

HB

672

CHUGIAK-EAGLE RIVER
REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S CLUB
P. O. Box 144
Chugiak, Alaska 99567

February 18, 1980

Honorable Nels Anderson
Alaska State House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Anderson:

The Chugiak-Eagle River Republican Women's Club supports House
Bill No. 672.

Sincerely,

Barbara Franklin
Barbara Franklin
President

rec'd 2/22/80



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, RURAL EDUCATION

Dillingham Extension Center
Box 10206
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

February 12, 1980

Representative Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Anderson:

Per your suggestion at last evening's Constituent Teleconference, I am forwarding to you my remarks in behalf of the Dillingham Extension Center and its Policy Advisory Council addressed to you and Sen. Hohman in support of HB 672.

"We are here this evening (Trish Dorey, President, PAC, and I) to urge the passage of House Bill 672 allocating funds for Adult Basic Education (ABE) to DOE.

"Various agencies and individuals in the Dillingham Community have over the past five years submitted proposals to bring ABE to the Bristol Bay region. These proposals were never funded and our region is still without an ABE program to serve the needs of more than 5000 people of the 30+ villages in the area.

"I am here as one representative of education in this community to urge passage of HB 672 for the following reasons:

"1. The Bristol Bay region needs an ABE program--as Coordinator of the Dillingham Extension Center I have had the opportunity to travel extensively in the region and ABE is an unmet need which I receive most question about. It is unquestionably, in my opinion, the number one educational priority of the region.

"2. We believe that passage of HB 672, in its present form will finally result in the release of a portion of the total ABE funds (\$617,500) for a program in this region.

"3. The Dillingham Extension Center is in a position vis-a-vis the Bristol Bay Regional Resource Center and its Director, Mr. Bob Brown, to train teachers using models developed by the Northern Institute. I have talked with Mr. Dave Alexander of

TNI who has assured us of assistance in the development of a training program for ABE teachers. We will however, need funds to assist our teacher trainees once they are recruited, as well as funds to support them as they work in the villages training adults in basic literacy skills.

"4. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, we believe that a successful ABE program in the Bristol Bay region will go a long way toward insuring the success of other programs in the region. The University of Alaska as it attempts to extend education to all the people of the Bristol Bay area through its Extension Center is acutely aware of the need to impact people at all educational levels if its own programs are to succeed."

Sincerely,



Charles A. Blood, Jr.
Coordinator
Dillingham Extension Center

CB/jm
cc-Bob Brown
Trish Dorey

A PROPOSAL FOR EDUCATION LEGISLATION TO SERVE SEVEN REGIONS IN ALASKA

INTRODUCTION

This state offers a free education to every member of its varied society. Even so, there are many adults among us who either could not or would not finish (or, in some cases, even start) their elementary or secondary education. Because these adults are poorly educated, they have, throughout an entire lifetime, held some of the least rewarding jobs in our society. Frequently, they have held no jobs at all. They find themselves on the welfare rolls, and each generation begets yet another generation of those who are uneducated, unskilled, and unemployed.

There are men and women in the state who cannot fill out job applications, who cannot read labels on prescriptions or prices at the grocery store, and who cannot help their children with even the simplest homework. They are people who need Adult Basic Education.

On the other hand, there are men and women among us who have recently applied for and received either their first job or a better job. We have adults who no longer must depend upon others to read for them on shopping trips. We have people who take new pride in helping their children learn, who pass that pride in education along to their formerly indifferent families. These are men and women who have received and are now demonstrating the benefits of Adult Basic Education.

DEFINITION

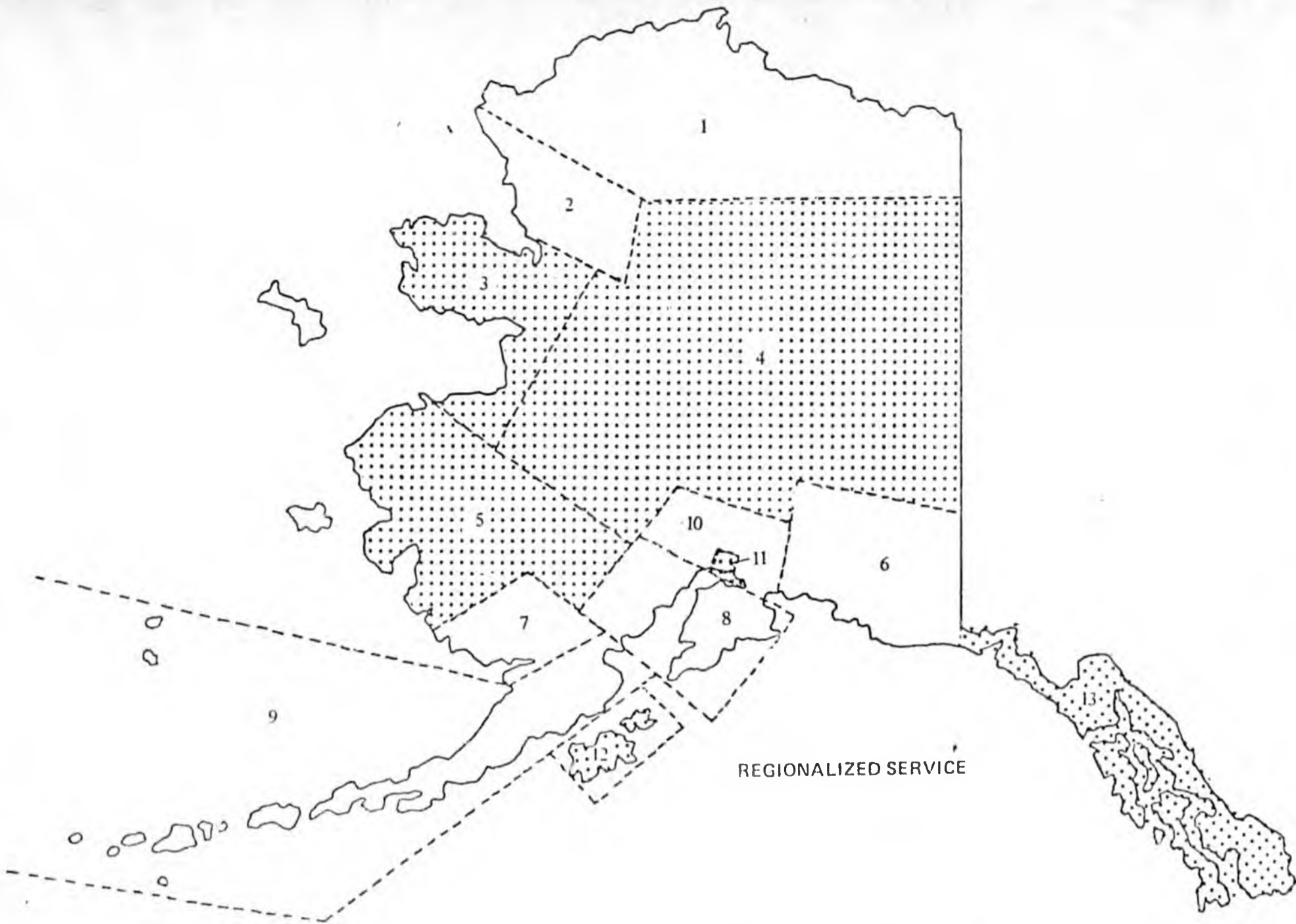
Adult A person sixteen years of age or older who is not enrolled in a regular public or private school program and who is in need of basic literacy skills, English Language instruction, life skills instruction or other assistance up to secondary school completion.

STATEMENT OF NEED

The goals of Alaska Adult Basic Education are:

...to provide the best possible educational opportunities for all undereducated adults in Alaska ... to provide adults opportunities to continue their education to at least the level ... of secondary school ... (to make these) opportunities available for adults who have not completed secondary training as well as adults who have received a certificate of graduation from a school providing a secondary education but are functioning at less than a secondary competency.

There are presently seven geographic regions in the state receiving little or no instructional money for Adult Basic Education. The North Slope, Northwest Arctic, Aleutian/Pribilof Islands and Bristol Bay and Rural Anchorage Regions receive no funding. The Kenai Region receives



REGIONALIZED SERVICE

funding for two part-time classes and Valdez is funded for one teacher. This means that approximately 68,000 Alaskans are being denied access to the advantages of adult education.

At current funding level options are limited. Programs could be drawn out of one region and relocated in another region, but this would cause the loss of experienced staff in whom the state has a considerable investment in training. This would further cause the discontinuation of programs for many students who have had a long term commitment and are in the advanced stages of completion.

A second alternative would be to trim a percentage of money from existing programs and put into the unserved regions. Once again this would cause many people to lose service and take away from programs which already operate at only a minimal level. A case in point is the Kuskokwim Region which serves fourteen out of fifty-three villages now.

The third alternative and that being suggested by this proposal is to leave present funding in place and add minimum funds necessary to complete the network. The state is already in the unfortunate position of denying many of its citizens equal access to educational opportunity. To reduce or remove the programs currently thinly spread over the state would be a denial to our responsibility.

Great social pressure is being exerted upon the Native populations of the state. With Indian Self Determination, the advent of Native Land Claims and localization of the schools people with little education are being required to sit on boards of directors of corporations making decisions with great environmental and financial impact, sitting on school boards making decisions in hiring and firing professional staff as well as judgements on quality of education.

This press for educated adults cannot depend strictly upon the new young graduates to fill the need. Every effort must be made to tap the knowledge and experience of the mature adult in the older generations. This can be done only through basic education.

The following statistics corroborate the need for basic education in the proposed regions to be served.

REGIONAL NEEDS STATEMENTS

1. Bristol Bay:

"In a special report prepared by Robert Natham and Associates for the Federal Government, a number of statistics were identified relative to the well being of Alaska Natives. For Bristol Bay, the figures are indeed stark:

The Median education ... school years completed by	
Alaska Native (<u>as a whole</u>) is:.....	7.4
For Bristol Bay.....	3.5

Further, the studies identified 50.3% of the population 25 years of age or older as having an educational attainment of 0-4 years of formal schooling. In this same population group, only 8.6% have

completed four years of high school or have an equivalent high school diploma. There is an immediate need for Adult Basic Education Courses in virtually all Bristol Bay villages."

No Adult Basic Education courses are currently being taught, therefore, there is no existing program or vehicle for adults within the villages to obtain the basic skills necessary to even apply for and pass the five sub-tests for a General Education Diploma (GED). An Adult Basic Education program would not only provide this service but would help provide for equal educational and growth opportunities for those adults who have been and are still being neglected.

2. Northwest Arctic:

An active, comprehensive program of adult education, based on the conceptual framework of Adult Performance Levels, is a prime requisite for growth of political, social, personal, and economic skills of NANA Region residents. In a recent (December 1978) survey, it was found that 42% of respondents had attended school to eighth grade or less. Another 13% attended between nine and eleven years. 45% were at least high school graduates. Teachers and other relatively transient professionals were included in the random sample and contributed to this last category. The indigenous, stable population is primarily of Inupiaq Eskimo heritage and fewer of this group have completed high school than the survey results suggest. Complicated further by multilingualism, the adult populations thus has a high rate of functional illiteracy. The region's people also suffer a high rate of unemployment. Inuit respondents, 52% had not had a job for the past year. An additional 41% were employed part-time. Only 7% had fulltime jobs. Besides unemployment, alcoholism, high prices, and lack of something to do, were seen by the respondents as the region's major problems.

The above statistics would in themselves suggest a need for an adult basic education/adult education program. But there is further evidence as well. When asked the question, "If a school for adults was available here, would you be likely to go?", 73% replied they would. And 90% said they would attend workshops or classes to teach people self-health care.

In follow-up interviews by school district personnel (April 1979), Ambler adults indicated that an average of 36% of respondents would attend each of sixteen (16) vocationally oriented classes. An average of 61% would enroll in each of two (2) consumer education classes, and in each of four (4) health and safety classes. Three (3) ABE courses would each have an enrollment of 10% of the adult population of this village, and a GED preparation course 32%. If extrapolated to the region's adult residents (approximately 2,500 people in eleven villages), one could anticipate about 150 people interested in a ABE program, 800 in a GED program, 900 in job skills, and 1,525 in other life skills program. Of course, many people indicated interest in several programs, and actual attendance would be well below the level of interest, but the need for an adult education program is apparent.

MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY REGIONAL POPULATIONS

The following chart was compiled in an effort to show both the educational services needs and the income levels of the target area populations the A.S.H.E.S. Talent Search Project would be aimed at.

Region	Median Years School Completed		Highest Grade Completed by largest % of population				Eligible youth age 14-24 (17.4% of poverty population)	Total below poverty pop.		Total Pop.
	Native	Non-Native	Native %	Non-N. %						
ALUET	7.2	12.7	5-6	23.9	12	46.7	73	419	9.6	4359
ARCTIC SLOPE	5.6	18.0	5-6	23.9	12	35.9	154	887	28.8	3079
CALISTA	3.0	13.5	0	33.9	12	33.6	1378	7889	65.5	12040
BERING STRAITS	7.0	13.8	1-4	21.8	12	28.5	387	1938	35.3	5497
BRISTOL BAY	3.9	12.6	1-4	29.9	12	38.3	256	1471	33.1	4446
CHUGACH	8.2	12.5	1-4	17.1	12	41.3	146	839	14.5	5794
COOK INLET	10.2	12.6	12	24.8	12	48.3	1791	10292	7.0	140823
ATHA	5.8	12.4	0	22.9	12	46.2	42	240	18.0	1336
KOMTAS	8.6	12.5	8	28.8	12	41.9	135	773	5.3	8338
IANA	6.2	13.5	1-4	29.2	12	34.2	238	1369	37.2	3634
OTON	6.7	12.6	1-4	21.4	12	42.4	892	5127	10.4	49233
EALASKA	10.3	12.5	9-11	25.3	12	38.1	760	4370	10.4	41957
TOTAL	7.5	12.6					6197	35614	12.7	280536

Data compiled from 2(c) Report, Task I. Excerpt from 2(c) Report, Task II, "The lack of basic statistical information prevents educational agencies from evaluating current educational efforts and identifying unmet needs."

3. Aleutian/Pribilof

Due to limited educational opportunities in the past, the people of the Aleutian/Pribilof region have faced many difficulties coping with 20th Century corporate life thrust upon them by the Native Claims Settlement Act. Leadership has been developing with incredible rapidity and effectiveness, but the heavy pressures involved in rapid change have caused frustrations resulting in social disorganization. Village corporations, councils, school committees and school boards have all been forced into leadership decisions for which they often lack basic training and experience. According to the 1970 U.S. Census in the Aleut Corporation area, 15% of the Native people 25 years or older completed grades 1-4; 25% grades 5-6; and 16% grades 7-8. Unless educational needs are met, the following will continue to occur:

- A. Village and city governments will fail or falter or will be dominated by non-Natives.
- B. School boards will be dominated by non-Natives, and Native parents will have little to say about education of their children.
- C. Village corporations will not function at their full potential.
- D. Outside investors will reap fortunes in the Aleutian/Pribilof area while the majority of Aleut people will subsist virtually at poverty level.
- E. The Aleut cultural heritage will be overrun and lost, leaving behind the vicious circle of poverty, alcoholism, drug abuse, family disintegration and loss of identity.

4. Matanuska-Susitna

Matanuska-Susitna Community College identified 4,600 adults having less than a secondary education in the Matanuska-Susitna service area. Bureau of Labor statistics revealed a July unemployment rate of 15.1 percent and November 23.3 percent combined with December's 24.9 percent are symptomatic of the need for basic education and life coping skills training.

5. North Slope

The native residents of the North Slope have a median school completion level of 5.6 years. This lack of education has significant impact upon the ability of natives to compete for and maintain jobs in the now technologically oriented North Slope Region. Additionally, a bank of educated persons is necessary to train for the roles necessary if the new affluence introduced by massive oil revenues is to remain under control of its rightful owners. The few individuals represented in the leadership need many more trained, educated people to take on the many emerging roles in business, education, industry and arctic leadership.

6. Kenai Region

During the summer of 1979, an assessment of the available educational resources and needs of the adult client population was done under a federally funded program named NETWORK. (Network of Education, Training and work Opportunity Resources Knowledge Bank). The final report will not be in this office until October 30, however, preliminary analysis indicates that the statistics presented last year were in the ball park. Thus, they are repeated here.

The population of the Kenai Peninsula is approximately 25,000 with most of the people living in the Kenai-Soldotna area. In Level I (1-9), it is estimated that 1,500 adults could be served. Additional estimates are that there are approximately 3,000 adults in Level II and 150 needing ESL training.

7. Valdez/Copper River

The Valdez/Copper River Region encompasses a population of nearly ten thousand people. Of this ten thousand an estimated 2,400 have less than a high school education. The Native adult population has a median school completion level of 5.8 years. With the pipeline terminal, pumping and maintenance stations throughout the region it is apparent that employment opportunities are fast appearing, but they are at a level which demand solid-scholastic background. Unless the region is given the benefit of ABE services, these opportunities will once again fall to outsiders.

PROPOSED SERVICES

Services shall include instruction in basic literacy, English as a Second Language, life coping skills and vocational counseling in the form of:

an "individualized educational program" a written statement jointly developed by a qualified instructor and by the person, to include:

- present achievement level analysis
- short range and long range goals
- identification of specific services that will be provided toward meeting those goals
- when and where these services will be provided and how long they will last
- a schedule for checking progress achieved under the plan and for rating necessary revisions

These services shall take place in the towns and villages of the respective regions as selected by the educational institution providing the service. Curriculum shall be determined by the student, local educational institution in concert with their local advisory council and the citizens participatory planning process used by the state ABE program.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Organization for Delivery of Services

State Organization: In an effort to prevent proliferation of state bureaucracy, these funds should be located in the Alaska Department of Education, Adult Basic Education Section.

This section already has in place the mechanisms for granting and administering funds. A statewide network of curriculum assistance, technical assistance and staff development. The addition of this program to the present network could achieve maximum benefit at minimum cost.

LOCAL DELIVERY

Local/Regional delivery is currently conducted throughout the state by a variety of organizations. These organizations include school districts, community colleges, Native Non-profits, private non-profits and public non-profit agencies. The funds are placed on a competitive basis to the organization offering the most service for the available dollars. Programs in most regions reflect cooperation between two or more agencies for delivery of service. The competition between agencies has been very effective in holding down costs without causing instability in the program. In the case of similar bids the program operator with the proven history of performance is always funded.

Program operators not performing will have historically been given one year grace to upgrade and it has been necessary to null only a program in six years.

FUNDS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT NEW REGIONS

North Slope	\$80,000
Northwest Arctic	80,000
Bristol Bay	75,000
Aleutian/Pribilof Islands	85,000
Kenai Peninsula	75,000
Rural Anchorage (Mat-Su)	75,000
Valdez/Copper River	75,000
Total Program	\$545,000
 Staff Development @ 10%	54,500
 Support Services - 1 clerk typist III @ 18,000 including fringe, etc.	18,000
Total Cost	\$617,500

Justification:

Regional Allotments

North Slope, Northwest Arctic and Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Regions are suggested at a higher level of support due to unusual travel costs. Although travel will be much cheaper in the Kenai and Rural Anchorage regions extra funds are justified due to the population density they must serve.

Staff development is a vital component to ABE. Rural teachers are taken from the indigenous population and trained as ABE instructors. This training is a rich source of leaders in the rural areas. Attached find statements of what have happened to many of the ex-instructors once the role of ABE instructor gave them responsibility in the political/social process.

Furthermore, staff development is inherent in quality instruction, particularly when dealing with people who have never taught before or even experienced teachers dealing for the first time with adult students.

Support services are necessary if reasonable service is to be available to the new regions. Although ABE is funded over three times as high as four years ago and is offering many more services to field programs, the present administrative staff need not be expanded but the present 1/2 time secretarial clerical arrangement simply cannot keep up with present volume let alone be expected to handle nearly double the number of contracts currently served.

Matching funds are available from many sources including C.E.T.A., B.I.A., Indian Education, Labor, Social Services, boroughs, etc., once a knowledgeable organization services and negotiates contracts. It is anticipated that the first fiscal year funds at least equally the initial grant will be generated by and the third year they would be generating as much as three dollars per state dollar.

The money being generated tends to be dollars that previously created overlap programs or furnish ancillary services which, though useful, were not coordinated with ABE, therefore seldom used.

United States Council of State Directors

Adult Education Economic Impact Survey
Alaska - FY79

A. Public Assistance

1. List the number of Adult Education Learners removed from public assistance in FY77 (as reported in Table 5, Item 12 in Annual Report). 24
2. Average annual cost per adult for public assistance in your state. Households average 1 adult and 2 dependents nationally and FY77 statistics from USOE reveal Alaska costs to be 12,948 per household including case work, etc. 12,948
3. Total projected savings per year. (Multiply answer in number one times the answer in number two.) 310,752

B. Employment

1. List the number of Adult Education learners who became employed in FY77 as a result of Adult Education (as reported in Table 5, Item 13 in Annual Report). 112
2. Projected income earned by adults who became employed. Take the number of adults receiving jobs as a direct or indirect result of attending Adult Education class: Multiply this number by the minimum hourly rate (now \$2.30) times 40 X 52. If the actual income is known, then use this instead of minimum rate. 1,397,760

Minimum average in Alaska is just over \$6.00

EXAMPLE: 112 persons who became employed X \$6.00 per hour =
\$672.00 per hour X 40 hours per week = \$26,880 X
52 weeks = \$1,397,760 per year new income.

C. Job Promotions

1. List the number of adults who were promoted as a result of Adult Education (as reported in Table 5, Item 14 in Annual Report). 222
2. Using Employers State salary scale minimum is 18¢ per hour. Projected additional money earned by adults who were promoted as a result of Adult Education. Multiply the number of adults receiving a promotion by .10 per hour (which is a minimal figure) X 40 hours X 52. 230,880

EXAMPLE: 222 promotions X .50 per hour = \$111.00 per hour
X 40 hours per week = \$4,440 per week X 52 weeks
= 230,880 per year.

Name

Address and Phone

Organization/Self

For/Against or
Observing

Name	Address and Phone	Organization/Self	For/Against or Observing
1/ Clark Jones	Pouch F 465-4685	DOE	For
2/			
3/			
4/			
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6/			
7/			
8/			
9/			
10/			
11/			
12/			
13/			



Southwest Region Schools

P.O. Box 196
 Dillingham, Alaska 99576
 Phone (907) 842-5288



January 10, 1980

The Honorable Nels Anderson, Jr.
 Member, Alaska State Legislature
 Pouch V
 Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Nels:

We have reviewed our capital improvement needs and find them to be as follows:

1. Aleknagik South Shore

Diking of oil tanks and doing code required work.

\$ 50,000 \$ 50,000

2. Aleknagik North Shore

Additional funds needed to provide complete K-12 school, including space fo industrial arts, kindergarten, specialized secondary classroom, instructional materials center, and support space for a total of 4,600 square feet.

1,350,000 1,350,000

3. Clarks Point

Diking of oil tanks and doing code required work.

75,000

Additional space for industrial arts, multipurpose activities and support space, totaling 4,200 square feet.

1,120,000

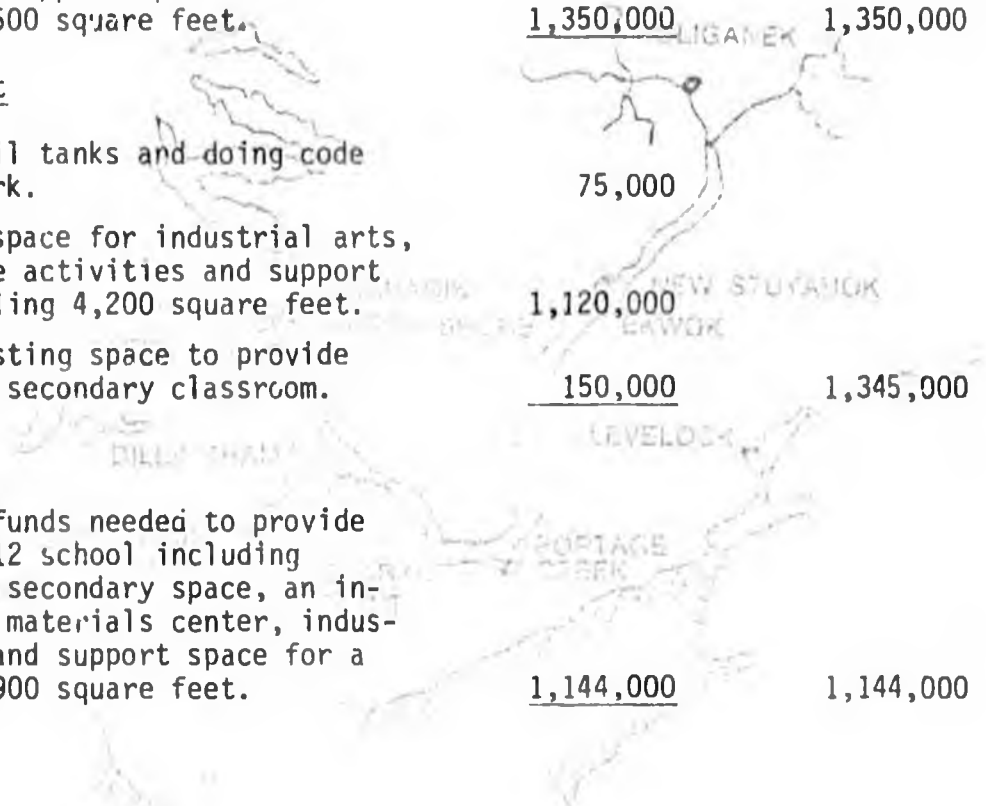
Remodel existing space to provide specialized secondary classroom.

150,000 1,345,000

4. Ekwok

Additional funds needed to provide complete K-12 school including specialized secondary space, an instructional materials center, industrial arts and support space for a total of 3,900 square feet.

1,144,000 1,144,000



5. Koliganek

Funds for a 1,200 square foot industrial arts building.	\$ 370,000	
Oil tank diking and life safety upgrade of original building.	<u>250,000</u>	\$ 620,000

6. Levelock

Funds for one elementary classroom, one specialized secondary classroom, an industrial arts room, an instructional materials center, plus supplemental space for a total of 4,700 square feet.	1,300,000	
Furnace replacement and waste heat recovery.	<u>100,000</u>	1,400,000

7. Manokotak

Remodel existing space to provide an instructional materials center.	125,000	
Dike oil tanks and perform code required work.	150,000	
Upgrade gym floor and improve safety of building.	<u>150,000</u>	425,000

8. New Stuyahok

Convert existing space to an instructional materials center and remodel kitchen.	200,000	
Dike oil tanks and perform code required work.	100,000	
Furnace replacement and waste heat recovery.	<u>200,000</u>	500,000

9. Portage Creek (Ohgsenakale)

Furnace replacement and waste heat recovery.	75,000	
Dike oil tanks and perform required work.	<u>50,000</u>	125,000

10. Togiak

Construct and equip a 2,400 square foot industrial arts building.	\$ 720,000	
Heating system replacement and waste heat recovery.	300,000	
Dike oil tanks and perform code required work.	75,000	
Replace relocatable classrooms, 3,600 square feet.	<u>960,000</u>	2,055,000

11. Twin Hills

Dike oil tanks and perform code required work.	<u>30,000</u>	30,000
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12. District Office

Perform code required work and connect to Dillingham City Water.	<u>50,000</u>	50,000
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13. Swimming Pools

Construct 20 x 50 x 4 ft. deep pools, plus mechanical systems, lockers and showers in order to improve building life safety and provide swimming instruction to students at Manokotak, New Stuyahok and Togiak.	<u>3,000,000</u>	3,000,000
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Larger pools with capability for diving could be constructed at the three sites at a cost of \$1,500,000 each or a total of \$4,500,000.

To date we have been unable to secure a rate quotation for fire insurance that would be lower than present rates by using the pools as reservoirs for the sprinkler systems. However, a sprinkler system would definitely improve life safety protection at Manokotak and New Stuyahok where there are no sprinkler systems.

<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$12,094,000</u>
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The Honorable Nels Anderson, Jr.
January 19, 1980
Page four

We have appreciated your past efforts on behalf of the students of the District, and know that you will do your very best for them during this session.

Should you need additional information, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob".

Robert Van Slyke
Superintendent

RVS:ct