

HB

203

FISCAL NOTE

No. 6

Bill Version: CSHB 203 (FIN)

(H) Publish Date: 2-28-92

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: 2/25/92

Department Affected: Education

Title: An Act establishing the Alaska

BRU: Library, Archives and Museums

Component: Library Operations

Sponsor: Kay Brown

Requestor: House Finance

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

2	0	8
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7
TRAVEL	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
CONTRACTUAL	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
SUPPLIES	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
EQUIPMENT	9.0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	49.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0

CAPITAL						
REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

Changes in CSHB 203 (HES) reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.

4-30-92 John R. Casari

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	49.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	49.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

This fiscal note does not assume the administrative costs necessary to administer the Education Technology Fund. Should the fund be created, additional costs would occur.

Prepared By: George V. Smith Phone: 465-2910

Division: Libraries, Archives and Museums Date: 2/25/92

Approved by Commissioner: Jerry Covey John R. Casari

Agency: Education Date: 2/23/92

Fiscal Note Analysis.

CSHB 203 (HES): Establishing the Alaska education technology fund, and relating to publicly funded libraries

February 25, 1992

Page 3

Y10.4
CSHB 203 (FIN)

Travel

FY93

Travel for committee members to meet and develop recommendations for the department on statewide education technology implementation (8 members for one 3-day meeting, with \$500 average transportation cost, and \$285 for per diem): \$6.3.

FY93-97

Department of Education technical assistance, facilitating training: \$10.0

Library staff: \$5.0

Contractual

FY93

Audioconferencing with school districts and follow-up meetings with committee: \$1.2

Professional service contracts: Survey of educational technology resources: \$15.0

FY93-97

Phone, postage, photocopying: \$5.3

Professional service contracts: publications, training, planning workshops: \$7.0

Audioconferencing with school districts: \$2.0

Supplies

Publications, memberships, training materials: \$.8

Equipment

FY93 only:

3 Computer terminals for word processing, electronic mail system interconnecting school districts and school libraries, grant management (spreadsheet) functions: \$8.0 X 3 = \$24.0

Desks and other office equipment: \$11.0 X 3 = \$33.0

COMMITTEE COPY

Fiscal Note Analysis
CSHB 203 (HES): Establishing the Alaska education technology fund,
and relating to publicly funded libraries
Revised February 25, 1992
Page 2

No. 6
CSHB 203 (FIN)

NOTE: This fiscal note reflects the costs associated with CSHB 203 as follows:

Personal Services

1 FT Education Specialist II, Range 21: \$67.7

Primary responsibilities:

- Develop a plan to coordinate and expand existing public and private, district and state-level services which impact K-12 educational telecommunications, including STAR schools, the University of Alaska computer network, Livenet, and rural Alaska television.
- Promote the development of district/site level plans for appropriate use of technology-assisted instruction, and provide assistance in securing necessary training and other resources to carry out these plans.
- Coordinate the use of educational technology within the Department's existing curriculum, vocational, and restructuring projects.

1 half-time Clerk Typist III, Range 8 (.5): \$15.9

Primary responsibilities: Clerical support for Education Specialist in working with school districts and planning for use of education technologies in the classroom.

1 full-time Clerk Typist III, Range 8, \$31.7,

Primary responsibilities: Support existing library positions in carrying out functions of planning and supporting the use of education technology in libraries.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSH 203

Revision Date: 2/25/92 Department Affected: Education
 Title: An Act establishing the Alaska Education Technology program BRU: Education Program Support
 Component: Basic Education
 Sponsor: Kay Brown
 Requestor: Kay Brown/House Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

1	7	1
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	83.6	83.6	83.6	83.6	83.6	83.6
TRAVEL	16.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
CONTRACTUAL	27.5	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
SUPPLIES	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
EQUIPMENT	18.0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	145.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6
CAPITAL						

REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	145.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	145.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) This fiscal note does not assume the administrative costs necessary to administer the Education Technology Fund. Should the fund be created, additional costs would occur.

Prepared By: Karen R. Crane Phone: 465-2800
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 2/25/92

Approved by Commissioner: Terry Conroy *[Signature]*
 Agency: Education Date: 2/25/92

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSH 203

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Department Affected: Education

Title: An Act establishing the Alaska

BRU: Library, Archives and Museums

Sponsor: Kay Brown

Component: Library Operations

Requestor: House Finance

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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TRAVEL	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
CONTRACTUAL	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
SUPPLIES	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
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LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	49.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	49.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
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TOTAL	49.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0

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TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

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Prepared By: George V. Smith Phone: 465-2910

Division: Library, Archives and Museums Date: 2/25/92

Approved by Commissioner: Jerry Covey

Agency: Education Date: 2/25/92

Fiscal Note Analysis

**CSHB 203 (HES): Establishing the Alaska education technology fund,
and relating to publicly funded libraries**

Revised February 25, 1992

Page 2

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Fiscal Note Analysis

CSHB 203 (HES): Establishing the Alaska education technology fund, and relating to publicly funded libraries

February 25, 1992

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FY93 only:

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Desks and other office equipment: \$1.0 x 3 = \$3.0

Representative Kay Brown

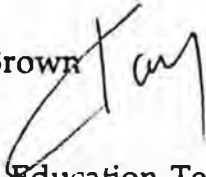
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Legislative Information Office
3111 C Street #435
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7627

During Session
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4998

DATE: Monday, April 13, 1992

TO: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

FROM: Representative Kay Brown 

SUBJ: Scheduling of HB203: Education Technology Fund

I would greatly appreciate it if you would schedule a hearing in the Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee on CSHB203 (2nd Finance), enabling legislation to create an Education Technology Fund and a state education technology program. The bill passed the House last week and was given HE&SS and Finance referrals in the Senate.

I've attached for your review a sponsor statement, sectional analysis, a copy of the bill and other materials. If you have any questions or comments, please don't hesitate to give me a call or contact John Lindback of my staff.

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Eastridge • Penland Park • Airport Heights • Government Hill

Legislative Information Office
3111 C Street #435
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7627

During Session
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4998

March 1, 1992

Sponsor Statement Education Technology Fund CSHB 203 (2d Finance)

Background

Alaska must prepare its children to compete in the global marketplace. The computer revolution that has transformed the way industry and government conduct business is creating new demands on America's educational system. Mastery of computers is now required for virtually all occupations, regardless of whether they are technical, professional, entry-level or executive-level.

In addition, educational leaders agree that computers in the classroom can aid in the instruction of numerous subjects. They allow teachers to spend more quality time with students and they improve student performance. When students study a subject at a computer, those who work at a faster pace can move ahead while the teacher is free to work with students who may lag behind.

Helping students keep pace with the computer world is an expensive proposition. Integrating computer technology into every Alaska classroom would cost about \$100 million, which includes \$80 million for hardware and software and \$20 million for teacher training. The state must help or the technology will be purchased and used only by our most affluent school districts - a situation that will further aggravate inequities in Alaska schools.

CS For House Bill 203 (2nd Finance)

This bill creates a state Education Technology Fund that would help pay for hardware, software, and telecommunications access for classrooms, teacher training, and technology for libraries. The legislature would appropriate money to the fund from whatever sources it deemed appropriate. The legislature also could ask voters to approve general obligation bonds. This bill does not appropriate money to the Education Technology Fund. The companion funding bill for this legislation is House Bill 204, which is pending before the House Finance Committee.

HB 203 creates an Education Technology Committee, consisting of six members appointed by the Governor and the director of the state Division of Libraries, Archives and Museums. The committee, using specific criteria, would review

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requests from schools or school districts. It will award permits for use of state-owned equipment and materials and grants for teacher training.

The legislation also enables the the committee to provide permits or grants for publicly funded libraries to expand and update resource sharing and information network systems.

The bill, regardless of whether or not the Education Technology Fund is capitalized, creates an Education Technology Program within the Department of Education. The department would:

- Conduct a statewide survey of existing educational technology in Alaska schools;
- Provide technical assistance to schools and public libraries in planning and purchasing education technology;
- Offer training in the use of education technology;
- Develop a plan for using existing networks for educational uses, including the University of Alaska computer network; and
- Pool grant money or other money available from school districts in order to make bulk purchases of education technology or training.

Fiscal Notes

CSHB 203 (2d Finance) was passed out of the Finance Committee with the following fiscal notes:

- \$145,900 for the Department of Education, Education Program and Support BRU, to pay for an education specialist and half-time clerk to carry out the planning and technical assistance functions of the Education Technology Program.
- \$49,000 for the Department of Education, Library Operations component, for a clerk to support library positions in carrying out planning and support functions of the Education Technology Program.

These fiscal notes cover only the costs of the technical assistance and survey portions of the Education Technology Program. If the Education Technology Fund is fully or substantially capitalized through passage of House Bill 204, the department would require additional administrative support through a separate fiscal note.

Legislative Information Office
3111 C Street #435
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7627

During Session
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4998

March 3, 1992

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS CSHB 203 (2d Finance) An Act Establishing the Education Technology Fund

Section 1

Findings and Purpose.

Section 2

The Alaska Education Technology Program is created in the Department of Education. The department will offer technical assistance to schools and publicly funded libraries in planning and purchasing education technology. The department will also provide training to school and library employees in the use of education technology and develop a plan for expanding the use of existing networks, such as the University of Alaska computer network, for educational purposes.

The Alaska Education Technology Fund is established in the Department of Education. Proceeds of the fund will be used to purchase, install, and maintain education technology for use in Alaska public and secondary school classrooms, provide training for teachers and other instructional personnel in the use of the technology, provide network access for public schools through the University of Alaska computer network, and provide computer and resource sharing systems for public libraries. The legislature can appropriate money to the fund or the public can provide funding through general obligation bonds or private donations. The Commissioner of Revenue is designated as treasurer of the fund.

An Education Technology Grant Committee is created consisting of six members appointed by the governor and the director of the Division of Libraries, Archives and Museums. The Committee shall review and approve project and grant requests using specified criteria, including a school or district plan for using technology to improve student performance. The Department of Education will give permits or leases for use of hardware and software to schools, school districts and public libraries whose projects are approved by the committee. Grants can be awarded for training. The

Committee is charged with developing guidelines to ensure an equitable distribution of project and grant funds.

The state Board of Education shall adopt regulations for the permitting process. The Department of Education shall include in its annual report a report on the projects receiving education technology funding.

Members of the Committee serve without compensation but are entitled to receive per diem and travel expenses.

Terms are defined.

Section 3

Before accepting project or grant applications, the Department of Education shall conduct a survey of existing education technology resources. The department shall also conduct a statewide, education technology project and grant writing seminar available to all public schools, school districts and public libraries.

Section 4

Sunset clause. The Alaska Education Technology Fund established by this legislation is repealed December 31, 1998.

Section 5

Effective date of July 1, 1992.

HOUSE AMENDMENT

TO: CS HB 203 (2nd Fin)

BY: Brown, Barnes
Choquette

Page _____ Line _____

Letter of Intent

It is the intent of the legislature
that the Fiscal Notes for HB 203
be zero.

Submit original amendment to the Chief Clerk.
It will then be numbered and duplicated.

*advised
11/5/92*

SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 203 (HES)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES BROWN, MacLean, B.Davis, Koponen, Ellis, Bruckman, Ulmer, C.Davis

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act establishing the Alaska education technology program; and providing for an
2 effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE. (a) The legislature finds that

5 (1) 75 percent of the labor force in the state is unprepared to deal with rapidly changing
6 technology;

7 (2) the education system and publicly funded libraries can help in creating a trained labor
8 force;

9 (3) education technology has the potential to improve the academic performance of
10 students, to prepare students for work in a technological society, and to assist with education reform;

11 (4) schools and publicly funded libraries lack adequate hardware, software, and training
12 for students, patrons, and educators in education technology;

13 (5) in order to implement effective education technology programs, teacher training and
14 active participation is essential;

1 (6) an equitable distribution of education technology is necessary to ensure that all public
2 school students in the state receive comparable educational opportunities.

3 (b) It is the purpose of this Act to establish the Alaska education technology program, to provide
4 teachers, library staff, and other instructional personnel with training in how to apply education
5 technology in meeting instructional objectives, and to provide the necessary equipment and materials to
6 effectively utilize education technology within the adopted curricula throughout the rural and urban
7 schools and in publicly funded libraries of this state.

8 * Sec. 2. AS 14.30 is amended by adding new sections to read:

9 ARTICLE 10. ALASKA EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY.

10 Sec. 14.30.750. ALASKA EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM. (a) The Alaska
11 education technology program is established in the department. The program must include

12 (1) technical assistance to a district, a public school, or a publicly funded library
13 for the purpose of planning for and purchasing education technology;

14 (2) training for employees of a district, public school, or publicly funded library
15 in the use of education technology in the classroom or library; and

16 (3) a plan for coordinating and expanding existing networks for educational uses,
17 including the University of Alaska computer network, star schools, livenet, public television, rural
18 Alaska television, and library sharing systems.

19 (b) In administering the program required under this section, the department may pool
20 grant money or other money available from each district or publicly funded library in order to
21 make a bulk purchase of education technology or to provide necessary training.

22 Sec. 14.30.760. ALASKA EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY FUND ESTABLISHED. (a)
23 The Alaska education technology fund is established in the department. The purpose of the fund
24 is to (1) enhance the quality and equity of education at public elementary and secondary schools
25 by providing money to purchase, install, and maintain education technology in classrooms; (2)
26 provide training in the use of education technology to help students achieve student performance
27 standards; (3) provide access to networks for public schools through the University of Alaska
28 computer network or other means; and (4) provide education technology, including computer and
29 resource sharing systems to publicly funded libraries. Money in the fund may be used to provide
30 grants or may be expended by the department for projects that further the purposes described in
31 this subsection. The fund consists of legislative appropriations to the fund and public or private

1 donations made for the purpose of the fund.

2 (b) A project or grant application may be submitted to the department by a public school,
3 by a school district on behalf of a public school, or by a publicly funded library. The department
4 shall fund projects approved by the committee or award grants from the fund to a school district,
5 a public school, or a publicly funded library selected by the committee. Money in the fund that
6 consists of proceeds from the sale of general obligation bonds may not be awarded to a school
7 district, a public school, or a publicly funded library as a grant.

8 (c) A project or grant application submitted by a public school or by a school district
9 under (b) of this section must include

10 (1) educational goals and objectives;

11 (2) a comprehensive plan for using the education technology selected to achieve
12 the educational goals and objectives;

13 (3) a description of the relationship between the application and the board's
14 standards for student performance;

15 (4) required initial and ongoing training for teachers to effectively use the
16 education technology in the classroom;

17 (5) a description of the education technology proposed to be purchased;

18 (6) a proposed budget;

19 (7) a description of local efforts or resources that will be contributed;

20 (8) provisions for site preparation, equipment security, and required technical and
21 maintenance support; and

22 (9) criteria and methods that will be used to periodically evaluate and document
23 progress in achieving the educational goals and objectives.

24 (d) A project or grant application submitted by a publicly funded library under (b) of this
25 section must include

26 (1) library goals and objectives, including how the education technology will
27 improve services of the library or access to resource sharing;

28 (2) a comprehensive plan for using the education technology selected to achieve
29 library goals and objectives;

30 (3) required initial and ongoing training for library personnel to effectively use
31 the education technology;

- 1 (4) a description of the education technology proposed to be purchased;
2 (5) a proposed budget;
3 (6) a description of local efforts or resources that will be contributed;
4 (7) provisions for site preparation, equipment security, and required technical and
5 maintenance support; and
6 (8) whether the library participates in a resource sharing system.

7 (e) The board shall adopt regulations that allow a school district, a public school, or a
8 publicly funded library to obtain education technology under a permit or lease with the
9 department, for a project approved under AS 14.30.780(b).

10 (f) The department shall administer grants awarded under this section and shall include
11 a report on the projects receiving funds as part of the department's annual report.

12 Sec. 14.30.770. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.
13 The commissioner of revenue is the treasurer of the fund and has the following powers and duties
14 under this section:

15 (1) to act as official custodian of the cash and investments belonging to the fund
16 by securing adequate and safe custodial facilities;

17 (2) to collect the principal and income from investments owned or acquired by
18 the state treasury and deposit the amounts in separate principal and income accounts for the fund;

19 (3) to invest and reinvest the assets of the fund as provided in this section and
20 as provided for the investment of retirement funds under AS 14.25.180;

21 (4) to exercise the powers of an owner with respect to the assets of the fund;

22 (5) to do all acts, whether or not expressly authorized, that the commissioner of
23 revenue considers necessary or proper in administering the assets of the fund;

24 (6) to maintain accounting records of the fund in accordance with investment
25 accounting principles and with distinction between the principal and income accounts of the fund;

26 (7) to engage an independent firm of certified public accountants to annually audit
27 the financial condition of the fund's investments and investment transactions;

28 (8) to enter into and enforce contracts or agreements considered necessary for the
29 investment purposes of the fund;

30 (9) to report to the department the condition and investment performance of the
31 fund.

1 Sec. 14.30.780. EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE. (a) The Education
2 Technology Committee is composed of the director of the division of libraries, archives, and
3 museums and six members appointed by the governor. The governor shall appoint

4 (1) four members who are educators with demonstrated education technology
5 experience;

6 (A) one from a district with 15,000 or more students;

7 (B) one from a district with at least 6,000 but less than 15,000 students;

8 (C) one from a district with at least 1,000 but less than 6,000 students; and

9 (D) one from a district with less than 1,000 students;

10 (2) one member with demonstrated education technology experience who is
11 employed by the University of Alaska; and

12 (3) one member with demonstrated education technology experience who is
13 employed by the department.

14 (b) The committee shall review project and grant applications and approve project
15 funding or award grants to a school district, a public school, or a publicly funded library from
16 the fund. In reviewing project or grant applications the committee shall consider the
17 completeness and consistency of the application in meeting the requirements of AS 14.30.760(c)
18 and (d). In funding projects or awarding grants to a school, district, or library, the committee
19 shall incorporate the applicant's plan for utilizing education technology. In funding projects or
20 awarding grants, the committee shall develop appropriate guidelines to ensure an equitable
21 distribution of project and grant funds. The committee shall recommend to the department the
22 best method for providing statewide teacher training and training to other instructional personnel
23 on the application and implementation of education technology as a part of the classroom
24 curriculum.

25 (c) Members of the committee serve without compensation but are entitled to receive per
26 diem and travel expenses authorized for boards and commissions under AS 39.20.180.

27 Sec. 14.30.790. DEFINITIONS. In AS 14.30.750 - 14.30.790,

28 (1) "committee" means the Education Technology Committee;

29 (2) "district" has the meaning given in AS 14.17.250;

30 (3) "education technology" means instructional equipment and materials that are
31 used to enhance the quality and increase the efficiency of teaching and learning, including

1 hardware, software, and telecommunications;

2 (4) "fund" means the Alaska education technology fund;

3 (5) "publicly funded library" means a library eligible for a grant under
4 AS 14.56.310.

5 * Sec. 3. Before accepting project or grant applications under AS 14.30.760(b), enacted in sec. 2 of
6 this Act, the Department of Education shall conduct

7 (1) a survey of education technology resources in public schools and publicly funded
8 libraries in the state; and

9 (2) a statewide education technology grant and project writing seminar, available to all
10 public schools, school districts, and publicly funded libraries.

11 * Sec. 4. AS 14.30.760, 14.30.770, 14.30.780, and 14.30.790 are repealed December 31, 1998.

12 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect July 1, 1992.

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: 28 April 1992

To: Mike Ford, Legal Svcs

From: Melissa Fouse

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
State Capitol, Room 427
Juneau, Alaska 99801

(907) 465-3818
Fax (907) 465-3810

Please prepare a HESS CS
incorporating the following changes to
CS HB 203(2nd FIN)

1 (6) an equitable distribution of education technology is necessary to ensure
2 school students in the state receive comparable educational opportunities.

3 (b) It is the purpose of this Act to establish the Alaska education technology program
4 teachers, library staff, and other instructional personnel with training in how to apply
5 technology in meeting instructional objectives, and to provide the necessary equipment and materials
6 effectively utilize education technology within the adopted curricula throughout the rural and
7 schools and in publicly funded libraries of this state.


8 * Sec. 2. AS 14.30 is amended by adding new sections to read:

9 ARTICLE 10. ALASKA EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY.

10 Sec. 14.30.750. ALASKA EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM. (a) The Alaska
11 education technology program is established in the department. The program must include

12 (1) technical assistance to a district, a public school, or a publicly funded library
13 for the purpose of planning for and purchasing education technology;

14 (2) training for employees of a district, public school, or publicly funded library
15 in the use of education technology in the classroom or library; and

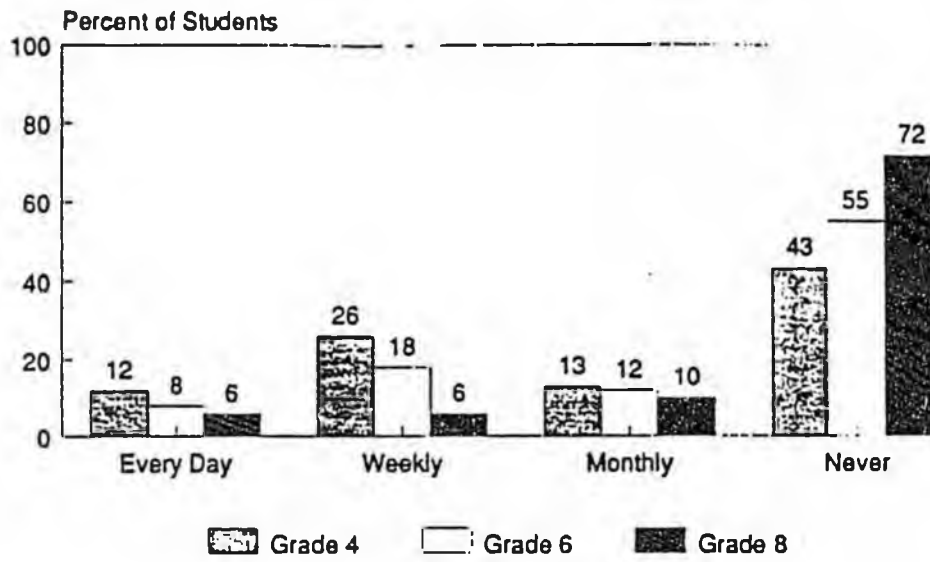
16 (3) a plan for coordinating and expanding existing networks for educational uses,
17 including the University of Alaska computer network, star schools, livenet, rural Alaska
18 television, and library sharing systems. 

19 (b) In administering the program required under this section, the department may pool
20 grant money or other money available from each district or publicly funded library in order to
21 make a bulk purchase of education technology or to provide necessary training.

22 Sec. 14.30.760. ALASKA EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY FUND ESTABLISHED. (a)

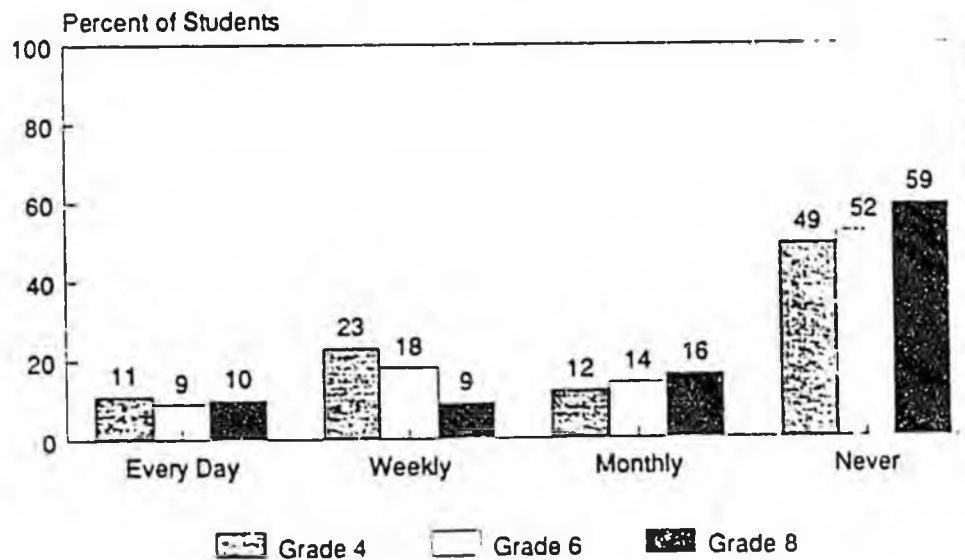
23 The Alaska education technology fund is established in the department. The purpose of the fund
24 is to (1) enhance the quality and equity of education at public elementary and secondary schools
25 by providing money to purchase, install, and maintain education technology in classrooms; (2)
26 provide training in the use of education technology to help students achieve student performance
27 standards; (3) provide ^{ACCESS TO} network ~~access~~ for public schools through the University of Alaska
28 computer ~~network~~; ^{OR OTHER MEANS} and (4) provide education technology, including computer and resource
29 sharing systems to publicly funded libraries. Money in the fund may be used to provide grants
30 or may be expended by the department for projects that further the purposes described in this
31 subsection. The fund consists of legislative appropriations to the fund and public or private

How Often Do You Use Computers To Work With Numbers In School?



Student Questionnaire Results
1990-91 Alaska Statewide Student
Assessment Program

How Often Do You Use Computers For Reading Or Writing In School?



Student Questionnaire Results
1990-91 Alaska Statewide Student
Assessment Program

Small businesses bridging the computer literacy G A P

The American work force is ill-prepared for the basic computer skills needed to work in today's high-tech workplace. A recent survey conducted by the U.S. Government shows that 95 percent of businesses cite an increasing need for computer literacy for all employees. Workers are handicapped even more by changes in technology that require employee retraining in some industries every 18 to 36 months. The void that has been created by the lack of computer education has created a market for technical training. Many opportunities exist for small businesses to close the computer literacy gap that has come between the work force and the workplace.

Education and training-related businesses have been identified as one of the top 10 small-business opportunities for 1992. Training for information systems was a \$2-billion industry in 1990 and is expected to more than double to \$4.2 billion by 1995.

Bertram Gader of Los Angeles turned his years of experience in advertising into a lucrative small business in computer graphics training. He started the company in 1988 and named it after himself, simply Bertram Gader. Bertram has found a niche in helping advertising-agency art directors and graphic designers keep up with the latest computer technology. He says he has a lot of repeat business because of the constant technological advances in computer hardware and software. In only three and a half years, Bertram has done well. His business grew by 50 percent last year and he expects to grow by at least that much this year. His list of clients now includes many major advertising agencies.

Someone else now is toasting to his own small-business success is Ron Anderson. Ron started his business with a partner three years ago after he was unable to find a job as an engineer. The company, called Associated Computer Lab, provides seminar-style computer training, software packages and consulting to business and government in the area. Bubbling over with success, Associate's business doubled in its first two years, and Ron is expecting to grow by another 50 percent this year. Taking advantage of opportunities in computer training has been a cause for celebration among many small-business owners.

Alert -- (Cont. from pg. 1)

PHONE SCAM and those who receive calls are advised not to agree to make a donation or provide a credit card number to cover the cost of that donation.

If you receive such a call, gather as much information as you can from the caller and make the information available to the police.

If you have a fax and did not receive this alert on February 20, call our office with your fax number so you can be added to our fax tree.

Pass this information along to your business associates, friends and neighbors! Don't become a victim of this scam operation!

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Member	\$150
Non-Member	\$200

Membership list only

Member	\$50
Non-Member	\$75

(We will print the labels in any sort order desired by the client.) *The price includes labels, but not mailing costs.*

Chamber membership roster

(Printed list of members) (P-M-91)

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TAKING A STAND

Widespread computer ignorance results from outdated schools

On Feb. 10, in an Anchorage Times op-ed piece, Rep. Kay Brown called for support of House Bills 203 and 204. These bills ask voters to approve money in general obligation bonds to pay for better computer software and hardware for Alaska schools, as well as a general fund contribution for teacher training in computer education.

As might well be expected in these times of legitimate fiscal concern and constraint, these bills for new money are not moving briskly through the Legislature.

As a graduate of an Alaska school, a professional computer analyst and the owner of a new and struggling Alaska business, I want to express my concern on this matter and support Rep. Brown and Bills 203 and 204.

First, I would like to share with you some of my experiences. In the schools, I found an underdeveloped curriculum that discouraged students from what could have been a positive experience with computers. Indeed, the exposure I had to computers and professional computer instruction at the classroom level was limited. Each student with an interest in computers learned what he or she knew of computers first at home, then at the university level.

These students became computer literate not because of, but in spite of their elementary and secondary schooling.

The reason the schools did not help us was that the majority of teachers in schools had had no more contact with computers than we did. Those assigned to computer education responsibilities lacked the training and support necessary for effective teaching.

Those of us who were inclined to work with computers were far ahead of our schools, but we gained this knowledge almost entirely on our own. To become successful in this field, we had to.

It is therefore with some passion that I address the issue of computer literacy. I believe that our schools remain incapable



R. Jens Francis

of providing meaningful computer education for all students. It is equally concerning that we have not been able to incorporate computers in other educational matters as the inherently powerful tools they are.

I had hoped that we would be the last generation of students so failed by our schools. It appears we were not.

That is the compassionate argument, that we better address the needs of our children. As important as that may be, there is perhaps an even more telling case to be made.

As we move forward here with our business of making computers work as they should for Alaska enterprise, we find two very remarkable circumstances.

First, almost nobody has a system that serves them as it should. In banks, schools, oil companies, law firms, legislative offices, shops, restaurants, every place we turn, we find people working against their computers — or, as they see it, vice versa.

There is a serious need in almost every quarter to bring people and their computers into line, to have everybody and everything going more or less the same direction. This is true not only in Alaska, but throughout the country and around the world.

There is a serious need in almost every quarter to bring people and their computers into line, to have everybody and everything going more or less the same direction. This is true in Alaska, the nation and around the world.

Businesses are sinking millions of dollars each year into basic computer training for very bright people who should have had access to these computers in high school. Computer ignorance is a terribly costly and unnecessary waste of time and energy in nearly every workplace.

If we begin to educate our children at a young enough age, computer awareness can become as ingrained as knowing how to count to 10.

In computer work specifically, such as the work we do as systems analysts, we have had a difficult time finding Alaska-trained people qualified to work with us to begin to address some of these problems, or, as I see it, to take advantage of this large opportunity.

Here in Alaska, located as we are at the hub of the industrialized world, equidistant from the major centers of Europe, the Americas and Asia, on top of the Pacific Basin, next door to Russia, we are at the intersection of world affairs. As our oil fields decline, if

we are to survive here, as we want to do, we have to find new work.

We have what I think is one of the best opportunities possible, to make Alaska a center for technology. Bellevue, Austin, Silicon Valley — each of these cities began with a strong education technology program. That is my goal.

To invest this tiny bit in our schools, to bring this small measure of computer education to our students, to those who fol-

low us, is surely a modest thing to ask. To fail to do so is foolish. To continue to bumble along as we have been is silly and wasteful. We have the tools, extremely powerful tools; we just need to teach our people to use them.

I want to urge everyone to pull together on this, to follow Rep. Brown's lead. This should not be such a lonely task. I think it a matter of good sense and of social responsibility. It is also good business, linked to Alaska's success or failure in the world's rapidly evolving high technology marketplace.

R. Jens Francis is a senior computer science major at the University of Alaska Anchorage and the president of SoftArt Technologies. Opinions expressed in Taking a Stand do not necessarily reflect the editorial position of The Anchorage Times.

Times - 3/15/92

Education via satellite finds place in Alaska

By HAROLD SPARCK
FOR THE TIMES

BETHEL — A successful test by the Bethel-based Distance Delivery Consortium seen statewide earlier this month signals that education delivered by satellites to students and adults is coming of age in rural Alaska.

Delivering educational programs developed in the state by satellite was pioneered in the North Slope Borough last year.

The use of satellites to deliver academic programming is well established in colleges and public schools throughout the United States where fiber-optic cable and satellites are commonplace.

The Bethel-based consortium is the brainchild of the Lower Kuskokwim School District director of Technology Assisted Instruction, Bob Meidinger.

Faced with stagnant enrollment, increasing costs and decreasing funding, the school district sought ways of improving its delivery of junior and senior high school courses to its remote 22 sites surrounding Bethel.

The use of satellites to deliver academic programming is well established in colleges and public schools throughout the United States where fiber-optic cable and satellites are commonplace.

"Alaska is limited in that most of the footprints of Lower 48 satellites do not cover our state," said Meidinger.

"In addition to developing content that was appropriate for Alaska, we needed technology that was site-specific for our communications system and needs."

KNSD's technology group has been joined by the Upper Kuskokwim and Lower Yukon school districts, the federal Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., the state's Kuskokwim Campus of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the National Guard, the local radio-television station KYUK and private sector groups including Prime Cable, United Utilities and Alascom.

The signal earlier this month was the result of cooperation between groups in Bethel. Meidinger said that the signal went from the KYUK transmitter over microwave to Alascom's receiver and on to the satellite.

"The villages of Napaskiak, Tuntutuliak and Nauyasu picked up the test clearly," Meidinger said. "Nanana called in and said the signal came in clear."

Meidinger believes that next year will be a growth year for the consortium.

"We need to get satellite down-link dishes to additional sites next year to refine and enhance our program and to begin assessing the cost," he said.

He added that he hopes the following year the consortium will offer educational programming for elementary school children on the day and into the evening.

AKUTAN

Under the volcano

Villagers in Akutan are so used to living six and a half miles west of an active volcano that their local newspaper is called "Under the Volcano," and they make a little extra money selling hats and jackets with a volcano logo.

So they always find themselves a little baffled when a particular eruption of Akutan Volcano draws the attention of the news media, said Akutan Mayor Darryl Pelkey, referring to recent coverage of an eruption over the weekend.

Pelkey, 38, said he has lived in the Aleutian village of 589 on and off for about 30 years and that the volcano has been erupting sometimes as often as two or three times a day during that time.

The most recent activity has meant dust and a sulfur smell every time the village gets a westerly wind.

"For the last year and a half it's been fairly active through that time," Pelkey said. "When I was pretty young, you could see the fire from it. You don't see that any more."

Still, the mayor said that no matter how often the volcano sends smoke and steam into the air, it can be a spectacular sight.

"It is a pretty awesome," he said, "the plume can go up thousands of feet."

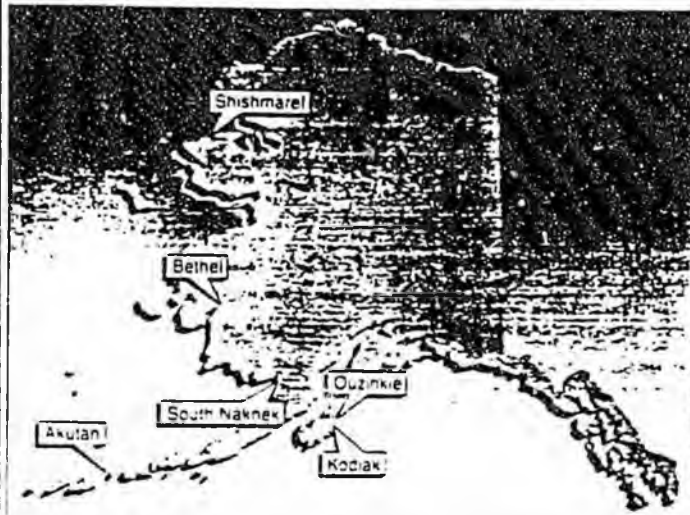
Although the volcano is not visible directly from the village, it can be viewed on clear days from the Alexander Nevsky Russian Orthodox Church in the village.

—Times staff



'The airplane'

Vernon Asp of Carcross, Yukon Territory, strains to hold his 'airplane' position at Games portion of the Arctic Winter Games held in Whitehorse last week.



The Anchorage Times welcomes submissions to Into the Country, edited by Alexandra J. McClanahan. For more information, please contact 263-9005 or fax 263-9068.

Students tour KMXT

Third- and fourth-graders from Ouzinkie who have been providing weekly reports to KMXT Radio in Kodiak got a chance to tour the station Thursday.

Actually seeing the complex equipment needed for a radio station was quite an experience for the six students, said their teacher Teresa Larson.

The tiny village of Ouzinkie — population 209 — is only 12 nautical miles from Kodiak, Kodiak Island's largest community, but Larson said the only way to get there is to fly or take a boat, so most of the students rarely go there. The students go to Kodiak once a year for a week of swimming lessons, she said.

Swimming lessons are vital in a village where people spend most of their lives near the water, Larson said.

The students began producing news reports for the radio station for the first time in November, Larson said. They do the work on their own time, focusing on any interesting activity in the village, such as school events, holidays of the Russian Orthodox Church or births or deaths in the village.

The reports are called into the radio station every Monday, she said, adding that producing the reports has helped the students learn about taking notes and communicating their ideas.

—Times staff

Guardsmen return home

"We sweat everyday," said Sgt. Edwin Weyouanna, 26.

The guardsmen spent three weeks at Fort Ord for their annual training. They were joined by residents from the nearest villages of Brevig Mission, Teller and Wales.

"It was fun to shoot at tanks," said Jeffrey Navokpuk, 24. Although he said it was "so hot it made everybody real slow."

"It's good to be home," he said. Navokpuk is the son of Herbie Navokpuk, the Shishmaref Cannibal of Iditarod fame, and more recently for his 30-second appearance on a Maxwell House television commercial spoken in Inupiaq.

—Diane Roach

Caribou hunt proposed

The Kluwuk Caribou Herd Working Group has recommended subsistence hunts next fall and one next winter.

The hunt this year, in late February and early March, was the first regularly scheduled one since the state declared the herd off limits in 1955, when the herd dwindled to an estimated 75 animals.

—Graf Kennedy

Group searches for markets

Finding more markets for businesses in Kodiak Island will be the focus of a project by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference.

The project — the Kodiak Island Connection Project — is aimed at marketing opportunities for village products, services and other specialties on the island. It will include a survey of what people on the island are doing that village residents have the resources or skills to produce or sell.

The six villages of Kodiak Island are included in the project. They are Akhuk, Kaniak, Larson Bay, Taku, Ouzinkie and Port Linn.

Products marketed are salmon, halibut, crab, and other seafood products.

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

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Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMFR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

House HES	4-11-91
House HES	4-19-91
House FIN	5-13-91
House FIN	8/1/92 1-29-92
House FIN	2-26-92