

# ALASKA LEGISLATURE

*Representative Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins*

Angoon · Coffman Cove · Craig · Edna Bay · Elfin Cove · Game Creek · Hollis · Hoonah · Kake · Kasaan · Klawock · Kupreanof · Naukati · Pelican  
Petersburg · Point Baker · Port Alexander · Port Protection · Sitka · Tenakee Springs · Thorne Bay · Whale Pass

rep.jonathan.kreiss-tomkins@akleg.gov

Committees:  
Education  
Fisheries  
Rules  
State Affairs



Juneau, Alaska 99801 (Jan. – April)  
State Capitol, Room 426  
(907) 465-3732

Sitka, Alaska 99835 (May – Dec.)  
201 Katlian Street, Ste. 103  
(907) 747-4665

## **HB 157 Sponsor Statement**

### **Language Immersion Schools and Teacher Certification**

Language immersion education is an increasingly popular educational model, especially in today's rapidly globalizing world. Language immersion education also produces impressive educational outcomes. Decades of experience from around the world have shown that language immersion education can create second-language fluency while also contributing to academic success in other subjects.

Alaska already has a variety of successful and popular immersion programs. Fronteras in the Mat-Su (Spanish) and Rilke Schule in Anchorage (German) are both planning moves to new facilities as interest grows. Anchorage School District's world languages immersion program teaches three languages – Japanese, Russian, and Spanish – and is in the process of adding French and Chinese. In rural Alaska, interest is growing in immersion as a way to teach endangered Native languages, Ayaprun Elitnaurvik in Bethel leading the way.

HB 157 creates a charter school designation with the specific mission of delivering a curriculum in a foreign or Native language, and holds these schools to a strict immersion standard. It requires fully certified teachers in these charter schools to have the specialized skills necessary to successfully teach in an immersion setting, and it includes provisions that will put in the classroom language speakers who know how to teach but may not be able to get the necessary formal qualifications to be fully certified. HB 157 also gives the Department of Education the authority to allow teachers in immersion charter schools that teach an Alaska Native language to be certified through processes developed by local tribal governments. And last, it allows students to be tested in their language of instruction, if benchmark tests comparable to English-language tests exist.

Immersion education broadens students' knowledge of the world, gives them skills to help them succeed in their future careers, and often improves their academic performance not just in language classes, but in all subjects.