

SB

42

GARY WILKEN

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SPONSOR STATEMENT

Senate Bill 1 Foundation Formula Increase

The State of Alaska's Public Education Funding Formula is based on a specific dollar amount per student. The base student allocation was established in 1998 (FY99) as \$3,940 per student and has not been increased since that time. Senate Bill 1 increases this allocation by \$145.00, increasing the per student dollar to \$4,085.

During the past 14 years, inflation has had an impact on public school funding and the purchasing power of the General Fund (GF) education dollars has slowly eroded over time. Although the State's contribution to the 53 school districts has increased 54% since FY88, the effect of annual inflation, as well as an increase in student enrollment has negated this growth, and indeed the purchasing power of the student dollar has been diminished.

The public school foundation program has lost 13.9% on a student dollar basis since FY88 due to the cumulative effect of annual inflation. Senate Bill 1 proposes to recoup this loss over a five-year time span. A 3.68% increase in the student dollar is recognized and the base student allocation in the public school funding formula is raised by \$144.99 or \$145.00. This amount was calculated as follows:

13.9%	Total loss of the per Student Dollar due to inflation since FY88

2.78%	This total loss divided by 5 for the suggestion of a 5-Year plan to restore the loss
+ .9%	Plus the inflation rate for FY01 in Anchorage, Alaska
3.68%	Total increase of the Student Dollar as proposed in SB 1

Supporters of a world class educational system for Alaska must agree that, while at the same time inflation is eroding the purchasing power of the student dollar,

**Sponsor Statement for Senate Bill 1
Foundation Formula Increase**

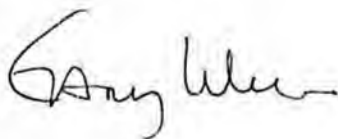
we Alaskans are asking our public schools to take on more and more responsibility in three general areas. First, many parents today regularly drop off their children at school early in the morning and pick them up after work. School personnel today provide not only classroom instruction for these students but also offer the emotional, social, and moral support needed before and after regular school hours at a level unheard of a generation or two ago. The increased time that a child spends at school naturally increases the responsibility of the local teachers and administrators.

Secondly, as performance standards and the corresponding assessments become a reality and are accepted as common place, each neighborhood school and classroom will be held more accountable for student learning. Children who need extra innovative instruction to master these standards will be identified and teachers will offer appropriate remedial learning opportunities. The added tutoring sessions necessary for some students may be offered within the regular school day or during a Saturday or summer school program. This added accountability is a step in the right direction, but it does have substantial impact on the financial resources of our local school districts.

Lastly, classroom teachers are on the frontline with our children and must be held accountable for their learning and performance. Alaska's young people deserve to be taught by the very best teachers possible. Alaska's school districts are faced with the responsibility of recruiting and retaining a highly qualified work force at a time when teachers are in short supply. This is not an easy task and, in some cases, the remoteness and isolation of an individual school make a difficult task even more difficult. The State has an obligation to provide adequate funding to all public school districts so that all school districts can hire and retain quality teachers.

Public education is faced with the unenviable position – greater responsibility with a reduction in the purchasing power of the student dollar. Alaska cannot continue to ask its 53 school districts to meet all these additional responsibilities with a dwindling budget, therefore additional funding is a necessity. The increase of \$145.00 per student as provided in Senate Bill 1 will assist our local school districts to meet, and hopefully exceed, the public's expectations and demands.

Please join me in endorsing Senate Bill 1.



Growth in the School Funding Formula

Comparison of Enrollment, Inflation, and Dollars

Fiscal Year	ADM ¹	ADM Inc.	Foundation Program ²	Foundation Increase	Per Student	Student Increase	Inflation Change ³	Per Student Inflation Adj.
FY88	101,142		\$437,438,400		\$4,325		0.4%	
FY89	101,442	0.3%	\$456,496,100	4.4%	\$4,500	4.0%	1.5%	\$4,342
FY90	104,035	2.6%	\$490,393,600	7.4%	\$4,714	4.7%	4.4%	\$4,533
FY91	108,168	4.0%	\$526,382,600	7.3%	\$4,866	3.2%	6.2%	\$4,814
FY92	113,348	4.8%	\$560,353,400	6.5%	\$4,944	1.6%	3.4%	\$4,978
FY93	116,652	2.9%	\$612,698,600	9.3%	\$5,252	6.2%	3.4%	\$5,147
FY94	119,673	2.6%	\$610,598,400	-0.3%	\$5,102	-2.9%	2.5%	\$5,276
FY95	120,752	0.9%	\$627,449,500	2.8%	\$5,196	1.8%	2.6%	\$5,413
FY96	122,897	1.8%	\$639,723,100	2.0%	\$5,205	0.2%	2.7%	\$5,559
FY97	124,545	1.3%	\$643,785,700	0.6%	\$5,169	-0.7%	2.3%	\$5,687
FY98	127,677	2.5%	\$652,353,800	1.3%	\$5,109	-1.2%	1.5%	\$5,773
FY99	129,968	1.8%	\$672,916,800	3.2%	\$5,178	1.3%	1.2%	\$5,842
FY00	129,948	0.0%	\$672,308,712	-0.1%	\$5,174	-0.1%	0.9%	\$5,894

Percent of Change FY88 to FY00:

ADM	28.5%
Foundation Program	53.7%
Dollar Per Student	19.6%

Summary of the Impact of Inflation:

Total Inflation FY88-FY00	33.0%
Loss of Per Student Dollar Due to Inflation	13.9%

1 ADM Totals do not include the Average Daily Membership for State ACS or Mt. Edgecumbe.

2 Foundation Program is the Actual Total Expenditures for the Foundation Program. It does not include State ACS or Mt. Edgecumbe. FY00 Foundation Program is the Authorized Amount.

3 Information as presented by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development (Mr. John Boucher.)

By: Karen Parr
 Eileen Cummings
 Bonnie Williams
 Torle Foote
 Nancy Webb
 Rick Solle
 Dave Veazey
 Jim Holm
 Guy Sattley
 Tim Beck
 Garry Hutchison

Introduced: 03/08/01
 Adopted: 03/08/01

RESOLUTION NO. 2001 -13

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING SENATE BILL 1, AN ACT RELATING TO THE BASE STUDENT ALLOCATION USED IN THE FORMULA FOR STATE FUNDING OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska's Public Education Funding Formula is based on a specific dollar amount per student; and

WHEREAS, the public school foundation program has lost 13.9% on a student dollar basis since FY88 due to the cumulative effect of annual inflation; and

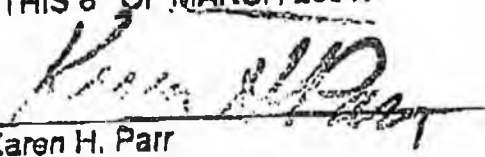
WHEREAS, Senate Bill 1 proposes to recoup this loss over a five year time span increasing the per student allocation by \$145 and adding over \$30 million to help fund Alaska schools; and

WHEREAS, proposals to give schools a one-shot supplement for this year instead, do not solve the problem of stable, equitable funding for school districts.

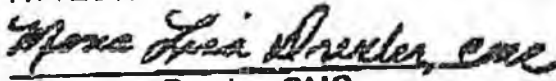
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Assembly of the Fairbanks North Star Borough fully supports Senate Bill 1 and recognizes that increased funding will assist school districts in meeting, and hopefully exceeding, the publics' expectations and demands for solid public education.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the Alaska State Legislature and the Honorable Tony Knowles, Governor, State of Alaska.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 8th OF MARCH 2001.


Karen H. Parr
Presiding Officer

ATTEST:


Mona Lisa Drexler, CMC
Municipal Borough Clerk

Ayes: Williams, Webb, Foote, Sattley, Beck, Cummings, Hutchison, Holm, Solle, Veazey, Parr
Noes: None

Introduced by: Manager Jensen
Requested by: Assembly
Drafted by: Manager Jensen
Introduced: 02/01/2001
Adopted: 02/01/2001

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH
RESOLUTION NO. 2001-03

**A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH
URGING THE TWENTY-SECOND ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE TO INCREASE THE
EDUCATIONAL FORMULA FUNDING**

WHEREAS, Article VII Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska states that the legislature shall establish and maintain a system of public schools; and

WHEREAS, provisions of Alaska Statutes Title 14 address financing of public schools through distribution of funds to school districts in the state foundation formula which has not been adjusted to adequately keep pace with annual cost of living and inflation adjustments; and

WHEREAS, the Twenty-Second Alaska State legislature has two bills filed, Senate Bill 1 relating to an increase in the base student allocation and Senate Bill 42 requiring annual inflation adjustments to the State foundation formula. Both Bills properly address school funding and future financing of public schools;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH ASSEMBLY unanimously urges the Twenty-Second legislature to adopt Senate Bill 1 and Senate Bill 42.

**ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH
THIS FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2001**



ATTEST:

Judith A. Nielsen
Judith A. Nielsen, CMC, Borough Clerk

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

Robin Heinrichs
Robin Heinrichs, Borough Deputy Mayor

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
Bill Version: SB 42
() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Education & Early Development
Title: "An Act requiring an annual inflation adjustment BRU: K-12 Support
of the base student allocation used in the formula for state ..." Component: Foundation Program
Sponsor: Senator Bettye Davis
Requester: Senate HESS Committee Component Number: 141

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims	0.0	13,402.9	*	*	*	*
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	13,402.9	*	*	*	*

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

FUND SOURCE	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	13,402.9	*	*	*	*
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1007 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	0.0	13,402.9	*	*	*	*

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2002 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Attached is an analysis that demonstrates the increase to the base student allocation utilizing the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers for the Anchorage Metropolitan Area (CPI).

The Department of Education & Early Development would change the base student allocation from \$3,940 to the extent of the change in the CPI for the Anchorage Metropolitan Area for the second preceding fiscal year. The index for January 2000 is the base reference.

For the purposes of this fiscal note, the FY 2002 would remain at the base student allocation of \$3,940. Then beginning in FY 2003 the base allocation would increase to \$4,007 based on the 1.7% increase in the CPI for the 2000 year.

Prepared by: Eddy Jeans, School Finance Manager
Division: Education Support Services
Approved by: Bruce Johnson, Deputy Commissioner of Education
Agency: Education and Early Development

Phone 465-8679
Date/Time 04/20/01
Date 04/20/01

For distribution information, call the Governor's Legislative Office

School District	District Adjusted ADM	FY 02 Projected Entitlement	FY03 1.7%	Difference
			CPI Entitlement \$4,047	
Alaska Gateway	1172.57	4,720,721	4,792,858	72,137
Alcutian Region	310.25	1,170,144	1,182,616	12,472
Alcutians East	946.76	2,822,075	2,885,508	63,433
Anchorage	67080.62	193,595,132	198,089,533	4,494,401
Annette Island	616.62	867,075	908,388	41,313
Bering Strait	5374.67	15,583,586	15,943,689	360,103
Bristol Bay	597.46	1,340,580	1,380,610	40,030
Chatham	617.88	2,148,172	2,189,570	41,398
Chugach	314.78	1,698,865	1,711,519	12,654
Copper River	1379.03	5,324,548	5,400,959	76,411
Cordova	832.94	2,638,380	2,671,865	33,485
Craig	905.8	3,013,383	3,074,072	60,689
Delta/Greely	1032.16	4,246,748	4,315,903	69,155
Denali	736.62	2,422,605	2,471,958	49,353
Dillingham	1153.2	3,870,502	3,916,861	46,359
Fairbanks	22082.69	63,086,196	64,565,736	1,479,540
Galena	3213.05	14,450,362	14,579,526	129,164
Haines	693.76	1,931,709	1,978,251	46,482
Hoonah	481.46	1,737,765	1,757,120	19,355
Hydaburg	224.02	909,539	924,548	15,009
Iditarod Area	1397.03	5,765,716	5,821,877	56,161
Juneau	7825.09	20,427,809	20,952,090	524,281
Kake	326.91	1,140,552	1,160,286	19,734
Kashunamiut	781.14	2,037,788	2,090,124	52,336
Kenai Peninsula	14826.33	41,665,482	42,658,846	993,364
Ketchikan Gateway	3543.7	9,550,271	9,787,699	237,428
Klawock	431.54	1,636,402	1,653,750	17,348
Kodiak Island	4639.24	13,523,703	13,834,532	310,829
Kuspuk	1495.95	4,679,476	4,739,614	60,138
Lake & Peninsula	1633.22	5,959,944	6,025,600	65,656
Lower Kuskokwim	9891.38	35,139,517	35,537,151	397,634
Lower Yukon	5233.56	14,605,616	14,956,265	350,649
Mat-Su	18876.41	61,647,537	62,912,257	1,264,720
Nenana	1550.06	6,063,818	6,167,672	103,854
Nome	1444.62	4,929,994	4,995,821	65,827
North Slope	5207.59	9,885,875	10,234,783	348,908
Northwest Arctic	5984.4	20,358,082	20,759,039	400,957
Pelican	68.82	420,585	423,352	2,767
Petersburg	1022.16	3,025,635	3,094,120	68,485
Pribilof	424.44	1,064,937	1,092,292	27,355
Sitka	2285.3	6,400,649	6,553,764	153,115
Skagway	309.09	886,624	899,049	12,425
Southeast Island	691.71	2,941,152	2,968,959	27,807
Southwest Region	2211.33	5,979,493	6,127,652	148,159
St. Mary's	419.25	1,747,266	1,764,120	16,854
Tanana	331.94	1,280,078	1,302,318	22,240
Unalaska	734.65	2,023,121	2,052,670	29,549
Valdez	1439.12	3,672,455	3,757,352	84,897
Wrangell	749.87	2,364,305	2,414,546	50,241
Yakutat	369.84	1,448,203	1,467,546	19,343
Yukon Flats	1145.11	4,087,475	4,133,509	46,034
Yukon/Kovukuk	1577.72	5,492,033	5,597,740	105,707
Yup'it	1223.78	3,831,544	3,880,740	49,196
ACS	1096.8	4,338,941	4,412,427	73,486
Mt. Edgecumbe	484.44	1,321,400	1,353,857	32,457
Other		26,096,100	26,096,100	-
TOTALS:	211,440	665,017,725	678,420,609	13,402,884

*CPI-U can be found at

<http://www.labor.state.ak.us/research/col/cpiuanch.htm>



Anchorage Municipality Consumer Price Index 1984-present for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

기타의
연월의
이외의

[Link to \(BLS\) Inflation Calculator - Calculation of National Inflation Rate Only](#)

Best results if printed in landscape mode.

Year	1st Half (Jan-Jun)	Percent Change	2nd Half (Jul-Dec)	Percent Change	Annual Average
2000	150.0	0.9%	151.9	2.4%	150.9
1999	148.6	1.3%	148.3	0.9%	148.4
1998	146.7	1.8%	147.0	1.1%	146.9
1997	144.1	1.6%	145.4	1.2%	144.8
1996	141.8	2.6%	143.7	3.0%	142.7
1995	138.2	2.9%	139.5	2.7%	138.9
1994	134.3	2.1%	135.8	2.3%	135.0
1993	131.5	3.3%	132.8	2.9%	132.2
1992	127.3	3.2%	129.1	3.5%	128.2
1991	123.3	5.5%	124.7	3.6%	124.0
1990	116.9	5.4%	120.4	7.0%	118.6
1989	110.9	2.3%	112.5	3.3%	111.7
1988	108.4	0.1%	108.9	0.7%	108.6
1987	108.3	0.0%	108.1	0.7%	108.2
1986	108.3	3.4%	107.4	0.5%	107.8
1985	104.7	1.9%	106.9	2.9%	105.8
1984	102.7		103.9		103.3

Base: 1982-84=100
Last Update: 2/26/01

The [Cost of Living in Alaska](#) is the complete article published in the June, 2000, issue of *Alaska Economic Trends*. The publication can be viewed and printed using Adobe® Acrobat® Reader. [Download FREE](#) Adobe® Acrobat® Reader software.

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Table I-4

Average Teacher Salaries for 1988-89 and 1998-99

State	Average Salary		Rank		Percentage of U.S. Average		Change 1988-89	Rank
	1988-89	1998-99	1988-89	1998-99	1988-89	1998-99	1998-99	
New Jersey	\$32,862	\$51,692	9	1	111%	127%	57.3%	1
West Virginia	21,904	34,248	49	38	74%	84%	56.4%	2
Pennsylvania	31,248	48,457	14	5	105%	119%	55.1%	3
Arkansas	21,736	32,761	50	44	73%	81%	50.7%	4
Idaho	22,732	34,062	45	39	77%	84%	49.8%	5
Oregon	29,385	43,789	18	12	99%	108%	49.0%	6
Utah	23,023	34,007	44	40	78%	84%	47.7%	7
Nevada	28,836	42,528	23	15	97%	105%	47.5%	8
Illinois	31,195	45,286	15	10	105%	112%	45.2%	9
Georgia	26,920	38,993	27	21	91%	96%	44.8%	10
North Carolina	25,650	36,883	34	26	87%	91%	43.8%	11
Louisiana	22,469	32,000	47	46	76%	79%	42.4%	12
Alabama	25,190	35,820	36	29	85%	88%	42.2%	13
Kentucky	24,920	35,383	39	31	84%	87%	42.0%	14
Indiana	29,169	41,159	19	16	98%	101%	41.1%	15
New Hampshire	26,703	37,405	29	25	90%	92%	40.1%	16
Maine	24,938	34,906	38	33	84%	86%	40.0%	17
Ohio	29,166	40,734	20	17	98%	100%	39.7%	18
Tennessee	25,619	35,490	35	30	86%	87%	38.5%	19
South Dakota	20,525	28,386	51	51	69%	70%	38.3%	20
Nebraska	23,845	32,880	42	43	80%	81%	37.9%	21
South Carolina	25,060	34,506	37	36	85%	85%	37.7%	22
Michigan	35,530	48,711	5	4	120%	120%	37.1%	23
Delaware	31,585	43,223	11	13	107%	107%	36.8%	24
Vermont	26,819	36,697	28	27	91%	90%	36.8%	25
Massachusetts	32,200	44,051	10	11	109%	109%	36.8%	26
New York	36,654	49,686	4	3	124%	122%	35.6%	27
Iowa	25,884	35,007	33	32	87%	86%	35.2%	28
Rhode Island	34,234	46,286	7	9	116%	114%	35.2%	29
Connecticut	37,659	50,277	2	2	127%	124%	33.5%	30
Kansas	25,992	34,634	31	34	88%	85%	33.2%	31
Florida	26,971	35,916	26	28	91%	89%	33.2%	32
Oklahoma	23,400	31,107	43	48	79%	77%	32.9%	33
Washington	29,146	38,530	21	22	98%	95%	32.2%	34

California	35,172	46,326	6	8	119%	114%	31.7%	35
District of Columbia	36,787	48,275	3	7	124%	119%	31.2%	36
New Mexico	24,554	32,161	40	45	83%	79%	31.0%	37
Mississippi	22,579	29,550	46	49	76%	73%	30.9%	38
North Dakota	22,249	29,002	48	50	75%	71%	30.4%	39
Texas	26,513	34,448	30	37	89%	85%	29.9%	40
Virginia	29,056	37,709	22	24	98%	93%	29.8%	41
Montana	24,421	31,536	41	47	82%	78%	29.1%	42
Colorado	29,557	38,157	17	23	100%	94%	29.1%	43
Hawaii	31,307	40,416	13	18	106%	100%	29.1%	44
Missouri	25,981	33,463	32	42	88%	82%	28.8%	45
Wisconsin	31,046	39,374	16	20	105%	97%	26.8%	46
Minnesota	31,395	39,809	12	19	106%	98%	26.8%	47
Maryland	33,900	42,545	8	14	114%	105%	25.5%	48
Arizona	28,499	34,582	24	35	96%	85%	21.3%	49
Wyoming	27,689	33,480	25	41	93%	83%	20.9%	50
Alaska	41,832	48,275	1	6	141%	119%	15.4%	51
U.S. Average	\$29,629	\$40,574			100%	100%	36.9%	
Guam	\$25,842	\$34,435			87%	85%	33.3%	
Puerto Rico	\$12,285	\$24,000			41%	59%	95.4%	
Virgin Islands	\$26,572	\$34,784			90%	86%	30.9%	

Source: American Federation of Teachers, annual survey of state departments of education

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American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, 100 New Jersey Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20002

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Table I-8

Teacher Salaries as a Percentage of Total Education Spending
1967-68 and 1998-99

		Average Teacher Salary		Total Teacher Salaries (Millions)		Total Education Spending (Millions)		Percentage of Education Expenditures Devoted to Teachers		
		1967-68	1998-99	1967-68	1998-99	1967-68	1998-99	1967-68	1998-99	Change
1	D.C.	\$8,531	\$43,223	\$50	\$290	\$134	\$602	37.2%	48.1%	10.9%
2	Alabama	5,900	35,820	173	1,655	319	3,631	54.1%	45.6%	-8.5%
3	Georgia	6,775	38,993	258	3,414	508	7,839	50.8%	43.6%	-7.2%
4	Tennessee	6,170	35,490	182	1,885	383	4,337	47.5%	43.5%	-4.0%
5	Nevada	8,200	42,528	36	716	66	1,670	54.1%	42.9%	-11.3%
6	Virginia	6,900	37,709	268	2,896	525	6,789	51.0%	42.7%	-8.3%
7	Idaho	6,200	34,062	43	480	86	1,135	50.4%	42.3%	-8.1%
8	Arkansas	5,723	32,761	100	884	182	2,094	54.8%	42.2%	-12.6%
9	Vermont	6,450	36,697	27	296	54	704	49.1%	42.1%	-7.1%
10	North Carolina	6,443	36,883	283	2,858	513	6,862	55.1%	41.6%	-13.4%
11	Texas	6,675	34,448	653	8,778	1,133	21,407	57.6%	41.0%	-16.6%
12	Hawaii	8,100	40,416	49	426	105	1,043	47.0%	40.9%	-6.2%
13	Missouri	6,807	33,463	250	2,068	488	5,094	51.3%	40.6%	-10.7%
14	South Carolina	5,750	34,506	133	1,453	256	3,589	52.0%	40.5%	-11.5%
15	Maine	6,300	34,906	63	589	105	1,461	59.7%	40.3%	-19.3%
16	Utah	7,050	34,007	71	714	143	1,780	49.6%	40.1%	-9.5%
17	Kansas	6,723	34,634	152	1,091	275	2,724	55.3%	40.0%	-15.2%
18	Connecticut	8,400	50,277	222	2,049	400	5,135	55.6%	39.9%	-15.7%
19	Ohio	7,600	40,734	640	4,533	1,300	11,440	49.3%	39.6%	-9.6%
20	Oklahoma	6,203	31,107	146	1,274	303	3,237	48.3%	39.3%	-8.9%
21	Illinois	8,000	45,286	724	5,560	1,226	14,310	59.0%	38.9%	-20.2%
22	Mississippi	4,735	29,550	91	882	187	2,274	48.7%	38.8%	-9.9%
23	Massachusetts	8,383	44,051	364	3,017	676	7,794	53.8%	38.7%	-15.1%
24	Arizona	7,500	34,582	111	1,454	228	3,813	48.7%	38.1%	-10.5%
25	New York	8,600	49,686	1,273	9,987	2,974	26,215	42.8%	38.1%	-4.7%
26	South Dakota	5,425	28,386	46	263	90	698	51.6%	37.7%	-13.9%
27	Kentucky	6,500	35,383	167	1,429	302	3,790	55.4%	37.7%	-17.7%
28	Iowa	7,382	35,007	210	1,179	350	3,142	60.0%	37.5%	-22.5%
29	Pennsylvania	7,450	48,457	664	5,250	1,384	14,000	48.0%	37.5%	-10.5%
30	Colorado	7,175	38,157	153	1,487	296	4,031	51.7%	36.9%	-14.8%
31	California	9,450	46,326	1,487	12,538	2,865	34,132	51.9%	36.7%	-15.2%
32	New Jersey	8,167	51,692	467	4,813	1,020	13,136	45.8%	36.6%	-9.1%
33	Indiana	8,200	41,159	363	2,384	665	6,517	54.5%	36.6%	-17.9%

34	Louisiana	7,448	32,000	235	1,566	482	4,294	48.7%	36.5%	-12.3%
35	Michigan	8,000	48,711	601	4,394	1,181	12,084	50.9%	36.4%	-14.6%
36	North Dakota	5,750	29,002	39	227	77	627	51.1%	36.3%	-14.9%
37	Nebraska	6,250	32,880	92	665	151	1,842	60.8%	36.1%	-24.6%
38	Maryland	8,316	42,545	274	2,106	534	5,837	51.4%	36.1%	-15.3%
39	Florida	7,500	35,916	363	4,626	680	13,042	53.4%	35.5%	-17.9%
40	Minnesota	7,859	39,809	275	2,098	582	5,948	47.2%	35.3%	-11.9%
41	Oregon	7,738	43,789	159	1,195	293	3,453	56.0%	34.6%	-21.4%
42	West Virginia	6,300	34,248	90	714	188	2,067	47.7%	34.6%	-13.2%
43	New Hampshire	6,450	37,405	38	466	73	1,370	51.6%	34.0%	-17.6%
44	Montana	6,650	31,536	50	322	107	945	46.3%	34.0%	-12.2%
45	New Mexico	7,299	32,161	76	636	165	1,871	45.9%	34.0%	-11.8%
46	Wyoming	7,277	33,480	29	222	56	670	52.0%	33.1%	-18.9%
47	Alaska	9,658	48,275	27	379	60	1,156	45.2%	32.8%	-12.4%
48	Rhode Island	7,650	46,286	51	495	106	1,536	48.1%	32.3%	-15.8%
49	Washington	8,100	38,530	230	1,900	453	6,349	50.8%	29.9%	-20.8%
50	Wisconsin	7,537	39,374	297	1,999	574	6,896	51.8%	29.0%	-22.8%
51	Delaware	7,900	48,275	37	199	73	841	51.2%	23.6%	-27.6%
U.S. Average		\$7,630	\$40,574	\$12,881	\$112,799	\$25,366	\$296,975	50.8%	38.0%	-12.8%
Guam		n.a.	\$27,827	n.a.	\$27	n.a.	\$146	n.a.	18.8%	n.a.
Puerto Rico		n.a.	\$24,000	n.a.	\$665	n.a.	\$1,751	n.a.	38.0%	n.a.
Virgin Islands		n.a.	\$33,311	n.a.	\$30	n.a.	\$128	n.a.	23.1%	n.a.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Public Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 1997-98." Early Estimates Feb. 1998. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, *Digest of Educational Statistics 1986*. American Federation of Teachers, annual survey of state departments of education.

◀ List of Tables

◀ List of Figures

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1999 Salary Survey of Teachers (Table I-8) (Low Salary) (Table I-9) (High Salary) (Table I-10)

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22-LS0319J
Ford
4/24/01

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 42(CRA)

**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION**

BY THE SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): SENATORS DAVIS, Ellis, Elton

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act requiring an annual inflation adjustment of the base student allocation used in
2 the formula for state funding of public education; and providing for an effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. AS 14.17.470 is amended to read:

5 Sec. 14.17.470. Base student allocation. The base student allocation is
6 \$3,940. However, the department shall annually increase the base student
7 allocation to the extent of increases during the second preceding calendar year in
8 the consumer price index for all urban consumers for the Anchorage
9 Metropolitan Area compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States
10 Department of Labor. The index for January 2000 is the reference base index.

11 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 2002.

Introduced by: Manager Jensen
Requested by: Assembly
Drafted by: Manager Jensen
Introduced: 02/01/2001
Adopted: 02/01/2001

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH
RESOLUTION NO. 2001-03

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH
URGING THE TWENTY-SECOND ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE TO INCREASE THE
EDUCATIONAL FORMULA FUNDING

WHEREAS, Article VII Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska states that the legislature shall establish and maintain a system of public schools; and

WHEREAS, provisions of Alaska Statutes Title 14 address financing of public schools through distribution of funds to school districts in the state foundation formula which has not been adjusted to adequately keep pace with annual cost of living, and inflation adjustments; and

WHEREAS, the Twenty-Second Alaska State legislature has two bills filed, Senate Bill 1 relating to an increase in the base student allocation and Senate Bill 42 requiring annual inflation adjustments to the State foundation formula. Both Bills properly address school funding and future financing of public schools;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH ASSEMBLY unanimously urges the Twenty-Second legislature to adopt Senate Bill 1 and Senate Bill 42.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH
THIS FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2001



ATTEST.

Judith A. Nielsen
Judith A. Nielsen, CMC, Borough Clerk

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

Robin Heinrichs
Robin Heinrichs, Borough Deputy Mayor

Subject: ASD Legislative Priorities Plus

Date: Mon, 26 Feb 2001 18:01:39 EST

From: Steelept@aol.com

**To: Senator_Johnny_Ellis@legis.state.ak.us, Senator_Loren_Leman@legis.state.ak.us,
Senator_Rick_Halford@legis.state.ak.us, Senator_Bettye_Davis@legis.state.ak.us**

I am sending a note asking you to support the Anchorage School District Legislative agenda, and:

1. In addition I would like you to consider making up the lost purchasing power of the State Foundation Formula. For the last ten years the Base Funding has been essentially flat and inflation has eaten away almost 1,500 in purchasing power. If you could make a commitment to a 3 - 5 year "Quality Education" Initiative (\$300 to \$500 / year formula increase) we could make significant progress toward the best educational system in the country.

Make a serious commitment toward quality education! Why shouldn't we, within 10 years, have the best educational system in the country? If we build it our state's economic growth will be hard to stop.

2. Inflation proof the funding formula! Lets solve the problem and not get into the position we're in today with budget cuts and declining purchasing power each year. Where would the Permeant Fund be if it weren't inflation proofed?

Tim Steele, Candidate
ASD School Board

ECS Selected State Policies

Finance--Foundations

Education Commission of the States • 707 17th Street, Suite 2700 • Denver, CO 80202-3427 • 303-299-3600 • fax 303-296-8332 • www.ecs.org

The following summary includes policies enacted since 1998. Summaries are collected from *StateNet*, *Lexis-Nexis*, state Web sites and state newsletters. *StateNet* and *Lexis-Nexis* descriptions reflect the content of bills as introduced and may not reflect changes made during the legislative process. To assure that this information reaches you in a timely manner, minimal attention has been paid to style (capitalization, punctuation) or format.

State	Status/Date	Level	Summary
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CO	Unofficially approved by Voters 11/2000	pre-K-12	AMENDMENT 23 Amends the State Constitution; concerns increased funding for preschool through 12th-grade public education; requires the statewide base per-pupil funding for public education and funding for specifically defined categorical programs to grow annually by at least the rate of inflation plus one percentage point for fiscal years 2001-02 through 2010-11, and annually by at least the rate of inflation for fiscal years thereafter.
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Title: V. 10

Source: Lexis-Nexis/StateNet

UT	Signed by governor 03/2000	pre-K-12	Provides for state and local funding of the Minimum School Program Act; provides a ceiling for the state contribution of the maintenance and operations portion of the act; provides appropriations for school building aid; provides additional funding for pupil transportation, text books, educational supplies, and teacher training as well as other programs.
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Title: S.B. 3

Source: Lexis-Nexis/StateNet

IA	Signed by governor 02/2000	pre-K-12	Relates to the establishment of the state percent of growth for purposes of the state school foundation program; provides an applicability date.
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Title: S.B. 2082

Source: Lexis-Nexis/StateNet

UT	Signed by governor 03/99	pre-K-12	Relates to education foundations; expanding the powers of public education foundations; allows public education foundations to participate in risk management fund upon approval by the state risk manager and the respective board of education.
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Title: H.B. 232

Source: Lexis-Nexis/StateNet

VA	Signed by governor 03/99	pre-K-12	Expands current authority of local school boards to establish, by themselves or with other parties or as regional efforts with other school boards, educational technology foundations to include public school foundations, nonstock, nonprofit corporations created to implement public school improvement projects, defined to include any project designed achieve an educational purpose that may be identified in Title 22.1.
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Title: H.B. 2176

Source: Lexis-Nexis/StateNet

IA	Signed by governor 02/99	pre-K-12	Establishes a state percent of growth of 4 percent for purposes of the state school foundation program for the school budget year beginning July 1, 2000; makes the bill applicable for state aid computation under the school foundation program for the school budget year beginning July 1, 2000.
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Previous Statute: 0-4-173Next Statute: 0-4-175

*Colorado
inflation*

0-4-174 - ARTICLE IX - Education Art. IX - Education

Section 17. Education - Funding. (1) **Purpose.** In state fiscal year 2001-2002 through state fiscal year 2010- 2011, the statewide base per pupil funding, as defined by the Public School Finance Act of 1994, article 54 of title 22, Colorado Revised Statutes on the effective date of this section, for public education from preschool through the twelfth grade and total state funding for all categorical programs shall grow annually at least by the rate of inflation plus an additional one percentage point. In state fiscal year 2011-2012, and each fiscal year thereafter, the statewide base per pupil funding for public education from preschool through the twelfth grade and total state funding for all categorical programs shall grow annually at a rate set by the general assembly that is at least equal to the rate of inflation.

(2) **Definitions.** For purposes of this section: (a) "Categorical programs" include transportation programs, English language proficiency programs, expelled and at-risk student programs, special education programs (including gifted and talented programs), suspended student programs, vocational education programs, small attendance centers, comprehensive health education programs, and other current and future accountable programs specifically identified in statute as a categorical program.

(b) "Inflation" has the same meaning as defined in article X, section 20, subsection (2), paragraph (f) of the Colorado constitution.

(3) **Implementation.** In state fiscal year 2001-2002 and each fiscal year thereafter, the general assembly may annually appropriate, and school districts may annually expend, monies from the state education fund created in subsection (4) of this section. Such appropriations and expenditures shall not be subject to the statutory limitation on general fund appropriations growth, the limitation on fiscal year spending set forth in article X, section 20 of the Colorado constitution, or any other spending limitation existing in law.

(4) **State Education Fund Created.** (a) There is hereby created in the department of the treasury the state education fund. Beginning on the effective date of this measure, all state revenues collected from a tax of one third of one percent on federal taxable income, as modified by law, of every individual, estate, trust and corporation, as defined in law, shall be deposited in the state education fund. Revenues generated from a tax of one third of one percent on federal taxable income, as modified by law, of every individual, estate, trust and corporation, as defined in law, shall not be subject to the limitation on fiscal year spending set forth in article X, section 20 of the Colorado constitution. All interest earned on monies in the state education fund shall be deposited in the state education fund and shall be used before any principal is depleted. Monies remaining in the state education fund at the end of any fiscal year shall remain in the fund and not revert to the general fund.

(b) In state fiscal year 2001-2002, and each fiscal year thereafter, the general assembly may annually appropriate monies from the state education fund. Monies in the state education fund may only be used to comply with subsection (1) of this section and for accountable education reform, for accountable programs to meet state academic standards, for class size reduction, for expanding technology education, for improving student safety, for expanding the availability of preschool and kindergarten programs, for performance incentives for teachers, for accountability reporting, or for

public school building capital construction.

(5) **Maintenance of Effort.** Monies appropriated from the state education fund shall not be used to supplant the level of general fund appropriations existing on the effective date of this section for total program education funding under the Public School Finance Act of 1994, article 54 of title 22, Colorado Revised Statutes, and for categorical programs as defined in subsection (2) of this section. In state fiscal year 2001- 2002 through state fiscal year 2010-2011, the general assembly shall, at a minimum, annually increase the general fund appropriation for total program under the "Public School Finance Act of 1994," or any successor act, by an amount not below five percent of the prior year general fund appropriation for total program under the "Public School Finance Act of 1994," or any successor act. This general fund growth requirement shall not apply in any fiscal year in which Colorado personal income grows less than four and one half percent between the two previous calendar years.

Enacted by the People November 7, 2000 -- Effective upon proclamation of the Governor.

Editor's note: An amendment to add a new section 3.5 to this article to allow a homestead exemption for persons sixty-five years of age or older will be submitted to the registered electors of this state, for their approval or rejection, at the general election in November of 2000. For the text of the amendment, see House Concurrent Resolution 00-1002, as printed in L. 2000, p. 2783.

Previous Statute: [0-4-173](#)

Next Statute: [0-4-175](#)

Ballot Amendment State of Colorado November 2000 General Election

AMENDMENT 23

Shall there be an amendment to the Colorado constitution concerning increased funding for preschool through twelfth grade public education, and, in connection therewith, requiring the statewide base per pupil funding for public education and funding for specifically defined categorical programs to grow annually by at least the rate of inflation plus one percentage point for fiscal years 2001-02 through 2010-11 and annually by at least the rate of inflation for fiscal years thereafter; creating a state education fund and exempting appropriations from the fund and expenditures of said appropriations from constitutional and statutory limitations; requiring the state to deposit in the state education fund all revenues collected by the state from a tax of one third of one percent on federal taxable income of every individual, estate, trust, and corporation and exempting those revenues from the constitutional limitation on fiscal year spending; limiting the use of moneys in the state education fund to increasing the statewide base per pupil funding for public education and funding for categorical programs and to funding specified education programs, including public school building capital construction; specifying that moneys appropriated from the state education fund shall not be used to supplant the level of general fund appropriations existing on the effective date of the measure for total program education and categorical program funding; and, for fiscal years 2001-02 through 2010-11, requiring the general assembly to increase annually the general fund appropriation for total program funding under the "Public School Finance Act of 1994", or any successor act, by at least five percent of the prior year's general fund appropriation for total program, except in fiscal years in which personal income grows less than four and one-half percent between the two previous calendar years?

AMENDMENT 23

YES 6,739

NO 3,852

IOWA
Inflation

SF 2082

PAG LIN

SENATE FILE 2082

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AN ACT

RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE PERCENT OF GROWTH FOR PURPOSES OF THE STATE SCHOOL FOUNDATION PROGRAM AND PROVIDING AN APPLICABILITY DATE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

Section 1. Section 257.8, subsection 1, Code Supplement 1999, is amended to read as follows:

1. STATE PERCENT OF GROWTH. ~~The state percent of growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 1999, is three percent.~~ The state percent of growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 2000, is four percent. The state percent of growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 2001, is four percent. The state percent of growth for each subsequent budget year shall be established by statute which shall be enacted within thirty days of the submission in the year preceding the base year of the governor's budget under section 8.21. The establishment of the state percent of growth for a budget year shall be the only subject matter of the bill which enacts the state percent of growth for a budget year.

Sec. 2. APPLICABILITY. This Act is applicable for computing state aid under the state school foundation program for the school budget year beginning July 1, 2001.

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MARY E. KRAMER
President of the Senate

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BRENT SIEGRIST
Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that this bill originated in the Senate and is known as Senate File 2082, Seventy-eighth General Assembly.

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MICHAEL E. MARSHALL
Secretary of the Senate

Approved _____, 2000

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THOMAS J. VILSACK
Governor

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

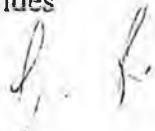
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

February 2, 2001

SUBJECT: Sectional Summary of SB 42 - increasing education funding.

TO: Senator Bettye Davis
Attn: Richard Benavides

FROM: Michael F. Ford 
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1. Provides for an annual increase in state funding for public education by creating a C.P.I. adjustment for the base student allocation in the formula for funding education.

Section 1. Effective date.

MFF:glc
01-091.glc

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate
Health, Education &
Social Services
Committee

Senate
Labor & Commerce
Committee

Senate
State Affairs
Committee



SENATOR BETTYE DAVIS

While in Session
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 465-3822
Fax: (907) 465-3756

While in Anchorage
716 West 4th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 269-0144
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Senate Bill 42

"An Act requiring an annual inflation adjustment of the base student allocation used in the formula for state funding of public education; and providing for an effective date."

Sponsor Statement

Inflation has eroded school district's purchasing power for supplies, operational costs and their ability to recruit and retain qualified teachers.

The burden of financing Schools in Alaska has been shifting from the state to local government over the past ten years. School Districts are mandated by the state to have 70% of their budgets allocated and spent on instructional areas of the budget. The foundation formula statute does not have an inflationary adjustment for the base student allocation of \$3940.

The Consumer Price Index for Anchorage has risen approximately 30% from 1990 to 1999. Between 1990 and 1999 the legislature has increased the base foundation funding formula¹ approximately 5% or \$33 million. During that same ten year period the required local contribution² has risen approximately 37% or \$39 million. Actual local contributions to schools have increased by 55% or \$98 million. Many cannot afford to go higher or are at the limit.

This bill would place an inflationary adjustment in Alaska Statute 14.17.470 based on the CPI for the Anchorage Area compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. This action would not bind future legislatures. The legislature would continue to have the power to determine the appropriate level of funding each fiscal year. The inflationary adjustment would amend the base student allocation that is used to calculate school district entitlements under foundation formulas.

¹ Alaska Statute 14.17.470 Base Student Allocation of \$3940.

² Alaska Statute 14.17.410(b)(2) The equivalent of a four mill tax levy on the full and true value of the taxable real and personal property in the district not to exceed 45% of the district's basic need for the preceding fiscal year.

Anchorage Daily News

Letters from The People

(Published April 23, 2001)

School spending must outpace inflation in order to be effective

Wrangell Public Schools is a small Southeastern district where there has not been an increase in state education funding in more than a decade. With 30 percent inflation over the same period, many courses, programs and services have been dismantled.

Adequate funding is necessary to provide an adequate education. What is adequate? Inflation in Anchorage from January 2000 to January 2001 was 2.4 percent. Since education funding from the state has been flat for so long, a 5 percent increase would be a good start. All of you know fuel costs jumped last year. Insurance costs always outpace inflation. Five percent, \$200 per student, is a modest increase after adjustment for inflation, fuel and insurance.

Legislators need to hear the importance of education to your children and grandchildren. Let them know you are tired of flat funding for education. Let them know you are tired of cuts in your schools. Let them know you want legislators to put kids first.

Please write your legislators and let them know you want more for kids and you want a 5 percent increase in state funding. It could be one of the most important letters you write. Alaska kids deserve better.

-- Woody Wilson

Superintendent of Wrangell Public Schools

School funding

Subject: School funding

Date: Mon, 23 Apr 2001 17:17:32 -0800

From: "Frankie Perry" <flap@hsmail.hbsd.k12.ak.us>

To: <Senator_Bettye_Davis@legis.state.ak.us>

Dear Senator Davis:

Please do all you can to see that funding for schools does not decrease. This includes taking steps to inflation-proof the foundation formula.

Schools such as Haines get caught in the middle, as they are large for a small school, but too small to be considered a large school. The way the budget looks now, our district will be losing staff next year. Our funding is such that our teacher pay is down near the bottom of state districts and our facilities are not being maintained because there is not enough money. We need help from the legislature!

If you have any questions you would like to ask, I would be happy to talk with you. I am a secondary classroom teacher with over 18 years experience in the district and in the state.

Sincerely,
Frankie Perry

School funding

Subject: School funding

Date: Mon, 23 Apr 2001 15:55:40 -0800

From: "Mrs. Menaker" <jmenaker@hsmail.hbsd.k12.ak.us>

To: "Bettye Davis" <Senator_Bettye_Davis@legis.state.ak.us>

Dear Senator,

As a high school social studies teacher for the last five years in Alaska, I have watched my classroom budget decrease by over 70%. I do not have funds for new texts or other materials that would bring my students up to a competitive position with students in most of the rest of the lower 48.

Aligning the curriculum with Education 2000 goals is much harder without the proper materials.

My budget has decreased in direct proportion to the increased costs of buying fuel oil and repairing damaged or worn out parts of our building. Inflation raises costs but it certainly doesn't raise my budget. Even my salary doesn't go as far and the several hundred dollars a year that I routinely spend on classroom materials like new reference books and up to date videos, isn't enough.

Teachers are continually told to do more with less. Teachers have valiantly tried to do just that, but there comes a time when the educational professional must say enough is enough. Provide us with the funds to do the job and we will give our best efforts to educate Alaskan youth.

If you continue to under-fund then you condemn Alaskan youth to a second-class education. Please remember that we owe an education that provides real world work skills to those who do not go to college. Alaska was not built by the professional in an office but by the heavy equipment

operator, the carpenter and the office worker. Vocational education is an important part of the education picture.

Pass legislation that will inflation proof the funding formula. If we continue the way we are currently going, my budget will be so low I'll have to have a bake sale to buy textbooks. I am already expected to raise the money to take my Academic Decathlon team to Anchorage to compete. Do we mean we want quality schools and academic excellence or not? If we do, let's put our money where our mouth is.

Sincerely yours

Jeanette C. Menaker

Haines High School

School funding formulas pit rich against poor

Southwest Island
School District

'Right now, 30 of the 50 states are in court for their failure to equalize funding between rich and poorer districts—not simply for years but for decades.'

—Social activist Donald Anderson

Wednesday, April 11, 2001
KETCHIKAN DAILY NEWS

	<u>FY01</u>	<u>FY92</u>	Percent of increase in Costs
Fuel Costs: per gallon			
Diesel #1	2.33	1.11	210%
Diesel #2	2.2	1.45	152%
Gasoline	2.15	1.48	145%
Textbook			
Intergarated Math Teacher Resource Kit	603.45	207.74	290%
Student course book	38.49	29.4	131%
Spelling work book	11.43	7.17	159%
Handwriting work book	9.45	4.9	193%
Basketball Official Size	89.95	11.95	753%
Paper:			
White Copier Case 8X11	35.57	22	162%
Construction Paper 8X11	20.99	8.5	247%
Teacher Grade Books	6.95	5.49	127%
Student Planning Book	4.95	1.03	481%
Stamps	0.34	0.29	117%