REE HM industry. Particle-size distribution (PSD) analyses were conducted by use of US Standard stainless steel sieves and are reported for some bulk samples and for their HM content. An average of 120 g was separated in lithium metatungstate (LMT), a heavy liquid with a specific gravity of >2.96. Technical aspects are detailed by Foley *et al.* (1995) and by Grosz *et al.* (1990).

A Frantz barrier magnetic separator was used to separate minerals in the HM concentrate into seven fractions. After a low field-strength (0.05 A) pass through the apparatus set at 15 degrees forward- and 25 degrees side-slopes, the HMs were concentrated according to their magnetic susceptibilities at 0.15, 0.25, 0.35, 0.50, and 1.00 A, yielding a nonmagnetic 1.00 A residue, and their weights were recorded. This approach isolated, for example, over 90% of garnets into the 0.25 A fraction, over 95% of rutile and zircon into the nonmagnetic residue, and epidotes, pyroxenes, and amphibole minerals into intermediate fractions. Because of variations in a mineral's chemical composition and the presence of inclusions and complex intergrowths, a mineral may occur in more than one magnetic fraction. Magnetic fractionation reduces the number of mineral species in each fraction and thus facilitates qualification and quantification of HM species.

Each magnetic fraction was examined by reflected and transmitted light microscopy. Modal mineralogical compositions were determined by point counts of at least 500 grains in combination with visual estimates of field percentage compositions. Percentages of the various minerals were calculated on the basis of their weight in each fraction. The calculated weights of a mineral in the various magnetic fractions were then added together and divided by the total weight of the HMs. The densities of individual mineral species were not compensated for by this method. XRD, XRF, SEM, and microprobe analyses were used to confirm petrographic mineral determinations and to detail compositions.

In this paper, we provide PSD, HM content, modal mineralogical, and adjunct analytical data for samples. We also generated conductor, non-conductor, and trace element determinations that are not included in this brief report.

More than 100 samples from Foley's (1995) study were retrieved from archives at the Geologic Materials Center in Anchorage, AK. From these, 87 samples averaging 275 g were collected by use of Jones splitters, and five samples of garnet-rich beach concentrate collected by the TLO in 2015 were included. The average HM content of the 87 samples is 19.3% in a range of 0.7–72.6%. The PSD of these sands is predominantly less than 0.297 mm and greater than 0.149 mm. With the exception of a few beach samples containing significant very coarse sand- to gravel-sized material, samples were predominantly less than 0.595 mm and greater than 0.105 mm in particle size.

The analytical results for 21 samples representing seven locations as selected for this report are presented in Table I. They represent thicknesses of sediments above mean high tide as modern beach sediments are outside the TLO property boundaries. Each location has defined sampling intervals. For example, SN 86.1 through SN 86.4 denote a core location with successively deeper sampled interval. Sample numbers from Foley *et al.* (1995) are present as map numbers for ease of cross-reference. Table I shows their locations (coordinates in metres, North American Datum 1983, UTM Zone 7), depth intervals in metres, and %HM (SG >2.96) expressed as a percentage of the bulk sample collected. Analyses of these widely distributed power-auger, hand-auger, and channel samples show an average 26.0% HMs in a range of 1.1–72.6%.

Table 1. Analytical results for 21 bulk sediment samples showing sample locations, depth intervals sampled, and HM content.

SN	UTM E	UTM N	From m	To m	Interval m	Wt% HM
86.1	433723	6657013	0.0	2.1	2.1	44.89
86.2	433723	6657013	2.1	4.0	1.9	33.82
86.3	433723	6657013	4.0	5.8	1.8	24.12
86.4	433723	6657013	5.8	7.3	1.5	72.58
91.1	434966	6656749	0.9	2.1	1.2	13.85
91.2	434966	6656749	2.1	4.0	1.9	64.91
91.3	434966	6656749	4.0	5.8	1.8	38.72
107.1	438874	6655268	0.9	2.7	1.8	38.87
107.2	438874	6655268	2.7	5.8	3.1	17.18
107.3	438874	6655268	5.8	6.7	0.9	10.44
129.1	444575	6654017	0.0	2.1	2.1	33.86
129.2	444575	6654017	2.1	4.0	1.9	12.88
129.3	444575	6654017	4.0	5.8	1.8	6.97
129.4	444575	6654017	5.8	7.6	1.8	1.50
129.5	444575	6654017	7.6	9.6	2.0	1.10
133	445248	6653788	0.0	0.8	0.8	21.27
139.1	446545	6653484	0.0	2.1	2.1	48.78
139.2	446545	6653484	2.1	4.0	1.9	10.92
139.3	446545	6653484	4.0	5.8	1.8	8.32
139.4	446545	6653484	5.8	7.2	1.4	2.91
152	462481	6649158	0.0	4.6	4.6	38.99

RESULTS

Medium- to fine-grained sands with locally large coarse- or fine-grained components dominate the coastal plain and delta portions of the district. With the exception of a few samples of relatively very coarse sand to gravel-sized material, mineral grains are 0.6 mm to 0.11 mm sized particles. The PSD of 21 sediment samples and some of their HMs are given in Table II. Particle sizes are given in millimetres. Note the high variability in size distribution of both bulk sediments and their HMs.

Mineralogy

The HMs of coastal plain and deltaic sediments in the district include a large and varied assemblage. Table III shows the distribution of HMs in 21 samples. Magnetite (MAG), ilmenite (ILM), garnet (GAR), rutile (RUT), zircon (ZIR), others (OTH), and VHM (valuable HMs include only MAG, ILM, GAR, RUT, and ZIR) as modal percentages of the HMs are given in Table III. A value of 0.00 denotes <0.01%. Images of minerals are shown as insets in Figure 1 and Figure 2, and they are described in the following section. Small, flat (with irregular and/or curled edges) gold particles as well as uraninite and thorite particles were noted also in many samples (example in inset Figure 1).

XRF analyses confirm chemical compositions commensurate with the presence and relative abundances of Ca, Al, and Mg silicate minerals that have not been examined for potential value as abrasives, water filtration agents, drilling mud components, or other commercial applications.

Table II. Particle size distribution of 21 bulk sediment samples and some of their HMs. Blank cells have no data.

SN	BULK SIZE DISTRIBUTION (Wt% retained)						HM SIZE DISTRIBUTION (Wt% retained)					
	0.595	0.420	0.297	0.250	0.149	<0.149	0.595	0.420	0.297	0.250	0.149	<0.149
86.1	0.7	1.6	10.5	13.9	70.2	3.2	0.1	0.4	4.2	5.3	84.4	5.6
86.2	4.6	3.8	17.2	17.6	53.2	3.6	0.9	0.8	3.6	10.1	79.7	4.8
86.3	10.8	6.1	21.7	17.9	40.2	3.3	2.8	1.8	9.6	7.2	77.1	1.5
86.4	12.5	6.3	21.4	17.5	39.0	3.4	16.9	0.7	2.6	2.1	49.4	28.2
91.1	3.8	2.6	6.8	10.3	65.6	10.9						
91.2	0.6	0.1	1.0	2.8	66.4	29.2						
91.3	2.5	2.6	10.8	10.8	70.5	2.8						
107.1	2.3	0.7	7.5	15.9	66.7	6.9						
107.2	0.5	0.9	11.9	20.2	64.2	2.2						
107.3	6.2	7.3	21.5	18.5	40.8	5.6						
129.1	0.1	0.3	10.2	23.3	65.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	95.0	2.8
129.2	2.4	3.2	18.7	25.6	48.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.4	8.6	85.0	1.7
129.3	4.0	2.9	17.8	23.0	51.7	0.7	6.2	2.3	4.5	9.0	67.9	10.1
129.4	1.2	1.0	6.7	11.3	52.5	27.2	19.7	3.9	12.1	9.1	53.0	2.2
129.5	0.1	0.4	8.6	17.4	72.2	1.4						
133	0.0	0.1	5.1	19.6	73.1	2.1						
139.1	1.8	3.0	20.4	24.6	47.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.7	3.2	93.0
139.2	1.8	2.3	19.9	24.4	50.6	1.0	2.8	1.4	12.3	10.6	38.6	34.2
139.3	2.5	3.5	21.6	25.1	44.7	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.5	59.9	31.3	2.9
139.4	2.0	0.7	7.2	15.3	68.0	6.8						
152	52.7	16.6	13.1	4.3	8.5	4.8						

Table III. Modal mineralogical composition of 21 samples.

SN	MINERAL COMPOSITION (Wt% of HM)						
	MAG	ILM	GAR	RUT	ZIR	OTH	VHM
86.1	0.73	0.17	10.21	0.47	0.42	88.00	12.00
86.2	0.79	0.17	8.70	0.43	0.31	89.60	10.40
86.3	0.15	0.66	12.70	0.08	0.11	86.30	13.70
86.4	0.14	0.00	1.66	2.89	2.76	92.55	7.45
91.1	1.86	0.07	8.42	0.34	0.23	89.08	10.92
91.2	1.47	0.54	11.75	0.76	0.53	84.96	15.04
91.3	1.70	0.05	6.72	1.94	0.74	88.84	11.16
107.1	1.90	0.18	9.11	0.37	0.45	87.99	12.01
107.2	0.28	0.00	3.94	0.20	0.66	94.92	5.08
107.3	0.48	0.03	3.52	0.32	0.50	95.16	4.84
129.1	0.85	0.00	0.76	0.17	0.02	98.20	1.80
129.2	0.51	0.00	0.42	0.06	0.00	99.01	0.99
129.3	0.44	0.06	0.56	0.02	0.02	98.90	1.10
129.4	0.59	0.08	0.68	0.01	0.04	98.60	1.40
129.5	0.56	0.00	1.24	0.00	0.03	98.17	1.83
133	1.51	0.03	0.34	0.03	0.00	98.09	1.91
139.1	1.93	0.76	34.73	0.07	0.14	62.37	37.63
139.2	1.95	0.03	7.75	0.28	0.08	89.91	10.09
139.3	1.31	0.00	1.82	0.26	0.00	96.61	3.39
139.4	1.43	0.00	0.65	0.06	0.07	97.78	2.22
152	0.40	0.00	0.67	0.04	0.01	98.88	1.12

MAG and ILM are strongly magnetic components of the HMs. They are technically best labelled as oxides as they include Ti-free iron oxides with sphene and amphibole inclusions, haemo-ilmenite, chromite, octahedral and rounded magnetite, and magmatic haematite-ilmenite-magnetite showing exsolution features at 2 μm to >50 μm scale. Other inclusions in the oxide group include sphalerite, pyrite, and REE-rich phases in a range of 2 μm to 10 μm in size. Ilmenite is present in all samples but it is not a liberated 52.7% TiO_2 mineral. The ilmenite appears not to be suitable for pigment manufacture because of trace impurities that include Si, Cr, V, and Al (Foley *et al.* 1995). Figure 4A shows a SEM backscattered image of a typical titaniferous magnetite with titanium-rich exsolution lamellae (thin black bands). Black spots are Al-rich spinel. Figure 4B shows intergrowth of magnetite and ilmenite. Black areas near centre are hornblende inclusions. Oxides average 1.13% of the HM suite in a range of 0.14% to 1.98% (Table III).

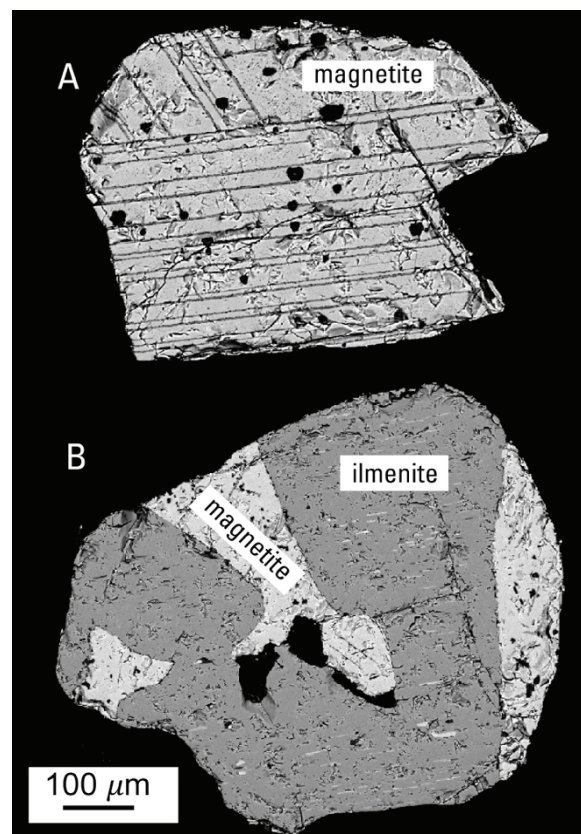


Figure 4. SEM backscattered electron image of oxide mineral particles classified as magnetite and ilmenite (MAG and ILM; Table III).

Garnet

The garnet group was examined in more detail than other HMs as the historically mentioned co- or by-product potential of garnet had not been addressed. Garnet comprises an average of 6.02% of the HM suite in a range of 0.34% to 34.73% (Table III). Our analyses reveal that end-members almandine, pyrope, grossular, and spessartine (not including andradite and uvarovite) comprise 67%, 12%, 6%, and 15% respectively of the garnet group. We distinguish pink, orange, and dark garnets that are mostly euhedral to slightly rounded, with a crushed shard component. Figure 5 shows the principal types: A is pink, B is orange, and C is dark. A is euhedral, B is rounded and contains zircon (white) and quartz (black) inclusions, and C is rounded garnet with quartz (black) and ilmenite (white) inclusions. Many garnets have varying amounts of inclusions that include monazite-(Ce) (up to 25 μm), pyrite (up to 50 μm), ilmenite (up to 50 μm), and xenotime (up to 20 μm). Microprobe analyses show garnets have an average Y content of 726 ppm in a range of 0 to 2150 ppm, with pink and orange types having the highest overall values. The reader interested in Y distribution in garnet-group

minerals is referred to Jaffe (1951), Pyle and Spear (1999), references therein, and to subsequent publications.

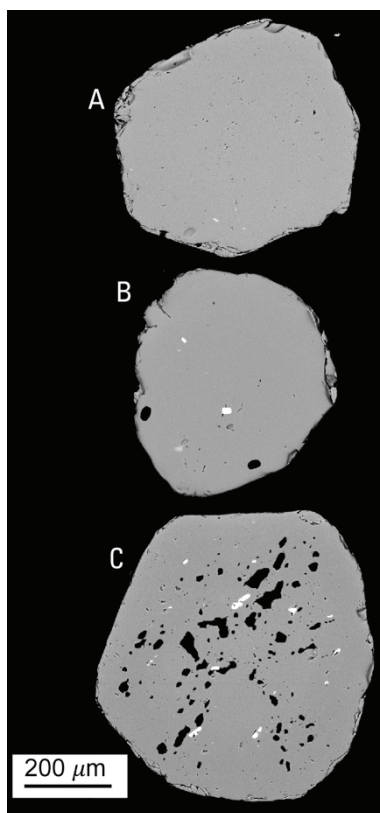


Figure 5 . SEM backscattered electron image of typical garnet particles (GAR, Table III).

Rutile

The rutile group ($\geq 90\% \text{TiO}_2$) includes rutile, anatase, and sphene. This group of minerals averages 0.42% of the HM suite in a range of <0.01% to 2.89% (Table III). Particles appear liberated and are finer-grained than other HM including gold.

Zircon

Zircon is present as fine-grained, clear, doubly terminated euhedral crystals and as crushed shard fragments that are low in U and Th (<300 ppm combined). Figure 6 shows euhedral zircon (A) and a broken fragment of euhedral zircon (B). ZIR comprises an average of 0.34% of the HM suite in a range of <0.01% to 2.76% (Table III). Some zircons contain chalcopyrite inclusions up to 20 μm, monazite inclusions up to 10 μm, uraninite inclusions up to 5 μm, thorianite inclusions up to 2 μm, and thorite inclusions on the order of 1 μm. Arsenopyrite is also occasionally present as inclusions. Zircons are also finer-grained than other HMs, including gold.

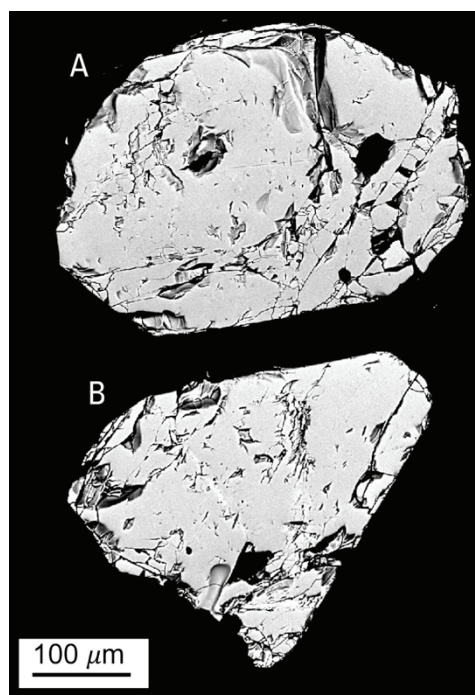


Figure 6. SEM backscattered electron image of typical zircon particles (ZIR, Table III).

Other

For the purposes of this study large and varied groups of HMs are classified as ‘others’ (OTH, Table III) and retained for follow-up analyses. This group accounts for an average 92.09% of the HM suite in a range of 62.37–99.01%. It includes dominant epidote, zoisite, clinozoisite, pyroxene, amphibole, olivine, serpentine, unidentified opaque and non-opaque sand- and finer-grained particles made up of HM and non-HM fragments. Included in this group are very small but persistent traces of spinels, monazite, cassiterite, uraninite (100 μm particles), chromite (high Al/low Fe), thorite, thorianite, albite, barite, scheelite, and localized carbonate fragments.

VHM

Reported VHM reflect on potential as co- and by-product HMs from gold recovery operations. Excluding gold, VHMs average 7.91% of the HM suite in a range of 0.99–37.63% (Table III). Values are considered underestimates because the OTH group contains a larger, though lower-value suite of industrial minerals than VHMs. Nonetheless, VHMs reach very large values in comparison to traditional titanium-zirconium deposits.

CONCLUSIONS

The Icy Cape District is host to a large and varied body of unconsolidated sediment with documented placer Au resources and associated HM resources that are primarily industrial in nature. We estimate the district to contain in excess of 1.7×10^9 t resource-bearing sediments to 10 m depth. Our analyses confirm potential for mineable HMs with associated Au concentrations. The geological framework, textural, mineralogical, and chemical data indicate a large, but as yet incompletely understood, resource potential for Au, garnet, and other HMs. Very large vertical and lateral variations in PSD and HM content and composition are noted, likely as a function of depositional environment. These, and supportive adjunct formerly proprietary information, refine factors controlling commercial HM viability in the Trust Land area and provide a better understanding of resource potential leading to exploration and development. The TLO will conduct high-resolution aeromagnetic surveys of the district in 2016 and stratigraphic and resources drilling campaigns in 2017.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was funded by the Trust Land Office and by ILUKA Resources. The authors would like to thank John Morrison, Wyn Menefee, Leann McGinnis, Paul Slenkamp, and Mike Franger of the Trust Land Office for their enthusiastic support. As well, we note the invaluable assistance and cooperation of ILUKA Resources; specifically of Thomas Hartzog, Adam Karst, Charles Acker, and Doug Holtman. We appreciate the easy availability of data, samples, facilities, and curator support of the Geologic Materials Center of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources in Anchorage, Alaska (<http://dggs.alaska.gov/gmc/general-info.php>), and in particular the assistance and support provided by Kurt Johnson, Jean Riordan, and Alexandra Busk. James Barker, retired USBM research geologist, provided invaluable information on previous research and exploration campaigns. We also would like to thank Jim R. Tuttle of Sealaska Timber Corporation for his support of this project. Last but not least, we are sincerely indebted to the knowledge, skills, expertise, and time that Harvey E. Belkin and Frank T. Dulong of the USGS provided for their expertise in SEM and microprobe, and XRD, respectively. Their world-class analytical expertise was invaluable to our study.

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Dr Karsten Eden

Minerals & Energy Section Chief
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Dr Karsten Eden is the Minerals and Energy Section Chief at the Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office in Anchorage, Alaska and manages the Icy Cape Gold and Industrial Heavy Minerals Project. Karsten is a Certified Professional Geologist with 20 years international experience in the supervision and management of mineral exploration and mine development projects in Alaska, Western Australia, West Africa, Scandinavia and Europe. Throughout his career, Karsten has provided consulting services to many international mining companies and has held several corporate geologist positions. He holds a doctorate degree in exploration geology from the University of Technology in Aachen, Germany.

Exhibit C: Phase 3 Cost Estimate

▪ Sonic drilling (10,000 ft plus):	\$700,000
▪ Camp/infrastructure upgrades:	\$300,000
▪ Project logistics:	\$375,000
▪ Sample analysis:	\$175,000
▪ Contractor field support:	\$200,000
▪ Legal:	\$100,000
▪ Administration:	\$50,000
▪ Contingency:	\$100,000
Total:	<u>\$2,000,000</u>

MEMO

To: Larry Norene, Finance Committee Chair
Date: October 14, 2016
Re: FY17 Beneficiary Employment and Engagement Focus Area Allocation
Fiscal Year: 2017
Amount: Not to exceed \$130,000.00
Grantee: Anchorage Community Mental Health Services, Inc.
Project Title: RISE Supported Employment Vocational Program

REQUESTED MOTION:

Approve a FY17 Beneficiary Employment and Engagement focus area allocation not to exceed \$130,000 for Anchorage Community Mental Health Services for the RISE Supported Employment Vocational project.

Assigned Program Staff: Amanda Lofgren

The following is excerpted from the prospective grantee's application.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

RISE, the ACMHS Supported Employment vocational program for adults who experience Severe Mental Illness, is requesting funding to build capacity to serve 50 clients a year with employment training, job placement and supported employment. ACMHS has a three-year plan to develop RISE into a self-supporting program.

This will provide an opportunity for ACMHS to formalize the foundation of vocational services across the agency by establishing leadership, integration across services, inclusion of peer employment specialist, vocational services and work opportunities for beneficiaries. The focus will be on adopting an agency wide philosophy and value on employment, cross agency coordination, program development, job creation, employer relationship building, and benefits analysis work with adults and transitioned aged youth.

ACMHS has incorporated several different supported employment models in the past, which were not integrated into treatment teams and often relied on job placements in temporary positions such as a labor pool or sheltered setting where only people with mental health or other disabilities were employed.

The high turnover rate in the vocational program has caused barriers throughout the program as new initiatives were introduced. This funding will allow ACMHS to develop and perform job development tasks, train staff and implement the Individual Placement and Support fidelity model. Our future plan is to have a benefits planner known as a CWIC (Community Work Incentive Coordinator) on staff to provide benefits counseling to our clients. This will maximize the opportunities for beneficiaries to achieve integrated and competitive employment in the community. This also establishes the foundation of vocational services that will allow for ACMHS to adopt innovative services in the future with successful outcomes. Once supported employment workers become embedded in clinical teams, the outcomes will speak for themselves and work will become integral to the treatment services.

Proposed changes to the current model that ACMHS uses for employment support:

1. Vocational Coordinator will lead the coordination and implementation of cross agency vocational programs. Currently employment support workers do not work in a coordinated manner, with a supervisor who helps keep fidelity to the IPS model. A strong supervisor is needed to keep the importance of employment work in the forefront.
2. Currently there are four teams serving adults at ACMHS. The grant will allow for training of all staff and managers to embrace employment as a valid goal for any consumer who chooses.
3. A goal and significant focus is being placed on youth aged program development and implementation. Programs have been developed and implemented at East High School, Service High School and at Whaley School.
4. We currently do not have job coaching or sustained job development. The grant will allow for sole focus on employment and allow for time to make connections with community employers.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

- Track numbers of individuals enrolled in specific vocational services through the period.
- Track specific numbers of individual supported job placements.
- Complete and track training for existing clinical staff of the agency on the program.
- Incorporate training into all new staff clinical orientation.
- Include report on referrals and collaborations with DVR.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Trust funding will allow ACMHS to build capacity to become sustainable through multiple funding sources. This will include the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) funding streams combined with expanded Medicaid options for services and the Ticket to Work Program through Social Security. DVR services would be billed to provide numerous services for beneficiaries including Job Readiness Skills, On-the-Job Evaluations, Preliminary Assessments, On-the-Job Supports, Situational Assessment, Job Search Assistance, Job Placement Assistance and Customized Employment. Two employees have completed training for ACMHS to become a Community Rehabilitation Program to enable us to contract with DVR for these services and a third employee is working on certification now. Medicaid and the Ticket to Work Program (served by an Employment Network) would be billed to provide wrap around services and support to enable our beneficiaries to become more independent and productive citizens. These would be necessary rehabilitation services supporting pre-employment readiness development through job development and eventually successfully maintaining stable employment. The ACMHS Vocational Program (RISE) has applied to become an Employment Network designee for Social Security. Payment as an EN for the Ticket to Work Program will be paid on milestone payments when beneficiaries reach certain employment levels on their way to maintaining stable employment.

WHO WE SERVE

The primary beneficiary group served is mental illness but also support secondary behavioral health needs for those with Chronic Substance Abuse, Developmental Disabilities, and Traumatic Brain Injury. The importance of building the foundation of employment is one of the core life principles of the Psychosocial Rehabilitation model of success. Living/housing, learning, working, social, and spiritual supports are the foundation needs for all individuals in life. This project will weave the working/employment aspect to provide more vocational structure and opportunities for those in need where there have not been previous capacities. Working in some manner is critical for individuals to meet their basic needs, to experience an increase in self-image, bring organization to their lives through structured scheduling, have increased social opportunities, and to broadly have support and address their recovery experience.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES SERVED EXPERIENCING

Mental Illness:	50
Developmental Disabilities:	5
Substance Abuse	5
Traumatic Brain Injuries:	5
Non-Beneficiaries:	0

BUDGET

Personnel Services Costs	\$98,450.00
Personnel Services Narrative:	\$98,450.00 Will partially pay the salary and benefits for 1.0 FTE Vocational Coordinator position and 2 Vocational Specialist positions.
Travel Costs	\$7,000.00
Travel Narrative:	<p>\$7,000 Travel costs for staff to attend Benefits Analysis or other appropriate training; travel costs incurred supporting beneficiaries</p>
Other Costs	\$24,550.00
Other Costs Narrative:	<p>Client Transportation: Client transportation includes bus passes and other public transportation to assure that consumers can get to job interviews and ongoing employment in the community. This is budgeted at \$1,900 and will be covered by the grant.</p> <p>Client Individualized Services: This category will cover the cost of goods and services required by consumers to do job search that are not covered by any other type of funding or reimbursement for services. This includes birth certificates, identification, job related clothing, tools, supplies; licensure of certification of training, GED, etc. This has been budgeted at \$4,000 and will be covered by this grant.</p> <p>Training: The total cost of staff training which can include webinars, local training, conferences, required certification, etc. and has been budgeted at \$5,000 to be covered by this grant.</p> <p>INDIRECT COSTS We have a Federally Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate agreement for 10.5% (see attached agreement). Indirect costs include: Administrative salaries and fringe benefits, travel, facility, supplies, equipment and other operating costs associated with our main computer, hardware/ software and copier, all audit, pension and legal services. Indirect Costs have not been taken on funds for</p>

	subcontract services. Indirect Costs total \$13,650; which will be provided by this grant.
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Total Amount to be Funded by the Trust	\$130,000.00 (not to exceed)
Total Amount Funded by Other Sources	\$183,000.00

Other Funding Sources	
Division of Vocational Rehab	\$140,000.00
Billable Services	\$43,000.00
Total Leveraged Funds	\$183,000.00

MEMO

To: Larry Norene, Finance Committee Chair
Date: October 12, 2016
Re: FY17 Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Focus Area Allocation
Fiscal Year: 2017
Amount: \$200,000.00 (\$100.0 DHSS RSA and \$100.0 Trust SAPT)
Grantee: Sultana New Ventures LLC dba The Foraker Group
Project Title: Recover Alaska

REQUESTED MOTION:

Approve a \$200,000 FY17 Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment focus area allocation to Sultana New Ventures LLC dba The Foraker Group for the Recover Alaska project.

Assigned Program Staff: Katie Baldwin

The following is excerpted from the prospective grantee's application.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Recover Alaska (RA) is an initiative to reduce the negative impacts of alcohol abuse in the state of Alaska. Sultana New Ventures LLC dba The Foraker Group serves as fiscal sponsor for Recover Alaska. Informed by a multi-sector, 22-member coalition, Recover Alaska is focusing on making systems, policy, statutory and practice changes that will lead to long-term improvements. The funding from the Trust will support the operations expenses for the executive director and associate program manager including personnel, technical assistance and travel. This request also includes the transfer of DHSS funds (\$100,000) that is designated for funding the strategies.

Alaska ranks second in the United States for its high rate of alcohol-induced mortality (15.2 deaths per 100,000 individuals) for all Alaskans in 2012, and 60.8 per 100,000 for Alaska Natives, compared to 7.6 per 100,000 in the United States. Alaska has the highest percentage of American Indian and Alaska Natives, (19.5%), considered by the CDC to be a vulnerable population. The Healthy Alaskans 2020 survey shows that alcohol use and abuse is the top health issue important to Alaskans. Recover Alaska sees alarming linkages from the prevalence of alcohol abuse to other determinants of health including forcible rapes, child sexual assault, violence and adverse childhood experiences. While alcohol abuse is a key determinant of health in Alaska, interventions and policy development follows fragmented, siloed funding streams. Recover Alaska seeks to align six major funders to create a strategic, effective long-term campaign

that produces change in social acceptability and prevalence of excessive alcohol consumption. The two beneficiary groups impacted by this project are chronic alcoholics and substance abuse users and secondarily persons with mental illness and families and caregivers.

The five strategies for implementation in FY15-17 primarily focus on changing statewide cultural norms around alcohol use and readying the state to shift policy to reduce consumption. The five (with lead partners accountable for strategy completion noted) are:

1. Positive Social Norms Campaigns: Development of a positive community norms campaigns for youth that highlights healthy behaviors;
2. Create/mobilize Advocacy Coalitions: Building advocacy coalitions to advance local and state policy changes;
3. Polling: to determine how Alaskans think and feel about alcohol;
4. Partnering with Media: Raise overall awareness of the consequences of excessive alcohol consumption; and
5. Pilot a One-Stop-Shop: Create a resource center for all Alaskans to obtain accurate, reliable information about prevention and treatment.

The approach stems from the governance and staffing structures established to carry out the action plan, which facilitates a certain level of independence from any one funder and allows for shared accountability and control amongst its partners. Sultana New Ventures LLC, a subsidiary of The Foraker Group, houses the initiative's general operations, employing two full-time staff -- an executive director and associate program manager, who guide the overall collaborative. The Executive Director, Tiffany Hall, began January 2016.

RA created a three-tier governance model for making decisions and getting the strategy work done. The 22-member Steering Committee (www.recoveralaska.org/about) advises, develops, steers and champions RA's work at the executive level. The Funding Partners Group, composed of the CEOs or heads of the funding partner organizations, provides general direction, establishes long-term priorities for RA and serves as RA's primary external advocates. The Oversight Committee, composed of designated agency representatives of the funding partner and lead organizations, provides oversight, and, in many cases, direct implementation of the strategies.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Recover Alaska has contracted with Alaska Evaluation and Research Services to conduct an overall evaluation of the RA initiative. The evaluation aims to assist Recover Alaska in: 1. Assessing the process of planning and initially implementing the overall initiative, including structure, funding, forming and nurturing partnerships, leadership aspects such as decision making, and inclusion and nurturing of stakeholders; 2. Tracking trends in alcohol abuse and harms in Alaska (quantitative data), activities by others and external events, as a precursor to assessing contributions of RA in shifting the intermediate and longer-term outcomes that the Initiative seeks to impact; and to collect/compile, track, report and assess progress on each of the identified strategies selected for the initial implementation phase, their implementation and contribution to shifting the short and intermediate outcomes that each strategy is designed to achieve. Evaluation of a multi-component broad initiative, such as Recover Alaska, needs to occur on two levels: the overall initiative, and per strategy or component. The purpose of the overall initiative evaluation is to enable RA leadership, partners and staff to assess progress during Phase 1, so that leadership can make informed decisions for modifying implementation and designing

Phase 2. The evaluation is expected to last three years, from 2015 through 2017. The evaluation will also summarize the accomplishments and results of the initial implementation phase in 2017.

SUSTAINABILITY

Changing norms around alcohol in Alaska is deeply complex. This is long-term work and will require devoted staffing and funding from the Recover Alaska partners over a period of years in order to turn the curve. While this sounds daunting, the impetus for change could not be more real. It remains true that everyone in our state has been touched by overconsumption of alcohol in some way. We feel confident in the strategies we have selected and believe we have an excellent road map for moving the entire state forward in the next decade. We must remain nimble, be ready to take advantage of opportunities as they emerge and be willing to learn from mistakes. We see alcohol abuse and its consequences to be the most pervasive determinant of and barrier to achieving health. The Recover Alaska funding partners agree that any initiative to curb excessive alcohol consumption in Alaska is long-term, and determined a 10-year time horizon. We have secured the majority of funding for the first three years of implementation, which will serve as a proof of concept for our respective leadership and boards. In this, the evaluation is absolutely critical--we need accurate information on whether this joint venture is working and how it might be improved in real time. We believe that if it produces results, the current funding partners and others will come on board to assist with long-term sustainability.

WHO WE SERVE

The beneficiary group, chronic alcoholics and substance users will be impacted directly and indirectly through the strategies. The Positive Social Norms Campaign for Youth: The Media Campaign to Address Underage Drinking, managed by the Alaska Wellness Coalition's Leadership Team, includes statewide activities and regional/local efforts in parts of Alaska where the campaign is being implemented locally. The campaign commenced March 2015 for at least three years. Polling: The polling strategy is designed to conduct comprehensive, quantitative research to determine Alaskans' knowledge, attitudes and beliefs in regards to a range of issues related to alcohol and substance abuse. It serves as baseline data for future polling to track the results of strategies implemented by the Trust and its partners. Polling is critical to RA's strategy and will be used in all three project objectives: to provide immediate feedback while we implement the strategies. Pilot a One Stop Shop (now called the Recover Alaska Resource Center: Rasmuson Foundation identified difficulties Alaskans have in accessing best practice treatment when they need it most and proven prevention programs. A state as large, sparsely populated, climate-challenging and diverse as Alaska presents unique challenges. Behavioral health services are provided, but some services, such as in-patient residential treatment and detox are significantly inadequate. Families needing help, and communities searching for ways to head off consequences by implementing prevention, waste time, money and lose hope. Phase I of the Recover Alaska Resource Center was launched August 1, 2016 with a new website designed to provide information and screening along with an Information and Referral Specialist housed at Alaska 2-1-1 who is providing a central initial screening and referral resource for callers. Performance measures are being tracked and an evaluation will be conducted this first year.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES SERVED EXPERIENCING

Mental Illness:	38,990
Substance Abuse	55,700
Traumatic Brain Injuries:	150
Secondary Beneficiaries(family members or caregivers providing support to primary beneficiaries):	65,000
Non-Beneficiaries:	15,000
Number of people to be trained	5

BUDGET

Personnel Services Costs	\$40,000.00
Personnel Services Costs (Other Sources)	\$228,633
Personnel Services Narrative:	Coalition Executive Director - \$144,100 Coalition Assistant - \$81,220 Staff Development -- \$3,313

Travel Costs	\$10,000.00
Travel Costs (Other Sources)	\$18,500
Travel Narrative:	Meetings with Funders, Steering Committee - \$5,000 Travel to Juneau - \$3,000 Conferences - \$5,500 Contractors/Consultants - \$15,000 (includes RARC travel)

Space or Facilities Costs	\$0.00
Space or Facilities Costs (Other Sources)	\$22,710
Space or Facilities Narrative:	Two office spaces at The Philanthropy Hub – 946.25 per month for one year.

Supplies Costs	\$0.00
Supplies Costs (Other Sources)	\$24,849 .00
Supplies Narrative:	Copying, printing 5,000 IT Monthly Fees - \$209 Media/Resource Center supplies – 2,700 Office supplies - \$16,940

Equipment Costs	\$0.00
Equipment Costs (Other Sources)	\$500
Equipment Costs Narrative:	Misc. Small equipment items - \$500

Other Costs	\$150,000
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Other Costs (Other Sources)	\$879,265.00
Other Costs Narrative:	<p>Technical Assistance (Strategic Visioning) \$33,759 Advocacy for Title IV - \$119,226 - \$50,000 for Agnew :: Beck from Trust Polling - \$124,939 total - \$50,000 (Contractor TBD) from the SOA funding</p> <p>Evaluation - \$100,000 - \$25,000 from SOA funding Positive Social Norms - \$130,651 - \$25,000 from SOA Funding RARC - \$289,600</p> <p>Communications - \$150,000</p> <p>Indirect Expense – 81,091</p>

Total Amount to be Funded by the Trust	\$200,000
Total Amount Funded by Other Sources	\$1,174,457

Other Funding Sources	
Rasmuson Foundation – Secured	\$221,257 .00
Mat-Su Health Foundation – Secured	\$160,000.00
Southcentral Foundation – pending	\$100,000.00
Providence Health and Services – pending	\$100,000.00
Annie E. Casey – pending	\$75,000.00
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation – secured	\$299,200.00
State of Alaska for RARC	\$219,000.00
Total Leveraged Funds	\$1,174,457

MEMO

To: Larry Norene, Finance Committee Chair
Date: October 12, 2016
Re: FY17 Partnership Grant Request
Fiscal Year: 2017
Amount: \$92,300.00
Grantee: City of Fairbanks
Project Title: Fairbanks Homeless and Housing Services Coordinator

REQUESTED MOTION:

Recommend approval to the full board of trustees for \$92,300 FY17 partnership grant with the City of Fairbanks for the Fairbanks Homeless and Housing Services Coordinator.

Assigned Program Staff: Amanda Lofgren

The following is excerpted from the prospective grantee's application.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This request seeks to provide a Trust funded Homeless and Housing Services Coordinator through the City of Fairbanks Mayor's Office for three years (2017-2019). The Coordinator will act as a liaison between the City of Fairbanks, Fairbanks Housing and Homeless Coalition, business community, and nonprofits to reduce homelessness in Fairbanks.

The Fairbanks Housing and Homeless Coalition (FHHC) has a very engaged membership that consists of local nonprofits and community members in the Fairbanks North Star Borough. The FHHC is currently operating with volunteer leadership and is struggling to meet the needs of the community in identifying gaps and making substantial progress on the 10-year plan to end homelessness in Fairbanks. The Homeless and Housing Coordinator in the Mayor's Office at the Municipality of Anchorage has been successful in increasing the capacity of the community to address homelessness. We hope to duplicate this model in Fairbanks.

This project will focus on eliminating homelessness and increasing affordable housing options in the city of Fairbanks. The Homeless and Housing Services Coordinator (Coordinator) will be a liaison between the city of Fairbanks, FHHC, and local service providers. A primary focus of this position is to increase community awareness about homelessness and housing barriers and to increase the funding potential to our community through evidenced based and innovative programming.

The Coordinator will address the needs of the city of Fairbanks, private-sector entities and nonprofit service providers to identify causes and effects of homelessness including: substance abuse, mental illness, incarceration, and gaps in services to address the overall impact on city resources, increase housing options, and decrease barriers to independent housing.

One of the ways the Coordinator can do this is by helping to facilitate data-sharing among local organizations and assisting with coordinated entry which will streamline consumer's access to services as well as increase funding potential to the City of Fairbanks. Having accurate data to represent the needs of our community will help service providers and the city of Fairbanks better address the needs of our homeless and at risk community members.

The beneficiaries of the project in our community are individuals who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. This includes a large proportion of individuals who are Trust beneficiaries.

Year one goals:

1. Establish data-sharing and coordinated entry in the city of Fairbanks and the Fairbanks North Star Borough.
2. Work with providers to help identify gaps in services utilizing the Behavioral Health Community Assessment and develop a community plan that addresses the gaps in services that impact consumer's ability to find permanent housing. Increase permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing options, and facilitate collaboration between the City of Fairbanks and stakeholders of the Sobering Center.
3. Work with the Fairbanks Re-entry Coalition to determine need and develop a community plan to add additional permanent supportive and rapid rehousing options for returning citizens.

The long-term goals of this position is to have coordinated entry in Fairbanks and sustainable resources for the city of Fairbanks, FHHC and local service providers. Sustainable resources may include increased funding for: permanent supportive housing units, rapid re-housing, transitional housing and emergency housing; coordinated entry and data collection/management; and community awareness and collaboration.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

1. Coordinated entry and data-sharing can be measured by the CoC organization's participation in data sharing as well as coordinated entry. By the end of year one, all CoC organizations will have MOAs in place to share data and will be participating in coordinated entry. A community-wide vulnerability list of individuals in need of housing will be available with client entry/exit/housing retention data which measures community system efficiency and effectiveness. Implementation of a community-wide Common Assessment Tool (VI-SPDAT).
2. Utilizing the Behavioral Health Community Assessment, a community action plan will be developed in the first year. A plan to increase housing options for residents who are dealing with barriers such as substance abuse and/or mental illness will be included in the community

plan. Collaboration with TCC and other stakeholders of the sobering center will be formalized with a Memorandum of Agreement.

Long-term goals are to increase permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing options by at least 20 percent.

3. Collaboration with the Fairbanks Re-entry Coalition to address housing needs of returning citizens through community planning will be the focus of the first year. Collaboration with the department of corrections, probation, parole, and other re-entry services will be formalized in the first year. Formal plans to increase permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing options for returning citizens by at least 20 percent. The Coordinator will establish relationships with landlords and advocate for programs such as "Ready to Rent" to encourage rental to program participants.

SUSTAINABILITY

We are optimistic that we will have increased support from the City and Borough to address homelessness through the continuation of this position. Currently, the Fairbanks North Star Borough is a second class borough and has limited Health and Social Service Powers. This has been identified as a significant gap in addressing homelessness and local coalitions and leaders are working together to increase the Health and Social Service Powers of the borough.

Long-term sustainability will be built into developing diverse funding sources through grants, private donations and fundraising. Additionally, we will increase community support and investment by building relationships with stakeholders, the Borough, local businesses, and the nonprofit community.

By implementing coordinated entry and increasing data collection, FHHC is increasing the funding potential to our community through the Balance of State and Continuum of Care. This position will assist in bringing additional funding into our community to address homelessness. While some of the funding will not directly benefit the sustainability of this project it will increase the capacity of our community to address and eventually end homelessness.

WHO WE SERVE

According to 2016 Point in Time Data 264 people were identified as being homeless up from 179 in 2015. The Point in Time count includes all of the people in the community that were contacted that were homeless. Many of these individuals qualify as trust beneficiaries. Of the 264 people identified 39 people were identified as having serious mental illness and 38 individuals were identified as having a substance abuse disorder.

We believe the Point in Time numbers are significantly low as TCC's Housing First project has screened and substantiated approximately 398 individuals who qualify for permanent supportive housing in Fairbanks. Housing First screens individuals using a vulnerability index. Due to the limited capacity of the FHHC, effective and targeted outreach for the Point in Time count was minimal and the only individuals contacted were those who were actively seeking services. The numbers of beneficiaries served by this grant, listed previously, are regarded as low or unknown due to limited data available. This project will serve a significantly higher number of beneficiaries.

Numerous studies have concluded that the most effective way to end homelessness is for people to have access to affordable, safe housing with quality supportive services. We believe this could be accomplished by increasing permanent supportive housing, and providing rapid rehousing with a specific target to those individuals who have the most barriers. Many individuals who have barriers to housing are dealing with underlying issues that often preclude them as a Trust beneficiary.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES SERVED EXPERIENCING

Mental Illness:	39
Substance Abuse	398
Number of people to be trained	25

BUDGET

Personnel Services Costs	\$86,300.00
Personnel Services Costs (Other Sources)	\$2,829.00
Personnel Services Narrative:	Trust: Annual Salary \$60,000 Trust: Annual Benefits \$26,300 Benefits include retirement (\$12,500), life insurance (\$100), health insurance (\$12,800), and Medicare (\$900) City of Fairbanks: Annual Supervisory and Human Resources Expenditures \$2,829

Travel Costs	\$1,000.00
Travel Costs (Other Sources)	\$1,000.00
Travel Narrative:	City of Fairbanks/Trust: Annual Training Travel Budget \$2,000

Space or Facilities Costs	\$0.00
Space or Facilities Costs (Other Sources)	\$4,845.00
Space or Facilities Narrative:	City of Fairbanks: Annual Facility and General Expenditures \$4,845

Supplies Costs	\$0.00
Supplies Costs (Other Sources)	\$1,500.00
Supplies Narrative:	Fairbanks Housing and Homeless Coalition: Annual Office Supplies \$1,500

Equipment Costs	\$0.00
Equipment Costs (Other Sources)	\$5,400.00
Equipment Costs Narrative:	City of Fairbanks: Furniture \$3,000 City of Fairbanks: Computer System \$1,300

	City of Fairbanks: Telephones \$1,100
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Other Costs	\$5,000.00
Other Costs (Other Sources)	\$16,271.00
Other Costs Narrative:	<p>City of Fairbanks: Annual Finance Expenditures \$5,008</p> <p>City of Fairbanks: Annual Information and Technology Expenditures \$4,801</p> <p>City of Fairbanks: Annual Risk Expenditures \$5,962</p> <p>City of Fairbanks: Annual Msc. Training Expense \$500</p> <p>Trust: Annual Data Collection \$5,000</p>

Total Amount to be Funded by the Trust	\$92,300.00
Total Amount Funded by Other Sources	\$31,845.00

Other Funding Sources	
City of Fairbanks SECURED	\$27,345.00
Fairbanks Housing and Homeless Coalition PENDING	\$4,500.00
Total Leveraged Funds	\$31,845.00

MEMO

To: Larry Norene, Finance Committee Chair
Date: October 17, 2016
Re: FY17 Partnership Grant Request
Fiscal Year: 2017
Amount: \$70,450.00
Grantee: Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Inc.
Project Title: Planning and Pre-Implementation Phase for Employment-Based Intensive Outpatient Treatment program

REQUESTED MOTION:

Recommend approval to the full board of trustees for a \$70,450 FY17 partnership grant to Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Inc. for the Planning and Pre-Implementation Phase for Employment-Based Intensive Outpatient Treatment program.

Assigned Program Staff: Katie Baldwin

The following is excerpted from the prospective grantee's application.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Funding is requested to complete the Planning and Pre-Implementation Phase of the Regional Employment-Based Intensive Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Program to be piloted in community sites in the Aleutian/Pribilof Region. This phase will include developing the program and treatment model, preparing pilot sites, establishing program policies and procedures, establishing billing options, implementing marketing strategies, obtaining funding to pilot the model, and developing a program evaluation component.

Over the past several years, providers at clinics operated by Eastern Aleutian Tribes (EAT) and Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) have received requests for inpatient and intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment programs located in the Aleutian/Pribilof region.

This need for cost-effective and sustainable intensive substance abuse treatment services in the Aleutian Island and Pribilof Island region has been well documented. For example, Agnew::Beck (2015) reported that in 2013 there were 2,122 (9.1 percent) adults in the Southwest Region of the state who were estimated to have needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem in the past year, and that 20.9 percent were estimated to have mental illness in the past year. Using the Agnew::Beck (2015) report, one may estimate that approximately 275 adults in the Aleutians East Borough are in need of substance abuse treatment and 369 adults in the borough are in need of

treatment for mild mental illness. In addition to these quantitative data cited above, key partners interviewed for the Feasibility Study that was conducted, perceived a need for the program. Every one of the 48 individuals interviewed stated that there was a need for more treatment options in the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands region. No one stated or implied that EAT and APIA should not move forward with the pilot project, although numerous suggestions were made for improving upon the model as it is currently presented.

The primary barrier for providing these needed services is that residential treatment programs are financially unsustainable in rural Alaska, given the logistics and costs of building, maintaining, and staffing programs in remote parts of the State. With the nearest treatment programs located in Anchorage, financial and personal barriers to participating in an intensive treatment program contribute to the reasons that many people never seek the services that they need. In addition, inpatient treatment programs do not allow clients to practice in real-world settings the treatment skills they are learning.

EAT and APIA are developing an innovative, cost-effective, community-based treatment model built on collaboration between fish processors and treatment providers. The model will leverage existing infrastructures to significantly reduce the high cost of inpatient treatment settings. The fish processors will provide safe, stable, and structured living and paid work environments for participants; opportunities to attend scheduled treatment services; random alcohol and other drug screens; and workplace managers who will participate as part of the treatment team. Program participants will be paid a regular wage, dispersed in small weekly amounts, with the remainder held until completion of the program, and/or used to pay fines and restitution. Treatment providers, including EAT and APIA, will provide an on-site 12-16 week intensive outpatient program of at least 10 hours per week that includes individual and group therapies for substance abuse and other co-occurring disorders (e.g. PTSD, anxiety, depression), daily 12-step groups, medication management, case management, and discharge planning.

In May 2016 a comprehensive Feasibility Study for the proposed intensive employment-based outpatient treatment program was completed, and was funded in part by the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority. The Study included a detailed analysis of topics including: Needs Analysis, Program Description, Stakeholder Perceptions of the Model and Services, Proposed Program Locations, Support of the Seafood Processing Industry, Proposed Program Components, Key Organizational Partners, Staff and Technology Considerations, Marketing, and Financial Feasibility.

The conclusion of the Feasibility Study stated the following:

This document provided the results of the feasibility study for an employment-based intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment program to be implemented in the Aleutian Island and Pribilof Island region of southwest Alaska. The primary task of the study was to interview key partners in four communities in the region: Anchorage, Unalaska, King Cove, and False Pass. A total of 23 interviews and two community meetings were conducted with a total of 48 interviewees. The interviews were supplemented with a brief review of the literature, examination of the need for treatment

in the region, and draft budgets for planning and pre-implementation, implementation in one EAT site, and implementation in one APIA site.

Based on existing data and interviewee perceptions, there is a clear need and desire for this innovative program. Every person interviewed, including representatives of the fish processing plants, was supportive of the program. The program could be piloted in Unalaska and King Cove. Implementation in False Pass would present some additional challenges. Other communities such as Sand Point are also possible pilot sites. The program model, as initially conceptualized, is reasonable but consideration needs to be given to numerous modifications suggested by interviewees.

Given the need and level of support for the program, the authors recommend the following next steps:

Secure funding and carry out the planning and pre-implementation phase of the pilot project.

Secure funding and carry out the implementation phase of the pilot project in one or more sites.

During the planning and pre-implementation phase, determine how to balance the budget (as noted above).

Communicate the results of the implementation phase to key partners and other interested persons, so that the model can be adapted as needed and replicated as appropriate.

As noted above, the next phase of the project is to engage in planning and pre-implementation activities in preparation for piloting the program.

AMHTA funding is requested to leverage the results of the Feasibility Study to complete the Planning and Pre-Implementation Phase prior to piloting the model in one or two Aleutian/Pribilof Island communities. This five-month Planning and Pre-Implementation Phase will be used to develop pilot program components including: referral, screening, and intake processes; program and treatment model and process flow; program policies and procedures manual; position descriptions; marketing and participant recruitment strategies; staff and management roles, responsibilities and lines of communication; billing opportunities; and intake and screening components. Pre-implementation activities will also include identifying funding sources to pilot the treatment model in one or two communities.

The target population for this project is underserved, unemployed Alaskan adults with chronic alcoholism, substance-related disorders, and co-occurring mental health concerns who are living in the Aleutian/Pribilof island communities of southwest Alaska.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

This proposal focuses on completing planning and pre-implementation activities in preparation for piloting the treatment model in one or two communities. Successful completion of this five-month project phase will be evaluated using process measures described below. The eventual pilot study of the treatment model will be evaluated by performance measures regarding implementation, number served, percent of those served who reached their treatment goals, and relevant indicators of treatment success.

Project success of this five-month planning and pre-implementation phase will be determined by the following measures:

An intensive five-day planning event will be held with key stakeholders from EAT, APIA, and potential pilot communities. This facilitated planning event will result in the development of the following program components: referral, screening, and intake processes; treatment model and process flow; outline of program policies and procedures; outline of staff position descriptions; and marketing and participant recruitment strategies.

A program policies and procedures manual including staff position descriptions will be developed.

A billing consultant will be contracted to develop recommendations for maximizing 3rd-party billing opportunities to pay for treatment services.

A funding plan will be developed and implemented to support an 18-month pilot project.

A program evaluation plan and protocols will be developed for the pilot project.

Facilities in pilot site(s) will be prepared to receive clients when the pilot program begins.

The Planning and Pre-Implementation phase will be completed within five months of funding notification, and within the approved project budget.

Upon completion of this phase, EAT will report all results to AMHTA.

SUSTAINABILITY

The successful completion of this Planning and Pre-Implementation phase will be a fully developed program and treatment model for the Employment Based Intensive Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Program. Upon completion of this phase, the program will be ready to pilot in one or two selected community sites.

One result of the completion of this phase will be a funding plan that will be developed and implemented to support an 18-month pilot project in one or two community sites. This funding plan will include 3rd-party, private pay, and grant funds to pay for the pilot project. Determining strategies for ensuring the long term sustainability of the treatment program will be a key component of the pilot project.

WHO WE SERVE

As noted above, the beneficiary group for this project is underserved, unemployed Alaskan adults with chronic alcoholism, substance-related disorders, and co-occurring mental health concerns who are living in the Aleutian/Pribilof island communities of southwest Alaska. The 18-month pilot project phase (which would come immediately after completion of the Planning and Pre-Implementation), proposes serving 15 adult clients in the intensive employment-based outpatient treatment program at each pilot site, with the anticipation that the program model will be piloted in two different sites. So, a total of 30 adults will be served in intensive employment-based treatment during the 18 month pilot phase.

Participating in an intensive inpatient or outpatient substance abuse treatment program typically requires clients to leave their jobs and their families. This loss of income and stability can be extremely disruptive in the lives of participants and their families. The proposed treatment model allows participants to live, work and receive treatment services in or near their home community. The model also provides daily opportunities for clients to practice treatment skills in real-world settings.

The provider/employer partnership outlined in this innovative model is both cost effective (increasing the potential for sustainability) and allows participants to obtain intensive treatment, develop employment skills, and earn income while participating in treatment. This will result in a healthier workforce, reduced recruitment and training costs for employers, and the development of strong community partnerships that will ultimately benefit program participants outside the work and treatment settings.

The Planning and Pre-Implementation Phase that is outlined in this proposal will not directly serve any beneficiaries, given the nature of this project phase. However, as noted above, the Feasibility Study estimates that 30 adults from the Trust beneficiary groups of “Substance Abuse” and “Mental Illness” will be served in the 18-month pilot phase of the project.

BUDGET

Personnel Services Costs	\$23,200.00
Personnel Services Costs (Other Sources)	\$21,000.00
Personnel Services Narrative:	EAT Project Manager Salary and Fringe (30%) - \$15,200 APIA Staff Salary and Fringe to Develop Program Components - \$8,000 EAT and APIA Staff Time to Participate in 5-Day Planning Event - 7 staff x 40 hours x \$75/hour salary/fringe = \$21,000
Travel Costs	\$10,000.00
Travel Costs (Other Sources)	\$9,900.00

Travel Narrative:	<p>Staff travel to Unalaska and King Cove to prepare pilot sites - \$9,430</p> <p>Five-Day Intensive Planning Event - 8 key stakeholder participants:</p> <p>Hotel - \$140/person/night x 8 people x 5 nights = \$5,600</p> <p>Food per diems - \$76/day x 6 days x 8 people = 3,648</p> <p>Travel for staff from King Cove to Anchorage - \$1,015</p> <p>Mileage - 100 miles round trip x .54/mile x 4 vehicles + \$207</p>
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Space or Facilities Costs	\$1,250.00
Space or Facilities Costs (Other Sources)	\$0.00
Space or Facilities Narrative:	Meeting Room Rental for Intensive Planning Event - \$250/day x 5 days = \$1,250

Supplies Costs	\$200.00
Supplies Costs (Other Sources)	\$0.00
Supplies Narrative:	Planning Meeting Supplies - \$200.00

Other Costs	\$35,800.00
Other Costs (Other Sources)	\$12,770.00
Other Costs Narrative:	<p>Program Marketing Materials and Staff Recruitment Costs - \$10,000</p> <p>Facilitator Sub-Contract for Planning, Travel, Facilitation and Wrap-up of 5-Day Intensive Planning Event - \$1,000/day x 9 days = \$9,000</p> <p>Facilitator Sub-Contract for Travel - \$1,500</p> <p>HRG Consultant to Maximize 3rd-Party Billing Opportunities - \$2,500</p> <p>Evaluation Sub-Contract to Develop Pilot Project Evaluation Component and Protocols - \$15,000</p> <p>Indirect: \$10,570.00 charged (15%)</p>

Total Amount to be Funded by the	\$70,450.00
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Trust	
Total Amount Funded by Other Sources	\$43,670.00

Other Funding Sources	
Rasmuson Foundation - Pending Tier 1 Grant Application	\$25,000.00
Eastern Aleutian Tribes and Aleutian Pribilof Island Association	\$43,670.00
Total Leveraged Funds	\$68,670.00

MEMO

To: Larry Norene, Finance Committee Chair
Date: October 14, 2016
Re: FY17 Partnership Grant Request
Fiscal Year: 2017
Amount: \$48,000.00
Grantee: Christian Health Associates
Project Title: Healthy Smiles Forever; Long-term Care Dental Treatment

REQUESTED MOTION:

Approve a \$48,000 FY17 partnership grant to Christian Health Associates for the Long-term Care Dental Treatment project.

Assigned Program Staff: Amanda Lofgren

The following is excerpted from the prospective grantee's application.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Healthy Smiles Forever (HSF), is the first comprehensive direct patient care dental clinic offered for long-term care residents in Alaska. It is modeled after a project in Minnesota that has been successful for 28 years. The goal of HSF is to improve residents' oral health through dental screening, treatment and preventive services and coordinate with other health care providers to improve residents' overall health. Good oral health will improve the lives of residents in their daily activities (social interaction and ability to eat comfortably), overall systemic health and improved self-esteem. Funding from the Trust will allow the project to expand its capacity to bill for Medicaid and private insurance, pay small stipends for the dentists, hygienists and assistant, and obtain updated equipment to serve more beneficiaries.

Delivery of adequate oral care to residents in long-term care has been neglected in Alaska. It is very difficult for most residents in these facilities to be transported to obtain dental treatment. It is not only expensive but many private dental practices cannot accommodate patients with these physical and mental disabilities. This project provides an on-site facility for residents to obtain comprehensive dental treatment and coordinates with other services to improve the residents' overall health.

The vulnerability of this population to oral conditions that are undiagnosed or untreated and the impact those oral conditions have on existing chronic diseases and their significant impact on the

health of these individuals should not be ignored. Lack of oral hygiene or clean dentures can lead to a proliferation of oral bacteria and, along with other conditions seen in the long-term care population, increase the risk for aspiration pneumonia. In addition to improved systemic health, good oral health improves the lives of these residents on a daily basis in ways as simple as being able to enjoy eating their meals. Improved access to preventive dental services and treatment services can also impact long-term care costs by reducing complications of chronic disease associated with dental conditions.

This project is starting with one facility as a prototype, Prestige Care and Rehabilitation Center in Anchorage. The project focuses on screening and preventive dental services in assisted living and long-term care facilities. The initial beneficiaries are the approximately 100 residents at Prestige with long-term physical, mental and developmental disabilities. The project is expected to expand to other facilities and serve hundreds of beneficiaries every year.

Currently HSF has one non-mobile operatory, a dental chair and equipment at Prestige that serves all of the residents at the facility. A grant from Rasmuson Foundation and donated equipment/supplies from Southcentral Foundation and UAA have allowed HSF to establish this small dental clinic and begin treating residents. Two dentists, one hygienist and one assistant are currently volunteering their time to provide treatment for these residents. HSF had its grand opening on May 23 at Prestige and is seeing patients one day a week.

The expected outcomes are: 1) improved oral health for residents leading to improved overall health; 2) increased level of oral care training for facility staff and family members; 3) accurate statistics on the number of Trust beneficiaries at the facility; 4) coordination of care with primary and behavioral health care providers, family, social workers and other ancillary services for better overall care; and 5) sustainability of the program leading to expansion to other facilities.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Proposed performance measures are:

1. Number of patients served
2. Number and type of services performed and follow-up needed
3. Percentage of residents served
4. Number of staff and family members attending training on oral care
5. Accurate count of Trust beneficiaries
6. Statistics on need, procedures and results related to:
 - a. denture replacement or reline
 - b. jaw function and swallowing
 - c. mucosal disorders and tooth structure
 - d. gingival/periodontium health

7. Number of referrals for coordinated care

8. Improved quality of life, overall health and social interaction

HSF will collect this information through electronic health records and billing software; solicited feedback from residents, family members, staff and administration; review of other health records; evaluation software developed by Dr. Wyatt from the University of Victoria in British Columbia, Canada.

SUSTAINABILITY

Yes, the intention is that the project will continue to be sustainable project. HSF will bill Medicaid (which a high percentage of the population in long-term care is eligible to receive) and other insurance for residents with coverage. Dental professionals provide their services at a reduced rate. Operating under collaboration agreements keeps costs low. Collaborative practice allows a dental hygienist under an agreement with a dentist to provide dental screenings, take x-rays, create a dental hygiene treatment plan, triage dental needs and provide preventive hygiene services in a non-traditional setting. In addition, donated dental billing software keeps administration costs low. The business plan shows the project will be sustainable after the start-up period on the earned revenue while also allowing services to be provided on a sliding fee schedule for those without insurance coverage. As the project proves successful at Prestige, HSF expects to acquire additional sturdy and portable equipment that is easily transported to additional sites around Anchorage and beyond, including homes where assisted living is provided and where many Trust beneficiaries would benefit from this type of dental access.

WHO WE SERVE

Healthy Smiles Forever provides dental services in long-term care and assisted living facilities, currently at Prestige Care and Rehabilitation Center and later expanding to other facilities. The residents meet an assisted and nursing level of care eligibility criteria. Trust beneficiaries include residents with dementia, anxiety disorder, schizophrenia and developmental delay. The numbers of beneficiaries reported above are from the facility's data. HSF expects that the actual number of beneficiaries is significantly higher and that beneficiaries make up a very high percentage of the total population. One of the goals of this project is to review records and provide an accurate count of beneficiaries benefiting from the project. Onsite oral care provided by HSF will provide prevention and early intervention that will improve overall health status of residents and prevent more acute care needs.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES SERVED EXPERIENCING

Mental Illness:	21
Developmental Disabilities:	2
Alzheimer's Disease & Related Dementias:	26
Secondary Beneficiaries(family members or caregivers providing support to primary beneficiaries):	140
Non-Beneficiaries:	40
Number of people to be trained	95

BUDGET

Personnel Services Costs	\$21,900.00
Personnel Services Costs (Other Sources)	\$52,100.00
Personnel Services Narrative:	<p>Dentist - \$31,500 (\$8,500 from the Trust)</p> <p>Dental Hygienist/Assistant - \$28,700 (\$6,300 from the Trust)</p> <p>Administration/Billing - \$9,100 (\$5,000 from the Trust)</p> <p>Benefits (does not include volunteer time) - \$4,700 (\$2,100 from the Trust)</p>

Travel Costs	\$0.00
Travel Costs (Other Sources)	\$600.00
Travel Narrative:	Evaluation consultant travel to Anchorage to help with performance measures - \$600

Space or Facilities Costs	\$0.00
Space or Facilities Costs (Other Sources)	\$19,500.00
Space or Facilities Narrative:	<p>In-Kind donation - \$19,500</p> <p>Prestige Care and Rehabilitation Center remodeled a space in their facility to house the dental clinic and provides it at no charge to Healthy Smiles Forever.</p>

Supplies Costs	\$9,400.00
Supplies Costs (Other Sources)	\$10,400.00
Supplies Narrative:	<p>Dental supplies - \$11,100 (\$7,700 from the Trust)</p> <p>Office and training supplies - \$700 (\$700 from the Trust)</p> <p>Emergency kit - \$800</p> <p>Instruments (hygiene, preventive, restorative, perio, oral surgery) - \$7,200 (\$1,000 from the Trust)</p>

Equipment Costs	\$8,500.00
Equipment Costs (Other Sources)	\$58,200.00
Equipment Costs Narrative:	<p>Scanner for x-ray plates - \$7,000 from the Trust</p> <p>Laptop computer for electronic health records and billing -</p>

	<p>\$1,700 (\$1,500 from the Trust)</p> <p>In-kind donations from Southcentral Foundation - equipment valued at approximately \$30,000</p> <p>In-kind donation from University of Alaska Anchorage - sterilizer valued at \$5,000</p> <p>In-kind donations from dental vendors - \$6,000</p> <p>Small equipment and portable radiographic equipment - \$17,000</p>
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Other Costs	\$8,200.00
Other Costs (Other Sources)	\$22,600.00
Other Costs Narrative:	<p>Administrative indirect fee for fiscal sponsorship - \$14,900 (\$6,200 from the Trust)</p> <p>Software license fees - \$5,300 (\$2,000 from the Trust)</p> <p>Electronic Dental Charting and Health Records software and training - \$10,000 in-kind vendor donation</p> <p>Miscellaneous expenses - \$600</p>

Total Amount to be Funded by the Trust	\$48,000.00
Total Amount Funded by Other Sources	\$163,300.00

Other Funding Sources	
Rasmuson Foundation - secured	\$25,000.00
University of Alaska - secured in-kind	\$5,000.00
Patterson Dental Supply - secured in-kind	\$18,700.00
Southcentral Foundation - secured in-kind	\$30,000.00
Private donors - secured	\$1,100.00
Earned dental revenue - pending	\$40,000.00
Prestige Care & Rehab - secured in-kind	\$19,500.00
Dental Professionals - secured in-kind	\$21,000.00
Misc. vendor discounts - secured in-kind	\$3,000.00
Total Leveraged Funds	\$163,300.00

MEMO

To: Larry Norene, Finance Committee Chair
Date: October 12, 2016
Re: FY17 Partnership Grant Request
Fiscal Year: 2017
Amount: \$22,500.00
Grantee: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
Project Title: Alaska Psychology Internship Consortium: Preparing for Re-accreditation

REQUESTED MOTION:

Approve a \$22,500 FY17 partnership grant to the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education for the Alaska Psychology Internship Consortium: Preparing for Re-accreditation project.

Assigned Program Staff: Katie Baldwin

The following is excerpted from the prospective grantee's application.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The funding for this project will prepare the Alaska Psychology Internship Consortium (AK-PIC) to successfully become re-accredited by the American Psychological Association, in the wake of newly revised accreditation standards. AK-PIC provides a means for many UAA-UAF psychology doctoral students to complete their training in-state, to recruit psychologists from out-of-state, and to strengthen Alaska's behavioral health system by addressing critical workforce shortages, thereby better serving beneficiaries with behavioral health needs. In FY2016, the psychology interns provided approximately 4,500 direct service hours to beneficiaries in Alaska.

Psychologist shortages are a longstanding challenge in Alaska. UAA-UAF's doctoral program in Clinical Psychology was developed to expand the number of psychologists serving beneficiaries with behavioral health needs across the State. The Alaska Psychology Internship Consortium (AK-PIC) was developed to allow students in the UAA-UAF program, as well as doctoral students from other psychology programs, to complete a high-quality internship program accredited by the American Psychological Association (APA) in Alaska. WICHE led the work to develop AK-PIC and successfully seek accreditation, beginning in 2009. In 2012, AK-PIC was awarded accreditation by the APA for the maximum allowed period of seven (7) years.

The APA is replacing its long-standing accreditation guidelines. Effective January 1, 2017, the APA will accredit programs under the Standards of Accreditation for Health Service Psychology (SoA); requiring AK-PIC to complete a 360-degree review and migration to these new standards before its re-accreditation in FY2019. Below are the agencies participating in AK-PIC and an outline of the proposed scope of work WICHE would perform to support AK-PIC meeting these two goals: migration to the SoA and re-accreditation.

AK-PIC partnership agencies serving beneficiaries across Alaska include:

- Alaska Family Medicine Residency
- Alaska Psychiatric Institute
- Norton Sound Health Corporation
- Hope Counseling Center
- Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.

Proposed scope of work and timeline to prepare for and achieve re-accreditation (This funding request is for the FY 2017 tasks identified.):

October 2016-June 2017

- Conduct crosswalk between the current accreditation standards and the new SOA requirements specific to the AK-PIC program
- Identify needed updates and changes to the current program
- Implement changes and document outcomes
- Begin converting AK-PIC to meet the new accreditation requirements

July 2017-June 2018

- Review the current self-study, which was developed based on outdated standards
- Revise self-study including changes from implementation of the SOA requirements
- Collect data from all sites including interns, faculty, and stakeholders
- Prepare and write the new self-study for re-accreditation

July 2018- June 2019

- Submit the self-study to the APA and request site visit
- Provide consultation before and during site visit

- Conduct mock site visit
- Provide consultation and participate in site visit

Internship site stipends

While not directly financially impacting this funding request, it is important to highlight the amount of funding each internship site contributes directly toward doctoral student internship stipends. This demonstrates the value these organizations place on these internships.

Providence Family Medicine Center-
\$36,800 (\$28,352 Salary + average cost of benefits)
3 interns per year= **\$110,400** per year

Norton Sound Health Corporation-
\$36,800 (\$28,352 Salary + average cost of benefits)
4 interns per year= **\$147, 200** per year

Hope Counseling Center-
\$36,800 (\$28,352 Salary + average cost of benefits)
1 interns per year= **\$36,800** per year

Aleutian Pribilof Island Association -
\$36,800 (\$28,352 Salary + average cost of benefits)
1 interns per year= **\$36,800** per year

Alaska Psychiatric Institute-
\$32,000 (Stipend with no benefits)
2 interns per year= **\$64,000** per year

Total Cost of interns for 2016-2017: \$395,200

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The ultimate outcome of this effort will be the successful re-accreditation of AK-PIC by the American Psychological Association. Additionally, AK-PIC will continue to track the number of beneficiaries served; and the direct beneficiary hours and general service hours provided by AK-PIC interns across the consortium sites. Data will also continue to be captured on the number of interns post-graduation who choose to stay in Alaska to continue their careers.

SUSTAINABILITY

WICHE will support AK-PIC in meeting the new APA accreditation requirements beginning and complete the next accreditation cycle. During this three-year process, WICHE and the and the AK-PIC sites will develop and agree upon a sustainability plan beginning with FY20 independent of funds from the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority. Beginning in FY20, if the AK-PIC sites need WICHE's continued administrative oversight and support they secure new resources; which may include options such as sharing WICHE's ongoing maintenance/core costs between the sites, or going to the community hospital foundation or some other philanthropic group for support.

WICHE will initiate conversations with AK-PIC faculty during FY 17 to begin the development of a sustainability plan that is acceptable by all AK-PIC agencies.

WHO WE SERVE

The Alaska Psychology Internship Consortium (AK-PIC) represents the collaborative effort of five Alaska agencies to share resources and faculty for the purpose of providing a broad and general educational program for pre-doctoral psychology interns. The overarching goal of the program is to prepare professionals to successfully meet the unique challenges of practicing psychology in rural and remote settings and to ensure clinical competency in working with Alaska's various beneficiaries and cultural groups. While the majority of the beneficiaries receiving services have a mental illness, others served have substance use disorders, intellectual/developmental disabilities, Alzheimer's disease, as well as other disorders.

The beneficiaries served by AK-PIC include rural, vulnerable, and underserved individuals, as well as active military, veterans, and their families. It is important to note, that the interns serve a significant number of beneficiaries during their internship, however many stay in Alaska and continue to serve mental health and other beneficiaries in their new positions across the State.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES SERVED EXPERIENCING

Mental Illness:	1,720
Developmental Disabilities:	60
Alzheimer's Disease & Related Dementias:	140
Substance Abuse	330
Traumatic Brain Injuries:	30
Number of people to be trained	11

BUDGET

Personnel Services Costs	\$22,500.00
Total Amount to be Funded by the Trust	\$22,500.00
Total Amount Funded by Other Sources	\$0.00