

SCOMM

125:53



Alaska State Legislature

House Special Committee on Education Representative Con Bunde, Chair

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Brian Porter
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Sponsor Statement

House Concurrent Resolution 23

Proposing amendments to Uniform Rule 20 of the Alaska State Legislature; and providing for an effective date for the amendments.

HCR 23 changes the House Special Committee on Education to a standing committee and changes the current House Health, Education, and Social Services Committee to the House Health and Social Services Committee. It does not change the committee structure in the Senate.

Historically, the House Health, Education, and Social Services Committee (HES) has been responsible for all issues related to the Department of Health and Social Services, the Department of Education and Early Development, and the University of Alaska. However, in 2001, the House Special Committee on Education was formed to study issues and hear bills related to education.

This special committee has proven to be beneficial to the legislative process by facilitating focused committee work on education bills and issues. Thirty-one bills have been referred to the House Special Committee on Education on such subjects as the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam, Student Loan Forgiveness, Supplementary Public School Funding, Alaska History Curriculum, Student Loans, and School Performance Reports. The special committee has also tracked federal education legislation, distributed research on a number of education issues, and conducted intensive investigation on such subjects as the statewide teacher shortage.

The change proposed by HCR 23 would allow for an appropriate and beneficial focus on education issues and legislation.

Bill Analysis HCR 23

Bill Title: "Legislative Committees: Split House HESS"

Sponsor: House Special Committee on Education

Bill Would:

- 1) Create a standing Education Committee in the House only.
- 2) Take the responsibility for education issues and legislation away from House HESS and give it to the new House Education Committee.
- 3) Make NO changes to the Senate committee structure.
- 4) The bill has a zero fiscal note because both the House HESS and the House Special Committee on Education have chairs and committee aides.

Possible Questions:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Available to Testify:

- 1) Tam Cook is available for phone calls if we take an at-ease. She cannot attend the meeting.
- 2) Bruce Johnson from the Association of Alaska School Boards (AASB) will be at the meeting. See their position statement in the packet.

Teleconference Sites:

Wrangell, Kotzebue, Kodiak and Anchorage.

It is unknown if there will be anyone at any of those sites interested in testifying on this resolution.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____

Bill Version: HCR 23

() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____

Title Legislative Committees - Split House

HESS*

Dept. Affected: _____

BRU _____

Component _____

Sponsor House Special Committee on Education

Requester _____

Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This resolution would split Education out of the House Health, Education and Social Services Committee and create a standing House Education Committee. As the current Health, Education and Social Services Committee and the House Special Committee on Education both have committee aides, there would be no additional expenditure. The Senate is not affected by this resolution.

Prepared by: Karen McCarthy, Committee Aide

Division _____

Approved by: Representative Con Bunde, Chair

Agency House Special Committee on Education

Phone 465-4843

Date/Time 2/11/02 5:45 PM

Date 2/11/2002



February 12, 2002

Representative Con Bunde
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Bunde:

The Association of Alaska School Boards supports HCR 23, the establishment of a House Education Committee to address educational issues. This support is based on:

- Our Association's belief that education issues are sufficiently complex and important that it should have the full attention of a designated House committee.
- The current structure of a House Special Committee on Education, implemented with the 22nd Legislature, has proven to be helpful and afforded full discussion of many complex issues without the scheduling challenges of both education and health and social service issues typically faced in House HESS.
- Recognizing that House HESS often honored the careful deliberations occurring in the House Special Committee on Education, the assignment of education bills to both the Special Committee and House HESS could prove to be cumbersome and unnecessarily time consuming.
- Our Association is in steadfast support of a committee focused exclusively on education. The workload related to education has become significant and some division of responsibility to accommodate this makes logical sense.

Thank you for allowing the Association of Alaska School Boards the opportunity to comment on the organizational structure being considered in the House.

Respectfully,

Carl Rose
AASB Executive Director



Alaska Association of Elementary School Principals
Alaska Association of Secondary School Principals
Alaska Association of School Administrators
Alaska Association of School Business Officials
Sponsor of the Alaska Staff Development Network

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Alaska Council of School Administrators

Date: February 12, 2002
To: Representative Con Bunde, Chair Subcommittee on Education
From:  Darroll Hargraves Executive Director ACSA
Subject: Support for HCR 23

Many school administrators support the level of legislative attention to public education that would be available by creating a standing committee for education. It has been obvious in recent years that the HESS Committee has been over extended with the needs of health and social services.

Public education issues have loomed larger with each passing year over the past decade and the House has recognized that the sub-committee on education has been necessary during the 22nd Legislature. I don't have any expectation that public education matters will be less in future years.

None of the associations representing school administrators have taken a formal position on this issue. It will likely be a topic for consideration when the superintendents meet in Juneau March 17-19. We may have a formal position for you at that time.



Alaska State Legislature

House Special Committee on Education Representative Con Bunde, Chair

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MEMORANDUM

(correction)

DATE: May 2, 2002
TO: Senate Majority
FROM: Representative Con Bunde, Chair
RE: HCR 23, "Proposing amendments to Uniform Rule 20 of the Alaska State Legislature; and providing for an effective date for the amendments."

I understand that many of you have concerns about HCR 23, which would create a House standing Committee on Education. On behalf of the more than two-thirds majority of the House who voted for this resolution, I would like to answer your questions about why we would like to re-structure our House committees.

What is broken?

The House Health, Education, and Social Services Committee is overworked with many bills dealing with both education and health/social services issues, both complex issue areas. During the current legislature, 124 pieces of legislation were referred to House HESS.

Forty-one bills were referred to the House Special Committee on Education, and as the Uniform Rules require that all legislation be referred to a standing committee, all but four received referrals to House HESS because no other standing committee was appropriate. This was an inefficient use of time and energy for all involved.

As former chair of House HESS for six years, and current chair of the special committee, I can attest to the fact that a House standing Committee on Education would benefit the House.

Would the public understand how education bills are referred in the House and Senate?

Yes. It would be plain to the public that education-related bills would be referred to the House Education Committee and the Senate Health, Education, and Social Services Committee. Should this resolution pass, the House HESS Committee would become the House Health & Social Services Committee.

How much extra work would this be? Would extra personnel be necessary?

A standing House Committee on Education would not create extra work, just the opposite. All involved with education issues could focus their attention on one committee, worthy legislation could move more efficiently, and complex issues could receive the amount of attention they deserve. Extra personnel would not be necessary. Many committee chairmen assign committee work to one of their regularly allotted staff.

How would this work for committee meeting space?

While many House committees have dedicated committee rooms, some do not. For example, House C&RA shares Room 124 with House Resources, and House Labor & Commerce shares Room 17 with House Transportation. The Special Committee on Education had no trouble finding a place to meet and I do not anticipate that happening with a standing House Education Committee.

Why couldn't co-chair.. divide the load of House HESS?

We have done this in the past, but the full committee and all of its members must still meet to move legislation and take action on issues.

How were education bills referred, just to the special committee bypassing HESS?

As all legislation is required to be referred to a standing committee, all bills referred to the Special Committee were also referred to at least one standing committee (36 to House HESS and 4 to House Finance). Nineteen bills had a third committee of referral (18 to Finance and 1 to Judiciary). Please see attached chart.

How would this resolution improve things?

As previously stated, the creation of a standing House Committee on Education would improve the efficiency of the House. It would provide more focused attention and increased review of education-related issues and health/social services-related issues.

The House has, by a 2/3 majority, approved this resolution. As education is the greatest state General Fund expenditure, a Constitutional mandate, and Alaskans' number-one priority, we felt it was entirely appropriate to take this step.

If you have any further questions or concerns about HCR 23, please contact me.

Committee Referrals for Bills Referred First to the House Special Committee on Education

Bill Number	Bill Title	Heard Y/N	Moved Y/N	Next Committee	Heard Y/N	Moved Y/N	Next Committee	Heard Y/N	Moved Y/N
HB 30	Pupil Teacher Ratio in Public Schools	N	N	HESS			Finance		
HB 37	Student Loan Forgiveness	Y	Y	HESS	Y	Y	Finance		
HB 43	Student Loan Forgiveness	Y	Y	HESS	Y	Y	Finance	Y	Y
HB 54	Student Loan Forgiveness	Y	Y	HESS	Y	Y	Finance		
HB 71	Education of Disabled or Gifted Children	Y	Y	HESS	Y	Y	Finance	Y	Y
HB 85	Aggravating Factors in Sentencing	Y	Y	HESS	Y	Y	Judiciary		
HB 94	Pupil Competency Test; Annual Ed Rpt.	N	N	HESS					
HB 105	Foundation Formula Increase	Y	Y	HESS	Waived		Finance	Y	Y
HB 138	Supplementary Public School Funding	N	N	HESS			Finance		
HB 139	Increase Base Student Allocation/Grants	N	N	HESS			Finance		
HB 163	Funding for Correspondence Study	N	N	HESS			Finance		
HB 166	Public School Exit Exam	N	N	HESS					
HB 171	Alaska History Curriculum	Y	Y	HESS	Waived		Finance	Y	Y
HB 203	Special Approp: Sch. Dist. Cost Factors	Y	Y	Finance	Y	Y			
HB 204	Student Loans/Comm. On Postsec. Ed	Y	Y	HESS	Waived		Finance	Y	Y
HB 211	Foundation Formula Increase	Y	Y	HESS	N	N			
HB 218	Boarding School Funding	Y	N	HESS			Finance		
HB 239	Vocational Ed Pilot Program	Y	Y	HESS	Waived		Finance	Y	Y
HB 257	Preventing Harassment in Schools	N	N	HESS			Finance		
HB 293	AHFC Loans to Teachers	Y	Y	Finance	N	N			
HB 312	Supp. Pub. Sch. Funding/Youth Academy	Y	Y	Finance	Y	Y			
HB 342	Education Funding	Y	Y	HESS	N				
HB 352	School Performance Reports	Y	Y	HESS	Y	Y			
HB 356	School Progress Report	N	N	HESS					
HB 378	School Performance Grants/Research	N	N	HESS			Finance		
HB 379	Public School Funding	N	N	HESS			Finance		
HB 408	Student Questionnaires and Surveys	Y	Y	HESS	Y	Y			
HB 416	Reemployment of Retired Teachers	Y	Y	HESS	Y	Y			
HB 449	Student Loan Forgiveness/Medical Care	Y	N	HESS					
HB 452	School District Consolidation	N	N	HESS					
HB 478	Teacher Loan Assumption Program	Y	Y	HESS					
HB 479	Minimum Expenditure for Instruction	Y	N	HESS					
HB 488	Ins. Credit Match, Science & Tech. Studies	Y	N	HESS					
HB 516	Centralized Corresp. Study/Board Duty	N	N	HESS					
HCR 11	Uniform Rules: Standing Committees	Y	N	HESS					
HCR 23	Legislative Committees: Split House	Y	Y	HESS	Y	Y	Finance (added)	Y	Y
HCR 28	Supporting Physical Education	N	N	HESS					
SB 11	Compulsory School Attendance	Y	Y	HESS	Y	Y			
SB 86	Teacher Employment & Subject Expertise	Y	Y	Finance	Y	Y			
SB 133	Public School Competency Exam/Rpts.	Y	Y	HESS	Y	Y	Finance	Y	Y
SJR 26	Federal Aid for Special Education	N	N						

The House Special Committee on Education had 41 education bills, 28 were heard and 22 were moved. All bills had one additional committee of referral (36 to HESS, 4 to Finance).
Nineteen bills had a third committee of referral (18 to Finance, 1 to Judiciary).

**Questions from Senate Rules Members
May 1, 2002**

Senator Phillips: The members of the Senate have a lot of questions about this. We'll hold it. It was scheduled as a courtesy to the sponsor and to get information.

Senator Therriault: What was the genesis of the resolution, did the caucus direct this, was it the sponsor's idea?

Senator Cowdery: What's broke? How much extra work would this be, extra personnel? Would it be a bigger workload on witnesses, people to testify? How many members serve on the special committee and HESS?

Senator Halford: In the time he's been here, there have been suggestions to split committees, including HESS. What makes sense for 40 member House doesn't necessarily make sense for a 20 member Senate. What kept it from happening isn't a legal requirement but public understanding of what goes where is benefited from there being the same committees in both bodies. I guess what you have to have is strong enough argument to overcome that. The House always needs more committees. As an organizational matter, the House creates special committees to fill in the number of people it's trying to keep in an organization. The Senate has too many committees so we have some standing committees chaired by members of Finance, or someone chairs more than one standing committee. This is one of the three he hears. Not unreasonable, give the House operating structure. It's just do we want to change the way the rules are with regard to committees all being the same. Another way to do this is you could add in Section 1 a provision that by resolution, either house that chooses to at the start of a session could split a committee for that session. It's a legitimate question. Legitimate two sides of an argument.

Senator Therriault: How would this work? Would the two committees share a committee room? Where did the special committee meet? Senator Halford is right, because of the larger number of individuals; they've created special committees like oil & gas and education. Or co-chairs could divide the load and still meet in the same room at different times. On the House side you have dedicated committee rooms. How were education bills referred, just to the special committee and bypass HESS?

Senator Phillips: So bills went to the special committee to standing committee. If it ain't broke, don't fix it. How would this improve things? Seems like you're doing double duty. Would bills just go to one committee? Why can't you do that now?

Senator Therriault: How many education bills went to other committees after the special committee and House HESS?

Senator Phillips: What about Rules? Bills have to go there.

You can listen to the committee meeting at <http://www.ktoo.org/gavel/audio.cfm> by clicking on the link for Senate Rules on May 1.

HCR 23 --Talking Points -- Senate Rules

- Mr. Chairman, Senators, thank you. For the record, my name is Karen McCarthy, staff for Representative Con Bunde. Representative Bunde regrets he is unable to be here due to the House Floor Session.
- Thank you for this opportunity to answer your questions.
- I believe you have received a memo from Tam Cook explaining that there is no requirement for House and Senate standing committees to be identical.
- The House felt that the Special Committee on Education has proven to be beneficial to the legislative process by facilitating focused committee work on education bills and issues.
- They therefore voted to create a standing House Committee on Education.
- HCR 23 would amend the Uniform Rules to create a standing House Education Committee. It would reconfigure the House Health, Education, and Social Services Committee to be the House Health and Social Services Committee.
- HCR 23 would not change the Senate HESS Committee.
- The change would be effective for the next legislative session.
- Education issues are complex and very important. The workload related to education has become significant and would benefit from the full attention of a permanent standing committee. (See next page for examples.)
- The Association of Alaska School Boards and the Alaska Council of School Administrators support HCR 23.
- Special Committee and House HESS bill information:
 - 35% of the bills referred to House HESS related to education (42 out of 120).
 - The Special Committee had 41 education bills and moved 21 of them.
 - 33 bills were referred to both HESS and the Special Committee.
- I ask for your support for HCR 23.

Rep. Dyson's Reasons for Opposing HCR 23

There would be a disconnect with the Senate that would make it hard to do joint hearings.

The Special Committee has held joint hearings with Senate HESS and with House HESS. It was not difficult to do at all.

Two years' experience with the Special Committee is not enough to evaluate if we need a permanent education committee.

Rep. Bunde's 6 years' experience chairing House HESS plus 2 years' experience chairing the Special Committee is the basis for his determination that the House needs a permanent standing committee on education.

There's a danger that an advocacy group or a group with a special focus could overwhelm a single-issue committee.

While all legislators have their own points of view and interest in particular areas, none are owned by any particular special interest. Certainly no group with a special focus has overwhelmed the Transportation, Resources, or Judiciary Committees.

Education does not need a disproportionate voice.

Education is a core mandate of the Constitution and is a complex and vital part of state government. It is the single most expensive area of state government, barring the PFDs. The House felt it deserves to have a House committee that is dedicated to these important issues

Too many committees allow for multiple referrals to slow down bills.

Referring bills to the Special Committee and then to HESS has slowed bills down. Similarly, the large amount of referrals to the HESS Committee has made it difficult for them to schedule education bills in a timely manner.

It was a caucus decision to create the Special Committee only because they knew there was going to be a heavy workload coming up with the exit exam and school designators. The workload will probably wane.

The workload for education will not wane. If anything, it will increase as accountability, special education, and funding issues continue.

He does not agree with the zero fiscal note -- it is not a given that the Special Committee would continue.

Legislative Affairs and House Finance both agree that it will cost no more to have a standing committee. There are several committee chairs who assign one of their three allotted staff members to be committee aide.

The lines between education and H&SS are blurred on issues such as DFYS, school nurses, youth corrections, and Smart Start.

After reviewing the list of bills referred to the Special Committee and the House HESS Committee, I found no bills that required a dual referral due to a "blurring of issues." However, should there be such bills in the future, education and health & social services are distinct enough areas that the bills should receive scrutiny for both areas.

There are no guarantees that both chairmen would get along or work as cooperatively as he and Rep. Bunde have.

There are no guarantees in life. There have certainly been instances in the past where chairmen of different committees have disagreed on issues that touched their separate areas of interest. However, I think all legislators are capable of working in a professional manner.

He would support the continuation of the Special Committee next year.

Why would he support a continuation of a Special Committee if he feels that: 1) an advocacy group could overwhelm it, 2) that education does not need a disproportionate vote, 3) too many committees slow down bills, 4) the workload will wane, 5) joint hearings with the Senate will be difficult to arrange, 6) it would cost money, 7) lines between education and H&SS are blurred, and 8) there are no guarantees the chairmen could work together?

Reasons for a Standing Committee on Education:

Issues the Special Committee Has Worked on This Year and Last:

The following issues have benefited from the full attention they've received in the Special Committee without the scheduling challenges that the House HESS Committee may face.

- HSGQE
- school designators
- the teacher shortage
- the federal "No Child Left Behind Act" and how it will affect Alaska
- education reform in general

Issues That Might Require Legislation:

Next year, and in the coming years, the following issues will be before the Legislature. As former HESS Committee chair, I know how difficult it will be for the HESS Committee to give them undivided and intensive attention.

- The implications of accountability in failing schools.
- District Cost Factor Study will be available next year and will open discussions of education funding policy.
- Possible re-write of the Foundation Formula next year
- Continued work to align Alaska with the "No Child Left Behind Act"
- Continued work to address the teacher shortage
- Continued work to address the achievement gap
- School safety issues.

Issues That Will Require Research and Investigation:

- Re-write of the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA) will have as much impact as the recent "No Child Left Behind Act"
- Improving education for students with limited English, disabilities, poor children, children in failing schools, transient students, etc.
- Fostering continued cooperation between the University and school districts to address problems and challenges.
- Developing and encouraging partnerships with other interested groups.
- Making sure that all children read on grade level by 3rd grade.



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House Special Committee on Education Representative Con Bunde, Chair

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 30, 2002

TO: Senator Rick Halford, Senate President
Senator Randy Phillips, Chair, House Rules Committee

FROM: Representative Con Bunde, Chair

RE: HCR 23, "Legislative Committees: Split House HESS"

I received the attached memo from Tam Cook that there is no requirement for House and Senate committees to mirror each other. I offer it to you in addition to the information already presented on HCR 23.

LEGAL SERVICES

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MEMORANDUM

April 30, 2002

SUBJECT: Standing committees (HCR 23)

TO: Representative Con Bunde
Attn: Karen McCarthy

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook
Director

TBC

You ask whether the House and the Senate must have identical standing committees. I have found nothing that requires this. Art. II, sec. 12 of the state constitution requires that the legislature adopt "uniform rules of procedure." Consequently, it could be urged that standing committees of each body should be identical in order to maintain the uniformity of the rules. However, I do not think a court would find that the constitution controls legislative procedure in that detail. Indeed, based upon separation of powers considerations the court has declined to interfere in the procedures of the legislature even when one of the bodies fails to abide by clear procedural requirements of the Uniform Rules or statute. (Malone v. Meekins, 650 P.2d 351 (Alaska 1982); Aboud v. League of Women Voters, 743 P.2d 333 (Alaska 1987))

Recall that the Uniform Rules already permit each house to separately form special committees which have virtually all of the powers of standing committees except the authority to introduce legislation after the personal bill deadline.

TBC:lmb
02-08

Title 24 Legislature

Sec. 24.05.120. Rules.

At the beginning of the first regular session of each legislature, both houses shall adopt uniform rules of procedure for enacting bills into law and adopting resolutions. The rules in effect at the last regular session of the immediately preceding legislature serve as the temporary rules of the legislature until the adoption of permanent rules.

Sec. 24.05.180. Committees.

(a) Each house shall have standing committees to facilitate the transaction of business in accordance with the rules of the legislature. The rules may provide for the appointment of special committees, as needed, by the presiding officer of each house. The legislature shall provide for the use of joint committees to facilitate and expedite business.



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MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 26, 2002

TO: Senator Randy Phillips, Chair
Senate Rules Committee

FROM: Representative Con Bunde, Chair 

RE: Request to Calendar HCR 23

Please schedule HCR 23, "Proposing amendments to Uniform Rule 20 of the Alaska State Legislature; and providing for an effective date for the amendments" for the Senate Calendar at your earliest possible convenience. This resolution would create a standing House Education Committee, and passed the House 29-7. It would not affect the Senate committee structure.

A copy of the resolution, sponsor statement, fiscal note, and backup are attached.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Committee Workload for Education Related Legislation

House Education Bills:			House HESS Bills:		
Bill Number	Bill Title	Moved - Y/N	Bill Number	Bill Title	Moved - Y/N
HB 30	Pupil Teacher Ratio in Public Schools	N			
HB 37	Student Loan Forgiveness	Y	HB 37	Student Loan Forgiveness	Y
HB 43	Student Loan Forgiveness	Y	HB 43	Student Loan Forgiveness	Y
HB 54	Student Loan Forgiveness	Y	HB 54	Student Loan Forgiveness	Y
HB 71	Education of Disabled or Gifted Children	Y	HB 71	Educ. of Disabled or Gifted Children	Y
HB 85	Aggravating Factors in Sentencing	Y			
HB 94	Pupil Competency Test; Annual Ed Rpt.	N			
			HB 98	High School Diploma/WWII Vets	Y
			HB 99	School Discipline and Safety Programs	Y
			HB 101	Charter Schools	Y
HB 105	Foundation Formula Increase	Y			
HB 138	Supplimentary Public School Funding	N			
HB 139	Increase Base Student Allocation/Grants	N			
HB 163	Funding for Correspondence Study	N			
HB 166	Public School Exit Exam	N			
			HB 169	School Constr/Tobacco Settlement	N
HB 171	Alaska History Curriculum	Y			
HB 203	Special Approp: School District Cost Factors	Y			
HB 204	Student Loans/Comm. On Postsec. Ed	Y			
HB 211	Foundation Formula Increase	Y	HB 211	Foundation Formula Increase	N
HB 218	Boarding School Funding	N			
HB 239	Vocational Ed Pilot Program	Y			
HB 257	Preventing Harassment in Schools	N			
HB 293	AHFC Loans to Teachers	Y*			
HB 312	Supp. Public School Funding/Youth Academy	Y			
HB 342	Education Funding	Y	HB 342	Education Funding	N
HB 352	School Performance Reports	Y	HB 352	School Performance Reports	Y
HB 356	School Progress Report	N			
			HB 363	Bonds: Public Schools	N
HB 378	School Performance Grants/Research	N			
HB 379	Public School Funding	N			
			HB 400	Perm. Fund Contribution for Education	Y
HB 408	Student Questionnaires and Surveys	Y	HB 408	Student Questionnaires and Surveys	Y
HB 416	Reemployment of Retired Teachers	Y	HB 416	Reemployment of Retired Teachers	Y
HB 449	Student Loan Forgiveness/Medical Care	N			
HB 452	School District Consolidation	N			

Committee Workload for Education Related Legislation

HB 464	School District Correspondence Study	Y*	HB 464	School District Correspondence Study	Y
HB 478	Teacher Loan Assumption Program	Y			
HB 479	Minimum Expenditure for Instruction	N			
HB 488	Ins. Credit Match, Science & Tech. Studies	N			
			HB 491	G.O Bonds: Public Schools	N
			HB 494	School Bd. Power to Take Legal Action	N
House Education Bills:			House HESS Bills:		
			HB 495	School Constr: Bonds/Financing Auth.	N
HB 516	Centralized Corresp. Study/Board Duty	N			
HCR 11	Uniform Rules: Standing Committees	N			
			HCR 14	Suspend Uniform Rules for SB 133	Y
HCR 23	Legislative Committees: Split House HESS	Y	HCR 23	Leg. Committees: Split House HESS	Y
HCR 28	Supporting Physical Education	N			
SB 11	Compulsory School Attendance	N	SB 11	Compulsory School Attendance	Y
			SB 64	High School Diploma/ WWII Vets	Y
SB 86	Teacher Employment & Subject Expertise	Y			
SB 133	Public School Competency Exam/Rpts.	Y	SB 133	Public School Competency Exam/Rpts.	Y
			SB 149	Teacher Retirement, Reemployment, Cert.	Y
SJR 26	Federal Aid for Special Education	N			
		Y= 21 N= 20			Y= 18 N= 7
	House Special Committee on Education had 41 education bills, 21 of which moved.			House HESS had 42 education bills, 21 of which moved. House HESS also moved 42 of 78 non-education bills.	

Committee Workload for Education Related Legislation

Senate HESS Bills					
Bill Number	Bill Title	Moved - Y/N			
HB 43	Student Loan Forgiveness	N			
HB 99	School Discipline & Safety Programs	Y			
HB 101	Charter Schools	Y			
HB 171	Alaska History Curriculum	N			
HB 203	Sp. Approp. School Dist. Cost Factors	Y			
HB 234	Tobacco Settle't: Bonds & Smoking Pgrm.	Y			
HB 239	Vocational Education Pilot Program	Y			
HB 312	Supp. Public School Fundg/Youth Academy	N			
HB 408	Student Questionnaires & Surveys	N			
HB 416	Reemployment of Retired Teachers	N			
SB 1	Foundation Formula Increase	N			
SB 2	Municipal School Bond Reimbursement	Y			
SB 11	Compulsory School Attendance	Y			
SB 40	Educ. Of Disabled or Gifted Children	Y			
SB 41	Kindergarten & Definition of School Age	N			
SB 42	Foundation Formula Increase	N			
SB 43	School Dress Codes	N			
SB 56	Pupil Competency Test; Annual Ed Report	N			
SB 57	Increase Public School Funding Grants	N			
SB 61	Student Loan Forgiveness	N			
SB 62	Forward Funding State Aid for Education	N			
SB 63	Approp: Forward Funding/State Aid for Ed.	N			
SB 64	High School Diploma for Certain WWII Vets	Y			
SB 86	Teacher Employment & Subject Expertise	Y			
SB 89	Charter Schools	N			
SB 94	Education Funding	Y			
SB 113	Suppl. Public School Funding	Y			
SB 114	Increase Base Student Allocation/Grants	Y			
SB 120	Public School Exit Exam	N			
SB 124	School Construction/Tobacco Settlement	N			
SB 128	Public School Exit Exam/Transition Period	N			
SB 129	High School Exit Exam	N			
SB 133	Public School Competency Exam/Reports	Y			
SB 144	Alaska History Curriculum	N			
SB 149	Teacher Retirement, Reemployment, Certif.	Y			
SB 155	Student Loans/Comm. on Postsec. Ed.	Y			

Committee Workload for Education Related Legislation

SB 188	Education Fund/Land Endowment	Y			
SB 250	School Performance Reports	N			
SB 259	Bonds/Public Schools	N			
SB 275	School Performance Grants/Research	N			
SB 276	Public School Funding	N			
SB 287	G.O. Bonds: Public Schools	N			
SB 307	Teacher Loan Assumption Program	N			
SB 334	Land Sales to Cult. Ed. Youth Camps	N			
SB 335	Municipal Bonds for School Construction	Y			
SB 345	School Services for Disabled Students	N			
SB 346	School District Correspondence Study	N			
SCR 3	Uniform Rules: Standing Committees	~~Y~~ N			
SJR 25	Const. Am: Education fund	Y			
SJR 26	Federal Aid for Special Education	Y			
	Senate HESS had 50 education bills, 20 of which moved. Senate HESS also moved 56 of 65 non-education bills.	Y = 26 N = 29			

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 3
Bill Version: HCR 23
(H) Publish Date: 4/24/02

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title Proposing amendment to Rule 20 BRU Legis. Council, Legis. Operating Budget
of the Alaska State Legislature; and providing... Component Session Expenses
Sponsor House Special Committee on HESS Legislative Operating Budget
Requester House Finance Committee Component No. 782

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

HCR 23 has zero fiscal impact on the Legislature. Costs will be absorbed within existing budgets.

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director, Administrative Services Phone 465-3852
Division Administrative Services Date/Time 4/16/02 2:11 PM
Approved by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director Date 4/16/02
Agency Legislative Affairs Agency

HCR 23

There are only three states other than Alaska that do not have *at least one* standing committee on Education:

Maryland – Joint committee with Health

Oregon – Education is separate from Health, but is only a subcommittee

Rhode Island – Joint Committee with Health

Alabama	Separate/ Standing
X Alaska	Joint With Health
Arizona	Separate/ Standing
Arkansas	Separate/ Standing
California	Separate/ Standing
Colorado	Separate/ Standing
Connecticut	Separate/ Standing
Delaware	Separate/ Standing
Florida	Separate/ Standing
Georgia	Separate/ Standing
Hawaii	Separate/ Standing
Idaho	Separate/ Standing
Illinois	Separate/ Standing
Indiana	Separate/ Standing
Iowa	Separate/ Standing
Kansas	Separate/ Standing
Kentucky	Separate/ Standing
Louisiana	Separate/ Standing
Maine	Separate/ Standing
X Maryland	Joint With Health
Massachusetts	Separate/ Standing
Michigan	Separate/ Standing
Minnesota	Separate/ Standing
Mississippi	Separate/ Standing
Missouri	Separate/ Standing
Montana	Separate/ Standing
Nebraska	Separate/ Standing
Nevada	Separate/ Standing
New Hampshire	Separate/ Standing
New Jersey	Separate/ Standing
New Mexico	Separate/ Standing
New York	Separate/ Standing
North Carolina	Separate/ Standing
North Dakota	Separate/ Standing
Ohio	Separate/ Standing
Oklahoma	Separate/ Standing
X Oregon	Subcommittee
Pennsylvania	Separate/ Standing
X Rhode Island	Joint With Health
South Carolina	Separate/ Standing
South Dakota	Separate/ Standing
Tennessee	Separate/ Standing
Texas	Separate/ Standing
Utah	Separate/ Standing
Vermont	Separate/ Standing
Virginia	Separate/ Standing
Washington	Separate/ Standing
West Virginia	Separate/ Standing
Wisconsin	Separate/ Standing
Wyoming	Separate/ Standing

HCR 23 --Talking Points -- House Floor

- HCR 23 would amend the Uniform Rules to create a standing House Education Committee. It would reconfigure the House Health, Education, and Social Services Committee to be the House Health and Social Services Committee.
- HCR 23 would not change the Senate HESS Committee.
- The change would be effective for the next legislative session.
- The Special Committee on Education has proven to be beneficial to the legislative process by facilitating focused committee work on education bills and issues.
- Education issues are complex and very important. The workload related to education has become significant and would benefit from the full attention of a permanent standing committee. (See next page for examples.)
- HCR 23 is supported by the Association of Alaska School Boards and the Alaska Council of School Administrators.
- See the chart in your committee packet showing the bills referred to both committees:
 - 120 bills were referred to HESS.
 - 42 of those were education bills. HESS moved 21 of them. 78 were non-education bills, and HESS moved 42 of those.
 - The Special Committee had 41 education bills and moved 21 of them.
 - 33 bills have been referred to both HESS and the Special Committee.
- I ask for your support for HCR 23. By the way, I do not have to declare a conflict, because one way or the other I will not be in the House next year.



Alaska State Legislature

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REPRESENTATIVE FRED DYSON

MEMORANDUM

April 25, 2002

To: All Representatives

From: Fred Dyson, State Representative

Re: HCR 23, Education as a Standing Committee.

I am in opposition to HCR 23 to make special education a standing committee.

I have four reasons as follows:

1. We created the special education committee in the fall of 2000 because we anticipated that there was going to be a great deal of extra education work having to do with the High Stakes testing and the School Designators. A one-time need is an excellent reason to create a special committee but we do not have enough experience yet to tell us that it should become a standing committee. The good performance of this committee this year was due in part to the quality of the people who served on it and to the excellent relationship between the Chair of the Special Education Committee and the Chair of HESS. In addition, the Speaker agreed with both chairs that either could request and hear any bill that was being heard by the other committee. This combination of congenial leaders is unlikely to happen in the future. Please note that "Oil & Gas" and "Fishing" are huge components of Alaska's economy and future, but we have not made them standing committees.

2. As we have forced the schools to become a major part of the system to deliver human services, we have irretrievably intertwined the functions of K-12 schools and health services delivery. This is illustrated by our placing Early Development, child care, handicapped child services, vaccinations, health clinics, contraception counseling, child abuse reporting, sex education, and health surveys into our

- E-mail -
Representative_Fred_Dyson
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- Internet -
<http://www.akrepublicans.org>

schools and the Department of Education and Early Development. The leaders at statehood that defined our committees anticipated this mixing and set up the Health Education and Social Services Committee to be the one place that these functions came together. It is an interesting aside that the primary lobbying effort on the recent School Survey bill (HB 408) was HSS and not EED as you might expect.

3. There is a very real danger that the Education Committee will become a Special Interest Advocacy group for the educational establishment. Single issue Legislators that are elected from this special interest group will tend to pack this committee and reduce its objectivity and effectiveness. We are all eager to support excellent education and especially to show our support for education in this election year, but this concern should not push us into making Education a Standing Committee after only one sessions experience. We have all seen various special interests pressure groups work to get their project/program raised to "Cabinet level" to gain status and protection. When I was serving an apprenticeship on the Anchorage Assembly, I was reminded by my dear friend Heather Flynn, that education was very important, but that it was only one of the functions that government is required to provide, and that it ought not to have a reserved place at the public money trough, and that it must be considered in consort with other valid government functions.

4. Our schedules do not need the load of another committee. Other states with small numbers of legislators also combine Health and Education functions. Any time we add another committee, standing or special, we are in danger of reducing efficiency by overloading our schedules. Anything we can do to give ourselves more time management flexibility will help us do well in the stressful time during session.

I believe that we should utilize the Special Education Committee just the way we do our other special committees. Activate them when there is a need and hold them in reserve when there is not a pressing need. In a couple more sessions, if we have a history demonstrating the need to enshrine this committee as a standing committee, we will be in a better position to do so--- and I will support it. I remind you that we went through the immense amount of work with SB-36 to rewrite the entire foundation formula and the Charter school bills WITHOUT A SPECIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE. Lets give this decision some time before we act. We will loose nothing and will have avoided acting precipitously.

- VOTE NO ON HCR 23

Uniform Rules

Rule 49. Resolutions.

(a) The only type of instrument other than a bill or citation authorized under these Uniform Rules is a resolution. The types and uses of resolutions are as follows:

(1) A **simple resolution** is a formalized motion passed by one house only and bearing the heading "House Resolution" or "Senate Resolution." It may be used to express the will, wish, view, opinion, sympathy, or request of the house adopting it. The simple resolution shall be used to establish a special committee. It does not require committee referral, three readings, or a roll call vote. Approval of a simple resolution requires a majority vote of the full membership of the house.

(2) A **special resolution** headed "House Special Resolution" or "Senate Special Resolution" is used only for the purpose of expelling a member under provisions of Sec. 12, Art. II, of the State Constitution. The special resolution requires a referral to the Rules Committee, three readings, and a two-thirds vote of the full membership of the house for approval.

X (3) A **concurrent resolution** is similar to the simple resolution but reflects the will, wish, view, or decision of both houses speaking concurrently. It is used particularly to handle the internal business of the legislature, e.g., adjournment of the legislature, suspension and amendment of the Uniform Rules, requesting action of executive agencies and interim committees, and fixing the time and place for joint assemblies. This resolution is also used for establishing joint committees. This resolution does not require committee referral, three readings, or anything other than approval of a majority vote of the full membership of each house unless otherwise required by the rules. (See Rule 53.)

(4) A **special concurrent resolution** is employed to consider disapproval of an executive order of the governor laid before the legislature under provisions of Sec. 23, Art. III, of the State Constitution. This resolution must be considered by a standing committee of each house and may be adopted by a majority vote of the full membership of the legislature in joint session without recourse to three readings.

(5) A **joint resolution** is the most formal type of resolution and is adopted by both houses and then signed by the governor as a ministerial formality. The joint resolution is treated in all respects as a bill but it is not subject to veto. It is usually reserved for addressees outside the state. This resolution is used mainly to express the view or wish of the legislature to the President, the Congress or agencies of the United States Government or the governments of other states. It is required for proposing or ratifying amendments to the U. S. Constitution, proposing amendments to the State Constitution under provisions of Sec. 1, Art. XIII, of the State Constitution, and for disapproval of local government boundary changes recommended by the Local Boundary Commission under provisions of Sec. 12, Art. X, of the State Constitution. Approval of a joint resolution requires a majority vote of the full membership of each house.

(b) All resolutions passed by one or both houses are sent to the governor as a matter of information and for permanent filing with the lieutenant governor. The lieutenant governor sends enrolled copies of joint resolutions to the federal and other state officers, agencies and jurisdictions. The transmittal of copies of all other resolutions to designated addressees is the responsibility of the Legislative Affairs Agency.

Rule 53. Adoption and Amendment of Rules.

X The Uniform Rules of each legislature shall be adopted in joint session by a majority vote of the full membership of each house. Thereafter the **Uniform Rules may be amended only by the adoption of a concurrent resolution by a two-thirds vote of the full membership of each house.** When the rules are affected by constitutional and statutory changes, the Legislative Council will effect the necessary formal revision in the next printing of the rules and inform the Rules Committee of the changes made.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 5

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

Introduced: 1/8/01

Referred: Today's Calendar

A RESOLUTION

1 **Establishing a House Special Committee on Education.**

2 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:**

3 **WHEREAS** education is one of the top priorities of the state;

4 **BE IT RESOLVED** by the House of Representatives that a House Special Committee
5 on Education is established to study issues relating to education; and be it

6 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the speaker of the House of Representatives shall
7 appoint seven representatives to be members of the committee and shall designate a member
8 to chair the committee; and be it

9 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the House Special Committee on Education may meet
10 during and between sessions of the Twenty-Second Alaska State Legislature and is terminated
11 on the convening of the First Session of the Twenty-Third Alaska State Legislature.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: #2

Bill Version: HCR 23

() Publish Date: 2/11/2002

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):

Title HCR 23--Legislative Committees: Split
House H.E.S.S.

Dept. Affected:

BRU

Component

Sponsor House Special Committee on Education

Requester

Component No.

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()

FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost:

0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	<u>1</u>					
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The cost of this resolution represents personnel costs of one staff's salary, in addition to overhead and supplies, and transcription.

Prepared by: HHS Committee

Division

Approved by: Representative Fred Dyson, Chair House H.E.S.S. Committee

Agency HHS Committee

Phone 465-2199

Date 4/11/02 12:00 AM

Time 5:30 PM

TESTIMONY FOR HCR 23

HOUSE HESS

APRIL 4, 2002

Good afternoon. For the record, my name is Karen McCarthy. I'm staff for Representative Con Bunde. ~~Representative Bunde cannot attend today due to a House Finance Committee meeting.~~

HCR 23 would amend the Uniform Rules to create a ^{standing} House Education Committee. It would reconfigure the House Health, Education, and Social Services Committee to be the House Health and Social Services Committee.

HCR 23 would not change the Senate Health, Education, and Social Services Committee.

The change would be effective for the next legislative session.

Representative Guess first introduced this concept as HCR 11. After discussion before the House Special Committee on Education, the committee decided to sponsor it as HCR 23.

It was felt that the Special Committee on Education has proven to be beneficial to the legislative process by facilitating focused committee work on education bills and issues.

Education issues are complex and very important. The workload related to education has become significant and would benefit from the full attention of a permanent standing committee.

Issues such as the HSGQE, school designators, the teacher shortage, and education reform in general have benefited from the full attention they've received in the Special Committee without the scheduling challenges that the House HESS Committee may face.

HCR 23 is supported by the Association of Alaska School Boards and the Alaska Council of School Administrators.

During the 22nd Legislature:

119 bills have been referred to HESS.

42 bills have been referred to the Special Committee.

33 bills have been referred to both HESS and the Special Committee.

I hope you will vote to move HCR 23 out of committee today.

Rep Dyson's Comments on HCR 23

2 yrs exp. not enough time to evaluate if we need a permanent cmt
advocacy group / special focus → single issue cmt.

ed does not need a disproportionate voice

too many committees allow for multiple referrals to slow
down bills

caucus decision to make sp cmt knew there was a
heavy work load coming up.

disconnect w/ senate. hard to do joint trip.

Doesn't agree w/ official notes - not a given that sp cmt
would continue.

Lines between Ed & HCSS are blurred. DFYS, school nurses,
youth corrections, Smart Start.

No guarantee both chairs would get along in
future.

Would support a sp. cmt next year.

Dyson no

Wilson y-

Crisner y-

Tovle y-

Stevens y-

Log no

K no

HCR 23 vote

4-3 moved from cmt.

HCR 23

Feb. 13, 2002

Constitutional requirement
recognizes the importance legis places on ed.
would the work load in the future justify
a standing cmte? (Green)

Guess - just beginning education reform.

Bunde - work always fills the avail. time
\$4.7 mil/day on school days

Green - money isn't reason to have it standing -
all money comes from oil & gas, but
O&G Cmte is special.

The concept of what issues we
need to address sells him.

Joule - House has more members. We are
embarking on a new time in
education reform. The time we
can give to education is needed.

Wilson - Is it good for kids? Yes. Do it.

Bunde - Do Pass

Porter - absent

Green - DP

Joule DP

Guess DP

Stevens