

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE**

**HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES,**

**1993-1994**

**961**

35



## Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation

### FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS (in millions)

as of November 30, 1992

GROWTH OF FUND PRINCIPAL						
FY	FY Begin Balance	Appropriations	Dedicated State Revenues*	Inflation-Proofing	FY End Balance	Inflation-Proofing Shortfall
78	0		54		54	
79	54		84		139	
80	139		344		483	
81	483	900	385		1,769	
82	1,769	800	400		2,969	
83	2,969	400	421	231	4,021	
84	4,021	300	366	151	4,838	
85	4,838	300	368	235	5,741	
86	5,741		323	216	6,281	
87	6,281	1,264 **	170	148	7,864	
88	7,864		418	303	8,585	
89	8,585		228	360	9,173	
90	9,173		267	454	9,894	
91	9,894		435	559	10,888	
92	10,888		338	477	11,703	
93	11,703		256	365	12,324	
94	12,324		241	565	13,130	
95	13,130		249	602	13,981	
96	13,981		255	641	14,877	
97	14,877		248	681	15,805	
98	15,805		235	963	17,003	
99	17,003		209	1,033	18,245	
0	18,245		189	1,106	19,540	
1	19,540		172	1,183	20,895	
2	20,895		158	1,263	22,316	
3	22,316		143	1,348	23,806	
4	23,806		129	1,328	25,263	108
5	25,263		115	1,260	26,638	263
6	26,638		102	1,325	28,065	279
7	28,065		79	1,393	29,538	295
8	29,538		25	1,462	31,024	312
9	31,024		25	1,533	32,582	330
10	32,582		22	1,607	34,211	349
<b>Cumulative Totals Projected</b>						
<b>For FY 1993 - 2010:</b>						
			2,852	19,656		1,936

USE OF FUND INCOME					
Net Income	Distributions			Reserves	
	Dividends	Inflation-Proofing	General Fund	Add (Delete)	FY End Balance
2			1		
8			7		
32	12		12		
150	28		28	59	59
368	71		71	185	244
471	108	231	110	110	354
530	175	151		203	557
658	217	235		206	763
1,021	303	216		501	1,264 **
1,069	391	148		529	529
789	424	303		62	591
868	460	360	4	44	635
916	487	454	4	(30)	605
1,030	489	559	4	(24)	581
1,036	488	477	5	64	645
1,073	517	365		191	836
1,121	544	565		12	849
1,191	572	602		16	865
1,264	597	641		27	891
1,342	629	681		32	923
1,588	683	963		(58)	865
1,694	743	1,033		(82)	783
1,802	807	1,106		(111)	672
1,913	876	1,183		(145)	527
2,026	947	1,263		(184)	342
2,142	1,006	1,348		(211)	131
2,262	1,065	1,328		(131)	
2,386	1,127	1,260			
2,515	1,190	1,325			
2,649	1,255	1,393			
2,785	1,323	1,462			
2,925	1,392	1,533			
3,072	1,464	1,607			
35,748	16,737	19,656			

**REALIZED RATE OF RETURN ASSUMPTIONS:**

	Nominal	Inflation	Real
FY 93:	8.36%	3.05%	5.31%
FY 94 - 97: ***	8.10%	4.50%	3.60%
FY 98 - 2010: .	9.00%	6.00%	3.00%

\* Department of Revenue Fall 1992 Low-Case Revenue Forecast

\*\* Earnings reserve appropriated to Fund principal by the Legislature July 1, 1992

\*\*\* Based on capital market assumptions adopted by the Board of Trustees in May 1992

STATUS QUO



## Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation

### FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS (in millions)

as of November 30, 1992

GROWTH OF FUND PRINCIPAL						
FY	FY Begin Balance	Appropriations	Dedicated State Revenues*	Inflation-Proofing	FY End Balance	Inflation-Proofing Shortfall
78	0		54		54	
79	54		84		139	
80	139		344		483	
81	483	900	385		1,769	
82	1,769	800	400		2,969	
83	2,969	400	421	231	4,021	
84	4,021	300	366	151	4,838	
85	4,838	300	368	235	5,741	
86	5,741		323	216	6,281	
87	6,281	1,264 **	170	148	7,864	
88	7,864		418	303	8,585	
89	8,585		228	360	9,173	
90	9,173		267	454	9,894	
91	9,894		435	559	10,888	
92	10,888		338	477	11,703	
93	11,703		256	365	12,324	
94	12,324		241	585	13,130	
95	13,130		249	602	13,981	
96	13,981		255	641	14,877	
97	14,877		248	681	15,805	
98	15,805		235	963	17,003	
99	17,003		209	1,033	18,245	
0	18,245		189	1,106	19,540	
1	19,540		172	1,034	20,745	149
2	20,745		158	1,045	21,949	209
3	21,949		143	1,102	23,193	224
4	23,193		129	1,160	24,482	239
5	24,482		115	1,221	25,819	255
6	25,819		102	1,285	27,206	270
7	27,206		79	1,351	28,636	286
8	28,636		25	1,418	30,078	302
9	30,078		25	1,486	31,589	320
10	31,589		22	1,559	33,170	338
<b>Cumulative Totals Projected</b>						
For FY 1993 - 2010:						2,852    18,615    2,592

USE OF FUND INCOME					
Net Income	Distributions			Reserves	
	Dividends	Inflation-Proofing	General Fund	Add (Delete)	FY End Balance
2			1		
8			7		
32	12		12		
150	28		28	59	59
368	71		71	185	244
471	108	231	110	110	354
530	175	151		203	557
658	217	235		206	763
1,021	303	216		501	1,284 *
1,069	391	148		529	529
789	424	303		62	591
868	460	360	4	44	635
916	487	454	4	(30)	605
1,030	489	559	4	(24)	581
1,038	488	477	5	64	645
1,073	517	385	150	41	686
1,109	542	585	150	(149)	537
1,161	568	602	100	(156)	381
1,221	589	641	100	(8)	375
1,286	616	681		1	377
1,538	665	963		(91)	286
1,639	720	1,033		(114)	172
1,745	781	1,106		(143)	29
1,852	847	1,034		(29)	
1,963	917	1,045			
2,075	974	1,102			
2,192	1,032	1,160			
2,313	1,091	1,221			
2,438	1,153	1,285			
2,568	1,217	1,351			
2,700	1,282	1,418			
2,836	1,350	1,486			
2,978	1,420	1,559			
34,701	16,280	18,615	500		

#### REALIZED RATE OF RETURN ASSUMPTIONS:

	Nominal	Inflation	Real
FY 93:	8.36%	3.05%	5.31%
FY 94 - 97: **	8.10%	4.50%	3.60%
FY 98 - 2010: *	9.00%	6.00%	3.00%

\* Department of Revenue Fall 1992 Low-Case Revenue Forecast.  
 \*\* Earnings reserve appropriated to Fund principal by the Legislature July 1, 1992.  
 \*\*\* Based on capital market assumptions adopted by the Board of Trustees in 1992.

;\$150 MILLION APPROPRIATED FROM THE EARNINGS RESERVE ACCOUNT TO GENERAL FUND IN FISCAL 93-94; \$100 MILLION IN FISCAL 95-96.

**Department of Education**  
Public School Construction / Major Maintenance Funding Plan  
Fiscal Years 1994 - 1997  
January 21, 1993

**FISCAL YEAR 1994-1997**  
**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM BUDGET PROPOSAL**

- \* SEEKS \$520 MILLION IN FUNDING FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BASED ON PRIORITIZED NEED
- \* SPREADS DOLLARS BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES
- \* FUNDS ALL PRIORITY 1 LIFE/HEALTH/SAFETY AND FINAL PRE-HB37 CARRY OVER PROJECTS, 20% OF THE PRIORITY 2 UN-HOUSED STUDENT PROJECTS, ALL OF THE PRIORITY 3 PROTECTION OF STRUCTURE PROJECTS AND HALF OF THE PRIORITY 4 CODE UPGRADE PROJECTS IN FY94
- \* ESTABLISHES A MAJOR MAINTENANCE FUND IN FY94, INCREASING EMPHASIS ON PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE
- \* FUNDS AN AVERAGE OF 1,600 JOBS EACH YEAR, DISTRIBUTED THROUGH OUT THE STATE
- \* CARRIES BROAD PUBLIC, ASSOCIATION AND SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP SUPPORT
- \* SATISFIES THE MOST PRESSING EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND PROMOTES LOCAL EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- \* INCREASES THE LOCAL SHARE OVER A FOUR YEAR TIME PERIOD TO PARALLEL THE MATCHING GRANT PROGRAM
- \* DEVELOPS REVISED FUNDING CATEGORIES FOR ALL PROJECTS AND ESTABLISHES CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS PRIOR TO FY95 FUNDING CYCLE

PUBLIC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION / MAJOR MAINTENANCE FUNDING PLAN, FY 1994 - 1997

Annual Project Classification Amount Funded in Thousands of Dollars  
 January 21, 1993

Project Classification	FY94 State Share	FY95 State Share	FY96 State Share	FY97 State Share	Total State Share Requested
Priority I: Life / Health / Safety	\$64,349.0	\$3,545.2	\$7,749.3	\$5,131.3	\$80,774.8
Priority II: Unhoused Students	\$36,935.4	\$114,654.5	\$64,694.7	\$92,581.5	\$308,866.1
Priority III: Protection of Structure	\$5,376.6	\$15,448.2	\$9,863.8	\$8,102.6	\$38,791.2
Priority IV: Code Upgrade	\$36,935.4	\$16,352.1	\$18,317.1	\$14,633.2	\$86,237.8
Priority *: Carry-over Projects	\$6,403.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6,403.6
Fiscal Year Totals <sup>1</sup>	\$150,000.0	\$150,000.0	\$100,624.9	\$120,448.6	\$521,073.5

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request - January 21, 1993  
for Fiscal Year 94 - Funding Level 60% - 100%  
( With estimated funding for FY95 - FY97 )**

DOE Rank	District Name	Priority Rank	Amount Requested	Local Match	Amount Funded ( See Appendix A )	Aggregate Amount	Project Name
<b>PRIORITY 1 : LIFE/HEALTH/SAFETY</b>		<b>All amounts shown in thousands of dollars</b>					
1	Ketchikan Gateway Borough Schools	1	\$9,501.6	\$2,850.5	\$6,651.1	\$6,651.1	Ketchikan High, Final Phase
2	Lake and Peninsula Schools	2	\$1,660.0	\$249.0	\$1,411.0	\$8,062.1	Chignik Bay School Addition
3	Yakutat City Schools	3	\$581.2	\$87.2	\$494.0	\$8,556.1	Elementary School Repair
4	North Slope Borough Schools	4	\$133.1	\$53.2	\$79.9	\$8,636.0	Fairview Lay Cully School Drinking Water
5	Alaska Gateway Schools	5	\$8,678.9		\$8,678.9	\$17,314.9	Tok School Replacement
6	Kake City Schools	6	\$1,830.0	\$91.5	\$1,738.5	\$19,053.4	Elementary & High School Life/Safety
7	Southwest Region Schools	7	\$762.8		\$762.8	\$19,816.2	New Stuyahok Roof and Wall Replacement
8	Pribilof Schools	8	\$1,222.7		\$1,222.7	\$21,038.9	St. Paul Roofing and Siding Replacement
9	Bering Strait Schools	9	\$12,586.4		\$12,586.4	\$33,625.3	Gambell Elementary Addition
10	Juneau Borough Schools	10	\$218.0	\$65.4	\$152.6	\$33,777.9	J/D High School Structural Repair
11	Delta/Greely Schools	11	\$1,513.6		\$1,513.6	\$35,291.5	Delta School Roof Replacement
12	Anchorage Schools	12	\$1,400.0	\$420.0	\$980.0	\$36,271.5	West High School Electrical Repair
13	Fairbanks North Star Schools	13	\$12,595.4	\$3,778.6	\$8,816.8	\$45,088.3	North Pole Elementary Addition
14	Annette Island Schools	14	\$720.8		\$720.8	\$45,809.1	Elementary/Middle School Repair
15	Aleutians East Borough Schools	15	\$1,300.0	\$390.0	\$910.0	\$46,719.1	King Cove Elementary Life Safety
16	Pribilof Schools	16	\$357.6		\$357.6	\$47,076.7	St. George Roof & Exterior Repair

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request - January 21, 1993  
for Fiscal Year 94 - Funding Level 60% - 100%  
( With estimated funding for FY95 - FY97 )**

DOE Rank	District Name	Priority Rank	Amount Requested	Local Match	Amount Funded ( See Appendix A )	Aggregate Amount	Project Name
17	Kashunamiut Schools	17	\$15,746.0		\$15,746.0	\$62,822.7	Replacement School Facility
18	North Slope Borough Schools	18	\$265.0	\$106.0	\$159.0	\$62,981.7	Point Hope Entryways and Roof Renovation
19	Yukon/Koyukuk Schools	19	\$280.2		\$280.2	\$63,261.9	Nulato Voc Ed Upgrade
20	Tanana City Schools	20	\$96.0	\$14.4	\$81.6	\$63,343.5	Heat Exchanger and Storage Tank
21	Kuspuk Schools	21	\$380.0		\$380.0	\$63,723.5	Sleetmute Foundation & Roof Repair
22	Denali Borough Schools	22	\$99.5	\$5.0	\$94.5	\$63,818.0	Tri-Valley Fire Separation
23	Craig City Schools	23	\$545.7	\$81.9	\$463.8	\$64,281.8	Craig High School Roof Replacement
24	North Slope Borough Schools	24	\$112.0	\$44.8	\$67.2	\$64,349.0	Districtwide Renovations
	<b>Total for Priority Type 1 =</b>		<b>\$72,586.5</b>	<b>\$8,237.5</b>	<b>\$64,349.0</b>		
	<b>PRIORITY * : CARRY OVER</b>						
25	Copper River Schools		\$3,108.0		\$3,108.0	\$3,108.0	Glennallen Secondary School, Final Phase
26	Lower Yukon Schools		\$3,295.6		\$3,295.6	\$6,403.6	Mt. Village Elementary Replacement, Phase II
	<b>Total for Priority Type * =</b>		<b>\$6,403.6</b>		<b>\$6,403.6</b>		
	<b>PRIORITY 2 : UNHOUSED STUDENTS</b>						
27	Northwest Arctic Borough Schools	1	\$14,366.7	\$2,155.0	\$12,211.7	\$12,211.7	Selawik School Replacement
28	Bering Strait Schools	2	\$9,528.6		\$9,528.6	\$21,740.3	Koyuk School Addition/Renovation
29	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	3	\$426.3	\$127.9	\$298.4	\$22,038.7	Portable Classrooms Districtwide
30	Unalaska City Schools	4	\$5,466.0	\$2,186.4	\$3,279.6	\$25,318.3	Unalaska Elementary Addition
31	Southeast Island Schools	5	\$1,229.0		\$1,229.0	\$26,547.3	Edna Bay School Construction

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request - January 21, 1993**  
**for Fiscal Year 94 - Funding Level 60% - 100%**  
**( With estimated funding for FY95 - FY97 )**

<b>DOE Rank</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Priority Rank</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Local Match</b>	<b>Amount Funded</b> ( See Appendix A )	<b>Aggregate Amount</b>	<b>Project Name</b>
32	Lower Yukon Schools	6	\$622.7		\$622.7	\$27,170.0	Hooper Bay Classroom Addition
33	Southeast Island Schools	7	\$851.9		\$851.9	\$28,021.9	New Port Protection School
34	Southeast Island Schools	8	\$1,903.6		\$1,903.6	\$29,925.5	Kasaan/Hollis Schools Project
35	Craig City Schools	9	\$2,121.0	\$318.2	\$1,802.9	\$31,728.4	Craig Elementary Addition
36	Kuspuk Schools	10	\$1,946.4		\$1,946.4	\$33,674.8	Upper Kalskag O/J Gregory Elementary
37	Mat-Su Borough Schools END OF FY94 FUNDING	11	\$10,250.0	\$1,537.5	\$8,712.5	\$42,387.3	New Greater Wasilla Area School
38	Kuspuk Schools	12	\$5,803.4	\$58.0	\$5,745.4	\$48,132.6	Aniak Middle/Elementary School, Phase I
39	Anchorage Schools	13	\$12,300.0	\$4,305.0	\$7,995.0	\$56,127.6	Mountain View New Elementary
40	Craig City Schools	14	\$818.6	\$163.7	\$654.9	\$56,782.5	Craig High School, Phase I
41	Lower Kuskokwim Schools	15	\$18,917.0	\$189.2	\$18,727.8	\$75,510.3	New Bethel Middle School
42	Southeast Island Schools	16	\$1,750.0	\$17.5	\$1,732.5	\$77,242.8	New Craik Floating School
43	Anchorage Schools	17	\$12,300.0	\$4,305.0	\$7,995.0	\$85,237.8	Sand Lake Area New Elementary
44	Yupit Schools	18	\$5,500.0	\$55.0	\$5,445.0	\$90,682.8	Akiachak Elementary Replacement/Upgrade
45	Northwest Arctic Borough Schools	19	\$13,232.1	\$2,646.4	\$10,585.7	\$101,268.5	Buckland School Addition
46	Ketchikan Gateway Borough Schools	20	\$8,816.7	\$3,085.8	\$5,730.9	\$106,999.4	Shoenbar Junior High
47	Juneau Borough Schools	21	\$14,200.0	\$4,970.0	\$9,230.0	\$116,229.4	New Elementary School

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request - January 21, 1993  
for Fiscal Year 94 - Funding Level 60% - 100%  
( With estimated funding for FY95 - FY97 )**

<b>DOE Rank</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Priority Rank</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Local Match</b>	<b>Amount Funded ( See Appendix A )</b>	<b>Aggregate Amount</b>	<b>Project Name</b>
48	Fairbanks North Star Schools <b>END OF FY95 FUNDING</b>	22	\$61,631.9	\$21,571.2	\$40,060.7	\$156,290.1	New Fairbanks High School, Phase II
49	Lake & Peninsula Schools	23	\$1,000.0	\$250.0	\$750.0	\$157,040.1	Ivanof Bay School Replacement
50	Fairbanks North Star Schools	24	\$13,461.7	\$5,384.7	\$8,077.0	\$165,117.1	New North Fairbanks Elementary
51	Yukon Flats Schools	25	\$1,650.0	\$39.6	\$1,610.4	\$166,727.5	Circle Multipurpose/Classroom Addition
52	Kodiak Island Borough Schools	26	\$7,500.0	\$3,000.0	\$4,500.0	\$171,227.5	Kodiak New Elementary School, Phase I
53	Yukon/Koyukuk Schools	27	\$1,461.6	\$35.1	\$1,426.5	\$172,654.0	Allakaket School Addition
54	Southeast Island Schools	28	\$2,047.0	\$49.1	\$1,997.9	\$174,651.9	Naukati School Construction
55	Mat-Su Borough Schools	29	\$4,612.5	\$1,153.1	\$3,459.4	\$178,111.3	Glacier View School Addition
56	Aleutians East Borough Schools	30	\$725.0	\$290.0	\$435.0	\$178,546.3	False Pass School Addition
57	Southwest Region Schools	31	\$2,112.0	\$50.7	\$2,061.3	\$180,607.6	Togiak School Addition
58	Lake & Peninsula Schools	32	\$450.0	\$112.5	\$337.5	\$180,945.1	Kokhanok School Addition <sup>2</sup>
59	Lower Kuskokwim Schools	33	\$6,020.0	\$144.5	\$5,875.5	\$186,820.6	Newtok Elementary School Addition
60	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	34	\$3,841.6	\$1,536.6	\$2,305.0	\$189,125.6	Kenai Elementary School Renovation
61	Chatham Schools	35	\$687.0	\$16.5	\$670.5	\$189,796.1	Angoon Elementary Classroom Addition
62	Anchorage Schools	36	\$13,000.0	\$5,200.0	\$7,800.0	\$197,596.1	Turnagain Area New Elementary
63	Southeast Island Schools	37	\$3,526.0	\$84.6	\$3,441.4	\$201,037.5	Coffman Cove Building Replacement

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request - January 21, 1993  
for Fiscal Year 94 - Funding Level 60% - 100%  
( With estimated funding for FY95 - FY97 )**

<b>DOE Rank</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Priority Rank</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Local Match</b>	<b>Amount Funded ( See Appendix A )</b>	<b>Aggregate Amount</b>	<b>Project Name</b>
64	Bering Strait Schools	38	\$6,584.7	\$158.0	\$6,426.7	\$207,464.1	Teller Elementary Addition
65	Yupit Schools	39	\$575.0	\$13.8	\$561.2	\$208,025.3	Modular Classrooms
66	Bering Strait Schools	40	\$5,360.8	\$128.7	\$5,232.1	\$213,257.5	Golovin Elementary Addition to High School
67	Juneau Borough Schools	41	\$311.4	\$124.6	\$186.8	\$213,444.3	Auke Bay Classroom Addition
68	Lower Kuskokwim Schools <b>END OF FY96 FUNDING</b>	42	\$4,674.9	\$112.2	\$4,562.7	\$218,007.0	Atmautluak Elementary School Addition
69	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	43	\$10,300.5	\$4,635.2	\$5,665.3	\$223,672.3	New West Homer Elementary
70	Aleutians East Borough Schools	44	\$1,300.0	\$585.0	\$715.0	\$224,387.3	Akutan School Addition
71	Copper River Schools	45	\$1,881.4	\$71.5	\$1,809.9	\$226,197.2	Copper Center Elementary Addition
72	Anchorage Schools	46	\$4,650.0	\$2,092.5	\$2,557.5	\$228,754.7	Willow Crest Elementary Addition
73	Haines Borough Schools	47	\$3,840.0	\$1,728.0	\$2,112.0	\$230,866.7	Middle School Addition
74	Kodiak Island Borough Schools	48	\$2,000.0	\$900.0	\$1,100.0	\$231,966.7	Ouzinkie Upgrade/Remodel
75	Bering Strait Schools	49	\$8,886.6	\$337.7	\$8,548.9	\$240,515.6	Elim Elementary Addition
76	Mat-Su Borough Schools	50	\$26,137.5	\$7,841.3	\$18,296.3	\$258,811.9	Atlasta New Middle School
77	Denali Borough Schools	51	\$8,625.0	\$431.3	\$8,193.8	\$267,005.6	Tri-Valley School Addition
78	Kuspuk Schools	52	\$650.0	\$24.7	\$625.3	\$267,630.9	Crooked Creek Johnnie John School Addition
79	Anchorage Schools	53	\$4,450.0	\$2,002.5	\$2,447.5	\$270,078.4	Chinook Elementary Addition

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request - January 21, 1993  
for Fiscal Year 94 - Funding Level 60% - 100%  
( With estimated funding for FY95 - FY97 )**

<b>DOE Rank</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Priority Rank</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Local Match</b>	<b>Amount Funded ( See Appendix A )</b>	<b>Aggregate Amount</b>	<b>Project Name</b>
80	Klawock City Schools	54	\$1,000.0	\$50.0	\$950.0	\$271,028.4	New Klawock High School, Phase I
81	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	55	\$5,460.2	\$2,457.1	\$3,003.1	\$274,031.5	Tustumena Elementary Addition
82	Kuspuk Schools	56	\$750.0	\$28.5	\$721.5	\$274,753.0	Lower Kalskag Elementary School Addition
83	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	57	\$25,040.7	\$11,268.3	\$13,772.4	\$288,525.4	New Skyview Middle/Junior High
84	Anchorage Schools	58	\$36,750.0	\$16,537.5	\$20,212.5	\$308,737.9	South Anchorage New Junior High
<b>Total for Priority Type 2 =</b>			<b>\$425,305.0</b>	<b>\$116,567.1</b>	<b>\$308,737.9</b>		
<b>PRIORITY 3 : PROTECTION of STRUCTURE</b>							
85	Lower Kuskokwim Schools	1	\$563.0		\$563.0	\$563.0	Bethel HS Major Maintenance/Roof Replacement
86	Aleutian Region Schools	2	\$104.0		\$104.0	\$667.0	Nikolski School Thermal Upgrade/Repairs
87	Juneau Borough Schools	3	\$1,099.0	\$329.7	\$769.3	\$1,436.3	Glacier Valley Roof Replacement
88	Lower Kuskokwim Schools	4	\$551.0		\$551.0	\$1,987.3	Napakiak School Relocation
89	Wrangell City Schools	5	\$60.0	\$18.0	\$42.0	\$2,029.3	Intermediate School Drainage
90	Denali Borough Schools	6	\$101.1	\$5.1	\$96.0	\$2,125.3	Anderson School Old Gym Upgrade
91	Haines Borough Schools	7	\$312.0	\$93.6	\$218.4	\$35,509.9	Elementary/Middle Exterior Wall Protection
92	Yakutat Schools	8	\$222.3	\$33.3	\$189.0	\$35,698.8	High School Roof Repair
93	Lake & Peninsula Schools	9	\$800.0	\$120.0	\$680.0	\$36,378.8	Districtwide Life/Safety Code Upgrades
94	Iditarod Area Schools	10	\$65.5		\$65.5	\$36,444.3	Lime Village Oil Storage

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request - January 21, 1993**  
**for Fiscal Year 94 - Funding Level 60% - 100%**  
**( With estimated funding for FY95 - FY97 )**

DOE Rank	District Name	Priority Rank	Amount Requested	Local Match	Amount Funded ( See Appendix A )	Aggregate Amount	Project Name
95	Fairbanks North Star Schools	11	\$897.6	\$269.3	\$626.3	\$37,072.7	Districtwide Major Repair/Renovation
96	Haines Borough Schools	12	\$216.5	\$65.0	\$151.6	\$37,224.2	Swimming Pool Building Roof Replacement
97	Yukon/Koyukuk Schools	13	\$251.5		\$251.5	\$37,475.7	Kaltag Vocational Education Facility Renovation
98	Juneau Borough Schools	14	\$647.0	\$194.1	\$452.9	\$37,928.6	Auke Bay Roof Replacement
99	Juneau Borough Schools	15	\$400.0	\$120.0	\$280.0	\$38,208.6	Mendenhall River Elementary Roof Repair
100	Iditarod Area Schools	16	\$53.0		\$53.0	\$38,261.6	Anvik Oil Storage
101	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	17	\$129.9	\$39.0	\$90.9	\$38,352.5	Nikiski Elementary Roof Replacement
102	Iditarod Area Schools	18	\$26.0		\$26.0	\$38,378.5	Grayling Oil Storage
103	Chugach Schools	19	\$48.0		\$48.0	\$38,426.5	Whittier School Roof Repairs
104	Juneau Borough Schools	20	\$166.0	\$49.8	\$116.2	\$38,542.7	Juneau Douglas High School Roof Repairs
<b>Total for Priority Type 3 =</b>			<b>\$6,713.4</b>	<b>\$1,336.8</b>	<b>\$5,376.6</b>		
<b>PRIORITY 4 : CODE UPGRADE</b>							
105	Fairbanks North Star Schools	1	\$572.0	\$171.6	\$400.4	\$400.4	Hunter Elementary Renovation
106	Nome City Schools	2	\$885.0	\$132.8	\$752.3	\$1,152.7	Nome Beltz Code Upgrade
107	Petersburg City Schools	3	\$150.0	\$45.0	\$105.0	\$1,257.7	Elementary School Code Upgrades
108	Lower Kuskokwim Schools	4	\$2,739.0		\$2,739.0	\$3,996.7	Districtwide Water Treatment
109	Fairbanks North Star	5	\$988.0	\$296.4	\$691.6	\$4,688.3	Lathrop High School Renovations
110	Lower Kuskokwim Schools	6	\$5,216.0		\$5,216.0	\$9,904.3	Districtwide Subsurface Water Treatment

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request - January 21, 1993  
for Fiscal Year 94 - Funding Level 60% - 100%  
( With estimated funding for FY95 - FY97 )**

<b>DOE Rank</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Priority Rank</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Local Match</b>	<b>Amount Funded</b> ( See Appendix A )	<b>Aggregate Amount</b>	<b>Project Name</b>
111	St. Mary's Schools	7	\$737.0	\$36.9	\$700.2	\$10,604.4	Code Upgrade
112	Lower Kuskokwim Schools	8	\$4,066.0		\$4,066.0	\$14,670.4	Districtwide Asbestos Abatement
113	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	9	\$2,332.3	\$699.7	\$1,632.6	\$16,303.0	Kenai Junior High Asbestos Abatement
114	Yukon Flats Schools	10	\$11,900.0		\$11,900.0	\$28,203.0	Fort Yukon New School Replacement
115	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	11	\$124.5	\$37.4	\$87.2	\$28,290.2	Homer Intermediate Asbestos Abatement
116	Fairbanks North Star Schools	12	\$138.7	\$41.6	\$97.1	\$28,387.3	Districtwide Fire Protection
117	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	13	\$46.8	\$14.0	\$32.8	\$28,420.0	Paul Bank Elementary Asbestos Abatement
118	Iditarod Area Schools	14	\$322.5		\$322.5	\$28,742.5	Anvik School Kitchen Upgrade & 2nd Floor Storage
119	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	15	\$79.6	\$23.9	\$55.7	\$28,798.2	Susan B. English Asbestos Abatement
120	Anchorage Schools	16	\$3,000.0	\$900.0	\$2,100.0	\$30,898.2	Fire Code Violations Projects
121	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	17	\$221.0	\$66.3	\$154.7	\$31,052.9	Seward Elementary Asbestos Abatement
122	Annette Island Schools	18	\$178.9		\$178.9	\$31,231.8	Districtwide Asbestos Removal
123	Northwest Arctic Borough Schools	19	\$2,056.4	\$308.5	\$1,747.9	\$32,979.8	Districtwide Deferred Major Maintenance
124	Haines Borough Schools	20	\$521.0	\$156.3	\$364.7	\$33,344.5	Districtwide Handicap Access
125	Sitka Borough Schools	21	\$538.3	\$161.5	\$376.8	\$33,721.3	Baranof Elementary Lighting Upgrade
126	North Slope Borough Schools	22	\$50.0	\$20.0	\$30.0	\$33,751.3	Anaktuvuk Pass Welding Room Renovation

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request - January 21, 1993  
for Fiscal Year 94 - Funding Level 60% - 100%  
( With estimated funding for FY95 - FY97 )**

<b>DOE Rank</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Priority Rank</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Local Match</b>	<b>Amount Funded</b> <small>( See Appendix A )</small>	<b>Aggregate Amount</b>	<b>Project Name</b>
127	Fairbanks North Star Schools <b>END OF FY94 FUNDING</b>	23	\$13,079.6	\$3,923.9	\$9,155.7	\$42,907.0	Denali Elementary Replacement
128	Copper River Schools	24	\$1,484.0	\$14.8	\$1,469.2	\$44,376.2	Glennallen Elementary Remodel
129	Fairbanks North Star Schools <b>END OF FY95 FUNDING</b>	25	\$13,709.9	\$4,798.5	\$8,911.4	\$53,287.6	Nordale Elementary Replacement
130	Bering Strait Schools	26	\$4,627.9	\$111.1	\$4,516.8	\$57,804.4	White Mountain Elementary Addition
131	North Slope Borough Schools	27	\$50.0	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$57,829.4	Nuiqsut Welding Room Renovation
132	Northwest Arctic Borough Schools	28	\$3,378.0	\$844.5	\$2,533.5	\$60,362.9	Districtwide Fuel Tank Farm Upgrade
133	Hydaburg City Schools	29	\$35.0	\$1.8	\$33.3	\$60,396.2	Replacement of Fuel Storage Tanks
134	Fairbanks North Star Schools	30	\$13,400.0	\$5,360.0	\$8,040.0	\$68,436.2	Eielson Air Force Base Elementary School
135	Kodiak Island Borough Schools	31	\$1,700.0	\$680.0	\$1,020.0	\$69,456.2	Kodiak High School Code Upgrade
136	Anchorage Schools	32	\$2,000.0	\$800.0	\$1,200.0	\$70,656.2	Districtwide Kitchen Upgrades
137	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	33	\$40.3	\$16.1	\$24.2	\$70,680.4	Homer Junior High Handicap Access
138	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	34	\$40.3	\$16.1	\$24.2	\$70,704.5	Kenai Junior High Handicap Access
139	North Slope Borough Schools	35	\$800.0	\$400.0	\$400.0	\$71,104.5	Kaktovik Mechanical System Upgrade
140	Iditarod Area Schools	36	\$57.5	\$1.4	\$56.1	\$71,160.7	Lime Village Well
141	Kuspuk Schools	37	\$255.0	\$6.1	\$248.9	\$71,409.5	Underground Fuel Tank Removal
<b>Total for Priority Type 4 =</b>			<b>\$91,520.5</b>	<b>\$20,111.0</b>	<b>\$71,409.5</b>		

Capital Improvement Program Budget Request - January 21, 1993  
for Fiscal Year 94 - Funding Level 60% - 100%  
( With estimated funding for FY95 - FY97 )

DOE Rank	District Name	Priority Rank	Amount Requested	Local Match	Amount Funded ( See Appendix A )	Aggregate Amount	Project Name
<b>PRIORITY 5 : OPERATIONAL COST SAVINGS</b>							
142	Hydaburg City Schools	1	\$85.0	\$86.0			High School Heating System Upgrade
143	Fairbanks North Star Schools	2	\$2,284.2	\$2,284.2			District Physical Plant Facility
144	Alaska Gateway Schools	3	\$450.0	\$450.0			Northway Sewer Replacement
145	Fairbanks North Star Schools	4	\$4,574.0	\$4,574.0			District Food Service Facility
	<b>Total for Priority Type 5 =</b>		<b>\$7,394.2</b>	<b>\$7,394.2</b>			
<b>PRIORITY 6 : FUNCTIONAL UPGRADE</b>							
146	Sitka Borough Schools	1	\$1,033.0	\$1,033.0			Baranof Elementary School Addition
147	Nome City Schools	2	\$5,155.0	\$5,155.0			Nome-Beltz Middle School Remodel
148	Pribilof Schools	3	\$634.4	\$634.4			St. George Media Center & Kitchen Addition
149	North Slope Borough Schools	4	\$3,498.0	\$3,498.0			Point Lay Gym/Classroom Addition
150	Dillingham City Schools	5	\$1,864.5	\$1,864.5			Elementary School Addition
151	Mat-Su Borough Schools	6	\$9,100.0	\$9,100.0			Swanson Elementary School Renovation/Addition
152	Lower Kuskokwim Schools	7	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			Chefornak improvements
153	Chugach Schools	8	\$78.0	\$78.0			Whittier Voc-Ed, Phase II
154	Lake & Peninsula Schools	9	\$1,100.0	\$1,100.0			Pilot Point School Replacement
155	Cordova City Schools	10	\$1,730.0	\$1,730.0			Cordova High School Science & Computer Room
156	Anchorage Schools	11	\$8,700.0	\$8,700.0			West High School Addition and Renovation
157	Anchorage Schools	12	\$32,250.0	\$32,250.0			Chugiak/Eagle River New Junior High

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request - January 21, 1993  
for Fiscal Year 94 - Funding Level 60% - 100%  
( With estimated funding for FY95 - FY97 )**

DOE Rank	District Name	Priority Rank	Amount Requested	Local Match	Amount Funded ( See Appendix A )	Aggregate Amount	Project Name
158	Mat-Su Borough Schools	13	\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0			Palmer Middle School Addition
159	Juneau Borough Schools	14	\$300.0	\$300.0			Gastineau Elementary Renovation
160	Yupit Schools	15	\$17,354.0	\$17,354.0			Consolidated High School & Boarding Home
161	Kodiak Island Borough Schools	16	\$7,400.0	\$7,400.0			Kodiak High School Classroom Upgrade
162	Bristol Bay Borough Schools	17	\$3,449.5	\$3,449.5			Naknek K-12 Gymnasium Addition
163	Anchorage Schools	18	\$4,200.0	\$4,200.0			Wonder Park Elementary Addition
164	Anchorage Schools	19	\$4,700.0	\$4,700.0			College Gate Elementary Addition
165	Anchorage Schools	20	\$3,450.0	\$3,450.0			Ocean View Elementary Addition
166	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	21	\$1,263.6	\$1,263.6			Nikolaevsk Gym Expansion
167	Lake & Peninsula Schools	22	\$1,600.0	\$1,600.0			Port Heiden Addition
168	Anchorage Schools	23	\$4,500.0	\$4,500.0			Williwaw Addition
169	Pribilof Schools	24	\$378.7	\$378.7			St. Paul Kitchen Construction
170	Anchorage Schools	25	\$1,600.0	\$1,600.0			Chugiak Elementary Addition
171	Hydaburg City Schools	26	\$108.2	\$108.2			District Maintenance/Storage Building
172	Nenana City Schools	27	\$136.0	\$136.0			Nenana School Gym Floor Replacement
173	Cordova City Schools	28	\$21,704.2	\$21,704.2			Elementary Addition and Remodel
174	Kuspuk Schools	29	\$510.0	\$510.0			Kalskag George Morgan Jr/Sr High Addition

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request - January 21, 1993**  
**for Fiscal Year 94 - Funding Level 60% - 100%**  
**( With estimated funding for FY95 - FY97 )**

DOE Rank	District Name	Priority Rank	Amount Requested	Local Match	Amount Funded ( See Appendix A )	Aggregate Amount	Project Name
175	Denali Borough Schools	30	\$500.0	\$500.0			Anderson Old Gym Remodel
176	Hoonah City Schools	31	\$1,639.2	\$1,639.2			Multipurpose Facility, Phase II
177	Denali Borough Schools	32	\$200.0	\$200.0			Cantweil School Gym
178	Anchorage Schools	33	\$8,650.0	\$8,650.0			Romig Junior High/Middle School Addition
179	Petersburg City Schools	34	\$700.0	\$700.0			Middle/High School Shop Addition
180	Nenana City Schools	35	\$64.2	\$64.2			Environmental Science Lab
181	Juneau Borough Schools	36	\$600.0	\$600.0			Access Reconfiguration
	<b>Total for Priority Type 6 = PRIORITY 7 : OTHER</b>		<b>\$157,150.5</b>	<b>\$157,150.5</b>			
182	Juneau Borough Schools	1	\$177.0	\$177.0			JDHS/UA Pedestrian Overpass Upgrade
183	Petersburg City Schools	2	\$175.0	\$175.0			Petersburg Schools Vehicle Access North
184	Skagway City Schools	3	\$27.5	\$27.5			Track & Field Construction
185	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	4	\$35.0	\$35.0			Soldotna High Ventilation of Pool Locker
186	Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	5	\$210.0	\$210.0			Skyview High Resurface Track
187	Sitka Borough Schools	6	\$1,313.0	\$1,313.0			Districtwide Maintenance Building/Warehouse
188	Nenana City Schools	7	\$4,095.0	\$4,095.0			Regional Dormitory
189	Tanana City Schools	8	\$4,564.0	\$4,564.0			Regional High School Dormitory
	<b>Total for Priority Type 7 = GRAND TOTAL:</b>		<b>\$777,670.2</b>	<b>\$321,393.5</b>	<b>\$456,276.7</b>		



## ANNETTE ISLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT

PO. Box 7 • Metlakatla, AK 99926

Accredited by Northwest Accreditation Association

High School Principal's Office  
(907) 886-6000  
FAX: (907) 886-5120

Superintendent's Office  
(907) 886-6332  
FAX: (907) 886-5130

Elementary Principal's Office  
(907) 886-4121

February 15, 1993

TO: Honorable Members of the Alaska State Senate and  
House of Representatives

FROM: Annette Islands School District  
Board of Education

RE: Support Regarding Legislation in the 1993 Session

The Annette Islands School District Board of Education, speaking on behalf of the Metlakatla Indian Community respectively requests your support for legislative issues which will result in improved educational programs and facilities for our students. The legislation of interest to us is as follows:

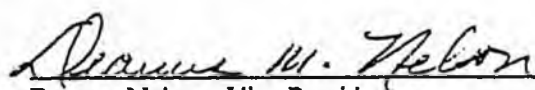
Priority 1. Support SB 62/HB 85. It is felt that the bill benefits the Annette Islands School District in several ways. It eliminates the need to lobby annually for the single site funding. It also supports the concept of flooring a district, so no district is negatively impacted by the formula changes. The minimum level of funding for vocational educational at one unit is acceptable; it means no less than what we have been receiving.

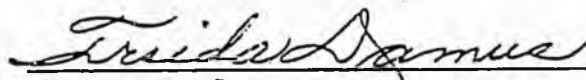
Priority 2. Support for SB 60/HB 83. The Annette Islands School District ranks 14th for the Number One priorities as recommended by the Department of Education. The recommendation to fund this include; Annette Islands School District. The funding would remove life and safety issues for students of the district in the elementary and middle schools. The attached information outlines the professional opinions related to the project.

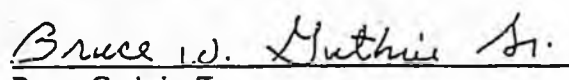
Priority 3. Support for Reappropriation of FY 90 Funds. The 1990 legislature appropriated \$285,000 for the installation of a sprinkler system. An amount of this appropriation was utilized to install a computer lab in the high school. The reappropriation request adds language that would retroactively allow for such an expenditure. The attached backup speaks to the request.

The Board of Education appreciates your support of these issues. If additional information is necessary, please feel free to contact us. Thank you.

  
Paul T. Brendible, President

  
Deanna Nelson, Vice President

  
Frieda Damus, Secretary

  
Bruce Guthrie, Treasurer

  
Johanna Bolton, Member

  
Date



SOUTHEAST  
ISLAND  
SCHOOL  
DISTRICT

1621 TONGASS AVENUE SUITE 301  
POST OFFICE BOX 8340  
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901  
(907) 225-9658 OR 225-9659

Robert Weinstein  
SUPERINTENDENT

February 17, 1993

Representative Con Bunde, Co-Chair  
House Health, Education and Social Services Committee  
Alaska House of Representatives  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Bunde:

This letter is to indicate support for the comprehensive education-related legislation which Governor Hickel has recently introduced. For your information, I am in my twelfth year as Superintendent of Southeast Island School District. This is the first time in those years that I have seen a proposal from an administration which is addressing a number of critical issues facing education in Alaska in a comprehensive manner.

My specific comments are as follows.

1. SB 60/HB 83: Construction and Major Maintenance

It should be clear from the growing backlog in school construction throughout the state of Alaska that a commitment does need to be made now to construct needed facilities. I realize that additional refinement needs to occur with respect to the amount of available funding, appropriate funding sources, and the project list itself. However, it is refreshing to see recognition of a large gap between existing and needed facilities, as well as a sensible plan to do something about it, so that critical facility needs in both urban and rural Alaska begin to be addressed.

2. SB 61/HB 84: Alaska 2000 Recommendations

A number of the recommendations which the Governor is proposing in order to implement his Alaska 2000 program have the potential for positive impacts on education in Alaska.

A. Research and Development Grants: I think it is important to education in the state of Alaska that there be a mechanism whereby the Department of Education can approve research and development grants which are directly linked to school improvement. It seems to me that this will be a very cost effective manner of introducing successful model projects for student learning, which after development can then be replicated in other school districts in the state at minimal cost.

B. Charter Schools: A charter school approved by the local school board makes sense if the result is that appropriate decision-making occurs at the local school level to the greatest extent possible. I would suggest consideration of some technical changes. For example, Section 13 (a) should be modified so that the listed exemptions are permissive, not automatic, i.e. there may

Testimony

Representative Bunde

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February 17, 1993

be a mutual desire for exemption from some, but not all, of the specified local requirements. The bottom line, however, is that, if state and/or local requirements are impeding student performance, a waiver or exemption process within the context of charter schools is most appropriate.

C. Tenure: I have some questions as to how the changes proposed in sections 9 and 10 would be efficiently implemented in a regional school district.

### 3. SB 62/HB 85: School Foundation Program Changes

After many years of examining available data, there is no question in my mind that the current area differentials are based upon inaccurate, if not obsolete, data, and are therefore inequitable. In order to have equitable school programs throughout the state, the Legislature must assure that the basic school foundation formula itself addresses equity. The proposed school price index is based upon recent data, including key areas of actual school costs, as opposed to arbitrary area differentials lacking support from objective data. For those reasons I strongly support the concept of the Alaska school price index as a replacement for area differentials.

In closing, I ask that you give support to the concepts embodied in these proposals, with further refinement of details as is appropriate to each piece of legislation.

Sincerely,



Robert Weinstein  
Superintendent

RW:eb

cc: Commissioner of Education

'94 Reappropriation Sectional

Sec.	ED #	Sponsor	Agency	Program/Purpose	GF	Other	Total
1	0	Governor	Governor	ANWR grant to Arctic Power, reapprop not to exceed \$250.0	0.0		0.0
2	0	Governor	Governor	ANWR - extend lapse	0.0		0.0
3	0	OMB	Commerce/Economic Dev.	Northern Forum - language change	0.0		0.0
4	0	OMB	Natural Resources	Challenge Alaska Grants - language change	0.0		0.0
5	0	OMB	Environmental Conservation	Klawock Sewage Treatment Upgrade - language change	0.0		0.0
6	0	Ombudsman	Alaska Legislature	Ombudsman - extend lapse	0.0		0.0
7	0	OMB	Transportation/PF	Homer Airport North Apron Utilities, EDA grant match - language change	0.0		0.0
8	0	OMB	Public Safety	Adak Civil Air Patrol Hanger - language change	0.0		0.0
9	0	OMB	Public Safety	Birchwood Civil Air Patrol Hanger Repair and Rehabilitation - language change	0.0		0.0
10	0	Navarre/Larson	Administration	Construction and Operation of Vets' Home	-55.0		-55.0
10	0	Navarre/Larson	Administration	Pioneers' Home Study in the continuum of care for senior Alaskans	55.0		55.0
11	0	OMB	Community/Regional Affairs	Rural Development Grants - extend lapse	0.0		0.0
13	0	Legislative Affairs Agency	Alaska Legislature	Legislative Council - extend lapse	0.0		0.0
14	0	Legislative Affairs Agency	Alaska Legislature	Legislative Operating Budget - extend lapse	0.0		0.0
15	0	Legislative Budget & Audit	Alaska Legislature	Budget and Audit Committee - extend lapse	0.0		0.0
16	0	Legislative Finance	Alaska Legislature	House Finance Committee education funding - extend lapse	0.0		0.0
32	0	OMB	Environmental Conservation	North Slope Borough-Wainwright Water/Sewer - language change	0.0		0.0
33	0	OMB	Environmental Conservation	North Slope Borough-Kaktovik Water/Sewer - language change	0.0		0.0
48	0	Larson/Education	Education	Pupil Transportation	-1,041.3		-1,041.3
48	0	Larson/Education	Education	Fund for the Improvement of School Performance	520.7		520.7
48	0	Larson/Education	Education	Pupil Transportation	520.7		520.7
17	3	Taylor/Grussendorf	Administration	Sitka High School Vocational Shop Acoustical System	-34.0		-34.0
17	3	Taylor/Grussendorf	Administration	Sitka High School Electrical Upgrade Project	34.0		34.0
18	3	Taylor/Grussendorf	Administration	Sitka Senior Center Addition/Site Design and Assessment - language change	0.0		0.0
19	3	Taylor/Grussendorf	Administration	Sitka Old Hospital Building Re-Roof	-50.0		-50.0
19	3	Taylor/Grussendorf	Administration	Sitka Hospital Roof Reconditioning	50.0		50.0
20	3	Taylor/Grussendorf	Administration	Sitka Crescent Park Restroom Re-Roof - language change	0.0		0.0
21	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough Road Maintenance Service Area/Road - language change	0.0		0.0
22	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough West Poppy Lane Construction	-199.0		-199.0
22	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough Ciechanski Road Right-of-Way/Construction	-175.0		-175.0
22	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough North Fork Road Design/Right-of-Way	-198.4		-198.4
22	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough Road Maintenance and Improvements	572.7		572.7
23	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough Paul Banks Elementary School Re-Roof	-58.9		-58.9
23	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough Chapman Elementary School Re-Roof	-51.7		-51.7
23	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough Ninilchik Elementary/High School Boiler replacement	-17.5		-17.5

'94 Reappropriation Sectional

Sec.	ED #	Sponsor	Agency	Program/Purpose	GF	Other	Total
23	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough Intermediate School Classroom Heater Upgrade	44.0		44.0
23	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough Paul Banks Elementary School Classroom Heaters Upgrade	25.0		25.0
23	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough Ninilchik Elementary/High School Emergency Generator Upgrade	35.9		35.9
23	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough Susan B. English Elementary/High School Safety Plumbing Upgrade	12.0		12.0
23	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough Homer High School Safety Plumbing Upgrades	6.0		6.0
23	7,8	Little/G Phillips, G Davis	Administration	Kenai Peninsula Borough Chapman Elementary School Classroom Recarpeting	5.2		5.2
25	10	Salo/Green	Administration	Anchorage Pedestrian Walkway-Tradewind Drive to Rabbit Creek Elem School	-12.0		-12.0
25	10	Salo/Green	Administration	Mun of Anch for cafeteria tables/benches for Huffman Elem School	12.0		12.0
24	15,16	Ellis/Brown, Finkelstein	Community/Regional Affairs	Anchorage Traffic Signalization and Safety Upgrades	-34.0		-34.0
24	15,16	Ellis/Brown, Finkelstein	Community/Regional Affairs	Mun of Anch for design/constru of picnic facilities, pathways, landscaping at Fairview	34.0		34.0
28	15,16	Ellis/Brown, Finkelstein	Community/Regional Affairs	Renovation for Head Start Program and Head Start Equipment	-38.5		-38.5
28	15,16	Ellis/Brown, Finkelstein	Community/Regional Affairs	Kids Corps, Inc. for Purchase of a Passenger Bus for the Head Start Program	38.5		38.5
27	19,20	Donley, Sanders, Porter	Administration	Anchorage Williams Street Walkway	-40.0		-40.0
27	19,20	Donley, Sanders, Porter	University	UofA, Anch, College of Continuing Vocation Educ for Upgrade Diesel Tech/Welding Equip	24.8		24.8
27	19,20	Donley, Sanders, Porter	Administration	Mun of Anch for Oil and Grease Separator at Lake Otis Parkway at Campbell Creek	2.0		2.0
27	19,20	Donley, Sanders, Porter	Administration	Mun of Anch for Trail and Park Improvements to the Univ Lake Park Area	13.2		13.2
26	22	Kelly/Barnes	Administration	Anch Chester Creek Park design and construction	-67.0		-67.0
26	22	Kelly/Barnes	Administration	Mun of Anch for Patterson Park Improvements	67.0		67.0
12	27	Larson	Military/Veterans' Affairs	Make Grant to Matanuska-Susitna Borough for River Erosion Disaster	0.0	-500.0	-500.0
29	27,28	Kerttula, Larson	Administration	City of Houston-Upgrade Houston Landfill - language change	0.0		0.0
30	35	Lincoln, Olberg	Community/Regional Affairs	Deltana Corporation-Deltana Road Upgrade/Reconstruction/Maintenance - language change	0.0		0.0
31	35	Lincoln, Olberg	Community/Regional Affairs	Glennallen Improvement Corporation-Sewage Lagoon - language change	0.0		0.0
40	36	Lincoln, Nicholia	Administration	City of Nulato-Heavy Equipment Purchase - language change	0.0		0.0
41	36	Lincoln, Nicholia	Community/Regional Affairs	Beaver Traditional Council - language change	0.0		0.0
42	36	Lincoln, Nicholia	Community/Regional Affairs	Beaver Village Health Clinic - language change	0.0		0.0
34	37	Adams/MacLean	Administration	North Slope Borough-Atkasuk Public Safety Facility Upgrade - language change	0.0		0.0
35	37	Adams/MacLean	Administration	Deering Community Survey and Planting	-6.0		-6.0
35	37	Adams/MacLean	Administration	City of Deering for Facility Upgrade and Equipment	6.0		6.0
36	37	Adams/MacLean	Environmental Conservation	Arctic Marine Resource Commission - extend lapse	0.0		0.0
37	37	Adams/MacLean	Administration	Diomedes Helicopter Pad and Community Facility Repair	0.0		0.0
37	37	Adams/MacLean	Administration	Diomedes Video Microwave Alternative for RATNET	0.0		0.0
38	38	Adams/Foster	Education	Brevig Mission Dike Repair, Upgrade Bulk Fuel Tanks	-753		-753
38	38	Adams/Foster	Education	Stebbins Dike, Repairs, Upgrade Bulk Fuel Tanks	-27.6		-27.6
38	38	Adams/Foster	Education	Teller Dike, Repair, Upgrade Bulk Fuel Tanks	-8.0		-8.0
38	38	Adams/Foster	Education	Wales Dike, Repair, Upgrade Bulk Fuel Tanks	-19.0		-19.0

'94 Reappropriation Sectional

Sec.	ED #	Sponsor	Agency	Program/Purpose	GF	Other	Total
38	38	Adams/Foster	Education	Bering Strait School District for District-Wide Maintenance	55.4		55.4
39	38	Adams/Foster	Education	Wales and Stebbins, Water System Redesign and Upgrade	-10.3		-10.3
39	38	Adams/Foster	Education	Bering Strait School District for District-Wide Maintenance	10.3		10.3
46	38	Adams/Foster	Administration	Tununak IRA Council for Street lights Project	-24.9		-24.9
46	38	Adams/Foster	Community/Regional Affairs	Tununak IRA Council for Street lights Project	24.9		24.9
43	39	Jacko/Hoffman	Administration	Native Village of Goodnews Bay-Watering Point	-50.0		-50.0
43	39	Jacko/Hoffman	Community/Regional Affairs	Akiachak Public Safety Vehicles	50.0		50.0
44	39	Jacko/Hoffman	Environmental Conservation	Bethel-Bethel Heights sewer - language change	0.0		0.0
45	39	Jacko/Hoffman	Environmental Conservation	Bethel City Subdivision Piped water - language change	0.0		0.0
47	40	Jacko/Moses	Administration	City of New Stuyahok	-36.2		-36.2
47	40	Jacko/Moses	Administration	City of New Tuyahok for Repairs and Improvements to the Community Building	36.2		36.2
				<b>TOTAL</b>		-500.0	-500.0



**HB**

**84**

**HFIN**

**FILE**



# FISCAL NOTE

No. 3  
 Bill Version: CSHB 84 (JUD)  
 (H) Publish Date: 3/23/94

STATE OF ALASKA  
 1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: March 22, 1994  
 Title: An Act relating to grants for the improvement of school performance and to teacher tenure rights  
 Sponsor: Governor Hickel  
 Requestor: House HESS Committee

Department Affected: Education  
 BRU: School Finance  
 Component: Data Management

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1241

**Expenditures/Revenues:**

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	2.0					
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>2.0</b>					

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

REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUNDING:**

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	2.0					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTLA						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.0</b>					

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)**

The State Board of Education will need to develop, notice and promulgate regulations for the grants for the improvement of school performance.

Prepared by: Sheila Peterson  
 Division: Commissioner's Office

Phone: 465-2803  
 Date: March 22, 1994

Approved by Commissioner:   
 Agency: Education

Jerry Covey  
 Date: March 22, 1994

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# FISCAL NOTE

No. 2  
 Bill Version: CSHB 84 (HES)  
 (H) Publish Date: 2/14/94

STATE OF ALASKA  
 1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: February 14, 1994  
 Title: An Act relating to grants for the improvement of school performance and to teacher tenure rights  
 Sponsor: Governor Hickel  
 Requester: House HESS Committee

Department Affected: Education  
 BRU: School Finance  
 Component: Data Management

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1241

**Expenditures/Revenues:**

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	4.0					
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>4.0</b>					

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

REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
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**FUNDING:**

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	4.0					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.0</b>					

**POSITIONS:**

	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary.) The State Board of Education will need to develop, notice and promulgate regulations for the grants for the improvement of school performance and teacher tenure rights.

Prepared by: Sheila Peterson   
 Division: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: 465-2803  
 Date: February 14, 1994

Approved by Commissioner:   
 Agency: Education

Jerry Covey  
 Date: February 14, 1994

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# FISCAL NOTE

No. 1  
 Bill Version: HB 84  
 (H) Publish Date: 1/22/93

STATE OF ALASKA  
 1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: An Act implementing certain recommendations of  
Alaska 2000 to improve the states education system.  
 Sponsor: Governor  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Department Affected: Department of Education  
 BRU: Education Program Support  
 Component: Basic Education and Instructional  
Improvement

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 171

**Expenditures/Revenues:**

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	6.0					
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>6.0</b>					

<b>CAPITAL</b>						
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>REVENUE FUND SOURCE:</b>						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUNDING:**

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	6.0					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.0</b>					

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact \$ 0

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary.) The State Board of Education will need to develop, notice, and promulgate regulations for three sections of this bill: (1) the fund for school improvement; (2) advisory school board; (3) charter schools. Cost for each section is two thousand dollars.

Additional fiscal information: See attached.

Prepared by: MIKE MAHER Phone: 465-2800  
 Division: COMMISSIONERS OFFICE Date: 1/11/93  
 Approved by Commissioner: Hub Maher Jerry Covey  
 Agency: Education Date: 1-11-93

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HB 84  
No. 1. 19282

"An act implementing certain recommendations of Alaska 2000 to improve the state's education system"

Additional fiscal information:

Sections 2 and 3 will result in a cumulative increase of 20 school days by the year 2000. The existing public school foundation statutes do not fund school districts on the number of school days. Therefore, under the current law there is no impact on the state operating budget if the number of school days is increased.

Based on the current weighted average daily cost of education, the total financial impact on school districts may range from zero to over \$3,000,000 a day statewide. The actual financial impact will depend on the outcome of individual school district staff negotiations and arrangements of class schedules.

Districts do have the option of increasing daily student contact time as opposed to increasing the number of school days, provided that students receive the equivalent hours of instructional time contained in a minimum school term..

Back-up

WALTER J. HICKEL  
GOVERNOR



HB 84a

STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

January 22, 1993

The Honorable Ramona L. Barnes  
Speaker of the House  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Speaker Barnes:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill that makes significant changes to our public education system. This bill is an outgrowth of the work of many Alaskans to improve our public education through Alaska 2000.

Through Alaska 2000, a cross section of Alaskans met during 1992 to examine our school system and to make recommendations to the state Board of Education and the governor to improve the quality of public school education for our children. The state board has reviewed the recommendations and has chosen five as high-priority proposals to present for legislative consideration. This bill, if enacted into law, implements those proposals.

The first proposal concerns extending the existing mandatory 180-day school year to 200 days by the year 2000. This would allow our children to have 20 additional classroom days of teaching. The imposition of a 200-day school year should help achieve higher educational performance so that our children can have the tools to compete in today's complex society. See secs. 2 and 3 of the bill.

The second proposal would amend the existing statute that creates the fund for the improvement of school performance, to allow the commissioner to make grants to any appropriate organization or person to improve our schools. The existing statute limits the commissioner to granting only to school districts. Additionally, the bill would remove the \$50,000 restriction on the maximum grant amount and would increase by one the number of years in which the same grantee could receive a grant. These provisions should increase flexibility to award grants to the best qualified organization or group in an amount that can get the job done. The state Board of Education would be required to adopt regulations to ensure efficient and effective administration of the program. See secs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the bill.

The third proposal would mandate citizen advisory boards in virtually all school districts in the state. Presently, some school districts have opted to do so on a

**COMMITTEE COPY**

The Honorable Ramona L. Barnes  
January 22, 1993  
Page 2

voluntary basis and have found the advisory boards extremely helpful in keeping the local school boards advised on local community needs and concerns. With some exceptions, the bill would mandate the procedure so that all local school districts can have the benefit of an advisory board. See sec. 8 of the bill.

The fourth proposal would change the procedure by which new teachers obtain tenure rights to employment after June 30, 1993. The bill would add a mechanism for increased public involvement in tenure decisions and would encourage more thorough and thoughtful evaluation of teachers by their supervisors. While I recognize that this proposal might be controversial, it serves a valuable function in that it ensures that only teachers who have shown their ability to teach earn the right to tenure in our public schools. This should play a key role in improving our educational system in the future. See secs. 9, 10, and 11 of the bill.

The fifth proposal allows for the establishment of a pilot project for the creation of up to 40 charter schools within our public school system. A charter school would be authorized by a contract between a local school board and the board of directors of the charter school, with the approval of the state Board of Education. These charter schools can focus on a unique educational philosophy or teaching curriculum to meet the needs of the students enrolled in the school. The provisions of the bill that authorize the program will "sunset" July 1, 1996, although a charter school contract could extend to July 1, 1999. The legislature will have the opportunity to scrutinize the success of the pilot program to determine whether it should be reauthorized through new legislation. See secs. 12 - 20 and sec. 25 of the bill.

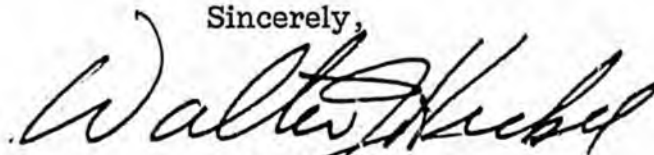
All of the above substantive changes, except for the phased-in changes in school term length in secs. 2 and 3, would take effect July 1, 1993. The phased-in changes in school term length would take effect July 1, 1994. See secs. 23 and 24.

Finally, sec. 21 would give transitional authority to allow the state Board of Education to begin the process to adopt regulations as soon as the bill is signed into law; the new regulations cannot take effect before the respective effective dates of the relevant sections of this bill. Section 22 of the bill would give this transition section an immediate effective date.

Alaska's children are Alaska's future. Providing them a quality education is an investment that we must make, and is an investment that will benefit all of us.

I urge your support of this important legislation.

Sincerely,



Walter J. Hickel  
Governor

WALTER J. HICKEL  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

January 22, 1993

The Honorable Rick Halford  
President of the Senate  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear President Halford:

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The Honorable Rick Halford  
January 22, 1993  
Page 2

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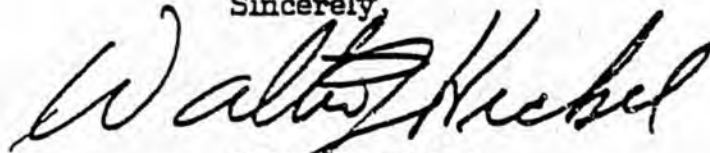
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Alaska's children are Alaska's future. Providing them a quality education is an investment that we must make, and is an investment that will benefit all of us.

I urge your support of this important legislation.

Sincerely,



Walter J. Hickel  
Governor

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# SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

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Projects Awarded under the "Fund for the Improvement of School Performance"

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"It gives me great pleasure to award these grants for school improvement. Alaska has many excellent educators who are creative and innovative. The implementation of these grants will be exciting for everyone involved."

Jerry Covey  
Commissioner of  
Education

Abstract of School Improvement Grant Proposals

## INNOVATIVE IDEAS

by 25 public school teachers/administrators/nonprofit organizations

*Editor's Note: In 1990, the Legislature established the "Fund for the Improvement of School Performance" within the general fund. The Commissioner of Education is to make grants from this fund to school districts for the purpose of improving school performance. In 1993, over \$500,000 was awarded to 25 recipients from 16 school districts. The project proposals ranged from creating an electronic portfolio of a student's work to providing direct instruction between three small districts using advance technology.*

*A total of 112 applications were received from 31 school districts requesting over \$2,500,000. The six largest school districts submitted multiple proposals, ranging from 4-25 proposals. The area of concentration for most grant requests was in the field of English/language arts, technology, mathematics, and science.*

*The 1993 grant year marked the first year grants were awarded for the improvement of school performance and the response was overwhelming! A brief synopsis of the grants awarded follows. With the success of these grants, the students of Alaska will be the WINNERS!!!*

---

## **Anchorage School District Parent Support Group**

A parent support/training group for parents of seriously emotionally disturbed junior high students will be established under the guidance of a master level social worker. This targeted, parent support will lessen the parent's isolation, will provide much needed emotional support and will improve parenting skills.

### **Computer Instruction**

AVAIL, Anchorage Vocational and Academic Institute of Learning, is a partnership between businesses and the Anchorage School District to serve high risk youths who have dropped out of school. This alternative high school is located in the 5th Avenue mall and serves street teenagers, homeless youth, and long term high school drop-outs. The additional computers and software provided by this grant will allow the school to expand its computer-assisted instruction.

### **Integrated Performance Assessment**

Student achievement in reading, writing, and math will be evaluated by an integrated performance-based assessment project in a pilot program reaching approximately 30% of the elementary students and 15% of the junior high students in the district. Scores obtained on standardized tests by project participants will be matched with their integrated assessments and analyzed. The pilot project will result in the development of performance expectations for reading, writing and math and an assess-

ment system that can be used or adapted by other schools and districts in the State.

## **Fairbanks School District Portable Planetarium**

Elementary school teachers will be able to provide participatory astronomy lessons using a dome-shaped Starlab Portable Planetarium purchased through grant funds. A core group of eighteen

---

### **Using Alaska specific activity-based lessons inside the portable planetarium, learning can be constantly monitored . . .**

third grade teachers will receive extensive training on how to present activity-based planetarium lessons utilizing the Starlab and will later serve as mentor teachers to others. Using Alaska specific activity-based lessons inside the portable planetarium, learning can be constantly monitored as the students are asked to demonstrate and discuss the new information presented.

### **After School Tutoring**

The Literacy Council of Alaska will conduct an *After School Tutoring Project* at two elementary schools in downtown Fairbanks. Elementary students who are referred by their teachers will receive additional group instruction and one-on-one assistance in reading and math after school. Parental input will be solicited and used to design the program. To help bridge the gap between school and home, parents will also receive training as volunteer tutors.

---

## Promoting Telecommunication Skills

The acquisition of additional phone lines with modems for remote dial-in and dial-out and six laptop computers will give teachers the opportunity to use technology to research databases across the nation and around the world.

---

The home can be a virtual extension of the school, and other family members will be able to participate in their children's education in new and unique ways.

---

Students can ask questions of nationally-known scientists, correspond with their peers in different countries, search databases, and locate sources of information for reports and projects. From the home, families will be able to check a student's progress, or send messages to teachers. Students will be able to access school resources at home, complete assignments when they miss school, or do a little extra research. The home can be a virtual extension of the school, and other family members will be able to participate in their children's education in new and unique ways.

## Haines School District Natural Living Laboratory

The *Sawmill Creek Grant Proposal* plans to utilize a neighborhood waterway as a natural living laboratory for the study of fish, aquatic ecology, forest succession, animal habitats, water quality, and riparian ecosystems. Students will participate in the design and construction of an interpretive trail that

will follow a portion of the Creek system. The district's natural resource curriculum will be expanded to include specific lesson plans for each grade level which incorporates the Creek's ecosystem.

## Juneau School District Electronic Portfolio of Work

With the purchase of additional computer equipment, an individual electronic portfolio will be created and maintained for each K-1 student in a Juneau elementary school. The portfolio will be accessible to each student, teacher and parent. A digital camera will provide actual computerized photos of the student's work in mathematics. In addition, the child will be able to input his or her own thoughts on how to solve the problem. This innovative assessment tool will focus on not only if the correct answer is given, but also on how each child solved the problem.

## Middle School Standards

A design team of eight middle school teachers and two administrators will facilitate the development and publication of 8th grade course exit outcomes and a system of corresponding assessment in mathematics and language arts.

## Kenai School District Parent and Student Success

The major goal of this program is to improve student performance by enhancing parent-child-teacher relations. This goal will be achieved by enrolling academically at risk junior high students

---

in a *Parent and Student Success* class designed to assist students in acquiring the skills necessary for being successful in school and life. In addition, parents and students together will attend six meetings throughout the semester which will focus on strengthening parent-child relations.

## **Kodiak School District**

### **Alternative Junior High Program**

Approximately 30 students, grades 7-9, who have experienced a lack of success in the traditional school program will be accepted into a pilot program, *Get Real*. Underlying the project is the belief that education must be relevant to the

---

An advisory team comprised of community representatives will help to make recommendations and evaluate the programs success.

---

learner. To accomplish this, the course will implement a competency based curriculum utilizing a student directed portfolio assessment. An advisory team comprised of community representatives will help to make recommendations and evaluate the program's success.

### **Increasing Technological Competence**

The purchase of additional computers and scientific software will provide high school science students the opportunity to be exposed to the high-tech tools commonly used in scientific and technological industries. A hands-on environ-

ment will be achieved by using computers, modems, scientific simulation or modeling based software appropriate to the students' abilities.

## **Lower Kuskokwim School District**

### **Early Intervention**

This project will include activities to teach parents how to work with their pre-school children to develop language skills. Through early intervention, the project will help the children in Atmautluak, age birth to five years, acquire basic language skills to improve their academic levels in English and Yup'ik. A vocabulary baseline indicating the first Yup'ik words that infants and toddlers probably will learn to speak will be developed. This baseline will enable parents and project workers to determine developmentally appropriate language skills for young children.

## **Mat-su School District**

### **Publishing a Newspaper**

Publishing a monthly newspaper will provide an authentic method for fifth graders to improve and demonstrate their competencies in language arts and problem solving. At the same time, the students will develop and apply their technological competency in the use of computers. The grant will provide the necessary training and equipment to initiate this project. The students plan to sell advertising space and to become self-sufficient after the first year.

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## **Literacy Through Science**

A team of teachers will design a new hands-on program to instruct twenty-five ninth and tenth grade remedial students utilizing high interest science projects. Key planning meetings, unit activities, and student demonstrations will be video taped to document various components of the project.

## **Elementary Radio Show**

Students, staff, and community members will work with a contracted facilitator to tape radio presentations for a daily radio program that includes student writing, radio drama, literature, news, commentaries, special programs, and music. With increased practice and wider audiences, students will gain confidence in their ability to perform.

## **Petersburg School District Skiff Manufacturing**

This grant will allow high school welding students to become involved in the designing, manufacturing and marketing of a 20 foot aluminum commercial skiff. Manufacturing an aluminum skiff is an innovative and unique opportunity for students to experience the application of a current technology, while developing entrepreneurial skills for the future.

## **Upgrade Seismometer Station**

The seismometer station at Petersburg High School will be upgraded to official state network operation status, using science students from the middle and

high school to perform the analysis and research. This project will provide the participants with a practical application of science and math, and the realization

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**This project will provide the participants with a practical application of science and math . . .**

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that they are contributing to basic science information unknown before the project began.

## **Tanana School District Operation of a Restaurant**

The organization and operation of a restaurant (including preparation of all menu items) will be the task of the students enrolled in business education. The students will learn by doing every aspect of a business operation. The project will provide high school students with valuable work experience which may not have been possible locally.

## **Unalaska School District Social Studies Curriculum**

With the assistance of cultural consultants, local curriculum materials will be developed for integration into the social studies program. In addition, the current catalog for the Unalaska City School's Alaskana Room will be updated and revised for use in student and teacher research. The Alaskana Room has one of the most comprehensive resource collections for this area of the state. An interactive multimedia Unangam lan-

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guage lab will be developed which will further enhance language instruction and cultural awareness within the curriculum.

## **Wrangell School District District Systematic Changes**

Through a series of intensive staff development training sessions, over 25% of the district's certified staff will have increased their knowledge and skills in the area of standard implementation and student assessment. Three major plans critical to the district's continued restructuring effort will be developed during the summer sessions. While the project is targeted toward staff development, its impact will be on all students within the district.

## **Yukon Flat School District FAS in Laboratory Mice**

Students become junior scientists performing research on the effects of alcohol in laboratory mice, with particular attention to Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) in the offspring of pregnant mice treated with alcohol. Students learn valuable knowledge and healthy attitudes regarding alcohol use, as well as gaining important scientific skills and research and reporting skills by participating in the experiment.

## **Craig, Hydaburg and Klawock School Districts Shared Instruction**

A cooperative project between three school districts will provide 290 students, in grades 7-12, with access to direct instruction in advanced or special courses in mathematics, science, foreign language, and English composition.

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**Direct instruction will be provided to the three schools through a three way communication system using the best qualified teachers within the schools.**

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Direct instruction will be provided to the three schools through a three way, video, audio and data, interactive communication system using the best qualified teachers within the schools. Through this cooperative venture, the school districts will maximize their resources to benefit their students.

*For further information regarding specific grant proposals, please contact each individual school district or Dorothy Mae Knigh, 465-8681, at the Department of Education. This synopsis was prepared by the Department of Education.*

# Anchorage Education Association



Affiliated with The National Education Association  
1411 West 33rd Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99503 (907) 274-0536

March 14, 1994

Dear House Judiciary Committee,

I am writing to you regarding the bill on Teacher Tenure, CSHB 84. The members of the Anchorage Education Association are very concerned about several provisions of CSHB 84. Specifically, we are opposed to the lengthening of time to acquire tenure and the creation of tenure review committees.

Presently school districts have two years to evaluate new district employees to determine if they are performing well in their classrooms. This is not a short time period. Administrators need only to do their observations in a timely manner. If there is a problem with the present system, it is that administrators do not evaluate their new teachers. It would seem that you should focus your attention on administrators systematically evaluating their new teachers, rather than asking all districts to lengthen the time for tenure. Adequate evaluation is the key to improved teacher competency, not lengthened tenure probation.

Additionally, CSHB 84 attempts to put in place tenure review committees which would make tenure a whim to be reviewed by people who may or may not have evaluation experience. Also, in a large district, such as Anchorage, the thought of 84 review committees is mind boggling. This part of the bill is cumbersome and would not provide a needed component to tenure. In a time when we need to cut back on the bureaucratic red tape regarding schools, you are considering adding another "committee" structure to address tenure review.

It is time for your committee to address the real needs of schools. We need to have schools fully funded. We need laws that adequately allow for schools and police departments to communicate about dangerous students. We need state funding of inclusion students at a level that helps compensate support for the regular program with the increased demands of these students.

Thank you for consideration of these thoughts.

Rob Pfisterer  
President, Anchorage Education Association

JAN-31-94 MON 11:22 AM HESS

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# Anchorage Education Association



Affiliated with The National Education Association  
1411 West 33rd Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99503 (907) 274-0536

January 31, 1994

Health, Education and Social Services Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear HESS Committee,

I am strongly opposed to the changes in tenure suggested in HB 84. The changes are wrong for several reasons:

- 1) The changes would not accomplish the stated intent. If districts are interested in removing teachers who are not adequate in performing their professional duties, they need to adequately evaluate their performance.
- 2) The creation of tenure review boards would not make districts more accountable. Consider the implications upon a district such as Anchorage. Each school (84) would have tenure review boards, or one large board to cover 84 schools. This would be cumbersome and highly inefficient. Additionally the thought that teachers would have to face this group every five years is very punitive in nature. You would be creating a "monster" for large districts.
- 3) Another bad part of tenure review is the fact that it makes tenure really nothing. It is once again a negative way of addressing "supposed" educational failings. If you want to address "bad" teaching, do so. Tenure never has protected a bad teacher. This so called review committee will really end up being a method for small schools to get rid of teachers for reasons other than their teaching abilities. I am very suspicious of the intent of this bill. For too long the media has played up the negative side of education in this state and country. Many of us would like to build upon the positive side of the picture, but why should a teacher want to put forth effort at reforming education when much of what is proposed is negative in nature. It is a little like judging the Alaska Legislature by what the press reported on the Senator Jacko case last year and this. Would you therefore suggest that all legislators should only serve two terms because it is evident that they are less than ethical? I certainly do not believe so. There is a process to deal with poor legislators and those that are unethical, just as there is a process to deal with poor teachers.

It is time for the legislators to deal with the real problems of Alaska's educational system. These are mainly 1) increasing educational funding to levels that take into account actual increased costs of operating districts, 2) providing adequate housing for Alaska's school children, 3) providing laws that allow school staff and police to communicate about known violent students entering and within

our schools, and 4) making certain that all of our children learn in small classes (20 in elementary, 25 in secondary) so they can be successful in school and ready to lead us in the 21st Century.

If you addressed these issues with as much vigor as some in the legislature address the negative education bills, we would be much further down the road to educating our children.

Respectfully,



Rob Pfisterer  
President, Anchorage Education Association



# NEA-ALASKA

*Affiliated with the National Education Association*

## HB 84 Position Paper

Some have come to believe that tenure is synonymous with lifetime employment. Nothing could be further from the truth. Competent and effective administrators with leadership and motivational skills have utilized tenure as an ally to develop innovative and challenging teaching staffs.

How? Tenure protects the freedom the academic community needs to impart knowledge and critical thinking skills to children. Tenure protects schools from becoming systems where the spoils of a bureaucracy are placed and practiced.

Over 20 years ago Alaska joined the mainstream of America by extending tenure to its teachers. Today tenure continues to accomplish its purpose by encouraging effective teaching in the various political climates existing in any school district during a person's career. But, at the same time teachers have been dismissed and non-renewed for incompetence, immorality, and failure to comply with the rules and regulations of school systems.

Administrators are necessary to the success of the process because they are trained to evaluate and develop teachers to accomplish the educational goals and plans of a school district. Administration is a demanding job. Those who enter educational management understand that many variables will attack their time. Good administration understands the need to develop the skills of the staff as the profession changes. They have the authority to coordinate resources such as money, other teachers and the instructional day to develop staff.

Although administrators are critical to the staff development/evaluation process, we continue to hear of career teachers who have never been evaluated. We hear of the first year teacher who on his/her first day is given a set of keys to his/her classroom, attends a staff meeting, but never sees a principal in his/her classroom for the rest of the year. We hear of teachers who ask for help from administrators who unfortunately give them no time and no attention. In cases like these, weakening tenure will not help administrators do better jobs. Also creating tenure review committees cannot do this because of lack of money, authority, time and staff needed to insure a successful staff development and evaluation program.

School are burdened with too many mandates from the local, state and federal levels. Both teachers and administrators are expected to do more but are allocated nothing to accomplish the expectations. Instead of working with school districts to help them restructure the time and job assignment of administrators to allow them to become instructional leaders, develop staff and implement evaluation programs the HESS Committee has before it another proposal to create a new bureaucracy to complicate the evaluation process and the system for achieving tenure. NEA-Alaska is concerned that making the evaluation process more cumbersome by creating tenure review committees will simply dilute time and personnel already critically stretched. Removing teachers from already overcrowded classrooms to serve on tenure review committees will be expensive and will simply add to overcrowding. The allocation of time to tenure review will be costly. Will school districts be expected to fund the cost associated with release time, staff development programs demanded by the tenure review committee, meetings, inservice-training etc.? A two tier tenure system will be confusing and divisive since teachers will be divided into one system or the other. Litigation can be expected. Will premiums to insure districts in the event of litigation by teachers against districts go up?

The problem is not tenure. Furthermore, the public doesn't believe tenure is a problem either if we believe results gathered last year by the Department of Education. The public's concern for tenure falls far below their concern for early childhood education, class size reduction and providing opportunities for at-risk children.

Professionally and publicly, we emphasize, tenure is not the problem. If we are to restructure school systems to empower teachers to prepare all children for the demands of an ever changing economy, three areas must be addressed. First, the system used to prepare teachers for the classroom must be improved; second, the process used to select teachers for employment should be reviewed, and third, the process and procedure used to evaluate and develop teachers must happen and must become a vehicle to empower teachers for the challenging opportunities that are before us. Failure to address these critical areas will simply miss the mark of providing substantive change designed to insure that the children of Alaska are taught by the best.

NEA-Alaska opposes CSHB 84 because it simply will create two tenure systems and does nothing to insure that administrators are provided the time to do the demanding jobs they are hired to do -- be instructional leaders Alaska will need to meet the demands of the new century.

February 8, 1994

CLAUDIA DOUGLAS



# NEA-ALASKA

*Affiliated with the National Education Association*

## NEA-Alaska Position on Tenure

Some have come to believe that tenure is synonymous with lifetime employment. Nothing could be further from the truth. Competent and effective administrators with leadership and motivational skills have utilized tenure as an ally to develop innovative and challenging teaching staffs.

Over 20 years ago Alaska joined the mainstream of America by extending tenure to its teachers. Today tenure continues to accomplish its purpose by encouraging effective teaching in the various political climates existing in any school district during a person's career. Tenure is to establish employment security and professional responsibilities within the framework of due process. Tenure is granted to protect academic freedom.

### Why does NEA-Alaska support tenure?

- \* Tenure protects the freedom the academic community needs to impart knowledge and critical thinking skills to children.
- \* Tenure protects schools from becoming systems where the spoils of a bureaucracy are dumped.
- \* Tenure protects the schools and teachers from assaults by political pressure groups.
- \* Tenure provides the needed security to enable teachers to be creative and experiment with new methods.
- \* Tenure enables teachers to maintain discipline in a fair and impartial manner without jeopardizing their jobs.
- \* Tenure permits teachers to be critical of the policies and tactics of teacher organizations.
- \* Tenure protects the school system from chaotic and spasmodic change.

The authority to grant tenure is a discretionary power of the local school board which cannot be delegated. State law prescribes how a teacher may acquire tenure. The probationary period allows school boards time to assess a teacher's ability and competencies. During this period there is no guarantee of employment beyond each annual employment contract. During the period an Alaskan probationary teacher may be terminated without citing cause.

Tenure does not give a teacher lifetime appointment. The tenure law provides a competent teacher an assurance of continued employment as long as his/her performance is satisfactory - it does not guarantee permanent employment.

It is clear in Alaska statutes that there are adequate legal means for non-retention of a tenured teacher. Those reasons are (1) incompetency, (2) moral turpitude, (3) substantial noncompliance with the school laws, and (4) reduction in force as a result of a decrease in student enrollment.

Administrators are critical to the success of the process because they are trained to evaluate and develop teachers to accomplish the educational goals and plans of a school district. Administration is a demanding job. Those who enter it understand that many variables will attack their time, but good administration understands the necessity of developing the skills of the staff. They have the authority to coordinate resources, money, teachers and the instructional day, and to develop staff.

The evaluation process is a positive tool for improving teaching performance and encourages school districts working with the staff to improve the quality of the evaluations. If a district has poor evaluation techniques or believes other tasks are more important and thus does not devote the time necessary to do fair and adequate evaluations, it is not responsible public policy to provide more time to "get the job" done. It is not a matter of time. It is a matter of commitment to the task.

To improve the quality of teaching, the quality of leadership and staff development must be improved. New teachers should have an opportunity to work with mentor teachers and instructional leaders in schools.

Tenure must not be the scapegoat for problems within the public schools. Gaining tenure does not turn a good teacher into a bad one anymore than being re-elected to a political office turns a competent legislator into an incompetent one.

One argument that is particularly frustrating and demoralizing for teachers is that the current tenure law keeps the "old" teachers. One teacher voiced his frustration about this issue in a newspaper article. He stated, "It alarms me that veteran teachers aren't valued for stability and consistency. Research clearly identifies a link between low teacher turnover and high student achievement. Stability is even more paramount to success in bush districts. Instead of respecting these facts, we are regarded as a commodity - with experience discounted. Once we gain experience and added expertise, we're perceived as too expensive for teaching the future leaders of our state!"

It is true that tenure offers job security for a new teachers. But it also offers stability and continuity to a school and community. Unfortunately, Attacks on tenure come across as age discrimination or experience discrimination.

The majority of teachers are not interested in moving from one school or district to another. Teachers become not only involved in their communities, but they often become the cornerstone serving as leaders and volunteers in many community groups and organizations: Girl and Boy Scouts, Big Sister/Big Brother Programs, Special Olympics events, service organizations and church groups.

Before changing the current tenure law, the long-range effects must be considered, for all involved: teachers, administrators, communities, and most importantly the students.

NEA-Alaska strongly opposes any changes to the current tenure law that simply extends the time for teachers to be at-will employees.

# ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA SCHOOL BOARDS

316 West 11th Street, Juneau, Alaska 99801-1510 • Tel. (907) 586-1083 • Fax (907) 586-2995

*Advocates for Alaska's Youth*



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Carl F.N. Rose

March 17, 1994

The Honorable Gail Phillips  
House of Representatives  
Alaska State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Phillips,

The Association of Alaska School Boards supports the educational grant portion of CS HB84 (HESS) and we also support extending tenure from two to five years. **AASB IS OPPOSED TO CS HB84 (HESS)** in its present form which includes an extensive application process and committee process for teacher evaluations/tenure. Having a committee make recommendations to the local school board on whether or not to grant tenure to employees is not only cumbersome, expensive to operate, but there are also questions of confidentiality and legal implications.

Within a two year time frame, which is in current statute, school districts must evaluate teachers, help improve their skills, and determine whether or not to retain them. *We feel that two years is inadequate to comprehensively evaluate teachers and allow for their improvement.*

While we strongly recommend that tenure be changed from two to five years, NEA has testified that they would consider three years. *We support a compromise to amend tenure under current statute from two to four years.*

For purposes of simplicity, by extending tenure from two to four years, school districts will not be under pressure to release people because they are uncertain of their abilities. School districts would then have time to provide a comprehensive plan for improvement which would help strengthen and develop the employees teaching skills. With four years, new teachers would have the opportunity to grow in an environment conducive to professional development rather than under the pressure of deadlines of notice of non-retention.

Rep. Gail Phillips  
page two

With districts under increased pressure to reduce administrative costs, not only will there will be fewer administrators to conduct teacher evaluations but with an added workload, administrators will be under greater pressure to evaluate and determine whether or not to retain a teacher, and will have *much less* time to develop a teacher's skills.

We respectfully request that the bill be amended to keep the educational grant portion intact and replace the entire tenure portion with the language included in HB288 acquisition of tenure authored by Representative Eileen MacLean and co/sponsored by you at the end of last year's session.

Sincerely,



Carl F. N. Rose  
Executive Director

# ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA SCHOOL BOARDS

316 West 11th Street, Juneau, Alaska 99801-1510 • Tel. (907) 586-1083 • Fax (907) 586-2995

*Advocates for Alaska's Youth*



February 17, 1993

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### DIRECTOR

Carl F.N. Rose

Representative Con Bunde  
Representative Cynthia Toohey  
Co-Chairs  
House Health Education and Social Services Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representatives Bunde and Toohey:

On February 12 and 13 the Association of Alaska School Boards convened a focus group of school board members, superintendents and school district finance officers to help us formulate comments and recommendations on the Alaska 2000 legislation that would represent a statewide perspective.

Enclosed you'll find the outcome of the work of that group. We conducted a comprehensive review of SB 61/ HB 84 and considered the various proposals it contained in the context of everyone's expectations of establishing a "world class" education system for Alaska. In addition to comments on the current elements, you'll find that we've addressed a number of additional issues we would request the HESS Committee consider in its work on this bill.

We appreciate the opportunity to discuss this with you further at the next Committee meeting on February 18.

Sincerely,

Carl F. N. Rose  
Executive Director

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## ALASKA 2000

### ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA SCHOOL BOARDS RECOMMENDATIONS

The Association of Alaska School Boards and its members have been intimately involved in the Alaska 2000 initiative since its inception. We began a deliberate process of disseminating information regarding State Board-approved Alaska 2000 proposals to our members in January 1993, in order to gather comments from all school districts in anticipation of proposed legislation. Eight regional teleconferences were held with all school districts to review the four bills proposed by the Governor. A focus group consisting of school board members, superintendents and district finance officers met on February 12 and 13 to consider the original Alaska 2000 committee recommendations, the recommendations approved by the State Board, the resulting Alaska 2000 bills and the comments from the school districts.

The focus group concurred that, as stated under Section 1 of SB 61/HB 84, Alaska 2000 was intended to provide "a comprehensive statewide effort of Alaskans to improve the state's education system for the future." It was felt, however, that the bills that were presented represented a good start but fell short of being "comprehensive" in their approach. The group identified the components they believed must be addressed by the legislation in order to provide a "world class" education, which included:

- 1) Overall school environment - adequate and appropriate space, equipped with the furnishings, equipment and technology necessary to support a comprehensive educational program.
- 2) Highest caliber professional staff - both in the classroom and in each school building, with assurances to both staff and public that the highest standards of professionalism will be promoted, recognized and rewarded appropriately.
- 3) Education programs - developed to meet high standards and identified outcomes, delivered by a variety of means that meet the diverse needs of students and prepare them to be contributing and productive citizens in a rapidly changing world.
- 4) Governance of schools - to insure the democratic principles that American school governance was based on over 200 years ago will be carried out in a way that will encourage a high degree of parental involvement in each school, each classroom, and the education of each child.
- 5) Funding - at a funding level that will reflect the priority the people of Alaska place on their children's education; distributed to all school districts in an equitable manner to provide comparable basic education

regardless of location or size of community; distributed in a timely way that will allow for the most effective planning and use of each educational dollar.

- 6) Collaboration - because of societal issues outside of the realm of professional education that impact the ability of children to learn, both schools and state agencies must identify the resources available from other agencies, both state and private, that may be made available within the school environment to students, parents and teachers - in order to provide the most direct, appropriate and effective service.
- 7) Accountability - for every element that is brought forth through Alaska 2000 legislation, there should be an accountability requirement for establishing expected outcomes, benchmarks, monitoring, evaluating and reporting to the Legislature and the public so that there is assurance that the changes that are being made in our educational system at all levels are actually contributing to the "world class" education that is our ultimate goal.

The seven components listed above were those the group felt could be addressed through legislation. There are two other components, however, that are critical to educational success and without them none of the above will make any difference. They are 1) *the responsibility accepted by parents for taking an active role in their children's education*, and 2) *the personal responsibility that must be accepted by each student for putting in the effort and interest required to take full advantage of the opportunities provided for them by dedicated professionals and a caring society*. Somehow this message must be reinforced loudly and publicly.

With that preface, AASB respectfully submits the following recommendations, based on the concerns of all fifty-four school districts and shaped by the focus group to reflect statewide recommendations in response to the bills that have been submitted.

#### **SB 61/HB 84 "Implementing Certain Recommendations of Alaska 2000"**

##### **Increase the School Term**

We see this section as addressing the need to improve the delivery of educational programs. While agreeing with the identified need we would like to offer some alternative recommendations that may enhance that delivery even more.

While there is general agreement that the established 180 day year does not provide the amount of desired contact time with students, especially considering direct instruction time lost to in-service days and absences for extra-curricular activities, we would recommend that before legislating a longer school term the State Board and Department of Education *first develop clear educational*

*standards, along with expected outcomes and means of assessment, so the legislature and the public will have a firm idea of what may be expected by additional days in a school term.*

The cost of additional days has been estimated to be approximately \$3 million per day. Since research has provided evidence of the value of having children coming to the K-12 program ready to learn, we would recommend that the Legislature consider the overall value of providing funding to allow the *implementation of Early Childhood Education programs within the schools, available to all children regardless of income level, that will enhance the ultimate success of all our students.* A comparable amount of funding would go far for providing the required classroom space, qualified teachers and necessary curriculum and materials. The net effect would be more time in school, albeit in a different context.

#### Flexibility in Funding Grants for School Improvement

We generally support the changes to provide greater flexibility in grants for improvement of school performance, seeing this as a means for improving not only educational programs and school environment, but also the professionalism of our teaching staff.

To that end, we would recommend the addition of language to Section 4 that would *designate that a minimum of 50% of the available funds will be granted to teachers for research and development of classroom programs, with a provision that such grant applications would require the sign-off of their employing school district.*

Because Alaska is such a large state and many effective, transferable classroom practices are carried out in relative isolation, we would recommend that a grant requirement be added that would cause *the results of such grant projects to be routinely shared with other teachers statewide.*

#### Establishment of Advisory School Boards

Although obviously intended to provide for greater parental involvement in the schools, this section has raised some concerns about the possibility of inadvertently diminishing the enthusiasm and effectiveness of emerging volunteer parent groups such as PTA by mandating advisory boards that may be seen as a rigidly structured replacement. There is also concern expressed that the term "boards" may cause confusion regarding the respective governance responsibilities of local school boards and the advisory groups.

In response to these concerns, we would recommend a change to the proposed language in Section 8 that would allow greater flexibility in individual districts, while still recognizing the value of the involvement of parent groups. A suggested change might be to *change "advisory board" to "parent advisory committee" throughout the section. Also to change "A city or borough school*

*district board shall [establish an advisory board] recognize or provide for a parent advisory committee at each school...."*

#### Establishment of a Tenure Review Committee

While this section of the bill is intended to contribute to a higher standard of professionalism in the teaching profession, we feel the proposed review committee approach does not fulfill that intention. We agree with teachers that the importance of their responsibilities should be held on par with those even in the medical profession, and we believe that equal attention should be paid to requirements for professional preparation, supervision, evaluation and licensure. The current language in the bill does not adequately address any of those aspects.

We believe the proposal outlined below will establish a more rigorous standard for licensing of teaching professionals by providing the opportunity for professional growth, appropriate supervision and evaluation desired by both teachers and school boards, and sufficient time to demonstrate proficiency. We recognize that the establishment of this model will require more training in the supervision process and more time given to meaningful evaluation. This emphasis will have a corresponding cost to school districts in terms of staff time and to the state in terms of licensing procedures, but we believe that the ultimate assurance to the public that districts will employ the highest caliber professionals and that school improvement will occur will be worth the dollar cost.

#### *Recommendation:*

- *Current teacher certification requirements in Alaska will qualify applicants for a renewable two-year provisional certificate.*
- *School districts will be required to provide inservice training to provisionally certificated school employees as prescribed by law.*
- *School districts will provide a mentoring program designed to enhance the effectiveness of provisional certificated employees in the classroom and instructional settings.*
- *The Alaska Staff Development Academy, Department of Education and University of Alaska system will develop a licensure assessment and corresponding curriculum designed to evaluate the competence of provisional certificated employees.*
- *Provisional certificated employees will be required to pass the above mentioned licensure exam during the 2 year provisional period. Upon successful passage of licensure, the employee will receive a Type A certificate and would be eligible for tenure after two additional years of employment by a school district.*

- *Teachers who have received tenure under the current tenure laws will be "grandfathered" into the tenure system.*

### Charter Schools

We believe the intent of the charter schools proposal is to encourage innovation in educational delivery and to address the diverse needs of the students in our schools. The larger urban districts are currently attempting to provide innovation and meet diverse needs through alternative schools or specially designed programs within their current curriculum. Smaller school districts have difficulty seeing how charter schools might be accomplished when there are limited physical facilities and resources available.

Nonetheless, we believe it is in the best interest of children to work with parents and teaching professionals who may bring forward ideas that lie beyond the traditional school structure and see the charter school proposal as a means of accommodating that.

In reviewing SB 61/HB 64 in its totality, and referring to the seven components of providing a world class education mentioned at the beginning of this paper, the focus group identified four other sections they wished to recommend for inclusion in this bill.

### *Master Teacher Certification*

Our school districts employ professionals who will not only meet the standards set for their profession, but exceed them. To that end we would *recommend a designation for a Master Teacher Certification*. Requirements for this designation should be developed with the cooperation of teaching professionals; application for this certification could come from self-application or nomination by colleagues or supervising professionals. School districts employing teachers with this certification would be encouraged to provide additional rewards in the form of additional salary or bonuses, or incentive grants or paid sabbatical leaves for research and development purposes. We see the possibility of utilizing master teachers in each district, with their consent, to provide assistance for mentoring programs for new teachers working toward permanent licensure and tenure.

Additionally we would hope that such talent, dedication and mastery would be recognized by University teacher preparation programs and the Alaska Staff Development Academy by utilizing teachers with this designation as a talent bank for a training cadre or adjunct staff.

### *Technology*

There is one overarching concern that affects the elements of school environment, professionalism of staff, and improvement of the educational programs that is missing from the Alaska 2000 legislation. If we expect our

educational system to produce students prepared to function in a world that runs on technology, then we need to directly address that issue in any meaningful effort directed at school reform. Technology impacts teacher preparation for the classroom, the way we design and deliver our curriculum, and the way we design and equip our classrooms.

To that end, we would recommend that a section of this bill include language that addresses the following:

- 1) *Standards shall be developed and updated regularly that identify the basic technology skills required for all students to be able to function in a world that depends on the use of technology.*
- 2) *Teacher certification and licensing will include an element of technology training, and district staff development will routinely include training relating to the use of technology for management and instructional delivery.*
- 3) *Basic technology equipment shall be identified for classrooms, and a fund shall be established to insure that all Alaska classrooms are equitably equipped.*
- 4) *The state shall establish a plan and fund for the use of an effective technology network to enhance learning in all classrooms in the state.*

#### *Agency Collaboration*

In a state that is looking at diminishing resources, it makes little sense to have multiple agencies engaged in running programs aimed at the same client, with little or no interfacing or collaboration. This type of effort results in duplication of services or sometimes in blocking of service delivery because of conflicting communication or regulations. Since societal ills impact children adversely and affect their ability to learn, it only makes sense that many of the social services provided by state and private agencies that are directed toward children and their parents be integrated with the efforts of teachers and their schools.

We recognize that considerable work and study has already been done in this regard through the Governors Interim Commission on Children and Youth (GICHY) and Children's Commission. We would *recommend that the Legislature, under the heading of Alaska 2000, re-establish a task force to review their findings and to establish concrete ways to promote closer collaboration between schools and social and medical agencies.* The findings and recommendations of this task force could be the basis for some real reform that would alter and improve the way we provide education and other services to children, and include their parents in the process.

## *Accountability*

Here we would simply reiterate our *recommendation that for every reform measure that is passed by the Legislature under the heading of Alaska 2000, an element of accountability be included in the language.* The recommendations represent a departure from the traditional way our education system has operated in the past. We recognize that these changes often entail additional costs in terms of money, both to the state, to communities and to individuals. They entail shifts in thinking and additional man-hours from paid staff and volunteers. It's critical that adequate planning occur for every reform, to include expected outcomes, measurement criteria, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, so that the citizens of Alaska have the assurance that their resources are being used most effectively to educate their children.

## **SB 62/HB 85 "Relating to the Public School Foundation Program"**

### Alaska School Price Index

We believe the development of the Alaska School Price Index has done much to level the playing field for almost all of Alaska's school districts. With a few minor adjustments that can be made within the Department of Education, it will provide the equity in funding that has been the goal of previous foundation programs. *We would recommend that the Alaska School Price Index be recognized statute, not into regulation, as a means of protecting the total integrity of the formula. Additionally, to alleviate the need for continued requests for adjustments to address the effect of inflation on school district budgets, we would recommend that the legislation include language directing the Department of Education to submit annually its recommended unit value adjustment.*

The history of inequity with the single site school districts continues to be a concern, one which we hope can be mitigated and addressed within the new formula. *We would recommend consideration be given to district size, its non-dispersed nature and current enrollment figures, and that adjustments be made to mitigate the inadequate unit base for small single site school districts.*

We anticipate serious program and staffing problems that might occur for the districts that are being held harmless, if there is a sudden drop in funding at the end of the three year hold harmless period. *We would recommend that language be developed that will make it clear to the hold harmless districts that they must develop a plan to realign their programs, staffing and budgets to recognize the decrease in funding that will occur at the end of the 3 year hold harmless period.*

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7871

# of pages = 3

To	Eric Mussen	From	Carl Wiget
Co	C/O Porter	Co	ASD
Dept		Phone #	269-2255
Fax #	465-3834	Fax #	969-2107



ANCHORAGE  
SCHOOL DISTRICT  
4600 DeBarr Road  
P.O. Box 196614  
Anchorage, Alaska 99519-6614  
(907)333-9561

February 3, 1994

Dear Con,

Larry Wiget asked that I go over HB 84 and address, in particular, the sections which focus on teacher tenure.

I understand amendments to the committee substitute have already been adopted and that the general advisory boards have been eliminated. The Tenure Committee is still in the draft; its members will be appointed by the School Board but committee members shall be subject to removal only for just cause. Just cause is a term of art, usually applied in employment relations, not to voluntary committee positions. It would be difficult for the Board to even develop reasonable procedures for removing a committee member who behaved badly. Such procedures would need to be in place before the process began.

The responsibility of the Tenure Committee would be awesome: it would not only conduct a performance review for every tenured teacher, every five years, but of every non-tenured teacher, every year. The current teacher work force is about 2830. Even though the law will apply only to those hired after July 1, 1994, eventually the numbers of teachers involved in this new program will grow large. Assuming performance review would include actual observation, rather than a simple review of evaluation documents produced at the school level, the financial and operational impact of releasing three to five teacher committee members to conduct such observations would be considerable. Further, the task of actually pulling together one or more committees to review all paperwork generated by all these observations and to discuss development of recommendations to the School Board, would be truly daunting.

We are trying to negotiate a more significant role for teachers in the evaluation of colleagues. Since teacher associations have a duty under law to fairly represent the interests of those in their bargaining units, when testimony regarding teacher performance deficiencies is provided by other teachers, the traditional distinction between superv. or and supervisee will become difficult to define. That may not be a bad thing but the ramifications

are serious and there is little evidence in the proposed bill to indicate that those ramifications have been explored. Under the terms of the current agreement between the District and the Association, teachers cannot evaluate other teachers. Clearly, law would supersede contract, if there was a clear mandate defined, but principals and teachers would require considerable time to discuss how a system of colleague review might actually work.

All in all, if the purpose of the changes the bill supports is improvement in the evaluation process, that purpose is unlikely to be met and we oppose its adoption, for the following reasons:

- At a minimum, the bill would create a bureaucratic monster which would produce mountains of paper which School Boards would be obligated to review before they could fulfill their statutory obligation to judge whether a teacher should retain employment.
- If the concern reflected in the bill is that there are too many incompetent teachers in the system and something ought to be done to send them on their way or help them to become better, there needs to be careful examination of the issues which contribute to that problem, if it is real.

The recommendation of the Anchorage School District, submitted as testimony before the Commissioner of Education during hearings in support of the Alaska 2000 initiative, was to reduce the burden which Districts must meet in terminating tenured teachers. A simple just cause standard, with appeal only to an outside arbitrator through a normal grievance process, would put teachers on the same footing as other public employees in the state. The current teacher termination process is incredibly cumbersome; it is designed to be little used and, in that sense, it works as it was designed to work. The method of attack on that poor and cumbersome system, contained in HB 84, would make an already bad situation worse, under the guise of increasing accountability.

If the Legislature wants a cleaner, more efficient and effective system of teacher evaluation, we suggest they propose a clean, efficient, and effective method of addressing that want. Specifically:

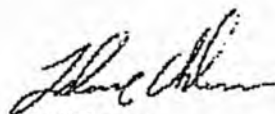
1. Extend the time needed to secure tenure, from two to three full years or more;
2. eliminate AS 14.20.170-180, in its entirety. Replace it with an addendum to AS 23.40 that says that collective bargaining agreements must contain grievance procedures which end in binding arbitration and apply to termination of teachers for just cause, without access to School Board review or trial *de novo*.

If this proposed modification to the present system does not produce the desired results in three to five years, we'll go back and try again. Let's begin with what we know and move forward, rather than create what we know nothing about and run a substantial risk of falling on our collective faces. Right now, we don't know what problem the bill hopes to fix or what evidence was developed that suggests this proposed solution will be any less onerous than the problem.

Please understand that these recommendations reflect administrative discussions only, they do not constitute a public position of the Anchorage School Board. If such a position is needed, we will take steps to calendar for necessary discussion but it would not likely occur before late March or early April, at the soonest.

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Lee Wilson  
Executive Director/Labor Relations

cc Bob Christal  
Carol Comeau

Kermit D. Reppond  
1616 Selief Lane  
Kodiak, AK 99615.

January 26, 1994

Re HB 84

Dear Legislators,

I would like to voice my support of the establishment of charter schools. Although charter schools may not be feasible for the smallest school districts, most students in Alaska would benefit from having this option. Every profession has a bureaucracy and teaching is no exception. An inherent characteristic of any bureaucracy is that it is resistant to change and innovation. If we are to develop world class schools and scholars, teachers and parents need to be unburdened from administrative constraints that, however well intentioned, interfere with developing approaches to education that meet the needs of Alaska's youth. As an analogy, consider the fate of companies such as IBM who have lost their competitive edge because smaller companies were more able to make better use of developing technology. We need to unleash the innovative spirit of our teachers and parents.

Charter schools would also engender an increased sense of ownership on the part of parents, students, and teachers. Comparison of various teaching methods among schools would give insight as to what works and what doesn't, allowing non charter schools to learn from the work of others.

Sincerely,



Kermit D. Reppond

REVA SIRCEL

TCC

122 FIRST AVE.

FAIRBANKS, AK 99701

TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.

FEBRUARY 18, 1993

STATE OF ALASKA HOUSE BILL 84

HB 84

## TESTIMONY

907/452-8231

My name is Reva Wulf Shircel. I am the Director of Education for the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.

The TCC has many questions and concerns about the issues outlined in HB 84.

First, is there another effort being made to write a bill that specifically recognizes social and educational conditions in Alaskan Native villages? If so, who is doing that bill?

If not, why is there no explicit recognition of the special needs and conditions of Alaska Native Education clearly outlined in HB 84? We are especially concerned about the following sections:

**Section 2. School Term.** The 180 to 200 day school year being proposed does not recognize or honor the traditional subsistence activities by which most Alaskan Natives in villages still get food and cash, especially fishing, hunting and trapping. We believe that the school term should be centered around those subsistence activities.

**Section 8. Advisory Boards in School Districts.** The Advisory Board system ignores the fact that the most important change necessary in Native education is to put the control of the public school system from K-12 in policy hiring and firing, budget, tenure, curriculum, and attendance, into Native hands. The Advisory Boards are extremely ineffective as they are and the school boards need strong and clearly defined powers in all the above areas in the villages.

**Section 9. Acculturation of Tenure Rights.** No one new to Alaska rural life is going to be ready for tenure as a teacher after only two years. Many of our teachers come from outside of the state of Alaska. It takes them at least two years to adjust to village life. Five years of more should be the minimum time in the teaching position before tenure would even be considered. The issue of tenure needs further discussion by our villages.

**Section 12. Establishment of Charter Schools.** With all due respect to Commission Covey's explanation, I am still unclear about the issue of charter schools. First, where are such schools to be located in the villages? Will they be allowed to use the existing village public school facilities? If not, then are you requiring village people to pay taxes twice for educational facilities. If so, what happens to the regular school functions? Second, there is a need for Alaskan Natives to have a public school system that they have control over and one which is designed with the realities of village life and the existing economy, clearly in mind. The creation of yet another school bureaucracy seems to be an avoidance of the state of admitting the inadequacy of public schooling in the villages. It seems to be a way for the state to put the responsibility for adequate schooling on the local people rather than realizing that it is one of the central responsibilities of the state itself. The charter school proposal seems poorly planned, unnecessary, and a direction for further Native failure and frustration in public schooling. The issue of charter schools needs further discussion by our villages.

In conclusion, Section 1, Purpose, #1 is extremely vague, as is the rest of this section. Some parts of Alaska 2000 deal with Native education, some do not. It needs to be clearly stated and seen from the beginning whether the state is committing itself in any explicit, concrete way to improving the state educational system for Natives. This section as it stands, is too vague to be acceptable as a public statement of purpose.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to make some comments on HB 84.

Kermit D. Reppond  
1616 Selief Lane  
Kodiak, AK 99615.

January 26, 1994

Re HB 84

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Charter schools would also engender an increased sense of ownership on the part of parents, students, and teachers. Comparison of various teaching methods among schools would give insight as to what works and what doesn't, allowing non charter schools to learn from the work of others.

Sincerely,



Kermit D. Reppond



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House H.E.S.S.  
 committee name  
 committee on HB 84 - Ak 2000 Recomm., dated 1-26-94  
 bill/subject

(PLEASE SEE ATTACHED SHEET) -OVER-

RECEIVED: 2/8/94

Signed: Kermit D. Reppond  
 Testifier  
self  
 Representing (Optional)  
1616 Selief Lane - Kodiak, AK 99615  
 Address  
486-6593  
 Phone No.

-OVER-

REVA SIRCEL  
TCC  
122 FIRST AVE.  
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701

TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.  
FEBRUARY 18, 1993  
STATE OF ALASKA HOUSE BILL 84

HB 84

TESTIMONY

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Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to make some comments on HB 84.

RECEIVED: 4/8/94

Memo

To: Representatives Brice, Bunde,  
B. Davis, G. Davis, Kott, Nicholia,  
Olberg, Toohy, Vezey

Fr: Kimberly Homme

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I support the majority of the recommendations of the Alaska 2000 project. However, the idea of tenure review boards holding a political procession of the public is an unworkable way to increase desired student performance outcomes.

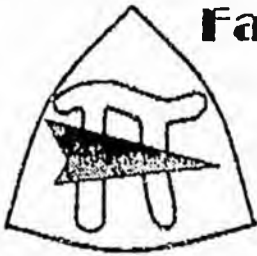
This type of process should be reserved for elected officials, who are accountable to the general public. Please

Slash this provision from CSHB34:

Teachers have a review process currently that is frequent and effective which may involve parents, other teachers and administrators.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Homme  
2903 W. 29th Ave  
Anch., AK 99517



## Fairbanks Education Association

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

Friday, February 11, 1994

Dear Representative Cynthia Toohey,

I want to talk about two bills today and had planned on coming to this afternoon's teleconference, however, I have a severe sore throat and talking is becoming more difficult as the minutes pass. The importance of these two bills require me to comment regardless of how I feel physically.

First, CSHB 84, with regards to tenure. My biggest concern is that this idea of lengthening tenure is not for the purpose intended, which is to guarantee quality employees, but rather to increase the time that districts have to lay off non-tenured teachers for financial purposes. We have had in this state more than one district that did not handle their finances in a fiscally sound manner. With a two-year tenure process, districts have to pay close attention to their evaluation process to ensure they have quality teachers. Proper evaluation is one of the keys to quality teachers. Districts have complete control over evaluation.

Second, is HB 361, which appropriates sufficient funding for a \$61,000 instructional unit and fully funds transportation. I urge you to support this bill to allow districts to maintain funding as new students arrive. Teaching is a tougher job than most think. Federal, state, and local mandates continue to add to the already long list, more responsibilities to teachers without giving them adequate time to plan. When funding decreases and student population increases, student class sizes increase. With increase in class size, each individual student gets less individual help. If all students came in equally cared for maybe that wouldn't be a problem. Unfortunately, that's not the case. Students coming in to our classrooms are bringing with them an increasing number of problems. When funding decreases, solving those problems becomes more of a process of determining priorities. All students deserve equal attention and supporting this bill will begin to help alleviate the load.

I appreciate your attention to this matter and taking the time to read this letter.

Sincerely,  
  
Alexander McFarlane

HB 84

P.O.Box 82330  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708  
February 21, 1993

State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Re: House Bill 84 and Senate Bill 61

Dear Representative Toohey,

We are taking the time to write this letter because a POM cannot address the many faults and shortcomings of these bills.

1) Sec. 2, AS 14.03.030 and Sec 3, AS 14.03.030

Lengthening the school year from the current 180 day term to 200 school days per year over a five year period is a questionable proposal. In an era of declining oil revenues, where and how will the State obtain additional revenues to cover the additional expenses for a longer school year? Will teachers, school office staff and school custodians receive appropriate pay increases each year for working additional days? Adding 20 days to the current 180 day school year is an increase of 11.11% in total hours worked by teachers, school office staff and school custodians. Is the State going to guarantee additional pay for these additional work days? Also, where and how will funds for increased heating, electrical, phone, transportation (school buses), etc. be obtained? Will the State pay 100% of these costs?

Unless the State is willing to pay 100% of all costs associated with increasing the school year for each and every school district in Alaska, we are opposed to increasing the school year. The taxpayers in the Fairbanks area can not afford to pay more taxes to support our local school system.

2) Sec 4 AS 14.03.125(a); Sec 5 AS 14.03.125(b); Sec 6 AS 14.03.125(c) and Sec 7 AS 14.03.125

Almost every teacher in Alaska is committed to providing the best educational experience possible for their students. We can improve school performance without resorting to using a grant program. Instead of setting up this grant program and wasting time and money on administration to write regulations, review grants, audit awarded grants and evaluate completed grants, spend this money and all grant funds on improving education for all students.

One simple approach would be to reduce the number of students in elementary classroom to 15 students per classroom for grades K-3 and 18-21 per classroom for grades 4-6. There are hundreds of studies and reports containing many recommendations on how to improve schools and teaching. Common to these studies and reports is the conclusion that smaller class size is the best method to improving education. Let's use existing studies to improve education and stop wasting money on trying to reinvent effective classrooms.

We are against this grant program. The only ones who will benefit will be the grant recipients. It is not the most effective use of educational funds nor the most effective use of teacher time.

3) Sec 8 AS 14.12.035

Our schools do not need another layer of administrative oversight and review with a prescribed set of operating rules and regulations. Schools funds are tight and to waste money on additional and redundant administrative levels is foolish.

4) Sec 9 AS 14.20.150; Sec 10 AS 14.20.151 and 14.20.152 and 14.20.153 and 14.20.154

First, NO 16 or 17 year old student is qualified to set on a review committee that can grant or deny tenure for an adult. Second, the parents, teachers, and principal of the school in which a non-tenured teacher works are the best qualified to determine the granting of tenure. Currently, their recommendations can be given directly to the local school board.

It is unfortunate that the designers of Alaska 2000 chose to recommend another layer of administrative oversight and review as a means to improve teaching skills and student achievement. Spend these funds on improvements in the classroom (class size, materials, computers) not on questionable administrative costs.

We recommend that the current tenure laws remain as is.

5) Sec 12 Establishment of Charter Schools and Sec 13,14,15,16,17,and 18

Will we improve education for all students by establishing charter schools? The answer is a resounding NO!

Improvements in educating our children, student learning and student social interaction can be achieved by implementing the recommendations of numerous studies on education: smaller classes; up-to-date textbooks with supportive hands-on material for every student; parent

Involvement: after school activities and clubs; breakfast and lunch programs for all students who want to participate; programs that challenge gifted students; programs for slower learning students, etc.

We must look at those who want charter schools and why they want this program. Backers of charter schools are strong supporters of the voucher system and the right of parents to send their children to public or private schools. Please remember private schools are private. They can and do screen the students that they will accept and continue to enroll in following years. It is not appropriate to use public funds for private schools!

We feel that public education can be greatly improved by implementing the recommendations of existing studies on ways to improve public education. Please, don't waste money on trying to reinvent the classroom. Instead, work to improve our existing public school system.

In closing, we cannot support these bills and strongly recommend that you vote against them. Thank you for taking the time to read this letter. Should you have questions, please call (907-455-6211) or write.

Sincerely,



Robert Ault



Lynda Ault

## TESTIMONY TO HESS ON HB 84

Carole C. Evans  
1212 Farmers Loop Road  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709  
February 18, 1993

I am speaking in opposition to the recommendations that are before you in this bill. I am pleased that Alaska 2000 has helped the public understand and address the need for change and reform in education. As a teacher, I have long felt frustrated with the lack of support and unwillingness of our leaders to focus on the needs of students in this nation. At least we have started talking the talk that is necessary to get us moving toward true reform.

Real reform is imperative, and it is exciting! I have spent most of this week with a group of teachers from Lathrop High School who have been charged with creating a vision and a plan that will revolutionize the way we deliver education to our students in the future. We are excited, energized, and optimistic as we are breaking old paradigms and looking at new and better ways to reach our students. It is grant money, not educational funding, that is providing us release time in order to tackle this challenge. We are professionals who really understand where we are currently and who have a dream for what we can do in order to create students who have a passion for learning and who are committed to excellence; students who are risk-takers, able to tackle whatever their future holds because they have learned critical thinking, cooperative learning and problem solving skills. It is so exciting to look at how we can make changes that will truly revitalize our school and allow us to meet the challenges of the future.

The changes that are necessary will not happen by adding state regulations and more hoops for educators to jump through. The changes that are necessary in public education will not happen by increasing the length of the school year. They will come by increasing the ability of the professionals to make substantive changes and by increasing our staff development. To add another month to the year is not the answer. It is absurd to say there is no fiscal note attached to this Alaska 2000 recommendation. It will cost. Spend that money on release time for teachers or funding for technology or improving facilities. To merely add days with no plan or purpose is not productive.

Adding a layer to the tenure process is not an answer to educational reform. We want teachers who have a passion for teaching, not who have to feel paranoid and persecuted by the threat of offending someone who might terminate their employment. Teachers would never be able to address a controversial topic or take a hard line with a student. This would cripple a teacher's academic freedom, and I believe it would be an enormous cloud that would discourage and demoralize good teachers.

Lastly, charter schools that would take funding from public education would be totally unacceptable. It is your duty to make sure we provide the best public education possible for every student. We can not give educational funding to special schools to the detriment of public schools. Educators know that we must reach and teach every student, offering the means to a productive future. You must put every possible dollar into public education. Give us the time, the facilities and the funding, and you will see educational reform that will make a real difference in quality education.

The suggestions you are dealing with in this bill will not change education as we know it. Empower and employ practitioners to create a vision and a plan, and you will see real, dramatic, meaningful change. Give us adequate funding...not more layers, more frustration, and more obstacles!



## ALASKA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION/AFT(AFL-CIO)

State Headquarters/Juneau Field Office  
211 Fourth Street, Suite 306, Juneau, Alaska 99801  
Telephone (907) 586-2334, (800) 478-9991, Fax 463-4980

February 8, 1994

The Honorable Cynthia Toohey and  
The Honorable Con Bunde  
Co-Chair, Health and Social Services Committee  
Alaska State House of Representatives  
Room 112, State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: Opposition to CSHB 84

Dear Co-Chair Toohey and Bunde; members of the committee:

APEA/AFT represents public school teachers. We oppose CSHB 84 for the following reasons:

The system of tenure "on application" by peer panels has kept women and minorities out of university employment for decades. That same tendency could work to keep young teachers with new ideas out of the public school system;

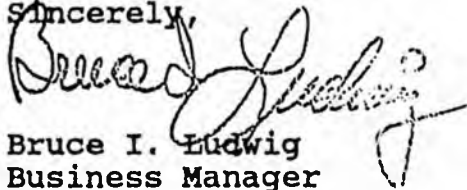
University style tenure determination systems are intended to protect academic freedom, but can frequently result in highly political, penalizing, character attacks upon new teachers.

The tenure recommendations from peer review committees are not binding upon school boards.

Please vote against passage of CSHB 84.

Thank you for your time and consideration of our concerns.

Sincerely,

  
Bruce I. Ludwig  
Business Manager

Anchorage Field Office  
1689 C Street, Suite 204, Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Telephone (907) 274-1688, (800) 478-9992, Fax 277-4588

Fairbanks Field Office  
825 College Road, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
Telephone (907) 456-5412, (800) 478-9993, Fax 456-7478

Jan. 29, 1994  
 P.O. Box 112822  
 Anchorage, AK 99511

Dear NESS Committee members:

Rep. Bettye Davis; Harley Olberg; Tom Brice; Cynthia  
 Tooley; Con Banda; Pete Koott; Al Vezev; Irene  
 Nicholas;

Re: AS Sec. 14.20.15

The proposed terms of the bill would create an unwieldy system of teacher evaluation for the purpose of determining teacher tenure. Under the present regulations controlling teacher tenure, any tenured teacher who is not functioning in an appropriate manner could be removed from the profession if the school principal/evaluator performed evaluations carefully while maintaining proper documentation.

Re: AS Sec. 14.20.152.(b). Who will pay the local tenure review committee? Anchorage has approximately 3000 teachers. Have the number of hours been calculated that would be required to evaluate their tenure applications? How about their reevaluations. Who would be paid to keep track of the enormous pile of paperwork? In my opinion the taxpayers money would have more direct educational benefit if it were spent to hire more teachers to reduce class size so as to permit <sup>more</sup> individual instruction at all grade levels.

Sec. 14.20.153. Duties of a Local Tenure Review Committee. This

section has provisions viz., (d), (e), (f) that violate the Open Meeting Act and many individual district contracts regarding the privacy of personnel files.

These sections leave so many loopholes for violation of teacher's privacy that they could easily lead to McCarthy-esque witch-hunts and personality conflicts leading to dismissal of creative, resourceful teachers.

School Boards already have so much to attend to if they properly care for the needs of their districts that they must logically delegate duties. The Amherst School District has over 3,000 teachers.

The Tenure Review Committee would necessarily meet almost constantly & the School Board would be reduced to rubber-stamping the T.R.C.'s recommendations as it does now regarding the building principal-evaluator's recommendation. These recommendations are made by professional educators who are more attuned to the needs of the students. Sec. 14.20.177 (a)(b)

The present tenure regulations, properly construed, protect the student and the teacher. Please do not pass C.S. for H.B. #84 from your committee.

Thank you,  
Mary H. Bonard  
(Mary H. Bonard)

DATE: 1/29/94

To members of the HESS Committee: Brice, Knott, Bunde, Nicholia, B Davis, Olberg, Vezey, Toohey

Please oppose CS HB 84 (Alaska 2000)

Rationale: Tenure only guarantees Just Cause in termination procedures. This protection is needed to insure high quality teachers. Teachers who must be concerned with being fired without cause may lesson requirements and be less inventive in planning.

Michael C. McVee	<i>Michael C. McVee</i>	Anchorage
PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	CITY

DATE: January 29, 1993

To members of the HESS Committee: Brice, Knott, Bunde, Nicholia, B Davis, Olberg, Vezey, Toohey

Please oppose CS HB 84 (Alaska 2000)

Rationale: Teachers are paid to teach students... not evaluate teachers. That's the job of the principal! There are more students coming in to Bowman Elementary every week. Class size is going up! When we opened we had 1050 students... Now we're at 800. We need

Kathi McCard	<i>Kathryn McCard</i>	Anchorage
PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	CITY

more teachers in the classroom!

I'm a constituent of Rep. Toohey.

Let us do the job we're trained for!



# Alaska State Legislature

HB 85

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

House HESS ✓  
Senate C+R A  
committee name

committee on HB 85 / SB 62, dated 4/6/93  
bill/subject

HB 85 and SB 62 separates funding for Gifted Education from Special Services. Traditionally in other States, this has marked the beginning of the end of Gifted Education. I support this bill as far as how foundation funding is affected. And I urge you to delete Section 7 from the bill leaving Gifted Ed. as it currently exists. Without changes or deletion in Section 7 I believe Gifted Ed will soon cease to exist. It has been shown that in schools where there is a GT program the quality of education for all students is enhanced. For the future of our state, and the education of our youth I urge you to delete Section 7 and help pass the attached bill this session. Thank you.

Signed:

Chris Loring  
Testifier

parent  
Representing (Optional)

35035 Lowbush Homer AK 99603  
Address

235-7475  
Phone No.

VICKIE BEVENS  
PTA; PARENTS FOR EDUCATION - KETCHIKAN  
215 WHITE CLIFF ST  
KETCHIKAN, AK 99901 (907) 225-0770

**EDUCATION BILL TELECONFERENCE**

**Thursday, February 18, 3:00**

HB 84

**My name is Vickie Bevens and I am the Southeast Regional Vice President of State PTA as well as Ketchikan's PTA Council Representative and White Cliff grade School's PTA President. I am also a member of Parents for Education Committee here in Ketchikan. Thank you for giving us an opportunity to speak. I appreciate the fact that you are giving the public a chance to participate, that you are listening to the public and that you are giving your time.**

**We are concerned about Education for our State and specifically concerned that the choices made are those of the majority-all people, including Teachers, PTA's and Parents. We do not find this bill to be a representation of that ideal. The Alaska 2000 Committees were not a true representation of the majority. Surveys were sent out to many people, but the items that are in this bill were at the bottom of the list of the answers given. There were at least 50 items ahead of the items on this bill that the people of Alaska wanted and they are not acknowledged, addressed or included at all.**

**We believe the School Construction and Improvements are necessary and valid and we encourage this portion of the bill to be studied and considered.**

**We believe that extending the school year will increase the needed contact time only in number of days, but adding days is useless until we solve the more important and valid problems of class ratio, formula**

value base, funding and basic education in general. We can improve the days we have with less in-service programs or by lumping those in-service days before or after the school year. They are a general interruption to the school day, many of them are pointless and children lose valuable school time with constant interruptions. We can also extend the days we have now so that children and teachers have a decent amount of time to digest their lunches, exercise and regroup so that their afternoon study time is worthwhile. Extending the year at this time will change nothing until we make constructive changes from within. It is worthless without the tools of basic and correct education in place.

We do not believe public money should be provided for anything but public schools. Charter schools are private schools and should be set up with private funds. We believe Charter schools will create exclusiveness in our country and state that already has too many divisions and is beginning to look like the Caste System of India. While we appreciate and acknowledge the special intelligence and talents and interests of all people; ours is a free country where people can start private schools for their specific needs, but our government needs to spend their money on the needs of the majority of all children by improving the public education system for all equally. While this portion of the bill speaks about being fair to all, it is set up to create human nature problems of special favors and cheating - stacking the deck, etc.

We do need to work toward more family involvement, community involvement and teamwork between school

Districts, School Boards, Teachers, Communities and Families and Parents and Students. While we believe in the concept of advisors, I must say that we should not recreate the wheel and use the resources we have in place such as the organization of PTA and we should encourage policies of Parent and Family Involvement to be in every School District as PTA tries to do and advocate for all children. We should mandate where there are not mandates for these kinds of policies and make each school district be accountable for their efforts in these areas. We need policies that will instruct Districts in promoting these important concepts and we should use the resources we have so carefully established such as PTA. In several districts already, the School District has PTA, Teacher and Community Advisors on all School Board standing committees - every District should. Several Districts have PTA Councils who are representatives from each school and these people work directly with the district and board in establishing good education - every district should be doing this. We do not need to start over - we simply need to acknowledge what we have and expect districts to work this way. PTA representatives, Teachers and Community Members together with the school board and district administrators creates a more equal and evenly distributed voice in education. In our District alone, we have formed a PTA at every public school this year as well as a Council of PTAs and we are working with the School Board to develop advisors. Our board has held a town meeting to ask our opinions and our Parents are beginning to feel some ownership in the public school system as they should. Our District has a long way to go, while others have crossed some of these milestones. Putting Parent Involvement Policies Into

legislation will help the cause of a better education system.

Funding grants for school improvement is not a bad thing and it is important to encourage trying new things, but do not take regular funding to do this. Our schools, teachers, buildings and children barely have enough materials and books to learn the basics. Programs that encourage kids to enjoy school are constantly being cut and social programs that should be the responsibility of Parents and Community are slipping into the education pot leaving us with less money for a good basic education.

We have not taken a position on Tenure except that we feel this area of the bill needs more consideration.

We ask the question- what problems are the parts of this bill trying to fix. We believe we have a lot to fix before we can start creating the new. We feel this bill tries to cover too many areas, too many items that most people do not want and it does not accomplish anything that will truly help education except in the area of building and improving the school buildings.

We appreciate your time. We know you have many decisions to make. We feel education is important and we are happy to see such an effort be made to improve it, but let us be cautious in how we spend and why we spend and let's make sure we remember this is the public school system and it is for all children.

Thank you, Vickie Bevens, 215 White Cliff St., KTN99901  
225-0770



SOUTHEAST  
ISLAND  
SCHOOL  
DISTRICT

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Robert Weinstein  
SUPERINTENDENT

February 17, 1993

Representative Con Bunde, Co-Chair  
House Health, Education and Social Services Committee  
Alaska House of Representatives  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Bunde:

This letter is to indicate support for the comprehensive education-related legislation which Governor Hickel has recently introduced. For your information, I am in my twelfth year as Superintendent of Southeast Island School District. This is the first time in those years that I have seen a proposal from an administration which is addressing a number of critical issues facing education in Alaska in a comprehensive manner.

My specific comments are as follows.

1. SB 60/HB 83: Construction and Major Maintenance

It should be clear from the growing backlog in school construction throughout the state of Alaska that a commitment does need to be made now to construct needed facilities. I realize that additional refinement needs to occur with respect to the amount of available funding, appropriate funding sources, and the project list itself. However, it is refreshing to see recognition of a large gap between existing and needed facilities, as well as a sensible plan to do something about it, so that critical facility needs in both urban and rural Alaska begin to be addressed.

2. SB 61/HB 84: Alaska 2000 Recommendations

A number of the recommendations which the Governor is proposing in order to implement his Alaska 2000 program have the potential for positive impacts on education in Alaska.

**A. Research and Development Grants:** I think it is important to education in the state of Alaska that there be a mechanism whereby the Department of Education can approve research and development grants which are directly linked to school improvement. It seems to me that this will be a very cost effective manner of introducing successful model projects for student learning, which after development can then be replicated in other school districts in the state at minimal cost.

**B. Charter Schools:** A charter school approved by the local school board makes sense if the result is that appropriate decision-making occurs at the local school level to the greatest extent possible. I would suggest consideration of some technical changes. For example, Section 13 (a) should be modified so that the listed exemptions are permissive, not automatic, i.e. there may

Testimony