

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE-HOUSE / SENATE FINANCE COMM. FILES 8879

HCR 18 - 24

413

4

HICR

18

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: April 12, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/26/89

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HCR 18

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 18

[JOINT COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL PERFORMANCE]

Establishing the Joint Committee on School Performance.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with CSHCR 18 (HESS) the same title
- have attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____ fiscal note(s) House HESS COMMITTEE 4/12/89
- zero fiscal note _____ zero fiscal note(s) _____
- zero with analysis _____ zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

Hoffman

Swackhammer

Koponen

Ulmer

Rieger

SIGNING:
(Check approp. column)

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
_____ Larson	X		
_____ Brown	X		
_____ Phillips	✓		

CO- Ronald J. Larson
Chairman's Signature

CO- James Hoffman

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Legislature
 Title: Establishing the Joint Committee BRU: Legislative Council
on School Performance
 Sponsor: Maclean Components: _____
 Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	48.1	48.1	0	.0	0
TRAVEL	0	15.8	15.8	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	3.0	3.0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	66.9	66.9	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	66.9	66.9	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	66.9	66.9	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		1.0	1.0			
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See attached page

Prepared by: Jim Nordlund, Professional Assistant Phone: 465-3759
 Division: House HESS Committee Date: 4-11-89

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
 Agency: _____

Distribution (by preparer):

Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

The Joint Committee on School Performance will continue the work of the Senate Special Committee on School Performance and includes:

- 3 House members
- 3 Senate members

The Joint Committee on School Performance will:

- Review the work of the Senate Special Committee on School Performance
- Identify subjects for priority legislative attention
- Review the latest achievement test data and surveys
- Monitor school improvements thus inaugurated
- Address policy issues needing further examination such as:
 - Teacher certification
 - Administrator certification
 - Tenure
 - Evaluation
 - Categorical Programs such as
 - Special education
 - Bilingual education
 - Collective Bargaining
 - Administrative consolidation
 - Other areas relating to school performance such as:
 - boarding schools
 - social service agencies link with schools
 - tuition vouchers
 - school accreditation

The Research Assistant, at the direction of the Committee, will examine the State education delivery system and recommend reforms leading to the enhancement of school performance. The position will continue through the first session of the Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature in order to provide support to committees considering school performance legislation.

Projected expenses for the Joint Committee on School Performance are as follows:

Personal Services -	
Staff for the Committee: Research Assistant, Range 17, Step A	48,100
Travel - 5 trips @ 366 x 6 members	10,980
2 days per diem (\$80)	
5 trips x 6 members	4,800
Contractual - Advertising/Public Notices	<u>3,000</u>
	66,880 = 66.9

Supplies - Will come from existing Legislative Council and Legislative Operating supplies.

Equipment - Will come from existing Legislative Council and Legislative Operating equipment.

Original sponsors: MacLean, Hudson,
Goll, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
2 CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 18 (HESS) SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 Establishing the Joint Committee on
6 School Performance
7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
8 WHEREAS the Senate Special Committee on School Performance was estab-
9 lished during the Second Session of the Fifteenth Alaska State Legislature
10 to explore the steps that could be taken to bring about higher levels of
11 student achievement in basic skills and other areas; and
12 WHEREAS the committee held seven hearings, listened to 206 witnesses,
13 prepared a report of findings, and adopted a series of recommendations for
14 consideration by the legislature and the Department of Education; and
15 WHEREAS one recommendation of the special committee was the establish-
16 ment of a Joint Committee on School Performance, urged in part because the
17 number of concerns expressed by the public were greater than the special
18 committee had time to examine and respond to; and
19 WHEREAS effective school reform in most states has been a multi-year
20 effort and not an undertaking that could be fully defined by an interim
21 legislative committee; and
22 WHEREAS this legislature is considering legislative proposals made by
23 the special committee that if enacted should be reviewed by the legisla-
24 ture; and
25 WHEREAS establishment of a joint committee would help to encourage
26 broad public participation in continued exploration of school performance
27 issues; and
28 WHEREAS more than one-fourth of the state's budget goes to public
29 schools and the quality of school performance is a proper matter for

1 continuing legislative attention;

2 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that a Joint Committee
3 on School Performance is established consisting of three members to be
4 appointed by the President of the Senate and three members to be appointed
5 by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and be it

6 FURTHER RESOLVED that the joint committee review the work of the
7 Senate Special Committee on School Performance established by the Fifteenth
8 Alaska State Legislature and identify subjects for priority legislative
9 attention; and be it

10 FURTHER RESOLVED that the house members and senate members are autho-
11 rized to meet separately and may meet jointly from time to time; and be it

12 FURTHER RESOLVED that the joint committee is authorized to take action
13 only upon majority approval of the senate members and the majority approval
14 of the house members; and be it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED that the joint committee is authorized to meet during
16 each session and each interim of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legislature;
17 and be it

18 FURTHER RESOLVED that the joint committee shall submit a report of its
19 findings and recommendations to the legislature by the 15th day of the
20 Second Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legislature, and on the first
21 day of the First Regular Session of the Seventeenth Alaska State Legisla-
22 ture the joint committee shall submit a final report and is terminated.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Representative Eileen Panigeo MacLean
P.O. Box 290
Barrow, Alaska 99723



Chairman
Community & Regional Affairs
Committee

Vice-Chairman
State Affairs Committee
Bush Caucus

Member Finance Subcommittee
Community & Regional Affairs
Education
Corrections

WHILE IN JUNEAU
Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-4525
465-4833

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MEMORANDUM

District 22
Ambler
Anaktuvik Pass
Atkasuk
Barrow
Buckland
Deering
Kaktovik
Kiana
Kivalina
Kobuk
Kotzebue
Noatak
Noorvik
North Slope
Borough
Northwest Arctic
Borough
Nuiqsut
Point Hope
Point Lay
Selawic
Shungnak
Wainwright

TO: All Legislators

FR: Representative Eileen P. MacLean

DATE: March 3, 1989

SUBJ: HCR 18 Establishing the Joint
Committee on School Performance

Eileen P. MacLean

For your information, attached is a copy of the HCR 18 relating to the Establishment of a Joint Committee on School Performance. This committee would continue to explore the steps that could be taken to bring about higher levels of student achievement in basic skills and other areas. The committee would also help to encourage broad public participation in continued exploration of school performance issues.

Most legislatures undertaking school reform spend two to three years in the effort. The Senate Special Committee on School Performance was successful in identifying several issues and recommending solutions to improve the quality of school performance. However, many issues were left unresolved. Because of the complexity of the issues that underlie the recommendations, the need to continue the special committee on school performance as outlined in the committees' final report is evident.

Here are brief descriptions of some of the policy issues that need further examination:

Teacher certification. The State Board and Department of Education are presently reviewing and considering what changes ought to be made to teacher preparation and certification requirements contained in the regulations. The efforts to improve the schooling process by other states often deviate from traditional to competency based requirements for certificate renewal. The basic foundation requiring outstanding teaching and administrative talent. As it now exists, numerous Alaskan Superintendents have founded the teacher preparation for certification to be lacking.

Administrator certification. Research has indicated that the school principal is the key component for establishing the quality standards for a school. With this as a qualifier, one state is requiring competency by constituting effective parent/school relationship, initiating a high quality school climate and proving instructional leadership before the administrator's certificate can be renewed.

Tenure. The Association of Alaska School Boards has called for an amendment of the current 2-year teacher tenure law to be extended to 5 years. Comments made by superintendents range from support for that proposition to a more extreme view, i.e. 1). "Many average teachers....tend to become stagnant and weak quickly after becoming tenured." 2). "Abolish tenure." On the other spectrum, teacher representatives don't view the present tenure law as the problem but state that it is the failure of school districts by not establishing and carrying out effective teacher evaluations.

Evaluation. The testimony recommendation was that the issue of teacher/administrator evaluations be critically reviewed. Some administrators utilize teacher evaluations as tools for recommending to inept teachers to

choose other occupations. There are reports, though, that some local teacher organizations exert pressure upon school administrators to avoid unfavorable evaluations of members. For example, one witness called for external review by peers of superintendents' performance to assist boards in reaching decisions about renewal of contracts. Other states and districts require student participation in the evaluation process and researchers support both that approach and peer review. Both are permitted by regulation, but neither is required.

Categorical programs. Two kinds of problems were called to the committee's attention. The first was a concern of parents whose children are placed in "special education" on the basis of perceived deficits in linguistic or social skills, even though the parents disagreed with the decision. The second concern voiced by superintendents was over the disruption caused by "pull-out" programs for special categories of children. These are usually federally funded and regulated programs. A process of review is needed which might produce prospective remedies.

Collective bargaining. As a means of removing from the local arena what is often an adversarial contest, three recommendations were submitted for statewide negotiations with teacher organizations. One said it was the "number one thing the legislature could do to improve student performance." Kural spokesmen said the tensions arising through the whole process of negotiations stand in the way of bringing about the community-school unity which is needed. Some jurisdictions in other states have discovered means of conducting collective bargaining but avoided the kind of results occasionally reported. It is a complicated issue, with additional information with the essentiality of the committee being formed the proposal could be further evaluated.

Administrative consolidation. Districts with minimal enrollment of students have

reported the hardship imposed on them for regulatory written reports by the Department of Education. Most of the single or dual school district sites have limited monies to employ sufficient staff members. For example, one superintendent declined to answer our questionnaire because he did not have any staff members. Others described their need for technical assistance which large districts can provide for themselves. As noted earlier, increasing the importance of school advisory panels in rural communities might allow the consolidation of administrative functions without reducing local control.

Other. A few illustrations: Since many rural students are turned away from Mt. Edgecumbe as are admitted, is there a need for another boarding school? Does a large number of computers in schools represent unrealized promises? Can the energies of social service agencies and schools be linked in new ways which may help schools and students in their tasks? Should tuition vouchers be offered to allow greater choice in schools? What types of issues are to be considered if the state required all schools to be accredited? Can correspondence coursework become the basis of mastery learning in classrooms? Can the Teacher Scholarship Loan Program be modified to increase the number of Native teachers in rural areas?

c. The committee should also review the latest achievement test data and surveys, and monitor school improvements which have been inaugurated.

d. Even though some superintendents did not welcome legislative interest in this area in fact, one declined to reply to our questionnaire, one urged continuation of the committee and several applauded the committee for its broad concern with the quality of schooling. The School districts and the Alaska Federation of Natives has urged its continuation.

SPEECH ON HCR 18 TO HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE

March 31, 1989

This committee would continue to explore the steps that could be taken to bring about higher levels of student achievement in basic skills and other areas. The committee would also help to encourage broad public participation in continued exploration of school performance issues.

Most legislatures undertaking school reform spend two to three years in the effort. The Senate Special Committee on School Performance charired by Former Senate Willie Hensley, was successful in identifying several issues and recommending solutions to improve the quality of school performance. However, many issues were left unresolved. Because of the complexity of the issues that underlie the recommendations, the need to continue the special committee on school performance as outlined in the committees' final report is evident.

At this time, I would like to state some of the policy issues that need further examination: (I will summarize from my memo of 3/3/89)

Teacher certification. The State Board and Department of Education are presently reviewing and considering what changes ought to be made to teacher preparation and certification requirements contained in the regulations.

Administrator certification. Research has indicated that the school principal is the key component for establishing the quality standards for a school. This needs to be further resolved.

Tenure. The Association of Alaska School Boards has called for an amendment of the current 2-year teacher tenure law to be extended to 5 years. The complexity of tenure continues to be a recurring problem and needs to be put to rest for now until this joint committee further explores this issue.

Evaluation. The testimony recommendation was that the issue of teacher/administrator evaluations be critically reviewed.

Categorical programs. Two kinds of problems were called to the committee's attention. The first was a concern of parents whose children are placed in "special education" on the basis of perceived deficits in linguistic or social skills, even though the parents disagreed with the decision. The second concern voiced by superintendents was over the disruption caused by "pull-out" programs for special categories of children. These are usually federally funded and regulated programs. A process of review is needed which might produce prospective remedies.

Collective bargaining. As a means of removing from the local arena what is often an adversarial contest, three recommendations were submitted for statewide negotiations with teacher organizations. One said it was the "number one thing the legislature could do to improve student performance." Rural spokesmen said the tensions arising through the whole process of negotiations stand in the way of bringing about the community-school unity which is needed.

reported the hardship imposed on them for regulatory written reports by the Department of Education. Most of the single or dual school district sites have limited monies to employ sufficient staff members.

Other. A few illustrations: Since many rural students are turned away from Mt. Edgecumbe as are admitted, is there a need for another boarding school? Does a large number of computers in schools represent unrealized promises? Can the energies of social service agencies and schools be linked in new ways which may help schools and students in their tasks? Should tuition vouchers be offered to allow greater choice in schools? What types of issues are to be considered if the state required all schools to be accredited? Can correspondence coursework become the basis of mastery learning in classrooms? Can the Teacher Scholarship Loan Program be modified to increase the number of Native teachers in rural areas?

c. The committee should also review the latest achievement test data and surveys, and monitor school improvements which have been inaugurated.

d. Other issues can be looked into such as the questions that were raised in yesterday's HESS meeting with the State Brd. of Ed. such as 1). What role should the state play in addressing failing achievement by individual students and school districts? 2). Should the Dept. of Ed. offer technical assistance to school districts in addition to their responsibility of monitoring educational programs? 3). Researching or assessing the creation of regional schools in some hub towns, 4). Other ideas are welcome.



NEA-ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

ANCHORAGE REGIONAL OFFICE

1411 W 33RD AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 274-0536

JUNEAU OFFICE

105 MUNICIPAL WAY, SUITE 302
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 586-3090

FAIRBANKS REGIONAL OFFICE

2118 CUSHMAN STREET
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 456-4435

March 27, 1989

To: Representative Johnny Ellis, Chair
Members, House HESS Committee

Re: House Concurrent Resolution No. 18:
"Establishing the Joint Committee of School
Performance."

NEA-Alaska supports and encourages a positive focus on public education and any opportunity to improve educational services in Alaska.

The March 3 Memorandum from the sponsor to all legislators is an energetic statement of policy issues which would be considered by this joint committee. If such is to be the scope and focus for such a committee then we strongly encourage that the committee be expanded to minimally include classroom teachers since they are directly responsible for delivery of programs and services to students.

Legislation of educational reform is difficult at best. Positive change in educational practices and programs at the school or building level is best achieved when the professionals meaningfully participate in the analysis of the problem(s) and in the decisions relative to their resolution.

Some of the premises and the conclusions in the March 3 Memorandum and in the Hensley Report will require in depth consideration by a variety of respondents before their validity can be conclusively established.

Successful implementation of any educational reform effort will require a unified consensus from all of the interests: administration, employees, school boards and the public.

NEA-Alaska is anxious and willing to work in cooperative ventures to this end.

Thank you for your consideration of our position.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Manners

Bob Manners
Executive Secretary

Judy Salo

Judy Salo
President

cc: Representative Eileen MacLean



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Health, Education & Social Service
 committee on HCR 18 committee name
 committee on HB, 33, 198, 203, 231, 257, 252 dated 3-31-89
 bill/subject

It amazes me that our legislature can come to us requesting our input on how we would cut necessary services to our people and then turn around and giving one of our biggest industries an unnecessary Tax Credit. What types of services will be cut from the budget when the fishing industry takes advantage of this tax credit? I hope it will only come out of the Fish & Game budgets. It is my feeling that if budget cuts are going to be necessary, HB. 33 should be scraped. At least until we come on better Times

See attached sheets.

Signed: Darryl Trigg Darryl Trigg
 Testifier Nome Eskimo Community Nome Eskimo Community
 Representing (Optional) Box 401, Nome, AK 99762
P.O. Box 401, Nome, ALASKA 99762
 Address (907) 443-2246 443-2246
 Phone No.

HCR 19, is, in my opinion, a work of Art with the exception of the last "be it further resolved." This should be an ongoing action.

H.B. 231 is long over due. It is our feeling the Section 14.03.015, sub paragraph (3) (4) should include in each grade level, "Entrance and Exit" exams that show our students have actually achieved the academic skills necessary to advance to the next grade level.

HB 252

It is the feeling of Nome Eskimo Community that should it become necessary to institute an income tax, that the Longevity Bonus, Property Tax exemptions and the State Dividend check be exempt from taxation. In other words, that income taxes only be levied on earned income and/or wages. We feel that many dollars could be shaved from the budget if the Legislature would study the state hierarchy's and delete all or most of the "pork barrel" positions and administrative costs that were created in times of plenty. Nome Eskimo Community requests that all other sources of revenue and budget cuts be reviewed before an Income Tax is initiated.

We here at Nome Eskimo Community feel that H.B. 252 is supportable and would like to see it + Educational Programs reduce

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Health, Education & Social Services
 committee on ANCEIS committee name
 committees on HB, 33, 198, 203, 231, 257, 252 dated 3-31-89
 bill/subject

It amazes me that our legislature can come to us requesting our input on how we would cut necessary services to our people and then turn around and giving one of our biggest industries an unnecessary Tax Credit. What types of services will be cut from the budget when the fishing industry takes advantage of this tax credit? I hop it will only come out of the Fish & Game budgets. It is my feeling that if budget cuts are going to be necessary, H.B. 33 should be scraped. At least until we come on better Time.

See attached sheets.

Signed: Darryl Trigg Darryl Trigg
 Testifier Nome Eskimo Community
Nome Eskimo Community
 Representing (Optional) Box 401, Nome, AK 99762
P.O. Box 401, Nome, ALASKA 99762
 Address (907) 443-2246 443-2246
 Phone No.

TESTIMONY RE: HB's 198, 203, 231, 251, 252

In regards to HB 198, I feel it is a good bill, but needs under Section 1 an additional sub paragraph that states: -

"(5) For not having a sufficient number of their students passing a test admitting them to the next higher grade."

Section 2 should read "The amendment to A: 14, 20, 175 made by sec. 1 of this Act, applies to all Teachers and administrators hired by a school district prior to and after the effective date of this act.

Subparagraph (5) is suggested because we feel that too many of our students are "socially" rather than "academically" promoted into higher grades. The Nome school district has many high school level students who still are only capable of reading at 3-7 grade levels.

The only problem I see with H.B. 203, is that it does not address non-degreed bilingual Teachers. It is my feeling that they are grossly unrecognized and often under paid.

HCR 17, is, in my opinion, a work of Art with the exception of the last "be it further resolved." This should be an ongoing action.

H.B. 231 is long over due. It is our feeling the Section 14.03.015, subparagraph (3) (4) should include in each grade level, "Entrance and Exit" exams that show our students have actually achieved the academic skills necessary to advance to the next grade level.

HB 257

It is the feeling of Nome Eskimo Community that should it become necessary to institute an income tax, that the Longevity Bonus, Property Tax exemptions and the State Dividend check be exempt from taxation. In other words, that income taxes only be levied on earned income and/or wages. We feel that many dollars could be shaved from the budget if the Legislature would study the state hierarchy's and delete all or most of the "pork barrel" positions and administrative costs that were created in times of plenty. Nome Eskimo Community requests that all other sources of revenue and budget cuts be reviewed before an Income Tax is initiated.

We here at Nome Eskimo Community feel that H.B. 257 is supportable and would like to see it + Educational Programs replace

the uneducational "soap" programs.

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.

411 W. 4th Avenue, Suite 301 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501 • Phone (907) 274-3811



March 15, 1989

Rep. Eileen MacLean
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative MacLean:

I am writing on behalf of the Alaska Federation of Natives to support House Concurrent Resolution 18 that would establish the Joint Committee on School Performance.

The establishment of this committee to continue the important work of the Special Senate Committee on School Performance has received wide support in the Native community. Delegates attending the 1988 AFN Convention recommended that such a committee be established through passage of Resolution 88-38. I have enclosed a copy of this resolution which outlines the convention support.

If AFN can provide you with any further information, please let us know. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Janie Leask
President

enclosure

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.

1988 ANNUAL CONVENTION

RESOLUTION NO. 88-38

A resolution urging the 16th Alaska Legislature to help assure improvements in public schooling by continuing the work of the Senate Special Committee on School Performance.

Whereas, test data and other estimates of school performance indicate that several thousands of Alaska students will face difficulties in successfully moving on their next level of education, or obtaining work at reasonable wages, or in other ways shaping worthwhile and satisfying lives for themselves; and

Whereas, these circumstances led the Senate, during the 15th Legislature, to establish a Senate Special Committee on School Performance to explore what steps should be taken by the State to help assure that all children and youth benefit from schooling; and

Whereas, that committee, chaired by Senator Willie Hensley of Kotzebue, has gathered information relating to issues of school performance and has disseminated it to many organizations, stimulating broad interest in improving education in Alaska; and

Whereas, that committee has conducted the first two of five planned hearings at which students, parents, and educators have identified issues and proposed actions that promise improvements in schooling; and

Whereas, at its first hearing alone, the committee heard nineteen hours of testimony from persons across the state who identified the needs for improvements in the education of Natives and other minorities; and

Whereas, the State Board of Education has a broad agenda of initiatives that it is pursuing toward the improvement of public education; and

Whereas, these undertakings by the Board, and other organizations that aspire to help make schools more effective, would be immeasurably enhanced by sustaining the efforts now underway by the Senate Special Committee on School Performance.

BE IT RESOLVED, the Alaska Federation of Natives strongly urges the 16th Alaska Legislature to continue the work of the Senate Special Committee on School Performance by establishing a Special Committee on School Performance.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION: DO PASS

CONVENTION ACTION: PASSED

Governor's Council on Vocational Education

David Rees
Chair

Jim Schlegel
Vice Chair



Rosie Peterson
Executive Director

Mary Stone
Administrative Assistant

211 Fourth Street, Suite 101 • Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-1736

March 28, 1989

Representative Eileen P. MacLean
Alaska State House of Representatives
Post Office Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

SUBJECT: House Concurrent Resolution 18


Dear Representative MacLean:

On behalf of the Governor's Council on Vocational Education, I would like to extend the Council's support of House Concurrent Resolution 18, which establishes a Joint Committee on School Performance. The Council has reviewed "*Helping Schools Succeed At Helping Children Learn*," the Report of the Senate Special Committee on School Performance, and believe it is a good start. But it is just that, a good start. While the Special Committee was successful in identifying issues and offering recommendations, there are other issues that have still not been addressed, and others that were addressed that need greater in-depth attention.

Educating Alaska's youth is one of the most important agendas before educators and policy makers. It is not a simple challenge. Establishing a Joint Committee on School Performance to continue the initial work of the Senate Special Committee would continue to focus a spotlight on school performance.

The Governor's Council would encourage passage of HCR 18.

Sincerely,


Ms. Rosie Peterson
Executive Director

North Slope Borough School District

RECEIVED

MAR 23



March 20, 1989

Representative Eileen MacLean
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative MacLean:

The NSB School District is indeed supportive of House Concurrent Resolution 18, establishing a joint Committee on School Performance.

Enclosed is a copy of the District's educational philosophy and goals, which express the Board's belief that all children can learn and its commitment to establish high standards of academic excellence. School Policy IA establishing competencies for each grade level and secondary course is also enclosed.

For your additional information, I am enclosing graphs which show our students' academic growth during the 1987-88 school year, as a result of the ITBS scores.

If you need any assistance during the implementation process of the School Performance Committee's mission and goals, please be sure to request my help. As you know, the NSBSD is already implementing the effective school correlates in all of our classrooms. I am very interested in speaking to this aspect of School Performance in Alaska.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,


Shirley Holloway, Ed.D.
Superintendent

BI/ma

Enclosures

cc: School Board members
Patsy Aamodt, Assistant Superintendent for Instruction
Brenda Itta, Special Assistant to the Superintendent
Ashley Reed, Lobbyist, NSBSD

The North Slope Borough School District

Is

Striving for Excellence



North Slope Borough School District
Shirley J. Holloway, Superintendent
Pouch 169
Barrow, AK 99723

(907)852-5311

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY

Education, a lifelong process, is the sum of learning acquired through interaction with one's environment, family, community members, schools and other institutions and agencies. Within the Home Rule Municipality of the North Slope Borough, "schooling" is the specific, mandated responsibility of the North Slope Borough School District Board of Education.

The Board of Education is committed to providing academic excellence in the "schooling" environment. This commitment to academic excellence shall focus on the learner, recognizing that each student brings to the "schooling" environment his own interests, learning styles, cultural background and abilities.

Adopted: 10/13/76

Revised: 2/10/86

Revised: 8/11/87

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOALS

The Board believes the "education" of the children on the North Slope is everyone's responsibility. The "schooling" of children is the responsibility of the North Slope Borough School District Board of Education. The Board is committed to working in cooperation and unity with parents to assist students in reaching their maximum potential.

The Board believes ALL children can learn and is committed to providing quality schooling. This quality schooling means establishing standards of excellence for students with the expectation that all children can achieve.

The Board is committed to the achievement of the following goals:

1. Upon completion of elementary school, students will have **MASTERED** the basic skills: reading, language arts, math and computer technology at a level necessary for entering high school classes. Because of the unique cultural environment of the North Slope Borough School District, students will be offered the opportunity to gain skills in subsistence hunting, fishing and other skills related to the maintenance of the Inupiat lifestyle and oral fluency of the Inupiaq language. These opportunities will promote participation of students in the Inupiat traditional lifestyle.
2. Upon completion of high school, students will have mastered the competencies necessary to succeed in college, vocational training or work. In addition, students will have had the opportunity to acquire skills in the Inupiat traditional lifestyle.
3. Upon completion of high school, students will have developed the self confidence and responsibility to enable them to be happy, productive citizens in their community, state and nation.

Adopted: 8/13/84

Revised: 2/10/86

Revised: 8/11/87

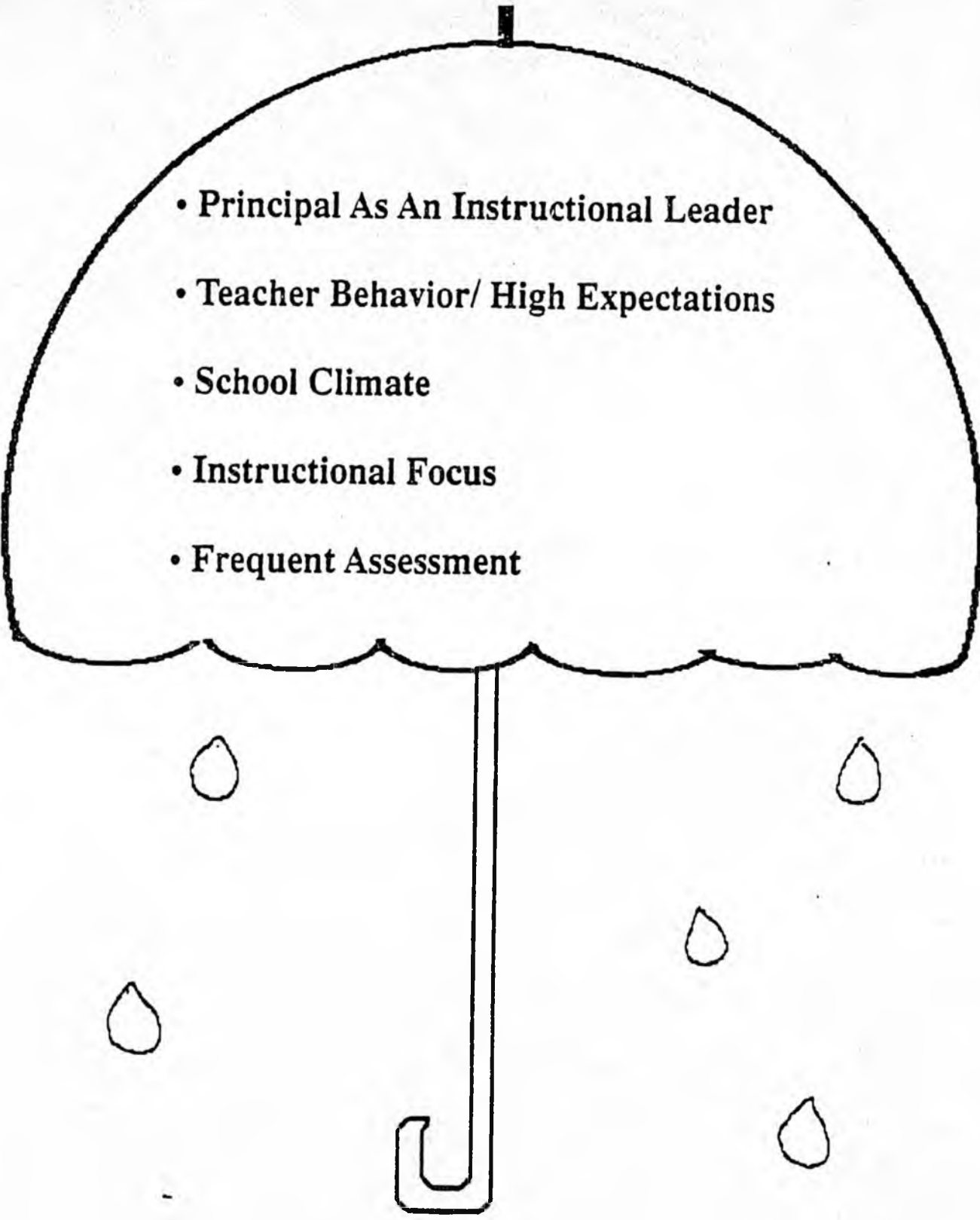
PHILOSOPHICAL PREMISES:

**• All Students Can Learn
and Succeed**

• Success Causes Further Success

**• Schools Control the
The Conditions of Success**

EFFECTIVE SCHOOLS

- 
- Principal As An Instructional Leader
 - Teacher Behavior/ High Expectations
 - School Climate
 - Instructional Focus
 - Frequent Assessment

"Are We Really Involving Everyone In The Definition of School Effectiveness?"

EXHIBIT # 1

EFFECTIVE SCHOOL CORRELATES

Definitions and Attributes

CORRELATE: INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP

Definition: The principal acts as the instructional leader who effectively communicates the mission of the school to the staff, parents, community and students and who understands and applies the characteristics of the instructional program of the school.

Attributes:

- The instructional leader defines the mission.
- The instructional leader manages the curriculum and instruction.
- The instructional leader communicates with school and community.

CORRELATE: INSTRUCTIONAL FOCUS

Definition: There is a clearly articulated mission for the school through which the staff shares an understanding of and a commitment to instructional goals, objectives, priorities, assessment procedures and accountability. There is also a

collaborative planning process in place which is designed to improve student performance.

Attributes:

- Teachers and administrators have established a clearly defined school mission.
- A belief that all children can learn is maintained.
- The school mission is collaboratively developed into goals and objectives.
- Educators are held accountable for student learning.
- A sense of total commitment for school and community can be observed.
- A basic standardized curriculum that reflects the school's goal is in place.

CORRELATE: MEASUREMENT

Definition: Feedback on student academic progress is frequently obtained. Multiple assessment methods such as teacher made tests, informal teacher observations and assessment, mastery skills checklists, criterion-referenced tests and norm-references tests are used. Other sources of data which are not test related such as attendance data and dropout rates are also appropriate. The results of testing and other available data are used to improve individual student performance and the instructional program.

Attributes:

- A commitment to use multiple sources of data to monitor students academic progress and instructional programs is evident.
- Collected data is disaggregated into useful categories.
- Measurement decisions reflect school district's goals and priorities.
- Modifications of the instructional program results as a consequence of analyzing the data collected.

CORRELATE: HIGH EXPECTATIONS

Definition: The school displays a climate of expectations in which staff believes and demonstrates that all students can attain mastery of basic skills and that the staff has the capability to help students achieve such mastery.

Attributes:

- The belief all students can learn is shared by community, staff, students and administration.
- Clearly defined schoolwide policies are written to address discipline, attendance and instruction.
- Teachers and administrators demonstrate an

awareness of biases held towards low SES, race, gender, and individual capabilities.

Attributes:

- Teachers are held accountable to ensure there is engaged academic learning time for all students.

CORRELATE: SCHOOL CLIMATE

Definition: There is an atmosphere which is orderly without being rigid, quiet without being oppressive, and generally conducive to teaching and learning. The school has a pleasant, clean, and safe environment.

Attributes:

- The environment is businesslike and conducive to learning.
- Facilities are clean and in good repair.
- Students, faculty, and administration respect property and the rights of others to learn.
- Clear rules, policies, and expectations are in place.

SCHOOL/PARENTAL/COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Although not usually considered a separate correlate, higher achieving schools have a close cooperative relationship with parents and community. This is manifested through the following attributes:

Correlate: Instructional Leadership

- The instructional leader communicates with school and community.
- The instructional leader involves the community and reports student achievement.

Correlate: Instructional Focus

- A sense of total commitment from school and community can be observed.
- The media is informed of the school's mission.

Correlate: High Expectations

- The belief all students can learn is shared by community, staff, students, and administration.
- Teachers and administrators provide quality feedback to students, parents, and community.
- Teachers and administrators communicate schoolwide policies consistently to students and community.

Correlate: School Climate

Faculty, students and community work together to make school a pleasant place.

Correlate: Measurement

Parents and the community are kept aware of student academic progress.

INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

Competencies will be established for each grade level and secondary course. At key stages of a student's academic experience competency based examinations will be given to determine the student's acquisition of basic skills. If students do not meet the basic skills criterion, additional support/program will be provided.

Adopted: 2/10/86

ACADEMIC GROWTH 1987 -88



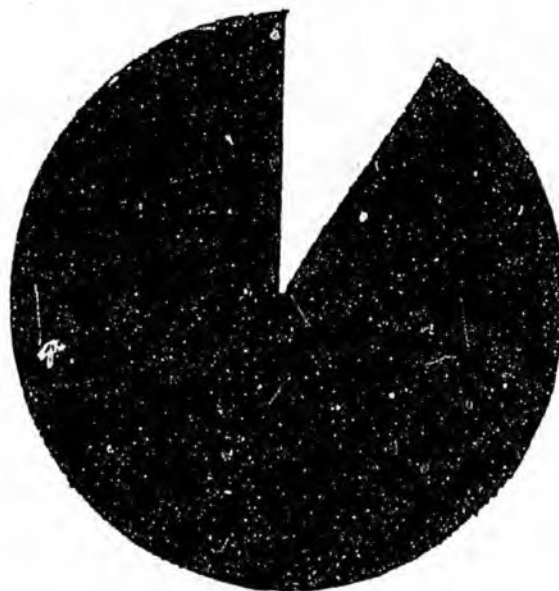
60% OF ALL SCORES INCREASED MORE THAN ONE YEAR.

ACADEMIC GROWTH 1987 - 88



13% OF ALL SCORES INCREASED MORE THAN TWO YEARS.

ACADEMIC GROWTH 1987 - 88



82% OF ALL SCORES INCREASED.

North Slope Borough School District

Number of College Students Provided Support Via North Slope Borough School District Guidance and Counselling Program:

As of February 1989: 78 students

- 1 part-time**
- 2 in Vocational Technical Programs**
- 2 graduate students**
- 73 full-time undergraduate students**

Of 78 students, 58 are Native students



Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.

201 First Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-4897
(907) 452-8251

Position Statement House Concurrent Resolution No. 18

The Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. Education Department strongly supports House Concurrent Resolution No. 18.

TCC is supportive of the establishment of a Joint Committee on School Performance to address the legislative monitoring and implementation of the major recommendations contained in the Report of the Senate Special Committee on School Performance. However, we would like to expand and extend the scope and purpose of the committee.

Because of the multi-year effort of effective school reform, TCC would like to respectfully suggest that the Joint Committee on School Performance be instituted into the legislative process on a permanent basis, and that this committee spend time, starting with the 17th legislative session, to obtain additional testimony from the public sector on any educational issues that needs to be monitored and/or implemented by the 18th legislative session. A pattern can be established by the committee whereby one legislative session would be spent in listening to testimonies of interested educators on a state-wide basis, and the next session, in working with other legislative people, to implement new programs and monitor on-going programs.

Although, Alaska has initiated effective school reform within the past year, specifically, in the areas of elementary and secondary education, the TCC recognizes that there are a myriad of crucial educational concerns yet to be addressed on a statewide basis.

We must still resolve how we are going to deal with the tough issue of students dropping out of high school, and the resultant issue of the types of short and long term planning and programs that should be implemented to build up the self-esteem of all students. Perhaps, we need, simultaneously, to review and examine the curriculum on a village-by-village basis to ensure the immediate incorporation of cultural values and traditions into every course by every teacher in every school. These two concerns, although pressing, are no more and no less crucial than the other acute educational issues facing us in the years to come.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the REP. EILEEN MACLEAN
committee name

committee on HB 18, HB 203, & HB 231 . dated Testified March 31, 1989
bill/subject Submitted April 7, 1989

THESE BILLS WOULD CONTINUE THE NEEDED WORK THAT THE SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON "SCHOOL PERFORMANCE " THAT WAS CHAIRED BY SENATOR WILLIE HENSLEY.

HB 18 is deeply needed by rural Alaska, so that academic performance could be enhanced in the REAA districts in preparing productive graduates for Alaska's society. The special committee was just a "start" for making improvements for Alaska education, and there is a strong need and desire for more "follow-up" in justifying public expenditure for education, so that Alaska could get the most for what we spend on education. There are many issues that we need to follow up as listed in this bill.

HB 231: This bill would grant more local control over program management and accountability in "education", as to what quality and efficiency ways they want their educational programs to be operated. Also the powers that would be granted under this bill is a-long-time-called-for action that would enable the DOE to follow up on the grants and planning that is required of the school districts. To have a effective academic school systems for Alaska, Alaska DOE, local advisory school boards, state board of education, school district and others would need a state education policy to enhance their respective duties and trust for a public education. "ACCOUNTABILITY" is needed, and this bill would help

HB 203: Rural Alaska and educators are for this bill for it would help the general public and various institutions know what Alaska means by defining what "teacher" is. This would help with the districts to be accountable for the type of staff they hire and keep. The recognition of instructors, of language and culture, vocational education and ROTC is really needed, for their programs they implement are academic in nature due to their planning, special knowledge they had to have, and teaching efforts are the same as regular teachers. They do enhance and encourage "academic performance", and build self esteem in the students they serve.

I am for the above three bills for they would help Alaska gain improvement in Alaska's school performance. (I had to recap my testimony by memory...it is close enough)

Signed: Testifier Terry Mandelk

Name Sabia Community, Kenai, CXREP/UE Distributor, Northwest Campus

Representing (Optional)

Name, Alaska

Address

907-443-2455 H 2492 W

Phone No.

ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA SCHOOL BOARDS

316 W. 11th St. • Juneau, Alaska 99801-1510 • (907) 586-1083

4/10/89

POSITION PAPER

The Association of Alaska School Boards supports HCR 18 Establishing the Joint Committee on School Performance.

AASB believes that some of the current proposed legislation could have a tremendous impact on the quality of Alaska education for many years to come. It is paramount that these issues get adequate hearings and public input before being decided upon.

The whole issue of school reform is complex and deserves careful attention and far-sighted recommendations. The original Senate Special Committee on School Performance did an admirable job of identifying areas particularly critical for improvement of Alaska's schools, but they themselves recognized that they had barely made a beginning.

AASB believes a special committee, conducting in-depth research on the many intertwined issues that affect public education, is an excellent way to begin education reform in Alaska.

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 49 / KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752 / TELEPHONE (907) 442-3301



March 31, 1989

Representative Eileen McLean
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Eileen:

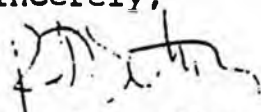
As the opportunity to comment on House Concurrent Resolution 18 is offered, here are my comments pertaining to this resolution.

First of all, in relation to teacher certification, there should be required cross cultural training or inservice for the teachers who intend to teach in rural areas of the state. It is a real disservice to two way communications if the prevalent attitude is one that does not consider local customs and lifeways.

The tenure requirements need to be overhauled, as well. Instead of a two year vesting requirement, a five year wait should be mandatory, as something as important as evaluation of teacher performances locally is of utmost concern, and five years would serve to extend the time needed to fully evaluate not only teaching skills, but other areas of equal concern such as social adjustment and soforth.

The collective bargaining issue is an unfortunate one. If teachers wind up having to use a union to promote their interests, such as compensation, then it seems that in some ways that this would be self defeating. As an example, if higher wages for teachers were sought, that the dollar amount appropriated to school districts would either have to reduce its teaching staff or reduce programs to rob the district of academic credential, so to speak. If the teachers union were to have collective bargaining powers, then they should give up tenure. If given both, the checks and balances that allow negotiation for education for the dollar will be clearly stacked in favor of harming the situation as it exists now. This concludes my comments.

Sincerely,


Pete Schaeffer
Vice President



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Health Education and Social Services
committee name

committee on HB251, HCR18, HB231, HB203 , dated March 31, 1989
bill/subject

Kawerak Incorporated is supportive of HB 136 with some minor technical amendments. We agree that the Governor should appoint the members of the Rural Alaska Television Network Council. We would like to see language included in the bill which directs that the membership of the Council includes at least one member from each of the twelve regions established pursuant to ANCSA. This will ensure the Council maintains a statewide as opposed to a special interest perspective. We urge continued funding of the RATNET system.

In reference to HB 251. We support requiring additional educational programming on RATNET as long as the programming is selected by the RATNET Council. Key to this whole issue is what constitutes educational programming. In example, we consider statewide news and weather to be educational programming. If the effect of the amendment is to mandate that 50% of air time be turned over to the Department of Education to use as they see fit, we oppose this bill. We understand that the RATNET council does not receive many requests for additional educational programming. Currently the hours of 2 - 6 am are reserved for educational materials on the RATNET system. If individuals are interested in a particular subject or class, the session can be videotaped by the students or teachers for later viewing. This committee may wish to consider increasing the number of strictly instructional hours as opposing to increasing the number of educational hours.

We would also like to state that we are wholly supportive of HCR 18, HB 203 and HB 231. These three bills will help ensure the residents and children of Alaska receive a quality education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input.

Signed: *L. Bullard* Loretta Bullard
Testifier

Kawerak Incorporated, PO Box 948 Nome AK 99762
Representing (Optional)

Address

443-5231

Phone No.

cc: Richard Foster, Eileen MacLean



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Education
 committee on HB 203- HCR committee name
HB 231 and HB 18, dated 31 March 89
 bill/subject

I strongly support HB 231 and HB 18. The State needs a policy on effective education. Please see the attached statistics on Native children in Nome Public Schools. To summarize 65% of them are below grade level (they make up 71% of total enrollment). When there are so many students below grade level the school district needs to have requirements to rectify the situation over a period of time. Nome has some of the highest paid teachers in the state. Look at our statistics. We need more ^{developed} curriculum used by regular classroom teachers, dealing with Native culture, issues and history and for ~~Bilingual~~ ^{Native} Language and Culture instruction. The State of Alaska needs a strong policy statement on EQUITABLE education - see attached parent comments from our surveys. That is one reason why our children do so poorly, they ^{some} are treated differently by some teachers. We put so much money into education yet something is not being done right for Native students. There needs to be more integration of culture curriculum into regular curriculum. The state should be a policy of offering Native language instruction as foreign language credit.

Signed: Eileen Norbert - Coordinator
 Testifier: Eileen Norbert, Coordinator
 Native Programs/Nome Public School
 Native Programs (Bilingual, Indian Education, DOM & Migrant)
 Representing (Optional) Box 131, Nome, AK 99762
 P.O. Box 131, Nome, AK 99762
 Address 443-2231 443-2201
 Phone No.

(6)

SOME STATISTICS ON NATIVE STUDENTS

Total Native enrollment in grades K-12, including the Alternative Correspondence School 540 (70% of total Nome Public Schools enrollment)

- 20% of elementary students below grade level
- 45% of jr/high students at least TWO grade levels below
- 54% (118) of jr/high students received deficiency notices
 - there were a total of 123 notices sent out-

these students received a total of 206 deficiencies

- 152 (74%) for poor test scores
- 115 (56%) for inadequate written homework
- 91 (45%) for inadequate preparation for class
- 82 (40%) for lack of serious approach to study
- 65 (32%) for poor attendance/lateness
- 68 (33%) for lack of effective motivation
- 51 (25%) for lack of attention or participation
- 3 (2%) for poor aptitude in subject and one for inadequate foundation in subject

BY SUBJECT

- 44% (87) in English
- 21% (40) in math
- 11% (22) in science
- 9% (17) in social sciences
- 9% (17) in PE
- 8% (15) in other (home ec, family life, typing etc.)

BY STUDENT FOR DEFICIENCY

- 101 (86%) for poor test scores
- 85 (72%) for inadequate written homework
- 65 (55%) for inadequate preparation for class
- 60 (51%) for lack of serious approach to study
- 40 (34%) for poor attendance/lateness
- 54 (47%) for for lack of effective motivation
- 38 (32%) for for lack of attention or participation
- 2 (1.7%) for poor aptitude in subject
- 1 for inadequate foundation in subject

1.75 average deficiencies per student received
 2.3 average deficiencies received by students with attendance/lateness problems

BY GRADE

12 seventh
33 eighth
25 ninth
13 tenth
18 eleventh
22 twelveth

DROPOUTS

one dropout from regular high school
five dropouts from Alternative High School
Three seniors will not be graduating because of lack of credits
Two seniors are marginal, they must pass every course and are receiving tutorial help

ALTERNATIVE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

11 students are below the 3rd grade reading level
3 students are below the 4th grade reading level
3 students are below the 5th grade reading level
3 students are below the 6th grade reading level
5 students are below the 7th grade reading level
3 students are below the 7th grade reading level

- a) parent - 27
- c) parent/teacher - 2
- c) teacher - 1

Native Programs Survey
Sent out 90 - May 31, 1988

Please Circle the number which rates the program according to the importance you feel it should have. Will you please rate these as (1) very important, (2) important, (3) less important, and (4) not important.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Develop academic skills (math, reading, language, science, etc.)

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	25 (93%)	1	1	
T=	3			1

Develop social skills (listening, speaking, self-confidence, etc.)

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	18 (67%)	8 (31%)	1	
T=	2	2		

Develop life skills (job preparation, decision-making, vocational education)

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	17 (66%)	8 (31%)	1	
T=	1	2		1

Develop knowledge of and pride in Native culture and heritage (and in current Native issues) (teachers tool)

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	14 (59%)	3 (13%)	5 (21%)	2
T=	1	2		1

TUTOR PROGRAM

Basic skills, tutoring in math

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	17 (66%)	7 (30%)	1	1
T=		3	1	

Basic skills, tutoring in reading

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	18 (70%)	6 (23%)	1	1
T=	3		1	

Basic skills, tutoring in language arts

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	12 (48%)	8 (31%)	4 (20%)	1
T=		3	1	

Basic skills, tutoring in writing

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	12 (48%)	9 (35%)	3 (15%)	1
T=		1	2	1

Tutor in any subject student needs help in

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	15 (58%)	10 (39%)	1	
T=	1	1	1	1

(9)

TUTOR PROGRAM (continued)

Tutoring during school hours

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	15 (62%)	7 (27%)	3 (11%)	
T=	1	1	1	1

Tutoring after school hours

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	10 (39%)	8 (31%)	6 (23%)	2 (6%)
T=	1	3		

Preschool Aida (helps teacher with preschool children in school readiness skills)

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	13 (52%)	5 (20%)	6 (24%)	1
T=	1	2	1	

Communication between tutors & parents

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	13 (52%)	10 (40%)	2 (8%)	
T=	1	1	2	

HOME SCHOOL COORDINATOR/COUNSELING

Home visits by Home School Coordinator

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	3 (13%)	11 (46%)	9 (38%)	1
T=	1	3		

Counseling services for students at all grade levels

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	15 (58%)	6 (23%)	4 (15%)	1
T=	2	1	1	

Special help for potential drop-outs

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	14 (56%)	6 (24%)	4 (16%)	1
T=		3		1

Alcohol and drug prevention awareness among school age population

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	14 (58%)	6 (25%)	3 (13%)	1
T=	1	2		1

Child abuse prevention

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	14 (56%)	8 (32%)	3 (12%)	
T=	2	1		1

Career counseling

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	13 (52%)	6 (24%)	5 (20%)	1
T=	1	2	1	

CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE/ENRICHMENT

Native language instruction in Inupiaq

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	9 (36%)	6 (24%)	5 (20%)	5 (20%)
T=		3	1	

Native language instruction in Siberian Yupik

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	6 (24%)	9 (36%)	4 (16%)	6 (23%)
T=	1	2	1	

Curriculum and materials development on Native cultures

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	14 (54%)	1	6 (23%)	4 (20%)
T=		3	1	

Land claims/Native corporations, Native issues

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	12 (47%)	6 (23%)	5 (19%)	3 (11%)
T=	2	1	1	

PARENT INVOLVEMENT

Parent training on discipline, drugs, alcohol

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	11 (42%)	9 (35%)	4 (15%)	2 (8%)
T=	2		1	1

Parent training on helping their children with schoolwork, study habits

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	9 (36%)	11 (44%)	3 (12%)	2 (8%)
T=	1	2		1

Communication between home and school

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	15 (58%)	7 (27%)	2 (7.5%)	2 (7.5%)
T=	1	1	1	1

Native Parent Committee

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
P=	11 (46%)	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	5 (20%)
T=	1	2		1

PARENTS

COMMENTS-SECTION III
Other Services

1. Pride is lacking in many students. They need to achieve feelings of self worth, equality, confidence.
2. Consumer Education under Extracurricular Activities.
3. Teacher aids from students enrolled in Exceed etc?
4. Good teachers who are not just in it for the money. The teachers at the Nome Public Schools make to much money!!
5. Teacher evaluation, to hell with tenour (sp?). If a teacher is worthless & overpaid, then can them.
6. How you are going to get from here to there.
7. School Social workers.
8. The bus rides are hectic, kids are noisey. Extracurricular activities need to have other activities besides basketball continues sponsoring dances. Should have class gatherings, i.e. pizza feeds, video nights, comic book or cassette tape trade-a-shows, or "putting-on-the kids".

PARENTS

COMMENTS-SECTION V

What Keeps Students From Learning? Others

1. Teachers who drink & go school hangover & shaking.
2. To my knowledge, my children aren't into drugs & alcohol. Let's hope it stays that way.
3. Role models. Students see very poor role models in their teachers. Alcoholics/smokers/moneygrubbers. Bar hoppers.
4. Communication problems between students & teachers. Knowing the Rules - Rules should be the same in all classes with ALL the teachers.
5. In order to learn in school you need discipline in the home and school. I don't mean abuse. I mean discipline with guidelines.
6. I know the 05% of teachers I had were good, the other 95% only collected paychecks. Teacher attitude is a students biggest problem.
7. Community support.
8. No goal is presented, no opportunity to see the need for effort in an area like Algebra or Grammar or History ever arises. The wealth of literature on the market in the form of News Papers, Magazines, with pertinent articles are ignored in favor of work books. These are sterile.
9. Emotional Maturity.
10. The biggest problem is many teachers don't care. The school is an hostile environment to students & parents. Many students & their parents don't care also. The parents are into bars, bingo & booze. The students into playing out late, booze & drugs.
11. A teacher that is boring to a student - who normally gets good grades. More teachers discipline in student work habits.
12. This question is poorly asked - depending on the child & their problem & home life will reflect the answer of why the child doesn't learn. They all enter into how students learn. Excluding teachers - the quality of the teacher depends on whether many students learn. - children at a "normal" home life - aren't motivated & desire to learn by poor teachers - or teachers bringing their problems to the class room.
13. Kids have no idea how Education will help them until after their out of school and working. The people that quit school work for peanuts and those who continue their Education make out like fat rats.
14. Teachers need to promote interest in students. A good teacher can almost teach anyone.

PARENTS

COMMENTS-SECTION V
What Keeps Students From Learning
Others Cont.

15. Lovable Teacher's for our Native childrens.
16. Family violence, teacher interest. Respect.

PARENTS

COMMENTS-SECTION V
What Keeps Students From Learning?
Other Comments

1. Having a goal in life is important. And knowing what is required to reach a goal or job is helpful.
2. Students must experience success and they must be introduced to failure. They must never leave a subject without a mastery of it.
3. An encouraging "SMART" teacher can influence a kid really well. A teacher who gold mines or does other summer jobs only give 3/4%. Teachers are paid for the whole year & should work the whole year.
4. I have a shy 9th grade girl - she needs an Adult "friend" in the school building. Some one she could SAY: "Hi" to or confide with.
5. Some teachers come to school with booze on their breath. Real poor examples for the students to follow.
6. Get rid of all teachers who drink. It's a big lie having drunk teachers and try to put this sheet of paper out.
7. Maybe not encouraging the children and giving them credit for what they have learned.
8. I feel if a student has a potential to learn more, the teacher should see the need to expose the child to a higher advanced level and not to think that just because the other children in the same class are "just learning their a, b, c's, the student has to suffer".
9. Students in Jr. High or High School should not repeat subjects when they are more advanced than other students. Advanced students should be allowed to choose classes that are more challenging and interesting. Example: Jr. High students should not have to repeat basic science in High School but Advanced Science.
10. I think this survey is a good idea. I'd like to have some feedback on it.
11. So we'll have less drop out from out school.
12. Nome Beltz teachers have No Pride as educators. The teachers are very poor role models, with extremely low standards. Nome Beltz School Board members do not know how to function as school policy makers where student achievement(s) are concerned.

STUDENT COMMENTS

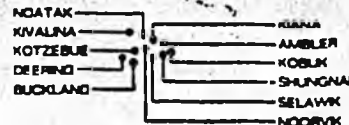
Section 5 - What keeps students from learning

1. Interfearence w/other peopel like brothers
2. Teachers don't make the classes that fun so what interest do we have.
3. Like getting bored in class shen the teacher is speaking
4. A loss of relative or good friend.
5. Too may convieniences such as t.v., rec. center, 4 wheelers, etc.
6. Personal problems.
7. Depression.
8. If you already know what the teacher is teaching, you might be bored out of your brains.
9. Not getting enough sleep.
10. What other people think of you.
11. Teachers
12. Not the right skills being taught to study.
13. Music.
14. Some of the teachers don't seem to care if you are failing, they seem to enjoy it.
15. People like teachers telling you what you should do, and what you can't or haven't done.
16. Don't want to, lack of motivation.
17. Not really understanding what the teachers say and don't have time to come in mornings or after school to speak to them.

Northwest Arctic Borough School District
BOX 51
KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752
(907) 442-3472

RECEIVED

MAR 28 1989



March 22, 1989

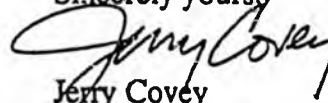
Representative Eileen MacLean
Alaska State House
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Eileen:

I have had an opportunity to review House Concurrent Resolution 18 establishing the Joint Committee on School Performance. We are in support of establishing a Joint Committee of School Performance to continue the work of the Senate Special Committee examining and responding to the concerns expressed by the public during the public testimony given to the Senate Special Committee.

If you wish further information from us concerning the establishment of this joint committee please contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,


Jerry Covey
Superintendent

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: HCR 18

PUBLISH DATE: 2/21/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: _____

REVISION DATE: _____
TITLE: Establishing the Joint
Committee on School Performance
SPONSOR: MACLEAN, HUDSON, GOLL
REQUESTOR: _____

AGENCY: Legislature
BRU: Legislative Council

COMPONENTS: Council & Subcommittees

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
OPERATING						
PERS. SERVICES	0	48.1	48.1	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	15.8	15.8	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	3.0	3.0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND/BUILD.						
GRANTS/CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL	0	66.9	66.9	0	0	0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

GENERAL FUNDS	0	66.9	66.9	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	66.9	66.9	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	1.0	1.0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS:

PREPARED BY: Senator John Binkley

DATE: 3/14/89

PHONE No.: 4985

The Joint Committee on School Performance will continue the work of the Senate Special Committee on School Performance and includes:

- 3 House members
- 3 Senate members

The Joint Committee on School Performance will:

- Review the work of the Senate Special Committee on School Performance
- Identify subjects for priority legislative attention
- Review the latest achievement test data and surveys
- Monitor school improvements thus inaugurated
- Address policy issues needing further examination such as:
 - Teacher certification
 - Administrator certification
 - Tenure
 - Evaluation
 - Categorical Programs such as
 - Special education
 - Bilingual education
 - Collective Bargaining
 - Administrative consolidation
 - Other areas relating to school performance such as:
 - boarding schools
 - social service agencies link with schools
 - tuition vouchers
 - school accreditation

The Research Assistant, at the direction of the Committee, will examine the State education delivery system and recommend reforms leading to the enhancement of school performance. The position will continue through the first session of the Seventeenth Alaska State Legislature in order to provide support to committees considering school performance legislation.

Projected expenses for the Joint Committee on School Performance are as follows:

Personal Services -	
Staff for the Committee: Research Assistant, Range 17, Step A	
	48,100
Travel - 5 trips @ 366 x 6 members	10,980
2 days per diem (\$80)	
5 trips x 6 members	4,800
Contractual - Advertising/Public Notices	<u>3,000</u>
	66,880 = 66.9

Supplies - Will come from existing Legislative Council and Legislative Operating supplies.

Equipment - Will come from existing Legislative Council and Legislative Operating equipment.

HCR

18

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER

5/5/89

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 5/7/89

Mr. President:

FINANCE Committee considered CSHCR 18 (HESS)

Establishing the Joint Committee on School Performance

and recommended

- replace with _____ CS _____) same title
- or adopt _____ CS _____) new title
- attached amendment(s) and technical title change (HB only)
- _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

FISCAL NOTE(S) zero fiscal impact appropriation no FN
 new updated previous LAR 00.9
 same as previous fiscal note(s) published _____

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Chair: Richard Thomas signature and recommendation

Committee Backup attached

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Establishing the Joint
Committee on School Performance
Sponsor: Rep. Maclean
Requester: House HESS Committee

Agency Affected: Legislature
BRU: Legislative Council
Components: Joint Committee

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	48.1	48.1	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	15.8	15.8	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	3.0	3.0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	66.9	66.9	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	66.9	66.9	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	66.9	66.9	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	1.0	1.0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached sheet for analysis

Prepared by: Senator John Binkley *Binkley* Phone: 465-4985
Division: Senate Finance Committee Date: 3/14/89

Approved by Commissioner: Warren W. Endicott *Warren Endicott* Date: 5/3/89
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requester
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

The Joint Committee on School Performance will continue the work of the Senate Special Committee on School Performance and includes:

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 - Other areas relating to school performance such as:
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5 trips x 6 members	4,800
Contractual - Advertising/Public Notices	<u>3,000</u>
	66,880 = 66.9

Supplies - Will come from existing Legislative Council and Legislative Operating supplies.

Equipment - Will come from existing Legislative Council and Legislative Operating equipment.

Original sponsors: MacLean, Hudson,
Goll, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 18 (HESS)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 Establishing the Joint Committee on
6 School Performance
7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
8 WHEREAS the Senate Special Committee on School Performance was estab-
9 lished during the Second Session of the Fifteenth Alaska State Legislature
10 to explore the steps that could be taken to bring about higher levels of
11 student achievement in basic skills and other areas; and
12 WHEREAS the committee held seven hearings, listened to 206 witnesses,
13 prepared a report of findings, and adopted a series of recommendations for
14 consideration by the legislature and the Department of Education; and
15 WHEREAS one recommendation of the special committee was the establish-
16 ment of a Joint Committee on School Performance, urged in part because the
17 number of concerns expressed by the public were greater than the special
18 committee had time to examine and respond to; and
19 WHEREAS effective school reform in most states has been a multi-year
20 effort and not an undertaking that could be fully defined by an interim
21 legislative committee; and
22 WHEREAS this legislature is considering legislative proposals made by
23 the special committee that if enacted should be reviewed by the legisla-
24 ture; and
25 WHEREAS establishment of a joint committee would help to encourage
26 broad public participation in continued exploration of school performance
27 issues; and
28 WHEREAS more than one-fourth of the state's budget goes to public
29 schools and the quality of school performance is a proper matter for

1 continuing legislative attention;

2 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that a Joint Committee
3 on School Performance is established consisting of three members to be
4 appointed by the President of the Senate and three members to be appointed
5 by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and be it

6 FURTHER RESOLVED that the joint committee review the work of the
7 Senate Special Committee on School Performance established by the Fifteenth
8 Alaska State Legislature and identify subjects for priority legislative
9 attention; and be it

10 FURTHER RESOLVED that the house members and senate members are autho-
11 rized to meet separately and may meet jointly from time to time; and be it

12 FURTHER RESOLVED that the joint committee is authorized to take action
13 only upon majority approval of the senate members and the majority approval
14 of the house members; and be it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED that the joint committee is authorized to meet during
16 each session and each interim of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legislature;
17 and be it

18 FURTHER RESOLVED that the joint committee shall submit a report of its
19 findings and recommendations to the legislature by the 15th day of the
20 Second Session of the Sixteenth Alaska State Legislature, and on the first
21 day of the First Regular Session of the Seventeenth Alaska State Legisla-
22 ture the joint committee shall submit a final report and is terminated.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Representative Eileen Panigo MacLean
P.O. Box 290
Barrow, Alaska 99723

WHILE IN JUNEAU
Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-4525
465-4833



Chairman
Community & Regional Affairs
Committee

Vice-Chairman
State Affairs Committee
Bush Caucus

Member Finance Subcommittee
Community & Regional Affairs
Education
Corrections

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MEMORANDUM

District 22
Ambler
Anaktuvik Pass
Atkasuk
Barrow
Buckland
Deering
Kaktovik
Kiana
Kivalina
Kobuk
Kotzebue
Noatak
Noorvik
North Slope
Borough
Northwest Arctic
Borough
Nuiqsut
Point Hope
Point Lay
Selawic
Shungnak
Wainwright

TO: All Legislators

FR: Representative Eileen P. MacLean

DATE: March 3, 1989

SUBJ: HCR 18 Establishing the Joint
Committee on School Performance

Eileen P. MacLean

For your information, attached is a copy of the HCR 18 relating to the Establishment of a Joint Committee on School Performance. This committee would continue to explore the steps that could be taken to bring about higher levels of student achievement in basic skills and other areas. The committee would also help to encourage broad public participation in continued exploration of school performance issues.

Most legislatures undertaking school reform spend two to three years in the effort. The Senate Special Committee on School Performance was successful in identifying several issues and recommending solutions to improve the quality of school performance. However, many issues were left unresolved. Because of the complexity of the issues that underlie the recommendations, the need to continue the special committee on school performance as outlined in the committees' final report is evident.

Here are brief descriptions of some of the policy issues that need further examination:

Teacher certification. The State Board and Department of Education are presently reviewing and considering what changes ought to be made to teacher preparation and certification requirements contained in the regulations. The efforts to improve the schooling process by other states often deviate from traditional to competency based requirements for certificate renewal. The basic foundation requiring outstanding teaching and administrative talent. As it now exists, numerous Alaskan Superintendents have founded the teacher preparation for certification to be lacking.

Administrator certification. Research has indicated that the school principal is the key component for establishing the quality standards for a school. With this as a qualifier, one state is requiring competency by constituting effective parent/school relationship, initiating a high quality school climate and proving instructional leadership before the administrator's certificate can be renewed.

Tenure. The Association of Alaska School Boards has called for an amendment of the current 2-year teacher tenure law to be extended to 5 years. Comments made by superintendents range from support for that proposition to a more extreme view, i.e. 1). "Many average teachers....tend to become stagnant and weak quickly after becoming tenured." 2). "Abolish tenure." On the other spectrum, teacher representatives don't view the present tenure law as the problem but state that it is the failure of school districts by not establishing and carrying out effective teacher evaluations.

Evaluation. The testimony recommendation was that the issue of teacher/administrator evaluations be critically reviewed. Some administrators utilize teacher evaluations as tools for recommending to inept teachers to

choose other occupations. There are reports, though, that some local teacher organizations exert pressure upon school administrators to avoid unfavorable evaluations of members. For example, one witness called for external review by peers of superintendents' performance to assist boards in reaching decisions about renewal of contracts. Other states and districts require student participation in the evaluation process and researchers support both that approach and peer review. Both are permitted by regulation, but neither is required.

Categorical programs. Two kinds of problems were called to the committee's attention. The first was a concern of parents whose children are placed in "special education" on the basis of perceived deficits in linguistic or social skills, even though the parents disagreed with the decision. The second concern voiced by superintendents was over the disruption caused by "pull-out" programs for special categories of children. These are usually federally funded and regulated programs. A process of review is needed which might produce prospective remedies.

Collective bargaining. As a means of removing from the local arena what is often an adversarial contest, three recommendations were submitted for statewide negotiations with teacher organizations. One said it was the "number one thing the legislature could do to improve student performance." Rural spokesmen said the tensions arising through the whole process of negotiations stand in the way of bringing about the community-school unity which is needed. Some jurisdictions in other states have discovered means of conducting collective bargaining but avoided the kind of results occasionally reported. It is a complicated issue, with additional information with the essentiality of the committee being formed the proposal could be further evaluated.

Administrative consolidation. Districts with minimal enrollment of students have

reported the hardship imposed on them for regulatory written reports by the Department of Education. Most of the single or dual school district sites have limited monies to employ sufficient staff members. For example, one superintendent declined to answer our questionnaire because he did not have any staff members. Others described their need for technical assistance which large districts can provide for themselves. As noted earlier, increasing the importance of school advisory panels in rural communities might allow the consolidation of administrative functions without reducing local control.

Other. - A few illustrations: Since many rural students are turned away from Mt. Edgecumbe as are admitted, is there a need for another boarding school? Does a large number of computers in schools represent unrealized promises? Can the energies of social service agencies and schools be linked in new ways which may help schools and students in their tasks? Should tuition vouchers be offered to allow greater choice in schools? What types of issues are to be considered if the state required all schools to be accredited? Can correspondence coursework become the basis of mastery learning in classrooms? Can the Teacher Scholarship Loan Program be modified to increase the number of Native teachers in rural areas?

c. The committee should also review the latest achievement test data and surveys, and monitor school improvements which have been inaugurated.

d. Even though some superintendents did not welcome legislative interest in this area in fact, one declined to reply to our questionnaire, one urged continuation of the committee and several applauded the committee for its broad concern with the quality of schooling. The School districts and the Alaska Federation of Natives has urged its continuation.

STEVE COWPER
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April 17, 1989

The Honorable Eileen P. MacLean
Alaska State Representative
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Eileen,

I share your interest in improving education for Alaska's children. We must find ways to make those improvements and I commend your efforts to address the issue through legislation you have introduced. I have forwarded your bills to the State Board of Education for their review and recommendations.

The elements of HB 231 appear to provide a good framework for school districts to develop school improvement plans that include opportunities for total community participation. The evaluation and reporting requirements will also be useful as a feedback mechanism to all who are concerned about education and our schools.

I consider House Concurrent Resolution No. 18, establishing the Joint Committee on School Performance, a supportive measure for addressing our state's educational concerns. It is important for legislators to hear from the public about their concerns and expectations for the education of our state's children.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Steve Cowper".

Steve Cowper
Governor

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES. INC.

1988 ANNUAL CONVENTION

RESOLUTION NO. 88-38

Recd 3/17/89

A resolution urging the 16th Alaska Legislature to help assure improvements in public schooling by continuing the work of the Senate Special Committee on School Performance.

Whereas, test data and other estimates of school performance indicate that several thousands of Alaska's students will face difficulties in successfully moving on to their next level of education, or obtaining work at reasonable wages, or in other ways shaping worthwhile and satisfying lives for themselves; and

Whereas, these circumstances led the Senate, during the 15th Legislature, to establish a Senate Special Committee on School Performance to explore what steps should be taken by the State to help assure that all children and youth benefit from schooling; and

Whereas, that committee, chaired by Senator Willie Hensley of Kotzebue, has gathered information relating to issues of school performance and has disseminated it to key organizations, stimulating broad interest in improving education in Alaska; and

Whereas, that committee has conducted the first two of five planned hearings at which students, parents, and educators have identified issues and proposed actions that promise improvements in schooling; and

Whereas, at its first hearing alone, the committee heard nineteen hours of testimony from persons across the state on the needs for improvements in the education of Natives and other minorities; and

Whereas, the State Board of Education has a broad agenda of initiatives that it is pursuing toward the improvement of public education; and

Whereas, these undertakings by the Board, and other organizations that aspire to help make schools more effective, would be immeasurably enhanced by sustaining the efforts now underway by the Senate Special Committee on School Performance.

BE IT RESOLVED, the Alaska Federation of Natives strongly urges the 16th Alaska Legislature to continue the work of the Senate Special Committee on School Performance by establishing a Special Committee on School Performance.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION: DO PASS

CONVENTION ACTION: PASSED

Northwest Arctic Borough School District
BOX 51
KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752
(907) 442-3472

RECEIVED

MAR 28 1989

NOATAK	_____	_____	_____	_____
KIVALPA	_____	_____	_____	_____
KOTZEBUE	_____	_____	_____	_____
DEERING	_____	_____	_____	_____
BUCKLAND	_____	_____	_____	_____

March 22, 1989

Representative Eileen MacLean
Alaska State House
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Eileen:

I have had an opportunity to review House Concurrent Resolution 18 establishing the Joint Committee on School Performance. We are in support of establishing a Joint Committee of School Performance to continue the work of the Senate Special Committee examining and responding to the concerns expressed by the public during the public testimony given to the Senate Special Committee.

If you wish further information from us concerning the establishment of this joint committee please contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Covey
Jerry Covey
Superintendent



NEA-ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

ANCHORAGE REGIONAL OFFICE

1411 W. 33RD AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 274-0536

JUNEAU OFFICE

105 MUNICIPAL WAY, SUITE 302
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 586-3090

FAIRBANKS REGIONAL OFFICE

2118 CUSHMAN STREET
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 456-4435

March 27, 1989

To: Representative Johnny Ellis, Chair
Members, House HESS Committee

Re: House Concurrent Resolution No. 18:
"Establishing the Joint Committee of School
Performance."

NEA-Alaska supports and encourages a positive focus on public education and any opportunity to improve educational services in Alaska.

The March 3 Memorandum from the sponsor to all legislators is an energetic statement of policy issues which would be considered by this joint committee. If such is to be the scope and focus for such a committee then we strongly encourage that the committee be expanded to minimally include classroom teachers since they are directly responsible for delivery of programs and services to students.

Legislation of educational reform is difficult at best. Positive change in educational practices and programs at the school or building level is best achieved when the professionals meaningfully participate in the analysis of the problem(s) and in the decisions relative to their resolution.

Some of the premises and the conclusions in the March 3 Memorandum and in the Hensley Report will require in depth consideration by a variety of respondents before their validity can be conclusively established.

Successful implementation of any educational reform effort will require a unified consensus from all of the interests: administration, employees, school boards and the public.

NEA-Alaska is anxious and willing to work in cooperative ventures to this end.

Thank you for your consideration of our position.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Manners

Bob Manners
Executive Secretary

Judy Salo

Judy Salo
President

cc: Representative Eileen MacLean

Governor's Council on Vocational Education

David Rees
Chair

Jim Schlegel
Vice Chair



Rosie Peterson
Executive Director

Mary Stone
Administrative Assistant

211 Fourth Street, Suite 101 • Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-1736

March 28, 1989

Representative Eileen P. MacLean
Alaska State House of Representatives
Post Office Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

SUBJECT: House Concurrent Resolution 18

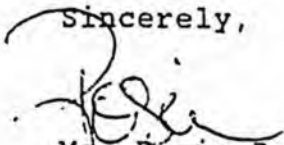
Dear Representative MacLean:

On behalf of the Governor's Council on Vocational Education, I would like to extend the Council's support of House Concurrent Resolution 18, which establishes a Joint Committee on School Performance. The Council has reviewed "*Helping Schools Succeed At Helping Children Learn*," the Report of the Senate Special Committee on School Performance, and believe it is a good start. But it is just that, a good start. While the Special Committee was successful in identifying issues and offering recommendations, there are other issues that have still not been addressed, and others that were addressed that need greater in-depth attention.

Educating Alaska's youth is one of the most important agendas before educators and policy makers. It is not a simple challenge. Establishing a Joint Committee on School Performance to continue the initial work of the Senate Special Committee would continue to focus a spotlight on school performance.

The Governor's Council would encourage passage of HCR 18.

Sincerely,



Ms. Rosie Peterson
Executive Director

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 49 / KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752 / TELEPHONE (907) 442-3301



March 31, 1989

Representative Eileen McLean
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Eileen:

As the opportunity to comment on House Concurrent Resolution 18 is offered, here are my comments pertaining to this resolution.

First of all, in relation to teacher certification, there should be required cross cultural training or inservice for the teachers who intend to teach in rural areas of the state. It is a real disservice to two way communications if the prevalent attitude is one that does not consider local customs and lifeways.

The tenure requirements need to be overhauled, as well. Instead of a two year vesting requirement, a five year wait should be mandatory, as something as important as evaluation of teacher performances locally is of utmost concern, and five years would serve to extend the time needed to fully evaluate not only teaching skills, but other areas of equal concern such as social adjustment and soforth.

The collective bargaining issue is an unfortunate one. If teachers wind up having to use a union to promote their interests, such as compensation, then it seems that in some ways that this would be self defeating. As an example, if higher wages for teachers were sought, that the dollar amount appropriated to school districts would either have to reduce its teaching staff or reduce programs to rob the district of academic credential, so to speak. If the teachers union were to have collective bargaining powers, then they should give up tenure. If given both, the checks and balances that allow negotiation for education for the dollar will be clearly stacked in favor of harming the situation as it exists now. This concludes my comments.

Sincerely,

Pete Schaeffer
Vice President



Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.

201 First Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-4697
(907) 452-8251

Position Statement House Concurrent Resolution No. 18

The Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. Education Department strongly supports House Concurrent Resolution No. 18.

TCC is supportive of the establishment of a Joint Committee on School Performance to address the legislative monitoring and implementation of the major recommendations contained in the Report of the Senate Special Committee on School Performance. However, we would like to expand and extend the scope and purpose of the committee.

Because of the multi-year effort of effective school reform, TCC would like to respectfully suggest that the Joint Committee on School Performance be instituted into the legislative process on a permanent basis, and that this committee spend time, starting with the 17th legislative session, to obtain additional testimony from the public sector on any educational issues that needs to be monitored and/or implemented by the 18th legislative session. A pattern can be established by the committee whereby one legislative session would be spent in listening to testimonies of interested educators on a state-wide basis, and the next session, in working with other legislative people, to implement new programs and monitor on-going programs.

Although, Alaska has initiated effective school reform within the past year, specifically, in the areas of elementary and secondary education, the TCC recognizes that there are a myriad of crucial educational concerns yet to be addressed on a statewide basis.

We must still resolve how we are going to deal with the tough issue of students dropping out of high school, and the resultant issue of the types of short and long term planning and programs that should be implemented to build up the self-esteem of all students. Perhaps, we need, simultaneously, to review and examine the curriculum on a village-by-village basis to ensure the immediate incorporation of cultural values and traditions into every course by every teacher in every school. These two concerns, although pressing, are no more and no less crucial than the other acute educational issues facing us in the years to come.

Northwest Arctic Borough School District
BOX 51
KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752
(907) 442-3472

RECEIVED

MAR 23 1989

MOATKA	_____	_____
KVALINA	_____	_____
KOTZEBUE	_____	_____
DEERING	_____	_____
BADLAND	_____	_____

March 22, 1989

Representative Eileen MacLean
Alaska State House
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

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If you wish further information from us concerning the establishment of this joint committee please contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,



Jerry Covey
Superintendent

HCR

24

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: April 6, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/19/89

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HCR 24

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24

~~[RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCHES IN ALASKA]~~

Relating to a Personal Services Cost Containment Task Force.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- [] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
- [] have attached amendment(s) [] a new title
- [] do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- [] fiscal impact _____
- [] zero fiscal note _____
- [] zero with analysis _____

- [] fiscal note(s) _____
- [] zero fiscal note(s) _____
- [] zero fn/analysis LAA 4/6/89

SIGNING DO PASS:

Hoffman

Larson

Swackhammer

Brown

Shultz

Phillips

Rieger

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

Do Not Pass No Rec Amend

Signature	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
<u>Koponen</u>		X	
<u>Ulmer</u>		X	

co-Ronald J. [Signature]
Chairman's Signature

co-[Signature]

Item 2

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Relating to a Personal Services
Cost Containment Task Force
Sponsor: Representative Phillips
Requestor: Representative Phillips

Affect Agency Legislative Affairs Agency
BRU: Legislative Council
Legislative Operating Budget
Components Session Expenses
Legislative Operating Budget

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants, Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

General Fund						
Federal Fund						
Other						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

Full-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (ATTACH A SEPARATE PAGE IF NECESSARY)

Zero fiscal impact. Any costs absorbed withing existing budgets of Session Expenses and the Legislative Operating Budget.

Prepared By: Pamela Stoops, Director
Division: Administrative Services

Pamela Stoops

Phone: 465-3850
Date: 3/20/89

Approved By: Warren Endicott, Executive Director
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Warren Endicott

Date: 3/20/89

DISTRIBUTION (BY PREPARER)
LEGISLATIVE FINANCE
LEGISLATIVE SPONSOR

REQUESTOR
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET
AGENCY (IES)

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY PHILLIPS

2

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

Relating to a Personal Services Cost

6

Containment Task Force.

7

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8

WHEREAS the state is experiencing rapidly increasing costs for person-

9

al services; and

10

WHEREAS a complete review of the systems governing the costs of pro-

11

viding personal services is necessary in order to contain or reduce the

12

cost to the state in an era of declining revenues; and

13

WHEREAS the cost of personal services to the state is shaped substan-

14

tially by the Public Employment Relations Act (AS 23.40.070 - 23.40.260),

15

for employees who are members of a collective bargaining organization, and

16

the State Personnel Act (AS 39.25) and related laws; and

17

WHEREAS these laws have not kept pace with personnel developments

18

since their enactment; and

19

WHEREAS it is impossible during the course of a legislative session to

20

devote the time required to study these issues and develop comprehensive

21

recommendations; and

22

WHEREAS after reviewing applicable statutes and personnel practices,

23

legislation may be necessary to implement long-range methods to contain or

24

reduce the cost of personal services for the state;

25

BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that a Personal Ser-

26

vices Cost Containment Task Force is established to study state statutes

27

and practices and to determine ways of containing or reducing the cost of

28

personal services to the state; and be it

29

FURTHER RESOLVED that the task force shall first determine and

1 recommend immediate measures necessary to contain or reduce personal ser-
2 vices costs in fiscal years 1990 and 1991; and be it

3 FURTHER RESOLVED that the task force shall also recommend any changes
4 to the statutes and personnel practices appropriate and necessary to con-
5 tain or reduce personal services costs in the long term; and be it

6 FURTHER RESOLVED that members of the task force shall consist of three
7 members of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate, and three
8 members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the
9 House of Representatives; the commissioner of administration shall serve as
10 an advisory, nonvoting member of the task force; the members of the task
11 force shall elect a person to act as chair; and be it

12 FURTHER RESOLVED that the terms of the task force members shall begin
13 immediately, that the task force may meet between sessions of the Legisla-
14 ture, and that the task force terminates on January 31, 1990; and be it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED that the task force shall submit a report of its
16 findings and proposed legislation to the Legislature by January 31, 1990.



Alaska State Legislature

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

REPRESENTATIVE RANDY PHILLIPS
HOUSE DISTRICT 15
(907) 465-4949

Memorandum

TO: Representative Ron Larson, Co-Chairman
House Finance Committee

Representative Lyman Hoffman, Co-Chairman
House Finance Committee

FROM: Representative Randy Phillips *R.E.P.*

DATE: April 14, 1989

RE: House Concurrent Resolution 24
Relating to a Personal Services Cost Containment
Task Force

Thank you for scheduling the above resolution for hearing.

HCR 24 would establish a task force to consider how the State can address the cost of its personal services. The personal services line item makes up approximately 63% of the governmental operations budget of our state.

The number of state employees in FY '88 was 15,791 full-time employees, 3,248 part-time employees, and 1,365 temporary employees. The FY '89 authorized figures are 16,091 full-time, 3,525 part-time, and 580 temporary. The Governor's FY '90 budget request asks for 16,253 full-time employees, 3,349 part-time employees, and 1,307 temporary employees. Even in this time of anticipated budget deficits, our state government seems to keep growing.

In FY '80 our personal services were \$456,354,700. Ten years later and the request is almost double (FY '90 request is \$935,106,000). Yet during that time period, our state's population has decreased and many people in the private sector have sustained deep cuts to wages and salaries. Yet our state employees have been protected as to salaries and benefits. Because a great portion of our budget is the cost of state employees, it is my feeling that a review of personal services is necessary.

It is my hope that this task force will allow an open forum to discuss state employees, their personnel system, their pay system, and their benefit system (minus the health care system which is being separately addressed by the Health Care Cost Containment Task Force).