

SB

33

<target><bill>SB 33</bill><subject>SB
33</subject><comm>SFIN26</comm></target>

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Finance Committee
•
Health & Social Services Committee
•
Legislative Council
•
Committee on Committees



While in Session
State Capitol, Rm. 103
Juneau, AK 99801
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Fax: (907) 465-2529

While in Anchorage
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SENATE MAJORITY LEADER
JOHNNY ELLIS

SPONSOR STATEMENT – SENATE BILL 33

“An Act creating a postsecondary scholarship grant program for Alaska residents based on high achievement and financial need.”

The rising cost of education is changing the perception of affordability among our middle and high school students and their parents, as well as adults who are interested in continuing their education. For students approaching their high school graduation, the cost of a postsecondary education is the most important topic discussed by the student and the family. For nontraditional or continuing students, it can be the primary factor in the decision to further their education. It is unacceptable that Alaskans who show promise do not move on to higher learning simply because of the cost.

A 2007 report from the State Higher Education Executive Officers found that a \$1,000 difference in the price of college may impact college enrollment for the most financially needy students by as much as nine percent. A 2007 Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education report determined that for every \$160 in increased tuition, low income enrollments dropped by .5 percent in four year, public institutions and by 2.3 percent in the community colleges. Perhaps most alarming, a recent internal University survey found that the number two reason why students dropped out was due to financial reasons.

Alaska's high school graduation rates are among the lowest in the country. The National Center for Education Statistics reported that Alaska ranks 42nd in high school graduation rates at 60.7%. There is no doubt more students will be encouraged to graduate by providing the opportunity for postsecondary education. Action is desperately needed. SB 33 will establish the Alaska Achievers Incentive Program within the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education. This program will help reduce the costs of postsecondary education for those students who demonstrate academic success as well as financial need by so doing; this program will increase educational opportunities for more bright, hardworking, and capable Alaskans so they may be ready to fill Alaskan jobs.

I urge your support of SB33

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2010 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: SB 33
 () Publish Date: _____

Identifier (file name): SB33-REV-TRS-03-26-10 Dept. Affected: Revenue
 Title: Postsecondary Scholarship Grant Program RDU: Taxation and Treasury
 Component: Treasury
 Sponsor: Seantor Ellis
 Requester: Senate State Affairs Component Number: 121

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Contractual	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Supplies								
Equipment								
Land & Structures								
Grants & Claims								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0

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	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
Other Interagency Receipts								
TOTAL	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2010) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Senate Bill 33 provides for a separate endowment fund to be set up in the amount of \$25 million to be managed by the Commissioner of Revenue. It is anticipated the fund will be managed with the asset allocation of 55% Broad Market Fixed Income Pool and 45% Domestic Equity Pool in order to achieve a five percent annual real rate of return over time. The costs include investment management fees, audit, accounting and custody fees. These costs are projected based on median market returns based on Callan and Associates, capital market assumptions.

Prepared by: Pamela Leary
 Division: Treasury
 Approved by: Ginger Blaisdell, Director
Administrative Services Division

Phone 465-2300
 Date/Time 03-26-10; 3:14pm
 Date 03-26-10; 3:19pm

LEGAL SERVICES

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MEMORANDUM

January 22, 2009

SUBJECT: Sectional Summary (SB 33; Work Order No. 26-LS0219\R)

TO: Senator Johnny Ellis
Attn: Nick Moe

FROM: Jean M. Mischel
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 a legislative intent section.

Section 2. Amends AS 14.43, Student Loan Program, to add the "Alaska Achievers' Incentive Scholarship Program" to defray the costs of attending a qualifying postsecondary institution for students who have a GPA of 3.0 or higher and who have an unmet financial need of not less than \$4,000. Establishes a separate endowment fund consisting of appropriations, donations, and income earned to support the program.

Section 3. Provides for a transitional method of calculating the amount of available funds for the program established in section 2 for the first two years of operation of the program.

JMM:ljw
09-037.ljw

Explanation of changes for Senate Bill 33

The Senate Education Committee made two changes. The first was to include all institutions accredited by the U.S. Department of Education. The original language just included institutions accredited by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation. The change was wanted so that private vocational and technical schools would be included as well.

The second change was a lowered GPA requirement from 3.0 to 2.5 for eligibility. This means that in order for a student to be eligible for this scholarship, they must have at least received a 2.5 GPA in High School instead of a 3.0.



PREPARATION

C+

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

Alaska's fairly low performance in educating its young population could limit the state's access to a competitive workforce and weaken its economy.

- Eighth graders perform fairly poorly in math, science, and reading.
- There is a 13% gap between whites and all minorities in the percentage of young adults with a high school credential.

PARTICIPATION

F

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

College opportunities for young and working-age adults are very poor.

- The percentage of working-age adults enrolled in higher education has declined by 39% since the early 1990s.
- Among young adults, 11% of Alaska Natives are enrolled in college, compared with 23% of whites.

AFFORDABILITY

F

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

Higher education has become less affordable for students and their families.

- Poor and working-class families must devote 37% of their income, even after aid, to pay for costs at public four-year colleges.
- Financial aid to low-income students is low. For every dollar in Pell Grant aid to students, the state spends only six cents.

COMPLETION

F

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

Despite some improvement, Alaska is one of the lowest-performing states in awarding certificates and degrees relative to the number of students enrolled.

- Twenty-two percent of college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years.
- Ten percent of Alaska Natives graduate within six years, compared with 25% of whites.

REPORT CARD

Preparation	C+
Participation	F
Affordability	F
Completion	F
Benefits	C+
Learning	I

BENEFITS

C+

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

Only a fair proportion of residents have a bachelor's degree, and this weakens the state economy.

- Eight percent of Alaska Natives have a bachelor's degree, compared with 32% of whites.
- If all racial/ethnic groups had the same educational attainment and earnings as whites, total annual personal income in the state would be about \$2 billion higher.

LEARNING

I

2008 Grade

Like all states, Alaska receives an "Incomplete" in Learning because there is not sufficient data to allow meaningful state-by-state comparisons.

WHAT DO THE ARROWS MEAN?



State has increased or remained stable on the key indicator in the category.



State has declined on the key indicator in the category.

Need-based Undergraduate Grant Aid, by State: 2007-08

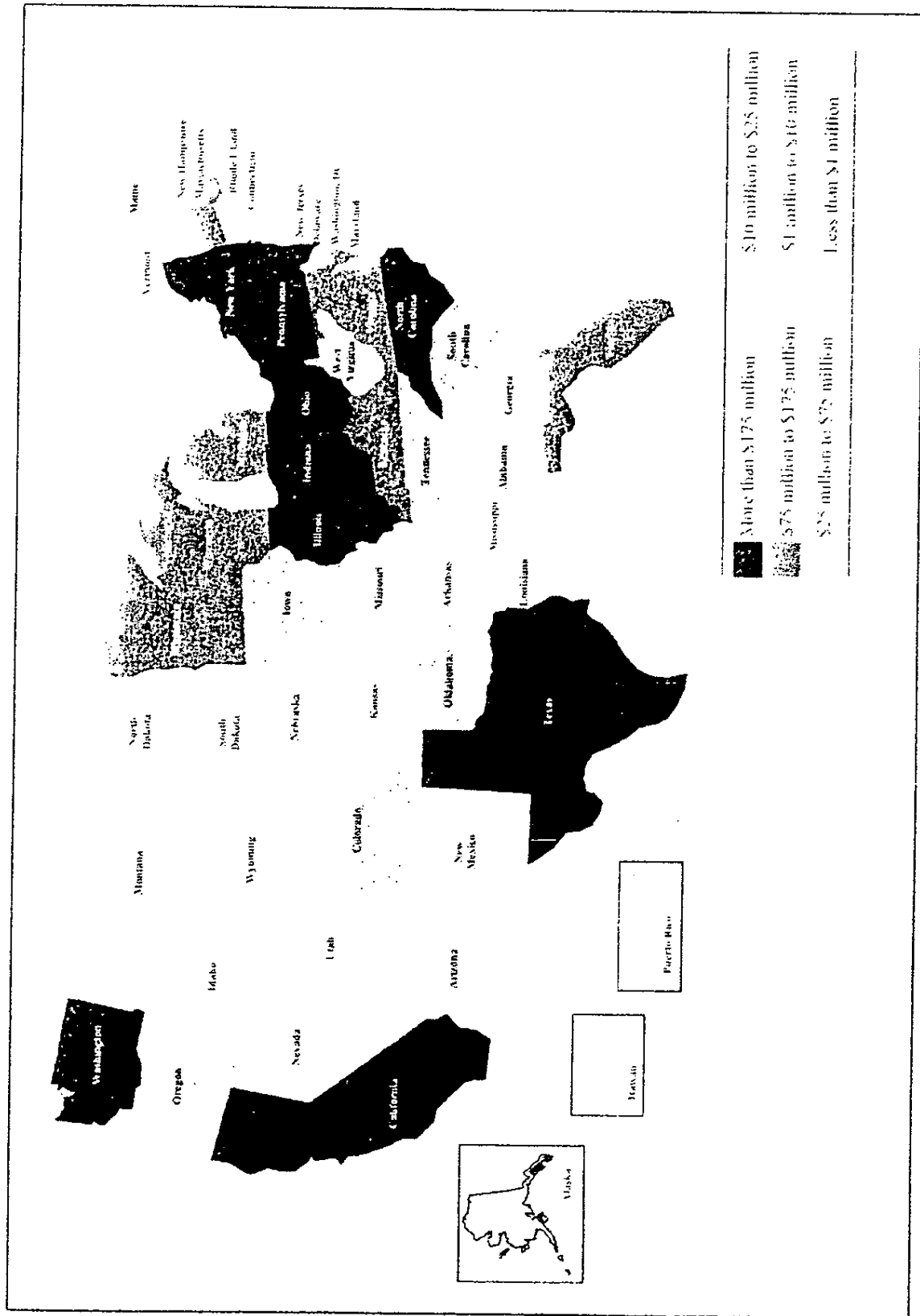


Table 11. Grant Dollars per Estimated Population, by State: 2007-08

State	Estimated Population	Total Grant Dollars/Population	State	Estimated Population Age 18-24	Total Grant Dollars/Population Age 18-24
1. South Carolina	4,407,709	67.63	1. South Carolina	430,834	691.85
2. Washington DC	588,292	56.94	2. Georgia	904,063	550.48
3. Georgia	9,544,750	52.14	3. West Virginia	159,200	518.77
4. Tennessee	6,156,719	46.15	4. Tennessee	551,709	514.95
5. West Virginia	1,812,035	45.58	5. Kentucky	383,950	487.01
6. Kentucky	4,241,474	44.09	6. Washington DC	73,708	454.44
7. New York	19,297,729	42.87	7. New York	1,974,693	418.99
8. Pennsylvania	12,432,792	37.96	8. Pennsylvania	1,197,002	394.30
9. New Mexico	1,969,915	35.62	9. New Jersey	766,049	383.64
10. Indiana	6,345,289	35.25	10. Indiana	605,135	369.63
11. New Jersey	8,685,920	33.83	11. Washington	597,971	344.33
12. Vermont	621,254	33.69	12. New Mexico	204,881	342.44
13. Illinois	12,852,548	32.50	13. North Carolina	855,111	342.05
14. Louisiana	4,293,204	32.32	14. Vermont	61,218	341.86
15. North Carolina	9,061,032	32.28	15. Florida	1,595,264	339.24
16. Washington	6,468,424	31.83	16. Illinois	1,292,270	323.24
17. Minnesota	5,197,621	30.12	17. Minnesota	507,397	308.56
18. Florida	18,251,243	29.65	18. Louisiana	466,256	297.57
19. Virginia	7,712,091	25.60	19. Virginia	761,134	259.38
20. California	35,553,215	22.89	20. Ohio	1,075,049	237.30
21. Texas	23,904,380	22.50	21. Texas	2,433,321	221.04
22. Ohio	11,466,917	22.25	22. Delaware	84,868	212.88
23. Oklahoma	3,617,316	20.99	23. California	3,832,021	212.35
24. Delaware	864,764	20.89	24. Oklahoma	371,780	204.27
25. Iowa	2,988,046	19.94	25. Nevada	210,117	200.80
26. Michigan	10,071,822	19.19	26. Connecticut	322,658	199.86
27. Missouri	5,878,415	18.71	27. Michigan	973,666	198.50
28. Connecticut	3,502,309	18.41	28. Missouri	558,372	197.02
29. Wisconsin	5,601,640	18.30	29. Iowa	305,420	195.05
30. Maryland	5,618,344	18.24	30. Maryland	539,889	189.78
31. Colorado	4,861,515	16.46	31. Wisconsin	549,793	186.49
32. Nevada	2,565,382	16.45	32. Colorado	451,917	177.02
33. Rhode Island	1,057,832	14.50	33. Maine	112,422	159.36
34. Maine	1,317,207	13.60	34. Arkansas	263,872	139.43
35. Massachusetts	6,449,755	13.39	35. Massachusetts	641,055	134.69
36. Arkansas	2,834,797	12.98	36. Rhode Island	114,510	133.93
37. Puerto Rico	3,942,375	9.45	37. Oregon	335,815	104.33
38. Oregon	3,747,455	9.35	38. Puerto Rico	396,057	94.04
39. Mississippi	2,918,785	7.86	39. Mississippi	302,407	75.86
40. Nebraska	1,774,571	7.06	40. Nebraska	186,756	67.13
41. Kansas	2,775,997	6.88	41. Kansas	289,947	65.84
42. North Dakota	639,715	5.91	42. Idaho	147,047	48.17
43. Idaho	1,499,402	4.72	43. Alabama	446,948	48.07
44. Alabama	4,627,851	4.64	44. Montana	94,164	46.38
45. Montana	957,861	4.56	45. North Dakota	83,331	45.34
46. Utah	2,645,330	4.41	46. Utah	327,682	35.63
47. South Dakota	796,214	3.03	47. New Hampshire	119,035	31.36
48. New Hampshire	1,315,828	2.84	48. South Dakota	82,237	29.38
49. Arizona	6,538,755	1.93	49. Arizona	590,943	20.68
50. Alaska	683,478	0.98	50. Alaska	73,172	9.16
51. Hawaii	1,283,388	0.32	51. Hawaii	123,412	3.31
52. Wyoming	522,830	0.31	52. Wyoming	52,944	3.06
Nation	304,563,532	26.42	Nation	29,880,472	269.37

July 2007 Population estimates from U.S. Census Bureau. See population data end note.

Table 12. Estimated Undergraduate Grant Dollars per Undergraduate Enrollment, by State: 2007-08

State	2007-08 Undergraduate FTE	State	Estimated UG Grant Dollars/UG FTE	State	Estimated Need-based UG Grant Dollars/UG FTE
1. Alabama	195,070	1. South Carolina	1,863.24	1. New York	925.07
2. Alaska	18,030	2. Georgia	1,568.36	2. New Jersey	962.64
3. Arizona	390,232	3. Tennessee	1,263.86	3. Washington	881.17
4. Arkansas	108,816	4. New Jersey	1,072.26	4. Pennsylvania	875.78
5. California	1,510,441	5. Kentucky	1,069.83	5. Indiana	803.15
6. Colorado	207,767	6. New York	999.64	6. Illinois	761.71
7. Connecticut	123,582	7. West Virginia	959.12	7. Minnesota	671.00
8. Delaware	34,699	8. Washington	895.85	8. North Carolina	617.52
9. Florida	610,074	9. Pennsylvania	875.78	9. Vermont	623.86
10. Georgia	317,316	10. Florida	873.79	10. Texas	590.96
11. Hawaii	42,164	11. Indiana	840.94	11. California	578.56
12. Idaho	57,775	12. New Mexico	832.81	12. Kentucky	527.82
13. Illinois	516,187	13. North Carolina	823.86	13. Connecticut	519.47
14. Indiana	263,985	14. Louisiana	821.20	14. Maryland	477.28
15. Iowa	175,964	15. Illinois	804.55	15. Oklahoma	434.64
16. Kansas	129,835	16. Minnesota	671.20	16. Ohio	421.79
17. Kentucky	174,782	17. Washington, DC	664.92	17. Wisconsin	418.53
18. Louisiana	167,252	18. Vermont	623.86	18. West Virginia	401.74
19. Maine	16,519	19. Texas	590.96	19. Delaware	387.43
20. Maryland	198,160	20. Virginia	565.76	20. Maine	385.13
21. Massachusetts	192,512	21. Ohio	563.88	21. Virginia	374.22
22. Michigan	405,775	22. Nevada	562.93	22. South Carolina	353.25
23. Minnesota	233,063	23. California	538.50	23. Tennessee	327.23
24. Mississippi	121,877	24. Connecticut	521.72	24. Iowa	315.96
25. Missouri	241,194	25. Maryland	503.26	25. Colorado	316.20
26. Montana	36,357	26. Oklahoma	499.36	26. Missouri	304.49
27. Nebraska	84,582	27. Delaware	489.17	27. Massachusetts	295.11
28. Nevada	69,474	28. Michigan	465.97	28. New Mexico	266.75
29. New Hampshire	50,325	29. Missouri	456.06	29. Oregon	251.48
30. New Jersey	272,789	30. Wisconsin	434.88	30. Florida	245.38
31. New Mexico	81,389	31. Maine	385.13	31. Rhode Island	243.86
32. New York	824,473	32. Colorado	362.23	32. Michigan	233.47
33. North Carolina	548,085	33. Iowa	338.55	33. Arkansas	217.55
34. North Dakota	37,164	34. Arkansas	310.38	34. Nevada	193.02
35. Ohio	451,846	35. Massachusetts	295.17	35. Puerto Rico	164.95
36. Oklahoma	151,840	36. Oregon	264.03	36. Nebraska	148.22
37. Oregon	132,697	37. Rhode Island	243.86	37. Kansas	146.67
38. Pennsylvania	525,763	38. Mississippi	188.09	38. Montana	129.14
39. Puerto Rico	193,340	39. Puerto Rico	164.95	39. Louisiana	117.33
40. Rhode Island	62,890	40. Nebraska	148.22	40. North Dakota	83.83
41. South Carolina	158,663	41. Kansas	147.03	41. Alabama	83.29
42. South Dakota	33,902	42. Montana	120.44	42. New Hampshire	74.09
43. Tennessee	220,989	43. Idaho	107.68	43. Utah	66.55
44. Texas	820,365	44. Alabama	101.71	44. Washington, DC	58.40
45. Utah	135,868	45. North Dakota	101.66	45. Alaska	37.17
46. Vermont	30,141	46. Utah	78.79	46. Idaho	35.22
47. Virginia	307,218	47. New Hampshire	74.17	47. Arizona	31.36
48. Washington	229,826	48. South Dakota	71.26	48. Mississippi	26.39
49. Washington, DC	50,376	49. Alaska	37.17	49. Hawaii	26.88
50. West Virginia	85,976	50. Arizona	31.21	50. Wyoming	26.88
51. Wisconsin	237,413	51. Hawaii	9.68	51. Georgia	16.99
52. Wyoming	22,468	52. Wyoming	7.22	52. South Dakota	16.99
Nation	12,241,183	Total	645.07	Total	468.06

FTE data from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS), Fall enrollment data file, 2007.

Postsecondary Education OPPORTUNITY

Public Policy Analysis of Opportunity for Postsecondary Education

Number 188

www.postsecondary.org

February 2008

College Participation Rates for Students from Low Income Families by State FY1993 to FY2006

The college participation rate for dependent students from low income families was 23.8 percent in 2005-06 (FY2006). Out of 8,389,184 4th to 9th graders in 1996-97 from low income families, 1,999,373 were enrolled in college with Pell Grants by 2005-06.

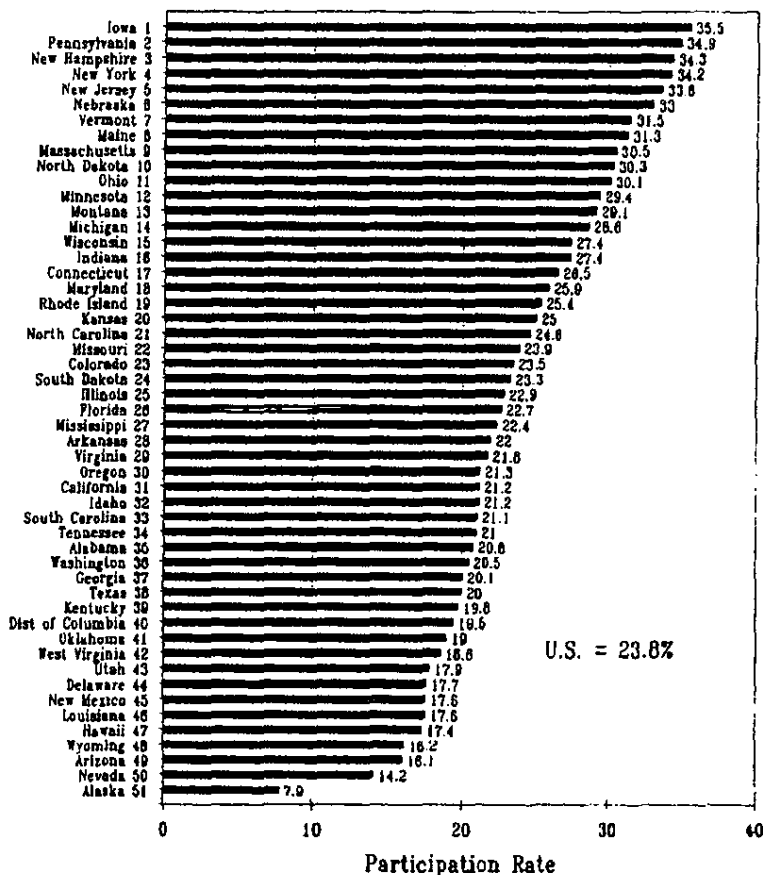
The FY2006 college participation rate of 23.8 percent was down from 25.4 percent in FY2005, down from 25.9 percent in FY2004 and below the peak of 27.6 percent in FY1999.

By comparison the college participation rate for 18 to 24 years olds without Pell Grants was 45.4 percent. This was up from 43.2 percent in FY2005 and 42.7 percent in FY2004.

In fact while the college participation rate for students from low income families has declined by 3.8 percentage points between FY1999 and FY2006, the college participation rate for 18 to 24 year olds without Pell Grants increased by 6.2 percentage points. The gap between these two rates was wider in FY2006 than it has been at anytime since these data were first reported in FY1993.

This analysis of college participation rates for students from low income families is an update and extension of our previous report in OPPORTUNITY in February 2007. This report adds FY2006 data, improves data quality for the four

College Participation Rates by State
for Students from Low Income Families
FY2006



years from FY1998 through FY2001, and extends the comparison of college participation rates between Pell Grant

recipients and students ages 18 to 24 years who are not Pell Grant recipients. The aggregate analysis for

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AlaskAdvantage™ Education Grant

The AlaskAdvantage Education Grant program was created by the Alaska legislature to provide financial assistance to eligible Alaska students attending qualifying postsecondary educational institutions in Alaska. The program was specifically designed to set aside a portion of available grant funds as priority awards for applicants enrolled in qualifying workforce shortage programs, and for applicants demonstrating exceptional academic preparation for higher education (as documented by top quartile SAT or ACT scores).

The AlaskAdvantage Education Grant is a need-based program funded by the Alaska Student Loan Corporation, which provides the state match dollars required for participation in the federal LEAP program (Leverage Educational Assistance Partnership Program). Grant awards range from a minimum of \$500 to a maximum of \$2,000 per academic year for students who have qualifying unmet financial need.

All Alaska residents who complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) by April 15th of each year, and who list at least one qualifying Alaska institution of higher education, will be considered as having applied for the grant program. Qualifying applicants will be prioritized based on financial need. Students with the highest financial need will be awarded in order of need until funds are exhausted. All applicants must complete a new FAFSA each year.

Eligibility

- Alaska resident and U. S. citizen or permanent resident alien
- High school diploma or GED
- Admitted into an undergraduate degree or vocational certificate program at a qualifying institution in the state of Alaska
- Minimum half-time enrollment
- Unmet financial need in excess of \$500
- Not have earned a baccalaureate degree
- Meet satisfactory academic progress standards
- Eligible for federal Title IV aid

How to Apply

Please note that receiving a grant award in one year does not guarantee that you will receive an award in subsequent years. In order to be considered eligible each year you must:

1. Complete a federal Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) between January 1st and April 15th. FAFSAs submitted after the April 15th filing deadline will not be considered. You can complete the FAFSA on-line at www.fafsa.ed.gov.
2. If the Student Aid Report (SAR) generated from your FAFSA shows you meet the residency and financial need requirements, the Commission will notify you of your potential eligibility. Note that you may be required to submit supplemental information for the purpose of determining your award eligibility.
3. Your school will certify that you are admitted and otherwise eligible. Be sure to apply and enroll as early in the year as possible.
4. Each year, the Commission will process certified grant applications and notify your school if you have been awarded an AlaskAdvantage Education Grant.

2008/09 Qualifying Workforce Shortage Programs:

- Allied health sciences
- Community or social service; and
- Teaching; and
- Process industries/natural resources extraction support

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Alaska Advantage Education Grant Program
Program Year 2009-2010 Summary as of March 12, 2010

Population Characteristic	Total FAFSAs*	Total Alaska FAFSAs	Eligible Population**	Certified & Disbursed
# of Students	21,236	17,282	5,761	876
Average Age	27	28	27	31
Average AGI	\$52,115	\$53,945	\$35,501	\$16,966
Average Unmet Need	\$8,823	\$8,469	\$10,973	\$14,566

*Alaska Residents or non-residents indicating attendance at an Alaska school

**Alaska residents only; FAFSA filed by deadline and reporting qualifying enrollment and need.

Disbursements by Institution of Attendance

School Name	Eligible Population	# of Student Recipients	Total Disbursed	% Total Dollars
APU	154	3	\$5,000	0.6%
AVTEC	113	7	12,340	1.5%
Career Academy	117	8	3,960	0.5%
Charter College	295	43	24,420	2.9%
Ilisagvik College	11	0	0	0.0%
UAA	3,489	591	553,875	66.1%
UAF	1,219	181	199,750	23.8%
UAS	333	37	36,000	4.3%
Wayland Baptist (Anchorage)	30	6	2,310	0.3%
Total	5,761	876	\$837,655	100.0%

Projected Disbursement Amounts by Funding Source

Source	Total Funds	% of Total
General Funds	\$619,520	50.2%
Corporation Funds	\$500,000	40.6%
LEAP	\$49,666	4.0%
SLEAP	\$63,858	5.2%

- Average Unmet Need of Grant Recipient: **\$14,566**
- Average Grant Amount: **\$ 956**
- Average Post-Award Remaining Unmet Need: **\$13,610**

3/15/2010

**Alaska Advantage Education Grant Program
Program Year 2008-2009 Summary**

Population Characteristic	Total FAFSAs*	Total Alaska FAFSAs	Eligible Population**	Certified & Disbursed
# of Students	17,158	14,308	4,341	2,106
Average Age	28	28	28	30
Average AGI	\$51,241	\$51,442	\$33,917	25,891
Average Unmet Need	\$7,967	\$7,862	\$10,160	11,523

*Alaska Residents or non-residents indicating attendance at an Alaska school

**Alaska residents only; FAFSA filed by deadline and reporting qualifying enrollment and need.

Disbursements by Institution of Attendance

School Name	Eligible Population	# of Student Recipients	Total Disbursed	% Total Dollars
APU	120	32	\$40,500	2.0%
AVTEC	92	16	23,000	1.2
Career Academy	68	7	11,500	0.6
Charter College	138	69	46,991	2.4
Ilisagvik College	1	0	0	0.0
UAA	2,763	1,393	1,282,918	64.9
UAF	916	457	464,250	23.5
UAS	228	124	102,250	5.2
Wayland Baptist (Anchorage)	15	8	6,175	0.3
Total	4,341	2,106	\$1,977,584	100%

Disbursement Amounts by Funding Source

Source	Total Funds	% of Total
General Funds	\$1,306,113	66.1%
Corporation Funds	561,922	28.4
LEAP	47,762	2.4
SLEAP	61,437	3.1
Donation (Anonymous)	350	0.0

* Corporation funding consisted of: LEAP Match (\$ 47,762), SLEAP Match (\$122,874), Overmatch (\$391,286).

Disbursements by Income Level

Dependency Status	Income Level	Number Of Students	Amount Disbursed
Dependent	\$0 to \$19,999	106	\$102,354
Dependent	\$20,000 to \$39,999	158	148,070
Dependent	\$40,000 and Over	261	261,447
Independent	\$0 to \$19,999	833	798,276
Independent	\$20,000 to \$39,999	496	438,602
Independent	\$40,000 and Over	252	228,835

- Average Unmet Need: **\$11,523**
- Average Grant: **\$ 939**
- Average Post-Award Remaining Unmet Need: **\$10,584**

3/15/2010

**Alaska Advantage Education Grant Program
Program Year 2007-2008 Summary**

Population Characteristic	Total FAFSAs*	Total Alaska FAFSAs	Eligible Population**	Certified & Disbursed
# of Students	15,136	12,696	4,552	672
Average Age	29	29	29	33
Average AGI	\$48,667	\$49,301	\$34,398	\$17,346
Average Unmet Need	\$9,320	\$9,109	\$10,520	\$13,043

*Alaska Residents or non-residents indicating attendance at an Alaska school

**Alaska residents only; FAFSA filed by deadline and reporting qualifying enrollment and need.

Disbursements by Institution of Attendance

School Name	Eligible Population	# of Student Recipients	Total Disbursed	% Total Dollars
APU	150	8	\$10,500	1.5%
AVTEC	85	3	3,000	0.5%
Career Academy	72	2	3,000	0.5%
Charter College	70	23	20,949	3.1%
Ilisagvik College	6	1	500	0.1%
JAA	2,988	524	528,250	78.8%
JAF	903	73	70,000	10.4%
JAS	240	27	27,250	4.1%
Wayland Baptist (Anchorage)	38	11	6,825	1.0%
Total	4,552	672	\$670,274	100%

Disbursement Amounts by Funding Source - PY0607

Source	Total Funds	% of Total
Corporation Funds	\$558,891	83.4%
LEAP	\$48,399	7.2%
SLEAP	\$62,984	9.4%

* Corporation funding consisted of: LEAP Match (\$48,399), SLEAP Match (\$125,968), Over-match (\$384,524).

LEAP/SLEAP - Disbursements by Income Level

Dependency Status	Income Level	Number Of Students	Amount Disbursed
Dependent	\$0 to \$19,999	3	\$2,500
Dependent	\$20,000 to \$39,999	8	\$7,250
Dependent	\$40,000 and Over	1	\$2,000
Independent	\$0 to \$19,999	450	\$449,719
Independent	\$20,000 to \$39,999	150	\$152,565
Independent	\$40,000 and Over	60	\$56,240

- Average Unmet Need of Grant Recipient: **\$13,043**
- Average Grant Amount: **\$ 997**
- Average Post-Award Remaining Unmet Need: **\$12,046**

3/15/2010

**Alaska Advantage Education Grant Program
Program Year 2006-2007 Summary**

Population Characteristic	Total FAFSAs*	Total Alaska FAFSAs	Eligible Population**	Certified & Disbursed
# of Students	16,091	13,640	4,359	581
Average Age	30	30	31	35
Average AGI	\$46,235	\$46,514	\$32,042	\$14,337
Average Unmet Need	\$8,142	\$8,263	\$10,075	\$12,237

*Alaska Residents or non-residents indicating attendance at an Alaska school

**Alaska residents only; FAFSA filed by deadline and reporting qualifying enrollment and need.

Disbursements by Institution of Attendance

School Name	Eligible Population	# of Student Recipients	Total Disbursed	% Total Dollars
APU	185	26	\$29,639	5.0%
AVTEC	118	8	7,500	1.3%
Career Academy	60	3	4,000	0.7%
Charter College	87	7	11,750	2.0%
Ilisagvik College	16	0	0	0.0%
UAA	2,817	405	412,000	70.2%
UAF	806	100	92,500	15.8%
UAS	251	28	24,250	4.1%
Wayland Baptist (Anchorage)	19	4	5,000	0.9%
Total	4,359	581	\$586,639	100%

Disbursement Amounts by Funding Source

Source	Total Funds	% of Total
Corporation Funds*	\$458,846	78.2%
LEAP	\$47,793	8.2%
SLEAP	\$80,000	13.6%

* Corporation funding consisted of: LEAP Match (\$47,793); SLEAP Match (\$160,000), Over-match (\$251,043)

LEAP/SLEAP - Disbursements by Income Level

Dependency Status	Income Level	Number Of Students	Amount Disbursed
Dependent	\$0 to \$19,999	2	\$3,000
Dependent	\$20,000 to \$39,999	3	\$3,750
Independent	\$0 to \$19,999	426	\$427,139
Independent	\$20,000 to \$39,999	118	\$119,000
Independent	\$40,000 and Over	32	\$33,750

- Average Unmet Need of Grant Recipients: **\$12,237**
- Average Grant Amount: **\$ 1,010**
- Average Post-Award Remaining Unmet Need: **\$11,227**

3/15/2010

adn.com

Anchorage Daily News

[Print Page](#) | [Close Window](#)**Proposed gas line projects face in-state labor shortfall****LABOR CRUNCH: State seeks to ramp up training as work force gets grayer.**

By ELIZABETH BLUEMINK

ebluemink@adn.com

(03/29/10 22:34:58)

The Alaska labor force may be headed for a historic test: building a North Slope gas pipeline.

But it remains an open question how many of those thousands of high-paying jobs could be filled by state residents versus nonresidents.

Even if the long-sought gas line linking the Slope's vast gas deposits to Lower 48 markets is delayed for years, Alaska faces a labor crunch. Many workers in the state's major industries are nearing retirement age.

"We do know there's a gap," said Gerry Andrews, who runs the Alaska Department of Labor's gas-line job education and training initiative.

Under the proposed timeline for gas line construction, many of the skilled workers needed for such a project -- welders, truck drivers and engineers, to name a few -- will retire before it begins, economists say.

Even though no one has committed to build a gas line yet, the Labor Department is under a legal mandate to prepare Alaskans for jobs in construction and operation of the pipeline.

The mandate was set three years ago by the Palin administration when it signed the Alaska Gasline Inducement Act. But for years, some educators and in the state's construction industry had been beating the drum for better training opportunities.

"There's a grave concern about our work force," said Rick Rios, the Anchorage School District's coordinator of career and technical education.

RAISING STUDENTS

Rios is part of the statewide push to better prepare students for gas line jobs and reverse the aging of the state's work force. He said he's already seeing a few results. Three years ago, he said, the state funded one construction academy to provide hands-on training for high school students in Anchorage. Now, legislative funding has expanded construction academies to five school districts, with nearly 1,000 students signed up for classes this year.

Rios said the students he talks to are eager for work. "We had 20 seniors sign up for a (carpentry) institute over spring break -- an eight-day, intensive study," Rios said.

"They gave up their whole break for the 60 hours to be prepared for a job," he said.

Engineers are also in high demand for future pipeline work. Even now, the state is already facing a dire shortage of engineers, industry officials said last week.

An estimated 35 percent of the engineers in some disciplines in Alaska are nonresidents, according to the University of Alaska. Statewide, the university system is seeking to double the amount of its graduating engineers by 2014.

"That probably doesn't even touch what's needed," said Todd Bergman, a former state educator who now runs the Alaska Process Industry Careers Consortium, which assesses work force needs for the oil, gas and mining industries, among others.

TRAINING ADULTS

Unions in Alaska said they are trying to boost the number of the people they train despite the slow economy.

Charles Engblom, apprenticeship coordinator for the Ironworkers Local 751 in Anchorage, said his union has 70 fewer apprentices in Alaska than it might need for a gas line project, based on some rough numbers he received from the state over a year ago.

"We've got right about now 50 apprentices," he said.

He said he's gearing the program to "hopefully" handle the amount of apprentices needed for a pipeline project, but he

pointed out that for now, there aren't a lot of new jobs to put them in. "Last year was lean for us and this work season is similar to last year," he said.

MEETING THE MANDATE

Since Palin signed AGIA, the Labor Department has identified 113 occupations -- from pile-drivers to paramedics -- that would be needed for gas-line construction and operation.

Here are some other things the department has done relating to its gas-line mandate:

- Worked with other government officials, private industry, and unions to establish training academies for people interested in careers in construction and engineering.
- With the Alaska Department of Education, began designing a plan to streamline the state's career-training for kids and adults.
- Assisted with the creation of new apprenticeship programs, including electrical and drilling.

But the Labor Department is still lacking some key information to meet its mandate.

Just how many jobs are needed for a pipeline project? Previous estimates have ranged widely, from 4,500 to 9,000.

Two North Slope gas line proposals are now being pursued by pipeline companies. More recently, the state has begun talking about building a smaller-diameter gas line from the North Slope to the Railbelt to supply the region's energy needs.

In general, it doesn't matter if a long-sought pipeline ends in Canada or Alaska. Or, if the state first builds a smaller, in-state pipeline that ends somewhere in Southcentral. Any of the projects will require lots of people to dig dirt, weld pipe, cook camp food, and drive trucks. And a lot of people to operate and maintain the line for decades.

The state has asked the competing pipeline companies to submit their manpower needs for pipeline construction and operation for a line from the North Slope to Alberta, Canada or from the North Slope to Valdez.

The Labor Department expects to have that information by the middle of July, Andrews said.

From that, the Labor Department can crunch numbers to determine how many jobs of those jobs can be filled from the state's existing work force, Andrews said.

State and industry officials agree that gas line construction will bring nonresident workers to Alaska. But, they said, the work conditions will be different than the hectic 1970s construction of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline, when thousands of nonresidents moved to the state.

For several reasons, they say, the peak work force for building a gas line will probably be smaller than the 28,000 people required for the oil pipeline. Depending on how it is built, the gas line may not require bulldozing a new right-of-way. The gas line will also offer less jobs over its life span, too. Since the gas would be pressurized, there would be no need to build and maintain a series of pump stations along its path.

On the other hand, gas-line construction jobs will last longer than the trans-Alaska oil pipeline construction jobs, Andrews said.

"Instead of a two-year window, it will be spread over a longer period," he said.

"We will use less individuals building this at any one time, but more man days," he said.

Training for oil industry jobs

Training opportunities for gas-pipeline-related construction jobs and careers:

- Alaska Construction Academy: Training courses for high school and adults available in five Alaska school districts.
- King Career Center: Course work for Anchorage high school students to prepare them for various careers; for those eligible, on-the-job training and college credit.
- Alaska Works Partnership: Union-supported gateway to construction and pipeline-related apprenticeships.
- Alaska Vocational Technical Education Center: technical certificate programs for many job fields.
- Alaska Process Industry Careers Consortium: career guidance and school-based training to support oil, gas, mining, seafood processing and other major industries.

Mark R. Hamilton, President
Phone: (907) 450-8000
Fax: (907) 450-8012
EMAIL: sypres@alaska.edu



UNIVERSITY
of ALASKA
Many Traditions One Alaska

202 Butrovich Building
910 Yukon Drive
P.O. Box 755000
Fairbanks, AK 99775-5000

March 19, 2009

via e-mail nick_moe@legis.state.ak.us

Senator Johnny Ellis
State Capitol, Room 103
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Ellis,

The University of Alaska provides hundreds of robust programs at campuses across the state, with certificates and degrees geared to meet the current needs of Alaska – petroleum technicians, teachers, engineers, nurses, and more.

However, there is insufficient financial aid available to help these students achieve their goals. The current economy is widening that financial divide. Access to education is especially critical for Alaska's first generation and low-income college students. Unfortunately, Alaska is 51st among other states and the District of Columbia in college-bound rates of low-income youth (FY 1994 to FY2005).

This year the University has responded to this tremendous need by awarding \$818K from its annual budget in grants to students. In addition the Alaska Student Loan Corporation and, through your advocacy, the State of Alaska has funded ACPE's program – the *Alaska Advantage* education grant with total funding of approximately \$1.25 million. This is a good start; however for Alaska to reach the average needs-based grant expenditure of other states, nearly \$7 million is required annually. Alaska must continue to invest in need-based financial aid programs.

The Alaska Achievers' Incentive Scholarship Program (SB33) was developed by the Coalition of Student Leaders at the University of Alaska. Enjoying the full support by both the students and administration of the university, this program would offer substantial need-based relief to eligible, high-achieving students. By directing funds to those students earning a 2.5 GPA or higher, this program will not only provide access to those with economic need, but it will also serve to shore up the future leadership of our state. If they graduate from the University of Alaska, they most always stay in Alaska.

If I can answer any questions or be of any further service, please contact me.
Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark R. Hamilton".

Mark R. Hamilton, President
University of Alaska System

May 7, 2008

Today the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education (ACPE) has released a report entitled *Making Alaska More Competitive by Preparing Citizens for College and Career*. The report contains Alaska's recent high school dropout rates related to ninth graders, as well as the percentage who successfully complete a collegiate program of study within 150 percent of the regular time to complete. These statistics show Alaska at the bottom in educational performance indicators in the nation. For every 50 ninth graders, 31 graduate from high school; 14 go to college; nine return for their sophomore year; and only three receive a degree within six years.

The report was written by Dr. Ron Phipps of the Institute for Higher Education Policy in Washington, D.C. In conjunction with the report's development, ACPE partnered with the National College Access Network to survey various stakeholders to better understand the postsecondary access and success climate in Alaska. The major findings of this research are: 1) a college-going culture does not exist in Alaska; and, 2) the relationship between Alaska's workforce needs and postsecondary education is not widely recognized.

Making Alaska More Competitive provides compelling evidence that improving access to and participation and success in postsecondary programs, both collegiate and vocational, is key to a strong future for Alaska and her citizens. It also outlines several recommendations and potential strategies for improving educational outcomes in Alaska, and helping students acquire the knowledge and ability to succeed in postsecondary education and in their careers.

For more information, please e-mail collegeandcareer@alaska.gov.

907.269.7980

Fax 907.269.7991

www.state.ak.us/acpe

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By: Joseph Blanchard
Bill Stringer
Tammie Wilson
Mike Musick
Luke Hopkins
Nadine Winters
Kelly Brown
Guy Sattley
Tim Beck
Introduced: 02/12/09
Adopted: 02/12/09

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH

RESOLUTION NO. 2009 - 03

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING SENATE BILL 33 "AN ACT CREATING A POSTSECONDARY SCHOLARSHIP GRANT PROGRAM FOR ALASKA RESIDENTS BASED ON HIGH ACHIEVEMENTS AND FINANCIAL NEED" AND SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE "COALITION OF STUDENT LEADERS" AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 33, sponsored by Senator Ellis, would establish the Alaska Achievers Incentive Scholarship Program (AAIP) to provide an additional source of financial assistance to defray the costs of attending a qualifying postsecondary institution for academically successful students who also demonstrate financial need and who wish to seek further education; and

WHEREAS, this same bill language has previously existed in the 25th Alaska State Legislative as HB 397 and HB 403 by Representative Guttenberg of the Interior Delegation; and

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Student Leaders (CSL) is a statewide organization of collegiate student governments, which advocates issues on behalf of over 30,000 students in the University of Alaska System; and

WHEREAS, the main advocacy efforts of CSL for 2009 center around the AAIP, which would provide a state-funded scholarship program with both merit and needs-based components to enhance access to the University of Alaska System; and

WHEREAS, this program is unique because it was designed, written, and advocated by students for students and has the support of the University of Alaska administration.

47 NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Assembly of the
48 Fairbanks North Star Borough supports AAIP and SB 33 and the efforts of the Coalition
49 of Student Leaders.

50
51 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Assembly of the Fairbanks North
52 Star Borough supports enhanced access to post-secondary education.


53
54 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution shall be sent to
55 the Honorable Governor Sarah Palin, and the Alaska State Legislature.

56
57 PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 12TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 2009.

58
59


Nadine Winters
Presiding Officer

ATTEST:


Mona Lisa Drexler, MMC
Municipal Borough Clerk

60
61 Ayes: Brown, Beck, Blanchard II, Musick, Sattley, Stringer, Hopkins, Wilson, Winters
62 Noes: None



PATRICK F. TAYLOR FOUNDATION

February 10, 2009

Juneau Legislative Information Office
The Honorable Johnny Ellis
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

VIA FAX

Dear Senator Ellis:

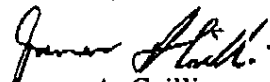
This letter serves as the *Patrick F. Taylor Foundation* official endorsement of Alaska's *Achiever's Incentive Scholarship Program*, based on high achievement and financial need, *Senate Bill No. 33*. This Bill is a first step in establishing a comprehensive scholarship program for Alaska young people to pursue a postsecondary education. There is no greater investment of the state financial resources than that of educating the young people who will be the future leaders of the great State of Alaska.

Senate Bill No. 33 should be enacted now, with the understanding that, like all legislation, that the Bill will be improved with further legislation over time to create a more comprehensive program, which will be open to all students who meet certain established criteria. The goal is to encourage all students to take a more rigorous curriculum in order to be adequately prepared to pursue their postsecondary education. The objective of preparing students is, not only to enroll, but to graduate in their chosen fields.

We, at the *Patrick F. Taylor Foundation*, are ready to assist you in the passage, implementation, and monitoring of this legislation at our own expense.

Please feel free to contact the *Patrick F. Taylor Foundation* if we can assist with this most important endeavor!

Sincerely,


James A. Caillier
Executive Director

JAC/glw

February 9, 2009

Senate Committee on Education and Finance
Senator Ellis
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Ellis,

I am an international student at Kodiak College and the President of the student government here in Kodiak. I came to Kodiak as a high school student and decided I would like to go to college in the United States. By doing so, I agreed on paying for my tuition and other expenses. In order to do that, I had to get a student loan from my home country Germany.

I am one of many students here in Kodiak who have to struggle hard to stay a full time student and pay for tuition and other expenses like books, fees, etc. The tuition expenses are high (especially for out of state students) and many student cannot afford to take all the classes they would like to take. Many of those may not even finish their college degree they wanted to get because of their financial need.

Senate Bill 33 would not affect me personally because I am, as an international student, not FAFSA eligible but I know a great amount of people who would highly appreciate financial help through more scholarships and grants. I ask you to keep supporting this very important bill and hope that there will be more funding for students with financial need.

Sincerely,

Fabian Philipp
President of the Student Government at Kodiak College

3147 Arctic Tern Street
Kodiak, AK 99615
(907) 942-5094
Fabian.philipp@gmail.com

Presented by: The Manager
Introduced: 02/23/2009
Drafted by: J.W. Hartle

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

Serial No. 2462

A Resolution Expressing Assembly Support for Senate Bill 33 and House Bill 94, Creating a Postsecondary Scholarship Program for Alaska Residents Based on High Achievement and Financial Need, and Expressing Support for the Efforts of the "Coalition of Student Leaders" at the University of Alaska.

WHEREAS, House Bill 94 and Senate Bill 33 would establish the Alaska Achievers Incentive Scholarship Program (AAIP) to provide an additional source of financial assistance to defray the costs of attending a qualifying postsecondary institution for academically successful students who also demonstrate financial need; and

WHEREAS, the Coalition of Student Leaders (CSL) is a statewide organization of collegiate student governments, which advocates issues on behalf of over 30,000 students in the University of Alaska System; and

WHEREAS, the main advocacy efforts of CSL for 2009 center around the AAIP, which would provide a state-funded scholarship program with both merit and needs-based components to enhance access to the University of Alaska System; and

WHEREAS, this program is unique because it was designed, written, and advocated by students for students, and has the support of the University of Alaska administration.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA:

Section 1. That the Assembly of the City and Borough of Juneau hereby expresses its support for AAIP, Senate Bill 33 and HB 94, and the efforts of the Coalition of Student Leaders.

Section 2. That the Assembly of the City and Borough supports enhanced access to postsecondary education.

Section 3. That copies of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Governor Sarah Palin, and the Alaska State Legislature.

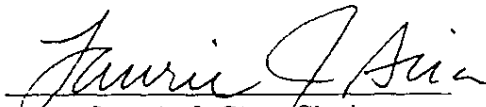
Section 4. **Effective Date.** This resolution shall be effective immediately upon adoption.

Adopted this 23rd day of February, 2009.



Bruce Botelho, Mayor

Attest:


Laurie J. Sica, Clerk

adopted 3/31/10 m/o

26-LS0219\W
Mischel
3/31/10

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 33()

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

BY

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): SENATORS ELLIS, Paskvan, Thomas, McGuire, Stevens

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to the Alaska Advantage Education Grant Program; and establishing**
2 **loan forgiveness for eligible applicants."**

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

4 *** Section 1.** AS 14.43.400 is amended to read:

5 **Sec. 14.43.400. Purpose; creation.** There is created the Alaska Advantage
6 education grant and loan forgiveness program to provide financial assistance to
7 eligible students to enable them to attend, to [OR] continue their attendance at, or to
8 forgive loans made to them by the state for attendance at postsecondary
9 educational institutions. Funds designated by the corporation or appropriated for this
10 program may be used as matching funds for the state's participation in the federal
11 grant program under 20 U.S.C. 1070c - 1070c-4.

12 *** Sec. 2.** AS 14.43.405(a) is amended to read:

13 (a) The Alaska Advantage education grant and loan forgiveness program
14 created under AS 14.43.400 - 14.43.420 shall be administered by the executive

1 director of the commission.

2 * Sec. 3. AS 14.43.410(a) is amended to read:

3 (a) The funds for the payment of grants from AlaskAdvantage education
4 grant and loan forgiveness program may be allocated to eligible students in
5 accordance with the provisions of the federal grant program under 20 U.S.C. 1070c -
6 1070c-4 and regulations adopted under AS 14.43.105 and 14.43.405.

7 * Sec. 4. AS 14.43.410 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

8 (c) The commission shall annually distribute not less than \$10,000,000 or, if
9 available funding from appropriations and other sources is less than that amount, the
10 full amount available in grants and loan forgiveness awards on behalf of eligible
11 students under AS 14.43.415. Payments shall be made directly to the postsecondary or
12 lending institution if feasible.

13 * Sec. 5. AS 14.43.415(b) is repealed and reenacted to read:

14 (b) The commission shall give an applicant eligible under (a) or (e) of this
15 section priority for a grant or loan forgiveness award if that applicant

16 (1) is, or is about to be, enrolled in a postsecondary education program
17 that prepares the applicant for employment in an occupation or profession for which
18 there is a severe shortage of trained individuals in the state;

19 (2) has completed a postsecondary education program within the four
20 years preceding an application for loan forgiveness and is employed in the state in an
21 occupation or profession for which there is a severe shortage of trained individuals in
22 this state; or

23 (3) has achieved a cumulative grade point average at the postsecondary
24 institution at which the student is or was enrolled of 3.0 or above on a 4.0 grade point
25 scale, with a higher priority for students who achieved a cumulative grade point
26 average of 3.5 or above.

27 * Sec. 6. AS 14.43.415 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

28 (d) In addition to the priorities required under (b) of this section, the
29 commission may give an applicant priority for a grant award if that applicant has
30 participated in a secondary education program of study that can be demonstrated to the
31 commission to be a predictor for success at the postsecondary education level for a

1 program of study described in (b)(1) of this section.

2 (e) A portion of a loan made by the state in an amount that is equal to the
3 amount of a grant for which a student was or would have been eligible under (a) of
4 this section shall be forgiven by the state for a person who

5 (1) is a resident of the state;

6 (2) has completed within the four years preceding the application for
7 loan forgiveness a postsecondary education program that is eligible to participate in
8 federal financial aid programs under 20 U.S.C. 1070 - 1099c-2, as amended, and that
9 is located in the state; and

10 (3) has an outstanding balance on the loan and has not defaulted on the
11 loan repayments.

12 (f) Forgiveness under (e) of this section is subject to appropriation by the
13 legislature. Money obtained from the sale of bonds by the corporation under
14 AS 14.42.220 may not be appropriated for the forgiveness of loans.

15 (g) In this section,

16 (1) "occupation or profession" means a job for which specific
17 postsecondary certification is a prerequisite for entry-level placement;

18 (2) "severe shortage" means a current or recurring job vacancy rate of
19 15 percent or greater, as determined by the Department of Labor and Workforce
20 Development or by another workforce data source determined reliable by the
21 commission.

22 * Sec. 7. AS 14.43.420(a) is amended to read:

23 (a) A grant or loan forgiveness made under AS 14.43.400 - 14.43.420 may
24 not be in an amount less than \$1,000 [500] nor more than \$5,000 [\$2,000] for each
25 school year.

26 * Sec. 8. AS 14.43.420(c) is amended to read:

27 (c) A student may receive not more than a total of \$20,000 [\$8,000] in grants
28 or loan forgiveness awarded under AS 14.43.400 - 14.43.420.

29 * Sec. 9. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
30 read:

31 REVISOR'S INSTRUCTION. The revisor of statutes is instructed to change the

- 1 heading of art. 8 of AS 14.43 from "AlaskAdvantage Education Grant Program" to
- 2 "AlaskAdvantage Education Grant and Loan Forgiveness Program."