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MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska
Department of Education

To: Karen Rehfeld
Director, Education Support Services

Date: February 18, 1997

Phone: 465-1858

From: Michael Morgan
Special Projects Manager
ESS/Facilities

File: g:\mdm\deptmemo\sjh
Facilities Issues
Subject: Facilities Issues

The following is a summary of issues facing school facilities. This paper is segmented into three sections: the issues facing school facilities; the positions, assumptions and beliefs underlying recommendations on how to deal with the issues; and, recommendations on each issue.

- Issues: 1) Existing in the state, currently, is roughly \$3.5 billion worth of school facilities. This includes almost \$750 million in school facilities which the state owns.
- 2) The owners and operators of these facilities have a responsibility to manage the facilities to assure a safe environment which supports the educational program being conducted there.
- 3) Facilities to support K-12 education need a long-term, stable source of funding to provide for capital additions, replacement and renewal.

Department of Education Beliefs and Assumptions Regarding Educational Facilities

- 1) Educational facilities should exist to support continuous learning in children.
- 2) Facilities should provide a safe environment for the educational program.
- 3) The state has a responsibility to provide for the capital needs of state owned facilities.
- 4) Technology is important in facilities to the extent that the use of the technology supports learning.
- 5) Maintenance and construction of facilities should reflect minimum standards established for all schools in the state.

Recommendations Regarding Facilities Issues

- 1) A long-term, stable source of funding for facilities' projects should be developed and implemented.
- 2) Projects should be funded in the priority order established by the statutorily established ranking system.
- 3) The department should continue development, review and adoption of facilities related standards.
- 4) As partnerships are established between family, school, community and business groups, the department should explore non-traditional facilities' plans as alternatives which might enhance student learning and offer this information to districts for their consideration.

ANALYSIS: Continued

There will be no fiscal impact until FY99 because request for an allocation of funds under AS 14.11.100 must be submitted to the department by the school district no later than October 15 of the prior fiscal year for which the request is made.

The table provided below lists the projects that have been approved by the department and the qualified voters.

<u>District</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Amount Approved By Department</u>
Mat-Su	Talkeetna School Renovation/Addition	\$6,230,474
Mat-Su	Meadow Lakes Elementary School	\$12,904,744
Mat-Su	Alasta Middle School	\$30,500,000

The table provided below lists the projects that have been approved by the qualified voters, but have not been approved by the Department of Education. These projects are potentially eligible for reimbursement.

<u>District</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Anchorage	Taku Elementary Addition/Renovation	\$6,200,000
Anchorage	Plarmigan Elementary Renovation	\$2,700,000
Anchorage	Nunaka Valley Elementary Renewal/Upgrade	\$5,400,000
Anchorage	Ocean View Elementary Wall Construction	\$445,000
Anchorage	Scenic Park Elementary Renewal/Upgrade	\$4,000,000
Anchorage	Service High Renewal/Upgrade	\$750,000
Anchorage	Northern Lights ABC Replacement School	\$1,500,000
Anchorage	Fairview Elementary Replacement	\$1,500,000
Anchorage	DW Heating/Ventilation (Ocean View, Baxter, Taku)	\$2,000,000

Section 1 also adds a section 9 to AS 14.11.100(a) which allows up to 50% reimbursement for school construction debt approved by the qualified voters after July 1, 1997. There would be no fiscal impact until FY99 because a request for an allocation of funds under AS 14.11.100 must be submitted to the department by the school district no later than October 15 of the fiscal year before the fiscal year for which the request is made. The department has no approved projects that could be considered under section 9.

The Bill will expand the types of projects that can be approved under AS 14.11.100(j)(4). If a district can demonstrate that the project will reduce operating cost or that it will improve the instructional program the project can be approved under the new subsections.

The first year section 9 could have a fiscal impact is FY99. The department can not project the fiscal impact of the new section 9 until projects are submitted for approval under the new program.

Please see page 3 for continued analysis

Prepared by: Michael Morgan, Facilities Manager

Phone: 465-1858

Division: Education Support Services

Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: _____

Shirley Holloway, Ph. D., Commissioner

Agency: Education

Date: _____

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL NO. CS SB 11(FIN)

1997 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: April 21, 1997

Title: An act relating to state aid for school construction debt; and providing for an effective date.Sponsor: Senator HalfordRequester: Senate HESSDepartment Affected: EducationBRU: K-12 SupportComponent: Debt ReimbursementCOMPONENT SERIAL NO. 153

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	5,967.5 - *	5,798.8 - *	5,630.2 - *	5,461.5 - *	5,292.9 - *
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	5,967.5 - *	5,798.8 - *	5,630.2 - *	5,461.5 - *	5,292.9 - *

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES						
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	5,967.5 - *	5,798.8 - *	5,630.2 - *	5,461.5 - *	5,292.9 - *
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1030 School Fund						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	5,967.5 - *	5,798.8 - *	5,630.2 - *	5,461.5 - *	5,292.9 - *

* There will be future costs for projects that are eligible for 50% reimbursement.

POSITIONS:

The department cannot project the number or value of future requests.

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY97) impact: -0-

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Section 1 - amends AS 14.11.100(a) by adding section 8 which allows up to 70% reimbursement for school construction debt approved by the qualified voters after July 1, 1995 but before July 1, 1997. The Matanuska - Susitna Borough School District is the only district that has approved projects with the Department of Education that have voter approval. The Anchorage School District has projects that have been approved by the qualified voters, but have not been approved by the Department of Education. The projects total \$74,130,218 in reimbursable debt under section 8 as amended. The dollar amounts in this fiscal note only reflect the approved projects that relate to the retroactive portion of section 8.

Please see page 2 for list of projects and continued analysis

Prepared by: Michael Morgan, Facilities ManagerPhone: 465-1858Division: Education Support ServicesDate: Approved by Commissioner: Shirley Holloway, Ph. D., CommissionerAgency: EducationDate:

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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

Division of Legislative Audit



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Krag Johnson, Legislative Assistant
to Senator Pearce

FROM: Randy S. Welker *Randy*
Legislative Auditor

DATE: February 26, 1997

RE: Public School Fund

You have asked for a financial analysis of the balance in the Public School Fund (PSF). This memorandum and the accompanying schedule is intended to provide that financial analysis. We have also included other various memorandum that address pertinent issues involving the financial condition and potential uses of this fund.

First a little history of the fund. The school land trust began with reservation of federal land "for the support of common schools." The school land trust was created when Alaska became a State in 1959. The Alaska Legislature made major changes to the school trust land in Ch. 182, SLA 1978. Sec. 2 of that act redesignated all school trust land as general grant land which removed it from the trust. In Sec. 4 the commission of the Department of Revenue was directed to deposit one half of one percent derived from the management of state land, including amounts paid to the state as proceeds of sale or annual rent of surface rights, mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, and federal mineral revenue-sharing payments or bonuses into the Public School Fund.

The current Public School Fund is comprised of a principal portion and an income portion. The revenue sources for the principal portion come from; 1) one half of one percent of state land revenues, and 2) capital gains and losses realized on the principal. The principal portion is intended to provide a pool of financial assets from which interest and investment income can be produced to provide financial support for educational programs. The principal portion had a balance at the end of FY 96 of \$ 139 million of which just over \$111 million comes from state land revenues.

The income portion of the fund is used to track the interest and investment income (excluding any capital gains or losses) and the distribution of these earnings to the Department of Education (DOE) for education programs and to the Department of Revenue (DOR) to pay for investment expenses. The balance of the income portion of the PSF at the end of FY 96 is over \$13 million.

The following table summarized the additions and reductions in the Public School Fund from FY 89 through FY 96. The information is segregated into the principal and income portions.

	Principal Portion	Income Portion
<u>Balance July 1, 1988</u>	<u>\$ 74,705,000</u>	<u>\$ 11,431,000</u>
<i>Additions</i>		
Land Revenues	45,523,000	
Capital Gains/Losses	18,732,000	
Interest & Investment Income		61,950,000
<i>Deductions</i>		
DOE Education Programs		(59,333,000)
DOR Operating Expenses		(1,011,000)
<u>Balance June 30, 1996</u>	<u>\$ 138,960,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,037,000</u>

The accompanying schedule identifies by fiscal year the additions to the principal portion of the fund through land revenues and capital gains and losses, and the interest and investment income that accrues to the income portion of the fund. Additionally, the amounts spent by DOE on education programs and by DOR for investment expenses from the income portion of the fund have also been identified.

If you or the Senator would like to discuss the Public School Fund further, please feel free to call at any time.

Attachments

8 Year Analysis of Public School Fund
Additions and Deductions

	Principal Portion	Income Portion
Balance July 1, 1988	\$ 74,705,000	\$ 11,431,000
<i>Additions</i>		
Land Revenues	4,333,000	
Capital Gains/Losses	1,157,000	
Interest & Investment Income		6,934,000
<i>Deductions</i>		
DOE Education Programs		(8,831,000)
DOR Operating Expenses		(160,000)
Balance June 30, 1989	<u>\$ 80,195,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,374,000</u>
<i>Additions</i>		
Land Revenues	5,208,000	
Capital Gains/Losses	1,492,000	
Interest & Investment Income		7,202,000
<i>Deductions</i>		
DOE Education Programs		(7,015,000)
DOR Operating Expenses		(174,000)
Balance June 30, 1990	<u>\$ 86,895,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,387,000</u>
<i>Additions</i>		
Land Revenues	8,331,000	
Capital Gains/Losses	495,000	
Interest & Investment Income		8,041,000
<i>Deductions</i>		
DOE Education Programs		(7,015,000)
DOR Operating Expenses		(87,000)
Balance June 30, 1991	<u>\$ 95,721,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,326,000</u>
<i>Additions</i>		
Land Revenues	6,637,000	
Capital Gains/Losses	8,399,000	
Interest & Investment Income		7,599,000
<i>Deductions</i>		
DOE Education Programs		(7,499,000)
DOR Operating Expenses		(259,000)
Balance June 30, 1992	<u>\$ 110,757,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,167,000</u>

8 Year Analysis of Public School Fund
Additions and Deductions

	Principal Portion	Income Portion
<i>Additions</i>		
Land Revenues	5,748,000	
Capital Gains/Losses	1,074,000	
Interest & Investment Income		6,897,000
<i>Deductions</i>		
DOE Education Programs		(8,309,000)
DOR Operating Expenses		(85,000)
Balance June 30, 1993	<u>\$ 117,579,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,670,000</u>
<i>Additions</i>		
Land Revenues	3,866,000	
Capital Gains/Losses	121,000	
Interest & Investment Income		7,201,000
<i>Deductions</i>		
DOE Education Programs		(8,453,000)
DOR Operating Expenses		(80,000)
Balance June 30, 1994	<u>\$ 121,566,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,338,000</u>
<i>Additions</i>		
Land Revenues	6,177,000	
Capital Gains/Losses	4,471,000	
Interest & Investment Income		9,564,000
<i>Deductions</i>		
DOE Education Programs		(6,816,000)
DOR Operating Expenses		(81,000)
Balance June 30, 1995	<u>\$ 132,214,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,005,000</u>
<i>Additions</i>		
Land Revenues	5,223,000	
Capital Gains/Losses	1,523,000	
Interest & Investment Income		8,512,000
<i>Deductions</i>		
DOE Education Programs		(5,395,000)
DOR Operating Expenses		(85,000)
Balance June 30, 1996	<u>\$ 138,960,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,037,000</u>

School Lands Appraisal Project

Description	Personnel Services (100)	Travel (200)	Contractual Services (300)	Supplies (400)
Title				
NRO II (PCN 10-1757) 16D - 1.5 months	\$7,890			
College intern (20 hrs/week at \$8.50/hr) \$170/week x 30 weeks	\$5,100			
NRO II 16D (1 year)	\$63,120			
NRO II 16D (1 year)	\$63,120			
Administrative Clerk (part-time) 8D	\$20,450			
Pens, paper, & miscellaneous supplies				\$2,800
Travel and per diem to Juneau archives		\$1,660		
2 computers (hardware, software, & networking)			\$9,000	
3 desks & chairs @ \$1,500			\$4,500	
Archive fees (Anchorage & Juneau)			\$2,500	
Sub-total Title	\$159,680	\$1,660	\$16,000	\$2,800
Appraisals				
NRM I (PCN 10-1157) 18L (10 months)	\$62,500			
Cartographer (PCN 10-1362) 15K (80 hours)	\$2,600			
USGS maps, cartography supplies, color reproduction, paper, & miscellaneous office supplies				\$1,800
Initiate Fairbanks panel (NRM I)		\$400		
Aerial photograph			\$19,000	
Private appraisers 220 parcels @ \$175			\$38,500	
Private appraiser travel & per diem 8 trips @ \$300 and 32 days @ \$100		\$5,600		
Computer rental with hardware, software, and networking 2 @ \$1,500 & 1 @ \$500			\$3,500	
Sub-total Appraisal	\$65,100	\$6,000	\$61,000	\$1,800
Support Services				
RSA to repair existing DNR appraisal subsystem & set up rental computers	\$5,000			
Sub-total Support Services	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mining				
DGGS Geologist (6 months)	\$25,000	\$2,500		
Sub-total Mining	\$25,000	\$2,500	\$0	\$0

School Lands Appraisal Project

Description	Personnel Services (100)	Travel (200)	Contractual Services (300)	Supplies (400)
Oil and Gas				
Evaluation to be done by in-house personnel.	\$25,000			
Sub-total Oil and Gas	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Forestry				
Photographic analysis & evaluation			\$20,000	
Division of Forestry personnel	\$20,000			
Sub-total Forestry	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$0
DNR				
Departmental 7% indirect cost personnel services	\$20,985			
Sub-total DNR	\$20,985	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$320,765	\$10,160	\$97,000	\$4,600
Project Total	\$432,525			

To: Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General
Wilson L. Condon, Commissioner of Revenue

From: G. Thomas Koester

Date: November 27, 1995

Re: Public School Trust Fund (AS 37.14.110)

You asked several questions relating to the public school trust fund, AS 37.14.110. The questions you asked and the short answers are:

1. Does the state have enough information at this time to stop paying the one-half of one percent of state land revenues to the public school trust fund as required by AS 37.14.150? No.
2. If not, what does it still need to know? The state needs to know two things: (1) the fair market value of the school trust land at the time the land was redesignated as general grant land in 1978; and (2) whether the state's payments to the public school trust fund exceed that amount.
3. Should the payments of one-half of one percent of state land revenues to the public school trust fund be considered as including both a contribution to the principal of the fund and a payment of interest on the unpaid balance until the full fair market value has been paid? No. All of the money paid was deposited to the principal of the public school trust fund to be retained in perpetuity and invested to generate income. Interest on the unpaid balance of the fair market value of the school trust land redesignated as general grant land in 1978 would be considered income to the trust available for expenditure for public education. Any state liability to the trust for interest would be subject to a set-off for state expenditures on public education. To the extent state expenditures on public education since 1978 do not equal the amount the trust would have earned on the unpaid balance, the state owes a debt to the trust which, when paid, should be considered income available for appropriation by the legislature for public education in the future.
4. If too much money has been paid to the public school trust fund to compensate the school land trust for the 1978 redesignation of school trust land as general grant land, can the overpayment be recovered and returned to the general fund? Yes.
5. Is the current method of calculating income available for expenditure from the public school trust fund's investments in domestic equity pools, under which increases in share values attributable to dividends are treated as income and increases (or decreases) attributable to capital gains (or losses) are credited (or debited) to principal, consistent with the state's public school trust obligation and the statutes governing administration of the fund? Yes. While perhaps not the

only permissible method of calculating the fund's income available for expenditure for public education, it is certainly a permissible method.

6. What options does the state have for dealing with public school trust fund earnings that exceed projected earnings and, as a consequence, have not been appropriated for school purposes by the legislature? Public school trust fund earnings available for expenditure do not lose that status even though they were not appropriated by the legislature for expenditure in the year in which they were received. They accordingly remain available for expenditure as a matter of trust law, needing only to be appropriated by the legislature for school purposes in a subsequent year.

I. Factual background.

The school land trust began with a reservation of federal land "for the support of common schools" while Alaska was still a Territory. As relevant here, section 1 of the Act of March 4, 1915, 38 Stat. 1214, 43 U.S.C. 353, did four things: (1) it reserved from disposal sections 16 and 36 in the Territory of Alaska; (2) it authorized the Territorial legislature to "provide for leasing" -- but not selling -- the reserved land; (3) it provided that all income and proceeds from the land were "appropriated and set apart as separate and permanent funds in the Territorial treasury, to be invested;" and (4) it required that all of the investment income "be expended only for the exclusive use and benefit of the public schools of Alaska."

Several aspects of the 1915 Act are worth noting. First, it did not actually create a trust. Instead, the land was simply reserved for, and the revenues from the land statutorily dedicated to, school purposes. Neither the reservation of the land nor the dedication of the revenues was made irrevocable, and both could be (and at statehood were) changed by a subsequent Congress. Second, only leasing of the land was authorized; sale was not. Third, unlike a trust where revenues are allocated either to principal which must be preserved or income which may be expended for trust purposes, all income from the land was dedicated to a permanent fund and invested with only the investment earnings available for expenditure.

A public school permanent fund was created in the territorial treasury to which \$153.04 had been deposited by December 31, 1918.¹ The first investment was a \$500.00 U.S. Savings Bond paying 4 1/2 percent interest purchased on January 10, 1923. On June 30, 1958, shortly before the Alaska Statehood Act was enacted on July 7, 1958, there was \$161,700.03 in the public school permanent fund.

The school land trust was created when Alaska became a state in 1959. The public school

¹ The information in this paragraph is taken from E.D. Coon, "The Alaska Public School Fund: A Permanent Fund for Education" (1984) (hereafter "The Alaska Public School Fund"), a paper presented to the American Education Finance Association.

permanent fund was transferred to the new state under section 5 of the Alaska Statehood Act, P.L. 8-508, 72 Stat. 339, 340, which provided that the new state would succeed to the Territory's title to real and personal property. Section 6(k) of the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. at 343, repealed section 1 of the Act of March 4, 1915, and provided for the conveyance to the new state of the reserved land "for the purposes for which they were reserved" under the 1915 Act — i.e., "for the support of common schools."

In *Wessells v. State, Dept. of Highways*, 562 P.2d 1042, 1051 n. 34 (Alaska 1977) (citations omitted; emphasis added), the Alaska Supreme Court summarized how this created the school land trust:

Two sections in each township of Alaska were reserved for the support of schools by Congressional act. The Alaska Statehood Act provided that those lands were granted to the State of Alaska "for the purposes for which they were reserved." The people of Alaska consented to the terms and conditions of the federal act by art. XII, sec. 13 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska. The grant and its acceptance created a trust.

The Alaska Land Act, AS 38.05, enacted by the First Alaska Legislature in 1959, provided for management and disposal of school trust land (as well as other state land), including for the first time authorizing the sale of that land.² Although no state statute required it, state officials apparently interpreted the requirement in section 6(k) of the Alaska Statehood Act that the lands

² It might be argued that sale of the land was beyond the new state's power in light of the provision in the Alaska Statehood Act that the lands were granted to Alaska "for the purposes for which they were reserved" since the purpose for which they were reserved was to generate income for deposit to a permanent fund and sale was not authorized. That would seem to defeat Congress' intent, since without exception the school land grants to states have included the power of sale and there is no indication that Congress intended a different result for Alaska. A challenge to the sale provision at this late date, moreover, would probably be barred under the doctrine of laches. Finally, as set out below, courts consistently have held that states can take school trust land for their own use by compensating the school land trust for the fair market value of the land taken. In light of the 1978 legislation redesignating school trust land as general grant land, discussed below, any challenge to the 1959 legislation authorizing disposal and sale of school trust land would now be moot. It accordingly is extremely unlikely that a court would hold that the state was precluded from disposing of school land simply because sale of the land was not authorized in section 1 of the Act of March 4, 1915, a section repealed in the Alaska Statehood Act. The better interpretation is that the repeal of that section and the conveyance of the land to the new state included the same powers of administration given to other states as trustees of school trust land, including the power of disposal and sale, subject only to the requirement that the trust be compensated for the fair market value of the land. That is what the 1959 state legislation provided.

Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General
Wilson L. Condon, Commissioner of Revenue

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were granted to the state "for the purposes for which they were reserved" as mandating that all revenues from school land continue to be deposited in the public school permanent fund, for (with only minor exceptions subsequently determined to be possible improper) all receipts from sales of the land as well as from leases and rentals and the sale of timber and materials were deposited in the fund.³

The Alaska Legislature made major changes to the school land trust in ch. 182, SLA 1978.⁴ First, sec. 2 of that act redesignated all school trust land as general grant land, thereby removing the land from the trust. Second, sec. 4 of that act enacted a comprehensive statutory scheme for the trust, codified at AS 37.14.110-37.14.170. The public school trust fund was statutorily established in AS 37.14.110,⁵ to consist of (1) the balance of what had been the public school permanent fund as of July 1, 1978 (the effective date of the relevant sections of ch. 182), and (2) additional payments to the new fund under AS 37.14.150 of one-half of one percent of all state land revenues (including federal mineral revenue sharing payments) to compensate the trust for the land removed from it.

A number of 1988 amendments established the current administrative requirements for the fund. Under AS 37.14.160, the commissioner of revenue is the treasurer of the fund and must,

(1) in carrying out investment duties under this section, exercise the same powers and duties established for the Alaska State Pension Investment Board in AS 14.25.180(c);

(2) deposit the principal and income from investments in separate principal and income accounts for the fund;

(3) invest and maintain accounting records that distinguish between the principal and income of the fund; and

(4) provide reports to the board established under AS 37.14.120⁶ on the

³ "The Alaska Public School Fund," *n. 1 supra*, at 6-8.

⁴ *Id.* at 8-9.

⁵ The 1978 law established the public school fund as a separate fund; that fund was characterized as an "endowment trust" fund and the word "trust" was added to its name in sec. 21 of ch. 141, SLA 1988.

⁶ The Public School Fund Advisory Board was created in AS 37.14.120 as part of the 1978 legislation. As a result of the 1988 amendments, its primary responsibility now is to "have prepared an annual accounting of the principal and interest of the fund. AS 37.14.130(2).

condition and investment performance of the fund.

AS 37.14.170 provides that the commissioner is the "fiduciary" of the fund and establishes additional investment guidelines. AS 37.14.110(c) provides:

(c) The commissioner of revenue shall determine the net income of the fund in accordance with investment accounting principles and in a manner that preserves the distinction between principal and income and that excludes capital gains or losses realized on principal. The principal of the fund and the capital gains or losses realized on principal shall be perpetually retained in the fund for investment purposes.

II. Analysis

Before turning to your specific questions, it may be helpful to address several more basic legal questions raised by the facts surrounding the conversion of the school land trust to a monetary trust. Many cases hold that, while states can take public trust lands for non-trust purposes, the trust must be compensated for the full fair market value of the lands under principles similar to those governing private trusts.⁷

When the state takes land from private parties for its own use, it generally pays the full fair market value at that time. See, e.g., AS 09.55.360 (court "shall" set aside and annul

⁷ See, e.g., *Lassen v. Arizona ex rel. Arizona Highway Dept.*, 385 U.S. 458, 465-70 (1967); *State v. Weiss*, 706 P.2d 681, 683 (Alaska 1985); *State v. University of Alaska*, 624 P.2d 807, 813-14 (Alaska 1981). Courts increasingly are recognizing, however, that public trust obligations must be accommodated with other public interests. See, e.g., *National Parks and Conservation Association v. Board of State Lands*, 869 P.2d 909, 920-921 (Utah 1993) (state may consider non-economic factors in management of public trust lands); *id.* at 923 (Durham, J., concurring) (same); *Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners v. Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board*, 809 P.2d 974, 987 (Colorado 1991) (same); *Price v. State of Hawaii*, 921 F.2d 950, 955-56 (9th Cir. 1990) (same). The United States Supreme Court has made clear in the context of the United States' trust relationship with Native Americans that governmental trust obligations must be accommodated with other governmental obligations. *Nevada v. United States*, 463 U.S. 110, 128 and 141-43 (1983). And it is clear that not all private trust principles apply to public land trusts. For example, general private trust law principles flatly prohibit a private trustee from purchasing trust land. See *Restatement (Second) of Trusts* § 170 comment b (1959) (a trustee "is under a duty not to sell [trust property] to himself either by private sale or at auction" and "[i]t is immaterial that the trustee acts in good faith in purchasing trust property for himself, and that he pays fair consideration"). *Lassen* and numerous other cases make clear that a state as trustee of a public land trust may permissibly sell land to itself as long as it pays fair market value.

condemnation proceeding and restore possession to private landowner if money to compensate landowner not obtained). In AS 37.14.150, however, the legislature took a different approach to compensating the school land trust for redesignating school land as general grant land. AS 37.14.150 requires that one-half of one percent of all state land revenues (including federal mineral revenue-sharing payments) be deposited in the public school trust fund annually -- i.e., the legislature chose to compensate the school land trust over time instead of with a single lump sum payment. In *Lassen*, n. 6 *supra*, the Court stated that "deferred payment arrangements" could be made when a state takes school trust land. 385 U.S. at 461 n. 21. There accordingly is no legal problem under public land trust law with the legislature choosing to compensate the school land over time instead of with a single lump-sum payment. There accordingly is no legal problem under public land trust law with the 1978 legislation that redesignated the school trust land as general grant land.⁸

AS 37.14.150 is a statute of indefinite duration. In other words, it remains in effect until amended or repealed. As a result, payments to the public school trust fund either have exceeded, or at some point in the future will exceed, the fair market value of the land removed from the school land trust by the 1978 redesignation legislation.

The certainty that the public school trust fund either has or will receive more money under AS 37.14.150 than is required to compensate the trust for the fair market value of the school trust land redesignated as general grant land presents a legal problem under the Alaska Constitution's prohibition on dedicated funds.⁹ The problem was summarized in 1985 Inf. Op. Atty Gen.

⁸ The same 1978 legislation also redesignated mental health trust land as general grant land and provided that the mental health trust would be compensated by dedicating one and one-half percent of state land revenue to a mental health fund. Unlike the statutory dedication to the public school trust fund, however, the statutory dedication to the mental health fund was made "subject to legislative appropriation of sufficient funds." AS 37.14.050, enacted as part of sec. 4, ch. 182, SLA 1978. The legislature never appropriated any funds to the mental health fund, and the Alaska Supreme Court held that the portion of the 1978 legislation redesignating mental health trust land as general grant land without compensation was a breach of the federally-created trust and invalid, and directed that the mental health land trust be reconstituted. *State v. Weiss*, 706 P.2d 681, 683-84 (Alaska 1985). Because the school land trust is automatically compensated through the statutory dedication of one-half of one percent of state land revenues with no requirement that the legislature appropriate the funds, the Department of Law has concluded that "there are no legal problems [with the redesignation of school trust land] similar to those raised in the mental health lands litigation." 1988 Inf. Op. Atty Gen. (April 28; file no. 663-88-0306) at 1.

⁹ Article IX, sec. 7 of the Alaska Constitution provides:

Dedicated Funds. The proceeds of any state tax or license shall not be dedicated to any special purpose, except as provided in Section 15 of this article [the Alaska

(August 13; file no. 366-403-85), at 3-4 (footnote omitted):

Under AS 37.14.150, the commissioner of the Department of Revenue is to transfer one-half of one percent of state land revenues, as well as federal mineral revenue-sharing payments, to the public school fund. This has been construed by your department as authorizing the transfer without appropriation by the legislature. 2/ This is a clear example of a dedicated fund. Dedicated funds are unconstitutional under article IX, section 7, of the Alaska Constitution unless "required by the federal government for state participation in federal programs" or in the event "the dedication for special purposes exist[ed] upon the date of ratification of this section by the people of Alaska."

Here, the legislature has removed the lands from a federally-created trust and substituted a monetary fund. We believe the exceptions to the prohibition on dedicated funds contained in article IX, section 7, of the Alaska Constitution -- i.e., for dedicated funds "required by the federal government" or "existing upon the date of ratification of this section by the people of Alaska" -- authorize the dedication of revenues to the public school fund, since the dedication of revenues is an alternate form to the pre-statehood federal dedication of lands. However, the dedication is authorized only to the extent it is necessary to fully compensate the trust for the fair market value of the lands removed. Any continued dedication of funds over and above the fair market value of the lands removed would go beyond the requirements of federal law and would exceed the dedication existing at the time the constitution was ratified (i.e., the dedication of the lands).

Accordingly, the proper approach is to assess the fair market value of the lands as of 1978. That amount could then be paid over time by the automatic deposit of revenue as provided in AS 37.14.150. At the time the debt is completely retired, the automatic deposit under AS 37.14.150 should cease. Additional deposits beyond that point would conflict with the dedicated fund prohibition in that they no longer would be required by federal law as compensation for the pre-existing dedication of lands.

In short, the dedication is permissible until the amount deposited in the public school fund equals the fair market value of the lands.

This brings us to your questions.

Permanent Fund provision] or when required by the federal government for state participation in federal programs. This provision shall not prohibit the continuance of any dedication for special purposes existing upon the date of ratification of this section b the people of Alaska.

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Question 1: Does the state have enough information at this time to stop paying the one-half of one percent of state land revenues to the public school trust fund as required by AS 37.14.150?

No. As stated in 1985 Inf. Op. Atty Gen. (August 13; file no. 366-403-85) at 4,

the proper approach is to assess the fair market value of the lands as of 1978. That amount could then be paid over time by the automatic deposit of revenue as provided in AS 37.14.150. At the time the debt is completely retired, the automatic deposit under AS 37.14.150 should cease.

(Footnote omitted.) As the fair market value of the land as of 1978 has not been determined and Department of Revenue staff advises that there is some remaining question about how much has been paid to the public school fund, the state does not have enough information at this time to stop paying the one-half of one percent of state land revenues to the public school trust fund.

Question 2. If not, what does it still need to know?

The state needs to know two things before stopping payments to the public school fund: (1) the fair market value of the school trust land at the time the land was redesignated as general grant land in 1978; and (2) whether payments to the public school fund equal or exceed that amount.

The background materials that your staff provided include two memoranda from Department of Natural Resources staff outlining three options for making that determination through procedures similar to those used to value mental health trust land. All three approaches described in those memoranda would seem to comply with basic legal requirements for such determinations under *Lassen v. Arizona ex rel. Arizona Highway Dept.*, 385 U.S. 458 (1967). At issue in *Lassen* was a school land trust established in the Arizona and New Mexico Enabling Act, 36 Stat. 557, the Act admitting those states to the Union. The Act specified that school trust land be sold or leased only to "the highest and best bidder at public auction." Despite that restriction, the Court held that Arizona did not have to follow that procedure when taking the land for its own use. Because Arizona could condemn the land through its power of eminent domain even if the land were first sold at auction, the Court recognized that requiring it to follow the auction procedure "would sanction an empty formality." 385 U.S. at 464. The Court concluded:

The trust will be protected, and its purposes entirely satisfied, if the State is required to provide full compensation for the land it uses. We hold, therefore, that Arizona need not offer public notice or conduct a public sale when it seeks trust lands for its highway program. The State may instead employ the procedures established in the Commissioner's rules, or any other procedures reasonably calculated to assure the integrity of the trust and to prevent misapplication of its

lands and funds.

385 U.S. at 465. Accordingly, the state may use any valuation procedures "reasonably calculated to assure the integrity of the trust and to prevent misapplication of its lands and funds." The procedures outlined in the Department of Natural Resources' memoranda appear to meet those criteria.

The state also will need to determine whether the total payments to the public school fund equal or exceed the fair market value of the land. Department of Revenue staff is in the process of determining precisely how much has been paid to the public school fund since the 1978 redesignation legislation.

If it is determined that amounts paid to the public school fund equal or exceed the fair market value of the school trust land redesignated as general grant land by the 1978 legislation, it would be legally permissible as a matter of trust law to stop payment of the one-half of one percent of state land revenues to the public school fund under AS 37.14.150. And, for the reasons set out in 1985 Inf. Op. Atty Gen. (August 13; file no. 366-403-85), stopping payment of the one-half of one percent of state land revenues to the public school fund under AS 37.14.150 is required under art. IX, sec. 7 of the Alaska Constitution if amounts paid to the fund equal or exceed the fair market value of the school trust land redesignated as general grant land in 1978.

Question 3: Should the payments of one-half of one percent of state land revenues to the public school trust fund be considered as including both a contribution to the principal of the fund and a payment of interest on the unpaid balance until the full fair market value has been paid?

No. Under AS 37.14.110(b)(2), all of the money transferred to the public school fund under AS 37.14.150 was deposited to the principal of the fund which, under AS 37.14.110(c), must be "perpetually retained in the fund for investment purposes."

That is not to say, of course, that the trust was not entitled to interest on the unpaid balance. Indeed, that was the conclusion in 1985 Inf. Op. Atty Gen. (August 13; file no. 366-403-85) at 4, n. 3:

2/ Under Lassen, 385 U.S. at 469 n.21, "deferred payment arrangements" would seem to be permissible. However, general principles regarding trust management - e.g., the duty to preserve the trust property (see Restatement (Second) of Trusts § 176 (1959)) and the duty to make the trust property productive (see Restatement (Second) of Trusts § 181 (1959)) - would seem to require that the public school fund also receive an amount equal to what the unpaid balance would have earned, probably calculated at the same rate at which the general fund earns income (since otherwise the general fund would benefit from earnings properly attributable to the

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public school fund).

In this context, it also is worth noting that "[t]he trustee is accountable for any profit made by him through or arising out of the administration of the trust, although the profit does not result from a breach of trust." *Restatement (Second) of Trusts* § 203 (1959) at 455.

Under the facts here, however, it is unlikely that the state has any current liability for such amounts because of the state's large annual appropriations for public education. Generally speaking, "interest on debts payable on demand" is considered income to a trust, and therefore available for expenditure for trust purposes, and not principal to be retained for investment. *Restatement (Second) of Trusts* § 235, comment a (1959) at 568. AS 13.38.020(a)(2) similarly provides that "interest on money lent" is considered trust income and not principal. Interest on the unpaid balance of the fair market value of the school trust land redesignated as general grant land in 1978 accordingly would be considered income to the trust which, if paid, would be available for expenditure for public education.¹⁰

Any determination of state liability to the trust for failure to pay interest that would then have been available for expenditure for public education, however, would take into account the substantial state expenditures for public education during the same period. Indeed, under *State v. Weiss*, 706 P.2d 681 (Alaska 1985), and *Southwest Region School District v. Department of Education*, 723 P.2d 636 (Alaska 1986), the state would be entitled to set off money it has appropriated for public education against any liability it might have for interest owed on the unpaid balance to the public school fund. *Weiss* held that the state was entitled to a set-off for mental health expenditures when calculating the state's liability to the mental health trust for mental health trust land that it had sold where the federal law creating the trust required the state

¹⁰ As noted above, under AS 37.14.110(c) the commissioner of revenue "shall determine the net income of the [public school trust fund] in accordance with investment accounting principles and in a manner that preserves the distinction between principal and income and that excludes capital gains or losses realized on principal." Department of Revenue staff advise that there are no general "investment accounting principles" governing that determination. In determining net income in a manner that "preserves the distinction between principal and income," accordingly, it is entirely appropriate to look to general trust law principles as found in the *Restatement (Second) of Trusts* and the state statutes defining principal and income for the purpose of administering trusts. See *State v. Weiss*, 706 P.2d 681, 683 n. 3 (Alaska 1985) ("reliance on basic trust law principles finds ample support in the precedents of this court and the United States Supreme Court"). While that statement must be taken with some caution, see n. 7 *supra*, such reliance is appropriate here in the absence of specific "investment accounting principles" for making the required determination.

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to spend sale proceeds for mental health purposes.¹¹ 706 P.2d at 684. In *Southwest Region School District*, the Court relied on *Weiss* to hold that the state could assert public school expenditures as an offset against any liability it might have to a school district for failing to pay over funds as required by law during a given year. 723 P.2d at 637.

Thus, to the extent that amounts spent on public education in any given year since 1978 equal or exceed the amount the public school fund would have earned during that year on the unpaid balance owed the public school fund, the state has no liability to the trust for unpaid interest. It is my understanding that state public school expenditures since 1978 have been so large that it is extremely unlikely, regardless of what the 1978 fair market value of the school trust land ultimately is determined to be, that the state would have any liability to the trust for unpaid interest. To the extent amounts spent on public education in any given year since 1978 do not exceed the amount that the fund would have earned on the unpaid balance owed the trust, however, the state owes a debt to the trust which, when paid, should be considered income available for appropriation by the legislature for public education in the future.

Question 4. If too much money has been paid to the public school trust fund to compensate the school land trust for the 1978 redesignation of the school trust land as general grant land, can the overpayment be recovered and returned to the general fund?

Yes. A similar situation arose in the 1980s with the improper deposit in the public school trust fund of a portion of federal mineral revenue sharing payments from oil and gas leasing in the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska ("NPRA"). In *Barrow v. State*, 1JU-85-2634 CI (Alaska Super., March 18, 1986), the Court concluded that the deposit of federal mineral revenue sharing payments from NPRA in the public school trust fund was improper because the federal statute under which the state received the funds, 42 U.S.C. § 6508, required that the state in allocating those funds "give priority" to the use by political subdivisions impacted by NPRA leasing before using them for any other purpose. See 1986 Inf. Op. Atty Gen. (May 28; file no. 883-86-0126) at

¹¹ Unlike the school land trust where either the land or its monetary equivalent must be retained in perpetuity with only the income spent for public school purposes, sec. 202(e) of the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act, P.L. 84-830, 70 Stat. 709 (1956), required that sale proceeds as well as income from the land "first be applied to meet the necessary expenses of the mental health program of Alaska." It was apparently for that reason that the Court authorized a set-off of state mental health expenditures against liability to the trust for mental health land that had been sold and thus could not be returned to trust status. Because there is no authorization in federal law for the state to spend the proceeds from the sale of school trust land, *Weiss* provides no authority for the state to set off state public education expenditures against liability to the school trust for the fair market value of school trust land redesignated as general grant land in 1978. It does, however, provide authority for the state to set off state public education expenditures against liability to the trust for interest which, if paid, would have been considered income available for expenditure for that purpose.

2-4. In a series of memoranda, the Department of Law advised that such allocation errors may be corrected administratively. See 1986 Inf. Op. Atty Gen. (August 8; file no. 663-87-0003) at 4-5; 1987 Inf. Op. Atty Gen. (June 22; file no. 663-87-0003) at 5-7 (cautioning, however, that "the safest approach, both legally and politically, is to seek explicit legislative authority (through an appropriation) when dealing with state funds"); 1990 Inf. Op. Atty Gen. (September 6; file no. 663-90-0175) at 2. Such an administrative approach to correcting any over-allocation to the public school trust fund may be followed here.¹²

Question 5: Is the current method of calculating income available for expenditure from the public school trust fund's investments in domestic equity pools, under which increases in share values attributable to ordinary dividends are treated as income and increases (or decreases) attributable to capital gains (or losses) are credited (or debited) to principal, consistent with the state's public school trust obligation and the statutes governing administration of the fund?

Yes. At the outset, it should be noted that under private trust law principles there is no fixed definition of "income" that cannot be changed: "[T]he gift of 'income' does not confer a right that the definition of the term be immutably fixed as that which existed under the law at the testator's death." *Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. v. Bartram*, 255 A.2d 828, 833 (Conn. 1969). Defining income available for expenditure, as a matter of general trust law, accordingly requires only that the state act consistently with its basic obligation to preserve the principal of the trust and use the earnings from the trust solely for public education. The current method of allocating increases in share values to both principal and income is certainly consistent with that obligation as it balances the duty to preserve the principal of the trust¹³ with the goal of generating income to be expended to support public schools.

It also seems consistent with the statutes governing administration of the fund. Under AS 37.14.110(c), "[t]he commissioner of revenue shall determine the net income of the fund in accordance with investment accounting principles and in a manner that preserves the distinction between principal and income and that excludes capital gains or losses realized on principal." There are rather detailed provisions in general trust law for allocating corporate distributions of stock or cash. See *Restatement (Second) of Trusts* § 236 (1959) and AS 13.38.050. They are not particularly helpful here because the domestic equity pools under discussion do not make actual

¹² For reasons set out in the Conclusion below, however, you may wish to consult with various individuals or groups or seek judicial guidance before taking unilateral action administratively.

¹³ In *Weiss*, the Court made clear that the state has a duty "to preserve the corpus" of a public land trust. "Corpus" is Latin for "body" or "substance," and as used here means "[t]he principal or capital, as distinguished from the interest or income, as of a fund or estate." *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* (3d Ed. 1992) at 421.

distributions. Instead, receipts from the pools' domestic equity holdings -- whether they would be attributable to principal or income under general trust law -- are simply credited to the value of the shares in the pools. According to Department of Revenue staff, there are no published "investment accounting principles" governing this situation, and there are no cases directly on point.

Under AS 37.14.110(c), however, the procedure currently being followed is a reasonable approach to implementing the dual goals of generating income to support the state's public education program while preserving the principal of the public school trust fund. Were the domestic equity pools' investment earnings distributed similarly to mutual fund earnings -- i.e., as dividends and short- and long-term capital gains -- the dividends would be ordinary income and the capital gains would be principal under AS 13.38.050(c).¹⁴ It would elevate form over substance to conclude that the manner in which the domestic equity pools handle investment earnings -- both ordinary dividends and long- and short-term capital gains -- governs the determination of the fund's net income.

Indeed, attributing all of the increase in share values to principal without considering the source of the increase (i.e., whether the underlying source of the increase was attributable to principal or income under general trust law) might be found to violate the requirement in AS 37.14.110(c) that the commissioner of revenue determine the net income of the public school trust fund "in a manner that preserves the distinction between principal and income and that excludes capital gains or losses realized on principal." Failing to consider the source of the increases in share values, it could be argued, would not preserve the required "distinction" between principal and income. It might also be found to violate the requirement in AS 37.14.170 that the commissioner "invest the fund to provide increasing net income over long-term periods to the fund's income beneficiaries."

At the same time, the provisions of AS 37.14.110(c) and 37.14.170 give the commissioner considerable flexibility in investing and determining net income from the fund, and treating increases in the share values of domestic equity pools in other ways might be legally permissible. Suffice it to say that, in light of that considerable flexibility, it appears consistent with the statutes governing the public school trust fund to treat as income increases in the share values of the fund's investments in domestic equity pools that are attributable to dividends and to credit (or debit) increases (or decreases) in share values that are attributable to capital gains (or losses) to principal.

Question 6: What options does the state have for dealing with public school trust fund income that exceeds projected income and, as a consequence, has not been appropriated

¹⁴ Under AS 13.38.050(e), the trustee "may rely upon a statement of the distributing corporation as to a fact relevant under a provision of this chapter concerning the source or character of dividends or distributions of corporate assets."

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for school purposes by the legislature?

Public school trust fund earnings that are available for expenditure do not lose that status even though they were not appropriated by the legislature. It accordingly remains available for appropriation for public school purposes. That result follows directly from AS 37.14.140, which provides in part that "[t]he commissioner of revenue shall invest realized net income that has not been appropriated or that has been appropriated but not expended until the income is appropriated and expended."

In the event it is determined that state public education expenditures do not exceed whatever interest the state may have owed the trust as a result of compensating the school land trust over time (see question 4 above), any payments now made would be considered income and therefore would be available for appropriation by the legislature for public education purposes.

III. Conclusion

I hope the foregoing answers your questions. In light of the controversy that arose over the mental health land trust, however, it might be prudent to discuss the foregoing and any actions you contemplate as a result with the Public School Fund Advisory Board created under AS 37.14.120, the state Board of Education, and members of the legislature. To the extent you find that actions you would like to take encounter opposition, AS 13.36.035(a)(3) authorizes the courts to "determine any question arising in the administration or distribution of any trust including questions of construction of trust instruments, instruct trustees, and determine the existence or nonexistence of any immunity, power, privilege, duty or right." An appropriate action could be filed to determine the permissibility of any action you would like to take.

Please contact me at your convenience if I can be of any further assistance.

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
EDUCATION SUPPORT SERVICES / FACILITIES

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November 4, 1997

Sheila Peterson, Staff Assistant
Senator Gary Wilken
Capital Room 510
Juneau, AK

REFERENCE: Preventive Maintenance

Dear Sheila:

You recently posed several questions regarding the Department of Education's position regarding preventive maintenance and schools.

As a prelude to answering the questions posed, it will be useful to have a working definition of preventive maintenance. The department, in its *Preventive Maintenance Handbook* defines preventive maintenance as:

All activities which can be regularly scheduled to prevent premature failure or maximize or extend the useful life of a facility and its components. This will include items such as roof inspections, repainting, and door hardware adjustments as well as more traditional items such as bearing lubrication and belt replacements on HVAC equipment.

The Handbook also notes that "it is essential that school boards, school district administration and staff make a commitment to this philosophy when considering their responsibilities in managing district facility assets. Preventive maintenance should be a key element of a school board's mission statement."

Utilizing this definition, the following addresses the questions you posed.

Question: What is the department doing to assure districts have and are following a program of preventive maintenance?

Districts are encouraged to implement a preventive maintenance program and their efforts are evaluated as part of the capital improvement project(CIP) evaluation process which prioritizes school construction and major maintenance projects. The evaluation of these projects includes two scoring elements which focus on preventive maintenance. One looks at the amount spent on maintenance compared to the current valuation of the

facilities. The other evaluates, on a subjective basis, the preventive maintenance program and its effectiveness.

The standard for reviewing a district's program of preventive maintenance is the department's Preventive Maintenance Handbook. The Handbook defines preventive maintenance and covers the full range of building systems which should be included in a comprehensive program. Providing this standard gives a basis for determining whether a district's program covers all systems in the facility. The department sees preventive maintenance as part of an integrated system for addressing the needs of a facility. As part of the department's commitment to assisting district's this is planned as the first volume in a planned set of publications which will address the components of an integrated facility management system. Additional topics will include: emergency and corrective maintenance; renovation and renewal; life cycle cost analysis; and, cost benefit/cost effectiveness analysis.

Question: How is the department recognizing those districts who have a effective preventive maintenance program and are making an on-going commitment to maintaining a program of preventive maintenance?

This is currently recognized through points awarded to projects submitted by districts for CIP funding. Districts making a greater commitment in funds toward a maintenance program receive more points. Districts are also rewarded for having a comprehensive program presented and demonstrating its effectiveness.

Question: What suggestions would the department have which might assure that districts provide appropriate attention to preventive maintenance needs?

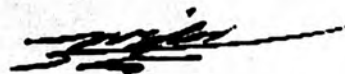
One of the ways to promote adequate preventive maintenance programs is to assure adequate funding is available. There is a body of research which clearly indicates that the two major components of facility management, preventive maintenance and renovation and renewal, take a yearly allocation of approximately 5% of the current facility value. The split between these two varies, but commonly runs 2% to preventive maintenance and 3% to renovation and renewal. It is important to note that if increases in funding do not rise at at least the same rate as the replacement cost of the facilities, it would not be possible to fully fund this without other sacrifices in the district operating budget.

Letter, Sheila Peterson
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The department has also considered offering districts an on-site preventive maintenance program review. There are certainly districts in need of assistance in more effectively directing their efforts. However, this service has not been offered due to staff and budgetary limitations.

I hope this provides the information you needed. If you have additional questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Michael D. Morgan", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael D. Morgan
School Facilities Manager

ALASKA'S SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND THEIR LEGISLATORS TWENTIETH ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION 1997

<u>SCHOOL DISTRICT NAME</u>	<u>NAME OF LEGISLATOR</u>
ALASKA GATEWAY SCHOOLS	LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA NICHOLIA, IRENE
ALEUTIAN REGION SCHOOLS	HOFFMAN, LYMAN MOSES, CARL
ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH SCHOOLS	HOFFMAN, LYMAN MOSES, CARL
ANCHORAGE SCHOOLS	BARNES, RAMONA BERKOWITZ, ETHAN BLUNDE, CON COWDERY, JOHN CROFT, ERIC DONLEY, DAVE DYSON, FRED ELLIS, JOHNNY GREEN, JOSEPH HALFORD, RICK HANLEY, MARK KELLY, TIM KEMPEN, ALLEN KOTT, PETE LEMAN, LOREN MARTIN, TERRY MILDER, ELDON PARNELL, SEAN PEARCE, DRUE PHILLIPS, RANDY PORTER, BRIAN ROKEBERG, NORMAN RYAN, JOE SANDERS, JERRY WARD, JERRY
ANNETTE ISLAND SCHOOLS	KOOKESH, ALBERT MACKIE, JERRY
BERING STRAIT SCHOOLS	ADAMS, AL FOSTER, RICHARD JOLE, PEGGIE

Date	9/5/97	# of pages	5
From	Shilg		
Co.	Sealinker		
Phone #	465-3709		
Fax #	465-4714		

Post-It® Fax Note	7671
To	Denny Deluff
Co.	Rep Mulder
Phone #	258-8123
Fax #	258-5511

<u>SCHOOL DISTRICT NAME</u>	<u>NAME OF LEGISLATOR</u>
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH SCHOOLS	HOFFMAN, LYMAN MOSES, CARI
CHATHAM SCHOOLS	KOOKESH, AL MACKIE, JERRY
CHUGACH SCHOOLS	KUBINA, GENE LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA
COPPER RIVER SCHOOL DISTRICT	KUBINA, GENE LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA NICHOLIA, IRENE
CORDOVA CITY SCHOOLS	KUBINA, GENE LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA
CRAIG CITY SCHOOLS	KOOKESH, ALBERT MACKIE, JERRY
DELTA GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT	KUBINA, GENE LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA
DENALI BOROUGH SCHOOLS	JAMES, JEANNETTE MILLER, MIKE
DILLINGHAM CITY SCHOOLS	HOFFMAN, LYMAN IVAN, IVAN
FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH SCHOOLS	BRICE, TOM DAVIES, JOHN JAMES, JEANNETTE KELLY, PETE MILLER, MIKE SHARP, BERT THERIAULT, GENE VEZEY, AL WILKEN, GARY
GALENA CITY SCHOOLS	LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA NICHOLIA, IRENE
HAINES BOROUGH SCHOOLS	KOOKESH, ALBERT MACKIE, JERRY

<u>SCHOOL DISTRICT NAME</u>	<u>NAME OF LEGISLATOR</u>
HOONAH CITY SCHOOLS	KOOKESH, AL MACKIE, JERRY
HYDABURG CITY SCHOOLS	KOOKESH, AL MACKIE, JERRY
IDITAROD AREA SCHOOLS	LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA NICHOLIA, IRENE
JUNEAU CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	DUNCAN, JIM ELTON, KIM HUDSON, BILL
KAKE CITY SCHOOLS	KOOKESH, ALBERT MACKIE, JERRY
KASHUNAMIUT SCHOOLS	ADAMS, AL FOSTER, RICHARD
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOLS	DAVIS, GARY HODGINS, MARK TORGERSON, JOHN WARD, JERRY
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH SCHOOLS	TAYLOR, ROBIN WILLIAMS, BILL
KLAWOCK CITY SCHOOLS	KOOKESH, ALBERT MACKIE, JERRY
KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH SCHOOLS	KOOKESH, ALBERT MACKIE, JERRY
KUSPUK SCHOOLS	LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA NICHOLIA, IRENE
LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOLS	HOFFMAN, LYMAN LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA MOSES, CARL NICHOLIA, IRENE

SCHOOL DISTRICT NAME

NAME OF LEGISLATOR

LOWER KUSKOKWIM SCHOOL
DISTRICT

ADAMS, AL
FOSTER, RICHARD
HOFFMAN, LYMAN
IVAN, IVAN

LOWER YUKON SCHOOL DISTRICT

ADAMS, AL
FOSTER, RICHARD

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH
SCHOOLS

GREEN, LYDA
HALFORD, RICK
KOHRLING, VIC
KUBINA, GENE
LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA
MASEK, BEVERLY
OGAN, SCOTT

NENANA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

JAMES, JEANNETTE
MILLER, MIKE

NOME CITY SCHOOLS

ADAMS, AL
FOSTER, RICHARD

NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH SCHOOL
DISTRICT

ADAMS, AL
JOLE, REGGIE

NORTHWEST ARCTIC BOROUGH
SCHOOLS

ADAMS, AL
JOLE, REGGIE

PELICAN CITY SCHOOLS

KOOKESH, ALBERT
MACKIE, JERRY

PETERSBURG CITY SCHOOLS

GRUSSENDORF, BEN
TAYLOR, ROBIN

PRIBILOF SCHOOLS

HOFFMAN, LYMAN
MOSES, CARL

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL DISTRICT

ADAMS, AL
FOSTER, RICHARD

<u>SCHOOL DISTRICT NAME</u>	<u>NAME OF LEGISLATOR</u>
SITKA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	GRUSSENDORF, BEN TAYLOR, ROBIN
SKAGWAY CITY SCHOOLS	KOOKESH, ALBERT MACKIE, JERRY
SOUTHEAST ISLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT	KOOKESH, ALBERT MACKIE, JERRY
SOUTHWEST REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	HOFFMAN, LYMAN IVAN, IVAN
TANANA SCHOOLS	LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA NICHOLIA, IRENE
UNALASKA CITY SCHOOLS	HOFFMAN, LYMAN MOSES, CARL
VALDEZ CITY SCHOOLS	KUBINA, GENE LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA
WRANGELL CITY SCHOOLS	GRUSSENDORF, BEN TAYLOR, ROBIN
YAKUTAT CITY SCHOOLS	KOOKESH, ALBERT MACKIE, JERRY
YUKON FLATS SCHOOL DISTRICT	LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA NICHOLIA, IRENE
YUKON-KOYUKUK SCHOOLS	LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA NICHOLIA, IRENE
YUPIIT SCHOOLS	LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA NICHOLIA, IRENE

Group Definitions

Reimbursement Rates
State Share/Local Share

		<u>State Share</u>	<u>Local Share</u>
GROUP 1		95%	5%
5 Hoonah	5 Klawock		
5 Hydaburg	36 Nenana		
5 Kake	36 Tanana		
GROUP 2		90%	10%
36 Galena			
40 Lake & Peninsula			
37 Northwest Arctic			
GROUP 3		70%	30%
40 Aleutians East	1 Ketchikan		
10-25 Anchorage	6 Kodiak		
35 Cordova	22 Mat-Su		
5 Craig	38 Nome		
34 Denali	5 Pelican		
29 Dillingham	2 Petersburg		
24-34 Fairbanks	2 Sitka		
5 Haines	2 Wrangell		
3-4 Juneau	5 Yakutat		
79 Kenai Peninsula			
GROUP 4		65%	35%
39 Bristol Bay			
37 North Slope			
5 Skagway			
40 Unalaska			
REAA		98%	2%
36 Alaska Gateway	Kuspuk 36		
1 Annette Island	Lower Kuskokwim 38+		
38 Bering Strait	Lower Yukon - 36+38		
5 Chatham	Pribilof 40		
35 Chugach	Southeast Island 5		
35 Copper River	Southwest Region 39		
35 Delta/Greely	Yukon Flats 36		
36 Iditarod	3 Yukon/Koyukuk 36		
38 Kashunamiut	Yupit 29		

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	12/19	# of pages	1
To	Denny Danitt		From	Mr. Morgan	
Co/Dept.			Co.		
Phone #			Phone #	1858	
Fax #	3518		Fax #		

State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
School Construction Grant Fund

Issued December 15, 1997
Reconsideration List

Dec. 15	Nov. 1					DOE			
Pri. #	Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Eligible Amount	Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
1	1	Kashunamiut	Chevak School Replacement	\$25,998,000	\$23,122,324	\$23,122,324	\$462,446	\$22,659,878	\$22,659,878
2	2	Chatham	Recovery of Funds - Hobart Bay School Building Purchase	\$59,373	\$59,373	\$59,373	\$1,187	\$58,186	\$22,718,063
3	3	Lower Yukon	Pilot Station K-12 Replacement	\$18,489,792	\$16,659,195	\$856,720	\$17,134	\$839,585	\$23,557,648
4	4	Lower Yukon	Kotlik K-12 Expansion	\$19,016,828	\$16,727,285	\$867,273	\$17,345	\$849,928	\$24,407,576
5	5	Southwest Region	Replacement of Togiak School	\$28,508,384	\$23,772,540	\$897,970	\$17,959	\$860,011	\$25,287,587
6	6	Copper River	Kenny Lake Elementary School Replacement	\$4,920,150	\$4,154,361	\$4,154,361	\$83,087	\$4,071,274	\$29,358,861
7	9	Northwest Arctic	Buckland School Remediation Project, Phase II	\$16,949,223	\$13,706,823	\$13,706,823	\$1,370,682	\$12,336,141	\$41,695,002
8	7	Bering Strait	Golovin School Upgrade and Addition	\$15,134,493	\$10,174,667	\$416,550	\$8,331	\$408,219	\$42,103,221
9	8	Bering Strait	Elim School Upgrade and Addition	\$19,124,218	\$11,534,940	\$467,560	\$9,351	\$458,209	\$42,561,430
10	10	Bering Strait	Teller Elementary Gym Renovation and Expansion	\$16,250,185	\$11,171,830	\$453,944	\$9,079	\$444,865	\$43,006,294
11	13	Craig	New Craig Secondary School	\$13,168,594	\$12,498,809	\$12,498,809	\$3,749,643	\$8,749,166	\$51,755,461
12	11	Yukon Flats	Circle K-12 School Replacement	\$2,245,628	\$2,245,628	\$84,211	\$1,684	\$82,527	\$51,837,987
13	12	Lower Kuskokwim	Newtok New School	\$8,667,487	\$4,259,120	\$4,259,120	\$85,182	\$4,173,938	\$56,011,925
14	14	Yukon Flats	Arctic Village Addition/Renovation	\$2,821,475	\$2,821,475	\$2,821,475	\$56,430	\$2,765,046	\$58,776,971
15	15	Bering Strait	White Mountain School Addition and Gym Renovation	\$15,821,770	\$12,329,695	\$497,364	\$9,947	\$487,416	\$59,264,387
16	16	Bering Strait	Koyuk New K-12 School	\$13,793,777	\$11,366,160	\$461,231	\$9,225	\$452,006	\$59,716,393
17	17	Mat-Su	Talkeetna Elementary School Addition and Renovation	\$7,568,327	\$7,126,600	\$7,126,600	\$2,137,980	\$4,988,620	\$64,705,013
18	18	Southeast Island	Howard Valentine School Construction	\$2,848,827	\$2,848,827	\$2,848,827	\$56,977	\$2,791,850	\$67,496,864
19	19	Denali	Tri-Valley High School Addition	\$6,582,913	\$5,058,654	\$189,700	\$56,910	\$132,790	\$67,629,653
20	20	Southeast Island	Naukatli School Construction	\$2,972,124	\$2,972,124	\$2,972,124	\$59,442	\$2,912,682	\$70,542,335
21	21	Lower Yukon	Sheldon Point K-12 Expansion	\$11,035,675	\$8,465,085	\$447,441	\$8,949	\$438,492	\$70,980,827
22	22	Delta/Greely	Healy Lake New School Construction Project	\$127,770	\$127,770	\$127,770	\$2,555	\$125,215	\$71,106,041
23	28	Northwest Arctic	Noorvik K-12 Expansion Project	\$13,295,607	\$13,295,607	\$546,585	\$54,659	\$491,927	\$71,597,968
24	26	Craig	Craig Elementary School Addition and Reroof	\$3,181,568	\$3,181,568	\$3,181,568	\$954,470	\$2,227,098	\$73,825,066
25	23	Southwest Region	Remodel and Expansion of Manokotak K-12 School	\$12,278,994	\$10,657,534	\$399,658	\$7,993	\$391,664	\$74,216,730
26	24	Iditarod	McGrath Vocational Education Expansion	\$1,494,515	\$1,494,515	\$1,494,515	\$29,890	\$1,464,625	\$75,681,355
27	25	Yupit	Akiachak Elementary School Replacement and Renovation	\$15,324,793	\$12,882,672	\$483,100	\$9,662	\$473,438	\$76,154,793
28	27	Southwest Region	Remodel and Expansion of New Stuyahok K-12 School	\$16,210,988	\$14,523,340	\$594,625	\$11,893	\$582,733	\$76,737,526
29	n/a	Copper River	Glennallen Elementary School Replacement	\$9,972,771	\$9,972,771	\$373,979	\$7,480	\$366,499	\$77,104,025
30	29	Kake	Elementary School Addition	\$2,598,872	\$2,598,872	\$2,598,872	\$129,944	\$2,468,928	\$79,572,953
31	30	Yukon/Koyukuk	Minto Addition/Renovation	\$2,805,597	\$2,805,597	\$105,210	\$2,104	\$103,106	\$79,676,059
32	31	Iditarod	McGrath Handicap Van & Bus Storage	\$307,503	\$307,503	\$307,503	\$6,150	\$301,353	\$79,977,412
33	32	Lower Kuskokwim	Chief Paul Memorial School Addition	\$11,064,755	\$10,106,588	\$378,997	\$7,580	\$371,417	\$80,348,829
34	33	Lower Kuskokwim	Atmautiuk Elementary School	\$5,310,053	\$5,445,688	\$244,213	\$4,884	\$239,329	\$80,588,158
35	34	Southeast Island	Hollis School Construction	\$1,589,539	\$1,589,539	\$1,589,539	\$31,791	\$1,557,748	\$82,145,906
36	35	Pribilof	Remodel and Expansion of St. George School	\$8,664,017	\$6,554,307	\$245,787	\$4,916	\$240,871	\$82,386,777
37	36	Craig	Craig Elementary School Renovation/Multipurpose Addition, Phase II	\$4,609,130	\$3,287,580	\$123,284	\$36,985	\$86,299	\$82,473,076
38	37	Iditarod	Takotna Training Center Addition and Improvements	\$1,122,562	\$1,122,562	\$1,122,562	\$22,451	\$1,100,111	\$83,573,187
39	38	Lower Kuskokwim	Nightmute School Addition	\$3,459,347	\$3,459,347	\$169,726	\$3,395	\$166,331	\$83,739,518
40	39	Lower Kuskokwim	Kwethluk School Addition	\$8,028,749	\$8,003,838	\$300,144	\$6,003	\$294,141	\$84,033,659
41	40	Yukon/Koyukuk	Kaltaq Addition/Renovation	\$4,491,150	\$4,491,150	\$168,418	\$3,368	\$165,050	\$84,198,709

State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
School Construction Grant Fund

Issued December 15, 1997
Reconsideration List

Dec. 15	Nov. 1					DOE			
Pri. #	Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Eligible Amount	Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
42	41	Lower Kuskokwim	Dick R. Kiunya Memorial School Addition	\$6,968,711	\$6,968,711	\$261,327	\$5,227	\$256,100	\$84,454,809
43	42	Anchorage	Taku Elementary Addition and Renovation	\$6,200,000	\$6,200,000	\$6,200,000	\$1,860,000	\$4,340,000	\$88,794,809
44	49	Northwest Arctic	Ambler K-12 Expansion Project	\$11,813,100	\$11,813,100	\$502,991	\$50,299	\$452,692	\$89,247,501
45	43	Yukon/Koyukuk	Nulato School Replacement	\$12,764,431	\$9,325,478	\$424,705	\$8,494	\$416,211	\$89,663,712
46	52	Northwest Arctic	Kiana K-12 Expansion Project	\$10,000,622	\$9,512,801	\$404,730	\$40,473	\$364,257	\$90,027,969
47	44	Anchorage	Nunaka Valley Elementary Renewal & Upgrades	\$5,400,000	\$2,096,000	\$191,100	\$57,330	\$133,770	\$90,161,739
48	45	Yupik	Consolidated District High School	\$21,939,876	\$7,944,182	\$297,907	\$5,958	\$291,949	\$90,453,688
49	46	Lower Kuskokwim	Quinhagak School Addition	\$8,265,667	\$6,813,677	\$255,513	\$5,110	\$250,403	\$90,704,091
50	47	Mat-Su	New Atlasta Middle School	\$31,324,810	\$27,620,665	\$2,535,775	\$760,732	\$1,775,042	\$92,479,133
51	n/a	Lower Yukon	Scammon Bay Master Site Plan	\$13,821,233	\$13,821,233	\$518,296	\$10,366	\$507,930	\$92,987,063
52	48	Kuspuk	Joseph & Olinga Gregory Elementary Replacement	\$3,545,350	\$1,988,992	\$1,988,992	\$39,780	\$1,949,212	\$94,936,276
53	50	Yukon/Koyukuk	Allakaket Renovation/Addition	\$5,415,838	\$4,207,282	\$157,773	\$3,155	\$154,618	\$95,090,893
54	51	Unalaska	New Elementary School Project	\$6,971,566	\$3,917,509	\$146,907	\$51,417	\$95,489	\$95,186,383
55	53	Chatham	Angoon Elementary School Addition	\$840,274	\$771,564	\$771,564	\$15,431	\$756,133	\$95,942,515
56	54	Delta/Greely	Delta New School Construction Project	\$18,958,029	\$16,917,933	\$634,422	\$12,688	\$621,734	\$96,564,249
57	55	Petersburg	Vocational and Food Service Additions/Major Maintenance	\$2,047,097	\$2,047,097	\$2,047,097	\$614,129	\$1,432,968	\$97,997,217
58	56	Mat-Su	New Meadow Lakes Elementary School	\$12,615,355	\$10,476,940	\$1,137,885	\$341,366	\$796,520	\$98,793,737
59	57	Nome	Nome Elementary School Addition	\$3,014,638	\$2,501,241	\$2,501,241	\$750,372	\$1,750,869	\$100,544,606
60	58	Lower Kuskokwim	New Bethel Middle School	\$16,899,618	\$5,716,905	\$264,384	\$5,288	\$259,096	\$100,803,702
61	59	Southeast Island	Naukat, Port Protection, Whale Pass Covered PE Areas Project	\$320,692	\$320,692	\$320,692	\$6,414	\$314,278	\$101,117,980
62	60	Bering Strait	St. Michael Plan and Design Addition, Phase One	\$73,128	\$41,899	\$41,899	\$838	\$41,061	\$101,159,041
63	61	Anchorage	Ptarmigan Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$3,247,000	\$3,247,000	\$3,247,000	\$974,100	\$2,272,900	\$103,431,941
64	62	Dillingham	Elementary School Addition	\$2,193,370	\$2,193,370	\$2,193,370	\$658,011	\$1,535,359	\$104,967,300
65	63	Anchorage	Scenic Park Elementary Renewal and Code Upgrades	\$5,298,000	\$4,989,400	\$187,103	\$56,131	\$130,972	\$105,098,272
66	64	Galena	Equipment and Fixtures for Project Education	\$725,681	\$663,681	\$663,681	\$66,368	\$597,313	\$105,695,585
67	65	Iditarod	Demolition of Grayling Old School	\$409,780	\$409,780	\$409,780	\$8,196	\$401,584	\$106,097,169
68	66	Mat-Su	New Greater Core Elementary School	\$12,933,310	\$10,476,940	\$1,137,885	\$341,366	\$796,520	\$106,893,689
69	67	Kodiak	Peterson Elementary Addition	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000	\$324,000	\$756,000	\$107,649,689
70	68	Lower Kuskokwim	Kilbuck School Gymnasium Addition	\$4,660,872	\$3,863,525	\$144,882	\$2,898	\$141,985	\$107,791,673
71	69	Mat-Su	New Houston High School	\$33,794,933	\$18,372,267	\$788,960	\$236,688	\$552,272	\$108,343,945
72	70	Juneau	New High School Design and Construction	\$34,093,671	\$21,232,067	\$921,203	\$276,361	\$644,842	\$108,988,787
73	n/a	Lower Yukon	Emmonak K-12 Master Site Plan	\$12,769,280	\$12,769,280	\$478,848	\$9,577	\$469,271	\$109,458,058
74	74	Northwest Arctic	Noatak Major Maintenance: Heating & Fuel System Repairs	\$267,890	\$267,890	\$267,890	\$26,789	\$241,101	\$109,699,159
75	71	Iditarod	Lime Village School Remodel and Upgrade	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$5,500	\$269,500	\$109,968,659
76	72	Fairbanks	Danby Middle School Addition, Phase II	\$5,720,915	\$5,720,915	\$5,720,915	\$1,716,275	\$4,004,641	\$113,973,300
77	73	Iditarod	Shageluk Voc Ed Shop Remodel	\$72,500	\$72,500	\$72,500	\$1,450	\$71,050	\$114,044,350
78	75	Iditarod	Shageluk Welding Shop Relocation	\$32,500	\$32,500	\$32,500	\$650	\$31,850	\$114,076,200
79	76	Anchorage	Creekside Park Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$5,200,000	\$4,364,640	\$163,674	\$49,102	\$114,572	\$114,190,771
80	77	Anchorage	Denali Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$112,500	\$33,750	\$78,750	\$114,269,521

Date Issued: 12/15/97
Date Run: 12/19/97

State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
School Construction Grant Fund

Issued December 15, 1997
Reconsideration List

Dec. 15	Nov. 1					DOE			
Pri. #	Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Eligible Amount	Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
81	78	Anchorage	Baxter Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$4,250,000	\$4,250,000	\$159,375	\$47,813	\$111,563	\$114,381,084
82	79	Anchorage	Muldoon Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$9,000,000	\$4,489,804	\$168,368	\$50,510	\$117,857	\$114,498,941
83	80	Anchorage	Wendler Middle School Renewal and Upgrades	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$337,500	\$101,250	\$236,250	\$114,735,191
84	81	Kodiak	Kodiak High School Energy Code Upgrade	\$3,025,000	\$3,025,000	\$3,025,000	\$907,500	\$2,117,500	\$116,852,691
85	82	Iditarod	Anvik Mechanical Renovation: Water & Heating Systems	\$177,300	\$177,300	\$177,300	\$3,546	\$173,754	\$117,026,445
86	83	Iditarod	McGrath Underground Tanks Replacement	\$223,500	\$223,500	\$223,500	\$4,470	\$219,030	\$117,245,475
87	84	Denali	Cantwell School Sprinkler and Heating System Upgrade	\$1,673,140	\$1,673,140	\$1,673,140	\$501,942	\$1,171,198	\$118,416,673
88	85	Iditarod	Grayling Waste Heat Design/Boiler Relocation	\$67,000	\$67,000	\$67,000	\$1,340	\$65,660	\$118,482,333
89	86	Lake & Peninsula	Districtwide Technology Upgrade	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$40,000	\$360,000	\$118,842,333
90	87	Denali	Anderson School Heating and Ventilation Upgrade	\$1,663,237	\$1,663,237	\$1,663,237	\$498,971	\$1,164,266	\$120,006,599
91	88	Kenai Peninsula	Central High: Reinsulate Exterior Walls	\$297,500	\$297,500	\$297,500	\$89,250	\$208,250	\$120,214,849
92	89	Juneau	Dzantik'i Heeni Site Development Project	\$3,551,399	\$1,716,800	\$64,380	\$19,314	\$45,066	\$120,259,915
TOTALS				\$736,218,336	\$593,021,800	\$141,525,044	\$21,265,129	\$120,259,915	

**State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
School Construction Deferred Maintenance Needs**

Final	Election	# of			Amount	Unhoused	New In-lieu	Renovation/	DOE	
Pri. #	District	Students	District Name	Project Name	Requested	Cost	Cost	Repair	Cost	Deferred
										Maint. Need
1	38	250	Kashunamiut	Chevak School Replacement	\$25,506,000	\$14,179,620	\$11,340,000	\$0	0%	\$11,340,000
2	38	174	Lower Yukon	Pilot Station K-12 Expansion	\$18,036,366	\$9,821,505	\$4,241,075	\$3,793,007	0%	\$8,034,082
3	38	175	Lower Yukon	Kotlik K-12 Expansion	\$18,692,385	\$10,960,895	\$3,954,376	\$3,516,630	0%	\$7,471,006
4	39	214	SW Region	Togiak School Replacement	\$27,686,906	\$14,390,554	\$13,287,285	\$0	4%	\$12,707,582
5	5	22	Chatham	Recovery of Funds/Hobart Bay	\$59,373	\$59,373	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
6	37	152	NW Arctic	Buckland Remediation Phase II	\$14,303,591	\$12,398,716	\$540,096	\$1,434,356	0%	\$1,974,452
7	38	89	Lower Kuskokwim	Newtok	\$4,940,552	\$9,440,250	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
8	36	60	Yukon Flats	Arctic Village K-12 School Addition/Renovation	\$2,761,483	\$1,538,731	\$764,160	\$459,142	0%	\$1,223,302
9	26-28	122	Mat/Su	Talkeetna Addition & Renovation	\$7,568,327	\$5,076,731	\$0	\$2,346,808	0%	\$2,346,808
10	36	34	Iditarod	Takotna Training Center	\$1,122,562	\$1,122,562	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
11	38	61	Lower Yukon	Sheldon Point K-12 Expansion	\$11,101,986	\$6,258,575	\$1,284,480	\$3,444,251	4%	\$4,549,731
12	38	53	Bering Strait	Golovin	\$12,244,731	\$6,086,824	\$1,465,440	\$4,728,449	29%	\$4,408,098
13	34	245	Denali	Tri-Valley Addition & Remodel	\$12,873,648	\$9,962,178	\$0	\$3,241,090	0%	\$3,241,090
14	38	108	Bering Strait	Elim	\$12,198,123	\$5,573,503	\$1,537,128	\$5,082,147	21%	\$5,202,805
15	39	169	Yupit	Akiachak Replacement/Renovation	\$14,273,502	\$5,698,142	\$5,504,996	\$3,070,364	0%	\$8,575,360
16	38	76	Bering Strait	Teller	\$12,145,749	\$7,554,022	\$0	\$4,539,020	15%	\$3,840,992
17	5		C g	New Secondary School	\$17,936,486	\$17,946,486	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
18	36	26	Kuspuk	Joseph & Olinga Gregory/Upper Kalskag	\$3,520,500	\$1,998,561	\$1,524,144	\$0	0%	\$1,524,144
19	37	214	NW Arctic	Noorvik K-12 Expansion	\$13,607,421	\$10,505,273	\$3,102,704	\$0	0%	\$3,102,704
20	5	14	SE Island	Edna Bay New Construction	\$1,896,056	\$1,237,950	\$658,600	\$0	0%	\$658,600
21	38	100	Bering Strait	Koyuk	\$11,980,102	\$4,061,064	\$3,620,946	\$4,282,473	24%	\$5,998,518
22	36	129	Iditarod	McGrath Voc-Ed Expansion	\$1,494,513	\$1,228,248	\$0	\$10,254	0%	\$10,254
23	5	189	Craig	Elementary Classroom Addition	\$3,243,213	\$3,243,213	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
24	36	9	Delta/Greely	Healy Lake New Construction	\$121,692	\$1,285,436	\$577,200	\$0	0%	\$577,200
25	39	130	SW Region	Manokotak K-12 Remodel & Expansion	\$10,279,763	\$5,814,803	\$3,829,550	\$1,814,859	4%	\$5,426,969
26	5	43	SE Island	Naukatl School Construction	\$3,052,415	\$1,848,134	\$1,202,676	\$0	0%	\$1,202,676
27	36	129	Yukon/Koyukuk	Minto Renovation	\$2,811,472	\$2,520,407	\$0	\$288,425	0%	\$288,425
28	39	153	SW Region	New Stuyahok K-12 Remodel & Expansion	\$12,312,132	\$7,652,958	\$3,192,000	\$1,111,887	0%	\$4,303,887
29	35	138	Copper River	Kenny Lake Additions	\$2,881,093	\$905,418	\$1,978,164	\$0	0%	\$1,978,184
30	40	21	Aleutians East	False Pass Addition & Remodel	\$1,700,000	\$533,905	\$0	\$798,866	0%	\$798,866
31	39	93	Lower Kuskokwim	Atmautluak Elementary Addition	\$5,136,551	\$3,350,084	\$1,664,400	\$122,859	0%	\$1,787,259
32	36	46	Kuspuk	Johnnie John Jr Addition/Crooked Creek	\$4,754,975	\$4,754,975	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
33	39	267	Lower Kuskokwim	Bethel Middle School	\$22,735,746	\$19,564,541	\$3,173,472	\$0	0%	\$3,173,472
34	5	42	SE Island	Howard Valentine New Construction	\$2,929,655	\$1,785,259	\$1,143,750	\$0	0%	\$1,143,750
35	5	132	Kake	Elementary Addition	\$849,100	\$849,100	\$0	\$306,888	0%	\$306,888
36	38	73	Bering Strait	White Mountain	\$8,350,569	\$1,981,473	\$1,147,461	\$5,208,203	14%	\$5,465,959
37	36	29	Yukon Flats	Circle School Replacement	\$1,346,322	(\$49,094)	\$1,347,570	\$0	0%	\$1,347,570
38	39	181	Lower Kuskokwim	Kipnuk School Addition	\$14,142,956	\$9,724,211	\$291,200	\$4,398,926	0%	\$4,690,126
39	40	273	Unalaska	New Elementary Design & Construction	\$6,270,755	\$5,907,027	\$0	\$412,904	0%	\$412,904
40	38	66	Lower Kuskokwim	Nightmute Addition	\$4,394,288	\$4,280,090	\$0	\$114,258	0%	\$114,258
41	35	137	Copper River	Glennallen Elementary Renovation	\$4,944,012	\$0	\$0	\$4,944,012	0%	\$4,944,012
42	39	159	Lower Kuskokwim	Chefornak Elementary Addition Phase III	\$874,718	\$0	\$0	\$874,718	0%	\$874,718

Date Issued: 7/31/97

Date Run: 12/19/97

Original prepared by AK DOE; Election District and Number of Students entered by Sen. Wilken's staff

1 of 2

School Const. - Deferred

**State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program**

[illegible]

Date Run: 12/19/97

Original prepared by AK DOE: Election District and Number of Students entered by Sen. Wilken's staff 2 of 2

School Const. - Deferred

**State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program**

Final Pri. #	Election District	# of Students	Dist. Name	Project Name	Major Maintenance Requested	Deferred Maintenance Unhoused Cost	Renovation Repair %	Renovation/ Repair Cost	DOE Cost Reduction	Deferred Maint. Need
5	29-34	426	Fairbanks	Denali: Planning Design & Renovation/Addition	\$8,806,624	\$1,144,861	87 %	\$7,316,984	5 %	\$7,316,984
6	37	154	NW Arctic	Kiana High School Renovation	\$2,551,571	\$0	100 %	\$2,551,571	0 %	\$2,551,571
7	39	78	SW Region	Koliganek Foundation & Basement Repair	\$1,367,835	\$0	100 %	\$1,367,835	0 %	\$1,367,835
8	2	511	Sitka	High School Renovation	\$10,260,604	\$0	100 %	\$10,260,604	0 %	\$10,260,604
9	35	770	Delta/Greely	Delta Roof Repair and Fire Alarm	\$1,074,013	\$0	100 %	\$1,074,013	0 %	\$1,074,013
10	10-25	572	Anchorage	Romig Jr. High Roof	\$1,795,000	\$0	100 %	\$1,795,000	0 %	\$1,795,000
11	2	302	Sitka	Baranof Renovation	\$5,926,045	\$0	100 %	\$5,926,045	0 %	\$5,926,045
12	5	273	Hoonah	Roof, Foundation & Fuel Tank Replacement	\$1,294,705	\$0	100 %	\$1,294,705	0 %	\$1,294,705
13	40	10	Lake & Penn.	Pedro Bay Renovation	\$1,008,000	\$0	100 %	\$675,360	33 %	\$675,360
14	1	535	Ketchikan	Houghtaling Maintenance & Renovation	\$3,338,720	\$0	100 %	\$3,338,720	0 %	\$3,338,720
15	40	547	Lake & Penn.	District Wide Fuel Tank Upgrade	\$1,250,000	\$0	100 %	\$1,250,000	0 %	\$1,250,000
16	5	15	Chatham	Tenakee Retaining Wall Replacement	\$239,327	\$0	100 %	\$239,327	0 %	\$239,327
17	29-34	531	Fairbanks	Barnette Planning Design & Renovation/Addition	\$5,717,586	\$0	100 %	\$5,717,586	0 %	\$5,717,586
18	37	214	NW Arctic	Noorvik High School Renovation	\$2,664,469	\$0	100 %	\$2,664,469	0 %	\$2,664,469
19	10-25	358	Anchorage	Birchwood Roof Replacement	\$970,000	\$0	100 %	\$970,000	0 %	\$970,000
20	29-34	435	Fairbanks	Nordale: Planning Design & Renovation	\$9,299,000	\$1,301,860	86 %	\$7,997,140	0 %	\$7,997,140
21	35	535	Cordova	Elementary & High School Renovation	\$135,766	\$0	100 %	\$135,766	0 %	\$135,766
22	35	34	Chugach	Whittier Drainage	\$144,608	\$0	100 %	\$144,608	0 %	\$144,608
23	1	312	Ketchikan	Valley Park Maintenance & Renovation	\$1,893,963	\$0	100 %	\$1,893,963	0 %	\$1,893,963
24	40	547	Lake & Penn.	District Wide Sprinkler Systems	\$1,515,000	\$1	100 %	\$1,515,000	0 %	\$1,515,000
25	5	447	Annette Island	Major Maintenance Renovation	\$3,555,455	\$0	100 %	\$3,555,455	0 %	\$3,555,455
26	5	31	Pelican	Major Maintenance	\$781,172	\$0	100 %	\$781,172	0 %	\$781,172
27	39	267	Lower Kuskokwim	Mikeinguit Eitnaurviat Roof Repair	\$1,384,332	\$0	100 %	\$1,010,562	27 %	\$1,010,562
28	3-4	450	Juneau	Marie Drake Roof Replacement	\$1,189,354	\$0	100 %	\$1,189,354	0 %	\$1,189,354
29	3-4	512	Juneau	Auke Bay Roof Replacement	\$847,817	\$0	100 %	\$847,817	0 %	\$847,817
30	38-39	3,537	Lower Kuskokwim	Bulk Fuel Tank Repairs 9 sites	\$3,159,966	\$0	100 %	\$3,159,966	0 %	\$3,159,966
31	5	205	Klawock	Major Maintenance	\$2,033,477	\$0	100 %	\$2,033,477	0 %	\$2,033,477
32	2	533	Wrangell	Exterior Windows	\$165,477	\$0	100 %	\$165,477	0 %	\$165,477
33	36	91	Alaska Gateway	Northway Wastewater Treatment	\$144,284	\$0	100 %	\$144,284	0 %	\$144,284
34	5	442	Haines	High School -Swimming Pool Roof Replacement	\$403,459	\$0	100 %	\$403,459	0 %	\$403,459
35	36	170	Galena	Roofing & Sprinkler Renovation	\$1,277,281	\$0	100 %	\$1,277,281	0 %	\$1,277,281
36	38	366	Lower Yukon	Hooper Bay Major Maintenance	\$1,607,162	\$0	100 %	\$1,607,162	0 %	\$1,607,162
37	37	119	NW Arctic	Ambler High School Renovation	\$2,009,179	\$0	100 %	\$2,009,179	0 %	\$2,009,179
38	5	447	Annette Island	Asbestos Abatement	\$117,719	\$0	100 %	\$117,719	0 %	\$117,719
39	2	533	Wrangell	Civil Site Work	\$89,315	\$0	100 %	\$89,315	0 %	\$89,315
40	5	200	Kake	District Wide Maintenance	\$3,000,730	\$0	100 %	\$3,000,730	0 %	\$3,000,730
41	38	150	Lower Kuskokwim	Nelson Island, Tooksook Bay, Roof Repair	\$998,300	\$0	100 %	\$998,300	0 %	\$998,300
42	36	100	Tanana	Electrical Retrofit	\$278,065	\$0	100 %	\$278,065	0 %	\$278,065
43	2	533	Wrangell	Civil Site Development Parking Lot	\$264,375	\$0	100 %	\$264,375	0 %	\$264,375
44	36	17	Iditarod	Lime Village Oil Spill	\$396,611	\$0	100 %	\$396,611	0 %	\$396,611
45	3-4	1,702	Juneau	High School Heating & Ventilation	\$106,663	\$0	100 %	\$106,663	0 %	\$106,663
46	36	68	Iditarod	Grayling Oil Storage	\$162,612	\$0	100 %	\$162,612	0 %	\$162,612
47	37	141	NW Arctic	Noatak Major Maintenance	\$253,913	\$0	100 %	\$253,913	0 %	\$253,913
48	3-4	610	Juneau	Floyd Dryden Gym Floor Replacement	\$183,654	\$0	100 %	\$183,654	0 %	\$183,654
49	40	356	Bristol Bay	Sprinkler System	\$2,551,374	\$0	100 %	\$2,551,374	0 %	\$2,551,374
50	38-39	3,537	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Water Treatment 8 Sites	\$8,166,524	\$0	100 %	\$8,166,524	0 %	\$8,166,524
51	39	698	SW Region	Weather Protection 4 buildings.	\$771,955	\$0	100 %	\$771,955	0 %	\$771,955

Date Issued: 7/31/97

Date Run: 10/31/97

Original prepared by AK DOE; Election District and Number of Students entered by Sen. Wilken's staff 1 of 2

Major Maint. - Deferred

State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program

Final Pri. #	Election District	# of Students	Dist. Name	Project Name	Major Maintenance-Deferred Maintenance Requested Amount	Needs Unhoused Cost	Renovation Repair %	Renovation/ Repair Cost	DOE Cost Reduction	Deferred Maint. Need
52	36	91	Alaska Gateway	Northway Fuel Storage Replacement	\$177,638	\$0	100 %	\$177,638	0 %	\$177,638
53	37	81	NW Arctic	Shungnak Major Maintenance	\$380,495	\$0	100 %	\$380,495	0 %	\$380,495
54	36	51	Alaska Gateway	Mentasta Storage Tank	\$562,493	\$0	100 %	\$562,493	0 %	\$562,493
55	36	91	Alaska Gateway	Northway Soil Remediation	\$3,798,330	\$0	100 %	\$3,798,330	0 %	\$3,798,330
56	5	113	Hydaburg	Heating System Renovation	\$184,248	\$0	100 %	\$184,248	0 %	\$184,248
57	36	180	Nenana	Handicap Access Repairs & Improvements	\$138,757	\$0	100 %	\$138,757	0 %	\$138,757
58	36	180	Nenana	Interior Lighting	\$64,709	\$0	100 %	\$64,709	0 %	\$64,709
59	5	113	Hydaburg	Major Maintenance	\$857,316	\$0	100 %	\$857,316	0 %	\$857,316
60	29-34	16,339	Fairbanks	District Wide ADA Compliance	\$6,200,048	\$0	100 %	\$6,200,048	0 %	\$6,200,048
61	5	144	Chatham	Angoon High School Major Maintenance	\$301,683	\$0	100 %	\$301,683	0 %	\$301,683
62	29-34	16,339	Fairbanks	District Physical Plant Renovation/Addition	\$4,884,480	\$0	100 %	\$4,884,480	0 %	\$4,884,480
63	35	163	Chugach	Districtwide Building Security & ADA	\$65,175	\$0	100 %	\$65,175	0 %	\$65,175
64	3-4	1702	Juneau	High School Gym Floor Replacement	\$129,197	\$0	100 %	\$129,197	0 %	\$129,197
65	36	100	Tanana	Voc-Ed Roof Replacement	\$50,061	\$0	100 %	\$50,061	0 %	\$50,061
66	2	533	Wrangell	Hot Water Tank Replacement	\$33,750	\$0	100 %	\$33,750	0 %	\$33,750
67	38-39	3,537	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide ADA	\$4,047,823	\$0	100 %	\$4,047,823	0 %	\$4,047,823
68	2	533	Wrangell	Interior Corridor Finish	\$39,500	\$0	100 %	\$39,500	0 %	\$39,500
69	3-4	365	Juneau	Gastineau Heating Coil Replacement	\$183,236	\$0	100 %	\$183,236	0 %	\$183,236
70	5	141	Skagway	School Roof Replacement	\$798,855	\$0	100 %	\$798,855	0 %	\$798,855
71	7-9	254	Kenai	Homer Jr High Handicap Access	\$200,000	\$0	100 %	\$200,000	0 %	\$200,000
72	38-39	3,537	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Asbestos Abatement	\$7,106,415	\$0	100 %	\$4,619,170	35 %	\$4,619,170
73	36	180	Nenana	Sprinkler System Renovation	\$151,606.00	\$0	100 %	\$151,606	0 %	\$151,606
74	36	793	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Structural Repairs	\$467,547.00	\$0	100 %	\$467,547	0 %	\$467,547
75	40	430	Unalaska	Multi-Purpose Room Roof Replacement	\$76,985.00	\$0	100 %	\$76,985	0 %	\$76,985
76	35	163	Chugach	Districtwide Fuel Tank Upgrade	\$193,373.00	\$0	100 %	\$193,373	0 %	\$193,373
77	36	793	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Tank Farm Upgrades	\$4,251,099.00	\$0	100 %	\$3,188,324	25 %	\$3,188,324
78	7-9	457	Kenai	Kenai Middle School Handicap Access	\$200,000.00	\$0	100 %	\$200,000	0 %	\$200,000
79	36	793	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Roof Repairs	\$1,334,737.00	\$0	100 %	\$1,334,737	0 %	\$1,334,737
80	36	793	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide ADA Code Upgrade	\$821,157.00	\$0	100 %	\$615,868	25 %	\$615,868
81	36	129	Iditarod	McGrath Flooring Upgrade	\$185,456.00	\$0	100 %	\$185,456	0 %	\$185,456
82	35	29	Chugach	Tatitlek Generator Replacement	\$104,489.00	\$0	100 %	\$104,489	0 %	\$104,489
83	36	36	Alaska Gateway	Tetlin Sewer Line	\$73,145.00	\$0	100 %	\$73,145	0 %	\$73,145
84	5	141	Skagway	School Access/Egress Replacement	\$391,730.00	\$0	100 %	\$391,730	0 %	\$391,730
85	5	189	Craig	Elementary Roof Replacement	\$557,274.00	\$0	100 %	\$557,274	0 %	\$557,274
86	7-9	10,415	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Entries	\$114,000.00	\$0	100 %	\$114,000	0 %	\$114,000
87	7-9	10,415	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Restrooms	\$274,000.00	\$0	100 %	\$274,000	0 %	\$274,000
88	7-9	10,415	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Parking	\$81,100.00	\$0	100 %	\$81,100	0 %	\$81,100
TOTALS					\$127,508,876	\$2,446,722		\$121,523,721		\$121,523,721

2-3070

Date Issued: 7/31/97

Date Run: 10/31/97

Original prepared by AK DOE; Election District and Number of Students entered by Sen. Wilken's staff 2 of 2

Major Maint. - Deferred

**State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
School Construction Grant Fund**

**Issued December 15, 1997
Reconsideration List**

Dec. 15	Nov. 1				DOE			
Pri. #	Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Eligible Amount	Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
Left on Table								
		Iditarod	Takotna Training Center Addition and Improvements	\$1,100.1				
		Iditarod	McGrath Handicap Van & Bus Storage	\$301.4				
		Iditarod	McGrath Vocational Education Expansion	\$1,464.6				
		Yukon/Koyukuk	Kaltag Addition/Renovation	\$4,401	\$7,267.4			
		Pribilof	Remodel and Expansion of St. George School	\$6,423.2				
		Yukon/Koyukuk	Minto Addition/Renovation	\$2,749.5				
44	49	Northwest Arctic	Ambler K-12 Expansion Project	\$11,813,100	\$502,991	\$50,299	\$452,692	#REF!
45	43	Yukon/Koyukuk	Nulato School Replacement	\$9,325,478	\$424,705	\$8,494	\$416,211	#REF!
52	48	Kuspuk	Joseph & Olinga Gregory Elementary Replacement	\$1,988,992	\$1,988,992	\$39,780	\$1,949,212	#REF!
53	50	Yukon/Koyukuk	Allakaket Renovation/Addition	\$4,207,282	\$157,773	\$3,155	\$154,618	#REF!
54	51	Unalaska	New Elementary School Project	\$3,917,509	\$146,907	\$51,417	\$95,489	#REF!
56	54	Delta/Greely	Delta New School Construction Project	\$16,917,933	\$634,422	\$12,688	\$621,734	#REF!
60	58	Lower Kuskokwim	New Bethel Middle School	\$5,716,905	\$264,384	\$5,288	\$259,096	#REF!
66	64	Galena	Equipment and Fixtures for Project Education	\$663,681	\$663,681	\$66,368	\$597,313	#REF!
67	65	Iditarod	Demolition of Grayling Old School	\$409,780	\$409,780	\$8,196	\$401,584	#REF!
72	70	Juneau	New High School Design and Construction	\$21,232,067	\$921,203	\$276,361	\$644,842	#REF!
73	n/a	Lower Yukon	Emmonak K-12 Master Site Plan	\$12,769,280	\$478,848	\$9,577	\$469,271	#REF!
74	74	Northwest Arctic	Noatak Major Maintenance: Heating & Fuel System Repairs	\$267,890	\$267,890	\$26,789	\$241,101	#REF!
75	71	Iditarod	Lime Village School Remodel and Upgrade	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$5,500	\$269,500	#REF!
78	75	Iditarod	Shageluk Welding Shop Relocation	\$32,500	\$32,500	\$650	\$31,850	#REF!
85	82	Iditarod	Anvik Mechanical Renovation: Water & Heating Systems	\$177,300	\$177,300	\$3,546	\$173,754	#REF!
86	83	Iditarod	McGrath Underground Tanks Replacement	\$223,500	\$223,500	\$4,470	\$219,030	#REF!
88	85	Iditarod	Grayling Waste Heat Design/Boiler Relocation	\$67,000	\$67,000	\$1,340	\$65,660	#REF!
89	86	Lake & Peninsula	Districtwide Technology Upgrade	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$40,000	\$360,000	#REF!
92	89	Juneau	Dzantik'i Heeni Site Development Project	\$1,716,800	\$64,380	\$19,314	\$45,066	#REF!
TOTALS				\$92,121,997	\$8,101,256	\$633,232	\$7,468,024	

**Capital Improvement Projects
Total Points - Objective and Subjective**

Issued December 15, 1997
Reconsideration List

Sq. #	Dec. 15 Pri. #	Nov. 1 Pri. #	Maint. or Constr.	School District Name	School Project Name	School District Ranking	Weighted Avg. Age of Facilities	Previous AS 14.1 Funding	Planning And Design	Avg. Expend. for Maintenance	Unhoused Students Today	Unhoused Students 7 Years	Type of Space Space Added or Improved	Adequate Fixed Asset	Prevent. Maint.	Emerg.	Adeq. Doc.	Life/Safety and Code Conditions	Existing Space	Cost Estimate	Project Cost vs Oper. Cost	Alternate Facilities & Options	Total Points
2	48	48	M	Alaska Gateway	Northway Soil Remediation Project	27.00	6.00	0.00	10.00	9.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	8.75	13.50	14.25	0.00	12.75	0.00	7.50	124.30
3	38	37	M	Alaska Gateway	Northway Wastewater Treatment Project	24.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.25	0.00	16.75	19.75	0.00	16.25	4.75	18.25	135.55
4	66	65	M	Alaska Gateway	Mentasta Fuel Storage Tank Project	21.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	17.00	14.75	0.00	13.00	0.00	14.50	114.80
5	82	82	M	Alaska Gateway	Tellin Sewer Line Project	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	17.00	12.75	0.00	15.25	0.00	9.50	104.05
6	74	73	M	Aleutians East	Sand Point School Remodel/Roof Replacement	30.00	2.25	0.00	10.00	11.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.75	8.75	7.50	10.75	1.00	6.75	0.00	5.75	110.28
7	86	86	M	Aleutians East	King Cove School Exterior Upgrade/Mechanical	27.00	4.50	0.00	10.00	11.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.50	0.00	9.25	11.75	1.25	8.75	0.00	0.00	99.76
8	17	15	M	Anchorage	Romig Middle School Roof Replacement	30.00	18.75	0.00	10.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	19.00	11.25	0.00	23.50	4.50	16.25	162.61
9	28	27	M	Anchorage	Birchwood Elementary Roof Replacement	27.00	12.50	0.00	10.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	19.00	11.00	0.00	23.50	5.00	16.25	153.61
10	43	42	C	Anchorage	Taku Elementary Addition and Renovation	24.00	13.75	0.00	30.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	23.94	10.00	9.50	0.00	20.25	14.00	20.75	19.00	0.00	17.50	212.04
11	47	44	C	Anchorage	Nunaka Valley Elementary Renewal & Upgrades	21.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	23.78	10.00	10.00	0.00	20.00	17.00	22.50	17.00	0.00	13.50	204.14
12	65	63	C	Anchorage	Scenic Park Elementary Renewal and Code Upgrades	18.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	23.71	10.00	10.00	0.00	17.75	14.50	17.00	16.25	0.00	13.50	170.06
13	63	61	C	Anchorage	Platymen Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	15.00	17.50	0.00	10.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	23.88	10.00	9.25	0.00	18.50	14.50	17.50	16.25	0.00	13.00	174.53
14	53	53	M	Anchorage	Ocean View Elementary Roof Replacement	12.00	17.50	0.00	10.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	8.50	0.00	18.00	11.50	0.00	10.75	0.00	15.00	122.61
15	64	63	M	Anchorage	Bartlett High Roof Renewal	9.00	15.00	0.00	10.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.75	0.00	17.75	8.50	0.00	12.25	0.00	14.50	116.11
16	81	78	C	Anchorage	Baxter Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	6.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	23.80	10.00	10.00	0.00	13.50	11.50	12.25	9.25	0.00	12.25	132.91
17	79	78	C	Anchorage	Creekside Park Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	3.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	22.71	10.00	10.00	0.00	12.00	12.75	13.00	9.25	0.00	12.25	134.31
18	82	79	C	Anchorage	Muldoon Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	0.00	18.75	0.00	0.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	23.04	10.00	10.00	0.00	12.50	11.75	12.25	9.00	0.00	12.25	128.89
19	80	77	C	Anchorage	Denali Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	9.38	2.00	0.60	22.41	10.00	10.00	0.00	11.25	11.75	12.50	10.50	0.00	13.00	133.37
20	83	80	C	Anchorage	Wendler Middle School Renewal and Upgrades	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	23.36	10.00	9.75	0.00	10.75	12.50	10.50	9.25	0.00	8.50	123.97
22	31	30	M	Annette Island	Districtwide Major Maintenance Renovation	30.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	5.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	4.50	0.00	13.00	24.50	9.00	11.00	3.25	7.00	147.68
23	15	14	M	Annette Island	Middle/High School Asbestos Abatement Project	27.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	5.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	4.50	15.50	20.25	18.75	0.00	21.25	3.25	11.25	187.18
24	8	7	C	Bering Strait	Golovin School Upgrade and Addition	30.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	50.00	30.00	22.13	10.00	12.75	11.00	16.75	20.00	27.50	12.75	4.00	16.00	307.88
25	15	15	C	Bering Strait	White Mountain School Addition and Gym Renovation	27.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	30.00	25.48	10.00	12.75	10.00	16.50	27.00	28.75	14.25	5.25	15.50	282.48
26	16	16	C	Bering Strait	Koyuk New K-12 School	24.00	15.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	27.50	30.00	25.02	10.00	12.75	9.50	16.75	26.25	30.00	13.00	4.00	12.50	281.27
27	9	8	C	Bering Strait	Elim School Upgrade and Addition	21.00	12.50	0.00	10.00	15.00	50.00	30.00	25.18	10.00	12.75	11.00	16.00	25.00	28.75	14.50	5.25	13.50	300.43
28	10	10	C	Bering Strait	Teller Elementary Gym Renovation and Expansion	18.00	8.75	0.00	10.00	15.00	50.00	30.00	24.65	10.00	12.75	9.50	15.50	25.00	27.50	13.50	6.50	13.50	290.15
29	60	60	M	Bering Strait	Shishmaref Plan Design to Consolidate, Renovate and Replace Roof, Phase I	15.00	8.75	0.00	10.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.75	0.00	7.00	13.25	6.25	10.50	0.00	10.50	119.00
30	62	60	C	Bering Strait	St. Michael Plan and Design Addition, Phase One	12.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	15.00	22.50	24.00	28.55	10.00	12.75	0.00	7.75	3.75	14.25	8.25	0.00	10.50	174.80
31	39	39	M	Bristol Bay	Naknek Sprinkler System - Library/Computer Room Relocation/Remodel	30.00	8.75	0.00	0.00	9.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	9.50	0.00	15.75	8.25	12.75	17.50	0.00	16.75	133.88
32	2	2	C	Chatham	Recovery of Funds - Hobart Bay School Building Purchase	30.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.64	50.00	30.00	28.33	10.00	12.00	27.50	22.25	13.75	33.75	28.75	0.00	18.75	324.72
33	9	9	M	Chatham	Tenakee Retaining Wall Replacement	27.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	9.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	20.50	19.50	0.00	15.25	0.00	17.50	171.41
34	56	56	M	Chatham	Angeon High School Major Maintenance Project	24.00	6.75	0.00	10.00	9.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.50	0.00	15.00	17.50	0.00	10.50	0.00	7.25	121.14
35	55	53	C	Chatham	Angeon Elementary School Addition	21.00	18.75	0.00	0.00	9.64	8.00	4.80	27.73	10.00	12.00	0.00	17.50	7.25	33.75	18.75	0.00	7.00	194.17
36	23	21	M	Chugach	Tatitlek Water Main Replacement	30.00	1.50	0.00	10.00	5.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.50	6.75	17.50	12.75	1.00	16.50	14.50	19.25	157.06
37	35	34	M	Chugach	Whittier Drainage/Snow Remediation Project	27.00	13.75	0.00	10.00	5.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.00	0.00	19.50	7.75	1.25	15.75	0.00	19.50	142.31
38	65	64	M	Chugach	Districtwide Security and Handicapped Access Upgrades	24.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	5.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.25	0.00	13.00	6.25	0.50	13.75	0.00	11.00	115.56
39	88	88	M	Chugach	Tatitlek Generator Replacement	21.00	1.50	0.00	10.00	5.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.50	0.00	11.75	2.25	0.00	15.00	0.00	6.75	95.56
40	78	77	M	Chugach	Districtwide Fuel Tank Safety Upgrades	18.00	6.75	0.00	10.00	5.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.25	0.00	12.50	17.00	0.00	12.75	0.00	4.50	107.56
41	6	6	C	Copper River	Kenny Lake Elementary School Replacement	30.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	13.96	42.50	30.00	21.17	10.00	13.00	12.25	17.75	27.75	33.75	13.75	5.75	18.25	309.88
42	29	n/a	C	Copper River	Glennallen Elementary School Replacement	27.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	13.96	34.50	30.00	23.83	10.00	12.00	0.00	14.00	19.25	13.00	14.50	4.50	12.75	249.29
44	26	25	M	Cordova	Junior/Senior High School Renovation	27.00	18.75	0.00	10.00	8.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	7.00	0.00	13.75	15.75	16.25	17.25	0.00	10.25	154.19
45	11	13	C	Craig	New Craig Secondary School	30.00	6.00	0.63	30.00	8.74	50.00	30.00	23.67	10.00	10.50	2.00	16.75	8.25	31.25	17.25	0.00	13.75	288.79
46	24	26	C	Craig	Craig Elementary School Addition and Reroof	27.00	4.50	0.70	30.00	8.74	27.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	10.50	0.00	17.25	9.00	20.50	18.50	0.00	13.00	256.69
47	37	36	C	Craig	Craig Elementary School Renovation/Multipurpose Addition, Phase II	24.00	4.50	0.00	10.00	8.74	27.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	10.50	0.75	17.00	7.00	19.25	17.50	0.00	11.75	227.99
48	29	28	M	Delta/Greely	Delta Re-Roof/Fire Alarm Replacement/Gym Floor Repair	30.00	0.75	0.00	10.00	6.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.75	18.50	17.25	22.25	4.50	14.75	3.25	9.25	153.49
49	56	54	C	Delta/Greely	Delta New School Construction Project	27.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	6.24	0.00	2.40	23.71	10.00	7.00	6.75	18.75	20.50	30.25	16.00	6.50	14.25	190.11
50	22	22	C	Delta/Greely	Healy Lake New School Construction Project	24.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	6.53	39.00	30.00	23.70	10.00	6.75	0.00	17.00	18.50	37.50	17.25	0.00	16.00	264.23
51	19	18	M	Denali	Tri-Valley School Code Upgrade and Rehabilitation	30.00	11.25	12.78	10.00	6.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.00	1.25	11.00	19.50	22.50	10.50	0.00	4.50	159.14
52	19	19	C	Denali	Tri-Valley High School Addition	27.00	11.25	12.60	10.00	6.86	50.00	30.00	26.17	10.00	9.00	1.25	11.50	19.50	31.25	8.25	0.00	7.75	272.38
53	87	84	C	Denali	Cantwell School Sprinkler and Heating System Upgrade	24.00	5.25	0.00	10.00	6.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	8.50	0.00	9.50	8.50	1.25	6.75	1.25	1.25	93.11
54	90	87	C	Denali	Anderson School Heating and Ventilation Upgrade	21.00	4.50	0.00	10.00	6.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	8.50	0.00	10.00	9.25	0.00	6.50	0.00	1.25	87.86
55	64	62	C	Dillingham	Elementary School Addition	30.00	11.25	0.00	0.00	15.00	7.00	12.60	30.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	9.50	0.00	26.25	10.25	0.00	6.50	173.35
56	45	45	M	Dillingham	K-12 Siding Project	27.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	9.75	0.00	0.00	19.00	4.00	6.50	126.25
57	5	4	M	Fairbanks	Denali Elementary School Renovation	30.00	20.00	1.36	10.00	14.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	16.25	0.00	19.0						

**Capital Improvement Projects
Total Points - Objective and Subjective**

Issued December 15, 1997
Reconsideration List

Seq #	Dec. 15 Pri. #	Nov. 1 Pri. #	Maint. or Constr.	School District Name	School Project Name	School District Ranking	Weighted Avg. Age of Facilities	Previous AS 14.11 Funding	Planning And Design	Avg. Expend. for Maintenance	Unhoused Students Today	Unhoused Students 7 Years	Type of Space Space Added or Improved	Adequate Fixed Asset	Prevant. Maint.	Emerg.	Adeq. Doc.	Life/Safety and Code Conditions	Existing Space	Cost Estimate	Project Cost vs Oper. Cost	Alternate Facilities & Options	Total Points
66	13	13	M	Hoonah	Auto Shop Renovation	30.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	12.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.25	0.00	17.75	18.75	23.75	13.00	0.00	5.75	168.90
67	33	32	M	Hoonah	Roof Replacement Project	27.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	12.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.25	0.00	18.00	11.75	2.50	13.00	0.00	10.50	144.65
68	77	76	M	Hoonah	Swimming Pool Sprinkler Project	24.00	2.25	0.00	10.00	12.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.25	0.00	15.25	9.75	0.00	12.00	0.00	3.50	108.65
69	30	29	M	Hoonah	Accessibility Upgrades Project	21.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	12.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.25	0.00	16.00	9.25	17.50	12.25	0.00	14.25	152.15
70	32	31	C	Iditarod	McGrath Handicap Van & Bus Storage	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.13	50.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	11.50	8.75	15.50	5.25	20.00	15.50	1.75	12.50	234.88
71	38	37	C	Iditarod	Takotna Training Center Addition and Improvements	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.13	50.00	30.00	15.00	10.00	11.50	0.00	11.25	5.50	30.00	14.75	0.00	0.00	219.13
72	26	24	C	Iditarod	McGrath Vocational Education Expansion	24.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	14.13	50.00	30.00	25.00	10.00	11.50	1.00	15.75	17.00	20.25	11.50	0.00	14.75	252.38
73	67	65	C	Iditarod	Demolition of Grayling Old School	21.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	14.13	0.00	0.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	7.75	13.50	18.50	0.00	12.00	0.00	1.25	168.13
74	46	46	M	Iditarod	Lime Village Oil Spill	18.00	7.50	0.00	10.00	14.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.25	7.00	14.50	14.25	0.00	11.50	0.00	9.00	126.13
75	49	49	M	Iditarod	Grayling Gym Ceiling Replacement Project	15.00	0.75	0.00	10.00	14.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.00	4.25	14.00	9.75	1.00	11.00	2.25	20.50	123.63
76	80	80	M	Iditarod	McGrath School Foundation and Floor Repairs	12.00	6.00	0.00	10.00	14.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.50	0.00	13.25	13.25	5.25	10.75	0.00	0.00	106.13
77	86	83	C	Iditarod	McGrath Underground Tanks Replacement	9.00	6.00	0.00	10.00	14.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.00	9.50	13.25	11.50	0.00	13.25	0.00	0.00	107.63
78	75	71	C	Iditarod	Lime Village School Remodel and Upgrade	6.00	7.50	0.00	10.00	14.13	0.00	0.00	23.80	10.00	11.00	5.00	12.75	12.75	16.75	12.25	0.00	4.50	146.50
79	85	82	C	Iditarod	Anvik Mechanical Renovation: Water & Heating Systems	3.00	6.00	0.00	10.00	14.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.75	8.25	14.75	13.75	8.50	10.00	0.00	2.50	109.63
80	88	85	C	Iditarod	Grayling Waste Heat Design/Boiler Relocation	0.00	0.75	0.00	10.00	14.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.00	0.00	13.75	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	13.25	90.88
81	78	75	C	Iditarod	Shageluk Welding Shop Relocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	14.13	0.00	0.00	30.00	10.00	11.00	5.25	14.00	10.50	13.75	12.25	0.00	6.75	137.63
82	77	73	C	Iditarod	Shageluk Voc Ed Shop Remodel	0.00	7.50	0.00	10.00	14.13	0.00	0.00	30.00	10.00	11.00	0.75	12.25	14.00	17.75	14.00	0.00	0.00	141.38
83	89	89	M	Iditarod	Holy Cross Shower & Bathroom Upgrade	0.00	0.75	0.00	10.00	14.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.00	0.00	11.25	11.75	3.50	14.50	0.00	7.50	94.38
84	92	91	M	Iditarod	Districtwide Fire Alarm Upgrade Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	14.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.00	1.25	11.75	16.25	0.00	14.25	0.00	2.50	91.13
85	12	12	M	Juneau	Marie Drake Roof Replacement	30.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	11.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.25	9.75	19.00	13.50	0.00	18.75	0.00	16.50	169.09
86	10	10	M	Juneau	Auke Bay Roof Replacement	27.00	17.50	0.00	10.00	11.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	16.75	19.00	14.50	0.00	17.50	0.00	17.00	170.59
87	37	36	M	Juneau	High School Heating and Ventilation System Replacement	24.00	18.75	0.00	10.00	11.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.25	0.00	18.25	2.50	2.00	13.50	0.00	15.00	135.69
88	42	42	M	Juneau	Floyd Dryden Gym Floor Replacement	21.00	13.75	0.00	10.00	11.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.25	0.00	16.25	6.00	5.00	18.50	0.00	8.75	130.84
89	50	50	M	Juneau	Cover Stairs High School Overpass	18.00	18.75	0.00	10.00	11.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.75	0.00	15.25	8.25	0.00	13.00	0.00	6.00	123.34
90	70	69	M	Juneau	Gastineau Heating Coil Replacement	15.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	11.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.25	0.00	13.75	0.00	0.00	13.00	0.00	9.00	112.34
91	72	70	C	Juneau	New High School Design and Construction	12.00	18.75	0.00	0.00	11.34	2.00	9.00	20.82	10.00	10.25	0.00	15.25	0.00	20.00	14.25	0.00	13.00	156.66
92	54	54	M	Juneau	High School Gym Floor Replacement	9.00	18.75	0.00	10.00	11.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.75	0.00	13.50	4.25	8.75	14.00	0.00	13.00	122.34
93	92	89	C	Juneau	Dzantik'i Heeni Site Development Project	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.25	0.00	7.75	0.00	0.00	7.75	0.00	0.00	53.09
94	1	1	M	Kake	High School Roof Replacement	30.00	13.75	0.00	10.00	9.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.50	8.25	22.75	16.25	0.00	18.75	18.75	24.50	187.33
95	24	22	M	Kake	High School Major Maintenance	27.00	16.25	0.00	10.00	9.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.50	0.00	17.75	16.75	6.00	15.00	5.50	15.25	155.83
96	30	29	C	Kake	Elementary School Addition	24.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.83	49.00	30.00	26.80	10.00	6.50	0.00	16.25	4.50	24.00	15.75	0.00	18.50	245.24
97	1	1	C	Kashunamiut	Chevak School Replacement	30.00	12.50	1.73	30.00	11.53	43.50	30.00	23.13	10.00	15.25	17.25	26.00	23.50	31.25	24.00	14.25	22.75	366.64
98	95	94	M	Kenai Peninsula	ADA Districtwide Accessible Parking	30.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	3.25	6.50	0.00	3.75	0.00	0.00	67.75
99	96	95	M	Kenai Peninsula	ADA Districtwide Accessible Entries, Phase I	27.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	3.25	6.75	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	65.25
100	91	88	C	Kenai Peninsula	Central High: Reinsulate Exterior Walls	24.00	11.25	0.00	10.00	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.75	0.50	3.75	2.00	4.75	79.25
101	98	97	M	Kenai Peninsula	ADA Districtwide Accessible Restrooms, Phase I	21.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	3.25	6.75	0.50	3.75	0.00	0.00	59.50
102	94	93	M	Kenai Peninsula	Homer Jr. High: Second Floor Handicapped Access	18.00	13.75	0.00	10.00	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	3.75	6.75	3.50	3.50	0.00	1.25	74.75
103	93	92	M	Kenai Peninsula	Kenai Middle: Lower Floor Handicapped Access	15.00	13.75	0.00	10.00	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	6.75	6.00	4.75	0.00	4.50	79.50
104	100	99	M	Kenai Peninsula	Soldotna High: Replace Upper Gym Floor	12.00	5.25	0.00	10.00	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	1.00	2.75	0.00	0.00	48.75
105	99	98	M	Kenai Peninsula	McNeil Canyon Elementary: Replace Septic System	9.00	4.50	0.00	10.00	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.25	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.75	52.75
106	97	96	M	Kenai Peninsula	Seward Middle/High: Pool Renovation	6.00	11.25	0.00	10.00	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	4.75	3.50	3.25	3.75	0.00	4.00	60.75
108	6	7	M	Ketchikan	Houghtaling Major Maintenance & Renovation	27.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	9.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.25	0.00	19.25	18.00	19.75	18.50	0.00	14.75	177.78
109	16	17	M	Ketchikan	Valley Park Major Maintenance & Renovation	24.00	12.50	0.00	10.00	9.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.25	0.00	18.50	18.00	19.75	17.75	0.00	13.75	164.78
110	44	44	M	Klawock	Major Maintenance Project: Architectural, Electrical, Mechanical	30.00	13.75	0.00	10.00	8.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.75	0.00	15.75	16.00	1.25	13.25	0.00	9.50	121.65
111	69	67	C	Kodiak	Peterson Elementary Addition	30.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	1.18	0.00	1.80	30.00	5.00	11.25	0.00	13.50	1.25	24.50	12.75	0.00	6.75	167.98
112	84	81	C	Kodiak	Kodiak High School Energy Code Upgrade	27.00	18.75	0.00	10.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	11.25	0.00	12.25	10.00	6.50	12.50	7.00	0.00	120.37
113	52	48	C	Kuspuk	Joseph & Olinia Gregory Elementary Replacement	30.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	14.69	0.00	0.00	22.98	10.00	7.50	0.00	13.50	13.25	31.25	15.25	0.00	10.75	189.14
115	71	70	M	Kuspuk	George Morgan Sewage System Replacement	24.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	14.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	11.00	10.25	0.00	7.75	0.00	12.50	112.06
116	87	87	M	Kuspuk	Crow Village Sam School Sewage System Replacement	21.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	14.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	7.00	5.75	10.00	8.50	0.00	7.25	0.00	3.75	97.81
117	27	26	M	Lake & Peninsula	Districtwide Fuel Farm Upgrade and Fuel Spill Remediation	30.00	0.00	22.41	10.00	14.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.00	0.00	15.75	15.75	0.00	17.00	0.00	7.25	154.05
118	40	40	M	Lake & Peninsula	Districtwide School Sprinkler Systems	27.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	14.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.00	0.00	15.75	9.50	0.00	16.00	6.25	6.75	131.15
119	89	86	C	Lake & Peninsula	Districtwide Technology Upgrade	21.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	14.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.00	0.00	8.75	0.00	2.00	8.00	0.00	4.50	90.15
120	60	58	C	Lower Kuskokwim	New Bethel Middle School	30.00	0.00	3.12	10.00	12.31	0.00	4.50	22.06	10.00	13.25	0.00	13.25	0.00	23.25	16.75	3.25	15.50	177.24
121	13	12	C	Lower Kuskokwim	Newtok New School	27.00	12.50	23.29	20.00	12.31	50.00	20.40	22.17	10.00	13.25								

**Capital Improvement Projects
Total Points - Objective and Subjective**

Issued December 15, 1997
Reconsideration List

Seq #	Dec. 15 Pri. #	Nov. 1 Pri. #	Maint. or Constr.	School District Name	School Project Name	School District Ranking	Weighted Avg. Age of Facilities	Previous AS 14.11 Funding	Planning And Design	Avg. Expend. for Maintenance	Unhoused Students Today	Unhoused Students 7 Years	Type of Space Added or Improved	Adequate Fixed Asset	Prevent. Maint.	Emerg.	Adeq. Doc.	Life/Safety and Code Conditions	Existing Space	Cost Estimate	Project Cost vs Oper. Cost	Alternate Facilities & Options	Total Points
129	62	61	M	Lower Kuskokwim	Bulk Fuel Storage Tank Repairs - 9 Sites	3.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.50	0.00	15.50	17.25	0.00	16.00	6.75	14.75	118.08
130	51	51	M	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Water Treatment Subsurface Sources - 8 Schools	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.50	0.00	17.25	16.25	0.00	20.00	4.00	20.75	123.06
131	79	78	M	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Asbestos Abatement	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	13.25	0.00	16.75	11.50	0.00	18.25	0.00	15.25	107.31
132	85	85	M	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide American's with Disabilities Act Upgrade	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	13.25	0.00	15.75	8.25	3.50	17.00	0.00	12.50	102.56
133	3	3	C	Lower Yukon	Pilot Station K-12 Replacement	30.00	11.25	0.00	10.00	15.00	44.00	30.00	23.95	10.00	14.25	14.50	19.75	21.75	28.50	17.00	9.75	17.50	317.20
134	4	4	C	Lower Yukon	Kotlik K-12 Expansion	27.00	13.75	0.00	10.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	23.37	10.00	14.25	14.50	20.25	22.75	31.75	16.25	11.25	17.00	317.12
135	21	21	C	Lower Yukon	Sheldon Point K-12 Expansion	24.00	13.75	0.00	0.00	15.00	19.50	30.00	25.67	10.00	12.50	13.25	19.50	22.50	28.50	17.50	0.00	17.75	269.42
136	21	19	M	Lower Yukon	Hooper Bay Major Maintenance	21.00	15.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.00	9.50	17.25	19.00	2.00	17.00	0.00	11.25	158.00
138	73	n/a	C	Lower Yukon	Emmonak K-12 Master Site Plan	15.00	2.25	0.00	0.00	15.00	6.00	19.50	23.47	10.00	11.50	5.00	10.50	7.50	8.25	11.00	0.00	10.00	154.97
139	51	n/a	C	Lower Yukon	Scammon Bay Master Site Plan	12.00	6.75	0.00	0.00	15.00	37.50	30.00	24.47	10.00	11.50	0.00	10.50	10.00	8.25	11.25	0.00	10.00	199.22
140	17	17	C	Mat-Su	Talkeetna Elementary School Addition and Renovation	30.00	18.75	0.00	10.00	11.34	21.00	30.00	22.43	10.00	10.75	0.00	21.50	19.00	28.75	18.75	0.00	20.50	272.76
141	50	47	C	Mat-Su	New Atlanta Middle School	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.34	9.50	21.30	21.98	10.00	11.75	0.00	19.50	1.00	27.50	18.25	0.00	21.25	200.35
142	58	56	C	Mat-Su	New Meadow Lakes Elementary School	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.34	2.50	12.90	22.98	10.00	11.75	0.00	19.75	0.00	26.75	17.75	0.00	21.25	180.98
143	71	69	C	Mat-Su	New Houston High School	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.34	0.00	8.00	22.30	10.00	11.75	0.00	17.75	0.00	26.25	17.75	0.00	13.25	157.38
144	68	66	C	Mat-Su	New Greater Core Elementary School	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.34	1.50	12.00	22.98	10.00	11.75	0.00	18.00	0.00	25.00	17.75	0.00	19.75	166.08
145	47	47	M	Nenana	Handicapped Access Repairs and Improvements	30.00	6.75	0.00	10.00	3.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.00	0.00	14.50	9.00	5.50	18.00	0.00	14.75	126.05
146	52	52	M	Nenana	Sprinkler System Renovation	27.00	6.75	0.00	10.00	3.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.00	0.00	17.00	10.00	0.00	16.75	0.00	16.00	123.05
147	63	62	M	Nenana	Interior Lighting: Replace Fixtures & Install Suspended Ceiling	24.00	6.75	0.00	10.00	3.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.00	0.00	15.50	5.50	7.00	11.00	8.25	10.00	117.65
149	59	57	C	Nome	Nome Elementary School Addition	27.00	0.75	0.00	10.00	5.01	1.50	4.20	25.39	10.00	11.75	0.00	23.75	2.25	23.75	17.50	0.00	14.75	177.60
150	22	20	M	Nome	Nome-Beltz Facility Upgrades	24.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	5.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.75	0.00	18.75	20.75	8.75	19.25	0.00	9.00	157.26
151	7	6	M	North Slope	Bulk Fuel Systems Major Maintenance Upgrades	30.00	0.00	5.08	30.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	14.00	0.00	20.00	13.75	0.00	18.75	3.75	15.00	175.33
152	7	9	C	Northwest Arctic	Buckland School Remediation Project, Phase II	30.00	8.75	2.04	20.00	13.39	50.00	30.00	24.18	10.00	10.25	0.00	20.25	25.25	33.75	18.50	1.00	10.75	306.10
153	46	52	C	Northwest Arctic	Kiana K-12 Expansion Project	27.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	13.39	6.50	4.80	24.87	10.00	10.25	0.00	17.25	12.75	31.75	17.00	0.00	11.00	206.66
154	14	24	M	Northwest Arctic	Kiana High School Renovation Project	24.00	6.00	0.00	10.00	13.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.25	0.00	17.00	24.25	25.25	16.75	0.00	10.50	167.39
155	23	28	C	Northwest Arctic	Noorvik K-12 Expansion Project	21.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	13.39	39.50	30.00	23.98	10.00	10.25	0.00	18.00	14.50	30.00	16.75	0.00	10.50	257.86
156	20	31	M	Northwest Arctic	Noorvik High School Renovation Project	18.00	11.25	0.00	10.00	13.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.25	0.00	17.50	18.50	22.00	16.75	0.00	10.50	158.14
157	44	49	C	Northwest Arctic	Ambler K-12 Expansion Project	15.00	11.25	0.00	0.00	13.39	19.00	15.80	24.23	10.00	10.00	0.00	18.25	14.25	30.25	16.50	0.00	10.50	209.22
158	32	38	M	Northwest Arctic	Ambler High School Renovation Project	12.00	5.25	0.00	10.00	13.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.25	0.00	17.50	18.00	23.25	16.75	0.00	10.50	146.89
160	74	74	C	Northwest Arctic	Noatak Major Maintenance: Heating & Fuel System Repairs	6.00	7.50	0.00	10.00	13.39	0.00	0.00	24.18	10.00	10.25	0.00	16.75	13.50	0.00	15.75	12.25	10.25	149.32
161	61	79	M	Northwest Arctic	Shungnak Major Maintenance: Heating System/Siding	3.00	8.75	0.00	10.00	13.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.25	0.00	15.25	12.75	0.00	7.75	12.50	9.00	118.64
162	18	16	M	Pelican	Major Maintenance Project: Roofs/Electrical/Misc.	30.00	17.50	0.00	10.00	6.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	7.50	12.00	18.25	19.00	7.00	17.25	0.00	6.50	161.54
163	57	55	C	Petersburg	Vocational and Food Service Additions/Major Maintenance	30.00	20.00	0.85	0.00	6.88	6.50	5.10	22.50	10.00	11.75	0.00	14.50	5.00	18.75	15.75	5.00	13.00	185.38
164	41	41	M	Petersburg	Middle/High School Roof Replacement	27.00	6.00	0.00	10.00	6.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.75	0.00	15.00	10.25	5.00	17.75	0.00	11.50	131.13
165	36	35	C	Pribilof	Remodel and Expansion of St. George School	30.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	6.94	0.00	30.00	23.98	10.00	10.25	0.00	19.25	13.25	28.75	16.25	7.50	14.75	228.90
166	3	3	M	Sitka	Sitka High School Renovation	30.00	20.00	0.00	30.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.25	0.00	15.50	8.00	20.00	18.50	0.00	5.75	182.00
167	4	5	M	Sitka	Baranof Elementary School Renovation	27.00	20.00	0.00	30.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.25	0.00	15.00	12.25	16.75	18.50	0.00	7.50	161.25
168	90	n/a	M	Sitka	Districtwide Major Maintenance	24.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.25	0.00	8.25	8.25	0.00	5.25	0.00	5.00	93.00
169	81	81	M	Skagway	Skagway Roof Replacement	30.00	1.50	0.00	10.00	4.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	7.25	0.00	11.75	11.50	4.50	9.00	0.00	3.75	104.18
170	91	90	M	Skagway	Skagway School Access/Egress	27.00	1.50	0.00	10.00	4.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	8.00	0.00	10.75	7.50	0.00	12.25	0.00	0.00	91.93
171	20	20	C	Southeast Island	Naukatil School Construction	30.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	15.00	50.00	30.00	25.01	10.00	8.75	0.00	16.25	17.75	33.75	16.75	0.00	12.50	270.26
172	18	18	C	Southeast Island	Howard Valentine School Construction	27.00	13.75	0.00	0.00	15.00	43.00	30.00	25.97	10.00	8.75	0.00	16.50	16.25	35.00	16.75	0.00	14.75	272.72
173	35	34	C	Southeast Island	Hollis School Construction	24.00	3.75	0.00	0.00	15.00	34.50	30.00	21.00	10.00	8.75	0.00	16.00	10.75	25.25	16.75	0.00	14.00	232.75
174	61	59	C	Southeast Island	Naukatil, Port Protection, Whale Pass Covered PE Areas Project	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	45.00	30.00	0.00	10.00	8.75	0.00	14.00	0.00	11.00	12.00	0.00	9.00	175.75
175	5	5	C	Southwest Region	Replacement of Toiyah School	30.00	17.50	0.00	10.00	11.33	50.00	30.00	22.41	10.00	11.75	10.00	23.00	20.75	30.00	17.00	5.75	14.50	313.99
176	2	2	M	Southwest Region	Kotiganek Repair of Foundation, and Basement	27.00	16.25	0.00	10.00	9.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.75	13.50	20.00	15.00	9.50	14.75	6.50	19.75	183.82
177	25	23	C	Southwest Region	Remodel and Expansion of Manokotak K-12 School	24.00	18.25	0.00	0.00	9.82	30.50	30.00	21.74	10.00	11.75	0.00	19.75	16.25	28.25	16.00	5.25	17.75	254.31
178	28	27	C	Southwest Region	Remodel and Expansion of New Stuyahok K-12 School	21.00	17.50	0.00	0.00	9.82	36.00	30.00	22.66	10.00	11.75	0.00	16.75	11.25	25.50	16.00	5.50	16.00	248.73
179	58	58	M	Southwest Region	Weather Protection Project - 4 Buildings	18.00	2.25	0.00	10.00	9.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.75	0.00	15.00	7.75	0.00	14.50	9.50	13.00	120.57
180	59	59	M	Tanana	Vocational Education Roof Replacement	30.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.75	0.00	15.50	7.50	0.00	15.75	0.00	13.00	120.50
181	43	43	M	Tanana	Replacement of Lighting Fixtures and Kitchen Equipment and Appliances	27.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.75	0.00	14.50	5.75	6.25	12.75	13.00	2.50	130.50
182	54	51	C	Unalaska	New Elementary School Project	30.00	5.25	20.28	10.00	5.69	0.00	8.70	27.80	10.00	10.00	0.00	16.25	0.00	20.00	16.75	0.00	14.25	194.94
183	76	75	M	Unalaska	Multipurpose Room Roof Replacement	24.00	5.25	0.00	10.00	5.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.75	0.00	13.50	8.00	0.00	15.25	0.00	7.25	108.69
184	57	57	M	Wrangell	Civil Site Work: Drainage Upgrade	30.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.00	0.00	15.50	11.00	0.00	18.75	3.50	4.75	120.62
185	55	55	M	Wrangell	Wrangell Schools Window Replacement	27.00																	

**Capital Improvement Projects
Total Points - Objective and Subjective**

Issued December 15, 1997
Reconsideration List

Seq #	Dec. 15 Pri. #	Nov. 1 Pri. #	Maint. or Constr.	School District Name	School Project Name	School District Ranking	Weighted Avg. Age of Facilities	Previous AS 14.11 Funding	Planning And Design	Avg. Expend. for Maintenance	Unhoused Students Today	Unhoused Students 7 Years	Type of Space Space Added or Improved	Adequate Fixed Asset	Prevent. Maint.	Emerg.	Adeq. Doc.	Life/Safety and Code Conditions	Existing Space	Cost Estimate	Project Cost vs Oper. Cost	Alternate Facilities & Options	Total Points
194	53	50	C	Yukon/Koyukuk	Allakaket Renovation/Addition	27.00	5.25	0.00	0.00	11.77	14.50	15.90	24.22	10.00	9.50	0.00	17.50	11.25	21.75	13.75	0.00	13.50	195.89
195	31	30	C	Yukon/Koyukuk	Minto Addition/Renovation	24.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	11.77	49.00	29.10	27.94	10.00	9.50	0.00	17.50	7.75	21.75	13.50	0.00	13.50	242.81
196	41	40	C	Yukon/Koyukuk	Katleg Addition/Renovation	21.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	11.77	28.00	25.50	24.50	10.00	9.50	0.00	15.50	12.50	21.50	15.75	0.00	13.50	216.52
197	67	66	M	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Roof Replacement	18.00	4.50	0.00	10.00	11.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.50	0.00	15.25	8.75	0.00	16.00	0.00	9.75	113.52
198	72	71	M	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Structural Repairs	15.00	6.00	0.00	10.00	11.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.50	0.00	14.75	10.50	0.00	14.50	0.00	9.50	111.52
199	68	67	M	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Fuel Tank Upgrades	12.00	6.75	0.00	10.00	11.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.50	0.00	14.75	13.25	0.00	15.00	0.00	10.50	113.52
200	73	72	M	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide ADA Code Upgrades	9.00	6.75	0.00	10.00	11.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.50	0.00	15.25	8.00	6.75	12.75	0.00	11.00	110.77
201	27	25	C	Yup'it	Aklechek Elementary School Replacement and Renovation	30.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	13.52	22.50	19.50	30.00	5.00	9.25	0.00	16.00	11.25	22.50	19.75	0.00	11.75	251.02
202	48	45	C	Yup'it	Consolidated District High School	27.00	17.50	0.00	0.00	13.52	36.00	18.90	0.00	5.00	9.25	0.00	14.25	3.50	20.00	15.00	0.00	21.25	201.17

**Deferred Maintenance Task Force
School Construction Deferred Maintenance Needs**

Sorted by Election Districts

Election District	# of Students	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Unhoused Cost	New in-lieu Cost	Renovation/Repair Cost	DOE Cost Reduction	Deferred Maint. Need	Local Share
2	766	Petersburg	Vocational / Maintenance / Food Serve Addition	\$1,884,041	\$1,702,937	\$0	\$203,719	0%	\$203,719	30%
			ELECTION DISTRICT 2 TOTAL	\$1,884,041	\$1,702,937	\$0	\$203,719	\$0	\$203,719	
3-4	1702	Juneau	Cover for JDHS/UAS Overpass	\$201,614	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	30%
3-4	751	Juneau	Dzantik'i Heeni Site Development	\$3,524,066	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	30%
			ELECTION DISTRICTS 3-4 TOTAL	\$3,725,680	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
5	22	Chatham	Recovery of Funds/Hobart Bay	\$59,373	\$59,373	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	2%
5		Craig	New Secondary School	\$17,936,486	\$17,946,486	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	10%
5	14	SE Island	Edna Bay New Construction	\$1,896,056	\$1,237,950	\$658,600	\$0	0%	\$658,600	2%
5	189	Craig	Elementary Classroom Addition	\$3,243,213	\$3,243,213	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	10%
5	43	SE Island	Naukati School Construction	\$3,052,415	\$1,848,134	\$1,202,676	\$0	0%	\$1,202,676	2%
5	42	SE Island	Howard Valentine New Construction	\$2,929,655	\$1,785,259	\$1,143,750	\$0	0%	\$1,143,750	2%
5	132	Kake	Elementary Addition	\$849,100	\$849,100	\$0	\$306,888	0%	\$306,888	5%
5	144	Chatham	Angoon Elementary Addition	\$801,833	\$801,833	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	2%
5	88	Klawock	New High School Planning & Design	\$876,156	\$9,927,178	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	5%
			ELECTION DISTRICT 5 TOTAL	\$31,644,287	\$37,698,526	\$3,005,026	\$306,888	\$0	\$3,311,914	
10-25	457	Anchorage	Taku Addition & Renovation	\$6,479,633	\$2,956,200	\$0	\$3,243,800	0%	\$3,243,800	30%
10-25	416	Anchorage	Muldoon New Elementary Prototype	\$12,704,393	\$12,704,393	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	30%
			ELECTION DISTRICTS 10-25 TOTAL	\$19,184,026	\$15,660,593	\$0	\$3,243,800	\$0	\$3,243,800	
26-28	122	Mat/Su	Talkeetna Addition & Renovation	\$7,568,327	\$5,076,731	\$0	\$2,346,808	0%	\$2,346,808	30%
26-28		Mat/Su	Meadow Lakes Elementary	\$12,297,399	\$12,297,399	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	30%
26-28		Mat/Su	Altasta Middle School	\$30,525,931	\$30,525,931	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	30%
			ELECTION DISTRICTS 26-28 TOTAL	\$50,391,657	\$47,900,061	\$0	\$2,346,808	\$0	\$2,346,808	
34	245	Denali	Tri-Valley Addition & Remodel	\$12,873,848	\$9,962,178	\$0	\$3,241,090	0%	\$3,241,090	30%
34	27	Denali	Cantwell Heating & Sprinkler	\$1,673,140	\$0	\$0	\$1,673,140	0%	\$1,673,140	30%
34	113	Denali	Anderson Heating & Ventilation	\$1,663,237	\$0	\$0	\$1,663,237	0%	\$1,663,237	30%
			ELECTION DISTRICT 34 TOTAL	\$16,210,225	\$9,962,178	\$0	\$6,577,467	\$0	\$6,577,467	
35	138	Copper River	Kenny Lake Additions	\$2,881,093	\$905,418	\$1,978,184	\$0	0%	\$1,978,184	2%
35	137	Copper River	Glennallen Elementary Renovation	\$4,944,012	\$0	\$0	\$4,944,012	0%	\$4,944,012	2%
35	770	Delta/Greely	Delta Construction Project	\$18,089,575	\$2,977,199	\$12,210,800	\$2,901,862	0%	\$15,112,662	2%

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Election District	# of Students	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Unhoused Cost	New In-lieu Cost	Renovation/Repair Cost	DOE Cost Reduction	Deferred Maint. Need	Local Share
35	29	Chugach	Tatitlek Well	\$103,568	\$103,568	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	2%
ELECTION DISTRICT 35 TOTAL				\$26,018,248	\$3,986,185	\$14,188,984	\$7,845,874	\$0	\$22,034,858	
36	60	Yukon Flats	Arctic Village K-12 School	\$2,761,483	\$1,538,731	\$764,160	\$459,142	0%	\$1,223,302	2%
36	34	Iditarod	Takotna Training Center	\$1,122,562	\$1,122,562	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	2%
36	26	Kuspuk	Joseph & Olinga Gregory/Upper Kalskag	\$3,520,500	\$1,998,561	\$1,524,144	\$0	0%	\$1,524,144	2%
36	129	Iditarod	McGrath Voc-Ed Expansion	\$1,494,513	\$1,228,248	\$0	\$10,254	0%	\$10,254	2%
36	9	Delta/Greely	Healy Lake New Construction	\$121,692	\$1,285,436	\$577,200	\$0	0%	\$577,200	2%
36	129	Yukon/Koyukuk	Minto Renovation	\$2,811,472	\$2,520,407	\$0	\$288,425	0%	\$288,425	2%
36	46	Kuspuk	Johnnie John Jr Addition/Crooked Creek	\$4,754,975	\$4,754,975	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	2%
36	29	Yukon Flats	Circle School Replacement	\$1,346,322	(\$49,094)	\$1,347,570	\$0	0%	\$1,347,570	2%
36	129	Iditarod	McGrath Handicap Van & Bus Storage	\$307,503	\$307,502	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	2%
36	12	Iditarod	Lake Minchumina Asbestos Abatement	\$238,305	\$0	\$0	\$238,305	0%	\$238,305	2%
36	107	Yukon/Koyukuk	Kaltag Renovation	\$4,185,461	\$2,501,694	\$416,970	\$1,180,201	0%	\$1,597,171	2%
36	169	Yukon/Koyukuk	Nulato School Replacement	\$13,122,089	\$6,312,329	\$6,813,450	\$0	0%	\$6,813,450	2%
36	81	Yukon/Koyukuk	Allakaket Renovation	\$5,194,867	\$4,544,094	\$0	\$634,982	0%	\$634,982	2%
36	68	Iditarod	Grayling Demo/Asbestos	\$409,780	\$0	\$0	\$409,780	0%	\$409,780	2%
36		Galena	Equipment & Fixtures for Project Education	\$860,315	\$0	\$0	\$860,315	0%	\$860,315	10%
36	23	Iditarod	Anvik Oil Storage	\$178,873	\$0	\$0	\$178,873	0%	\$178,873	2%
36 & 39	139	Yupit	Consolidated High School/Boarding Home	\$20,645,442	\$8,426,711	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	2%
ELECTION DISTRICT 36 TOTAL				\$63,076,154	\$36,492,155	\$11,443,494	\$4,260,277	\$0	\$15,703,771	
37	152	NW Arctic	Buckland Remediation Phase II	\$14,303,591	\$12,398,716	\$540,096	\$1,434,356	0%	\$1,974,452	10%
37	214	NW Arctic	Noorvik K-12 Expansion	\$13,607,421	\$10,505,273	\$3,102,704	\$0	0%	\$3,102,704	10%
37	119	NW Arctic	Ambler K-12 Expansion	\$12,191,436	\$8,536,704	\$3,653,895	\$0	0%	\$3,653,895	10%
37	154	NW Arctic	Kiana K-12 Expansion	\$10,408,769	\$5,819,583	\$4,593,859	\$0	0%	\$4,593,859	10%
37	282	NW Arctic	Kotzebue Middle/High Expansion	\$6,625,205	\$5,346,070	\$0	\$768,032	0%	\$768,032	10%
ELECTION DISTRICT 37 TOTAL				\$57,136,422	\$42,606,346	\$11,890,554	\$2,202,388	\$0	\$14,092,942	
38	250	Kashunamiut	Chevak School Replacement	\$25,506,000	\$14,179,620	\$11,340,000	\$0	0%	\$11,340,000	2%
38	174	Lower Yukon	Pilot Station K-12 Expansion	\$18,036,366	\$9,821,505	\$4,241,075	\$3,793,007	0%	\$8,034,082	2%
38	175	Lower Yukon	Kotlik K-12 Expansion	\$18,692,385	\$10,960,895	\$3,954,376	\$3,516,630	0%	\$7,471,006	2%
38	89	Lower Kuskokwim	Newtok	\$4,940,552	\$9,440,250	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	2%
38	61	Lower Yukon	Sheldon Point K-12 Expansion	\$11,101,986	\$6,258,575	\$1,284,480	\$3,444,251	4%	\$4,549,731	2%
38	53	Bering Strait	Golovin	\$12,244,731	\$6,086,824	\$1,465,440	\$4,728,449	29%	\$4,408,098	2%
38	108	Bering Strait	Elim	\$12,198,123	\$5,573,503	\$1,537,128	\$5,082,147	21%	\$5,202,805	2%
38	76	Bering Strait	Teller	\$12,145,749	\$7,554,022	\$0	\$4,539,020	15%	\$3,840,992	2%
38	100	Bering Strait	Koyuk	\$11,980,102	\$4,061,064	\$3,620,946	\$4,282,473	24%	\$5,998,518	2%
38	73	Bering Strait	White Mountain	\$8,350,569	\$1,981,473	\$1,147,461	\$5,208,203	14%	\$5,465,959	2%

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38	66	Lower Kuskokwim	Nightmute Addition	\$4,394,288	\$4,280,090	\$0	\$114,258	0%	\$114,258	2%
38	294	Nome	Nome Beltz Complex Facility Upgrade	\$7,871,631	\$0	\$0	\$7,871,631	0%	\$7,871,631	30%
			ELECTION DISTRICT 38 TOTAL	\$147,462,482	\$80,197,822	\$28,590,906	\$42,580,070	\$1	\$64,297,081	
39	214	SW Region	Togiak School Replacement	\$27,686,906	\$14,390,554	\$13,287,285	\$0	4%	\$12,707,582	2%
39	169	Yupit	Aklachak Replacement/Renovation	\$14,273,502	\$5,698,142	\$5,504,996	\$3,070,364	0%	\$8,575,360	2%
39	130	SW Region	Manokotak K-12 Remodel & Expansion	\$10,279,763	\$5,814,803	\$3,829,550	\$1,814,859	4%	\$5,426,969	2%
39	153	SW Region	New Stuyahok K-12 Remodel & Expansion	\$12,312,132	\$7,652,958	\$3,192,000	\$1,111,887	0%	\$4,303,887	2%
39	93	Lower Kuskokwim	Atmautluak Elementary Addition	\$5,136,551	\$3,350,084	\$1,664,400	\$122,859	0%	\$1,787,259	2%
39	267	Lower Kuskokwim	Bethel Middle School	\$22,735,746	\$19,564,541	\$3,173,472	\$0	0%	\$3,173,472	2%
39	181	Lower Kuskokwim	Kipnuk School Addition	\$14,142,956	\$9,724,211	\$291,200	\$4,398,926	0%	\$4,690,126	2%
39	159	Lower Kuskokwim	Chefornak Elementary Addition Phase III	\$874,718	\$0	\$0	\$874,718	0%	\$874,718	2%
39	273	Dillingham	Elementary Addition	\$2,127,164	\$2,127,164	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	30%
36 & 39	139	Yupit	Consolidated High School/Boarding Home	\$20,645,442	\$8,426,711	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	2%
			ELECTION DISTRICT 39 TOTAL	\$130,214,880	\$76,749,168	\$30,942,903	\$11,393,614	\$0	\$41,539,373	
40	21	Aleutians East	False Pass Addition & Remodel	\$1,700,000	\$533,905	\$0	\$798,866	0%	\$798,866	30%
40	273	Unalaska	New Elementary Design & Construction	\$6,270,755	\$5,907,027	\$0	\$412,904	0%	\$412,904	35%
			ELECTION DISTRICT 40 TOTAL	\$7,970,755	\$6,440,932	\$0	\$1,211,770	\$0	\$1,211,770	

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1	535	Ketchikan	Houghtaling Maintenance & Renovation	\$3,338,720	\$0	100 %	\$3,338,720	0 %	\$3,338,720	30%
1	312	Ketchikan	Valley Park Maintenance & Renovation	\$1,893,963	\$0	100 %	\$1,893,963	0 %	\$1,893,963	30%
			ELECTION DISTRICT1 TOTAL	\$5,232,683	\$0	\$200	\$5,232,683	\$0	\$5,232,683	
2	511	Sitka	High School Renovation	\$10,260,604	\$0	100 %	\$10,260,604	0 %	\$10,260,604	30%
2	302	Sitka	Baranof Renovation	\$5,926,045	\$0	100 %	\$5,926,045	0 %	\$5,926,045	30%
2	533	Wrangell	Exterior Windows	\$165,477	\$0	100 %	\$165,477	0 %	\$165,477	30%
2	533	Wrangell	Civil Site Work	\$89,315	\$0	100 %	\$89,315	0 %	\$89,315	30%
2	533	Wrangell	Civil Site Development Parking Lot	\$264,375	\$0	100 %	\$264,375	0 %	\$264,375	30%
2	533	Wrangell	Hot Water Tank Replacement	\$33,750	\$0	100 %	\$33,750	0 %	\$33,750	30%
2	533	Wrangell	Interior Corridor Finish	\$39,500	\$0	100 %	\$39,500	0 %	\$39,500	30%
			ELECTION DISTRICT 2 TOTAL	\$16,779,066	\$0	\$700	\$16,779,066	\$0	\$16,779,066	
3-4	450	Juneau	Marie Drake Roof Replacement	\$1,189,354	\$0	100 %	\$1,189,354	0 %	\$1,189,354	30%
3-4	512	Juneau	Auke Bay Roof Replacement	\$847,817	\$0	100 %	\$847,817	0 %	\$847,817	30%
3-4	1,702	Juneau	High School Heating & Ventilation	\$106,663	\$0	100 %	\$106,663	0 %	\$106,663	30%
3-4	610	Juneau	Floyd Dryden Gym Floor Replacement	\$183,654	\$0	100 %	\$183,654	0 %	\$183,654	30%
3-4	1702	Juneau	High School Gym Floor Replacement	\$129,197	\$0	100 %	\$129,197	0 %	\$129,197	30%
3-4	365	Juneau	Gastineau Heating Coil Replacement	\$183,236	\$0	100 %	\$183,236	0 %	\$183,236	30%
			ELECTION DISTRICTS 3-4	\$2,639,921	\$0	\$600	\$2,639,921	\$0	\$2,639,921	
5	273	Hoonah	Roof, Foundation & Fuel Tank Replacement	\$1,294,705	\$0	100 %	\$1,294,705	0 %	\$1,294,705	5%
5	15	Chatham	Tenakee Retaining Wall Replacement	\$239,327	\$0	100 %	\$239,327	0 %	\$239,327	2%
5	447	Annette Island	Major Maintenance Renovation	\$3,555,455	\$0	100 %	\$3,555,455	0 %	\$3,555,455	2%
5	31	Pelican	Major Maintenance	\$781,172	\$0	100 %	\$781,172	0 %	\$781,172	30%
5	205	Klawock	Major Maintenance	\$2,033,477	\$0	100 %	\$2,033,477	0 %	\$2,033,477	5%
5	442	Haines	High School -Swimming Pool Roof Replacement	\$403,459	\$0	100 %	\$403,459	0 %	\$403,459	30%
5	447	Annette Island	Asbestos Abatement	\$117,719	\$0	100 %	\$117,719	0 %	\$117,719	2%
5	200	Kake	District Wide Maintenance	\$3,000,730	\$0	100 %	\$3,000,730	0 %	\$3,000,730	5%
5	113	Hydaburg	Heating System Renovation	\$184,248	\$0	100 %	\$184,248	0 %	\$184,248	5%
5	113	Hydaburg	Major Maintenance	\$857,316	\$0	100 %	\$857,316	0 %	\$857,316	5%
5	144	Chatham	Angoon High School Major Maintenance	\$301,683	\$0	100 %	\$301,683	0 %	\$301,683	2%
5	141	Skagway	School Roof Replacement	\$798,855	\$0	100 %	\$798,855	0 %	\$798,855	35%
5	141	Skagway	School Access/Egress Replacement	\$391,730	\$0	100 %	\$391,730	0 %	\$391,730	35%
5	189	Craig	Elementary Roof Replacement	\$557,274	\$0	100 %	\$557,274	0 %	\$557,274	10%
			ELECTION DISTRICT 5 TOTAL	\$14,517,150	\$0	\$1,400	\$14,517,150	\$0	\$14,517,150	
7-9	254	Kenai	Homer Jr High Handicap Access	\$200,000	\$0	100 %	\$200,000	0 %	\$200,000	30%
7-9	457	Kenai	Kenai Middle School Handicap Access	\$200,000	\$0	100 %	\$200,000	0 %	\$200,000	30%
7-9	10,415	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Entries	\$114,000	\$0	100 %	\$114,000	0 %	\$114,000	30%
7-9	10,415	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Restrooms	\$274,000	\$0	100 %	\$274,000	0 %	\$274,000	30%
7-9	10,415	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Parking	\$81,100	\$0	100 %	\$81,100	0 %	\$81,100	30%
										30%

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ELECTION DISTRICTS 7-9				\$869,100	\$0	\$500	\$869,100	\$0	\$869,100	
10-25	572	Anchorage	Romig Jr. High Roof	\$1,795,000	\$0	100 %	\$1,795,000	0 %	\$1,795,000	30%
10-25	358	Anchorage	Birchwood Roof Replacement	\$970,000	\$0	100 %	\$970,000	0 %	\$970,000	30%
ELECTION DISTRICTS 10-25				\$2,765,000	\$0	\$200	\$2,765,000	\$0	\$2,765,000	
29-34	426	Fairbanks	Denali: Planning Design & Renovation/Addition	\$8,806,624	\$1,144,861	87 %	\$7,316,984	5 %	\$7,316,984	30%
29-34	531	Fairbanks	Barnette Planning Design & Renovation/Addition	\$5,717,586	\$0	100 %	\$5,717,586	0 %	\$5,717,586	30%
29-34	435	Fairbanks	Nordale: Planning Design & Renovation	\$9,299,000	\$1,301,860	86 %	\$7,997,140	0 %	\$7,997,140	30%
29-34	16,339	Fairbanks	District Wide ADA Compliance	\$6,200,048	\$0	100 %	\$6,200,048	0 %	\$6,200,048	30%
29-34	16,339	Fairbanks	District Physical Plant Renovation/Addition	\$4,884,480	\$0	100 %	\$4,884,480	0 %	\$4,884,480	30%
ELECTION DISTRICTS 29-34				\$34,907,738	\$2,446,721	\$473	\$32,116,238	\$5	\$32,116,238	
35	770	Delta/Greely	Delta Roof Repair and Fire Alarm	\$1,074,013	\$0	100 %	\$1,074,013	0 %	\$1,074,013	2%
35	535	Cordova	Elementary & High School Renovation	\$135,766	\$0	100 %	\$135,766	0 %	\$135,766	30%
35	34	Chugach	Whittier Drainage	\$144,608	\$0	100 %	\$144,608	0 %	\$144,608	2%
35	163	Chugach	Districtwide Building Security & ADA	\$65,175	\$0	100 %	\$65,175	0 %	\$65,175	2%
35	163	Chugach	Districtwide Fuel Tank Upgrade	\$193,373	\$0	100 %	\$193,373	0 %	\$193,373	2%
35	29	Chugach	Tatitlek Generator Replacement	\$104,489	\$0	100 %	\$104,489	0 %	\$104,489	2%
ELECTION DISTRICT 35 TOTAL				\$1,717,424	\$0.00	\$800.00	\$1,717,424	\$0.00	\$1,717,424	
36	91	Alaska Gateway	Northway Wastewater Treatment	\$144,284	\$0	100 %	\$144,284	0 %	\$144,284	2%
36	170	Galena	Roofing & Sprinkler Renovation	\$1,277,281	\$0	100 %	\$1,277,281	0 %	\$1,277,281	10%
36	100	Tanana	Electrical Retrofit	\$278,065	\$0	100 %	\$278,065	0 %	\$278,065	5%
36	17	Iditarod	Lime Village Oil Spill	\$396,611	\$0	100 %	\$396,611	0 %	\$396,611	2%
36	68	Iditarod	Grayling Oil Storage	\$162,612	\$0	100 %	\$162,612	0 %	\$162,612	2%
36	91	Alaska Gateway	Northway Fuel Storage Replacement	\$177,638	\$0	100 %	\$177,638	0 %	\$177,638	2%
36	51	Alaska Gateway	Mentasta Storage Tank	\$562,493	\$0	100 %	\$562,493	0 %	\$562,493	2%
36	91	Alaska Gateway	Northway Soil Remediation	\$3,798,330	\$0	100 %	\$3,798,330	0 %	\$3,798,330	2%
36	180	Nenana	Handicap Access Repairs & Improvements	\$138,757	\$0	100 %	\$138,757	0 %	\$138,757	10%
36	180	Nenana	Interior Lighting	\$64,709	\$0	100 %	\$64,709	0 %	\$64,709	10%
36	100	Tanana	Voc-Ed Roof Replacement	\$50,061	\$0	100 %	\$50,061	0 %	\$50,061	5%
36	180	Nenana	Sprinkler System Renovation	\$151,606	\$0	100 %	\$151,606	0 %	\$151,606	10%
36	793	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Structural Repairs	\$467,547	\$0	100 %	\$467,547	0 %	\$467,547	2%
36	793	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Tank Farm Upgrades	\$4,251,099	\$0	100 %	\$3,188,324	25 %	\$3,188,324	2%
36	793	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Roof Repairs	\$1,334,737	\$0	100 %	\$1,334,737	0 %	\$1,334,737	2%
36	793	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide ADA Code Upgrade	\$821,157	\$0	100 %	\$615,868	25 %	\$615,868	2%
36	129	Iditarod	McGrath Flooring Upgrade	\$185,456	\$0	100 %	\$185,456	0 %	\$185,456	2%
36	36	Alaska Gateway	Tetlin Sewer Line	\$73,145	\$0	100 %	\$73,145	0 %	\$73,145	2%
ELECTION DISTRICT 36				\$14,335,588	\$0.00	\$1,800.00	\$13,067,524	\$50.00	\$13,067,524	
37	154	NW Arctic	Kiana High School Renovation	\$2,551,571	\$0	100 %	\$2,551,571	0 %	\$2,551,571	10%
17	214	NW Arctic	Noorvik High School Renovation	\$2,664,469	\$0	100 %	\$2,664,469	0 %	\$2,664,469	10%

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37	119	NW Arctic	Ambler High School Renovation	\$2,009,179	\$0	100 %	\$2,009,179	0 %	\$2,009,179	10%
37	141	NW Arctic	Noatak Major Maintenance	\$253,913	\$0	100 %	\$253,913	0 %	\$253,913	10%
37	81	NW Arctic	Shungnak Major Maintenance	\$380,495	\$0	100 %	\$380,495	0 %	\$380,495	10%
			ELECTION DISTRICT 37	\$7,859,627	\$0	\$500	\$7,859,627	\$0	\$7,859,627	
38	366	Lower Yukon	Hooper Bay Major Maintenance	\$1,607,162	\$0	100 %	\$1,607,162	0 %	\$1,607,162	2%
38	150	Lower Kuskokwim	Nelson Island, Tooksook Bay, Roof Repair	\$998,300	\$0	100 %	\$998,300	0 %	\$998,300	2%
38-39	3,537	Lower Kuskokwim	Bulk Fuel Tank Repairs 9 sites	\$3,159,966	\$0	100 %	\$3,159,966	0 %	\$3,159,966	2%
38-39	3,537	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Water Treatment 8 Sites	\$8,166,524	\$0	100 %	\$8,166,524	0 %	\$8,166,524	2%
38-39	3,537	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide ADA	\$4,047,823	\$0	100 %	\$4,047,823	0 %	\$4,047,823	2%
38-39	3,537	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Asbestos Abatement	\$7,106,415	\$0	100 %	\$4,619,170	35 %	\$4,619,170	2%
			ELECTION DISTRICT 38 TOTAL	\$25,086,190	\$0	\$600	\$22,598,945	\$35	\$22,598,945	
39	78	SW Region	Koliganek Foundation & Basement Repair	\$1,367,835	\$0	100 %	\$1,367,835	0 %	\$1,367,835	2%
39	267	Lower Kuskokwim	Mikelnguut Elitnaurviat Roof Repair	\$1,384,332	\$0	100 %	\$1,010,562	27 %	\$1,010,562	2%
39	698	SW Region	Weather Protection 4 buildings.	\$771,955	\$0	100 %	\$771,955	0 %	\$771,955	2%
38-39	3,537	Lower Kuskokwim	Bulk Fuel Tank Repairs 9 sites	\$3,159,966	\$0	100 %	\$3,159,966	0 %	\$3,159,966	2%
38-39	3,537	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Water Treatment 8 Sites	\$8,166,524	\$0	100 %	\$8,166,524	0 %	\$8,166,524	2%
38-39	3,537	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide ADA	\$4,047,823	\$0	100 %	\$4,047,823	0 %	\$4,047,823	2%
38-39	3,537	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Asbestos Abatement	\$7,106,415	\$0	100 %	\$4,619,170	35 %	\$4,619,170	2%
			ELECTION DISTRICT 39 TOTAL	\$26,004,850	\$0	\$700	\$23,143,835	\$62	\$23,143,835	
40	10	Lake & Penn.	Pedro Bay Renovation	\$1,008,000	\$0	100 %	\$675,360	33 %	\$675,360	10%
40	547	Lake & Penn.	District Wide Fuel Tank Upgrade	\$1,250,000	\$0	100 %	\$1,250,000	0 %	\$1,250,000	10%
40	547	Lake & Penn.	District Wide Sprinkler Systems	\$1,515,000	\$1	100 %	\$1,515,000	0 %	\$1,515,000	10%
40	356	Bristol Bay	Sprinkler System	\$2,551,374	\$0	100 %	\$2,551,374	0 %	\$2,551,374	35%
40	430	Unalaska	Multi-Purpose Room Roof Replacement	\$76,985	\$0	100 %	\$76,985	0 %	\$76,985	35%
			ELECTION DISTRICT 40 TOTAL	\$6,401,359	\$1	\$500	\$6,068,719	\$33	\$6,068,719	

Date Issued: 7/31/97 Date Run: 5/11/97

Original prepared by AK DOE

Election District and Number of Students entered by Sen. Wilken's staff

State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Projects
Deferred Maintenance Needs

Agency	Project Name	Amount Requested	Deferred Maint. Need	Project Notes/Comments	Cost Notes/Comments
AVTEC					
	Renovations & Code Upgrades for Health & Life/Safety	\$363,800	\$363,800		
	Renovation & Re-model of Dormitory & Dormitory HVAC/Mechanical Systems	\$175,000	\$175,000		
	Food Service Building Re-roof and Renovation/Upgrade	\$280,000	\$280,000		
	Mechanic Shop Roof Repair & Deferred Maint	\$50,000	\$50,000		
	Physical Plant Technology Building Re-roof & Painting	\$50,000	\$50,000		
	First Lake Facility Renovation & Re-roof	\$250,000	\$250,000		
	Rig Building Renovation	\$125,000	\$125,000		
	4-plex Mechanical Systems Upgrade	\$15,000	\$15,000		
	ADA Upgrades (not currently estimated)	*	*		
Mt. Edgecumbe					
	Dorm Upgrade & Renovation	\$169,000	\$169,000		
	Building #297 Re-model	\$600,000	\$600,000		
	Field House Re-roof	\$330,000	\$330,000		
	Classroom/residential renovation Building #297	\$650,000			
	Tongass/Seward Road Repair & Utility Corridor	*	*	Possible partnership with City & SEARHC Hospital	
	Cafeteria/Dining Room Upgrade	\$378,000	\$378,000		
	Freezer/Cooler Replacement	\$45,000	\$45,000		
	Warehouse Re-roof, Siding Repair & Renovation	\$530,000	\$530,000		
	Utility Upgrades - Campus-wide	*	*	Possible partnership with City & SEARHC Hospital	
	Exterior Painting - Campus-wide	\$293,000	\$293,000		
	Building Demolition: Paint Shed, Shed (adjacent to Fire House), Millerville Homes	\$300,000	\$300,000		
	Building Demolition: Power House, Initial Phase	\$158,250	\$158,250		
	Building Demolition: Power House, Final Phase	\$981,250	\$981,250		
	ADA Upgrades (not currently estimated)	*	*		
Libraries & Archives					
	Upgrade Library Security Systems & Fire systems	\$156,195	\$156,195		
	Re-roof Archives Facility	\$150,000	\$150,000		
	Repair Archives Building Foundation	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000		
	Re-carpet & Renovate Archive Facility	\$50,000	\$50,000		
	Re-carpet Library Facility	\$131,667	\$131,667		
	ADA Upgrades: Archives	*	*		

**State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Projects
Deferred Maintenance Needs**

		Amount	Deferred	Project Notes/Comments	Cost Notes/Comments
Agency	Project Name	Requested	Maint. Need		
Museums					
	State Museum: Upgrade HVAC & Boiler System	\$477,000	\$477,000		
	State Museum: Exterior Renovations & Maint.	\$145,000	\$145,000		
	State Museum: Annex Floor & Foundation Repairs	\$10,000	\$10,000		
	State Museum: Carpet Replacement	\$30,000	\$30,000		
	State Museum: Security, Fire System Upgrades	\$140,000	\$140,000		
	State Museum: Asbestos Abatement in Critical Areas	\$250,000	\$250,000		
	State Museum: Replace Halon System	\$130,000	\$130,000		
	Sheldon Jackson Museum: Interior Renovation (Carpet, painting, etc.)	\$55,000	\$55,000		
	Sheldon Jackson Museum: Exterior Renovation & Roof repair	\$40,000	\$40,000		
	Sheldon Jackson Museum: HVAC Repairs	\$20,000	\$20,000		
	Sheldon Jackson Museum: Replace Halon System	\$195,000	\$195,000		
	TOTALS	\$8,823,162	\$8,173,162		

MAJOR MAINT - WORKING

State of Alaska - Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program

Major Maintenance Deferred Maintenance Needs

Final Pri. #	Election District	# of Students	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Unhoused Cost	Renovation/ Rep %	Renovation/ Repair Cost	DOE Cost Reduction	Deferred Maint. Need	Project Notes/Comments	Cost Notes/Comments
5	29-34	426	Fairbanks	Denali: Planning Design & Renovation/Addition	\$8,806,624	\$1,144,861	87 %	\$7,316,984	5 %	\$7,316,984	Comb. new/renovation	Reductions for new space, and FY98 funding
6	37	154	NW Arctic	Kiana High School Renovation	\$2,551,571	\$0	100 %	\$2,551,571	0 %	\$2,551,571		
7	39	78	SW Region	Koliganek Foundation & Basement Repair	\$1,367,835	\$0	100 %	\$1,367,835	0 %	\$1,367,835		
8	2	511	Sitka	High School Renovation	\$10,260,604	\$0	100 %	\$10,260,604	0 %	\$10,260,604		
9	35	486	Delta/Greely	Delta Roof Repair and Fire Alarm	\$1,074,013	\$0	100 %	\$1,074,013	0 %	\$1,074,013		
10	10-25	572	Anchorage	Romig Jr. High Roof	\$1,795,000	\$0	100 %	\$1,795,000	0 %	\$1,795,000		
11	2	302	Sitka	Baranof Renovation	\$5,926,045	\$0	100 %	\$5,926,045	0 %	\$5,926,045		
12	5	273	Hoonah	Roof, Foundation & Fuel Tank Replacement	\$1,294,705	\$0	100 %	\$1,294,705	0 %	\$1,294,705		
13	40	10	Lake & Penn.	Pedro Bay Renovation	\$1,008,000	\$0	100 %	\$675,360	33 %	\$675,360		Reductions for ineligible space
14	1	535	Ketchikan	Houghtaling Maintenance & Renovation	\$3,338,720	\$0	100 %	\$3,338,720	0 %	\$3,338,720		
15	40	524	Lake & Penn.	District Wide Fuel Tank	\$1,250,000	\$0	100 %	\$1,250,000	0 %	\$1,250,000		
16	5	15	Chatham	Tenakee Retaining Wall	\$239,327	\$0	100 %	\$239,327	0 %	\$239,327		
17	29-34	531	Fairbanks	Barnette Planning Design & Renovation/Addition	\$5,717,586	\$0	100 %	\$5,717,586	0 %	\$5,717,586		
18	37	214	NW Arctic	Noorvik High School Renovation	\$2,664,469	\$0	100 %	\$2,664,469	0 %	\$2,664,469		
19	10-25	358	Anchorage	Birchwood Roof Replacement	\$970,000	\$0	100 %	\$970,000	0 %	\$970,000		
20	29-34	435	Fairbanks	Nordale: Planning Design & Renovation	\$9,299,000	\$1,301,860	86 %	\$7,997,140	0 %	\$7,997,140	Comb. new/renovation	Reductions for new space
21	35	210	Cordova	Elementary & High School Renovation	\$135,766	\$0	100 %	\$135,766	0 %	\$135,766		
22	35	34	Chugach	Whittier Drainage	\$144,608	\$0	100 %	\$144,608	0 %	\$144,608		
23	1	312	Ketchikan	Valley Park Maintenance & Renovation	\$1,893,963	\$0	100 %	\$1,893,963	0 %	\$1,893,963		
24	40	524	Lake & Penn.	District Wide Sprinkler Systems	\$1,515,000	\$0	100 %	\$1,515,000	0 %	\$1,515,000		
25	5	447	Annette Island	Major Maintenance Renovation	\$3,555,455	\$0	100 %	\$3,555,455	0 %	\$3,555,455		
26	5	31	Pelican	Major Maintenance	\$781,172	\$0	100 %	\$781,172	0 %	\$781,172		
27	39	267	Lower Kuskokwim	Mikelnguut Eiltnaurviat Roof Repair	\$1,384,332	\$0	100 %	\$1,010,562	27 %	\$1,010,562		Reductions for excessive costs
28	3-4		Juneau	Marie Drake Roof Replacement	\$1,189,354	\$0	100 %	\$1,189,354	0 %	\$1,189,354		
29	3-4	512	Juneau	Auke Bay Roof Replacement	\$847,817	\$0	100 %	\$847,817	0 %	\$847,817		
30	38-39	3,372	Lower Kuskokwim	Bulk Fuel Tank Repairs 9 sites	\$3,159,966	\$0	100 %	\$3,159,966	0 %	\$3,159,966		
31	5	205	Klawock	Major Maintenance	\$2,033,477	\$0	100 %	\$2,033,477	0 %	\$2,033,477		
32	2	533	Wrangell	Exterior Windows	\$165,477	\$0	100 %	\$165,477	0 %	\$165,477		
33	36	91	Alaska Gateway	Northway Wastewater Treatment	\$144,284	\$0	100 %	\$144,284	0 %	\$144,284		

Date Issued: 7/31/97
Date Run: 10/8/97

**State of Alaska - Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program**

Major Maintenance Deferred Maintenance Needs												
Final Pri. #	Election District	# of Students	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Unhoused Cost	Renovation/ Rep %	Renovation/ Repair Cost	DOE Cost Reduction	Deferred Maint. Need	Project Notes/Comme nts	Cost Notes/Comme nts
34	5	445	Haines	High School -Swimming Pool	\$403,459	\$0	100 %	\$403,459	0 %	\$403,459		
35	36	161	Galena	Roofing & Sprinkler Renovation	\$1,277,281	\$0	100 %	\$1,277,281	0 %	\$1,277,281		
36	38	366	Lower Yukon	Hooper Bay Major Maintenance	\$1,607,162	\$0	100 %	\$1,607,162	0 %	\$1,607,162		
37	37	119	NW Arctic	Ambler High School Renovation	\$2,009,179	\$0	100 %	\$2,009,179	0 %	\$2,009,179		
38	5	314	Annette Island	Asbestos Abatement	\$117,719	\$0	100 %	\$117,719	0 %	\$117,719		
39	2	533	Wrangell	Civil Site Work	\$89,315	\$0	100 %	\$89,315	0 %	\$89,315		
40	5	200	Kake	District Wide Maintenance	\$3,000,730	\$0	100 %	\$3,000,730	0 %	\$3,000,730		
41	38	150	Lower Kuskokwim	Nelson Island, Tooksook Bay,	\$998,300	\$0	100 %	\$998,300	0 %	\$998,300		
42	36	93	Tanana	Electrical Retrofit	\$278,065	\$0	100 %	\$278,065	0 %	\$278,065		
43	2	533	Wrangell	Civil Site Development Parking Lot	\$264,375	\$0	100 %	\$264,375	0 %	\$264,375		
44	36	17	Iditarod	Lime Village Oil Spill	\$396,611	\$0	100 %	\$396,611	0 %	\$396,611		
45	3-4	1702	Juneau	High School Heating & Ventilation	\$106,663	\$0	100 %	\$106,663	0 %	\$106,663		
46	36	68	Iditarod	Grayling Oil Storage	\$162,612	\$0	100 %	\$162,612	0 %	\$162,612		
47	37	141	NW Arctic	Noatak Major Maintenance	\$253,913	\$0	100 %	\$253,913	0 %	\$253,913		
48	3-4	610	Juneau	Floyd Dryden Gym Floor	\$183,654	\$0	100 %	\$183,654	0 %	\$183,654		
49	40	336	Bristol Bay	Sprinkler System	\$2,551,374	\$0	100 %	\$2,551,374	0 %	\$2,551,374		
50	38-39	3,372	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Water Treatment & Sites	\$8,166,524	\$0	100 %	\$8,166,524	0 %	\$8,166,524		
51	39	701	SW Region	Weather Protection 4 buildings.	\$771,955	\$0	100 %	\$771,955	0 %	\$771,955		
52	36	91	Alaska Gateway	Northway Fuel Storage Replacement	\$177,638	\$0	100 %	\$177,638	0 %	\$177,638		
53	37	81	NW Arctic	Shungnak Major Maintenance	\$380,495	\$0	100 %	\$380,495	0 %	\$380,495		
54	36	51	Alaska Gateway	Mentasta Storage Tank	\$562,493	\$0	100 %	\$562,493	0 %	\$562,493		
55	36	91	Alaska Gateway	Northway Soil Remediation	\$3,798,330	\$0	100 %	\$3,798,330	0 %	\$3,798,330		
56	5	116	Hydaburg	Heating System Renovation	\$184,248	\$0	100 %	\$184,248	0 %	\$184,248		
57	34	180	Nenana	Handicap Access Repairs & Improvements	\$138,757	\$0	100 %	\$138,757	0 %	\$138,757		
58	34	180	Nenana	Interior Lighting	\$64,709	\$0	100 %	\$64,709	0 %	\$64,709		
59	5	116	Hydaburg	Major Maintenance	\$857,316	\$0	100 %	\$857,316	0 %	\$857,316		
60	29-34	16,132	Fairbanks	District Wide ADA Compliance	\$6,200,048	\$0	100 %	\$6,200,048	0 %	\$6,200,048		
61	5	144	Chatham	Angoon High School Major Maintenance	\$301,683	\$0	100 %	\$301,683	0 %	\$301,683		
62	29-34	16,132	Fairbanks	District Physical Plant Renovation/Addition	\$4,884,480	\$0	100 %	\$4,884,480	0 %	\$4,884,480		
63	35	157	Chugach	Districtwide Building Security &	\$65,175	\$0	100 %	\$65,175	0 %	\$65,175		
64	3-4	1702	Juneau	High School Gym Floor Replacement	\$129,197	\$0	100 %	\$129,197	0 %	\$129,197		
65	36	93	Tanana	Voc-Ed Roof Replacement	\$50,061	\$0	100 %	\$50,061	0 %	\$50,061		
66	2	528	Wrangell	Hot Water Tank Replacement	\$33,750	\$0	100 %	\$33,750	0 %	\$33,750		
67	38-39	3,372	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide ADA	\$4,047,823	\$0	100 %	\$4,047,823	0 %	\$4,047,823		
68	2	528	Wrangell	Interior Corridor Finish	\$39,500	\$0	100 %	\$39,500	0 %	\$39,500		
69	3-4	365	Juneau	Gastineau Heating Coil Replacement	\$183,236	\$0	100 %	\$183,236	0 %	\$183,236		
70	Date Issued: 7/31/97 Date Rpt: 10/6/97			Skagway	School Roof Replacement	\$798,855	\$0	100 %	\$798,855	0 %	\$798,855	

**State of Alaska - Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program**

Final Pri. #	Election District	# of Students	District Name	Project Name	Major Maintenance Deferred Maintenance Needs			Renovation/ Repair Cost	DOE Cost Reduction	Deferred Maint. Need	Project Notes/Comments	Cost Notes/Comments
					Amount Requested	Unhoused Cost	Renovation/ Rep %					
71	7-9	254	Kenai	Homer Jr High Handicap Access	\$200,000	\$0	100 %	\$200,000	0 %	\$200,000		
72	38-39	3,372	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Asbestos Abatement	\$7,106,415	\$0	100 %	\$4,619,170	35 %	\$4,619,170		Reductions for excessive costs
73	34	173	Nenana	Sprinkler System Renovation	\$151,606.00	\$0	100 %	\$151,606	0 %	\$151,606		
74	36	556	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Structural Repairs	\$467,547.00	\$0	100 %	\$467,547	0 %	\$467,547		
75	40	430	Unalaska	Multi-Purpose Room Roof Replacement	\$76,985.00	\$0	100 %	\$76,985	0 %	\$76,985		
76	35	157	Chugach	Districtwide Fuel Tank Upgrade	\$193,373.00	\$0	100 %	\$193,373	0 %	\$193,373		
77	36	556	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Tank Farm Upgrades	\$4,251,099.00	\$0	100 %	\$3,188,324	25 %	\$3,188,324		Reductions for excessive costs
78	7-9	457	Kenai	Kenai Middle School Handicap Access	\$200,000.00	\$0	100 %	\$200,000	0 %	\$200,000		
79	36	556	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Roof Repairs	\$1,334,737.00	\$0	100 %	\$1,334,737	0 %	\$1,334,737		
80	36	556	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide ADA Code Upgrade	\$821,157.00	\$0	100 %	\$615,868	25 %	\$615,868		Reductions for excessive costs
81	36	129	Iditarod	McGrath Flooring Upgrade	\$185,456.00	\$0	100 %	\$185,456	0 %	\$185,456		
82	35	29	Chugach	Tatitlek Generator Replacement	\$104,489.00	\$0	100 %	\$104,489	0 %	\$104,489		
83	36	36	Alaska Gateway	Tellin Sewer Line	\$73,145.00	\$0	100 %	\$73,145	0 %	\$73,145		
84	5	141	Skagway	School Access/Egress Replacement	\$391,730.00	\$0	100 %	\$391,730	0 %	\$391,730		
85	5	189	Craig	Elementary Roof Replacement	\$557,274.00	\$0	100 %	\$557,274	0 %	\$557,274		
86	7-9	10,342	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Entries	\$114,000.00	\$0	100 %	\$114,000	0 %	\$114,000		
87	7-9	10,342	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Restrooms	\$274,000.00	\$0	100 %	\$274,000	0 %	\$274,000		
88	7-9	10,342	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Parking	\$81,100.00	\$0	100 %	\$81,100	0 %	\$81,100		
TOTALS					\$127,508,876	\$2,446,721		\$121,523,721		\$121,523,721		

State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
School Construction Deferred Maintenance Needs

Final	Elect	# of			Amount	Unhoused	New In-lieu	Renovation/	DOE		Project	Cost
Pri. #	Dist	Students	District Name	Project Name	Requested	Cost	Cost	Repair	Cost	Deferred	Notes/	Notes/
										Maint. Need	Comments	Comments
1	38	250	Kashunamiut	Chevak School Replacement	\$25,506,000	\$14,179,620	\$11,340,000	\$0	0%	\$11,340,000	Expansion/Replacement	
2	38	174	Lower Yukon	Pilot Station K-12 Expansion	\$18,036,366	\$9,821,505	\$4,241,075	\$3,793,007	0%	\$8,034,082	Expansion/replacement/renovation	
3	38	175	Lower Yukon	Kotlik K-12 Expansion	\$18,692,385	\$10,960,895	\$3,954,376	\$3,516,630	0%	\$7,471,008	Expansion/replacement/renovation	
4	39	214	SW Region	Togiak School Replacement	\$27,686,906	\$14,390,554	\$13,287,265	\$0	4%	\$12,707,582	Expansion/replacement/renovation	construction
5	5	22	Chatham	Recovery of Funds/Hobart Bay	\$59,373	\$59,373	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	Modular Purchase	
6	37	152	NW Arctic	Buckland Remediation Phase II	\$14,303,591	\$12,398,716	\$540,096	\$1,434,356	0%	\$1,974,452	Expansion/replacement/renovation	
7	39	89	Lower Kuskokwim	Newtok	\$4,940,552	\$9,440,250	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	Expansion	
8	36	60	Yukon Flats	Arctic Village K-12 School	\$2,761,483	\$1,538,731	\$764,160	\$459,142	0%	\$1,223,302	Expansion/replacement/renovation	
9	26-28	122	Mat/Su	Talkeetna Addition & Renovation	\$7,568,327	\$5,076,731	\$0	\$2,346,808	0%	\$2,346,808	Expansion/Renovation	
10	36	34	Iditarod	Takotna Training Center	\$1,122,562	\$1,122,562	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	Expansion	
11	38	61	Lower Yukon	Sheldon Point K-12 Expansion	\$11,101,986	\$6,258,575	\$1,284,480	\$3,444,251	4%	\$4,549,731	Expansion/replacement/renovation	renovation cost/ef
12	38	53	Bering Strait	Golovin	\$12,244,731	\$6,086,824	\$1,465,440	\$4,728,449	29%	\$4,408,098	Expansion/replacement/renovation	Excessive new and renovation cost/ef
13	34	245	Denali	Tri-Valley Addition & Remodel	\$12,873,848	\$9,962,178	\$0	\$3,241,090	0%	\$3,241,090	Expansion/Renovation	
14	38	108	Bering Strait	Ellim	\$12,198,123	\$5,573,503	\$1,537,128	\$5,082,147	21%	\$5,202,805	Expansion/replacement/renovation	renovation cost/ef
15	36	269	Yupik	Aklavik Replacement/Renovation	\$14,273,502	\$5,698,142	\$5,504,996	\$3,070,364	0%	\$8,575,360	Expansion/replacement/renovation	
16	38	76	Bering Strait	Teller	\$12,145,749	\$7,554,022	\$0	\$4,539,020	15%	\$3,840,992	Expansion/Renovation	renovation cost/ef
17	5		Craig	New Secondary School	\$17,936,486	\$17,946,486	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	Expansion	
18	36	26	Kuspuk	Joseph & Olinga Gregory/Upper Kalsag	\$3,520,500	\$1,998,561	\$1,524,144	\$0	0%	\$1,524,144	Expansion/Replacement	
19	37	214	NW Arctic	Noorvik K-12 Expansion	\$13,607,421	\$10,505,273	\$3,102,704	\$0	0%	\$3,102,704	Expansion/Replacement	
20	5	14	SE Island	Edna Bay New Construction	\$1,896,056	\$1,237,950	\$658,600	\$0	0%	\$658,600	Expansion/Replacement	
21	37	100	Bering Strait	Koyuk	\$11,980,102	\$4,061,064	\$3,620,946	\$4,282,473	24%	\$5,998,518	Expansion/replacement/renovation	renovation cost/ef
22	36	129	Iditarod	McGrath Voo-Ed Expansion	\$1,494,513	\$1,228,248	\$0	\$10,254	0%	\$10,254	Expansion/Renovation	
23	5	189	Craig	Elementary Classroom Addition	\$3,243,213	\$3,243,213	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	Expansion	
24	35	9	Delta/Greely	Healy Lake New Construction	\$121,692	\$1,285,436	\$577,200	\$0	0%	\$577,200	Expansion/Replacement	
25	39	130	SW Region	Manokotak K-12 Remodel & Expansion	\$10,279,763	\$5,814,803	\$3,829,550	\$1,814,859	4%	\$5,426,969	Expansion/replacement/renovation	renovation cost/ef
26	5	43	SE Island	Nauyas School Construction	\$3,052,415	\$1,848,134	\$1,202,676	\$0	0%	\$1,202,676	Expansion/Replacement	
27	36	129	Yukon/Koyukuk	Minto Renovation	\$2,811,472	\$2,520,407	\$0	\$288,425	0%	\$288,425		
28	39	153	SW Region	New Stuyahok K-12 Remodel & Expansion	\$12,312,132	\$7,652,958	\$3,192,000	\$1,111,887	0%	\$4,303,887		
29	35	138	Copper River	Kenny Lake Additions	\$2,881,093	\$905,418	\$1,976,184	\$0	0%	\$1,976,184		
30	40	21	Aleutians East	False Pass Addition & Remodel	\$1,700,000	\$533,905	\$0	\$798,866	0%	\$798,866		
31	39	93	Lower Kuskokwim	Atmautluak Elementary Addition	\$5,136,551	\$3,350,084	\$1,664,400	\$122,859	0%	\$1,787,259		
32	36	46	Kuspuk	Johnnie John Jr Addition/Crooked Creek	\$4,754,975	\$4,754,975	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0		
33	39	267	Lower Kuskokwim	Bethel Middle School	\$22,735,746	\$19,564,541	\$3,173,472	\$0	0%	\$3,173,472		
34	5	42	SE Island	Howard Valentine New Construction	\$2,929,655	\$1,785,259	\$1,143,750	\$0	0%	\$1,143,750		
35	5	132	Kake	Elementary Addition	\$849,100	\$849,100	\$0	\$306,888	0%	\$306,888		
36	38	73	Bering Strait	White Mountain	\$8,350,569	\$1,981,473	\$1,147,461	\$5,208,203	14%	\$5,465,959		renovation cost/ef
37	36	29	Yukon Flats	Circle School Replacement	\$1,346,322	(\$49,094)	\$1,347,570	\$0	0%	\$1,347,570		
38	39	181	Lower Kuskokwim	Kipnuk School Addition	\$14,142,956	\$9,724,211	\$291,200	\$4,398,926	0%	\$4,690,126		
39	40	273	Unalaska	New Elementary Design & Construction	\$6,270,755	\$5,907,027	\$0	\$412,904	0%	\$412,904		
40	38	66	Lower Kuskokwim	Nightmute Addition	\$4,394,288	\$4,280,090	\$0	\$114,258	0%	\$114,258		
41	35	137	Copper River	Glennallen Elementary Renovation	\$4,944,012	\$0	\$0	\$4,944,012	0%	\$4,944,012		
42	39	159	Lower Kuskokwim	Cheforak Elementary Addition Phase III	\$874,718	\$0	\$0	\$874,718	0%	\$874,718		
43	36	139	Yupik	Consolidated High School/Boarding Home	\$20,645,442	\$8,426,711	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0		
44	36	129	Iditarod	McGrath Handicap Van & Bus Storage	\$307,503	\$307,502	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0		
45	5	144	Chatham	Angoon Elementary Addition	\$801,833	\$801,833	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0		
46	36	12	Iditarod	Lake Minchumina Asbestos Abatement	\$238,305	\$0	\$0	\$238,305	0%	\$238,305		
47	26-28		Mat/Su	Meadow Lakes Elementary	\$12,297,399	\$12,297,399	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0		
48	37	119	NW Arctic	Ambler K-12 Expansion	\$12,191,436	\$8,536,704	\$3,653,895	\$0	0%	\$3,653,895		
49	10-25	457	Anchorage	Taku Addition & Renovation	\$6,479,633	\$2,956,200	\$0	\$3,243,800	0%	\$3,243,800		
50	26-28		Mat/Su	Altasta Middle School	\$30,525,931	\$30,525,931	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0		

Date Issued: 7/31/97

Date Run: 10/8/97

Original prepared by AK DOE: Election District and Number of Students entered by Sen. Wilken's staff

Date issued: 7/31/97
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Original prepared by AK DOE; Election District and Number of Students entered by Sen. Wilken's staff

**PROJECT LISTING
BY ORGANIZED/UNORGANIZED BOROUGH
FY90 - FY97**

District	DOE Grant#	District/Project Description	Funded SSS	Leg Ref Chapter	SLA	Page	Line
2		Denali Borough Schools					
2	9-93	Cantwell School Gym	150.5	5	92	67	12
2	17-94	TRIVALLEY FIRE SEPARATION	94.5	83	93	3	3
2	42-94	TRIVALLEY SCHOOL	3,325.0	83	93	4	4
2	64-94	ANDERSON GYM UPGRADE	96.0	83	93	5	16
2	72-94	CANTWELL SCHOOL REPAIRS	200.0	79	93	54	21
2		<i>Total District</i>	3,866.0				
3		Alaska Gateway Schools					
3	19-90	SEWER & WATER SYSTEM	50.0	117	89	68	20
3	2-90	DOT LAKE SEWER & WATER	65.0	87	89	15	7
3	3-90	EAGLE SCHOOL POWER PLANT	78.0	87	89	15	11
3	4-90	NORTHWAY SCHOOL SEPTAGE	94.0	87	89	15	15
3	16-92	DEFERRED MAINTENANCE	50.0	96	91	65	12
3	11-93	ALCAN/BORDER SCHOOL	113.7	5	92	67	16
3	7-93	TOK SCHOOLS	5,000.0	5	92	33	14
3	20-94	TOK SCHOOL REPLACE	8,505.3	83	93	3	6
3	89-94	Tok School Reappropriation	44.1	8	94	20	30
3	90-94	Tok-Equipment	160.4	8	94	20	22
3		<i>Total District</i>	14,160.5				
4		Aleutian Region					
4	22-90	ATKA MULTI PURPOSE ROOM	200.0	117	89	69	6
4	13-93	NIKOLSKI WINDOWS	200.0	5	92	67	18
4		<i>Total District</i>	400.0				
4		ALEUTIANS EAST					
4	40-94	King Cove Elementary Life Safety	910.0	83	93	4	2
4		<i>Total District</i>	910.0				
5		Anchorage					
5	10-90	DW LIFE SAFETY UPGRADES	700.0	117	89	67	22
5	11-90	ON-BASE LIFE HEALTH SAFE	1,000.0	117	89	67	21
5	11-94A thru Q	Dist. Wide School Design & Const.	27,171.6	83	93	2	20
5	43-94	W. HIGH ELECTRICAL	1,400.0	83	93	4	7
5	54-94A	DIMOND HEATING/VENT	1,557.5	83	93	5	4
5	55-94	DIST WIDE TRAFFIC	1,648.5	83	93	5	5
5	56-94	DIST WIDE RESTROOMS	140.0	83	93	5	6
5	57-94	KING CAREER CENTER	1,190.0	83	93	5	8
5	58-94	DIST WIDE ADA	700.0	83	93	5	10
5	59-94	DIST WIDE FIRE CODE	1,645.0	83	93	5	11
5	60-94	DIST WIDE KITCHENS	700.0	83	93	5	12
5	61-94	DIST WIDE ROOFS	6,622.0	83	93	5	13
5	62-94A	DIST WIDE HEATING	612.5	83	93	5	14
5	63-94	DIST WIDE ELECTRICAL	728.0	83	93	5	15
5	70-94	Mt. SPURR ROOF	385.0	83	93	5	23
5	6-96	On Base Funding: Ursa Minor	2,150.0	103	95	2	18
5	11-94A	Alternative School					
5	11-94B	Campbell					
5	11-94C	Chugiak Elementary					
5	11-94D	Clark Junior High					
5	11-94E	College Gate					

Legislative Finance Division

Source: Department of Education

**PROJECT LISTING
BY ORGANIZED/UNORGANIZED BOROUGH
FY90 - FY97**

District	DOE Grant#	District/Project Description	Funded SSS	Leg Ref Chapter	SLA	Page	Line
5	11-94F	Eagle River					
5	11-94G	Mt View Elementary					
5	11-94H	North Star Elementary					
5	11-94I	Ocean View					
5	11-94J	Romig					
5	11-94K	Sand Lake					
5	11-94L	Susitna Elementary					
5	11-94M	Turnagin New Elementary					
5	11-94N	West High					
5	11-94O	West High Science					
5	11-94P	Williwaw Elementary					
5	11-94Q	Willow Crest					
5	11-94R	Wonder Park					
5	11-94S	68th Street New Elementary					
5	54-94B	DIMOND HEATING/VENT					
5	58-94A	DIST WIDE ADA					
5	58-94B	DIST WIDE ADA					
5	58-94C	DIST-WIDE ADA					
5	60-94B	DIST WIDE KITCHENS					
5	61-94A	DIST WIDE ROOFS-Chinook					
5	61-94B	Fairview					
5	61-94C	Tudor					
5	61-94D	Orion					
5	61-94E	Northern Lights					
5	61-94F	Wendler Jr. High					
5	61-94G	East High School					
5	61-94H	King Career Cnter					
5	61-94I	Government Hill					
5	61-94J	Abbott Loop Roof					
5	62-94B	DIST WIDE HEATING					
5		<i>Total District</i>	48,350.1				
6		Annette Island					
6	2-91	FIRE SPRINKLER/CODE UPGRD	285.0	208	90	106	12
6	6-94	ELEM/MIDDLE/HS REPAIR	706.4	83	93	2	11
6		<i>Total District</i>	991.4				
7		Bering Strait					
7	16-90	SAVOONGA UTILIDORS & TANK	34.5	117	89	68	7
7	17-90	KOYUK/WHITE MT. DECKS	5.0	117	89	68	8
7	6-90	DW LIFE SAFETY/MAJOR MAIN	350.0	117	89	67	17
7	20-91	Stebbins/RSA #0915074	600.0	208	90		
7	22-92	Handicapp Acss/RSA DOT	24.0	208	90		
7	9-91	STEBBINS SCHOOL REPLACE	6,475.0	208	90	49	12
7	29-94	GAMBELL ELEMENTARY	12,334.7	83	93	3	17
7	89-94	Gambell Waterline Hookup	136.0	41	93	14	19
7	91-94	District Maintenance	10.3	41	93	10	1
7	91-94	District Maintenance	55.3	41	93	9	31
7	27-83	STEBBINS BIA SCHOOL UPG	431.6	FED			
7	8-96	Diomed Foundation Renovation	110.5				
7	8-96	BIA Schools Upgrade: Diomed Emergency Repairs (Federal Funds)	39.5				
7		<i>Total District</i>	20,566.9				

Legislation Finance Division

Source: Department of Education

**SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION FUNDING HISTORY
PROJECT LISTING
BY ORGANIZED/UNORGANIZED BOROUGH
FY90 - FY97**

District	DOE Grant#	District/Project Description	Funded \$\$\$	Leg Ref Chapter	SLA	Page	Line
9		Chatham					
9	19-91	KLUKWAN MULTI-PURPOSE	50.0	208	90	58	18
9		<i>Total District</i>	50.0				
10		Chugach Schools					
10	15-92	WHITTIER GENERATOR	75.0	96	91	65	11
10	25-92	WHITTIER SCHOOL DRAINS	13.6	96	91	19	26
10	8-93	WHITTIER VOC-ED	23.7	5	92	67	11
10	65-94	WHITTIER ROOF	47.0	83	93	5	17
10	73-94	TATITLEK ROOF	12.2	79	93	54	25
10	74-94	TATITLEK CLASSROOM	9.0	79	93	54	28
10	76-94	CHENEGA TEACHER	3.5	79	93	54	33
10	77-94	CHENEGA PLAYGROUND	3.7	79	93	54	36
10	79-94	CHENEGA MULTIPURPOSE	1.6	79	93	55	6
10	82-94	TATITLEK PLAYGROUND	7.4	79	93	55	14
10	83-94	WHITTIER HANDICAPED	18.0	79	93	55	17
10	84-94	WHITTIER PLAYGROUND	10.0	79	93	55	20
10	85-94	WHITTIER KETCHIN ROOF	3.0	79	93	55	22
10	4-96	Whittier School	22.4	103	95	14	11
10	5-96	Tatilek	26.2	103	95	14	11
10		<i>Total District</i>	276.3				
11		Copper River Schools					
11	17-92	SLANA SCHOOL	1,675.5	96	91	65	13
11	12-93	SLANA	200.0	5	92	67	17
11	19-94	GLENNALLEN SECONDARY	3,045.8	83	93	3	5
11		<i>Total District</i>	4,921.3				
12		Cordova City Schools					
12	4-91	MT ECCLES RENOVATION I	1,073.0	208	90	106	14
12		<i>Total District</i>	1,073.0				
13		Craig City Schools					
13	7-94	HIGH SCHOOL ROOF	594.7	83	93	2	12
13	8-94	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	284.6	83	93	2	14
13		<i>Total District</i>	879.3				
14		Delta/Greely Sschools REAA					
14	44-84	UPPER TANANA WEST	11.0	131	76		
14	18-82	FT GREELY GYM	1,200.0	82	81		
14	28-82	DELTA JCT ROOF	500.0	82	81		
14	30-87	DELTA/GREELY SCHOOLS REAA	88.7	92	82		
14	36-83	DELTA JCT ADMIN BLDG	259.8	3	83		
14	44-83	DELTA JCT FURNACE	45.0	10	83		
14	47-83	DELTA JCT FIRE ALARM	39.4	10	83		
14	104-84	DELTA VOC ED COMPLETION	300.0	45	84		
14	105-84	DELTA VOC ED COMPLETION	100.0	45	84		
14	16-85	CENTRAL FUEL STORAGE	60.0	24	84		
14	17-85	FT GREELY ADDITION PH.I	3,000.0	24	84		
14	20-86	DELTA CLASSROOM REPLACE	734.6	105	85		
14	15-88	ARTS COUNCIL ED. FAC/REST	0.0	29	87		
14	20-90	FIRE SAFETY DOORS	45.0	117	89	69	4
14	18-92	DELTA JUNCTION SEWERS	66.5	96	91	65	15
14	19-92	HEALY LAKE	100.0	96	91	65	16

Legislative Finance Division

Source: Department of Education

**PROJECT LISTING
BY ORGANIZED/UNORGANIZED BOROUGH
FY90 - FY97**

District	DOE Grant#	District/Project Description	Funded \$\$\$	Leg Ref Chapter	SLA	Page	Line
14	18-94	DELTA SCHOOL ROOF	1,483.3	83	93	3	4
14	75-94	SEWER PROJECT	60.0	79	93	54	31
14	78-94	OVERCROWDING	75.0	79	93	55	4
14	80-94	COMPUTER LAB	50.0	79	93	55	9
14	81-94	A&E STUDY	70.0	79	93	55	11
14		<i>Total District</i>	8,288.3				
15		Dillingham					
15	21-92	SCHOOL ROOF REPAIR	623.1	96	91	31	8
15	69-94	ELEMENTARY ROOF REPAIR	192.5	83	93	5	22
15		<i>Total District</i>	815.6				
16		Fairbanks					
16	15-91	FT. WAINWRIGHT ELEMENTARY	8,900.0	208	90	49	18
16	10-92	LATHROP HEALTH/LIFE SAFE	431.1	96	91	35	6
16	15-94	NEW H.S. & ELEM & LATHROP	20,000.0	83	93	2	30
16	16-94	Eielson Elementary Design	600.0	83	93	3	2
16	3-96	Eielson New Elementary	6,500.0	103	95	2	18
16	3-97	Hunter: Planning/Design/Renovate	223.6	123	96	47	4
16	15-94A	Lathrop High School					
16	15-94B	DANBY Elementary					
16		<i>Total District</i>	36,654.7				
19		HOONAH					
19	14-90	PLUMBING HEATING RETROFIT	1,415.0	117	89	68	5
19	6-93	SPRINKLER SYSTEM	1,738.0	5	92	33	13
19		<i>Total District</i>	3,153.0				
20		HYDABURG					
20	2-92	HYDABURG ROOF REPAIR	1,213.0	96	91	34	15
20		<i>Total District</i>	1,213.0				
21		IDITAROD					
21	8-90	MCGRATH SCHOOL REROOF	447.5	117	89	67	19
21	3-91	MCGRATH SCHOOL REROOF II	603.0	208	90	106	17
21	5-92	MCGRATH SCHOOL REROOF	765.0	96	91	34	18
21	4-97	Lake Michumina Asbestors	161.7	123	96	47	7
21		<i>Total District</i>	1,977.2				
22		JUNEAU					
22	1-97	JDHS Roof Repair	646.9	123	96	46	32
22	2-94	JD HIGH REPAIR	152.6	83	93	2	6
22	3-94	NEW ELEMENTARY	9,940.0	83	93	2	7
22	46-94	JD HIGH ROOF REPAIR	116.2	83	93	4	19
22	47-94	GLACIER VALLEY ROOF	769.3	83	93	4	20
22		<i>Total District</i>	11,625.0				
23		KAKE					
23	5-94	ELEM/HS LIFE SAFETY	1,738.5	83	93	2	10
23		<i>Total District</i>	1,738.5				
24		KENAI PENINSULA					
24	10-94	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	298.4	83	93	2	18
24	48-94	SEWARD JR/HS RESTROOMS	19.6	83	93	4	23
24	49-94	SOLDOTNA ELEM GYM	113.4	83	93	4	25
24	50-94	SEWARD JR/SR HIGH ROOF	42.0	83	93	4	27
24	51-94	HOMER JR. HIGH HANDICAP	28.2	83	93	4	29

Legislative Finance Division

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**PROJECT LISTING
BY ORGANIZED/UNORGANIZED BOROUGH
FY90 - FY97**

District	DOE Grant#	District/Project Description	Funded \$\$\$	Leg Ref Chapter	SLA	Page	Line
24	52-94	NIKISKI ELEMENTARY ROOF	90.9	83	93	4	31
24	53-94	KENAI JR HIGH HANDICAP	28.2	83	93	5	2
24	9-94	TUSTUMENA ELEMENTARY	3,822.1	83	93	2	16
24		<i>Total District</i>	4,442.8				
25		KETCHIKAN					
25	6-92	KETCHIKAN HIGH SCHOOL	10,876.3	96	91	34	19
25	2-93	KETCHIKAN HIGH SCHOOL III	5,623.7	5	92	33	9
25	1-94	KETCHIKAN HS. FINAL PHASE	9,501.6	83	93	2	3
25		<i>Total District</i>	26,001.6				
28		KODIAK					
28	5-93	OLD HARBOR	525.0	5	92	33	12
28		<i>Total District</i>	525.0				
29		KUSPUK					
29	12-92	ANIAK FOUNDATION	300.0	96	91	35	11
29	23-94	Sleetmute Foundation/Roof	372.4	83	93	3	9
29	01-96	Kalskag Relocatables	300.0	103	96	29	28
29		<i>Total District</i>	972.4				
30		LAKE & PENINSULA					
30	10-91	NEWHALEN-ILIAMNA ELEMENT	750.0	208	90	49	19
30	36-94	Chignik Bay Addition	1,494.0	83	93	3	27
30	49-82	PORT ALSWORTH	151.3	PFPFRSA			
30	49-83	PORT ALSWORTH	0.0				
30		<i>Total District</i>	2,395.3				
31		LOWER KUSKOKWIM					
31	11-91	NUNAPITCHUK ELEMENTARY	650.0	208	90	49	16
31	12-91	CHEFORNAK ELEMENTARY	650.0	208	90	49	17
31	17-91	BETHEL H.S. ROOF REPAIR	270.0	208	90	50	15
31	13-92	Kasigluk Akiuk School: Planning & Design	800.0	96	91	35	12
31	20-92	Bethel Regional High School Roof Repair	404.8	96	91	65	18
31	3-92	CHEFORNAK ELEMENTARY	4,288.0	96	91	34	16
31	7-92	NUNAPITCHUK ELEMENTARY	3,820.5	96	91	34	20
31	1-93	KASIGLUK-AKIUK SCHOOL	6,913.0	5	92	33	8
31	4-93	NUNAPITCHUK	2,500.0	5	92	33	11
31	33-94	New Bethel Middle School	926.7	83	93	3	22
31	34-94	Newtok Elementary Addition Design	500.0	83	93	3	24
31	66-94	Bethel High Major Maintenance	551.7	83	93	5	19
31	67-94	Napaklak School Relocation	540.0	83	93	5	20
31	68-94	District Wide Water Treatment	2,184.2	83	93	5	21
31	86-94	Kipnuk Playdeck	75.0	79	93	55	25
31	6-97	Newtok Elementary Addition	5,000.0	123	96	47	14
31	28-83	NAPASKIAK Sewage	302.2	FEDERAL			
31		<i>Total District</i>	30,376.1				
32		LOWER YUKON					
32	6-91	EMMONAK ELEMENTARY	3,500.0	208	90	49	11
32	4-92	EMMONAK ELEMENTARY	1,575.0	96	91	34	17
32	31-94	Mt. Village Elementary	3,229.7	83	93	3	19
32	32-94	Hopper Bay Classroom Add	610.2	83	93	3	21
32		<i>Total District</i>	8,914.9				

**PROJECT LISTING
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District	DOE Grant#	District/Project Description	Funded SSS	Leg Ref Chapter	SLA	Page	Line
33		MAT/SU BOROUGH					
33	12-94	Swanson Elementary	8,190.0	83	93	2	21
33	13-94	Palmer Middle School Add.	5,400.0	83	93	2	24
33	14-94	Alternate School Replacement	400.0	83	93	2	27
33	71-94	Skwentna School Equipment	5.0	79	93	54	20
33		<i>Total District</i>	13,995.0				
34		NENANA					
34	10-93	RESTROOM RENOVATION	36.0	5	92		
34		<i>Total District</i>	36.0				
35		NOME					
35	5-90	SAFETY CODE UPGRADE	250.0	117	89	67	16
35	5-91	BELTZ LIFE SAFETY UPGRADE	1,800.0	208	90	106	16
35	1-92	NOME BELTZ L/S UPGRADE	2,540.0	96	91	34	14
35	3-93	NOME-BELTZ L/S UPGRADE	885.0	5	92	33	10
35		<i>Total District</i>	5,475.0				
36		NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH					
36	24-94	Pt. Lay Cully School Drinking	86.5	83	93	3	10
36	25-94	Pt Hope Entryways & Roof	172.3	83	93	3	11
36	26-94	District Wide Renovations	72.8	83	93	3	12
36		<i>Total District</i>	331.6				
37		NORTHWEST ARCTIC					
37	12-90	DW LIFE SAFETY UPGRADES	500.0	117	89	67	23
37	14-92	NOORVIK FIRE SAFETY	200.0	96	91	65	9
37	27-94	Selawik School Replacement	12,930.0	83	93	3	13
37	28-94	Buckland School Addition/Design	595.4	83	93	3	16
37	2-97	Noorvik Sewer/Foundation	892.4	123	96	46	34
37		<i>Total District</i>	15,117.8				
38		PELICAN					
38		<i>Total District</i>	0.0				
39		PETERSBURG					
39	13-90	SPRINKLER/THERMAL BARRIER	379.1	117	89	68	4
39	45-94	Elementary School Code Upgrad	105.0	83	93	4	17
39	7-96	Middle School Shop Addition	22.4	269	95	8	21
39		<i>Total District</i>	506.5				
40		PRIBILOF					
40	38-94	St. Paul Roofing & Siding	1,198.2	83	93	3	30
40	39-94	St. George Roofing & Siding	350.4	83	93	3	31
40	5-97	St Paul Asbestos	160.6	123	96	47	10
40		<i>Total District</i>	1,709.2				
44		SOUTHEAST ISLAND					
44	2-96	Port Protection	100	103	96	29	25
44	9-90	THORNE BAY SCHOOL CONSTR.	500.0	117	89	67	20
44	7-91	THORNE BAY RELOCATION	3,467.3	208	90	49	10
44	9-92	GILDERSLEEVE FLOATING SCHOOL	976.0	90	91	35	5
44		<i>Total District</i>	5,043.3				
45		SOUTHWEST REGION					
45	1-90	ALEKNAGIK SCHOOL RECONSTR	1,462.0	87	89		
45	37-94	New Stuyahok Roof/Wall Repair	747.5	83	93	3	28
45		<i>Total District</i>	2,209.5				

Legislative Finance Division

Source: Department of Education

**PROJECT LISTING
BY ORGANIZED/UNORGANIZED BOROUGH
FY90 - FY97**

District	DOE Grant#	District/Project Description	Funded \$\$\$	Leg Ref Chapter	SLA	Page	Line
47		UNALASKA					
47	41-94	Unalaska Elementary Add	3,552.9	83	93	4	3
47		Total District	3,552.9				
48		VALDEZ					
48		Total District	0.0				
49		WRANGELL					
49	44-94	Intermediate School Drainage	42.0	83	93	4	16
49		Total District	42.0				
50		YAKUTAT					
50	4-94	Elementary School Repair	523.1	83	93	2	8
50		Total District	523.1				
51		YUKON FLATS					
51	14-93	Restroom Renovation RSA 2512114/DOT	20.0	208	90		
51	16-91	FT. YUKON WASTEWATER	500.0	208	90	49	15
51	8-92	FT YUKON SCHOOL UPGRADE	1,100.0	96	91	35	4
51		Total District	1,620.0				
52		YUKON/KOYUKUK					
52	23-90	ALLAKAKET PLANNING PHS II	79.5	117	89	58	11
52	13-91	ED CENTER/OFFICE UPGRADE	130.0	208	90	106	18
52	11-92	KOYUKUK LIFE/SAFETY	1,484.6	96	91	35	10
52	21-94	Nulato Voc-Ed Upgrade	274.6	83	93	3	7
52		Total District	1,968.7				
53		TANANA					
53	8-91	SCHOOL ROOF REPLACEMENT	825.0	208	90	49	14
53	22-94	Heat Exchanger/Storage Tank	86.4	83	93	3	8
53		Total District	911.4				
54		YUPIIT SCHOOLS					
54	15-90	DW OIL STORAGE & DIKING	150.0	117	89	68	6
54	23-92	HIGH SCHOOL STUDY	21.3	96	91	130	25
54	24-92	HIGH SCHOOL STUDY	110.5	96	91	6	25
54	35-94	Akiachak Elementary	269.5	83	93	3	26
54	87-94	Portable Classrooms	150.0	79	93	55	27
54		Total District	701.3				
55		KASHUNAMUTT					
55	18-90	WATER & SEWER REPAIRS	34.5	117	89	68	9
55	14-91	CLASSROOM SPACE	260.0	208	90	50	14
55	30-94	School Facility Design	771.6	83	93	3	18

Provided by DOE - 1996 lists for School Construction + Major Maintenance Grant

District Name	Project Name	Participating Share (%)
Alaska Gateway	Northway Fuel Storage Replacement	2%
Alaska Gateway	Northway Soil Remediation	2%
Alaska Gateway	Northway Wastewater Treatment	2%
Alaska Gateway	Mentasta Storage Tank	2%
Alaska Gateway	Northway Kitchen Addition	2%
Alaska Gateway	Tetlin Sewer Line	2%
Aleutians East	False Pass Addition & Remodel	30%
Anchorage	Romig Jr. High Roof	30%
Anchorage	Birchwood Roof Replacement	30%
Anchorage	Taku Addition & Renovation	30%
Anchorage	Muldoon New Elementary Prototype	30%
Annette Island	Asbestos Abatement	2%
Annette Island	Major Maintenance Renovation	2%
Bering Strait	Golovin	2%
Bering Strait	White Mountain	2%
Bering Strait	Koyuk	2%
Bering Strait	Elim	2%
Bering Strait	Teller	2%
Bering Strait	Diomedes Structural Remediation Phase II & III	2%
Bristol Bay	Sprinkler System	35%
Chatham	Recovery of Funds/Hobart Bay	2%
Chatham	Tenakee Retaining Wall Replacement	2%
Chatham	Angoon High School Major Maintenance	2%
Chatham	Angoon Elementary Addition	2%
Chatham	Klukwan Multi-Purpose Room Addition	2%
Chugach	Tatitlek Well	2%
Chugach	Whittier Drainage	2%
Chugach	Districtwide Building Security & ADA	2%
Chugach	Tatitlek Generator Replacement	2%
Chugach	Districtwide Fuel Tank Upgrade	2%

Copper River	Kenny Lake Additions	2%
Copper River	Glennallen Elementary Renovation	2%
Cordova	Elementary & High School Renovation	30%
Craig	New Secondary School	10%
Craig	Elementary Classroom Addition	10%
Craig	Elementary Roof Replacement	10%
Delta/Greely	Delta Roof Repair & Fire Alarm Replacement	2%
Delta/Greely	Delta Construction Project	2%
Delta/Greely	Healy Lake New Construction	2%
Denali	Tri-Valley Addition & Remodel	30%
Denali	Cantwell Heating & Sprinkler	30%
Denali	Anderson Heating & Ventilation	30%
Dillingham	Elementary Addition	30%
Fairbanks	Hunter: Planning, Design & Renovation/Addition	30%
Fairbanks	Barnette Planning Design & Renovation/Addition	30%
Fairbanks	Denali: Planning Design & Renovation/Addition	30%
Fairbanks	District Physical Plant Renovation/Addition	30%
Fairbanks	District Wide ADA Compliance	30%
Fairbanks	New Food Service Facility	30%
Fairbanks	Nordale: Planning Design & Renovation	30%
Galena	Roofing & Sprinkler Renovation	10%
Galena	Equipment & Fixtures for Project Education	10%
Haines	High School -Swimming Pool Roof Replacement	30%
Hoonah	Roof, Foundation & Fuel Tank Replacement	5%
Hydaburg	Heating System Renovation	5%
Hydaburg	Major Maintenance	5%
Hydaburg	District Maintenance/Storage	5%
Iditarod	Takotna Training Center	2%
Iditarod	Anvik Oil Storage	2%
Iditarod	Grayling Demo/Asbestos	2%
Iditarod	Grayling Oil Storage	2%
Iditarod	Lake Minchumina Asbestos Abatement	2%
Iditarod	Lime Village Oil Spill	2%
Iditarod	McGrath Flooring Upgrade	2%
Iditarod	McGrath Handicap Van & Bus Storage	2%
Iditarod	McGrath Voc-Ed Expansion	2%
Juneau	Marie Drake Roof Replacement	30%

Juneau	Mendenhall River School Roof Replace	30%
Juneau	Auke Bay Roof Replacement	30%
Juneau	High School Heating & Ventilation	30%
Juneau	Floyd Dryden Gym Floor Replacement	30%
Juneau	Cover for JDHS/UAS Overpass	30%
Juneau	Gastineau Heating Coil Replacement	30%
Juneau	Auke Bay Sewage Treatment Plant Demo.	30%
Juneau	New High School Design & Construction	30%
Juneau	High School Gym Floor Replacement	30%
Juneau	Dzantik'i Heeni Site Development	30%
Kake	District Wide Maintenance	5%
Kake	Elementary Addition	5%
Kashunamiut	Chevak School Replacement	2%
Kenai	ADA Districtwide Parking	30%
Kenai	ADA Districtwide Entries	30%
Kenai	ADA Districtwide Restrooms	30%
Kenai	Homer Jr High Handicap Access	30%
Kenai	Kenai Middle School Handicap Access	30%
Ketchikan	Houghtaling Maintenance & Renovation	30%
Ketchikan	New Jr. High Planning & Design	30%
Ketchikan	Valley Park Maintenance & Renovation	30%
Klawock	Major Maintenance	5%
Klawock	New High School Planning & Design	5%
Kodiak	High School Caret Tech Upgrade	30%
Kodiak	Peterson Addition	30%
Kuspuk	Johnnie John Jr Addition/Crooked Creek	2%
Kuspuk	Joseph & Olinga Gregory/Upper Kalskag	2%
Lake & Penn.	District Wide Fuel Tank Upgrade	10%
Lake & Penn.	District Wide Sprinkler Systems	10%
Lake & Penn.	Pedro Bay Renovation	10%
Lower Kuskokwim	Atmautluak Elementary Addition	2%
Lower Kuskokwim	Bethel Middle School	2%
Lower Kuskokwim	Bulk Fuel Tank Repairs 9 sites	2%
Lower Kuskokwim	Chefornak Elementary Addition Phase III	2%
Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide ADA	2%
Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Asbestos Abatement	2%
Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Water Treatment 8 Sites	2%

Lower Kuskokwim	Kipnuk School Addition	2%
Lower Kuskokwim	Mikelnguut Elitnaurviat Roof Repair	2%
Lower Kuskokwim	Nelson Island, Tookso Bay, Roof Repair	2%
Lower Kuskokwim	Newtok	2%
Lower Kuskokwim	Nightmute Addition	2%
Lower Yukon	Hooper Bay Major Maintenance	2%
Lower Yukon	Kotlik K-12 Expansion	2%
Lower Yukon	Pilot Station K-12 Expansion	2%
Lower Yukon	Sheldon Point K-12 Expansion	2%
Mat/Su	Altasta Middle School	10%
Mat/Su	Meadow Lakes Elementary	10%
Mat/Su	Talkeetna Addition & Renovation	10%
Nenana	Handicap Access Repairs & Improvements	10%
Nenana	Interior Lighting	10%
Nenana	Site Condition Survey & Facility Appraisal	10%
Nenana	Sprinkler System Renovation	10%
Nome	New High School	30%
Nome	Nome Beltz Complex Facility Upgrade	30%
North Slope	Bulk Fuel Systems Upgrade	35%
NW Arctic	Ambler High School Renovation	10%
NW Arctic	Ambler K-12 Expansion	10%
NW Arctic	Buckland Remediation Phase II	10%
NW Arctic	District Wide Planning	10%
NW Arctic	Kiana High School Renovation	10%
NW Arctic	Kiana K-12 Expansion	10%
NW Arctic	Kotzebue Middle/High Expansion	10%
NW Arctic	Noatak Major Maintenance	10%
NW Arctic	Noorvik High School Renovation	10%
NW Arctic	Noorvik K-12 Expansion	10%
NW Arctic	Shungnak Major Maintenance	10%
Pelican	Major Maintenance	30%
Petersburg	Vocational / Maintenance / Food Serve Addition	30%
SE Island	Covered Playground Projects	2%
SE Island	Edna Bay New Construction	2%
SE Island	Howard Valentine New Construction	2%
SE Island	Naukati School Construction	2%
Sitka	Baranof Renovation	30%

In FY99
Mat-Su will
be 30%

1-1	Sitka	High School Renovation	30%
1-2	Skagway	School Access/Egress Replacement	35%
1-3	Skagway	School Roof Replacement	35%
1-4	SW Region	Koliganek Foundation & Basement Repair	2%
1-5	SW Region	Manokotak K-12 Remodel & Expansion	2%
1-6	SW Region	New Stuyahok K-12 Remodel & Expansion	2%
1-7	SW Region	Togiak School Replacement	2%
1-8	SW Region	Weather Protection 4 buildings.	2%
1-9	Tanana	Electrical Retrofit	5%
1-10	Tanana	Voc-Ed Roof Replacement	5%
1-11	Unalaska	Multi-Purpose Room Roof Replacement	35%
1-12	Unalaska	New Elementary Design & Construction	35%
1-13	Unalaska	Swimming Pool Boiler Replacement	35%
1-14	Wrangell	Civil Site Development Parking Lot	30%
1-15	Wrangell	Civil Site Work	30%
1-16	Wrangell	Exterior Windows	30%
1-17	Wrangell	Hot Water Tank Replacement	30%
1-18	Wrangell	Interior Corridor Finish	30%
1-19	Yukon Flats	Circle School Replacement	2%
1-20	Yukon Flats	Arctic Village K-12 School Addition/Renovation	2%
1-21	Yukon/Koyukuk	Allakaket Renovation	2%
1-22	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide ADA Code Upgrade	2%
1-23	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Roof Repairs	2%
1-24	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Structural Repairs	2%
1-25	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Tank Farm Upgrades	2%
1-26	Yukon/Koyukuk	Kaltag Renovation	2%
1-27	Yukon/Koyukuk	Minto Renovation	2%
1-28	Yukon/Koyukuk	Nulato School Replacement	2%
1-29	Yupit	Akiachak Replacement/Renovation	2%
1-30	Yupit	Consolidated High School/Boarding Home	2%

School Capital Dollars FY90 to FY 97

	Cash Payments						
	Southeast	Bush	Anc/Mat-Su	Fairbanks	Kenai	Jnu & Ket	Total Amount
Amount	\$14,140.1	\$134,363.3	\$62,345.0	\$36,654.7	\$4,442.8	\$37,626.6	\$289,572.5
Percentage	4.88%	46.40%	21.53%	12.66%	1.53%	12.99%	
	Bond reimbursement						
	Southeast	Bush	Anc/Mat-Su	Fairbanks	Kenai	Jnu & Ket	
Amount	\$7,393.5	\$65,204.5	\$187,989.1	\$78,819.2	\$11,737.2	\$22,961.6	\$374,105.1
Percentage	1.98%	17.43%	50.25%	21.07%	3.14%	6.14%	
Total Bond Reimbursement and Cash Payments							
	Southeast	Bush	Anc/Mat-Su	Fairbanks	Kenai	Jnu & Ket	
Amount	\$21,533.6	\$199,567.8	\$250,334.1	\$115,473.9	\$16,180.0	\$60,588.2	\$663,677.6
Percentage	3.24%	30.07%	37.72%	17.40%	2.44%	9.13%	
Region		Rural		Railbelt		Jnu/Ket	
Amount		\$221,101.4		\$381,988.0		\$60,588.2	
Percentage		33.31%		57.56%		9.13%	

School Capital Dollars FY90 to FY 97

	Southeast	Bush	Anc/Matsu	Fairbanks	Kenai	Jnu & Ket	Total Amount
	Bond reimbursement						
	Southeast	Bush	Anc/Matsu	Fairbanks	Kenai	Jnu & Ket	
	\$4,032.0	\$8,491.7	\$3,823.5	\$15,068.0	\$11,737.2	\$1,932.5	
	\$1,991.6	\$1,115.0	\$2,230.0	\$1,000.0		\$1,146.0	
	\$263.0	\$1,100.0	\$3,471.8	\$1,500.0		\$18,634.9	
	\$836.9	\$1,000.0	\$3,800.0	\$300.0		\$419.2	
	\$270.0	\$650.0	\$3,000.0	\$750.0		\$100.0	
		\$950.0	\$3,590.0	\$750.0		\$164.0	
		\$500.0	\$2,495.0	\$1,250.0		\$110.0	
		\$800.0	\$3,865.0	\$16,500.0		\$455.0	
		\$900.0	\$2,785.0	\$32,870.0			
		\$500.0	\$835.0	\$2,250.0			
		\$500.0	\$5,037.5	\$6,581.2			
		\$21,611.7	\$5,770.7				
		\$22,245.6	\$9,194.6				
		\$1,009.0	\$205.0				
		\$300.0	\$575.0				
		\$1,484.0	\$2,685.0				
		\$60.5	\$2,395.0				
		\$550.0	\$15,109.0				
		\$400.0	\$15,009.0				
		\$1,037.0	\$13,909.0				
			\$14,524.0				
			\$20,775.0				
			\$25,160.0				
			\$13,545.0				
			\$5,000.0				
			\$9,200.0				

Prepared by Rep. Mulder's Office
From information provided by
Leg Finance

School Capital Dollars FY90 to FY 97

	Southeast	Bush	Anc/Matsu	Fairbanks	Kenai	Jnu & Ket	Total Amount
Cash							
	\$991.4	\$3,386.0	\$48,350.0	\$36,654.7	\$4,442.8	\$11,625.0	
	\$50.0	\$14,160.0	\$13,995.0			\$26,001.6	
	\$879.3	\$400.0					
	\$3,153.0	\$910.0					
	\$1,213.0	\$20,566.9					
	\$1,738.5	\$276.3					
	\$506.5	\$4,921.3					
	\$5,043.3	\$1,073.0					
	\$42.0	\$8,288.3					
	\$523.1	\$815.6					
		\$1,977.2					
		\$525.0					
		\$972.4					
		\$2,395.3					
		\$30,376.1					
		\$8,914.9					
		\$36.0					
		\$5,475.0					
		\$331.6					
		\$15,117.8					
		\$1,709.2					
		\$2,209.5					
		\$3,552.9					
		\$1,620.0					
		\$1,968.7					
		\$911.4					
		\$701.3					
		\$771.6					
Cash Total	\$14,140.1	\$134,363.3	\$62,345.0	\$36,654.7	\$4,442.8	\$37,626.6	\$289,572.5
	4.88%	46.40%	21.53%	12.66%	1.53%	12.99%	

Prepared by Rep. Mulder's Office
 From information provided by
 Leg Finance

School Capital Dollars FY90 to FY 97

	Southeast	Bush	Anc/Matsu	Fairbanks	Kenai	Jnu & Ket	Total Amount
Bond Total	\$7,393.5	\$65,204.5	\$187,989.1	\$78,819.2	\$11,737.2	\$22,961.6	\$374,105.1
Percent	1.98%	17.43%	50.25%	21.07%	3.14%	6.14%	
Total of bond and cash	\$21,533.6	\$199,567.8	\$250,334.1	\$115,473.9	\$16,180.0	\$60,588.2	\$663,677.6
Percent	3.24%	30.07%	37.72%	17.40%	2.44%	9.13%	
		rural		railbelt		Jnu/Ket	
		33.31%		57.56%		9.13%	

Bond Reimbursement Projects
Projects Funded 1990 Through 1997

District Name	District #	DOE DR #	Project Description	1996 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1995 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1994 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1993 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1992 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1991 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1990 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1989 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	Total Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	State Contribution (Grants) (\$xxx)	Bonds + Grants (\$xxx)	Other Sources (Bonding) (\$xxx)	Other Sources (Misc.) (\$xxx)	Other Sources (Interest) (\$xxx)	Total Project Budget (\$xxx)
Anchorage	5	90-100	Abbott Loop Elementary							\$3,695.0	\$128.5	\$3,823.5		\$3,823.5		\$159.6	\$491.1	\$4,474.2
Anchorage	5	90-101	Homestead Elementary Addition							\$2,230.0		\$2,230.0		\$2,230.0				\$2,230.0
Anchorage	5	90-102	Whaley Center Addition							\$3,450.0	\$21.8	\$3,471.8		\$3,471.8		\$20.7	\$372.5	\$3,865.1
Anchorage	5	90-103	Districtwide Roof Repair							\$3,800.0		\$3,800.0		\$3,800.0				\$3,800.0
Anchorage	5	90-104	Districtwide Heating Systems & Boiler Repair							\$3,000.0		\$3,000.0		\$3,000.0		\$18.7	\$63.5	\$3,082.2
Anchorage	5	90-105	Roger's Park Elementary Addition							\$3,590.0		\$3,590.0		\$3,590.0		\$37.2	\$1,173.1	\$4,800.3
Anchorage	5	90-106	Tudor Elementary Addition							\$2,495.0		\$2,495.0		\$2,495.0			\$512.7	\$3,007.7
Anchorage	5	90-107	Lake Otis Elementary Addition							\$3,865.0		\$3,865.0		\$3,865.0			\$1,220.4	\$5,085.4
Anchorage	5	90-108	Service High Roof Replacement							\$2,785.0		\$2,785.0		\$2,785.0				\$2,785.0
Anchorage	5	90-109	West High School Auditorium Lighting							\$835.0		\$835.0		\$835.0				\$835.0
Anchorage	5	94-122	Chinook Elementary Addition/Renovation			\$4,500.0						\$4,500.0	\$537.5	\$5,037.5	\$652.5			\$5,690.0
Anchorage	5	94-123	Ronig Jr. High Addition/Renovation			\$4,645.0						\$4,645.0	\$1,125.7	\$5,770.7	\$482.4			\$6,253.1
Anchorage	5	94-124	Williwaw Elementary Completion			\$6,000.0						\$6,000.0	\$3,194.6	\$9,194.6	\$1,369.1			\$10,563.8
Anchorage	5	94-125	Chugiak Elementary Septic System Replace			\$205.0						\$205.0		\$205.0				\$205.0
Anchorage	5	94-126	Diamond High Electrical Upgrade			\$575.0						\$575.0		\$575.0				\$575.0
Anchorage	5	94-127	Replace Deteriorated Roofs (4 sites)			\$2,685.0						\$2,685.0		\$2,685.0				\$2,685.0
Anchorage	5	94-128	Heating System Upgrade			\$2,395.0						\$2,395.0		\$2,395.0				\$2,395.0
Anchorage	5	94-129	Sand Lake New Elementary			\$14,500.0						\$14,500.0	\$609.0	\$15,109.0	\$561.0			\$15,670.0
Anchorage	5	94-130	Turnagain New Elementary			\$14,400.0						\$14,400.0	\$609.0	\$15,009.0	\$1,013.0			\$16,022.0
Anchorage	5	94-131	68th Street New Elementary			\$13,300.0						\$13,300.0	\$609.0	\$13,909.0	\$608.1			\$14,517.1
Anchorage	5	94-132	Mountain View New Elementary			\$13,915.0						\$13,915.0	\$609.0	\$14,524.0	\$261.0		\$79.0	\$14,864.0
Anchorage	5	94-133	West High School Addition/Renovation			\$18,675.0						\$18,675.0	\$2,100.0	\$20,775.0	\$900.0			\$21,675.0
Anchorage	5	94-134	Chugiak New Jr High/Middle School			\$25,160.0						\$25,160.0		\$25,160.0	\$11,840.0			\$37,000.0
Anchorage	5	94-135	Anchorage Bowl New Jr High/Middle School			\$12,045.0		\$1,500.0				\$13,545.0		\$13,545.0	\$30,125.0			\$43,670.0
Fairbanks	16	94-114	Lathrop High School Rehabilitation			\$3,748.6						\$3,748.6	\$11,320.0	\$15,068.6	\$4,851.4			\$19,920.0
Fairbanks	16	96-102	Badger Elementary HVAC System Renovation	\$1,000.0								\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0				\$1,000.0
Fairbanks	16	96-103	Hunter Elementary Addition/Renovation	\$1,500.0								\$1,500.0		\$1,500.0				\$1,500.0
Fairbanks	16	96-104	Salcha & Two Rivers Elementary Renovation	\$300.0								\$300.0		\$300.0				\$300.0
Fairbanks	16	96-105	Denali Elementary Renovation	\$750.0								\$750.0		\$750.0				\$750.0
Fairbanks	16	96-106	Nordale Elementary Renovation	\$750.0								\$750.0		\$750.0				\$750.0
Fairbanks	16	96-107	Ryan Junior High Renovation	\$1,250.0								\$1,250.0		\$1,250.0				\$1,250.0
Fairbanks	16	96-108	New Fairbanks Junior High School	\$16,500.0								\$16,500.0		\$16,500.0				\$16,500.0
Fairbanks	16	96-109	West Valley High School Renovation Addition	\$32,870.2								\$32,870.2		\$32,870.2				\$32,870.2
Fairbanks	16	96-110	Districtwide Tech/Electrical Upgrade	\$2,250.0								\$2,250.0		\$2,250.0				\$2,250.0
Fairbanks	16	96-114	North Pole Elementary Renovation/Addition	\$6,581.2								\$6,581.2		\$6,581.2				\$6,581.2
Haines	18	94-109	Middle School Phase II Addition		\$4,032.0							\$4,032.0		\$4,032.0				\$4,032.0
Hoonah	19	95-101	Hoonah Multipurpose Facility		\$1,991.6							\$1,991.6		\$1,991.6				\$1,991.6
Hoonah	19	96-115	Hoonah DW Code Upgrade	\$263.0								\$263.0		\$263.0				\$263.0
Juneau	22	90-112	Gastineau Addition/Renovation							\$1,920.0		\$1,920.0	\$12.5	\$1,932.5		\$898.0		\$2,830.5
Juneau	22	90-113	Auke Bay Addition/Renovation							\$1,146.0		\$1,146.0		\$1,146.0	\$28.7	\$588.5		\$1,763.2
Juneau	22	90-114	Lemon Creek New Middle Schl							\$18,634.9		\$18,634.9		\$18,634.9		\$60.0		\$18,694.9
Juneau	22	90-117	Realignment Downtown Facility							\$419.2		\$419.2		\$419.2				\$419.2
Juneau	22	90-118	Redesign F.Dryden HVAC							\$100.0		\$100.0		\$100.0			\$100.0	\$200.0
Juneau	22	90-119	Fire Rated Corridor Door Assembly							\$164.0		\$164.0		\$164.0				\$164.0
Juneau	22	90-120	High School Boiler Replacement							\$110.0		\$110.0		\$110.0	\$20.0		\$4.3	\$134.3
Juneau	22	90-121	Juneau Schools Reroofing							\$455.0		\$455.0		\$455.0				\$455.0

Bond Reimbursement Projects
Projects Funded 1990 Through 1997

District Name	District #	D/E DR #	Project Description	1996 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1995 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1994 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1993 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1992 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1991 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1990 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	1989 Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	Total Authorized Bonding (\$xxx)	State Contribution (Grants) (\$xxx)	Bonds + Grants (\$xxx)	Other Sources (Bonding) (\$xxx)	Other Sources (Misc.) (\$xxx)	Other Sources (Interest) (\$xxx)	Total Project Budget (\$xxx)
Kenai	24	94-108	West Homer Elementary			\$11,737.2						\$11,737.2		\$11,737.2				\$11,737.2
Kodiak	28	94-103	North Star Elementary				\$8,491.7					\$8,491.7		\$8,491.7			\$156.4	\$8,648.0
Kodiak	28	94-110	Ouzinkie Addition & Renovation				\$1,115.0					\$1,115.0		\$1,115.0	\$22.8		\$62.2	\$1,200.0
Lake & Pen	30	94-101	Pilot Point School				\$1,100.0					\$1,100.0		\$1,100.0				\$1,100.0
Lake & Pen	30	94-102	Ivanof Bay School				\$1,000.0					\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0				\$1,000.0
Lake & Pen	30	94-105	Kokhanok School Addition				\$650.0					\$650.0		\$650.0				\$650.0
Lake & Pen	30	94-107	Fuel Tank Upgrade & Spill Remediation				\$950.0					\$950.0		\$950.0				\$950.0
Lake & Pen	30	94-115	Igiugig School Addition				\$500.0					\$500.0		\$500.0				\$500.0
Lake & Pen	30	94-117	Port Heiden/Meshik School Addition				\$800.0					\$800.0		\$800.0				\$800.0
Lake & Pen	30	94-118	Chignik Bay Gym Replacement				\$900.0					\$900.0		\$900.0				\$900.0
Lake & Pen	30	94-120	Egegik School Addition/Replacement				\$500.0					\$500.0		\$500.0				\$500.0
Lake & Pen	30	96-101	DW Water/Sewer Upgrade	\$500.0								\$500.0		\$500.0				\$500.0
Mat/Su	33	94-104	Glacier View Addition			\$5,000.0						\$5,000.0		\$5,000.0				\$5,000.0
Mat/Su	33	94-111	Wasilla Middle School/ Addition & Renovation			\$9,200.0						\$9,200.0		\$9,200.0				\$9,200.0
N. Slope	36	90-115	Ipalook Elementary							\$21,611.7		\$21,611.7		\$21,611.7		\$17,334.7		\$38,946.4
N. Slope	36	90-116	Barrow Middle School							\$22,245.6		\$22,245.6		\$22,245.6				\$22,245.6
N. Slope	36	94-119	Swimming Pool Repair Districtwide					\$1,009.0				\$1,009.0		\$1,009.0		\$1,141.0		\$2,150.0
N. Slope	36	94-121	Nuiqsut School					\$3,000.0				\$3,000.0		\$3,000.0		\$300.0		\$3,300.0
N. Slope	36	94-137	Anaktuvuk Pass Expansion					\$1,484.0				\$1,484.0		\$1,484.0				\$1,484.0
Aleutians East	41	90-127	Nelson Lagoon Foundation							\$60.5		\$60.5		\$60.5				\$60.5
Aleutians East	41	90-131	King Cove School Roof							\$550.0		\$550.0		\$550.0				\$550.0
Aleutians East	41	90-133	Sand Point School Addition							\$400.0		\$400.0		\$400.0	\$326.0			\$726.0
Valdez	48	90-136	District Modifications & Renovations							\$1,037.0		\$1,037.0		\$1,037.0				\$1,037.0
Yakutat	50	96-111	Yakutat Elementary Renovation	\$836.9								\$836.9		\$836.9				\$836.9
Yakutat	50	96-112	Yakutat Roof Renovation	\$270.0								\$270.0		\$270.0				\$270.0
Totals				\$65,621.3	\$6,023.6	\$162,685.7	\$16,806.7	\$6,993.0	\$0.0	\$98,598.9	\$150.3	\$356,079.4	\$20,726.3	\$376,805.7				\$454,660.3

Voter Approved Liability on Unauthorized Projects

District	Project	Approved for Bonding
Mat-Su	Talkeetna School Renovation/Add'n	6,110,000
Mat-Su	Meadow Lakes Elementary School	12,655,000
Mat-Su	Alasta Middle School	32,180,000
Mat-Su	Bond Costs	1,005,000
	Total	51,950,000
Ketchikan	Whitecliff Elementary School Replacement	9,615,482
Ketchikan	Schoenbar Jr High Rehabilitation	4,032,222
Ketchikan	Houghtaling Elementary Rehabilitation	3,455,163
Ketchikan	Valley Park Elementary Rehabilitation	2,759,947
	Total	19,862,814
Anchorage	Fairview & Northern Lights Replacement	3,000,000
Anchorage	Districtwide Heating & Ventilation	11,450,000
Anchorage	Districtwide Roof Replacement	6,765,000
Anchorage	Chuglak High Septic Remediation	300,000
Anchorage	Districtwide Code/Compliance Upgrades	600,000
Anchorage	Districtwide ADA Improvements	500,000
Anchorage	Districtwide underground Tank Removal	1,500,000
Anchorage	Resilient Surface Upgrades	1,500,000
Anchorage	Playground Equipment Upgrades	1,800,000
Anchorage	Taku Elementary Addition & Renovation	6,200,000
Anchorage	Ptarmigan Elementary Renewal & Renovation	2,700,000
Anchorage	Nunaka Valley Elem Renewal & Upgrade	5,400,000
Anchorage	Ocean View Elementary Wall Construction	445,000
Anchorage	Scenic Park Elem Renewal & Upgrades	4,000,000
Anchorage	Service High Renewal & Upgrade	750,000
	Total	46,910,000
North Slope	1995 Bonds	5,666,000
North Slope	1996 Bonds	9,687,000
North Slope	1997 Bonds	15,313,000
	Total	30,666,000
	Grand Total	149,388,814



LAWS OF ALASKA

1993

Source
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Chapter No.
83

AN ACT

Making appropriations for school construction projects and making an appropriation of \$1,066,280 from the general fund to the Department of Education for payment as grants for additional district support for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1994; and providing for an effective date.

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

THE ACT FOLLOWS ON PAGE 1

Approved by the Governor: July 16, 1993
Actual Effective Date: July 17, 1993

FY 94

Chapter 83

AN ACT

1 Making appropriations for school construction projects and making an appropriation of
2 \$1,066,280 from the general fund to the Department of Education for payment as grants for
3 additional district support for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1994; and providing for an
4 effective date.

5

6 * Section 1. Contingent upon the establishment of an educational facilities maintenance
7 and construction fund by the Eighteenth Alaska State Legislature, the sum of \$192,408,894
8 is appropriated from the general fund to the educational facilities maintenance and construction
9 fund (AS 37.16.010).

10 * Sec. 2. Contingent upon the establishment of an educational facilities maintenance and
11 construction fund by the Eighteenth Alaska State Legislature, the sum of \$150,970,794 is
12 appropriated from the educational facilities maintenance and construction fund (AS 37.16.010)
13 to the school construction grant fund (AS 14.11.005) and is allocated for payment as grants
14 under AS 14.11.005 by the Department of Education to the following school districts and

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Chapter 83

1	regional educational attendance areas (REAA) for the projects described in the amounts listed:		
2	SCHOOL DISTRICT/REAA	PROJECT	ALLOCATION
3	Ketchikan Gateway		
4	Borough Schools	Ketchikan High final phase	\$ 9,501,600
5	Juneau Borough Schools	Juneau-Douglas High School	
6		structural repair	152,600
7	Juneau Borough Schools	New elementary school	9,940,000
8	Yakutat City Schools	Elementary school repair	523,100
9	Kake City Schools	Elementary and high school	
10		life/safety	1,738,500
11	Annette Island Schools	Elementary/middle school repair	706,400
12	Craig City Schools	Craig High School roof replacement	491,100
13	Craig City Schools	Elementary portable classrooms/	
14		expansion design	392,400
15	Kenai Peninsula Borough		
16	Schools	Tustumena elementary addition	3,822,100
17	Kenai Peninsula Borough		
18	Schools	Portable classrooms district wide	298,400
19	Anchorage Schools	District wide school design and	
20		construction	27,171,600
21	Matanuska-Susitna Borough		
22	Schools	Swanson Elementary	8,190,000
23	Matanuska-Susitna Borough		
24	Schools	Palmer middle school addition	5,400,000
25	Matanuska-Susitna Borough		
26	Schools	Mat-Su Borough alternate school	
27		replacement	400,000
28	Fairbanks North Star		
29	Borough Schools	New high school/new elementary	
30		school/Lathrop renovation projects	20,000,000
31	Fairbanks North Star		

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1	Borough Schools	Eielson elementary school design/	
2		bid preparation	600,000
3	Denali Borough Schools	Tri-valley fire separation	94,500
4	Delta/Greely Schools	Delta school roof replacement	1,483,300
5	Copper River Schools	Glennallen Secondary School final phase	3,045,800
6	Alaska Gateway Schools	Tok school replacement	8,505,300
7	Yukon-Koyukuk Schools	Nulato vocational education upgrade	274,600
8	Tanana City Schools	Heat exchanger and storage tank	86,400
9	Kuspuk Schools	Sleetmute foundation and roof repair	372,400
10	North Slope Borough Schools	Point Lay Cully school drinking water	86,500
11	North Slope Borough Schools	Point Hope entryways and roof renovation	172,300
12	North Slope Borough Schools	District wide renovations	72,800
13	Northwest Arctic Borough		
14	Schools	Selawik school replacement	12,930,000
15	Northwest Arctic Borough		
16	Schools	Buckland school addition design	595,400
17	Bering Strait Schools	Gambell elementary addition	12,334,700
18	Kashunamiut Schools	Replacement school facility design	771,600
19	Lower Yukon Schools	Mt. Village elementary replacement,	
20		phase II	3,229,700
21	Lower Yukon Schools	Hooper Bay classroom addition	610,200
22	Lower Kuskokwim Schools	New Bethel middle school design	926,700
23	Lower Kuskokwim Schools	Newtok Elementary School addition	
24		design	500,000
25	Yupik Schools	Akiachak elementary replacement/	
26		upgrade design	269,500
27	Lake and Peninsula Schools	Chignik Bay school addition	1,494,000
28	Southwest Region Schools	New Stuyahok roof and wall replacement	747,500
29	Pribilof Islands Schools	St. Paul roofing and siding	
30		replacement	1,198,200
31	Pribilof Islands Schools	St. George roof and exterior repair	350,400

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1	Aleutians East Borough		
2	Schools	King Cove elementary life/safety	910,000
3	Unalaska City Schools	Unalaska elementary addition	3,552,900
4	Denali Borough Schools	Tri-Valley school replacement/renovation	3,325,000
5	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Pedro Bay school replacement	2,303,200
6	Schools	West High School electrical repair	1,400,000
7	Anchorage Schools	West High School electrical repair	1,400,000
8	* Sec. 3. Contingent upon the establishment of an educational facilities maintenance and		
9	construction fund and a major maintenance grant fund by the Eighteenth Alaska State		
10	Legislature, the sum of \$21,198,500 is appropriated from the educational facilities maintenance		
11	and construction fund (AS 37.16.010) to the major maintenance grant fund (AS 14.11.007) and		
12	is allocated for payment as grants under AS 14.11.007 by the Department of Education to the		
13	following school districts and regional educational attendance areas (REAA) for the projects		
14	described in the amounts listed:		
15	SCHOOL DISTRICT/REAA	PROJECT	ALLOCATION
16	Wrangell City Schools	Intermediate school drainage	\$ 42,000
17	Petersburg City Schools	Elementary school code upgrades	105,000
18	Mt. Edgecumbe High School	Deferred maintenance projects	303,800
19	Juneau Borough Schools	Juneau-Douglas High School roof repairs	116,200
20	Juneau Borough Schools	Glacier Valley roof replacement	769,300
21	Kenai Peninsula Borough		
22	Schools	Seward Jr/Sr high school restroom	
23		renovations	19,600
24	Kenai Peninsula Borough		
25	Schools	Soldotna elementary gym roof replacement	113,400
26	Kenai Peninsula Borough		
27	Schools	Seward Jr/Sr high school roof renovations	42,000
28	Kenai Peninsula Borough		
29	Schools	Homer junior high handicap access	28,200
30	Kenai Peninsula Borough		
31	Schools	Nikiski elementary roof replacement	90,900

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Chapter 83

1	Kenai Peninsula Borough		
2	Schools	Kenai junior high handicap access	28,200
3	Anchorage Schools	Dimond heat/ventilation/public address/	
4		clock system upgrade	1,557,500
5	Anchorage Schools	District wide traffic safety upgrade	1,648,500
6	Anchorage Schools	District wide restroom safety upgrade	140,000
7	Anchorage Schools	King Career Center heat/life safety	
8		renovations/asbestos abatement	1,190,000
9	Anchorage Schools	District wide Americans with Disabilities	
10		Act compliance	700,000
11	Anchorage Schools	District wide fire code upgrade	1,645,000
12	Anchorage Schools	District wide kitchen code upgrade	700,000
13	Anchorage Schools	District wide roof replacement	6,622,000
14	Anchorage Schools	District wide heating system upgrade	612,500
15	Anchorage Schools	District wide electrical system upgrade	728,000
16	Denali Borough Schools	Anderson school old gym upgrade	96,000
17	Chugach Schools	Whittier school roof repairs	47,000
18	Lower Kuskokwim Schools	Bethel High School major maintenance/	
19		roof replacement	551,700
20	Lower Kuskokwim Schools	Napakia school relocation	540,000
21	Lower Kuskokwim Schools	District wide water treatment	2,184,200
22	Dillingham Schools	Dillingham Elementary School roof repair	192,500
23	Anchorage Schools	Mt. Spurr roof replacement	385,000
24	Sec. 4. If the First Session of the Eighteenth Alaska State Legislature does not pass or		
25	enact into law an appropriation to the Department of Education for additional district support		
26	for school districts at Gulkana, Hoonah, Hydaburg, Kake, Klawock, Pelican, Skagway, Tanana,		
27	and Yakutat in the amount of \$1,066,280 or more than the sum of \$1,066,280 is appropriated		
28	from the general fund to the Department of Education for payment as grants for additional		
29	district support for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1994, and is further allocated to the		
30	following school districts in the amounts listed:		
31	SCHOOL DISTRICT	ALLOCATION AMOUNT	

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LAWS OF ALASKA

1993

Source
CSSB 7(FIN) am H

Chapter No.
78

AN ACT

Relating to school construction grants and major maintenance grants to school districts; providing for school district participation in the cost of school construction and major maintenance; creating a major maintenance grant fund; relating to reimbursement of school construction debt, and to school construction bonds issued by the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority; creating an education facilities maintenance and construction fund; and providing for an effective date.

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

THE ACT WILLIAM P. HARRIS

Approved by the Governor: June 25, 1993

Actual Effective Date: AS 14.11.100(o), enacted in section 16, and sections 20 and 21 are conditional; remainder of Act takes effect June 26, 1993

AN ACT

1 Relating to school construction grants and major maintenance grants to school districts;
2 providing for school district participation in the cost of school construction and major
3 maintenance; creating a major maintenance grant fund; relating to reimbursement of school
4 construction debt, and to school construction bonds issued by the Alaska Municipal Bond
5 Bank Authority; creating an education facilities maintenance and construction fund; and
6 providing for an effective date

7
8 * Section 1. AS 14.03.150(c) is amended to read:

9 (c) The department may not award a school construction or major
10 maintenance grant under AS 14.11 to a municipality that is a school district or a
11 regional educational attendance area that is not in compliance with (a) of this section.
12 The department shall reduce the amount of state foundation aid under AS 14.17.021

for which a school district may qualify, by the amount, if any, paid by the department under (b) of this section.

* Sec. 2. AS 14.07.02(a)(11) is amended to read:

(11) review plans for construction of new public elementary and secondary schools and for additions to and major rehabilitation of existing public elementary and secondary schools and, in accordance with regulations adopted by the department, determine and approve the extent of eligibility for state aid of a school construction or major maintenance project [BEGUN AFTER JULY 1, 1978]; for the purposes of this paragraph, "plans" include educational specifications, schematic designs, and final contract documents;

* Sec. 3. AS 14.07.165 is amended to read:

Sec. 14.07.165. DUTIES. The board shall adopt

(1) statewide goals and require each governing body to adopt written goals that are consistent with local needs;

(2) regulations regarding the application for and award of grants under AS 14.03.125;

(3) regulations implementing provisions of AS 14.11.014(b).

* Sec. 4. AS 14.11 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Sec. 14.11.007. MAJOR MAINTENANCE GRANT FUND. There is created a major maintenance grant fund as an account in the general fund. The fund shall be used to make grants for the costs of school major maintenance. Legislative appropriations for school major maintenance shall be deposited in the fund.

Sec. 14.11.008. SCHOOL DISTRICT PARTICIPATION IN GRANT PROGRAM. (a) In order to receive a grant under this chapter or an appropriation under AS 37.16.010, a district must provide a percentage share of the project cost, as determined under (b) or (c) of this section. A district shall provide the required participating share within three years after the date that the appropriation bill funding the grant is passed by the legislature.

(b) The required participating share for a municipal school district is based on the district's full value per ADM, which is calculated by dividing the full and true value of the taxable real and personal property in the district, calculated as described

in AS 14.17.025(a)(1), by the district average daily membership (ADM) as defined in AS 14.17.250, for the same fiscal year for which the valuation was made. The municipal district's full value per ADM determines the district's required participating share, as follows:

Full Value Per ADM	District Participating Share
\$1 - \$100,000	5 percent
100,001 - 200,000	10 percent
200,001 - 600,000	30 percent
over 600,000	35 percent.

(c) The required participating share for a regional educational attendance area is two percent. The participating share for any district may be satisfied by money from federal, local, or other sources, or with locally contributed labor, material, or equipment.

(d) If a district with full value per ADM of \$200,000 or less can demonstrate in writing that it is unable to provide the required participating share or that the participating share required under this section will jeopardize receipt of federal assistance, the commissioner may waive all or a portion of the required participating share.

(e) State funds provided under this chapter may not be a source of the participating share required under (b) or (c) of this section.

* Sec. 5. AS 14.11.011 is amended to read:

Sec. 14.11.011. GRANT APPLICATIONS. (a) A municipality that is a school district or a regional educational attendance area may submit a [GRANT] request to the department for a [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] grant under this chapter.

(b) For a municipality that is a school district or a regional educational attendance area to be eligible for a [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] grant under this chapter, the district shall submit

(1) a six-year capital improvement plan that includes a description of the district's fixed asset inventory system and preventive maintenance program no later than September 1 of the fiscal year before the fiscal year for which the request is

made; the six-year plan must contain for each proposed project a detailed scope of work, a project budget, and documentation of conditions justifying the project;

(2) evidence that the district has secured and will maintain adequate property loss insurance for the replacement cost of all facilities for which state funds are available under AS 14.11.005 or 14.11.007 or ~~has~~ a program of insurance acceptable to the department; and

(3) evidence acceptable to the department that the proposed project should be a capital ~~improvement~~ (CONSTRUCTION) project and not part of a preventive maintenance program or regular custodial care program.

* Sec. 6. AS 14.11.013(a) is amended to read:

(a) With regard to projects for which grants are requested under AS 14.11.011, the department shall

(1) annually review the six-year plans submitted by each district under AS 14.11.011(b) and recommend to the board a revised and updated six-year ~~capital improvement project~~ (CONSTRUCTION) grant schedule that serves the best interests of the state and each district; in recommending projects for this schedule, the department shall verify that each proposed project ~~meets the criteria established under AS 14.11.014(b) and~~ qualifies as a project required to

(A) avert imminent danger or correct life-threatening situations;

(B) house students who would otherwise be unhoused;

(C) protect the structure of existing school facilities;

(D) correct building code deficiencies that require major repair or rehabilitation in order for the facility to continue to be used for the educational program;

(E) achieve an operating cost savings;

(F) modify or rehabilitate facilities for the purpose of improving the instructional program;

(G) meet an educational need not specified in (A) - (F) of this paragraph, identified by the department;

(2) prepare an estimate of the amount of money needed to finance each project;

(3) provide to the governor, by November 1, and to the legislature within the first 10 days of each regular legislative session, a revised and updated six-year ~~capital improvement project~~ (CONSTRUCTION) grant schedule, together with a proposed schedule of appropriations.

* Sec. 7. AS 14.11.013(b) is amended to read:

(b) In preparing the construction grant schedule, the department shall establish priorities among projects for which grants are requested and shall award school construction grants in the order of priority established. In establishing priorities the department shall evaluate at least the following factors, without establishing an absolute priority for any one factor:

(1) emergency requirements;

(2) priorities assigned by the district to the projects requested;

(3) new local elementary and secondary programs;

(4) existing regional, community, and school facilities, and their condition; ~~this paragraph does not include administrative facilities;~~

~~(5) the amount of district operating funds expended for maintenance; and~~

~~(6) other actions that would reduce or eliminate the need for the request~~ (5) ALTERNATE EDUCATION PROGRAM OPTIONS FOR ACCOMPLISHING THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES].

* Sec. 8. AS 14.11.013(d) is amended to read:

(d) The department shall reduce a project budget by the cost of those portions of a project design that the department determines (1) are for construction of student residential space, planetariums, hockey rinks, saunas, and other facilities for single purpose sporting or recreational uses that are not suitable for other activities; or (2) do not meet the criteria developed under AS 14.11.014(b) that are applicable to the project. This subsection does not apply to funding for swimming pools that meet criteria established by the department.

* Sec. 9. AS 14.11 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 14.11.014. BOND REIMBURSEMENT AND GRANT REVIEW COMMITTEE. (a) The commissioner shall establish a bond reimbursement and grant

review committee for the purpose described in (b) of this section. In making selections to the committee, the commissioner shall seek to maintain a regional statewide balance on the committee. The committee shall consist of the commissioner or the commissioner's designee, two members of the legislature selected by the presiding officers of the house and senate, and six other people selected by the commissioner as follows:

(1) two persons shall have professional degrees and experience in school construction;

(2) two persons shall have experience in urban or rural school facilities management;

(3) two persons shall represent the public.

(b) The committee shall

(1) review the department's priorities among projects for which school construction grants are requested;

(2) make recommendations to the board concerning school construction grants and make recommendations to the commissioner concerning projects for which bond reimbursement is requested;

(3) develop criteria for construction of schools in the state; criteria developed under this paragraph must include requirements intended to achieve cost effective school construction;

(4) analyze existing prototypical designs for school construction projects;

(5) establish a form for grant applications;

(6) establish a method of ranking grant projects;

(7) recommend to the board necessary changes to the approval process for school construction grants and for projects for which bond reimbursement is requested.

(c) Members of the committee serve without compensation, but members who are not representing the department are entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized for boards and commissions under AS 39.20.180.

* Sec. 10. AS 14.11.015 is amended to read:

Sec. 14.11.015. APPROVAL OF GRANT APPLICATIONS. (a) The board shall review grant applications that have been recommended by the department under AS 14.11.013, and may approve a grant application if the board determines that the project meets the criteria specified in AS 14.11.013(a)(1) and 14.11.014. The department may not award a [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] grant unless the grant application is approved by the board.

(b) ~~To the extent that money is available in the appropriate fund, the~~ [THE] department shall award grants approved under (a) of this section in the order of the projects' priority on the date the appropriation bill funding the ~~appropriate~~ [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] grant fund is passed by the legislature, regardless of any appeal pending under AS 14.11.016. Appeals pending under AS 14.11.016 at the time that grants are awarded may not delay the funding of grants awarded under this section.

(c) If a project is assigned a new priority ranking under AS 14.11.016 after the date of passage by the legislature of the appropriation bill for the ~~appropriate~~ [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] grant fund, the project must be funded ~~from the appropriate fund~~ in accordance with the new priority ranking at the next time that [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] grants are awarded.

* Sec. 11. AS 14.11.017 is amended to read:

Sec. 14.11.017. [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] GRANT CONDITIONS. (a) The department shall require in the grant agreement that a municipality that is a school district or a regional educational attendance area

(1) agree to construction of a facility of appropriate size and use that meets criteria adopted by the department ~~if the grant is for school construction~~;

(2) provide reasonable assurance by a means acceptable to the department, that the cost of the project will be uniform with the costs of the most current construction ~~or major maintenance~~ projects, ~~as appropriate~~, in the area;

(3) agree to limit equipment purchases to that required for the approved ~~project~~ [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] plan ~~submitted under (5) of this subsection~~ and account for all equipment purchased for the project under a fixed asset inventory system approved by the department;

(4) submit project budgets for department approval and agree that the grant amount may, at the discretion of the department, be reduced or increased by amounts equal to the amounts by which contracts vary from the budget amounts approved by the department; and

(5) submit to the department for approval, before award of the [CONSTRUCTION] contract, a plan for ~~the project~~ [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] that includes educational specifications, final [CONSTRUCTION] drawings, and contract documents.

(b) The cost of any school construction ~~or major maintenance~~ activity encompassed by the definition of "costs of school construction" under AS 14.11.135 is payable under a grant awarded ~~from the appropriate fund~~ under AS 14.11.015 without regard to whether the costs were incurred ~~before~~ [PRIOR TO] the

(1) award of the grant;

(2) approval of the grant application by the board; or

(3) effective date of an appropriation to the ~~appropriate~~ [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] grant fund for the year in which the grant is funded.

* Sec. 12. AS 14.11.017 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(c) The department, by regulation, may establish the time period in which activities described in (b) of this section must have occurred in order to be paid under a grant.

* Sec. 13. AS 14.11.019 is amended to read:

Sec. 14.11.019. [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] GRANT APPROPRIATIONS.

Within the general appropriation bill submitted to the legislature under AS 37.07.020, the governor shall include an appropriation for [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] grants in the succeeding fiscal year as determined by the six-year ~~capital improvement project~~ [CONSTRUCTION] grant schedule prepared under AS 14.11.013.

* Sec. 14. AS 14.11.100(a) is amended to read:

(a) During each fiscal year, the state shall allocate to a municipality that is a school district, the following sums:

(1) payments made by the municipality during the fiscal year two years earlier for the retirement of principal and interest on outstanding bonds, notes, or other

indebtedness incurred before July 1, 1977, to pay costs of school construction;

(2) 90 percent of

(A) payments made by the municipality during the fiscal year two years earlier for the retirement of principal and interest on outstanding bonds, notes, or other indebtedness incurred after June 30, 1977, and before July 1, 1978, to pay costs of school construction;

(B) cash payments made after June 30, 1976, and before July 1, 1978, by the municipality during the fiscal year two years earlier to pay costs of school construction;

(3) 90 percent of

(A) payments made by the municipality during the fiscal year two years earlier for the retirement of principal and interest on outstanding bonds, notes, or other indebtedness incurred after June 30, 1978, and before January 1, 1982, to pay costs of school construction projects approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(11);

(B) cash payments made after June 30, 1978, and before July 1, 1982, by the municipality during the fiscal year two years earlier to pay costs of school construction projects approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(11);

(4) subject to (h) and (i) of this section, up to 90 percent of

(A) payments made by the municipality during the current fiscal year for the retirement of principal and interest on outstanding bonds, notes, or other indebtedness incurred after December 31, 1981, and authorized by the qualified voters of the municipality before July 1, 1983, to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$25,000 and are approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(11); and

(B) cash payments made after June 30, 1982, and before July 1, 1983, by the municipality during the fiscal year two years earlier to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$25,000 and are approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(11); and

(C) payments made by the municipality during the current fiscal year for the retirement of principal and interest on outstanding bonds, notes, or

other indebtedness to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$25,000 and are submitted to the department for approval under AS 14.07.020(a)(11) before July 1, 1983, and approved by the qualified voters of the municipality before October 15, 1983, not to exceed a total project cost of (i) \$6,000,000 if the annual growth rate of average daily membership of the municipality is more than 7 percent but less than 12 percent, or (ii) \$20,000,000 if the annual growth rate of average daily membership of the municipality is 12 percent or more; payments made by a municipality under this paragraph on total project costs that exceed the amounts set out in (i) and (ii) of this paragraph are subject to (5)(A) of this subsection;

(5) subject to (h), (i), and (j) of this section, 80 percent of

(A) payments made by the municipality during the fiscal year for the retirement of principal and interest on

(i) outstanding bonds, notes, or other indebtedness authorized by the qualified voters of the municipality after June 30, 1983, but before March 31, 1990, to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$25,000 and are approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(11);

(ii) outstanding bonds, notes, or other indebtedness authorized by the qualified voters of the municipality before July 1, 1989, and reauthorized before November 1, 1989, to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$25,000 and are approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(11); and

(B) cash payments made after June 30, 1983, by the municipality during the fiscal year two years earlier to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$25,000 and are approved by the department before July 1, 1990, under AS 14.07.020(a)(11);

(6) subject to (h), (i), (j), and (n) of this section, 70 percent of payments made by the municipality during the fiscal year for the retirement of principal and interest on outstanding bonds, notes, or other indebtedness

authorized by the qualified voters of the municipality on or after April 30, 1991, to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$25,000 and are approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(11);

(7) subject to (h), (i), (j), and (n) of this section, 70 percent of payments made by the municipality during the fiscal year for the retirement of principal and interest on outstanding bonds, notes, or other indebtedness authorized by the qualified voters of the municipality after March 31, 1990, but before April 30, 1993, to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects.

* Sec. 15. AS 14.11.100(j) is amended to read:

(j) Except as provided in (i) of this section, the state may not allocate money to a municipality for a school construction project under (a)(5), (6), or (7) of this section unless the municipality complies with the requirements of (1) - (4) of this subsection, the project is approved by the commissioner before the local vote on the bond issue for the project or for bonds authorized after March 31, 1990, but on or before April 30, 1993, the bonds are approved by the commissioner before reimbursement by the state, and the local vote occurs before July 1, 1987, or after June 30, 1988. In approving a project under this subsection, the commissioner shall require

(1) the municipality to include on the ballot for the bond issue, for bonds authorized on or before March 31, 1990, or after April 30, 1993, the estimated total cost of each project including estimated total interest, estimated annual operation and maintenance costs, the estimated amounts that will be paid by the state and by the municipality, and the approximate amount that would be due in annual taxes on \$100,000 in assessed value to retire the debt;

(2) that the bonds may not be refunded unless the annual debt service on the refunding issue is not greater than the annual debt service on the original issue;

(3) that the bonds must be repaid in approximately equal annual principal payments or approximate equal debt service payments over a period of at least 10 years;

(4) the municipality to demonstrate need for the project by establishing

that the school district has

(A) projected long-term student enrollment that indicates the district has inadequate facilities to meet present or projected enrollment; or

(B) facilities that require repair or replacement in order to meet health and safety laws or regulations or building codes.

* Sec. 16. AS 14.11.100 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

(n) The total amount of school construction projects approved for reimbursement by the department under (a)(6) or (7) of this section

(1) may not exceed \$250,000,000; and

(2) until July 1, 1996, shall be allocated as follows:

(A) \$133,000,000 shall be allocated to projects in a municipality with a population of 200,000 or more people;

(B) \$67,000,000 shall be allocated to projects in a municipality with a population of at least 60,000, but less than 200,000 people;

(C) \$50,000,000 shall be allocated to projects in a municipality with less than 60,000 people.

(o) Subject to (h), (i), and (j) of this section, the state shall allocate to the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority 70 percent of payments made by the authority during the fiscal year for retirement of principal and interest on outstanding bonds, notes, or other indebtedness issued under AS 44.85.080 after July 1, 1994, to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$200,000 and are approved under AS 14.07.020(11).

* Sec. 17. AS 14.11.102 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(b) The department shall evaluate projects for which retirement of school construction debt is requested. In evaluating projects for bond reimbursement as required under this section, the department shall evaluate all of the following factors, without establishing an absolute priority for any one factor:

(1) emergency requirements;

(2) priorities assigned by the district to the projects requested;

(3) new local elementary and secondary facilities;

(4) existing regional, community, and school facilities, and their

condition; this paragraph does not include administrative facilities;

(5) the amount of district operating funds expended for maintenance;

and

(6) other program options for accomplishing the project's objectives.

* Sec. 18. AS 14.11.135 is repealed and reenacted to read:

Sec. 14.11.135. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise,

(1) "approved school construction project" means the plan for a new school or an addition to or major rehabilitation of an existing school to the extent that the plan has been approved by the commissioner under AS 14.07.020(a)(11);

(2) "capital improvement project" or "project" means school construction or major maintenance;

(3) "costs of school construction" means the cost of acquiring, constructing, enlarging, repairing, remodeling, equipping, or furnishing of public elementary and secondary schools that are owned or operated by the state, a municipality, or a district and includes the sum total of all costs of financing and carrying out the project; these include the costs of all necessary studies, surveys, plans and specifications, architectural, engineering or other special services, acquisition of real property, site preparation and development, purchase, construction, reconstruction and improvement of real property and the acquisition of machinery and equipment that may be necessary in connection with the project; an allocable portion of the administrative and operating expenses of the grantee; the cost of financing the project, including interest on bonds issued to finance the project; and the cost of other items, including indemnity and surety bonds and premiums on insurance, legal fees, fees and expenses of trustees, depositaries, financial advisors, and paying agents for the bonds issued as the issuer considers necessary;

(4) "district" means the districts described in AS 14.12.010;

(5) "grant" means a grant under this chapter for school construction or for major maintenance;

(6) "major maintenance" means a project described in AS 14.11.013(a)(1)(C) or (D);

(7) "school construction" means a project described in AS 14.11.013(a)(1)(A), (B), (E), (F), or (G).

* Sec. 19. AS 37 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

CHAPTER 16. MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.

Sec. 37.16.010. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION FUND. (a) The educational facilities maintenance and construction fund is established as a separate fund in the general fund. The fund consists of all money appropriated to it.

(b) The educational facilities maintenance and construction fund shall be invested by the Department of Revenue so as to yield competitive market rates, as provided in AS 37.10.071. Money in the fund may be appropriated

(1) to finance the design, construction, and maintenance of public school facilities; and

(2) for maintenance of University of Alaska facilities.

(c) Appropriations from the education facilities maintenance and construction fund are subject to AS 14.11.006.

* Sec. 20. AS 44.85.080 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(23) receive appropriations from the legislature for retirement of principal and interest on bonds, notes, or other indebtedness issued after July 1, 1994, to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$200,000 and are approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(1).

* Sec. 21. AS 44.85.180(c) is amended to read:

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of (a) and (b) of this section, the total amount of bond bank authority bonds and notes outstanding at any one time, except bonds or notes issued to fund or refund bonds or notes, may not exceed \$550,000,000, of which \$250,000,000

(1) may only be issued to fund school construction, additions to schools, or major school rehabilitation projects that are approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(1); and

(2) until July 1, 1996, shall be allocated as follows:

(A) \$133,000,000 shall be allocated to projects in a

municipality with a population of 200,000 or more people;

(B) \$47,000,000 shall be allocated to projects in a municipality with a population of at least 60,000, but less than 200,000 people;

(C) \$50,000,000 shall be allocated to projects in a municipality with less than 60,000 people (\$XX,XXX,XXX).

* Sec. 22. SUSPENSION OF GRANT PROGRAM. AS 14.11.013(b) and 14.11.015(b) do not apply to capital improvement grants included in appropriations for fiscal year 1994.

* Sec. 23. APPLICABILITY. (a) The amendments made by secs. 1 - 6, 11, 13, 18, and 19 of this Act apply to grants awarded under AS 14.11.005 - 14.11.019 after June 30, 1994.

(b) The amendments made by secs. 7, 10, and 12 of this Act do not apply to capital improvement grants included in appropriations for fiscal year 1994.

(c) Sections 8 and 9 of this Act do not apply to school construction projects that are submitted to the Department of Education under AS 14.11.011(a) before the effective date of this section.

(d) AS 14.11.100(n), enacted in sec. 16 of this Act, applies to school construction projects for which bonds have been authorized by qualified voters after March 31, 1990.

* Sec. 24. AS 14.11.100(o), enacted in sec. 16 of this Act, and secs. 20 and 21 of this Act take effect only if an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska that creates the Alaska school construction and maintenance fund and that is proposed by the Eighteenth Alaska State Legislature is approved by the voters.

* Sec. 25. If AS 14.11.100(o), enacted in sec. 16 of this Act, and secs. 20 and 21 of this Act take effect, they take effect on the date the constitutional amendment described in sec. 24 of this Act takes effect.

* Sec. 26. Except as provided in sec. 25 of this Act, this Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

(7) "school construction" means a project described in AS 14.11.013(a)(1)(A), (B), (E), (F), or (G).

* Sec. 19. AS 37 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

CHAPTER 16. MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.

Sec. 37.16.010. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION FUND. (a) The educational facilities maintenance and construction fund is established as a separate fund in the general fund. The fund consists of all money appropriated to it.

(b) The educational facilities maintenance and construction fund shall be invested by the Department of Revenue so as to yield competitive market rates, as provided in AS 37.10.071. Money in the fund may be appropriated

(1) to finance the design, construction, and maintenance of public school facilities; and

(2) for maintenance of University of Alaska facilities.

(c) Appropriations from the education facilities maintenance and construction fund are subject to AS 14.11.008.

* Sec. 20. AS 44.85.080 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(23) receive appropriations from the legislature for retirement of principal and interest on bonds, notes, or other indebtedness issued after July 1, 1994, to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$200,000 and are approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(11).

* Sec. 21. AS 44.85.180(c) is amended to read:

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of (a) and (b) of this section, the total amount of bond bank authority bonds and notes outstanding at any one time, except bonds or notes issued to fund or refund bonds or notes, may not exceed \$550,000,000, of which \$250,000,000

(1) may only be issued to fund school construction, additions to schools, or major school rehabilitation projects that are approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(11); and

(2) until July 1, 1996, shall be allocated as follows:

(A) \$133,000,000 shall be allocated to projects in a

municipality with a population of 200,000 or more people;

(B) \$67,000,000 shall be allocated to projects in a municipality with a population of at least 60,000, but less than 200,000 people;

(C) \$50,000,000 shall be allocated to projects in a municipality with less than 60,000 people (\$300,000,000).

* Sec. 22. SUSPENSION OF GRANT PROGRAM. AS 14.11.013(b) and 14.11.015(b) do not apply to capital improvement grants included in appropriations for fiscal year 1994.

* Sec. 23. APPLICABILITY. (a) The amendments made by secs. 1 - 6, 11, 13, 18, and 19 of this Act apply to grants awarded under AS 14.11.005 - 14.11.019 after June 30, 1993.

(b) The amendments made by secs. 7, 10, and 12 of this Act do not apply to capital improvement grants included in appropriations for fiscal year 1994.

(c) Sections 8 and 9 of this Act do not apply to school construction projects that are submitted to the Department of Education under AS 14.11.011(a) before the effective date of this section.

(d) AS 14.11.100(n), enacted in sec. 16 of this Act, applies to school construction projects for which bonds have been authorized by qualified voters after March 31, 1990.

* Sec. 24. AS 14.11.100(o), enacted in sec. 16 of this Act, and secs. 20 and 21 of this Act take effect only if an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska that creates the Alaska school construction and maintenance fund and that is proposed by the Eighteenth Alaska State Legislature is approved by the voters.

* Sec. 25. If AS 14.11.100(o), enacted in sec. 16 of this Act, and secs. 20 and 21 of this Act take effect, they take effect on the date the constitutional amendment described in sec. 24 of this Act takes effect.

* Sec. 26. Except as provided in sec. 25 of this Act, this Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

other indebtedness to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$25,000 and are submitted to the department for approval under AS 14.07.020(a)(11) before July 1, 1983, and approved by the qualified voters of the municipality before October 15, 1983, not to exceed a total project cost of (i) \$6,600,000 if the annual growth rate of average daily membership of the municipality is more than 7 percent but less than 12 percent, or (ii) \$20,000,000 if the annual growth rate of average daily membership of the municipality is 12 percent or more; payments made by a municipality under this paragraph on total project costs that exceed the amounts set out in (i) and (ii) of this paragraph are subject to (5)(A) of this subsection;

(5) subject to (h), (i), and (j) of this section, 80 percent of

(A) payments made by the municipality during the fiscal year for the retirement of principal and interest on

(i) outstanding bonds, notes, or other indebtedness authorized by the qualified voters of the municipality after June 30, 1983, but before March 31, 1990, to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$25,000 and are approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(11);

(ii) outstanding bonds, notes, or other indebtedness authorized by the qualified voters of the municipality before July 1, 1989, and reauthorized before November 1, 1989, to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$25,000 and are approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(11); and

(B) cash payments made after June 30, 1983, by the municipality during the fiscal year two years earlier to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$25,000 and are approved by the department before July 1, 1990, under AS 14.07.020(a)(11);

(6) subject to (h), (i), (j), and (n) of this section, 70 percent of payments made by the municipality during the fiscal year for the retirement of principal and interest on outstanding bonds, notes, or other indebtedness

authorized by the qualified voters of the municipality on or after April 30, 1993, to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects that exceed \$200,000 and are approved under AS 14.07.020(a)(11);

(7) subject to (h), (i), (j), and (n) of this section, 70 percent of payments made by the municipality during the fiscal year for the retirement of principal and interest on outstanding bonds, notes, or other indebtedness authorized by the qualified voters of the municipality after March 31, 1990, but before April 30, 1993, to pay costs of school construction, additions to schools, and major rehabilitation projects.

* Sec. 15. AS 14.11.100(j) is amended to read:

(j) Except as provided in (l) of this section, the state may not allocate money to a municipality for a school construction project under (a)(5), (6), or (7) of this section unless the municipality complies with the requirements of (1) - (4) of this subsection, the project is approved by the commissioner before the local vote on the bond issue for the project or for bonds authorized after March 31, 1990, but on or before April 30, 1993, the bonds are approved by the commissioner before reimbursement by the state, and the local vote occurs before July 1, 1987, or after June 30, 1988. In approving a project under this subsection, the commissioner shall require

(1) the municipality to include on the ballot for the bond issue, for bonds authorized on or before March 31, 1990, or after April 30, 1993, the estimated total cost of each project including estimated total interest, estimated annual operation and maintenance costs, the estimated amounts that will be paid by the state and by the municipality, and the approximate amount that would be due in annual taxes on \$100,000 in assessed value to retire the debt;

(2) that the bonds may not be refunded unless the annual debt service on the refunding issue is not greater than the annual debt service on the original issue;

(3) that the bonds must be repaid in approximately equal annual principal payments or approximate equal debt service payments over a period of at least 10 years;

(4) the municipality to demonstrate need for the project by establishing

Chapter 78

for which a school district may qualify, by the amount, if any, paid by the department under (b) of this section.

* Sec. 2. AS 14.07.020(a)(11) is amended to read:

(11) review plans for construction of new public elementary and secondary schools and for additions to and major rehabilitation of existing public elementary and secondary schools and, in accordance with regulations adopted by the department, determine and approve the extent of eligibility for state aid of a school construction or major maintenance project [BEGUN AFTER JULY 1, 1978]; for the purposes of this paragraph, "plans" include educational specifications, schematic designs, and final contract documents;

* Sec. 3. AS 14.07.165 is amended to read:

Sec. 14.07.165. DUTIES. The board shall adopt

(1) statewide goals and require each governing body to adopt written goals that are consistent with local needs;

(2) regulations regarding the application for and award of grants under AS 14.03.125;

(3) regulations implementing provisions of AS 14.11.014(b).

* Sec. 4. AS 14.11 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Sec. 14.11.007. MAJOR MAINTENANCE GRANT FUND. There is created a major maintenance grant fund as an account in the general fund. The fund shall be used to make grants for the costs of school major maintenance. Legislative appropriations for school major maintenance shall be deposited in the fund.

Sec. 14.11.008. SCHOOL DISTRICT PARTICIPATION IN GRANT PROGRAM. (a) In order to receive a grant under this chapter or an appropriation under AS 37.16.010, a district must provide a percentage share of the project cost, as determined under (b) or (c) of this section. A district shall provide the required participating share within three years after the date that the appropriation bill funding the grant is passed by the legislature.

(b) The required participating share for a municipal school district is based on the district's full value per ADM, which is calculated by dividing the full and true value of the taxable real and personal property in the district, calculated as described

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in AS 14.17.025(a)(1), by the district average daily membership (ADM) as defined in AS 14.17.250, for the same fiscal year for which the valuation was made. The municipal district's full value per ADM determines the district's required participating share, as follows:

Full Value Per ADM	District Participating Share
\$1 - \$100,000	5 percent
100,001 - 200,000	10 percent
200,001 - 600,000	30 percent
over 600,000	35 percent.

(c) The required participating share for a regional educational attendance area is two percent. The participating share for any district may be satisfied by money from federal, local, or other sources, or with locally contributed labor, material, or equipment.

(d) If a district with full value per ADM of \$200,000 or less can demonstrate in writing that it is unable to provide the required participating share or that the participating share required under this section will jeopardize receipt of federal assistance, the commissioner may waive all or a portion of the required participating share.

(e) State funds provided under this chapter may not be a source of the participating share required under (b) or (c) of this section.

* Sec. 5. AS 14.11.011 is amended to read:

Sec. 14.11.011. GRANT APPLICATIONS. (a) A municipality that is a school district or a regional educational attendance area may submit a [GRANT] request to the department for a [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] grant under this chapter.

(b) For a municipality that is a school district or a regional educational attendance area to be eligible for a [SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION] grant under this chapter, the district shall submit

(1) a six-year capital improvement plan that includes a description of the district's fixed asset inventory system and preventive maintenance program no later than September 1 of the fiscal year before the fiscal year for which the request is

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: December 18, 1997

Time: _____

TO: Denny DeWitt 907-465-3518

FROM: ASD FACILITIES/MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT:

Kathy Christy , Director Facilities

SUBJECT: ASD School Needs

COMMENTS: Attached is a preliminary Legislative Priority list. 1998 Bond projects are listed as recommended by the Board. The Assembly can change them.

The funded Major Maintenance projects are from the 1996 Bond. The funded School Construction Projects are from the 1997 Bond. The Proposed Projects are the two Propositions approved by the Board Dec 15 (subject to Assembly modification).

Greatly appreciate your efforts on behalf of Anchorage and other Alaskan school children. Let us know anytime we can be of help to you.

Administrative Offices

(907) 348-5256

FAX.100 (Rev.11/93)

PRELIMINARY 1998 LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

Total Project Cost

Locally Funded Major Maintenance Projects:

Districtwide HVAC \$11,450,000 ✓

Districtwide Roof Replacement**Includes:**

Birchwood Elementary Roof	724,000
Romig M.S. Roof Replacement	1,000,000
Homestead Roof	780,000
Ocean View Roof	1,100,000

6,765,000 ✓
\$18,215,000

Locally Funded School Construction Projects:

Taku Elementary Addition and Renovation \$6,200,000

Nunaka Valley Elementary Renewal and Upgrade 5,400,000

Scenic Park Elementary Renewal and Upgrade 4,000,000

Ptarmigan Elementary Renewal and Upgrade 2,700,000
\$18,300,000 ✓

Proposed Bond Proposition I 1998 Major Maintenance & Renewal Projects:

Underground Storage Tanks * \$1,800,000

HVAC (Heating and Ventilation) Upgrades 1,700,000

Districtwide Electrical Safety and System Upgrades * 3,250,000

Facility Audits and Project Planning * 350,000

Bartlett High School Roof Repairs 2,700,000 ✓

Asbestos, Code and Life Safety * 500,000

Playgrounds Ph II * 2,000,000

Baxter Elementary Renovation and Addition 9,700,000 ✓

*To underground
Tank fund*

*and
9500000
7800*

Creekside Park Elementary Renovation and Addition 8,500,000 ✓

Ocean View Elementary Renovation and Addition 5,900,000 ✓
\$36,400,000

Proposed Bond Proposition II 1998 School Construction Projects:

Muldoon Elementary Replacement \$11,000,000 ✓

New Southeast Anchorage Elementary 14,000,000 - 14,000,000
\$25,000,000

Total of all Projects **\$97,915,000**

- * Individual school projects may be less than \$200,000 and therefore not eligible for DOE debt reimbursement.

KC.97.30

STATE OF ALASKA

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION SUPPORT SERVICES/FACILITIES

GOLDBELT PLACE
801 WEST 10TH STREET, SUITE 200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1894(907) 465-1858
FAX (907) 465-3452

TO: BOND REIMBURSEMENT & GRANT REVIEW COMMITTEE
ALL SUPERINTENDENTS
INTERESTED PARTIES

FROM: Michael Morgan, PMP
Facilities Manager

DATE: November 5, 1997

SUBJECT: Upcoming Committee Meeting

Meeting Notice

Bond Reimbursement and Grant Review Committee

December 3, 1997
9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.Hilton Hotel
Iditarod Room
272-7411
Anchorage, AK

For more information, call Mike Morgan at 465-1858

Enclosure:
Draft Agenda

465-1858

Agenda**DRAFT****Bond Reimbursement and
Grant Review Committee
Meeting Agenda**

Wednesday, 12/3/97
9:00 AM to 4:30 PM
Hilton Hotel - Iditarod Room
Anchorage, AK

Chairman:**Michael Morgan****Agenda Topics****9:00-9:15 AM****Review and Approval of Minutes and Agenda**

- Old Business
- New Business

9:15-10:30 AM**Staff Briefing**

- CIP List
- CIP Process Issues
- NASBE Facilities Paper Review
-
-

10:30-10:45 AM**Break****10:45-12:00 AM**

- Deferred Maintenance Task Force Update
-

12:00-1:00 PM**Lunch****1:00 AM-1:30 PM**

- Prototypes
 - Prototypical Components
 - Cost Standards
 - Cost Limits
 - Site Issues
-

1:30 AM-2:15 PM

- B.C. Ministry of Education funding/school size review (if available)

2:15-3:00 PM

- Statutory Review
-

3:00-3:15 PM**Break****3:15-4:00 PM**

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4:00-4:30 PM**New Business, Next Meeting**

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DRAFT

STATE OF ALASKA

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

GOLDBELT PLACE
801 WEST 10TH STREET, SUITE 200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1894(907) 463-2800
FAX (907) 463-5279

November 5, 1997

Superintendents:

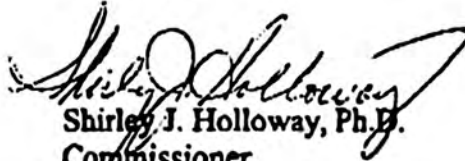
Enclosed are the Department of Education's draft priority lists regarding Capital Improvement Program budget requests for the School Construction and Major Maintenance grant funds. In addition, a report has been included showing the points each project received in the objective and subjective scoring elements.

The department will hold public hearings in accordance with AS 14.11.016(a), allowing the school districts to request reconsideration for the priority of their projects. The hearings will take place on November 17 and 18, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in Centennial Hall, and November 28, from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., in the Goldbelt Building, in Juneau. The department shall review the original decision, on the basis of the request by the district, and determine whether the decision should be changed. After the hearings and review of the testimony, the final School Construction and Major Maintenance grant funds lists will be published.

As you review this year's lists, note that there have been shifts in ranking for projects that were rated in previous years. The changes are attributable to a variety of factors, including changes in the quality of the application submitted, and a more consistent application of uniform scoring standards on the part of the raters.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Michael Morgan, PMP, Facilities Manager, at 465-1858.

Sincerely,


Shirley J. Holloway, Ph.D.
Commissioner

Enclosures

State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
Major Maintenance Grant Fund

Issued November 5, 1997
Initial DRAFT List

D R A F T

Nov. 1								
Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Eligible Amount	DOE Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
1	Kake	High School Roof Replacement	\$218,685	\$218,685	\$218,685	\$10,934	\$207,751	\$207,751
2	Southwest Region	Koliganek Repair of Foundation and Basement	\$1,017,085	\$627,373	\$627,373	\$12,547	\$814,826	\$822,578
3	Sitka	Sitka High School Renovation	\$10,882,081	\$10,078,388	\$10,078,388	\$3,023,516	\$7,054,872	\$7,877,448
4	Fairbanks	Denali Elementary School Renovation	\$11,318,057	\$8,585,928	\$321,972	\$98,592	\$225,381	\$8,102,829
5	Sitka	Baranof Elementary School Renovation	\$5,180,463	\$5,180,463	\$5,180,463	\$1,554,139	\$3,626,324	\$11,729,153
6	North Slope	Bulk Fuel Systems Major Maintenance Upgrades	\$5,409,815	\$5,409,815	\$5,409,815	\$1,893,435	\$3,516,380	\$15,245,532
7	Ketchikan	Houghtaling Major Maintenance & Renovation	\$3,455,163	\$3,455,163	\$3,455,163	\$1,036,549	\$2,418,614	\$17,684,146
8	Fairbanks	Nordale Elementary School Renovation	\$11,808,387	\$9,545,822	\$357,968	\$107,390	\$250,578	\$17,914,724
9	Chatham	Tenakee Retaining Wall Replacement	\$245,869	\$245,869	\$245,869	\$4,917	\$240,952	\$18,155,678
10	Juneau	Auke Bay Roof Replacement	\$1,007,489	\$841,131	\$841,131	\$252,339	\$588,792	\$18,744,468
11	Fairbanks	Barnette Elementary Renovation	\$4,783,018	\$4,783,018	\$179,363	\$53,809	\$125,554	\$18,870,022
12	Juneau	Marie Drake Roof Replacement	\$1,224,965	\$1,224,965	\$1,224,965	\$367,490	\$857,476	\$19,727,497
13	Hoonah	Auto Shop Renovation	\$312,647	\$312,647	\$312,647	\$15,632	\$297,015	\$20,024,512
14	Annette Island	Middle/High School Asbestos Abatement Project	\$115,481	\$115,481	\$115,481	\$2,310	\$113,171	\$20,137,683
15	Anchorage	Romig Middle School Roof Replacement	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$300,000	\$700,000	\$20,837,683
16	Pelican	Major Maintenance Project: Roofs/Electrical/Misc.	\$837,459	\$837,459	\$837,459	\$251,238	\$586,221	\$21,423,905
17	Ketchikan	Valley Park Major Maintenance & Renovation	\$2,759,947	\$2,759,947	\$2,759,947	\$827,984	\$1,931,963	\$23,355,868
18	Denali	Tri-Valley School Code Upgrade and Rehabilitation	\$6,464,989	\$5,832,035	\$218,701	\$65,610	\$153,081	\$23,508,958
19	Lower Yukon	Hooper Bay Major Maintenance	\$1,619,605	\$1,619,605	\$1,619,605	\$32,392	\$1,587,213	\$25,096,171
20	Nome	Nome-Beltz Facility Upgrades	\$7,943,330	\$7,527,949	\$7,527,949	\$2,258,385	\$5,269,564	\$30,365,736
21	Chugach	Tatitlek Water Main Replacement	\$40,328	\$40,328	\$40,328	\$807	\$39,518	\$30,405,255
22	Kake	High School Major Maintenance	\$3,010,131	\$3,010,131	\$3,010,131	\$150,507	\$2,859,624	\$33,264,880
23	Haines	High School Pool Roof Replacement	\$427,309	\$427,309	\$427,309	\$128,193	\$299,116	\$33,563,996
24	Northwest Arctic	Kiana High School Renovation Project	\$2,476,123	\$2,476,123	\$2,476,123	\$247,612	\$2,228,511	\$35,792,507
25	Cordova	Junior/Senior High School Renovation	\$5,106,646	\$5,106,646	\$191,499	\$57,450	\$134,049	\$35,928,556
26	Lake & Peninsula	Districtwide Fuel Farm Upgrade and Fuel Spill Remediation	\$1,000,000	\$753,456	\$753,456	\$75,346	\$678,110	\$36,604,666
27	Anchorage	Birchwood Elementary Roof Replacement	\$724,000	\$724,000	\$724,000	\$217,200	\$506,800	\$37,111,466
28	Delta/Grady	Delta Re-Roof/Fire Alarm Replacement/Gym Floor Repair	\$1,287,712	\$1,287,712	\$1,287,712	\$25,754	\$1,261,958	\$38,373,424
29	Hoonah	Accessibility Upgrades Project	\$87,062	\$67,062	\$67,062	\$3,353	\$63,709	\$38,437,133
30	Annette Island	Districtwide Major Maintenance Renovation	\$3,370,169	\$3,370,169	\$3,370,169	\$67,403	\$3,302,766	\$41,739,899
31	Northwest Arctic	Noorvik High School Renovation Project	\$2,577,331	\$2,577,331	\$2,577,331	\$257,733	\$2,319,598	\$44,059,497
32	Hoonah	Roof Replacement Project	\$1,240,652	\$1,240,652	\$1,240,652	\$62,033	\$1,178,619	\$45,238,116
33	Yakutat	Vocational Education Building Renovation	\$275,355	\$275,355	\$275,355	\$82,607	\$192,749	\$45,430,865
34	Chugach	Whittier Drainage/Snow Remediation Project	\$136,191	\$136,191	\$136,191	\$2,724	\$133,467	\$45,564,332

Issue Date: 11/5/97
Run Date: 11/3/97

State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
Major Maintenance Grant Fund

DRAFT

Issued November 5, 1997
Initial DRAFT List

Nov. 1			DOE					
Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Eligible Amount	Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
35	Galena	Roofing and Sprinkler Renovation Galena City Schools	\$1,277,281	\$1,277,281	\$1,277,281	\$127,728	\$1,149,553	\$46,713,885
36	Juneau	High School Heating and Ventilation System Replacement	\$107,100	\$107,100	\$107,100	\$32,130	\$74,970	\$46,788,855
37	Alaska Gateway	Northway Wastewater Treatment Project	\$159,906	\$159,906	\$159,906	\$3,198	\$156,708	\$46,845,562
38	Northwest Arctic	Ambler High School Renovation Project	\$1,878,222	\$1,878,222	\$1,878,222	\$187,822	\$1,690,400	\$48,635,962
39	Bristol Bay	Naknek Sprinkler System - Library/Computer Room Relocation/Remodel	\$2,756,285	\$2,756,285	\$2,756,285	\$964,700	\$1,791,585	\$50,427,548
40	Lake & Peninsula	Districtwide School Sprinkler Systems	\$1,515,000	\$1,515,000	\$1,515,000	\$151,500	\$1,363,500	\$51,791,048
41	Petersburg	Middle/High School Roof Replacement	\$300,009	\$300,009	\$300,009	\$90,003	\$210,006	\$52,001,054
42	Juneau	Floyd Dryden Gym Floor Replacement	\$143,817	\$143,817	\$143,817	\$43,145	\$100,672	\$52,101,726
43	Tanana	Replacement of Lighting Fixtures and Kitchen Equipment and Appliances	\$293,083	\$293,083	\$293,083	\$14,854	\$278,229	\$52,380,155
44	Klawock	Major Maintenance Project: Architectural, Electrical, Mechanical	\$2,089,057	\$2,089,057	\$2,089,057	\$104,453	\$1,984,604	\$54,364,759
45	Dillingham	K-12 Siding Project	\$320,450	\$320,450	\$320,450	\$96,135	\$224,315	\$54,589,074
46	Iditarod	Lime Village Oil Spill	\$396,611	\$396,611	\$396,611	\$7,932	\$388,679	\$54,977,753
47	Nenana	Handicapped Access Repairs and Improvements	\$89,924	\$89,924	\$89,924	\$4,496	\$85,428	\$55,063,180
48	Alaska Gateway	Northway Soil Remediation Project	\$4,041,483	\$3,692,107	\$138,454	\$2,769	\$135,885	\$55,198,865
49	Iditarod	Grayling Gym Ceiling Replacement Project	\$41,500	\$41,500	\$41,500	\$830	\$40,670	\$55,239,535
50	Juneau	Cover Stairs High School Overpass	\$203,833	\$203,833	\$203,833	\$61,150	\$142,683	\$55,382,218
51	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Water Treatment Subsurface Sources - 8 Schools	\$4,779,843	\$4,779,843	\$179,244	\$3,585	\$175,659	\$55,557,878
52	Nenana	Sprinkler System Renovation	\$141,719	\$141,719	\$141,719	\$7,086	\$134,633	\$55,692,511
53	Anchorage	Ocean View Elementary Roof Replacement	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$330,000	\$770,000	\$56,462,511
54	Juneau	High School Gym Floor Replacement	\$111,536	\$111,536	\$111,536	\$33,461	\$78,075	\$56,540,586
55	Wrangell	Wrangell Schools Window Replacement	\$165,477	\$165,477	\$165,477	\$49,643	\$115,834	\$56,656,420
56	Chatham	Angoon High School Major Maintenance Project	\$310,168	\$310,168	\$310,168	\$6,203	\$303,965	\$56,960,384
57	Wrangell	Civil Site Work: Drainage Upgrade	\$89,315	\$89,315	\$89,315	\$26,795	\$62,521	\$57,022,905
58	Southwest Region	Weather Protection Project - 4 Buildings	\$629,575	\$629,575	\$629,575	\$12,592	\$616,984	\$57,639,888
59	Tanana	Vocational Education Roof Replacement	\$41,478	\$41,478	\$41,478	\$2,074	\$39,404	\$57,679,292
60	Bering Strait	Shishmaref Plan Design to Consolidate, Renovate and Replace Roof, Phase I	\$849,454	\$398,621	\$398,621	\$7,972	\$390,649	\$58,069,941
61	Lower Kuskokwim	Bulk Fuel Storage Tank Repairs - 9 Sites	\$2,029,280	\$1,503,130	\$1,503,130	\$30,063	\$1,473,067	\$59,543,008
62	Nenana	Interior Lighting: Replace Fixtures & Install Suspended Ceiling	\$90,754	\$90,754	\$90,754	\$4,538	\$86,216	\$59,629,225
63	Anchorage	Bartlett High Roof Renewal	\$2,732,000	\$2,732,000	\$2,732,000	\$819,800	\$1,912,400	\$61,541,625

Issue Date: 11/5/97
Run Date: 11/3/97

State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
Major Maintenance Grant Fund

DRAFT

Issued November 5, 1997
Initial DRAFT List

Nov. 1			DOE					
Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Eligible Amount	Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
64	Chugach	Districtwide Security and Handicapped Access Upgrades	\$48,244	\$48,244	\$48,244	\$985	\$47,279	\$61,588,904
65	Alaska Gateway	Menlasta Fuel Storage Tank Project	\$554,193	\$554,193	\$554,193	\$11,084	\$543,109	\$82,132,013
66	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Roof Replacement	\$1,082,182	\$1,082,182	\$1,082,182	\$21,244	\$1,040,938	\$63,172,951
67	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Fuel Tank Upgrades	\$4,505,387	\$4,505,387	\$4,505,387	\$90,108	\$4,415,279	\$87,588,231
68	Yakutat	Yakutat High School Interior Renovation	\$255,198	\$255,198	\$255,198	\$78,559	\$178,639	\$87,766,869
69	Juneau	Gastineau Heating Coil Replacement	\$174,118	\$174,118	\$174,118	\$52,235	\$121,883	\$67,888,752
70	Kuspuk	George Morgan Sewage System Replacement	\$876,000	\$876,000	\$876,000	\$17,520	\$858,480	\$68,747,232
71	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Structural Repairs	\$402,323	\$402,323	\$402,323	\$8,046	\$394,277	\$69,141,508
72	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide ADA Code Upgrades	\$819,668	\$819,668	\$819,668	\$18,393	\$803,273	\$69,944,781
73	Aleutians East	Sand Point School Remodel/Roof Replacement	\$1,148,000	\$903,500	\$903,500	\$271,050	\$632,450	\$70,577,231
74	Wrangell	Civil Site Development: Paving Parking Area	\$264,375	\$264,375	\$264,375	\$79,313	\$185,063	\$70,782,294
75	Unalaska	Multipurpose Room Roof Replacement	\$67,775	\$67,775	\$67,775	\$23,721	\$44,054	\$70,806,347
76	Hoonah	Swimming Pool Sprinkler Project	\$233,645	\$233,645	\$233,645	\$11,682	\$221,963	\$71,028,310
77	Chugach	Districtwide Fuel Tank Safety Upgrades	\$193,373	\$193,373	\$193,373	\$3,867	\$189,506	\$71,217,816
78	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Asbestos Abatement	\$4,903,513	\$4,903,513	\$183,882	\$3,678	\$180,204	\$71,398,020
79	Northwest Arctic	Shungnak Major Maintenance: Heating System/Sliding	\$401,440	\$401,440	\$401,440	\$40,144	\$381,296	\$71,759,316
80	Iditarod	McGrath School Foundation and Floor Repairs	\$185,456	\$185,456	\$185,456	\$3,709	\$181,747	\$71,941,063
81	Skagway	Skagway Roof Replacement	\$798,855	\$798,855	\$798,855	\$279,599	\$519,256	\$72,460,318
82	Alaska Gateway	Tetlin Sewer Line Project	\$77,897	\$77,897	\$77,897	\$1,558	\$76,339	\$72,536,657
83	Fairbanks	Districtwide ADA Compliance	\$6,458,400	\$2,788,841	\$104,582	\$31,374	\$73,207	\$72,609,884
84	Wrangell	Major Mechanical Renovation: Air & Heating System Replacement	\$189,175	\$189,175	\$189,175	\$58,753	\$132,423	\$72,742,287
85	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide American's with Disabilities Act Upgrade	\$1,459,763	\$1,459,763	\$1,459,763	\$29,195	\$1,430,568	\$74,172,855
86	Aleutians East	King Cove School Exterior Upgrade/Mechanical	\$2,543,000	\$2,232,000	\$2,232,000	\$669,600	\$1,582,400	\$75,735,255
87	Kuspuk	Crow Village Sam School Sewage System Replacement	\$337,500	\$337,500	\$337,500	\$6,750	\$330,750	\$76,066,005
88	Chugach	Tatitlek Generator Replacement	\$104,488	\$104,488	\$104,488	\$2,090	\$102,398	\$76,168,403
89	Iditarod	Holy Cross Shower & Bathroom Upgrade	\$48,500	\$48,500	\$48,500	\$970	\$47,530	\$76,215,933
90	Skagway	Skagway School Access/Egress	\$391,730	\$391,730	\$391,730	\$137,106	\$254,625	\$76,470,567
91	Iditarod	Districtwide Fire Alarm Upgrade Project	\$187,000	\$187,000	\$187,000	\$3,740	\$183,260	\$76,653,817
92	Kenai Peninsula	Kenai Middle: Lower Floor Handicapped Access	\$252,000	\$252,000	\$252,000	\$75,600	\$176,400	\$76,830,217
93	Kenai Peninsula	Homer Jr. High: Second Floor Handicapped Access	\$252,000	\$252,000	\$252,000	\$75,600	\$176,400	\$77,006,617
94	Kenai Peninsula	ADA Districtwide Accessible Parking	\$108,800	\$108,800	\$108,800	\$32,840	\$76,160	\$77,082,777
95	Kenai Peninsula	ADA Districtwide Accessible Entries, Phase I	\$145,837	\$145,837	\$145,837	\$43,751	\$102,086	\$77,184,863

Issue Date: 11/5/97
Run Date: 11/3/97

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Major Maintenance List

State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
Major Maintenance Grant Fund

DRAFT

Issued November 5, 1997
Initial DRAFT List

Nov. 1								
Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Eligible Amount	DOE Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
96	Kenai Peninsula	Seward Middle/High: Pool Renovation	\$1,171,800	\$1,171,800	\$1,171,800	\$351,540	\$820,260	\$78,005,123
97	Kenai Peninsula	ADA Districtwide Accessible Restrooms, Phase I	\$368,256	\$368,256	\$368,256	\$110,477	\$257,779	\$78,282,903
98	Kenai Peninsula	McNeil Canyon Elementary: Replace Septic System	\$1,155,200	\$1,155,200	\$1,155,200	\$346,580	\$808,640	\$79,071,543
99	Kenai Peninsula	Soldotna High: Replace Upper Gym Floor	\$116,510	\$116,510	\$116,510	\$34,953	\$81,557	\$79,153,100
TOTALS			\$160,269,301	\$147,088,547	\$98,946,460	\$18,783,380	\$78,153,100	

Issue Date: 11/5/97
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State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
School Construction Grant Fund

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Initial DRAFT List

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Nov. 1			DOE					
Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Eligible Amount	Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
1	Kashunamiut	Chevak School Replacement	\$25,998,000	\$23,122,324	\$23,122,324	\$482,446	\$22,659,878	\$22,659,878
2	Chatham	Recovery of Funds - Iobart Bay School Building Purchase	\$59,373	\$59,373	\$59,373	\$1,187	\$58,186	\$22,718,063
3	Lower Yukon	Pilot Station K-12 Replacement	\$18,489,792	\$16,659,195	\$858,720	\$17,134	\$839,585	\$23,557,648
4	Lower Yukon	Kotlik K-12 Expansion	\$19,016,828	\$16,727,285	\$867,273	\$17,345	\$849,928	\$24,407,576
5	Southwest Region	Replacement of Togiak School	\$28,508,384	\$23,064,140	\$871,405	\$17,428	\$1,553,977	\$25,261,553
6	Copper River	Kenny Lake Elementary School Replacement	\$4,920,150	\$4,154,361	\$4,154,361	\$83,087	\$4,071,274	\$29,332,827
7	Bering Strait	Golovin School Upgrade and Addition	\$15,134,493	\$10,174,667	\$416,550	\$8,331	\$408,219	\$29,741,048
8	Bering Strait	Elim School Upgrade and Addition	\$19,124,218	\$11,534,940	\$467,560	\$9,351	\$458,209	\$30,199,255
9	Northwest Arctic	Buckland School Remediation Project, Phase II	\$16,949,223	\$13,708,823	\$13,708,823	\$1,370,682	\$12,338,141	\$42,535,398
10	Bering Strait	Teller Elementary Gym Renovation and Expansion	\$16,250,185	\$11,171,830	\$453,944	\$8,079	\$444,865	\$42,980,261
11	Yukon Flats	Circle K-12 School Replacement	\$2,245,628	\$2,245,628	\$84,211	\$1,684	\$82,527	\$43,062,787
12	Lower Kuskokwim	Newtok New School	\$8,667,487	\$4,259,120	\$4,259,120	\$85,182	\$4,173,938	\$47,236,725
13	Craig	New Craig Secondary School	\$13,168,594	\$12,498,809	\$12,498,809	\$3,749,643	\$8,749,166	\$55,985,891
14	Yukon Flats	Arctic Village Addition/Renovation	\$2,821,475	\$2,821,475	\$2,821,475	\$56,430	\$2,765,045	\$58,750,937
15	Bering Strait	White Mountain School Addition and Gym Renovation	\$15,821,770	\$12,329,695	\$497,384	\$9,947	\$487,416	\$59,238,353
16	Bering Strait	Koyuk New K-12 School	\$13,793,777	\$11,368,160	\$461,231	\$9,225	\$452,006	\$59,690,360
17	Mat-Su	Talkeena Elementary School Addition and Renovation	\$7,568,327	\$7,120,600	\$7,120,600	\$2,137,980	\$4,982,620	\$64,678,080
18	Southeast Island	Howard Valentine School Construction	\$2,848,827	\$2,848,827	\$2,848,827	\$56,977	\$2,791,850	\$67,470,830
19	Denali	Tri-Valley High School Addition	\$6,582,813	\$5,058,654	\$189,700	\$58,810	\$132,790	\$67,603,620
20	Southeast Island	Naukatl School Construction	\$2,972,124	\$2,972,124	\$2,972,124	\$58,442	\$2,913,682	\$70,518,301
21	Lower Yukon	Sheldon Point K-12 Expansion	\$11,035,675	\$8,485,085	\$447,441	\$8,949	\$438,492	\$70,954,783
22	Delta/Grady	Healy Lake New School Construction Project	\$127,770	\$127,770	\$127,770	\$2,555	\$125,215	\$71,080,008
23	Southwest Region	Remodel and Expansion of Manokotak K-12 School	\$12,278,894	\$10,657,534	\$389,658	\$7,993	\$391,654	\$71,471,672
24	Iditarod	McGrath Vocational Education Expansion	\$1,494,515	\$1,494,515	\$1,494,515	\$29,890	\$1,464,625	\$72,936,297
25	Yupik	Akiachak Elementary School Replacement and Renovation	\$15,324,793	\$12,882,872	\$483,100	\$9,682	\$473,438	\$73,409,735
26	Craig	Craig Elementary School Addition and Reroof	\$3,181,568	\$3,181,568	\$3,181,568	\$954,470	\$2,227,098	\$75,638,833
27	Southwest Region	Remodel and Expansion of New Stuyahok K-12 School	\$16,210,988	\$14,523,340	\$594,625	\$11,893	\$582,733	\$76,219,565
28	Northwest Arctic	Noorvik K-12 Expansion Project	\$13,295,607	\$13,295,607	\$546,585	\$54,659	\$491,927	\$76,711,492
29	Kake	Elementary School Addition	\$2,598,872	\$2,598,872	\$2,598,872	\$129,944	\$2,468,928	\$79,180,420
30	Yukon/Koyukuk	Minio Addition/Renovation	\$2,805,597	\$2,805,597	\$105,210	\$2,104	\$103,106	\$79,283,526
31	Iditarod	McGrath Handicap Van & Bus Storage	\$307,503	\$307,503	\$307,503	\$6,150	\$301,353	\$79,584,879
32	Lower Kuskokwim	Chief Paul Memorial School Addition	\$11,064,755	\$10,106,588	\$378,997	\$7,580	\$371,417	\$79,956,296

Date Issued: 11/5/97
Date Run: 11/3/97

State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
School Construction Grant Fund

Issued November 5, 1997
Initial DRAFT List

DRAFT

Nov. 1			DOE					
PrL #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Eligible Amount	Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
33	Lower Kuskokwim	Atnautuk Elementary School	\$5,310,053	\$5,445,688	\$244,213	\$4,884	\$239,329	\$80,195,625
34	Southeast Island	Hollis School Construction	\$1,589,539	\$1,589,539	\$1,589,539	\$31,781	\$1,557,748	\$81,753,373
35	Pribilof	Remodel and Expansion of St. George School	\$8,664,017	\$6,554,307	\$245,787	\$4,916	\$240,871	\$81,994,244
36	Craig	Craig Elementary School Renovation/Multipurpose Addition, Phase II	\$4,609,130	\$3,287,580	\$123,284	\$36,985	\$88,299	\$82,080,543
37	Iditarod	Takotna Training Center Addition and Improvements	\$1,122,582	\$1,122,562	\$1,122,562	\$22,451	\$1,100,111	\$83,180,854
38	Lower Kuskokwim	Nightmute School Addition	\$3,459,347	\$3,459,347	\$169,726	\$3,395	\$166,331	\$83,346,985
39	Lower Kuskokwim	Kwethluk School Addition	\$8,028,749	\$8,003,838	\$300,144	\$6,003	\$294,141	\$83,641,126
40	Yukon/Koyukuk	Katag Addition/Renovation	\$4,491,150	\$4,491,150	\$168,418	\$3,368	\$165,050	\$83,806,176
41	Lower Kuskokwim	Dick R. Kiunya Memorial School Addition	\$6,968,711	\$6,968,711	\$261,327	\$5,227	\$256,100	\$84,062,278
42	Anchorage	Taku Elementary Addition and Renovation	\$6,200,000	\$6,200,000	\$6,200,000	\$1,880,000	\$4,340,000	\$88,402,276
43	Yukon/Koyukuk	Nulato School Replacement	\$12,764,431	\$9,325,478	\$424,705	\$8,494	\$416,211	\$88,818,487
44	Anchorage	Nunaka Valley Elementary Renewal & Upgrades	\$5,400,000	\$5,086,000	\$191,100	\$57,330	\$133,770	\$88,952,267
45	Yupik	Consolidated District High School	\$21,838,876	\$7,944,182	\$297,907	\$5,958	\$291,949	\$89,244,206
46	Lower Kuskokwim	Quinhagak School Addition	\$8,266,667	\$8,813,677	\$255,513	\$5,110	\$250,403	\$89,494,608
47	Mat-Su	New Atlasta Middle School	\$31,324,810	\$27,820,665	\$2,535,775	\$760,732	\$1,775,042	\$91,269,651
48	Kuspuk	Joseph & Olinga Gregory Elementary	\$3,545,350	\$1,988,992	\$1,988,992	\$39,780	\$1,949,212	\$93,218,863
49	Northwest Arctic	Ambler K-12 Expansion Project	\$11,813,100	\$11,813,100	\$502,991	\$50,299	\$452,692	\$93,671,555
50	Yukon/Koyukuk	Alakaket Renovation/Addition	\$5,415,838	\$4,207,282	\$167,773	\$3,155	\$154,618	\$93,826,173
51	Unalaska	New Elementary School Project	\$6,971,566	\$3,917,509	\$146,907	\$51,417	\$95,489	\$93,921,662
52	Northwest Arctic	Kiana K-12 Expansion Project	\$10,000,622	\$9,512,801	\$404,730	\$40,473	\$364,257	\$94,285,919
53	Chatham	Angoon Elementary School Addition	\$840,274	\$771,564	\$771,564	\$16,431	\$755,133	\$95,042,052
54	Delta/Greely	Delta New School Construction Project	\$18,858,029	\$16,917,933	\$634,422	\$12,688	\$621,734	\$95,663,786
55	Petersburg	Vocational and Food Service Additions/Major Maintenance	\$2,047,097	\$2,047,097	\$2,047,097	\$614,129	\$1,432,968	\$97,096,764
56	Mat-Su	New Meadow Lakes Elementary School	\$12,815,355	\$10,478,940	\$1,137,885	\$341,366	\$796,520	\$97,893,273
57	Nome	Nome Elementary School Addition	\$3,014,638	\$2,501,241	\$2,501,241	\$750,372	\$1,750,869	\$98,644,142
58	Lower Kuskokwim	New Bethel Middle School	\$16,899,618	\$5,716,905	\$264,384	\$5,268	\$259,096	\$99,903,238
59	Southeast Island	Nauyas, Port Protection, Whale Pass Covered PE Areas Project	\$320,692	\$320,692	\$320,692	\$6,414	\$314,278	\$100,217,517
60	Bering Strait	St. Michael Plan and Design Addition, Phase One	\$73,128	\$41,899	\$41,899	\$838	\$41,061	\$100,258,578
61	Anchorage	Ptarmigan Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$3,247,000	\$3,247,000	\$3,247,000	\$974,100	\$2,272,900	\$102,531,478
62	Dillingham	Elementary School Addition	\$2,193,370	\$2,193,370	\$2,193,370	\$658,011	\$1,535,359	\$104,066,837
63	Anchorage	Scenic Park Elementary Renewal and Code	\$5,298,000	\$4,989,400	\$187,103	\$58,131	\$130,972	\$104,197,808
64	Galena	Equipment and Fixtures for Project Education	\$725,881	\$663,681	\$663,681	\$68,368	\$595,313	\$104,795,121
65	Iditarod	Demolition of Grayling Old School	\$409,780	\$409,780	\$409,780	\$8,196	\$401,584	\$105,196,706

Date Issued: 11/5/97
Date Run: 11/3/97

State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
School Construction Grant Fund

Issued November 5, 1997
Initial DRAFT List

D R A F T

Nov. 1			DOE					
Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	Eligible Amount	Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
66	Mat-Su	New Greater Core Elementary School	\$12,933,310	\$10,476,940	\$1,137,885	\$341,366	\$798,520	\$105,993,225
67	Kodiak	Peterson Elementary Addition	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000	\$324,000	\$756,000	\$106,749,225
68	Lower Kuskokwim	Kilbuck School Gymnasium Addition	\$4,860,872	\$3,883,525	\$144,882	\$2,898	\$141,985	\$106,891,210
69	Mat-Su	New Houston High School	\$33,794,833	\$18,372,267	\$788,960	\$236,888	\$552,272	\$107,443,482
70	Juneau	New High School Design and Construction	\$34,093,871	\$20,520,000	\$894,500	\$268,350	\$628,150	\$108,069,632
71	Iditarod	Lime Village School Remodel and Upgrade	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$5,500	\$269,500	\$108,339,132
72	Fairbanks	Danby Middle School Addition, Phase II	\$5,720,915	\$5,720,915	\$5,720,915	\$1,716,275	\$4,004,641	\$112,343,772
73	Iditarod	Shageluk Voc Ed Shop Remodel	\$72,500	\$72,500	\$72,500	\$1,450	\$71,050	\$112,414,822
74	Northwest Arctic	Noatak Major Maintenance: Heating & Fuel System Repairs	\$267,890	\$267,890	\$267,890	\$26,789	\$241,101	\$112,655,923
75	Iditarod	Shageluk Welding Shop Relocation	\$32,500	\$32,500	\$32,500	\$650	\$31,850	\$112,687,773
76	Anchorage	Creskalde Park Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$5,200,000	\$4,364,640	\$183,674	\$49,102	\$114,572	\$112,802,345
77	Anchorage	Denali Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$112,500	\$33,750	\$78,750	\$112,881,095
78	Anchorage	Baxter Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$4,250,000	\$4,250,000	\$159,375	\$47,813	\$111,563	\$112,992,658
79	Anchorage	Muldoon Elementary Renewal and Upgrades	\$9,000,000	\$4,489,804	\$188,368	\$50,510	\$117,857	\$113,110,515
80	Anchorage	Wendler Middle School Renewal and Upgrades	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$337,500	\$101,250	\$236,250	\$113,346,765
81	Kodiak	Kodiak High School Energy Code Upgrade	\$3,025,000	\$3,025,000	\$3,025,000	\$907,500	\$2,117,500	\$115,464,265
82	Iditarod	Anvik Mechanical Renovation: Water & Heating Systems	\$177,300	\$177,300	\$177,300	\$3,546	\$173,754	\$115,638,019
83	Iditarod	McGrath Underground Tanks Replacement	\$223,500	\$223,500	\$223,500	\$4,470	\$219,030	\$115,857,049
84	Denali	Cantwell School Sprinkler and Heating System Upgrade	\$1,673,140	\$1,673,140	\$1,673,140	\$501,942	\$1,171,198	\$117,028,247
85	Iditarod	Grayling Waste Heat Design/Boiler Relocation	\$67,000	\$67,000	\$67,000	\$1,340	\$65,660	\$117,093,907
86	Lake & Peninsula	Districtwide Technology Upgrade	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$40,000	\$360,000	\$117,453,907
87	Denali	Anderson School Heating and Ventilation Upgrade	\$1,663,237	\$1,663,237	\$1,663,237	\$498,971	\$1,164,266	\$118,618,173
88	Kenai Peninsula	Central High: Reinsulate Exterior Walls	\$297,500	\$297,500	\$297,500	\$89,250	\$208,250	\$118,826,423
89	Juneau	Dzanik'i Heeni Site Development Project	\$3,551,399	\$1,716,800	\$84,380	\$19,314	\$45,066	\$118,871,489
TOTALS			\$699,655,052	\$555,038,049	\$140,100,654	\$21,229,165	\$118,871,489	

Date Issued: 11/5/97
Date Run: 11/3/97

NSB G.O. Bond Sale 1996B

Projects Funded

Ordinance Section / Project Description	New Funds	Intent Letters	Total Sale
Section 6 - EDUCATION			
06-119 Pupil Transportation	\$ 100,000 <i>no</i>	\$ -	\$ 100,000
06-131 Miscellaneous Facilities Renovation	✓900,000 <i>yes</i>		900,000
06-127 Distance Delivery System	750,000 <i>no</i>		750,000
06-133 FF&E Replacement, Phase I	✓900,000 <i>yes</i>		900,000
06-145 Ipalook Upgrades, Phase II	✓600,000 <i>yes</i>		600,000
06-146 H.M.S. Upgrades, Phase II	✓300,000 <i>yes</i>		300,000
06-148 Ipalook School Addition	✓1,300,000 <i>yes</i>		1,300,000
06-149 Wainwright School Addition Phase I	✓3,500,000 <i>yes</i>		3,500,000
06-150 BHS Facility Renovation		339,000 <i>no</i>	339,000
06-158 Capital Equipment Purchase	✓337,000 <i>yes</i>		337,000
06-159 Vehicle Replacement	275,000 <i>no</i>		275,000
06-160 Point Lay School Playground		760,000 <i>no</i>	760,000
06-161 H.M.S. Addition, Phase I		2,000,000 <i>no</i>	2,000,000
06-162 Anaktuvuk Pass Major Renovations	✓800,000 <i>yes</i>		800,000
	<u>9,762,000</u>	<u>3,099,000</u>	<u>12,861,000</u>

(4)

PAGE 3/14
ID: 4635279
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NSB G.O. Bond Series 1996A

Detail of Capital Projects Funded

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Total Sale</u>
<u>Section 6 - EDUCATION</u>		
06-130 NSBSD Fire System Upgrades	Areawide	\$ 300,000
Total of Section 06		<u>300,000</u>
<u>Section 7 - PUBLIC ROADS, STREETS</u>		
07-200 Heavy Equipment Phase II	Areawide	3,000,000
Total of Section 07		<u>3,000,000</u>
<u>Section 8 - PUBLIC HOUSING</u>		
08-138 New Housing Units	Areawide	6,000,000
Total of Section 08		<u>6,000,000</u>
<u>Section 9 - WATER FACILITIES</u>		
09-085 - Atqasuk Central Water	Atqasuk	3,255,000
09-087 - Kaktovik Central Water	Kaktovik	16,497,000
09-088 - Nuiqsut Central Water	Nuiqsut	2,910,744
Total of Section 09		<u>22,662,744</u>

NSB G.O. Bond Series 1995A

Detail of Capital Projects Funded

	Ord. 93-10	Ord. 95-10	Total Sale
Section 6 - EDUCATION			
06-131 NSBSD Facility Upgrades	\$ 793,000		\$ 793,000
<i>Point Hope</i> 06-151 PHO School Food/Chem Storage Pac		\$ 1,594,000	1,594,000
06-152 PHO High School/Elementary Renov		1,726,000	1,726,000
06-153 PHO Elementary Playground		500,000	500,000
06-155 KAK School Utilidior Replace Ph. III		1,053,000	1,053,000
<i>KAK DUK</i> 06-156 BRW NSB Housing FF&E		307,000	307,000
Total of Section 06	793,000	5,180,000	5,973,000
Section 7 - PUBLIC ROADS, STREETS			
<i>Barrow</i> 07-203 BRW Gravel Acquisition	1,636,000	50,000	1,686,000
07-212 Atqasuk Snow Fencing Upgrade		220,000	220,000
07-213 KAK Dust Control System		150,000	150,000
07-215 BRW Snow Fencing Ph. I		2,351,000	2,351,000
Total of Section 07	1,636,000	2,771,000	4,407,000
Section 8 - PUBLIC HOUSING			
08-131 Special Housing Needs Program		1,580,000	1,580,000
08-133 NSB Housing Weatherization		1,580,000	1,580,000
08-140 Area-wide FF&E for Village Rentals		981,000	981,000
08-141 Area-wide Rental Unit Renovation		2,235,000	2,235,000
08-142 Area-wide Construction - 25 Homes		7,000,000	7,000,000
Total of Section 08	0	13,376,000	13,376,000

(4)

NSB G.O. Bond Series 1997A

Summary of Capital Projects

CIP ORDINANCE 97-10, Approved by Voters 8/12/97	Total Amount	Intent Amount
Section 6 - PUBLIC SCHOOLS		
06-161 Hopson Middle School Addition	\$ 3,800,000 ✓	\$ 3,800,000
06-163 NSBSD Distance Delivery Network	750,000	
06-164 NSBSD Facility Upgrades, 1998	1,500,000 ✓	
06-165 NSBSD Fire System Upgrade	300,000 ✓	
06-167 Kaveolook School Gym Addition	1,480,000 ✓	200,000
06-168 Nulqsut Trapper School Addition	7,503,000 ✓	800,000
06-169 NSBSD Vehicle Replacement	245,000 ^{pro}	
	<u>15,558,000</u>	<u>4,800,000</u>
Section 7 - PUBLIC ROADS		
07-224 New Rolling Stock for DMS	750,000	
07-226 Beach Nourishment - Barrow	1,846,000	1,846,000
07-227 Gravel Acquisitions - KAK	3,620,000	3,620,000
07-228 Gravel Acquisitions - Point Lay	2,974,000	
07-229 Point Hope Erosion Control - Phase I	2,500,000	2,500,000
07-230 Platting and Survey of Dedicated Right of Ways	154,000	
07-231 Areawide Drainage	1,658,000	
	<u>13,502,000</u>	<u>7,966,000</u>

Post-It® Fax Note	Date	8 of 14 pages
To: MAZLA - SEN. ADAMS	From: ELWIN BLACKWELL	
Co/Dpty: SEN. ADAMS OFC.	Co. DEPT. OF EDUCATION	
Phone # 3707	Phone # 465-0665	
Fax # 4821	Fax # 463-5279	

d charter school organizers
he Juneau Assembly to let
near Community Charter
use the classrooms in the
request is an extension of a
war between neighborhood
ers and Legislative Affairs
trol of the building. Last
the assembly agreed to
building to the Legislature

could be used as a school facility,"
said Kim Matcalfe Helmer, presi-
dent of the Downtown Neighbor-
hood Association, in a letter read
to the assembly Monday night.
The building won't all empty all
year, said Pam Varni, executive
director of Legislative Affairs.
The engineering and architecte-
tural design study will be finished
by the end of July, said legislative

ance crews to begin work on the
building.
That could include demolition
on the first floor where the charter
school wants to be, Varni said. She
said allowing the charter school to
use the first floor classrooms
would hold up renovations.
"We're negotiating with the city
for us to get the building and move
ahead," Varni said. "Not for

Parts of the old school building
might be occupied by Legislative
Affairs by the next legislative ses-
sion, Varni said.
She is renewing the year-long
lease for the building currently oc-
cupied by Legislative Affairs this
July. Then Legislative Affairs can
move out in phases, emptying and
subleasing floors as parts of Cap-
itol School are ready for occupa-

ing the building back over to the
city after school lets out this
spring.
The charter school is a parent-
organized group contracting with
the local and state school boards to
provide an education program for
40 students in kindergarten
through fourth grade. It is also ex-
ploring using the Wickersham
House downtown for its school.

Juneau

plan

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Juneau grand jury
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school then told police

nt District Attorney

Rural school districts sue state over equity

By CATHY BROWN

THE JUNEAU EMERALD

A group of rural school dis-
tricts has filed a suit claiming the
state discriminated against them
by not adequately funding their
construction needs.

The suit, filed Tuesday in An-
chorage, claims the state has put
very little of the millions spent on
school construction and mainten-
ance in recent years into Region-
al Educational Attendance Areas
— those rural schools that have
no ability to pay for projects with
local taxes.

"We're talking about real risks
to life, health and safety of stu-
dents," said Don Evans, superin-
tendent for the Southwest Region
School District. "We have deteri-
orating facilities, we have over-
crowded facilities, just typical
school facility needs that aren't
being addressed."

A new priority ranking system
that was designed to take the pol-
itics out of school construction
funding has received almost no
money, according to the lawsuit.

Meanwhile, a school bond debt
reimbursement program, which
benefits municipal school dis-
tricts, has been receiving 100 per-
cent funding from the Legisla-
ture, the suit alleges.

Shirley Holloway, commission-
er of the state Department of Ed-
ucation, said she couldn't com-
ment on specifics of the lawsuit

Certainly we take this
matter very, very seriously.
Commissioner Shirley
Holloway

because she has not seen it.
However, she said, "Certainly
we take this matter very, very se-
riously."

"All the school districts have
been suffering from a lack of re-
sources for major maintenance
and capital projects, particularly
if you look at our REAAs . . . we
have not seen a lot of resources
directed that way as it relates to
this area."

When the REAAs were
formed, she said, "It was under-
stood the Legislature would be
the REAAs' borough. That com-
mitment certainly has not been
upheld over the last few years."

REAAs are school districts
formed in rural areas of the state
that have no municipal govern-
ment. Those communities typical-
ly have little, if any, local tax
base. They depend entirely on the
state and federal governments for
their school needs, as opposed to
urban areas, where local taxpay-
ers pick up part of the tab for edu-

cation and can issue bonds for
construction projects.

Evans said one school in his
district has a foundation that's
sinking into the tundra. "There is
a potential for collapse under the
section of the building that is
sinking," he said. "That is a
classroom."

A basement classroom in the
same building floods every
spring, he said.

Another school in Togiak also
floods and is at 200 percent capac-
ity. It's so crowded that 65 per-
cent of the students are being
housed in portable classrooms, he
said.

In fiscal year 1995, the suit
says, the state spent \$85 million
on school bond debt retirement
and new construction and main-
tenance projects, but only
\$311,000 of that went to REAAs. In
the next year, the suit says, the
state spent \$89.5 million on school
bond debt retirement and new
projects, but only \$342,000 went to

REAAs.

In fiscal year 1997, the state is
spending \$72 million on school
bond debt retirement and new
projects, but only \$5.9 million
went to REAAs.

This funding pattern violates
the state constitution and the fed-
eral Civil Rights Act, the suit
says. The violation of federal Civ-
il Rights law occurs because the
REAAs serve predominantly
Alaska Native children, accord-
ing to the suit.

The plaintiffs in the lawsuit in-
clude three sets of parents with
children in rural schools, six ru-
ral school districts and the group
Citizens for the Educational Ad-
vancement of Alaska's Children.

The Chatham School District,
which includes Angoon, Hobart
Bay and Cuba Cove among other
schools, is a member of the Cit-
izens for Educational Advance-
ment, according to Superintend-
ent Gordon Castanza.

SUPPORT
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Rural coalition sues to win money for repairs in villages

The Koliganek school, with 90 students, is sinking into the tundra, one end deeper than the other, he said. That's causing stress on the walls and other parts of the structure. The district has shored it up with wooden blocks, but can't add any more without compromising safety, Evans said.

The project was No. 7 on a list of \$142 million worth of major maintenance requests that districts — rural and urban — have made to the state, Evans said.

"Unfortunately, this year the governor's proposed budget and what the Legislature agreed to fund only took the budget down through No. 6," Evans said, so there's no money to help the village.

Of the money allocated to major maintenance projects this year, 93 percent went to municipal school districts that could have paid for the projects themselves by selling general obligation bonds, the rural districts

contend in their lawsuit. Regional Educational Attendance Areas, set up to run schools in parts of the state without organized local government, cannot sell bonds so they rely almost entirely on state funding.

Another Southwest Region school needs to be replaced, Evans said. The Togiak School is 40 years old, has suffered flood damage, and is becoming increasingly overcrowded as the village's population grows, the superintendent said. Now more than half of the 200 students are taught in temporary classroom buildings, he said.

The Legislature didn't provide money for any of the new construction projects on the Department of Education's list, the lawsuit says. Togiak was No. 4 on the list.

While rural districts have gotten little maintenance and construction money, city districts have benefitted from a separate pro-

gram in recent years in which the state reimbursed school districts for a share of the bonded debt they incurred, the lawsuit notes.

Those bringing the suit say unequal and inadequate state spending on Bush school facilities has resulted in conditions so poor that they violate the equal-protection clause of the state constitution, and the constitution's guarantee of a public school system open to all of the state's children.

The rural districts want a judge to order the state to develop budgets and appropriate money to meet the current maintenance and construction needs.

Virtually every Alaska village has its own school as a result of a landmark 1972 court case. A village student, Molly Hootch, sued the state, arguing that rural students shouldn't have to leave their villages to attend boarding schools or other facilities.



CATCHER: Gear fails to fit gender

Continued from Page A-1

both sexes equally in requiring all catchers to wear a cup, a triangular, concave piece of hard plastic that slips into a jock strap and is designed to protect the testicles from a foul ball or wild pitch.

Girls have been playing in the league — with 1 million participants nationwide — since the 1950s.

"It's for her protection," James Stewart, Babe Ruth's commissioner for the South-

SCHOOLS: Rural coalition sues to win money for repairs

Continued from Page A-1

that need to be tackled in rural Alaska.

"The state has ignored them and put our health and safety at risk," he said.

The Lower Yukon is one of six rural districts bringing the lawsuit against the state, along with three sets of parents and a group called Citizens for the Advancement of Alaska's Children.

Gonion and Don Evans, superintendent of the Southwest Regional School District in the Bristol Bay area, are spokesmen for that group. Evans said it was organized last year by educators and others concerned about Bush education. They met at different statewide functions and finally formed the new group, he said.

Evans cited examples of shoddy conditions within his own district, which serves nine communities from Togiak to New Stuyahok.

The Koliganek school, with 90 students, is sinking into the tundra, one end deeper than the other, he said. That's causing stress on the walls and other parts of the structure. The district has shored it up with wooden blocks, but can't add any more without compromising safety, Evans said.

The project was No. 7 on a list of \$142 million worth of major maintenance requests that districts — rural and urban — have made to the state, Evans said.

"Unfortunately, this year the governor's proposed budget and what the Legislature agreed to fund only took the budget down through No. 6," Evans said, so there's no money to help the village.

Of the money allocated to major maintenance projects this year, 93 percent went to municipal school districts that could have paid for the projects themselves by selling general obligation bonds, the rural districts

contend in their lawsuit. Regional Educational Attendance Areas, set up to run schools in parts of the state without organized local government, cannot sell bonds so they rely almost entirely on state funding.

Another Southwest Region school needs to be replaced, Evans said. The Togiak School is 40 years old, has suffered flood damage, and is becoming increasingly overcrowded as the village's population grows, the superintendent said. Now more than half of the 200 students are taught in temporary classroom buildings, he said.

The Legislature didn't provide money for any of the new construction projects on the Department of Education's list, the lawsuit says. Togiak was No. 4 on the list.

While rural districts have gotten little maintenance and construction money, city districts have benefitted from a separate pro-

gram in reimbursed school bonded debt.

Those bring adequate statutes has resists they violate the state constitution of a rule the state's charter.

The rural the state to do money to me construction.

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VENETIE: 20 states battle ruling

Continued from Page A-1

9th Circuit's decision is consistent with rulings from other federal courts, as well as Congress' intent in passing ANCSA and amending it 29 times since 1971. In any case, they argue, the 9th Circuit's decision directly affects only Venetie and Arctic Village, which present a unique situation since the villages chose not to participate in ANCSA and instead retained title to



WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1997

FINAL
EDITION

Bush schools file suit

Educators, parents ask court for repairs

By ROSEMARY SHINOHARA

Daily News reporter

A coalition of rural school districts and parents filed a lawsuit Tuesday charging that school buildings in the Bush are in such bad shape as to violate the state constitution.

The capital budget and appropriations for schools in the state create "gross disparities and inadequacies" for the rural schools, which have little ability to raise local revenues, alleges the suit, filed in Anchorage Superior Court.

State Department of Education spokesman Harry Gamble said he can't comment on the merits of the suit.

"We know there's a lot of unmet needs across the state," Gamble said. The department annually prepares a list of maintenance projects and construction proposals for new schools or additions and remodeling. "For the most recent years, the Legislature has funded only a small portion of those," he said.

That's the general thrust of the lawsuit: that while the state thoroughly assesses needs and sets priorities based on safety and crowded conditions, little gets done.

Ed Gonion, superintendent of the Lower Yukon School District, said in a written statement that the state has a backlog of \$514 million worth of repair and construction projects

Please see Back Page, SCHOOLS

...d against Indian country

to ... any claim of Indian country in Alaska.

Alaska last month asked the high court to hear the appeal of the 9th Circuit's decision, which overturned lower court rulings on a tax

mer. If not, the fate of the state's request won't be known until the court's next term begins in October.

Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Mon-

**CITIZENS FOR THE EDUCATIONAL
ADVANCEMENT OF ALASKA'S CHILDREN**

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**CITIZENS GROUP FILES SUIT AGAINST STATE;
CLAIMS RURAL FACILITIES MUST BE FIXED**

For more information contact: Edwin Gonion..... (907) 591-2411
or
Don Evans..... (907) 842-5288

In a move to focus the attention of the Governor and the state legislature on critical rural educational facilities needs, members of the Citizens for the Educational Advancement of Alaska's Children (CEAAC) filed suit today in Alaska Superior Court, and demanded that the state meet its obligation to maintain safe and adequate rural school facilities.

"It's just gone on too long" said CEAAC spokesperson Edwin Gonion, "we have buildings that have been on the state's priority lists for years, but the state has ignored them and put our health and safety at risk." Citing over \$514 million in unmet rural repair and capital construction needs, Gonion added that the state has a moral and constitutional obligation to deal with the backlog. "Our state

constitution guarantees an adequate education for all our children. But many of our facilities are in such need of repair that our kids find themselves in an environment where they just can't be expected to learn." Describing schools open to blowing snow, leaking and rotting ceilings, and tiny, overcrowded classrooms, Gonion added: "Its just not fair and it's time it was fixed."

Willie and Sophie Kasayulie, Paul and Maryann Mike, Arthur and Ruth Heckman, parents in the Yupiit and Lower Yukon school districts, filed suit with CEAAC in hopes of solving a problem that the state government has ignored for the past four years. Said Gonion, "in the late Eighties, the legislature indicated that they would fund rural and other area education capital construction to the tune of \$100 million annually, but it just hasn't happened. Over the past four years, less than \$7 million was appropriated for rural school construction and major maintenance and now the backlog is so large we're wondering if they ever planned to get to any of the projects." Added Gonion, "These kids are expected to learn. While their teachers and school boards are doing their best to educate them, it's getting harder every year. What will we do in five years, or ten, if we don't begin to meet our obligations today. These kids don't just live here in rural areas, many move to urban Alaska. This ought to concern all Alaskans."

CEAAC was formed in 1996 by concerned educators and school boards throughout Alaska to address their inability to ensure that they can provide an adequate education to Alaska's children. Because of the immediate importance of the facilities issues, the group felt it had to act. "The Governor's budget doesn't address this problem and the Legislature hasn't either," said Gonion. "These facilities pose a threat to the safety of many of our kids right now. How can we be expected to educate kids when they fear for their own health?"

CEAAC plans to carry their message throughout Alaska and is encouraging citizens in urban and rural Alaska to join their efforts. Added Gonion, "We're hoping others will recognize the importance of this issue to all Alaskans and will help us spread our message. We are going to set up an 800 number to help build support and hope like-minded folks will help us with their hands and their funds so that we can get the message out."

"We know we'll be successful with the lawsuit," said Gonion, "but it's even more important that Alaskans understand why it's important for all of our kids. We just can't let our children down."



Jermain Dunnagan & Owens, P.C.

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May 22, 1997

Charles Bingham
Alaska Newspapers Inc.
336 East Fifth Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: *Willie & Sophie Kasayulie, Paul & Maryann Mike, Arthur & Ruth Heckman, Bering Strait School District, Iditarod Area School District, Kashunamiut School District, Lower Kuskokwim School District, Lower Yukon School District, Yupiit School District, and the Citizens for the Educational Advancement of Alaska's Children v. State of Alaska*
Alaska Superior Court Case No. 3AN 97-3782

Dear Mr. Bingham:

Pursuant to your request, enclosed is a copy of the Complaint which was filed against the State of Alaska on May 20, 1997. If you have any questions or if we can be of further assistance, please feel free to call.

Sincerely,

JERMAIN, DUNNAGAN & OWENS, P.C.

Louise A. Rowley, Secretary to
Howard S. Trickey

HST:lar

Enclosures

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA

AT ANCHORAGE

WILLIE & SOPHIE KASAYULIE,
PAUL & MARYANN MIKE, ARTHUR
& RUTH HECKMAN, BERING ^{Wash. H. Lee}
STRAIT SCHOOL DISTRICT,
IDITAROD ^{Alaska} AREA SCHOOL ^{Chesh}
DISTRICT, KASHUNAMIUT SCHOOL
DISTRICT, LOWER KUSKOKWIM ^{Bethel}
SCHOOL DISTRICT, LOWER ^{Ma Village}
YUKON SCHOOL DISTRICT, YUPIIT ^{Alaska}
SCHOOL DISTRICT, AND THE
CITIZENS FOR THE EDUCATIONAL
ADVANCEMENT OF ALASKA'S
CHILDREN,

Plaintiffs,

v.

STATE OF ALASKA,

Defendant.

COPY
Original Receive

MAY 20 1997

Clerk of the Trial Court

Case No. 3AN 97-3781 CIV

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF

Plaintiffs, by and through their attorneys of record, Jermain, Dunnagan & Owens, P.C., bring this action for declaratory relief and allege the following:

I.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

The Alaska Constitution guarantees to the citizens of the state of Alaska and the children of this state a public school system open to all children of the state. This

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constitutional mandate requires the state to provide adequate educational facilities. Despite the mandates of the Constitution, the school finance system adopted by statute for capital facilities and major maintenance denies some school districts the funds necessary to provide minimally adequate facilities, while other school districts have more than sufficient resources to meet capital needs. The districts and parents bringing this action allege that the capital budget and appropriations established by the state for each Alaska school district creates gross disparities and inadequacies that violate the equal protection and education provisions of the Alaska Constitution, Art. VII, § 1 and Art. I, § 1.

II.

PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs.

1. Willie and Sophie Kasayulie, husband and wife, are the parents of five children in the village of Akiachak, Alaska, located in the Yupiit School District. Two of these children, Mark (17 years) and Robyn (7 years), are enrolled in the Akiachak village schools.

2. Paul and Maryann Mike, husband and wife, are the parents of six children in the village of Kotlik, Alaska, located in the Lower Yukon School District. Three of these children, Travis (11 years), Calvin (9 years), and Leeandy (7 years) are enrolled in the Kotlik School.

3. Arthur and Ruth Heckman, husband and wife, are the parents of four children in the village of Pilot Station, Alaska, located in the Lower Yukon School District. All four of the children, Arthur, Jr. (17 years), Lloyd (13 years), Candace (11 years) and Suzanne (10 years) are enrolled in the Pilot Station School.

4. The Bering Strait School District ("BSSD") is a Regional Educational Attendance Area ("REAA") created pursuant to AS 14.08.031 for the provision of educational services to children within its boundaries in the unorganized borough. BSSD is located in western Alaska, along the Bering Sea. The District is approximately 24,240 square miles in size and serves 1,700 students in the villages of Brevig Mission, Diomedes, Elim, Gambell, Golovin, Koyuk, Savoonga, Shaktoolik, Shishmaref, Stebbins, St. Michael, Teller, Unalakleet, Wales, and White Mountain. Students from three Eskimo language groups, Inupiat, Central Yup'ik, and Siberian Yup'ik, attend district schools, comprising 96.9 percent of the student population. Schools within the BSSD need replacement and/or major maintenance to ensure that the children attending these schools receive a minimally adequate education.

5. The Iditarod Area School District ("IASD") is an REAA created pursuant to AS 14.08.031 for the provision of educational services to children within its boundaries in the unorganized borough. IASD is located in central western Alaska. It is approximately 44,441 square miles and serves approximately 420 students in the villages of Anvik, Grayling, Holy Cross, Lake Minchumina, Lime Village-McGrath, McGrath,

Nikolai, Shageluk, and Takotna. The student population of the IASD is 76.8 percent Athabascan, Yup'ik Eskimo and Inupiaq. Schools within the IASD need replacement and/or major maintenance to ensure that the children attending these schools receive a minimally adequate education.

6. The Kashunamiut School District ("KSD") is an REAA created pursuant to AS 14.08.031 for the provision of educational services to children within its boundaries in the unorganized borough. KSD is located approximately 50 miles inland from the Bering Sea in western Alaska. The district serves approximately 230 students in the village of Chevak. The population of the District is overwhelmingly Cup'ik Eskimo, averaging 97.8 percent of the student population. Schools within the KSD need replacement and/or major maintenance to ensure that the children attending these schools receive a minimally adequate education.

7. The Lower Kuskokwim School District ("LKSD") is an REAA created pursuant to AS 14.08.031 for the provision of educational services to children within its boundaries in the unorganized borough. LKSD is located on the Bering Sea and covers 23,792 square miles. The District serves approximately 3,500 students in the villages of Atmautluak, Bethel, Chefnak, Eek, Goodnews Bay, Kasigluk-Akula, Kasigluk-Akiuk, Kipnuk, Kongiganak, Kwethluk, Kwigillingok, Mekoryuk, Napakiak, Napaskiak, Newtok, Nightmute, Nunapitchuk, Oscarville, Platinum, Quinhagak, Toksook Bay, Tuntutuliak, and Tununak. The population of these villages is predominantly

Yup'ik Eskimo, with Yup'ik and Cup'ik language groups accounting for approximately 92 percent of the student population in the District. Schools within the LKSD need replacement and/or major maintenance to ensure that the children attending these schools receive a minimally adequate education.

8. The Lower Yukon School District ("LYSD") is an REAA created pursuant to AS 14.08.031 for the provision of educational services to children within its boundaries in the unorganized borough. LYSD is located along the Yukon River in Southwestern Alaska and serves approximately 1,700 students in the villages of Alakanak, Emmonak, Hooper Bay, Kotlik, Marshall, Mountain Village, Pilot Station, Pitkas Point, St. Mary's, Russian Mission, Scammon Bay, and Sheldon Point. The population of these villages is overwhelmingly Yup'ik Eskimo, averaging well over 90 percent in the REAA. Schools within the LYSD need replacement and/or major maintenance to ensure that the children attending these schools receive a minimally adequate education.

9. The Yupiit School District ("YSD") is a REAA created pursuant to AS 14.08.031 for the provision of educational services to children within its boundaries in the unorganized borough. YSD is located on the Kuskokwim River in Southwestern Alaska and serves approximately 400 students in the villages of Akiachak, Akiak, and Tuluksak. The population of these villages is overwhelmingly Yup'ik Eskimo, comprising 89.81 percent, 95.43 percent and 93.20 percent of the total village

populations, respectively. Schools within the YSD need replacement and/or major maintenance to ensure that the children attending these schools receive a minimally adequate education.

10. The Citizens for the Educational Advancement of Alaska's Children are proponents of Alaskan Native children of elementary and secondary school age who reside in communities in the unorganized borough. The children attend public school in educational service areas called regional educational attendance areas (REAs). Due to lack of adequate funding, many of plaintiffs' schools need replacement and/or major maintenance to ensure that the children attending these schools receive a minimally adequate education.

B. Defendant.

1. The State of Alaska, through its Legislature, is charged with establishing and maintaining a system of public schools open to all children of the state. (Alaska Const. Art. VII § 1). In the unorganized borough, the state has the direct responsibility to finance, maintain, and manage the school system. (Alaska Const. Art. X § 6; AS 14.12.020(c)). Under the Alaska Constitution, the legislature has the power and authority to appropriate such funds as are necessary to maintain an educational system that is open to all children in the state and affords all children an appropriate education. The legislature also has the obligation to establish and maintain sufficient appropriations

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for rural school districts in the unorganized borough to provide adequate educational facilities.

III.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

1. Plaintiff school districts contain schools that exhibit noteworthy deterioration, present physical or other dangers, suffer structural deficiencies, or otherwise require extensive renovations and repairs to conform with nationally recognized building codes, relevant environmental guidelines, and guidelines for handicapped accessibility. The codes, as used throughout this complaint, refer to all construction, health, and safety codes including, but not limited to, the Uniform Building Code, Uniform Plumbing Code, Uniform Mechanical Code, Uniform Sanitation Code, National Electrical Code, and State of Alaska Fire Code.

2. Some or all of the school facilities in plaintiff school districts lack the necessary instructional space to adequately meet curricular and accreditation guidelines, including Alaska DOE space standards.

3. Plaintiff school districts cannot obtain even a noteworthy fraction of the total funds required to repair and renovate older schools to conform with building codes, curricular guidelines, and other objective measures, or to build needed facilities within the current system for funding capital needs.

4. The state does not uniformly or effectively monitor or enforce compliance with existing building codes, applicable environmental standards, and life-safety hazards and standards embodied in the Fire Code. If the state uniformly and effectively monitored and enforced these codes, many of the plaintiff school districts' schools would be closed as being unsafe and unfit to conduct school and learning activities and the students would be deprived of any meaningful opportunity to attend school.

5. Upon information and belief, the money provided by the state of Alaska to school districts statewide for capital purposes is inadequate to even begin a systematic effort to meet all the capital needs of school districts in the state.

6. Plaintiff school districts are property-poor school districts that have neither taxable real property nor legal authority to raise capital funds through a local capital tax levy or bond issue. Even if the state of Alaska were to convene as the assembly for the unorganized borough and pass a capital levy or bond issue for those school districts, there is insufficient taxable real property wealth locally to raise a sufficient amount of funds to meet the capital needs of plaintiff school districts because of the low assessed valuation of property in the unorganized borough and rural boroughs.

7. The inability to raise adequate capital funds through any local resources or federal funds, coupled with the negligible state money that has been made available for the capital needs of plaintiff school districts, prevents or delays indefinitely

essential repairs and renovations at plaintiff schools, promotes further deterioration of each school's physical plant, and precludes the building of necessary new schools or additions.

8. Because of their inability to raise the necessary additional funds locally for capital needs, plaintiff school districts are unable to provide students in their districts with the facilities necessary for adequate provision of the curriculum essential to the students' fundamental right to educational benefits and opportunities.

9. Plaintiff school districts and the students attending its schools are denied fair and adequate educational opportunity because of the widespread disparities between facilities in plaintiff school districts and those in districts with the ability to pass local bond issues to raise the necessary capital for facilities construction, major maintenance, and renovation.

10. In order to minimize inequities that existed in state funding of school construction and major maintenance, a new funding scheme was developed by the Legislature in 1990. To ensure that capital projects were funded on a needs basis rather than on a political basis, the new legislation required the Department of Education to review, evaluate, and recommend projects for approval, assigning each project a priority. A construction grant fund was created to fund, in order of priority, the projects on the Department's priority list.

11. In addition to funding construction on a political rather than needs basis, legislative appropriations for debt reimbursement and bond retirement had created great inequities in the amount spent for construction and major maintenance in the urban and rural districts. Under the new system, the state continued to fund outstanding debt under the reimbursement program. However, for all new construction, all districts, municipalities and REAAs alike, were required to submit a project application. Thus, urban and rural districts would compete on the same basis and priority projects would be fully funded. The ultimate goal was to eventually fund all the state's school construction by this process.

12. In developing this capital funding system, the Legislature created the "school construction grant fund." (AS 14.11.005) The fund is to be used to provide grants to local districts for the costs of school capital construction. The construction grant fund is funded by legislative appropriations for school construction and from the sale of general obligation bonds for the same purpose.

13. In 1993, the Legislature additionally created the "major maintenance grant fund." (AS 14.11.007) This fund was established to provide grants for the costs of major maintenance necessary to protect the structure of existing facilities or to correct building code deficiencies that require major repair in order to continue using the facility. The major maintenance grant fund is funded through legislative appropriations.

14. No school district may apply for a grant without first submitting a six-year capital improvement plan. (AS 14.11.001) This plan must include a description of proposed projects, including a detailed scope of work required for each project, a project budget, and documentation of the conditions justifying the projects. A school district must also submit evidence that the project is appropriately classified as a capital improvement project and not part of preventive maintenance or regular custodial care.

15. In order to be funded through the capital improvement program ("CIP"), the construction project must be necessitated by one of the following criteria:

- (A) avert imminent danger or correct life-threatening situations;
- (B) house students who would otherwise be unhoused;
- (C) protect the structure of existing school facilities;
- (D) correct building code deficiencies that require major repair or rehabilitation in order for the facility to continue to be used for the educational program;
- (E) achieve an operating cost savings;
- (F) modify or rehabilitate facilities for the purpose of improving the instructional program; [or]
- (G) meet an educational need not specified in (A)--(F) of this paragraph, identified by the department. (AS 14.11.013)

16. The Department of Education annually reviews the six year plans submitted by Alaska's school districts. The Department must develop a six-year capital improvement project grant schedule that "serves the best interests of the state and each district." (AS 14.11.013) The Department is charged with preparing an estimate of the amount of money needed to finance each project and provide to the state Board of

Education, the Governor, and the Legislature the updated six-year capital improvement grant schedule, together with a proposed schedule of appropriations.

17. In preparing the construction grant schedule, the Department establishes priority projects among those districts requesting grants. (AS 14.11.103) In ranking the individual projects, the Department must consider the following factors, without establishing an absolute priority for any one factor:

- (1) emergency requirements;
- (2) priorities assigned by the district to the projects requested;
- (3) new local elementary and secondary programs;
- (4) existing regional, community, and school facilities, and their condition, this paragraph does not include administrative facilities;
- (5) the amount of district operating funds expended for maintenance; and
- (6) other options that would reduce or eliminate the need for the request. (AS 14.11.013(b))

18. Projects receiving top priority from the Department include those construction projects which are necessary to "avert imminent danger or correct life threatening situations." Commonly referred to as the "health and life safety" classification, the Department prioritizes projects which are necessary to remedy unsafe conditions that threaten the physical welfare of the occupants. Examples include a seismic structure that is very inadequate; fire alarm and/or suppressant systems that are nonexistent or inoperative; or structures and materials that are depreciated or damaged seriously. Documentation of the unsafe condition must be made by the state fire marshal

or through a survey report of a registered architect, engineer, or appropriate regulatory agency.

19. In addition, projects necessary to "house students who would otherwise be unhoused" are given high priority. This category has been referred to as "Unhoused Students." A project so classified must have inadequate space to carry out the educational program required for the present and projected student population, or the existing facility must qualify for replacement-in-lieu-of-renewal.

20. Under the statutory scheme, the Legislature is not to make appropriations for individual construction projects but is to provide a general appropriation to the construction grant fund and the major maintenance fund. To the extent that money is then available in the appropriate fund, the Department awards grants in the order of the project's priority. (AS 14.11.013; .015)

21. In addition to funding capital construction and major maintenance through the above-described grant funds, the state of Alaska operates a program of debt and bond reimbursement. Under state statute AS 14.11.100, the state operates a "school construction account" which is funded by annual appropriations of the Legislature. This money is used to reimburse municipalities and boroughs for the retirement of principal and interest on outstanding bonds, notes, or other indebtedness incurred to pay the costs of school construction.

22. The Legislature has committed reimbursement by the state of seventy percent of funds paid by municipalities to retire bonds, notes, or other indebtedness for school construction, addition, and major rehabilitation projects which have been authorized by voters after March 31, 1990.

23. Debt reimbursement for projects approved by voters after March 31, 1990 was capped at \$250,000,000. Until July 1, 1996, these funds were required to be allocated as follows: \$133,000,000 to projects in a municipality with a population of 200,000 or more; \$67,000,000 to projects in a municipality with a population of at least 60,000, but less than 200,000; and \$50,000,000 to projects in a municipality with less than 60,000 people.

24. An REAA has no taxing authority and the Constitution prohibits the Legislature from granting taxing power to an REAA. (Alaska Const. Art. X, § 2). Additionally, unlike municipal school districts, an REAA has no statutory power to bond for capital projects. REAAs are totally dependent upon state grants for their construction and major maintenance needs.

25. Because REAAs may not bond or otherwise borrow for their construction and major maintenance needs, they do not qualify for debt reimbursement from the state. No REAA received any of the funds appropriated by the Legislature for debt reimbursement of school construction and major maintenance.

26. While municipalities have the authority to bond, remote rural municipalities with high Native populations are property poor and there is no effective means to bond. Accordingly, none of these municipalities received any of the funds appropriated by the state of Alaska to reimburse indebtedness for school construction and major maintenance.

27. The sole benefits of the state of Alaska school construction debt reimbursement program run to municipalities and boroughs with both the statutory authority to bond and sufficient property wealth to fund and sell the bonds for school construction.

28. Although establishing a system which was deemed necessary to correct inequities in facilities funding, the Legislature has failed to correct those inequities by failing to adequately fund construction projects through the construction and major maintenance grant funds.

29. Those projects consistently receiving the highest priority rankings after exhaustive Department assessment are projects necessary to correct health and life safety conditions and/or to house unhoused students in remote municipal districts and REAAs. As clearly recognized by the Department in prioritizing school construction projects for the state, the top priority schools are located in areas where needs are the greatest but opportunities for local funding are essentially nonexistent.

Funding Statistics for FY 1995

30. For Fiscal Year 1995 (FY '95), the Department of Education received ninety-eight (98) school construction grant applications from school districts throughout the state. Based on the criteria described above, the Department ranked these projects. The top 10 priority projects for FY '95 were as follows:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>District/Project</u>	<u>Requested State Appropriation (in thousands)</u>
1	Northwest Arctic Borough Schools - Buckland School Addition	12,310.1
2	Lower Kuskokwim Schools - Newtok Elementary School Addition	10,635.9
3	Bering Strait Schools - White Mountain Elementary Addition	4,952.1
4	Kashunamiut Schools - Replacement School Facility	24,250.6
5	Bering Strait Schools - Koyuk School Addition/Renovation	9,600.7
6	Unalaska City Schools - Unalaska Elementary	1,752.4
7	Southeast Island Schools - Edna Bay School Construction	1,264.7
8	Southeast Island Schools - Port Protections School	1,176.0
9	Southeast Island Schools - Hollis School Project	1,799.3
10	Northwest Arctic Borough Schools - Noorvik Elementary School Replacement	13,723.0

31. The aggregate amount of the state appropriation requested for those top ten priority projects was \$81,464,800. The state of Alaska funded none of its top ten priority construction projects in FY '95.

32. The state received fifty-eight (58) applications from school districts requesting major maintenance grants. The Department ranked these projects. The top ten major maintenance priorities for FY '95 were as follows:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>District/Project</u>	<u>Requested State Appropriation (in thousands)</u>
1	Northwest Arctic Borough Schools- Bulk Fuel Systems Upgrade	7,800.0
2	Ketchikan Gateway Borough Schools - White Cliff Elementary Code Upgrade	731.5
3	Galena City Schools - Galena High School Repair	913.5
4	Lower Kuskokwim Schools - Bulk Fuel Storage	3,790.6
5	Lake and Peninsula Borough Schools - Water & Sewer Systems Upgrade	450.0
6	Fairbanks North Star Borough Schools - Hunter Elementary Renovation	432.5
7	Nome City Schools - Nome-Beltz Complex Roof Replacement	855.0
8	Annette Island Schools - High School Critical Needs	735.0
9	Juneau Borough Schools - Juneau/Douglas High School Roof Repair	669.9
10	Lower Kuskokwim Schools - Districtwide Water Treatment	5,470.4

33. The aggregate amount of the state appropriation requested for those top ten priority projects was \$21,848,400. The state of Alaska funded none of its top ten priority major maintenance projects for FY '95.

34. For FY '95, the state of Alaska paid \$93,800,645 in debt retirement for school construction and major maintenance projects. This was one hundred percent of debt retirement entitlement for municipal districts. Of the \$103,313,200 required to fund

the Department's top 10 school construction and major maintenance priorities, the state funded zero percent.

35. Despite failing to fund the state's priority construction and major maintenance projects, the state provided \$2,854,700 in direct grants for school construction and major maintenance projects. Of this amount, eighty-nine percent (\$2,543,600) was appropriated to municipal school districts which had the capacity to fund capital construction through voter approved bonds and corresponding state debt reimbursement. The projects funded through these direct appropriations had either low DOE priority ranking or had no priority ranking at all.

36. While over \$95,000,000 was provided by the state in FY '95 to fund, through direct appropriations and debt retirement, school construction and major maintenance projects, only \$211,100 was provided to REAAs to fund their school construction and major maintenance needs.

Funding Statistics for FY 96

37. For Fiscal Year 1996 (FY '96), seventy-eight (78) districts submitted school construction grant requests. The Department prioritized these applications. The top ten projects for FY '96 were as follows:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>District/Project</u>	<u>Requested State Appropriation (in thousands)</u>
1	Unalaska - New Elementary Phase II	1,913.5
2	Lower Kuskokwim Schools - Newtok Elementary Addition	9,800.0
3	Kashunamiut - Chevak-12 School Replacement	25,066.8

<u>Rank</u>	<u>District/Project</u>	<u>Requested State Appropriation (in thousands)</u>
4	Northwest Arctic Schools - Buckland Phase II Addition	14,792.7
5	Yupit - Akiachak Replacement	525.6 (planning)
6	Bering Strait - Golovin High School/Elementary Addition	592.2 (planning)
7	Craig - New High School	14,432.0
8	Craig - Elementary Addition	3,082.5
9	Southeast Island Schools - Port Protection Construction	162.8
10	Lower Yukon Schools - Pilot Station Addition	18,448.0

38. The aggregate amount of the state appropriation requested for those top ten priority projects was \$88,816,000. The state of Alaska funded a portion of one of the top-ten priority facilities projects for FY '96. Southeast Island's project request of \$162,800 was funded at the amount of \$100,000. None of the remaining top ten projects were funded.

39. For FY '96, the state received ninety-one (91) applications from school districts requesting major maintenance grants. The Department ranked these projects. The top ten major maintenance priorities for FY '96 were as follows:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>District/Project</u>	<u>Requested State Appropriation (in thousands)</u>
1	Bering Strait School District - Golovin High School Renovation	1,870.1
2	Bering Strait School District - White Mountain High School Renovation	2,748.3
3	Bering Strait School District - Elim High School Renovation	2,571.1
4	North Slope Borough School District - Districtwide Fuel Tank Upgrade	7,800.0

<u>Rank</u>	<u>District/Project</u>	<u>Requested State Appropriation (in thousands)</u>
5	Bering Strait School District - Teller High School Renovation	3,675.1
6	Klawock Schools - Elementary/Middle/High School Code Upgrade	1,844.6
7	Fairbanks North Star Borough Schools - Hunter Elementary Renovation	449.7 (planning)
8	Anchorage School District - Wendler Junior High Renovation	2,144.3
9	Yukon Flats School Districts - Arctic Village Tank Farm	358.7
10	Northwest Arctic Borough Schools - Kiana Renovation	4,396.2

40. The aggregate amount of the state appropriations requested for those top ten priority projects was \$27,831,000. The state of Alaska funded none of its top ten major maintenance projects for FY '96.

41. For FY '96, the state of Alaska paid \$77,900,199 in debt retirement for school construction and major maintenance projects. This was one hundred percent of debt reimbursement entitlement for municipal school districts. Of the \$116,647,000 required to fund the Department's top ten school construction and major maintenance priorities, the state funded \$100,000.

42. Despite failing to appropriate money to fund the Department's priority lists, the Legislature appropriated direct grants for school construction and major maintenance projects in the amount of \$11,629,300 for FY '96. Of this amount, ninety-three percent was appropriated to municipal school districts which had the capacity to

fund capital construction through voter approved bonds and corresponding state debt reimbursement. The projects funded through these direct appropriations had either low DOE priority ranking or had no priority ranking at all.

43. While \$89,529,499 was provided by the state in FY '96 to fund, through direct appropriations and debt retirement, school construction and major maintenance projects, only \$842,000 was provided to rural districts to fund their school construction and major maintenance needs.

Funding Statistics for FY 1997

44. For Fiscal Year 1997 (FY '97), sixty-four (64) districts submitted school construction grant requests. The Department prioritized these applications. The top ten projects for FY '97 were as follows:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>District/Project</u>	<u>Requested State Appropriation (in thousands)</u>
1	Lower Kuskokwim School District - Newtok Elementary School Addition	7,223.7
2	Kashunamiut School District - Chevak School Replacement	21,708.0
3	Northwest Arctic School District - Buckland School Remediation Project - Phase II	10,099.3
4	Bering Strait School District - Golovin School	817.3
5	Bering Strait School District - Elim School	911.4
6	Bering Strait School District - Teller Elementary	1,058.4
7	Lower Yukon School District - Pilot Station K- 12 Expansion	1,042.2
8	Yupiit School District - Akiachak Elementary Replacement and Renovation	403.7
9	Craig City School District - New Secondary School	15,669.7

<u>Rank</u>	<u>District/Project</u>	<u>Requested State Appropriation (in thousands)</u>
10	Southwest Region School District - Replacement of Togiak School	852.9

45. The aggregate amount of the state appropriation requested for those top ten priority projects was \$59,786,600. The state of Alaska funded a portion of one of the top ten priority facilities projects for FY '97. Lower Kuskokwim School District's *Newish* project request for the state's share of \$7,223,701 was funded at the amount of \$5,000,000. None of the remaining top ten projects were funded.

46. For FY '97, the state received eighty-one (81) applications from school districts requesting major maintenance grants. The Department ranked these projects. The top ten major maintenance priorities for FY '97 were as follows:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>District/Project</u>	<u>Requested State Appropriation (in thousands)</u>
1	Juneau School District - High School Roof Repair	646.9
2	Northwest Arctic School District - Noorvik Emergency Major Maintenance - Sewer and Foundation Repairs	803.1
3	Juneau School District - Mendenhal River Community School Roof Replacement	1,365.2
4	Fairbanks School District - Hunter Elementary School - Planning, Design, and Renovation	2,236.2
5	Iditarod Area Schools - Lake Minchumina Asbestos Abatement	161.7
6	Pribolof Island School District - St. Paul School Recovery of Funds - Asbestos Removal	160.6
7	North Slope Borough School District - Bulk Fuel Systems Life Safety Upgrades - Districtwide	7,800.0

<u>Rank</u>	<u>District/Project</u>	<u>Requested State Appropriation (in thousands)</u>
8	Juneau School District - Marie Drake Roof Replacement	666.4
9	Fairbanks School District - Eielson High School Planning, Design, and Renovation	369.6
10	Juneau School District - Auke Bay Elementary Roof Replacement	458.7

47. The aggregate amount of the state appropriation requested for those top ten priority projects was \$14,668,400. The state of Alaska funded \$1,996,000 of that amount.

48. For FY '97, the state of Alaska paid \$64,510,000 in debt retirement for school construction and major maintenance projects. This was one hundred percent of debt reimbursement entitlement for municipal school districts. Of the \$74,455,000 required to fund the Department's top ten school construction and major maintenance priorities, the state funded \$6,996,000.

49. Despite failing to appropriate money to fund the Department's priority lists, the legislature appropriated direct grants for school construction and major maintenance projects in the amount of \$645,600 for FY '97. Of this amount, approximately 50 percent was appropriated to municipal school districts which had the capacity to fund capital construction through voter-approved bonds and corresponding state debt reimbursement. The projects funded through these direct appropriations were either low DOE priority ranking or had no priority ranking at all.

50. While \$72,151,600 was provided by the state in FY '97 to fund, through direct appropriations and debt retirement, school construction and major maintenance projects, only \$5,324,600 was provided to REAAs to fund their school construction and major maintenance needs.

Funding Statistics for FY 1998

51. For FY '98, the Department of Education received sixty-nine (69) school construction grant applications from school districts throughout the state. Based on the criteria described above, the Department ranked these projects. The top ten priority projects for FY '98 were as follows:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>District/Project</u>	<u>Requested State Appropriation (in thousands)</u>
1	Kashunamiut School District - Chevak School Replacement	23,746.0
2	Lower Yukon School District - Pilot Station K-12 Expansion	869.9 (planning)
3	Lower Yukon School District - Kotlik K-12 Expansion	886.9 (planning)
4	Southwest Region School District - Togiak School Replacement	690.8 (planning)
5	Chatham School District - Recovery of Funds/Hobart Bay	58.1
6	Northwest Arctic Borough School District - Buckland Remediation Phase II	227.3 (planning)
7	Lower Kuskokwim School District - Newtok	3,357.5
8	Yukon Flats School District - Arctic Village K-12 School Addition/Renovation	2,706.2
9	Mat/Su Borough School District - Talkeetna Addition and Renovation	376.9 (planning)
10	Iditarod School District - Takotna Training Center	1,100.1

52. The aggregate amount of the state appropriations requested for those top ten priority projects is \$34,019,700. The State of Alaska funded none of its top ten priority construction projects for FY '98.

53. For FY '98, the state received eighty-eight (88) applications from school districts requesting major maintenance grants. The Department ranked these projects. The top ten major maintenance priorities for FY '98 were as follows:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>District/Project</u>	<u>Requested State Appropriation (in thousands)</u>
1	Juneau School District - Mendenhal River School Roof Replacement	1,561.4
2	Fairbanks North Star Borough School District - Hunter: Planning, Design, and Renovation/Addition	2,012.9
3	North Slope Borough School District - Bulk Fuel Systems Upgrade	3,907.8
4	Bering Strait School District - Diomedes Structural Remediation Phase II and III	336.7
5	Fairbanks School District - Denali Planning, Design, and Renovation/Addition	261.5
6	Northwest Arctic Borough School District - Kiana High School Renovation	2,296.4
7	Southwest Region School District - Koliganek Foundation and Basement Repair	1,340.4
8	Sitka School District - High School Renovation	306.1 (planning)
9	Delta/Greely School District - Delta Roof Repair and Fire Alarm Replacement	1,052.5
10	Anchorage School District - Romig Junior High Roof	1,256.5

54. The aggregate amount of the state appropriation requested for those top ten priority major maintenance projects is \$17,032,200. The state of Alaska funded

\$4,672,584 of this amount, which included full funding for the projects ranked Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5, and partial funding for the No. 3 ranked project. Of these funds, 93 percent was appropriated to municipal school districts which have the capacity to fund capital construction through voter-approved bonds and corresponding State debt reimbursement.

IV.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION **ALASKA CONSTITUTION ARTICLE VII, SECTION 1**

55. Plaintiffs reaffirm all previous allegations in paragraphs 1 through 54 of the Complaint and incorporate them herein by reference.

56. Provision for education of Alaskan children is governed by the state Constitution, Art. VII, § 1, which directs the Legislature to "establish and maintain a system of public schools open to all children of the state." This is a constitutional mandate for pervasive state authority in the field of education and correlates to a duty of the Legislature to affirmatively act to support a comprehensive system of public education.

57. Article VII, § 1 guarantees to all children of the state of Alaska a constitutional right to public education without regard to race, place of residence, wealth, or other economic circumstance.

58. At a minimum, Art. VII, § 1 requires that the Legislature establish a system of education which makes available to all students adequate educational opportunities, including adequate facilities. Public education must be a reflection of

educational needs and the state's obligation to meet those needs, not a reflection of political whim or a community's bonding capacity.

59. Within its current system of providing for capital construction and major maintenance, the state of Alaska is not meeting its facilities needs.

60. Until adequacy of funding for facilities is achieved to address health and life safety conditions and overcrowding, there is no practicable method for achieving adequacy of education. Adequacy of education extends to the financing of physical facilities with which to carry on the process of education.

61. The state of Alaska has failed to live up to its constitutional obligation to provide an adequate education to children of this state. Capital construction financing is unavailable for many. Safe and efficient facilities with which to carry on the process of education are a necessary element of the total educational process. State funds must be readily available for those needs and the Legislature has failed to satisfy its obligations by failing to fund through an equitable process which will ensure adequate facilities for all students.

62. Deficient physical facilities deprive students of an adequate educational opportunity and the state's financing system which allows such deficient facilities to exist is unconstitutional.

V.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
ALASKA CONSTITUTION ARTICLE 1, SECTION 1

63. Plaintiffs reaffirm all previous allegations in paragraphs 1 through 62 of the Complaint and incorporate them herein by reference.

64. All persons within the state of Alaska, including Alaska's school children, are equal and are entitled to equal rights, opportunities, and protections under the law. (Alaska Const. Art. 1, § 1)

65. The legislative appropriations practice described in the allegations stated above violates Art. I, § 1 of the Alaska Constitution by arbitrarily, invidiously, and irrationally restricting the plaintiff school districts' capital budget to an amount woefully insufficient to permit correction of severe deficiencies as measured by building codes, applicable environmental guidelines, guidelines for handicapped accessibility, curricular standards and other objective measures of adequate educational facilities.

66. As applied, implemented, funded, and enforced by the state of Alaska under the conditions and circumstances prevailing in plaintiff school districts, the statutory scheme for funding capital needs violates Art. I, § 1.

67. The constitutional right to an education is a substantive right of eminent importance. The practice of funding construction and major maintenance needs throughout the state establishes and perpetuates a classification unrelated to the safety, health, and educational space needs of Alaska's school children which clearly affects the

fundamental interest of education. The widely disparate effect of the state's method of accomplishing this important substantive right fails to bear a close correspondence to the achievement of the constitutional mandate of adequate educational opportunity.

68. The current practice for funding school facilities' needs fails the students in those districts without actual or effective bonding capacity. It ensures that the education they receive is not uniform to that of other students and, more importantly, is not correlated to their needs. The funding practice which provides construction funds to those districts with bonding capacity and political clout results in disparities in school facilities. The dependency of the adequacy of educational facilities upon the ability to incur local indebtedness must be declared invalid.

69. The practice of funding state school construction has no fair and substantial relation to a legitimate government interest. The state's practice of funding is unrelated to facilities needs of the state, local districts, and students. Funding disparities have resulted in continuing and exacerbating facilities deficiencies, jeopardizing the adequacy of education provided to rural students.

70. The state of Alaska has failed to comply with its constitutional duty by structuring school construction financing in a manner and at a level that creates unconstitutional disparities between urban and rural districts and results in the education of rural students in facilities that are inadequate and that pose danger to health and life.

71. The lack of equitable availability to construction and major maintenance funding has created serious adverse educational consequences. Relative differences in funding, leading to unsafe and overcrowded facilities, significantly interferes with the rights of rural Alaskan children to an adequacy of educational opportunity.

72. There is a fundamental right to adequate educational opportunities. The state violates equal protection because under its practice of funding facilities construction and major maintenance, the educational opportunities received by students in the REAAs are substantially inferior to those offered to students in districts with bonding authority and capacity. The practice of funding facilities construction and major maintenance outside the capital construction grant program to provide funds for low priority or no-priority projects irrationally discriminates against school districts with priority facilities needs. The result is that students in these districts who are irrationally discriminated against are denied their constitutional right to an adequate education.

73. The state's practice of inequitable funding for facilities unjustifiably treats students who reside in rural districts differently than those students who reside in the urban districts by allowing a disparity to exist in the funding of the education facilities.

74. Public school education is a fundamental right in the state of Alaska. It is unconstitutional for the state of Alaska to deny the fundamental right to education by unequal funding for school facilities.

75. The legislative practice of funding for school construction and major maintenance operates to deny many school districts and school children the equal protection of the laws. The funding practice discriminates against rural schools and rural children by basing funding decisions on a community's bonding authority and capacity and on political clout. To the extent that school districts are denied, and thus children are denied, resources to provide adequate and safe facilities made available to others as a result of the funding practices, the state's practice of financing for school construction is constitutionally invalid.

76. Through its exercise of power to provide and maintain a system of public schools, the state of Alaska has provided school construction and major maintenance funding wholly unrelated to the needs of Alaskan students. This has resulted in unconstitutional disparities in the educational opportunity available to students within local districts.

VI.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION TITLE VI AND IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS

77. Plaintiffs reaffirm all previous allegations in paragraphs 1 through 76 of the Complaint and incorporate them herein by reference.

78. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race or national origin in programs receiving federal financial assistance. (42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*) The implementing regulations of Title VI provide that recipients of federal funding may not utilize methods of administration which have the effect of subjecting individuals to discrimination because of their race, color, or national origin. (34 C.F.R. 100.3)

79. The state of Alaska is the recipient of federal funds for education. The plaintiff school districts and families are the intended beneficiaries of these funds.

80. The practice of funding facilities construction and major maintenance has a sufficiently adverse racial impact because it falls significantly more harshly on Alaskan Natives. The manner in which the state allocates facilities funds has a disparate impact on the state's Native population, the vast majority of whom attend rural schools in the state.

81. The practice of failing to fund facilities construction and major maintenance in rural districts has no adequate justification and violates Title VI.

VII.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against the defendant as follows:

A. Enter a judgment declaring that the practice for funding capital projects is void under the Alaska Constitution, Art. VII, § 1, and Art. I, § 1, and violates Title VI.

B. Issue an order directing the defendant, the Governor of the state of Alaska, and the Legislature of the state of Alaska to immediately comply with the mandates of Art. VII, § 1, and Art. I, § 1 of the Alaska Constitution and Title VI by developing capital budgets and corresponding capital appropriations for state educational facilities which meet the current capital needs of the plaintiff school districts and funds the current capital projects on a priority basis as ranked by the Department of Education.

C. Grant plaintiffs all supplemental relief that is necessary or proper to effectuate the Court's declaratory judgment.

D. Retain jurisdiction of this lawsuit until defendant has redressed the other constitutional violations alleged herein.

E. Grant plaintiffs costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

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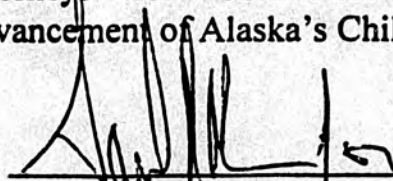
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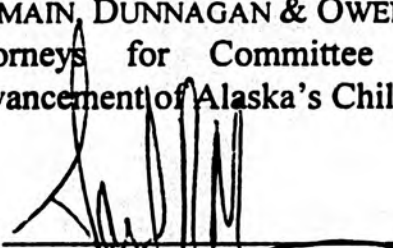
F. Grant plaintiffs such other and further relief as the court may deem proper and appropriate.

DATED this 20th day of May, 1997 at Anchorage, Alaska.

JERMAIN, DUNNAGAN & OWENS, P.C.
Attorneys for Committee for the Educational
Advancement of Alaska's Children

By: 
Howard S. Trickey, Esq.

JERMAIN, DUNNAGAN & OWENS, P.C.
Attorneys for Committee for the Educational
Advancement of Alaska's Children

By: 
Saul R. Friedman, Esq.

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KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE

White Cliff Elementary School is a 71-year-old facility. Lack of funding for maintenance has contributed to the current condition of the building. Problems include architectural, mechanical and electrical deficiencies, some contributing to life and safety issues.

The White Cliff Elementary School Facility Condition Survey prepared in 1993 addressed the condition of this facility. At the least, code upgrade is imperative to correct life/safety deficiencies, according to the report. However, these upgrades only satisfy a student's right to be housed in a safe, warm and dry school facility while White Cliff's outdated and obsolete systems continue to deteriorate.



**KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT
FACILITY COST DATA: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1995**

SCHOOL:	HOUGHTALING ELEM	REVILLA HIGH	SCHOENBAR MIDDLE SCH	VALLEY PARK ELEM	WHITE CLIFF ELEM
	55,000 SQ FT	10,000 SQ FT	65,000 SQ FT	38,000 SQ FT	38,000 SQ FT
	555 STUDENTS	75 STUDENTS	442 STUDENTS	300 STUDENTS	343 STUDENTS
	BUILT 1960	BUILT 1984	BUILT 1964	BUILT 1972	BUILT 1924
	REMODELED 1971,1977,1986		REMODELED 1972,1984		REMODELED 1952,1978,1979
UTILITY COST:	78,359.00	22,304.00	89,917.00	114,123.00	52,003.00
UTILITY COST					
PER SQUARE FT:	1.42	2.23	2.37	3.00	1.37
UTILITY COST					
PER STUDENT:	141.19	297.39	203.43	380.41	151.61
MAINT. COST:	60,221.00	13,409.00	79,727.00	90,974.00	35,921.00
MAINT. COST					
PER STUDENT:	108.51	178.79	180.38	303.25	104.73
MAINT. COST					
PER SQUARE FT:	1.09	1.34	1.23	2.39	0.95
CUSTODIAL COST:	57,466.00	25,565.00	105,666.00	71,770.00	58,956.00
CUSTODIAL COST					
PER STUDENT:	103.54	340.87	239.06	239.23	171.88
CUSTODIAL COST					
PER SQUARE FT:	1.04	2.56	1.63	1.89	1.55

The Association of Physical Plant Administrators (APPA) educational institution national average for maintenance departments is approximately one skilled employee for each thirty-eight thousand square feet of building space. Carpenters, plumbers, electricians, HVAC engineers, etc., are recognized as skilled employees.

Factors such as grounds area, climate and age of facilities increases that figure. **The Ketchikan School District has one skilled employee for each seventy-one thousand four hundred square feet (71,400) of building space, or 53% of the staffing required.** If you factor in the amount of grounds which are maintained the District has one skilled employee for each one hundred and sixty thousand square feet (160,000) of buildings and grounds maintained.

Insufficient staffing continues to have an adverse impact upon the overall condition of District facilities. Maintenance projects are continually deferred due to a lack of personnel, materials and funding. **The maintenance department has had to reduce staff by 21% over the past five (5) years which equals a loss of 22,880 available man-hours of work being done in the District.**

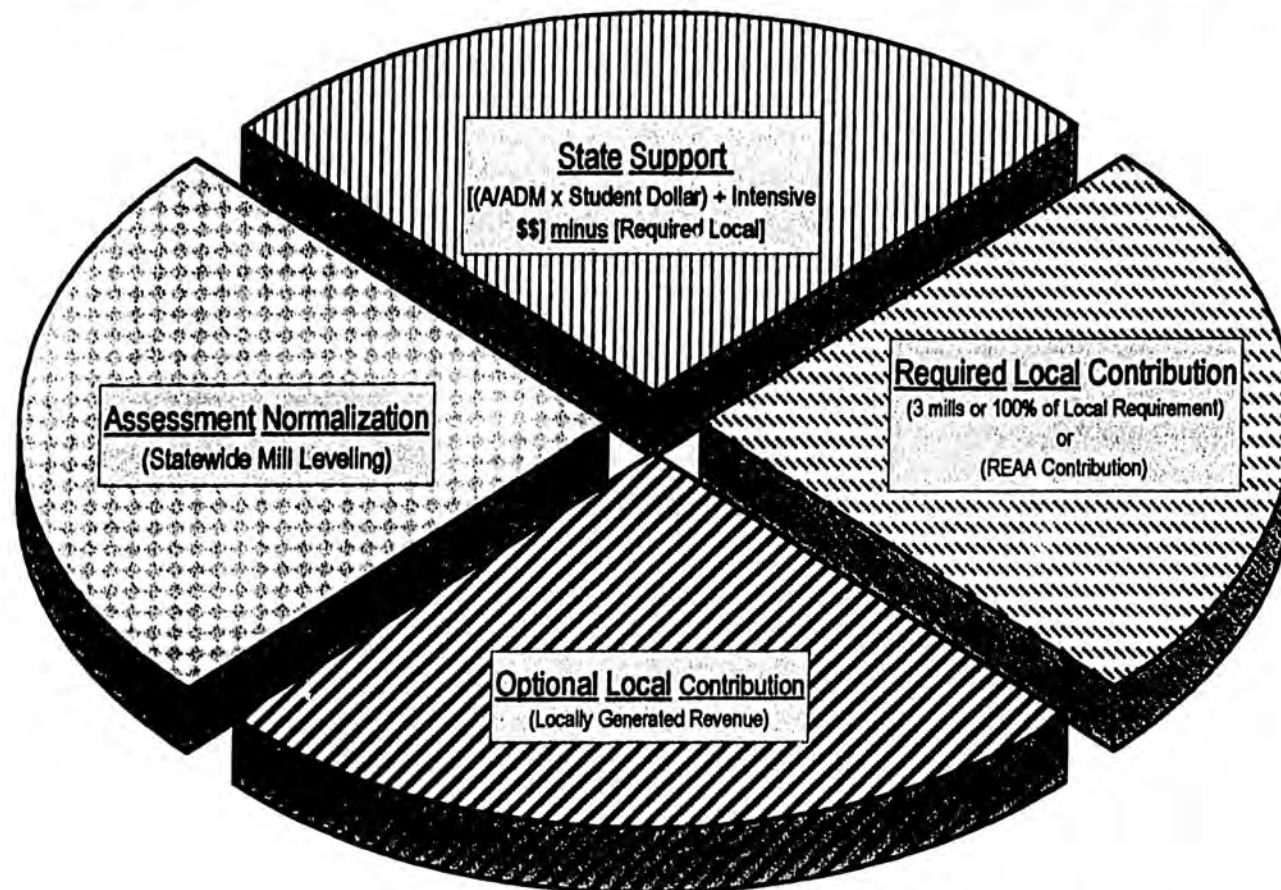
While the "seen" things such as grounds condition, paint, etc., are showing some signs of neglect, the unseen things such as mechanical, plumbing and electrical equipment is in a worse condition. **When you reduce maintenance, you increase the cost of repairs.**

The Encyclopedia of Architecture indicates:

"The cost of preventative maintenance ranges according to the intent of the plans developed. To set a budget for this type of work, one may estimate 5% of the present value of the building for preventative maintenance activity."

The value of Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District facilities as of June 1997 is \$71,712,857. Based on the information from the Encyclopedia of Architecture, KGBSD budget for preventative maintenance should be in the range of \$3.5 million. Our total maintenance budget is approximately \$2.8 million with preventative maintenance being one third of the total.

COMPONENTS of PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING



Senate Bill 146

Alaska School Map

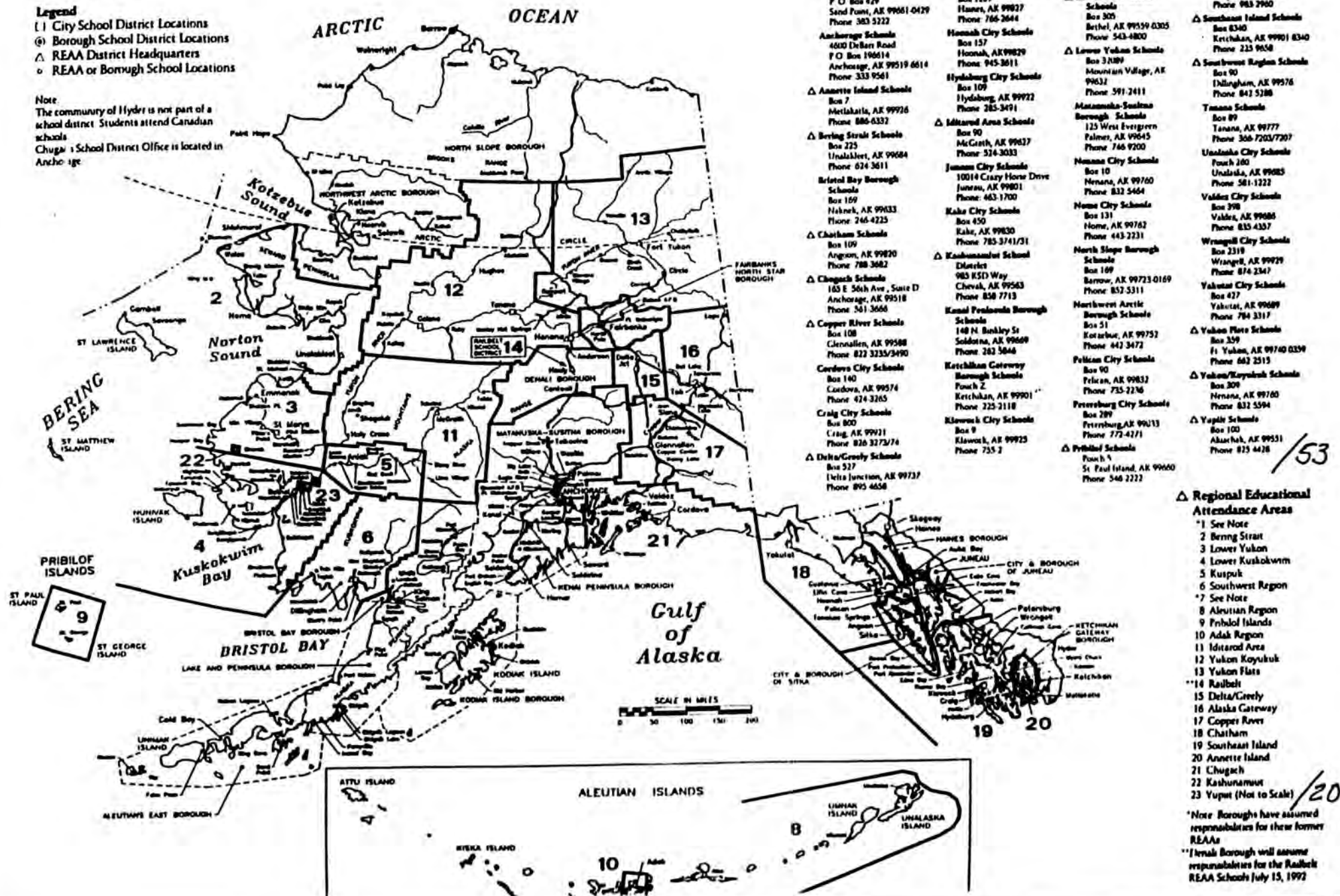
including
City School Districts
Borough School Districts
Regional Educational Attendance Areas
revised July 1991

Legend

- (1) City School District Locations
- (6) Borough School District Locations
- (Δ) REAA District Headquarters
- (o) REAA or Borough School Locations

Note

The community of Hyder is not part of a school district. Students attend Canadian schools.
Chugach School District Office is located in Anchorage.



Alaska Public School Districts

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Δ Adak Region Schools
PSC 488, Box 1234
FPO AF 99506-1234
Phone: 997-3188</p> <p>Δ Alaska Gateway Schools
Box 226
Tok, AK 99780
Phone: 883-3151</p> <p>Δ Aleutian Region Schools
Pouch 790
Unalaska, AK 99685
Phone: 581-1222</p> <p>Aleutians East Borough School District
P.O. Box 429
Sand Point, AK 99681-0429
Phone: 383-5222</p> <p>Anchorage Schools
4000 DeBar Road
P.O. Box 196614
Anchorage, AK 99519-6614
Phone: 333-9561</p> <p>Δ Annette Island Schools
Box 7
Metlakatla, AK 99926
Phone: 886-0332</p> <p>Δ Barling Strait Schools
Box 225
Unalakleet, AK 99684
Phone: 624-3611</p> <p>Bristol Bay Borough Schools
Box 159
Niknek, AK 99633
Phone: 246-4225</p> <p>Δ Chatham Schools
Box 109
Angoon, AK 99820
Phone: 788-3682</p> <p>Δ Chugach Schools
165 E 56th Ave., Suite D
Anchorage, AK 99518
Phone: 561-3666</p> <p>Δ Copper River Schools
Box 108
Clennallen, AK 99588
Phone: 822-3235/3490</p> <p>Cordova City Schools
Box 140
Cordova, AK 99574
Phone: 474-3265</p> <p>Craig City Schools
Box 800
Craig, AK 99921
Phone: 826-3273/74</p> <p>Δ Delta/Grady Schools
Box 527
Delta Junction, AK 99737
Phone: 895-4658</p> | <p>Dillingham City Schools
P.O. Box 178
Dillingham, AK 99576
Phone: 842-3223/25</p> <p>Fairbanks North Star Borough Schools
Box 71250
Fairbanks, AK 99707
Phone: 453-2000</p> <p>Galena City Schools
Box 299
Galena, AK 99741
Phone: 656-1205</p> <p>Haines Borough Schools
Box 1289
Haines, AK 99827
Phone: 766-2644</p> <p>Hoonah City Schools
Box 157
Hoonah, AK 99829
Phone: 945-3611</p> <p>Hydaburg City Schools
Box 109
Hydaburg, AK 99922
Phone: 285-3491</p> <p>Δ Iditarod Area Schools
Box 90
McGrath, AK 99627
Phone: 524-3033</p> <p>Juneau City Schools
10014 Crazy Horse Drive
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: 463-1700</p> <p>Kake City Schools
Box 450
Kake, AK 99830
Phone: 785-3741/31</p> <p>Δ Kashunamiut School District
985 KSD Way
Chevick, AK 99563
Phone: 858-7713</p> <p>Kamela Peninsula Borough Schools
148 N. Binkley St.
Soldona, AK 99609
Phone: 262-5848</p> <p>Ketchikan Gateway Borough Schools
Pouch 2
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Phone: 225-2118</p> <p>Klawock City Schools
Box 9
Klawock, AK 99925
Phone: 755-2</p> | <p>Kodiak Island Borough Schools
722 Mall Bay Road
Kodiak, AK 99615
Phone: 486-3131</p> <p>Δ Koyuk Schools
Box 49
Aniak, AK 99557
Phone: 675-4250</p> <p>Lake and Peninsula Borough Schools
Box 498
King Salmon, AK 99613
Phone: 248-4280</p> <p>Δ Lower Kachikwim Schools
Box 305
Bethel, AK 99559-0305
Phone: 543-4800</p> <p>Δ Lower Yukon Schools
Box 32089
Mountain Village, AK 99632
Phone: 591-2411</p> <p>Matanuska-Susitna Borough Schools
125 West Evergreen
Palmer, AK 99645
Phone: 746-9200</p> <p>Nome City Schools
Box 10
Nome, AK 99760
Phone: 832-5464</p> <p>Nome City Schools
Box 131
Nome, AK 99762
Phone: 443-2231</p> <p>North Slope Borough Schools
Box 169
Barrow, AK 99723-0169
Phone: 852-5311</p> <p>Northwest Arctic Borough Schools
Box 51
Kotzebue, AK 99752
Phone: 442-3472</p> <p>Pelican City Schools
Box 90
Pelican, AK 99632
Phone: 735-2236</p> <p>Petersburg City Schools
Box 289
Petersburg, AK 99833
Phone: 772-4771</p> <p>Δ Pribilof Schools
Pouch 5
St. Paul Island, AK 99600
Phone: 546-2222</p> | <p>Δ Railbelt School District
Drawer 280
Healy, AK 99743
Phone: 683-2278</p> <p>Sr. Mary's School District
Box 171
St. Mary's, AK 99658
Phone: 438-3311</p> <p>Sitka Borough Schools
Box 179
Sitka, AK 99835
Phone: 747-8672</p> <p>Skagway City Schools
Box 497
Skagway, AK 99840
Phone: 983-2900</p> <p>Δ Southeast Island Schools
Box 8340
Ketchikan, AK 99801-8340
Phone: 225-9658</p> <p>Δ Southwest Region Schools
Box 90
Dillingham, AK 99576
Phone: 842-5286</p> <p>Tanana Schools
Box 89
Tanana, AK 99777
Phone: 366-7203/7207</p> <p>Unalakleet City Schools
Pouch 200
Unalakleet, AK 99685
Phone: 581-1222</p> <p>Valdez City Schools
Box 398
Valdez, AK 99686
Phone: 835-4357</p> <p>Wrangell City Schools
Box 2319
Wrangell, AK 99929
Phone: 874-2347</p> <p>Yakutat City Schools
Box 427
Yakutat, AK 99689
Phone: 784-3317</p> <p>Δ Yukon Flats Schools
Box 359
Ft. Yukon, AK 99740-0359
Phone: 662-2515</p> <p>Δ Yukon/Koyukuk Schools
Box 309
Hemlock, AK 99660
Phone: 832-5594</p> <p>Δ Yupik Schools
Box 100
Alatash, AK 99551
Phone: 825-4428</p> |
|--|--|--|--|

Regional Educational Attendance Areas

- *1 See Note
- 2 Barling Strait
- 3 Lower Yukon
- 4 Lower Kuskokwim
- 5 Kuskokwim
- 6 Southwest Region
- *7 See Note
- 8 Aleutian Region
- 9 Pribilof Islands
- 10 Adak Region
- 11 Iditarod Area
- 12 Yukon Koyukuk
- 13 Yukon Flats
- *14 Railbelt
- 15 Delta/Grady
- 16 Alaska Gateway
- 17 Copper River
- 18 Chatham
- 19 Southeast Island
- 20 Annette Island
- 21 Chugach
- 22 Kashunamiut
- 23 Yupik (Not to Scale)

*Note: Boroughs have assumed responsibilities for these former REAAs

**Juneau Borough will assume responsibilities for the Railbelt REAA Schools July 15, 1992

153

120

Students

488

Schools

53

School Districts

20

80%

of our

Students

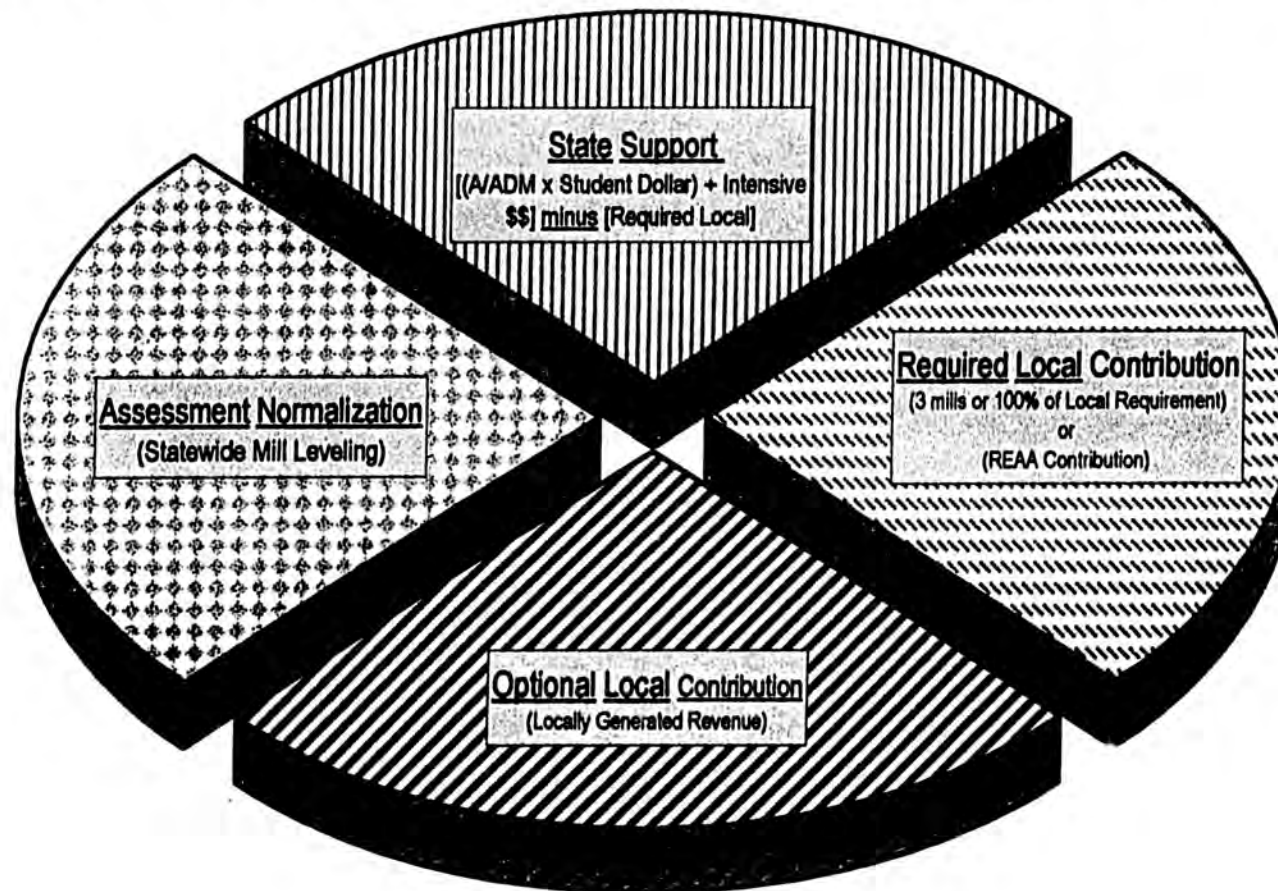
are in

30%

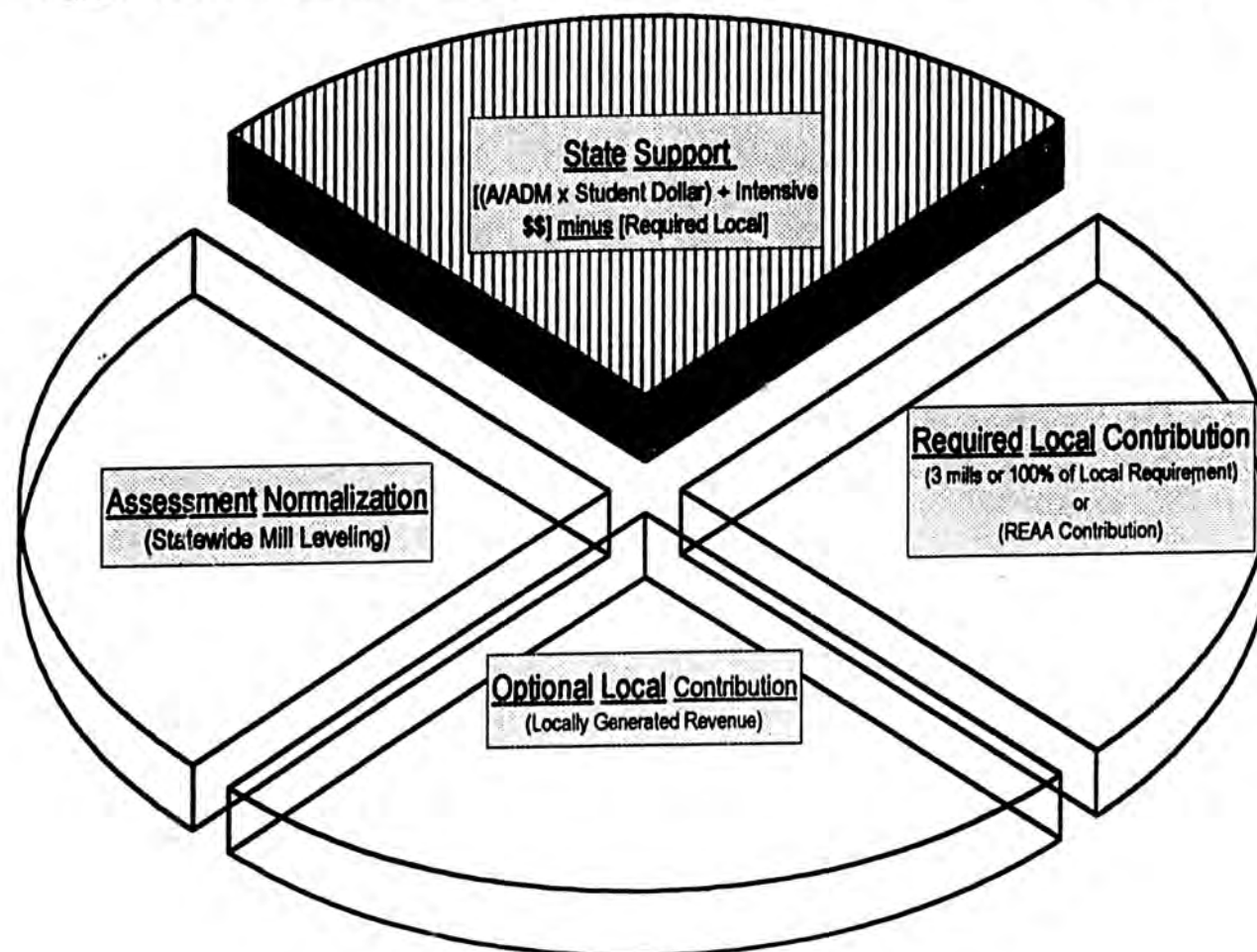
of our

School Districts

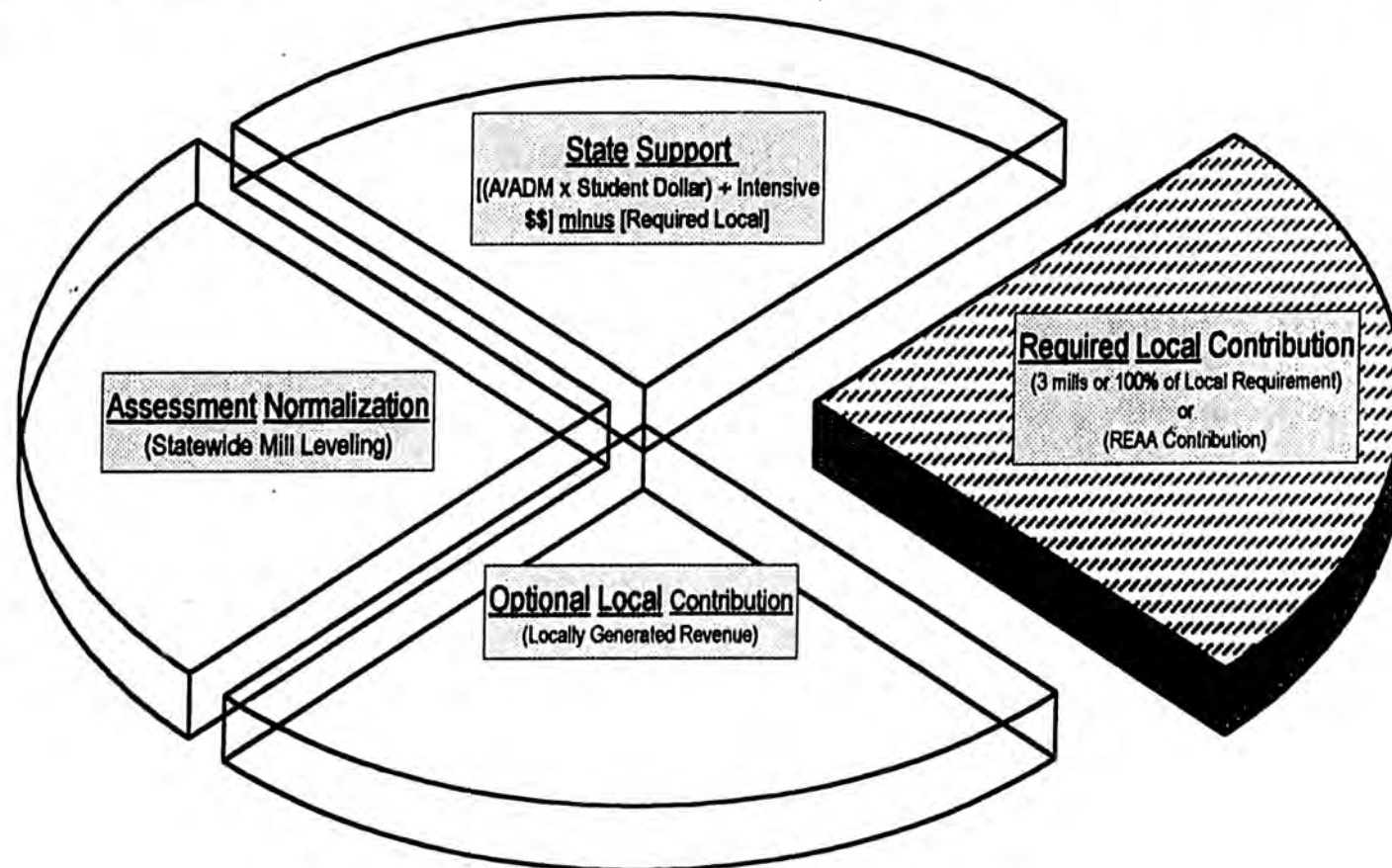
COMPONENTS of PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING



STATE SUPPORT

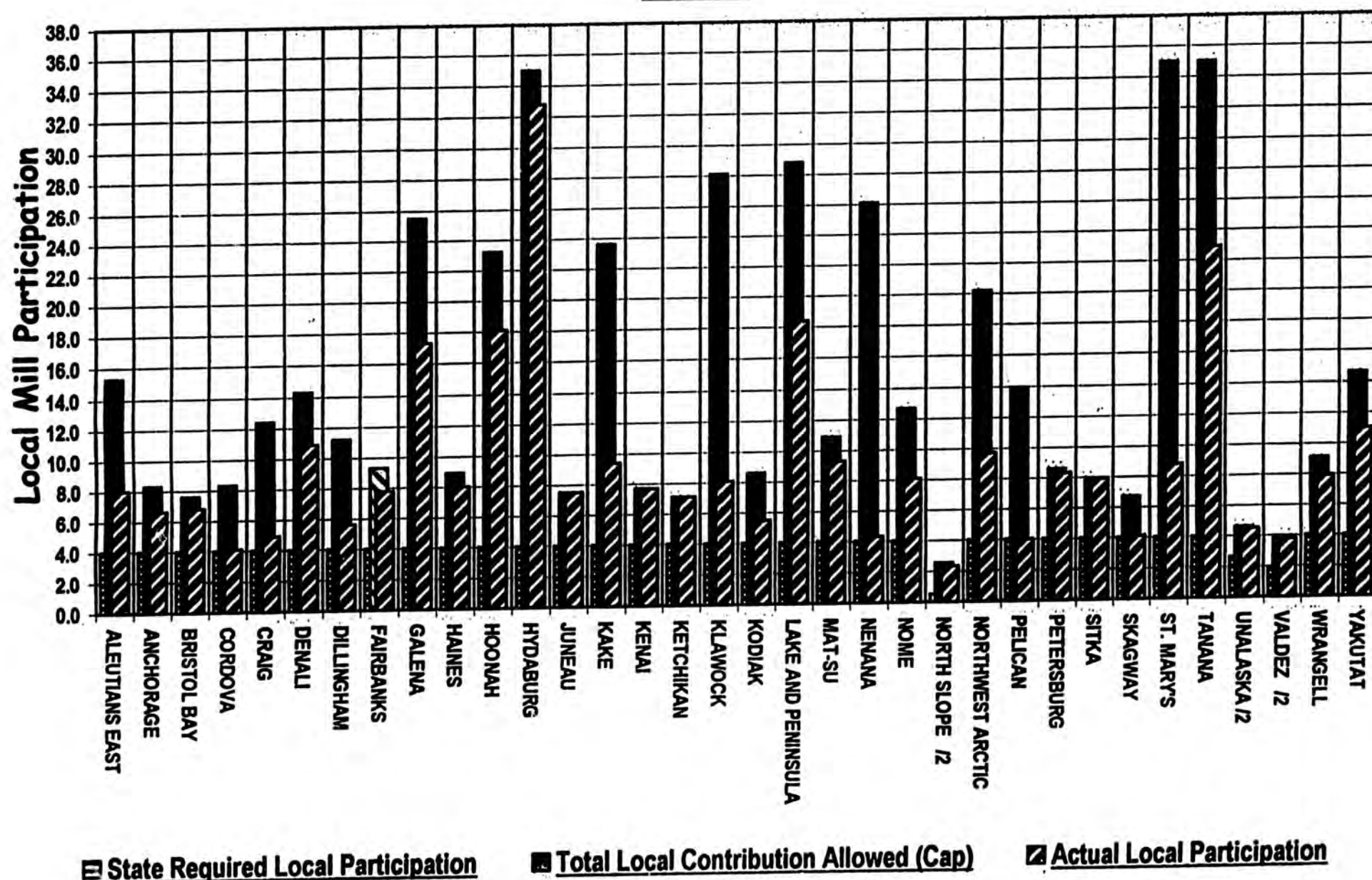


REQUIRED LOCAL PARTICIPATION

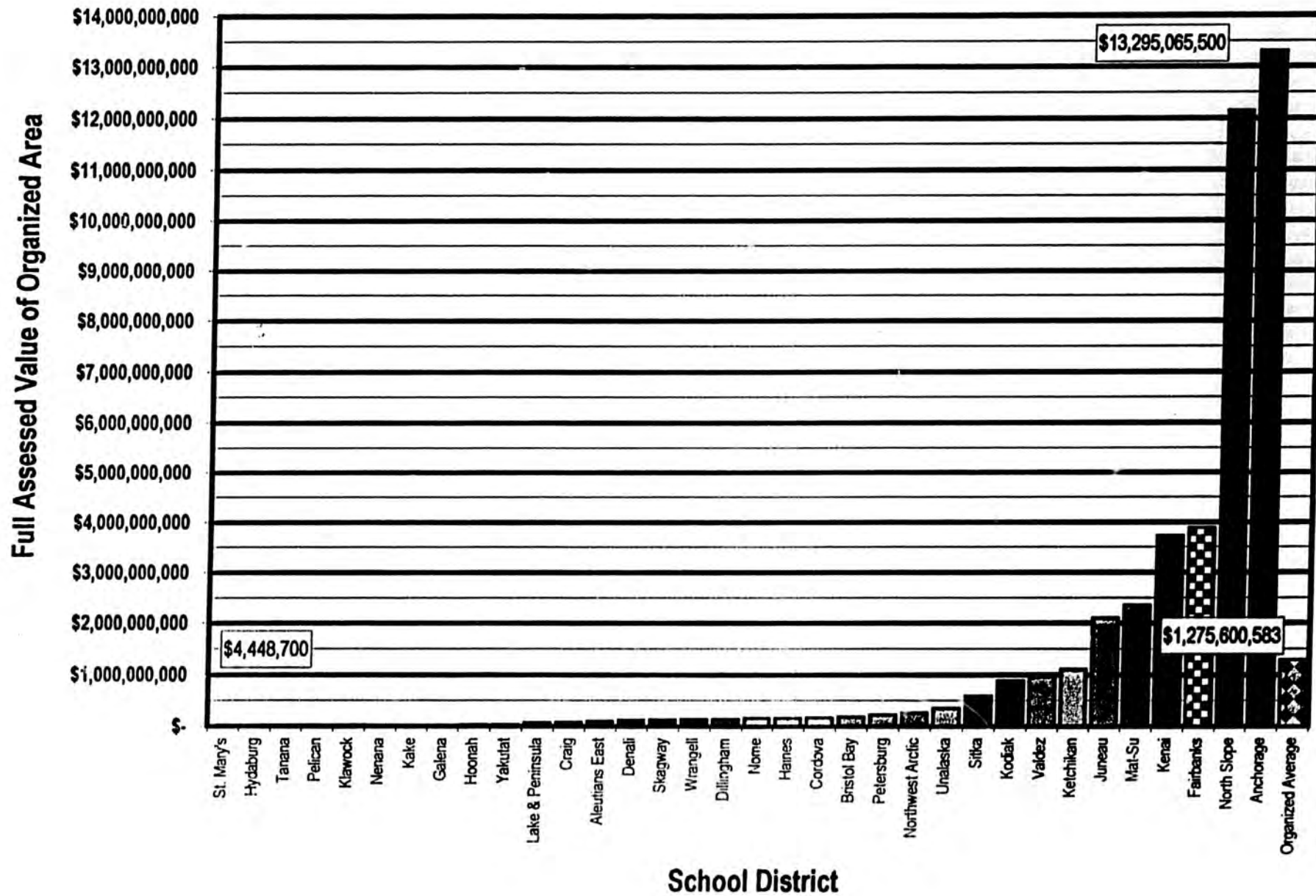


Local Funding Participation by School District

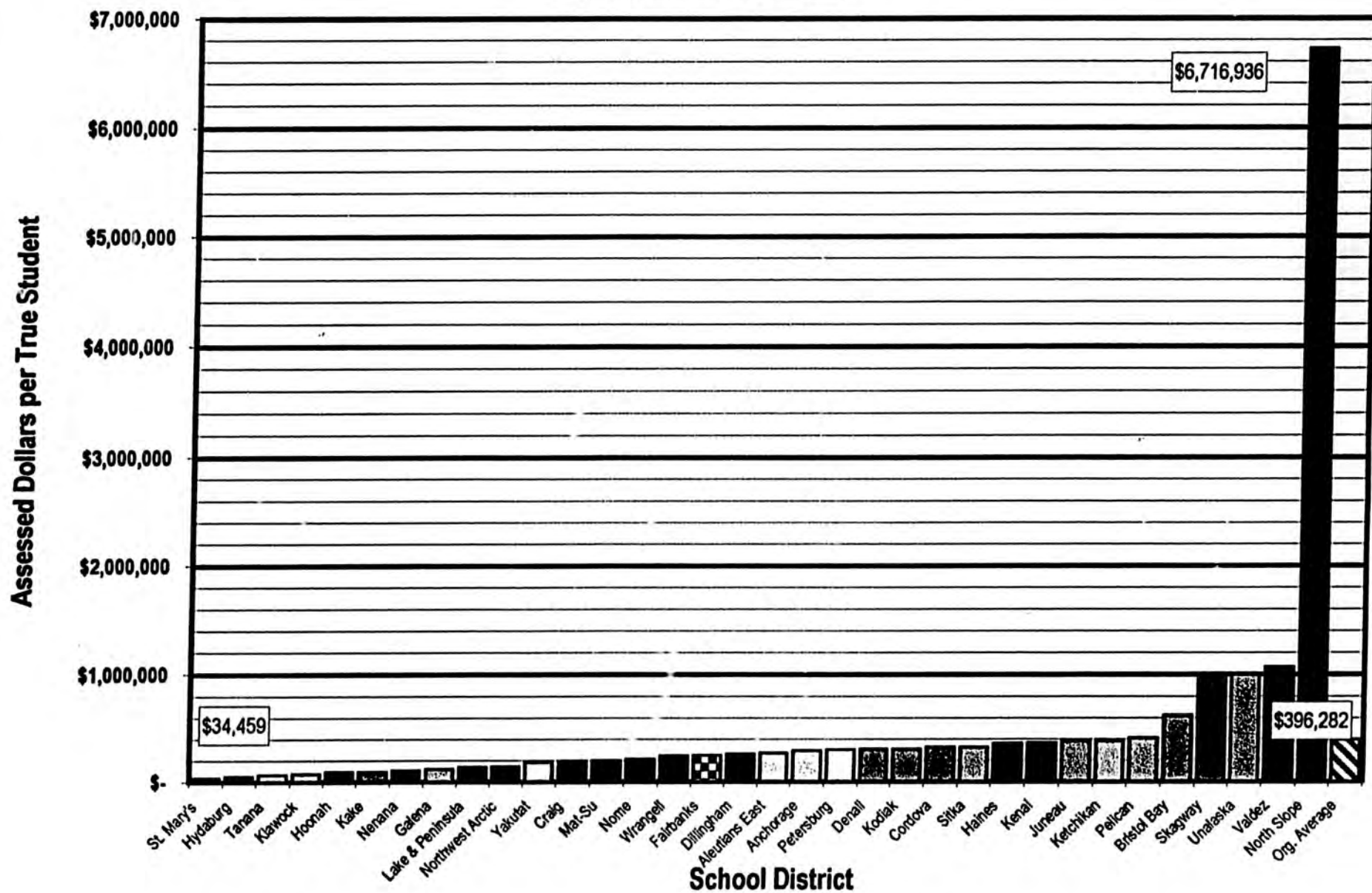
1996



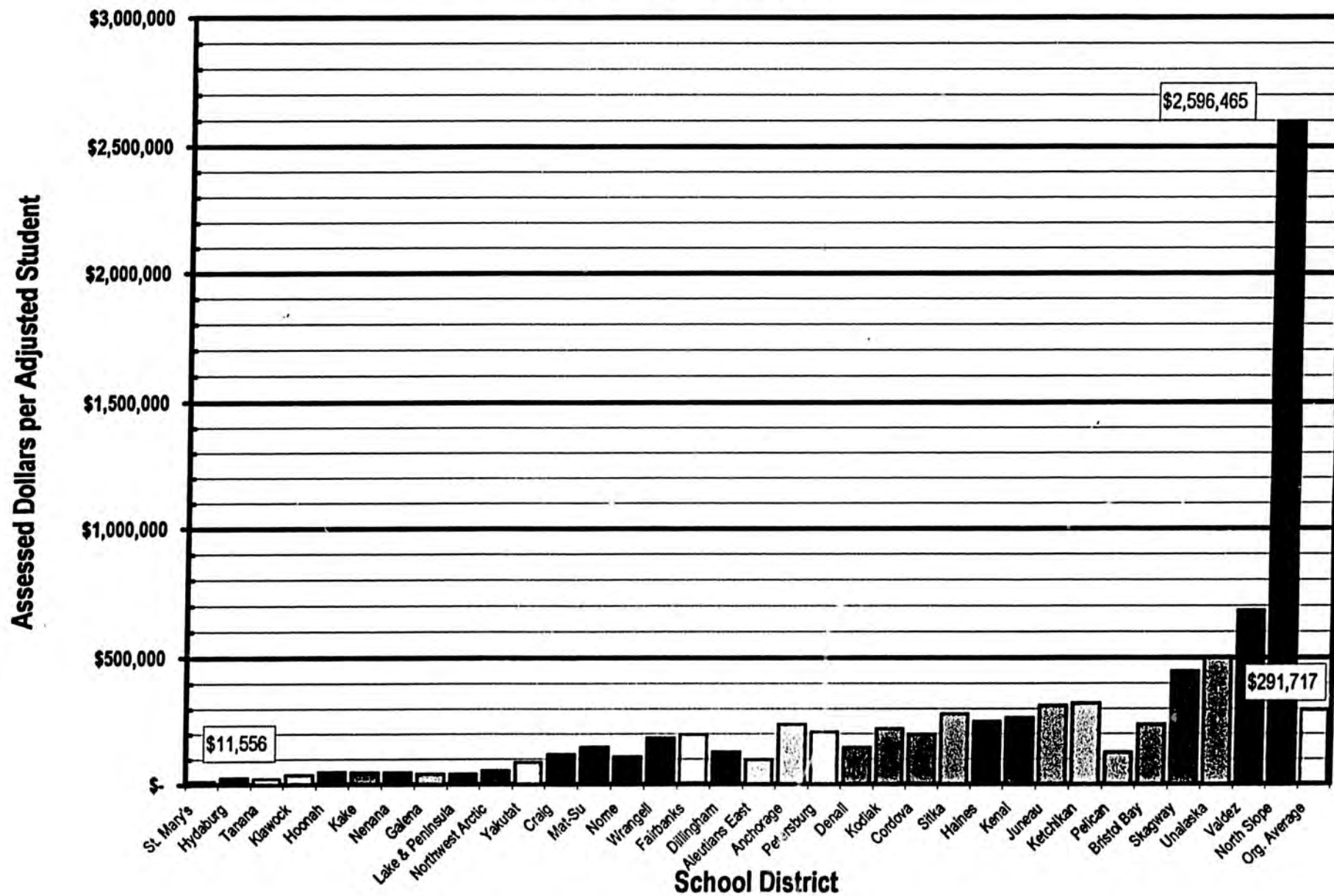
Full Assessed Value 1996



Assessed Value per True Student (ADM)
by Assessed Dollar of School District
Organized Governments only



**Assessed Value per Adjusted Student (A/ADM)
by Assessed Dollars of School District**
Organized Governments only

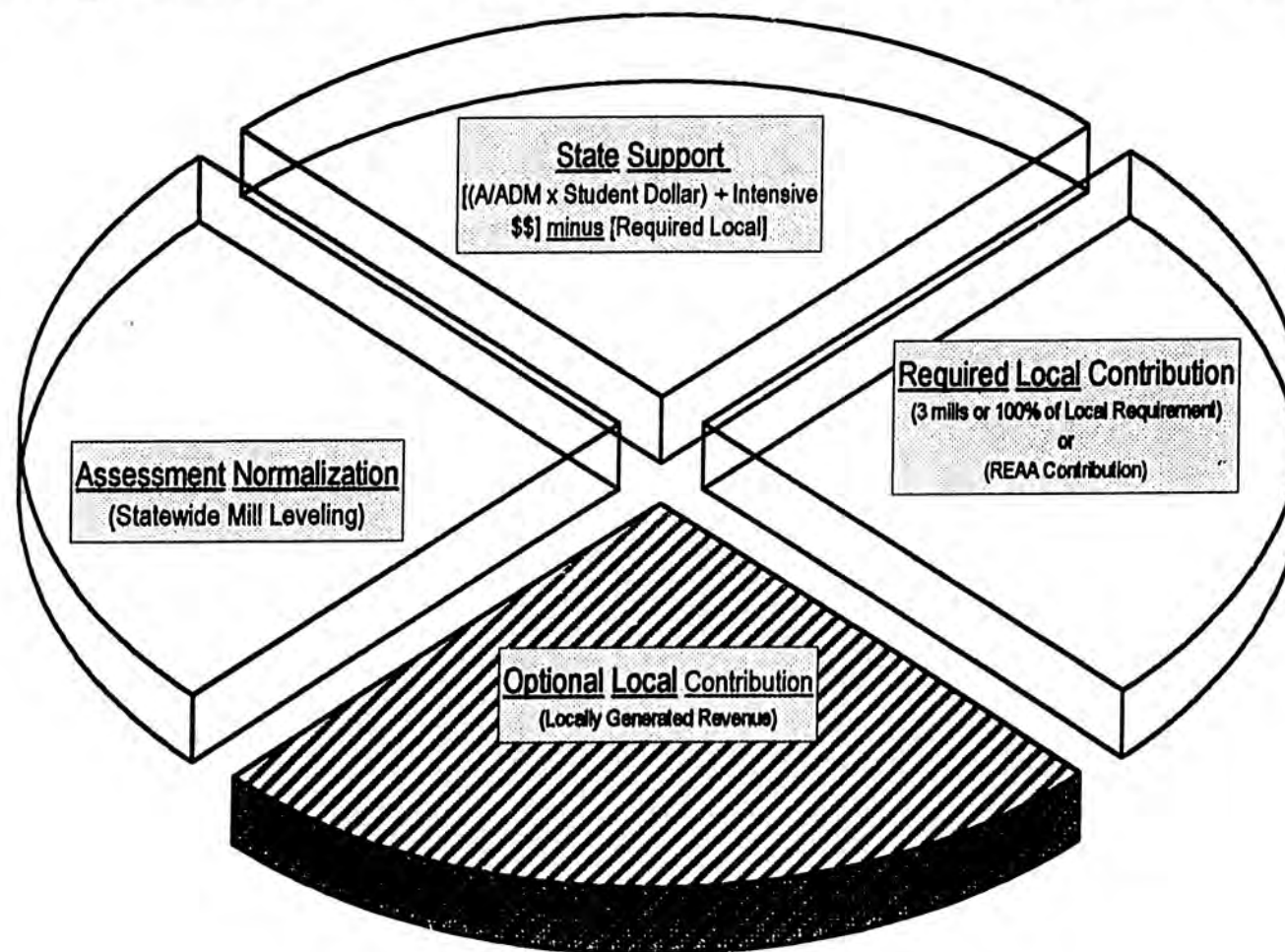


REAA WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT - 1996 (Source: Alaska Dept. of Labor)						
	WAGE TYPE			NUMBER EMPLOYED		
	GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE	TOTAL	GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE	TOTAL
LOWER KUSKO.	\$ 56,831,456	\$ 65,328,184	\$ 122,159,640	2,006	2,930	4,936
S.W. REGION	16,373,320	38,838,089	\$ 55,211,409	534	1,482	2,016
S.E. ISLANDS	11,322,779	29,252,980	\$ 40,575,759	451	1,092	1,543
LOWER YUKON	22,242,490	9,829,649	\$ 32,072,139	1,089	669	1,758
CHATHAM	9,024,224	19,682,839	\$ 28,707,063	358	646	1,004
DELTA-GREELEY	11,997,750	11,581,855	\$ 23,579,605	460	445	905
COPPER RIVER	9,268,686	13,233,987	\$ 22,502,673	283	596	879
ALEUTIAN REGION	326,146	18,775,462	\$ 19,101,608	15	479	494
YUKON FLATS	6,944,361	11,657,499	\$ 18,601,860	239	278	517
AK GATEWAY	8,685,353	9,170,488	\$ 17,855,841	255	454	709
ANNETTE ISLAND	10,596,318	5,136,734	\$ 15,733,052	381	186	567
PRIBILOF IS.	5,206,387	8,384,196	\$ 13,590,583	168	456	624
BERING STRAIT	4,225,098	8,144,761	\$ 12,369,859	348	652	1,000
CHUGACH	1,989,053	8,542,651	\$ 10,531,704	61	276	337
YUKON-KOYUKUK	3,879,926	6,014,779	\$ 9,894,705	226	136	362
KUSPUK	6,522,797	2,727,825	\$ 9,250,622	196	131	327
IDITAROD	7,311,887	1,527,993	\$ 8,839,880	264	93	357
ADAK REGION	3,052,313	481,025	\$ 3,533,338	194	12	206
TOTALS	\$ 195,800,344	\$ 268,310,996	\$ 464,111,340	7,528	11,013	18,541

NOTES

1) REAA Estimated population - 1996 - > 19 yrs. of age = 31,155
2) 3% School Tax on Gross Earnings = \$13.93 million (remitted quarterly on current ESD report)
3) \$13.93 million divided by 18,127 wage earners = \$751.31/yr "head tax"
4) \$13.93 million divided by 31,155 citizens > 19 yrs. of age = \$447.12

OPTIONAL LOCAL CONTRIBUTION



REGIONAL EDUCATION ATTENDANCE AREA

(REAA)

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING
OPTIONS

Property tax

Sales tax

Fish tax

Payroll tax

Forest receipts

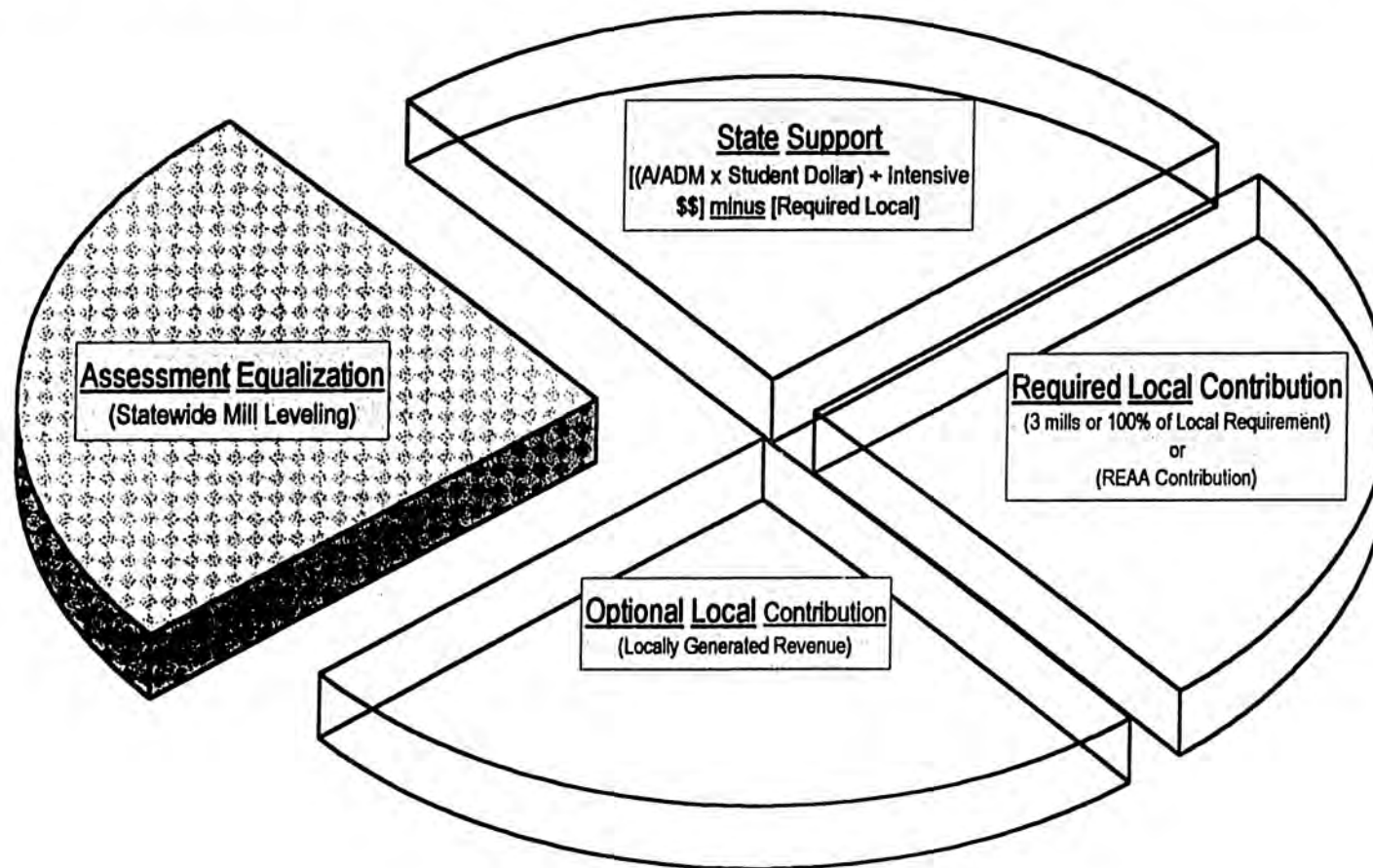
Bed tax

"Head" tax

Income tax

Other?

ASSESSMENT EQUALIZATION



Components of Local School Funding

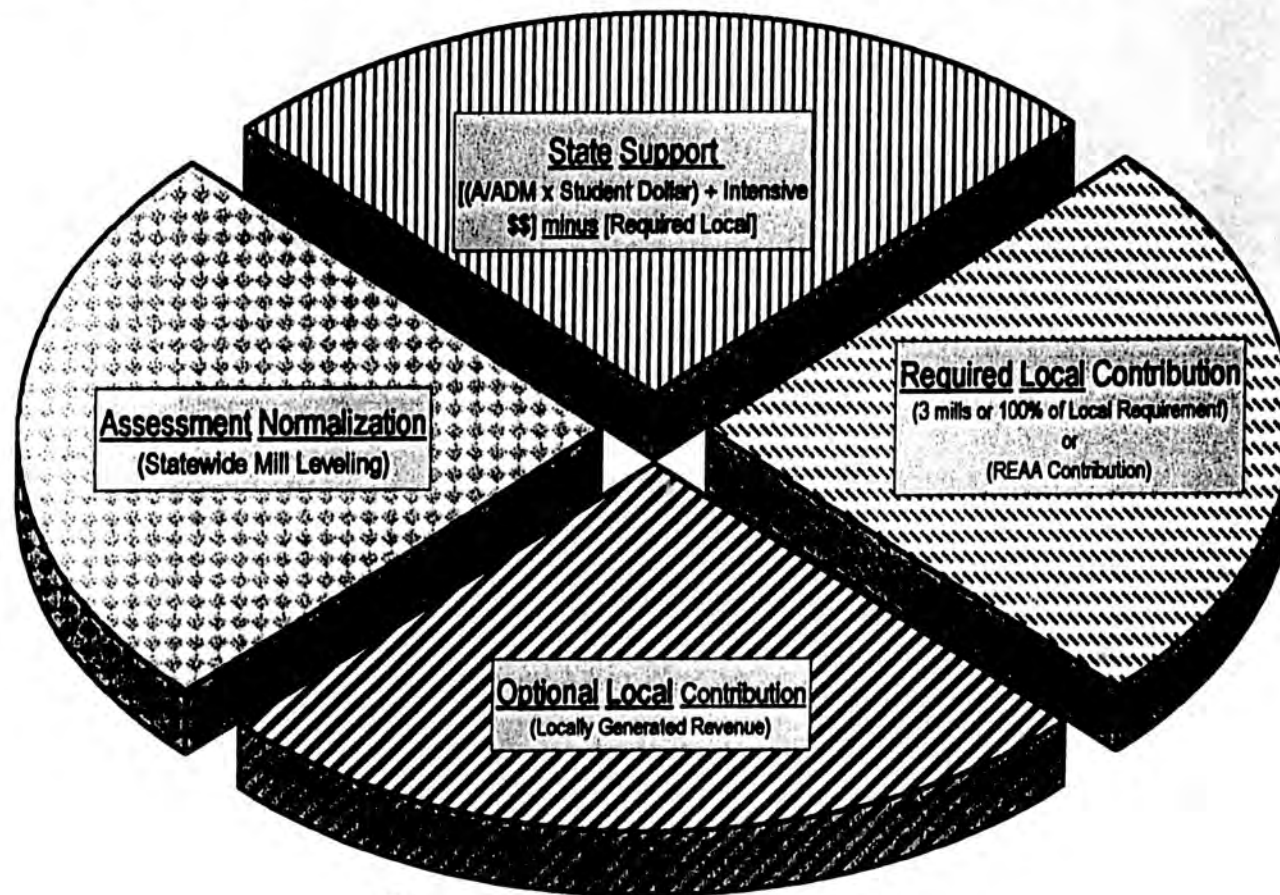
- A) State Participation
- B) Local Required Participation
- C) Local Option Participation
- D) **Assessment Equalization**

Assessment Equalization

School districts will receive an adjustment to their respective state support dollar amount based on the respective school district's A/ADM in relation to the total statewide A/ADM.

The amount of funding granted to each district is based on the district's respective wealth in relation to the state's assessed wealth.

COMPONENTS of PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING

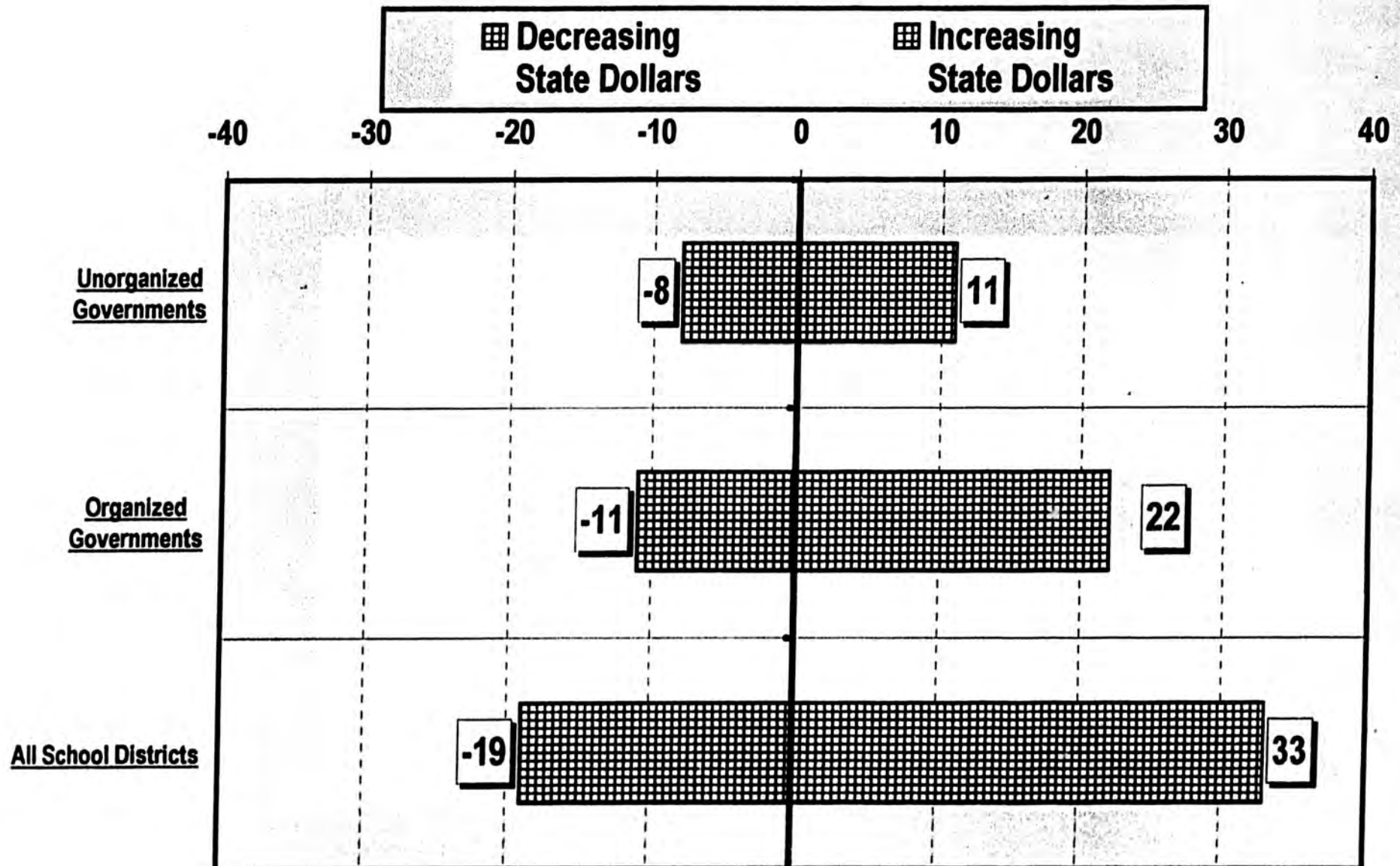


conclusion

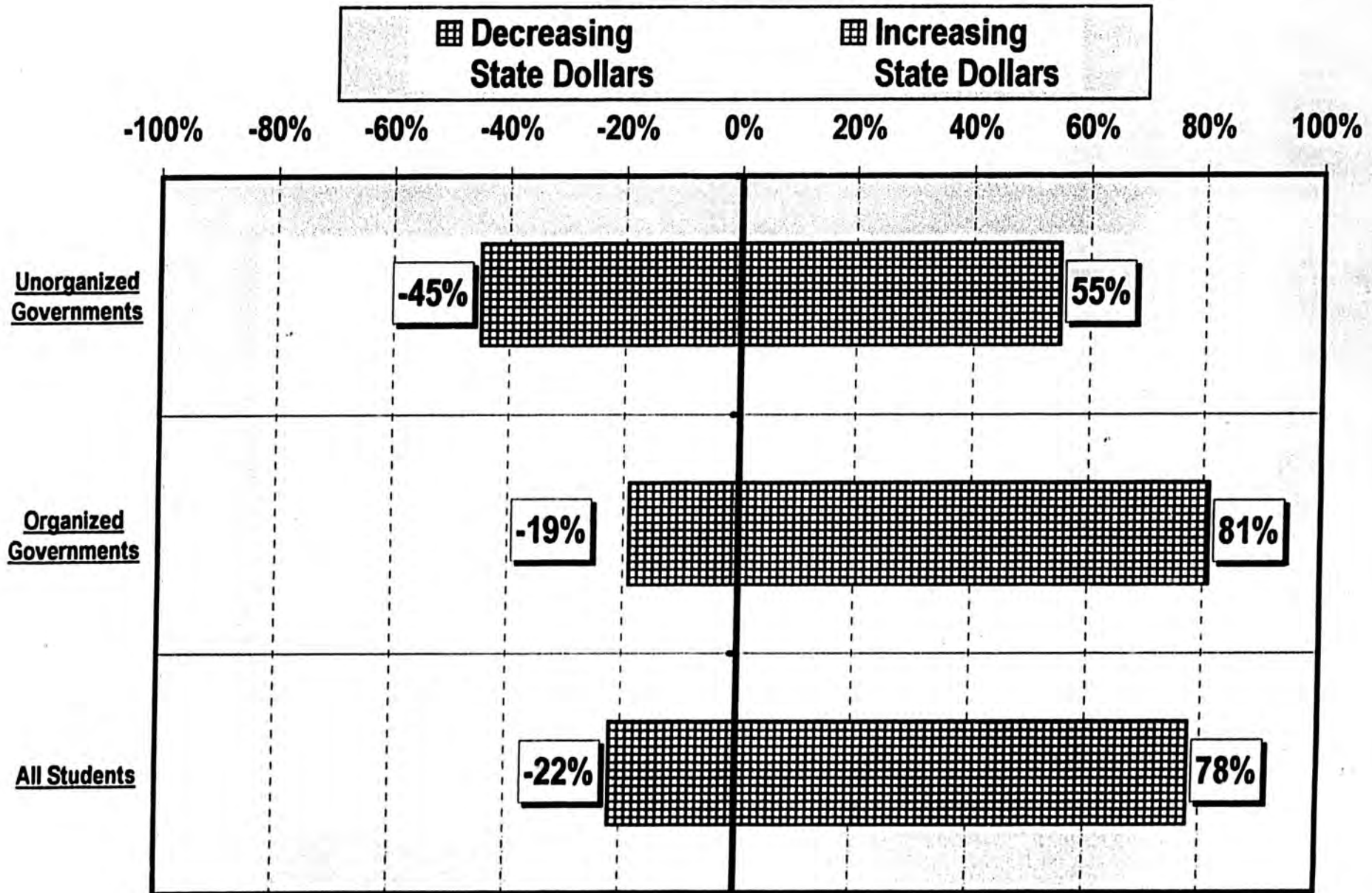
Number of School Districts Receiving Increasing or Decreasing State Dollars

From FY 1998 to FY 2002

Senate Bill 146



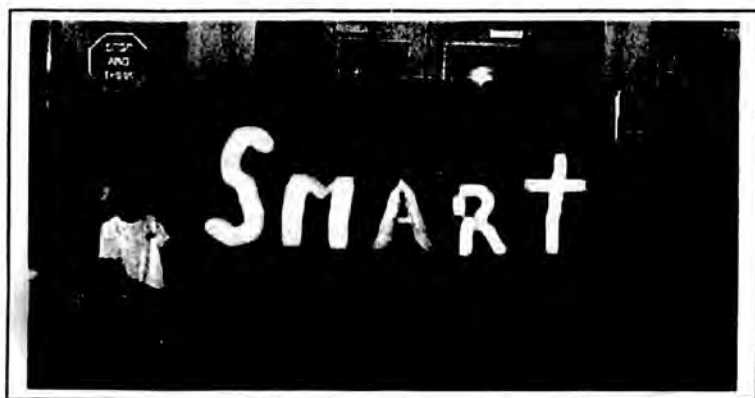
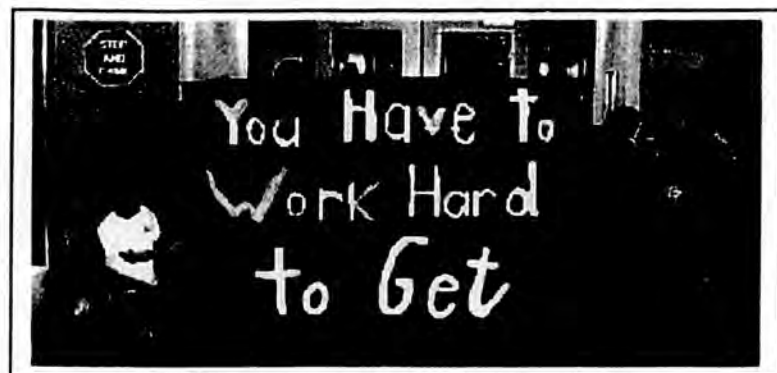
PerCent of Increasing or Decreasing State Dollars per Student
From FY 1998 to FY 2002
Senate Bill 146



ARCTIC FOX

Volume 10, Issue 4

December 1997



Mr. McCarthy's 5th graders show Mr. Olson how to do well.

Merry Christmas!

Kai West's Third Grade Book Club

The Third Grade Book Club in Mrs. West's room studied riddles and came up with a few. Can you guess? See 'Answers' on page 8.

WHO AM I?

I am the Boss.
I love to give birthday cards. I am a wiz at the yo-yo.
Who am I?

I have short, dark hair.
My daughter is in fifth grade.
My husband is a principal.
Who am I?

I am the young, pretty boss.
I love phonics.
I dress in colorful clothes.
Who am I?

I am very tall and strong.
I like to help people find books.
I like to stroll and hunt.
Who am I?

See West on page 3

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 1 Kai West's 3rd Graders
- 1 Work Hard to Get Smart!
- 2 Mrs. Renoux's 3rd Grader's
- 2 December Events Calendar
- 3 Foxtales
- 4 Mrs. Holmaquist's 3rd Graders
- 6 Mrs. Keil's 3rd Graders
- 9 December Birthdays
- 9 ECE Hooked on Books
- 10 Historical graph: distance of ice from Barrow

Mrs. Renoux's 3rd Graders Write

Santa's Workshop

By Britt'Nee Brower and Ashley Lausten

Santa's Workshop will be coming to Ipalook School for the third grade classrooms. It is part of our Read-at-home program. We have to bring back 5 reading records. Each time we bring one back, we can put an ornament on our classroom tree. Our parents have to sign the reading records. You have to read for 15 minutes [or more] each night. December 15th is when we can go to the workshop. It will be after school.

Mrs. Renoux's BOOK CLUB

By Genele Romero, Chilsea Rexford and Forrest Neokok

In Mrs. Renoux's Book Club, we do reading and writing in composition books. We do spelling and sounds. We read Battle Books. We have snacks. We are going to do poetry. We also practice spelling bees. We have spelling tests on Mondays.

The Read-In

By Kaelee Reddel and Tennessee Judkins

A read-in is when you bring sleeping bags and stuff and you read with a friend. We had a read-in from 9:30 until lunchtime. Everybody read books like "I Spy" and books about reptiles. It was fun reading books. Some kids just like to read books. There were all kinds of books to read in the classrooms. All the third grades had the read-in. Some of us got to use bean bags.

Brad's Creature Feature

By Jake Voss, Sean Gueco and Nick Abraham

Brad's Creature Feature was a hit! It was to show kids about reptiles and amphibians. Brad brought one crocodile, 2 lizards, 2 frogs, one turtle and 5 kinds of snakes. Everyone wanted to see the snakes but some didn't. We got to pet them and look at all the cool stuff Brad had. Brad came from Oregon. We had an assembly. The ECE-ers loved it! They held the reptiles, too. Brad told us the rattlesnakes have a fat head and others have a head that matches with their bodies. He told us we are scientists and we should say, "A-a-a-ah, very interesting!"

Roller Skating

By Alice Glen and Margaret Alice Edwards

What is a roller skating party? Roller-skating was a reward for bringing back your reading records. [The reading records are from our read-at-home program in third grade.] When did we go? We went roller-skating in October. Where did we go? We went to the roller rink on the Barrow side. Who went? All the third graders who brought back their reading records got to go. What happened? People roller bladed until we had to leave. People brought snacks and some people brought money to buy soda.

How many continents? Each time we brought back one reading record we went to a continent. We started in Barrow [in North America] and then we went to South America and then to Antarctica and Africa and Australia and Asia and our last continent was Europe. We had to read and get to 6 or 7 continents in order to go roller-skating.



An Interview with Mr. Williams

By Taylor Wood and Christina Aiken

Student: How did you think of this program?

Mr. Williams: I got together with a committee and we decided on two plays.

Student: Who gets to be in the plays?

Mr. Williams: In grades 1, 2 and 3, everyone has a part in it. In grades 4 and 5 everyone at least gets to sing.

See Renoux on page 3

December Events

Early release/ 12/1/97

Teaming day 12/1/97

No PM ECE 12/1/97

ILT/Immersion 12/1-2/97

Staff Development 12/1-2/97

School Board Meeting 12/4/97

Classroom Door Decorating Contest! Theme:

Winter Wonderland 12/8-12/97

Last Day 1st Semester Extended Day
12/11/97

Extended Day Program 5:30-6:30 12/11/97

Judge Classroom Door Decorating 12/12/97

Craft Fair 10am-2pm 12/13/97

Early Release/12/15/97

Teaming Day 12/15/97

No PM ECE 12/15/97

Lunch in classrooms 12/15-19/97

Student Council Gives Christmas Presents to
Teachers/Staff 12/16/97

2nd Semester Enrollment for Extended
Day 12/16/97

Holiday Program K-1st-2nd-3rd 6:00
PM 12/17/97

Santa Visits ECE classrooms 12/17/97

Holiday Program ECE a.m. ECE p.m. 4th-5th
6:00 12/18/97

Santa visits Kindergarten-1st 12/18/97

Early Dismissal 12/19/97

No PM ECE 12/19/97

Vacation 12/22-1/3/97

Christmas Day 12/25/97

Happy New Year 1/1/98

School Begins 1/5/98

I love Buddy.
I have really curly hair.
I will miss the kids in B114.
Who am I?

I love frogs!
I like to help people do math.
I took over another Bigler's class.
Who am I?

I have very dark skin.
I have a great big dog.
I like to play piano and my Book
Clubs meets in B113.
Who am I?

I am very tall.
I married a man from France.
My students like candy and
Commander Mark.
Who am I?

*Mrs. West's Book Club thought up some
gifts that they would like to see under the
Christmas Tree.*

Top Ten Wish List

1. a football
2. walky-talky
3. stuffed teddy bear
4. books to read
5. markers & pencil crayons
6. a puppy
7. a basketball
8. Toy Story dolls
9. roller blades
10. drawing pad

Fox Tales

by Glenn Olson, Principal

Readers Are Winners

Families who read together stay together. Children whose parents read are children who learn to read. Homes in which everyone reads are homes that foster reading in children. Though these are adages, they are also true and supported by tremendous amounts of educational research.

Believe it or not, schools alone cannot teach all children to love to read, to read fluently and to understand what they read. We need the help of parents, older brothers and sisters, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins and any other person in the home who can read. By reading to young children, by having children see older

See Foxtales page 8

Student: When is the program going to be?

Mr. Williams: K, 1, 2, and 3 will perform on Dec. 17 at 6:00 p.m. ECE, 4th and 5th will do their concert on Dec. 18th at 6:00

Student: Where will it be?

Mr. Williams: It will be in the school auditorium.

Student: Do you think it will be a success?

Mr. Williams: I think it will be if everybody makes it work.

Student: Do kids like the idea of the play?

Mr. Williams: Yes, I think they will because it is new to them.

Student: Where did the play come from?

Mr. Williams: It's an American play.

Student: Do you like the idea?

Mr. Williams: Yes because it will be cute and pretty and musical.

Student: How many parts were there?

Mr. Williams: There are 12 speaking parts.

Student: How many characters in the plays?

Mr. Williams: There are 21 characters in the plays.

Student: Do you like being a music teacher?

Mr. Williams: Yes because it is something I have done all my life.

Student: Where did you start being a music teacher?

Mr. Williams: I started in Unalakleet, Alaska.

Student: When did you become a music teacher?

Mr. Williams: 1988. I went to college in Alaska, California and Europe.

Student: Why did you want to become a music teacher?

Mr. Williams: I have always loved music. I have sung all my life.

Student: How do you use your high voice?

Mr. Williams: I do exercises with my face, jaws and neck.

Student: How many years have you taught music?

Mr. Williams: I've been teaching for 12 years.

Student: Do you like playing instruments?

Mr. Williams: Yes I do.

Student: Do you like putting plays together?

Mr. Williams: I enjoy it. I like it.

Student: Have you ever written and published a song?

Mr. Williams: I have written a song but I have never published one.

Student: How did you learn to sing well?

Mr. Williams: I do vocal exercises.

Student: Thank you, Mr. Williams, for the interview.



Becoming An Astronaut

by Christina Aiken

I would be an astronaut because it would be cool going to outer space. And I am not scared of heights. I'd ask my mom and dad if I can go to any planet that I want to go. The planet I would go to is Mars. If I went to Mars in a buggy I would be famous. I'd see stars and every planet. I'd probably love to see aliens then we would not be alone. My family and friends would be proud of me. I'd pick up rocks on every planet. I would even see the sun. I'd stay on Mars all my life. I would not eat any food up in space. I would write letters and other astronauts would go back to Earth and put the letters in their mailbox. I'd count all the rocks I've taken from the planets. I'd stay there and astronauts would bring me food every month. I'd make my own house up in space. There would be

Mrs. Holmquist's 3rd Graders

Santa's Top 10 Questions

How little are your elves?
Do you have any kids?
How big are you?
How old are your reindeer?
Where do you get your toy making supplies?
How do you get your reindeer to fly?
Do you drink lots of milk?
Can you bring me a special toy?
How heavy are you?
How big are your reindeer?
How big is your bedroom?
How big are your elves?
How big is your house?
Do you know your ABC's?
How do you fit down the chimney?
How old is your wife?
Does your wife make cookies for you?
How old are your elves?
Do you have birthday parties?
How many elves do you have?
How many reindeer do you have?
Do you ever lie?
How many toys can you make in 12 days?
How many toys can you make in 1 day?
Is it cold at the North Pole?

Christmas Survey



By Jim Allen Okpeaha and Fredrick Steven Ahgeak

If you could give the world one Christmas gift what would it be?
Michelle Hopson - Teddy Bear
Mrs. Norton - That every one would like and respect each other.
Mr. Shaw - I would give the world more time so we could all slow down and enjoy life more fully.
Caleb Adair - That everyone would be happy.
Qiuaaq Okpeaha - Bike.
Shari Dietzel - peace.
Shevie Johnson - A Green delicious apple.
June Aiken - Love
Jonaenan Aiken - Remote Control

Madeline Maple - Candy
Wanda Grace - I would give everyone a red Corvette.
Tupaarnqq Brower - Toy

Christmas Play!

By Avaiyak Aamodi

We are going to have the Christmas play on Christmas week. The 3rd graders like the songs. It is called "The Gingerbread Christmas." The 1st, 2nd and 3rd graders are doing the play together. Come to the play it'll be ne-!!

A Poem

By

Klarena Leavitt-Hopson

The taste of it

Reminds me of camping up inland.

I feel the cool air and wind

I see rivers, lakes, and snow

I hear the wind, the rivers and my steps on the snow.

Horoscopes



By Robert Tookak, Jordan Jeffery, Tiffany Hines

***** ...You will have a Terrific day!!

***** ... Positive

***** ... Average

Capricorn (Dec. 22- Jan. 19) :

***** You will meet someone special at A.C.! Tonight Watch T.V!!!

Aquarius (Jan. 20- Feb. 18) :

***** Today you are going to have a slumber party!!! Tonight have pizza!!!

Pisces (Feb. 19- March 20):

***** Today read a good book.

Tonight you are going to have fun!!!

Aries (March 21-April 19):

***** On your birthday you will have a special toy. Today when you go hunting you will find a seal.

Taurus (April 20- May 20):

***** Today you will have a great day. Tonight you will go to A.C.

Gemini (May 21- June 20):

***** Today you will go to Gifts "R" Us and have fun. Today you will go hunting for an arctic fox.

Cancer (June 21- July 22):

***** You will get lucky sometime today.

Tonight go watch movies.

Leo (July 23- Aug. 22):

**** Today go fishing! Tonight go roller-blading!!

Virgo (Aug. 23- Sept. 22):

***** Call your house. Tonight have a carnival.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 22):

*** Today stay home and watch T.V. Tonight go out to eat.

Scorpio (Oct. 23- Nov. 21):

***** Go shopping with a friend. Get clothing. Tonight go to Bingo.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22- Dec. 21):

***** Go hunting with your special father. Tonight go home early.

Chanting Stick



By Kelli McNeal

Our class was going to the beach and Ben and Jordan found a big stick. We took the stick to our classroom. Ben had the idea to paint it. So we painted it with lot of colors. It turned out to be really nice. The length is 143cm. and the width is 7cm.

Try Your Math Skills



By Megan Bowen

Estimating is fun to do in math. Try these estimating problems. Look on page 8 for the answers.

1. How many light bulbs are there in Ipalook? (Not counting the new addition)

See Estimating on page 5

Hello!!! I am of observer of patterns. When I started multiplication my teacher (Mrs. Holmquist) asked us to look for patterns. Right away I saw one when I counted by threes. I saw when there is a one in the ten's digit (the teens) there are three numbers. In the twenties there are three numbers, too. But in the thirties there are four numbers.

My teacher told me to see if this pattern would keep on going. So I tried it and it turned out that when you count by 3's there will be four numbers in the 30's, 60's, 90's, 120's, 150's, and 180's. Each of these is like counting by 30's.

Oh and just to let you know I counted up to two hundred and one. Try it! Threes are cool!!!!

Mrs. Keil's 3rd Graders Share Their



Writing

Jokes

How many sides does a basketball have? -Two, the inside and the outside!

What color does a cheerleader like best? -Yeller

By Dennis Fischer and Robert Brower

What did Benjamin Franklin say when he discovered electricity?

-Not a thing, he was too shocked!

By Joshua York

Teacher: Sally be quiet, the people next to you can't read.

Student: Then they should go back to 1st grade!

What did the coach say to the baker?

-I want my quarterback!

By Brandon Sakeagak

What is Santa's favorite state?

Ida ho ho ho!

What has four eyes and goes south?

See Jokes on page 8

Becoming An Astronaut

by Amelia Stankiewicz

I would not like to be an astronaut because I might get lost. I will have to be a good listener. My boss would tell me what to do on the long journey. I think I might forget. And besides, I can crash, die, spaceship damage or get sick. My mom and dad would miss me. My friends would worry about me maybe. If I did I would have to take hard tests, get used to it and listen really good. If I didn't listen I would be in trouble. And get lost. I would have to eat unusual food and unusual drinks. I think it would be dangerous and fun to float [in the spaceship].

Becoming An Astronaut

by Taylor D. Wood

I would not like to be an astronaut because they go up too high. They also land on the moon and look down at Earth. They float round too much. They run into craters and then fall down to Earth and kill someone. It would not be fun for me at all. But maybe I would see the stars. That would be cool. I would not like to see planets like Saturn or Pluto. You would have to have a different kind of degree. You might run out of gas and fall down to Earth. It would be loud taking off to outer space. Your friends and family would be scared about you. If you have kids they would be scared. You could not eat or drink stuff that you could on Earth. Your food would float around. You would be gone a long time and be nervous. You would miss Earth.

Becoming An Astronaut

by Jake Voss

I don't want to be an astronaut because your rocket ship could have an electrical problem and explode. I wish I could be the first man on the moon. I know who the first man on the moon was. It was Neil Armstrong. I think I would not like the food they eat. I think astronauts have to sit in a chair and the chair can go around really fast. I think in the year 3010 we are going to live like George Jetson. I think scientists are making oxygen and are going to give it to the astronauts. The astronauts are going to put it into outer space and it will go to the planet so we don't have to wear oxygen tanks on our backs. They are going to make space vehicles and space

houses for us.



Becoming An Astronaut

by Tennessee Judkins

I would not like to be an astronaut because you will float in the air and your food will too. You will get too hot in the space suit and how will you get to take a bath or a shower? See? That's why I don't want to be an astronaut and maybe the water will float up in the air when you take a bath. When you are fixing something the tools will float up in the air. Oh, and my parents would miss me very much but they wouldn't if they followed me and if I land on Mars and I get out of my rocket I think I would die. Oh, yes, Pluto is the coldest planet. I would not go there. It's too cold to go there and plus blue is my favorite color so I like the planets Pluto and Uranus because they're blue. I like Saturn and Uranus' rings because they're made out of ice, water and dirt. I like the planet Earth because it's my home.

Becoming An Astronaut

by Chelsea M. Rexford

I want to be an astronaut because it is fun to see what's happening up there and to see what the stars look like and the moon. If you want to be a real astronaut you have to feel tough and not scared of heights. If I told my mom and dad they would be glad about it. If I told my friends they would say, "Get me that job, too!" I would say, "Nope." I'd explore the universe and the moon, too and discover the stars and feel what they feel like. I wish I could be the first girl on the moon.

Becoming An Astronaut

by Forrest T. Neakok

I would like to be an astronaut when I grow up because I want to see how it would feel to float in the air and see how light the giant rocks are. I will see how high I could jump. I will go upside down and when I walk on the moon I will walk like jumping. I wish I could be the first man on the moon.

Becoming An Astronaut

by Casey Leann Elkins

I would not like to be an astronaut because I do not like to go on rockets out of the world and go on different kinds of planets. If I was an astronaut my family would miss me and worry about me a lot and I would have to get out of the rocket and I would get to eat and same food and drink the same stuff.

See Astronauts on page 7

2. What is the length of the B wing hallway in meters?
3. How many locks are in the building?
4. If all the third graders at Ipalook stood on each other's shoulders what would be their total height? (in yards)
5. How many girls are in third grade?
6. How many third graders are only children?
7. How many third graders are left-handed?

We have been studying about *time* in math. Have you ever thought of how many different ways you use the word *time*? Read this story and find out how many *times* I used the word *time*. Ben Landis



Time Story

By Ben Landis

Once upon a *time* there was a boy named Ben Landis. He had piano lessons in *wintertime*, not *summertime* nor *springtime*. His mother's name was Kate Landis. One *time* on Thursday he had his piano lesson. His teacher was Mr. Saar.

"But I had no *time* to"..... Ben said as his mother interrupted him.

"You had plenty of *time*. We are not going to get there in *time* if you keep mumbling." Ben's mom said.

Ben got his bag and left.

"The *time* is 4:30," said Ben's mom.

"We aren't going to make it," said Ben.

"We have plenty of *time* to get there," replied Ben's mother.

At the end of Ben's piano lesson Mr. Saar ran out of *time* and said, "Didn't have much *time* to practice I see. Next *time* take your *time* when you practice and don't waste *time* staring into space." "Okay," Ben said. "I'll try not to kill *time*."

The next *time* Ben was walking with his friend Jordan he said, "*Time* after *time* I don't have a good piano lesson."

"I have enough *time* to practice piano," said Jordan. "The only *time* that's hard for me is when my sisters tap the keys on the lower part of the piano and make noise that distracts me."

The next *time* Ben's next piano lesson was GREAT. "Next *time* I am taking piano lesson in the *summertime* so I have enough *time* to practice," said Ben. Mr. Saar laughed. "Only *time* will tell," he said.

"Ben" said Kate, as they got into the car, "Did you have a good *time*."

"I had the *time* of my life!" Ben exclaimed.

Plane Crash

Rebekah Diane Gueco

It was very horrible about the plane crash. Thomas Knight was the person that was flying the Hageland plane. Now lots of people do not like going on those little planes. The whole Itta family was in that plane to go to a funeral. The plane fell maybe 16 feet into the ocean water. There was 7 people that were in the Itta family and 1 driver. It is very bad about that. We are thinking about Thomas and the Itta's. November 19, 1997

Polar Reading



By Ramie Amelia Carlson

The Polar Reading Club is something to get kids to read more. You get a sheet of paper and write the title of the book that you're reading, how long you read, and get your parents to write their signature.

Everybody loves to read! Just grab your favorite book and lay down on the couch and you can read for hours. You might also want to get a stuffed animal and read to it! I do that sometimes. Or you might want to read to your pet. Or of course you could read to your mom and dad. Do whichever one is your favorite.

My favorite is reading to my pet. I have a kitten. I also like reading by my self. Sometimes the best people to read to are your best friends.

Do you have any other suggestions of whom you could read with or where you could read? I bet you do.

When you read you don't have to read your favorite book you can read any single book you want. Now I have to go and read so why don't you too.

Patterns Of Counting By Threes

By Jordan Jeffery the Mathematician

3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72, 75, 78, 81, 84, 87, 90, 93, 96, 99, 102, 105, 108, 111, 114, 117, 120, 123, 126, 129, 132, 135, 138, 141, 144, 147, 150, 153, 156, 159, 162, 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183, 186, 189, 192, 195, 198, 201....

See Holmquist page 6

cool animals in Mars. There would be no water. I'd drink pop. I'd eat all by myself.

Becoming An Astronaut

by Britt'Nee Brower

If I were an astronaut I would like to see planets because I want to see what colors they are. I would like to float in the space ship because I want to see how it would feel. If you want to be an astronaut you have to be honest and you can't touch anything in the space ship. You have to take a test in this really big place like they would put you on a mailtaxes [multi-axis] chair and other things. You always have to wear a space suit on another planet and you have to wear a rope around your hips.

Becoming An Astronaut

by Sasha Stojic

I would not like to be an astronaut because it is dangerous. If I were to be an astronaut I would be scared because I could get hurt from aliens. And if we stay on Mercury I would get struck by lightning. I would not like to go to outer space. If my mom and dad forced me I would try and study Mars. I am not going because I am afraid of heights. My family is not afraid of heights. My whole family, counting my sister would go to Mars, Mercury and all those. But me, no way! I'm so afraid of heights I could puke. I'm even afraid of my steps in my house. My family would like me to be an astronaut but I am afraid of aliens and of not getting enough air. I do not want to suffocate. If I were to go I would pack clothes and food. I don't think any girl has gone to outer space. If a girl had gone to outer space I would be she was scared of aliens. If I went to outer space I would miss my family and friends. But I am not going to outer space. No matter what my family and friends say I 'm not going to outer space. You know why? 1. I'm scared. 2. I can't keep control of myself. 3. I would miss my family.

See Astronaut page 6

But I would have to put on different clothes and I would have to put on a helmet.

Becoming An Astronaut

by *Quin Carroll*

I don't know if I would want to be an astronaut. The first thing I would do is dump a jug of juice and see what would happen. I want to see what they sleep in. I think it would be fun to go into the space ship. I wonder how heavy the space suits are. I wonder what it would be like in outer space. It would be scary if we ran out of gas. I don't know what my family would think. I don't know what I would eat and drink. I would like to see how they train the astronauts. I would want to see Mars. I wonder how long you would stay in space. I would like to see a space ship take off. I wonder what the other astronauts would be like. I would like to see the big volcano on Mars.

Becoming An Astronaut

by *Ashley Lausten*

If I were an astronaut I would be the first kid on the moon and I would study Mars. I would see if there is life on Mars. I would go see the sun. I would tell my sister that the sun is not a planet. It is a star. And that it would be very different in space because you would have to eat peas in a different way. And you would have to eat pudding in a bag. And before you go to space you would have to study and practice before you go to space. You couldn't have a picnic on the moon.

Becoming An Astronaut

by *Alice Glenn*

I don't think I would like to be an astronaut because I can run out of food and the rocket can run out of gas. But it can be fun because you can jump high. In a bad way you can throw up on the way there. I don't think I'd like that. You can get lost cause it's so dark in outer space. An asteroid or a comet can hit you. That might hurt and it can kill you. It might get hot because of the sun. But why is it so dark even though the sun is shining on Earth it is blue and nice? Don't people die in space? Would people know on Earth why there is so much gravity on the moon?

Becoming An Astronaut

by *Nick Abraham*

I would love to be an astronaut because an astronaut gets to go to the planets and the moons. And feel how it feels to be on a planet or a moon. And to see a

crater on the moon. And be in a crater and identify it. And to see Mars. And to find out if there are two moons. And to find another planet. I don't think my mom would be very worried and my dad would be happy for me. I think Earth would be a cool thing to look at.

Becoming An Astronaut

by *Jay Levesque*

I would not like to be an astronaut because you could get stuck in space or get stuck on the moon or your rocket could break down.

I would like to be an astronaut because you could become very big like Neil Armstrong or go to Mars or different moons. You could live in space and see a lot of different planets and see the stars closer. If I were an astronaut I would try to go to Mars. I would see if I could go out very far on a rocket. I would bring my own food up to space. I would try to build a little spaceship that I could drive by myself. I would name it The Mini-Sports Ship. Then I would build a bigger ship. I would call it The Sports Ship. I would try to make a little mini one like a jet ski. I would call it a jet ski. It would look just like a jet ski but it would have glass on top.

Reptiles

by *Genele Romero*

Alligator and crocodiles are reptiles. snakes are reptiles too. A Boa constrictor is also a reptile it has to heads on both ends. Some reptiles like lizards have no eyelids one of the small lizards are geckos they are really good climbers. Reptiles are snakes some of them are really long some bite and some are friendly the snakes breathe with there tongue they can taste air. Some lizards have long tongue so they lick there eyeballs so they can see better. Female reptiles give birth to little reptiles they hatch from eggs the mother reptile protects there young by laying on them till they hatch when there about three months old they can swim and discover there new world but were ever they are the mother is their with them. Dinosaurs are reptiles too. Some reptiles have scales.

REPTILES

by *Galen Baumgartner*

Tyrannosaurus Rex has sharp teeth. Parosarolophus lived here in the eastern Brooks Range. Alligators digest with rocks. In the dinosaur time, the continents were together, so they can go wherever they want. Also they can go to valleys to eat plants. Also during the last minute of the Cretaceous Period, an asteroid changed the climate.



Water

by *Nick Abraham*

Clear bubbly water.
Blue and green liquid bubbling.
Crushing waves on land.

Water

by *Sean Gueco*

Water can be fresh.
Sometimes water is blue green.
Water is liquid.

Water

by *Jake Voss*

Water can get cold.
Water crashes in the sea.
Water is liquid.

Water

by *Margaret Alice Edwards*

Water can be calm.
An otter lives in water.
An otter swims by.

Water

by *Alice Glenn*

Water can be fresh.
Can I be clean with water?
Water cleans me well.

Water

by *Amelia Stankiewicz*

Very calm water.
Little wavy clear water.
Sparkling clear water.

Water

by *Sasha Stojic*

Bluish green water.
Bubbling water in lakes.
Calm foamy water.

Water

by *Kaelee Reddel*

Some water is fresh.
Blue sparkling foamy water.
Crashing warm water.

Water

See Water on page 8

by Quin Carroll

Can't drink salt water.
Rivers are smaller than lakes.
Oceans are so big.

Water

by Taylor Wood

Wavy calm water.
Sun reflexes on the water.

Water

by Uinniq Ahgeak

Calm liquid blue warm.
Sparkling salty foamy calm.
Bubbly rough cold fresh.

Water

by Chilsea Rexford

Oceans are salty.
Oceans are bluish color.
Oceans have fish, too.

Water

by Tennessee Judkins

Green liquid water.
Sparkling, foamy, blue water.
Cold, wavy water.

Water

by Jay Levesque

Cold, wavy water.
Splashed against



The Mississippi!

Which people are like the end of book?
The Finnish!

By Marilyn Booth and Alice Ahtuanguaruk

Why did it take the monster three hours to
finish a 20-page book? He wasn't very
hungry!

How can you tell if there is a monster in
your sandwich? It's too heavy to lift!

What is the difference between a dinosaur
and a dragon? Dinosaurs don't smoke!

By Joseph Solomon and Herbert Adams

What do cats say on New Year's Eve?
Happy Mew Year!

By Jeremiah Lambrecht and Brandon Kanayurak

Which reindeer is a ball of fire? -Comet!

What is fast, red and goes oh, oh, oh?
Santa Claus flying backwards!

By Bernadette Neakok and Nova Mongoyok

What does Tarzan sing at Christmas?
-Jungle Bells!

By Anonymous

What did the Martian cook in his skillet?
-Unidentified frying objects!

How do you stop an alien baby from
crying? -You rocket!

How does a lamb get to the moon? By
rocket sheep!

What dance does the a cow do don the
moon? The Mooooon Walk!

What sign is seen at Cape Kennedy at
noon? Out to Launch!

By Jackie Owens

*The students in Mrs. Keil's Book Club had
the pleasure of interviewing the one and
only - Santa Claus! Read on to find out
what was said in this magical interview!*

Q. Do you have birthday parties? Santa:
Yes, I have birthday parties at my house.

Q. Do you have any kids? Santa: My elves
are my kids!

Q. How big is your house? Santa: It is 12
hundred feet tall. It is 11 feet wide.

Q. How heavy are you? Santa: I am very
heavy!

Q. How tall are you? Santa: I am 5 feet

family members read, by listening to
children read and by providing a time and
place for children to read, families can
ensure that all children will learn to not
only to read, but also to love reading.

You may ask, isn't it the school's job to
teach reading? The answer is of course;
however, we have your children for only a
small part of each day for 180 days a year.
For children to learn to read at a level
comparable to children elsewhere in the
United States, they must read during
school and during the time they are away
from school. Schools do teach students to
read; however, like learning anything else
in life, it takes practice to master
reading.

The unfortunate fact in today's America,
children spend far more time in front of
the television set than they do reading.
There is a direct correlation between the
hours children spend watching television
and their reading ability: children who
read well do not watch a lot of television.
Conversely, children who do not read well
often spend too much time in front of the
TV.

For young children who are not yet
ready to read, it is important that they be
read to by a parent, grandparent, older
brother or sister and/or any other person in
the home. For beginning readers, it is
important that family members listen to
them read and ask questions about their
reading. For independent readers, it is
important that they have a quiet time to
read on their own. And, for all children, it

See Foftales page 9

Answers to Math page 4

1. 3,953 light bulbs
2. 53 meters
3. 224 locks
4. 110 yards
5. 50 girls
6. 8 third graders
7. 14 lefties

Answers from page 1

1. Mr. Olson
2. Mrs. Holmquist
3. Mrs. Norton
4. Darby Shaw
5. Rhoda Davis
6. Melissa Keil
7. Mrs. West
8. Barbara Renoux

tall.

Q. How do you fit down the chimney of
all those houses? Santa: I squeeze in the
chimney or get as skinny as I can get. I
like it when people have fat chimneys!

Q. How many toys can you make in 1
day? Santa: You can make toys in one
day?

Q. Okay, how many toys can you make in
12 days? Santa: I can make 20,222 toys in
12 days and 30,333 toys in 13 days.

Q. Do you drink lots of milk? Santa: Yes,
every house I go to where there are milk
and cookies!

Q. How many elves do you have? Santa: I
have LOTS of elves in my house!

Q. How old are your elves? Santa: Many,
many years old, too many to count!

Q. How tall are your elves? Santa: My
elves are 3 feet tall and some are 4 feet
tall.

Q. How many reindeer do you have?

Santa: I have thirteen, 8 for all the time
and 5 extra in case some get sick.

Q. How old are your reindeer? Santa:

See Interview page 9

BIRTHDAYS

Partial listing

Lisa Spencer 12/01
Daniel Kingosak 12/06
Joseph III Levesque 12/15
Milchaela Mercier 12/13
Emma Kilapsuk -Richards 12/26
Hazel Igtanloc 12/15
Bruce Panigeo 12/15
Luke George 12/25
Drey Longsdorff 12/20
Cynthia Simmonds 12/23
Flora Ahsok 12/10
Clare Mc Carthy 12/20
Charles Edwardsen 12/06
Floyd II Sovalik 12/18
Gilbert Heavitt 12/26
Marie Melik 12/18
Brian Baart 12/24
Page Mello 12/26
Woodrow Oyagak 12/5
Fredrick Ahgeak 12/12
Doreen Anashugak 12/13
Seven Reichel 12/28
Tiffany Johnson 12/5
Larry Okomailak 12/5
David Santos 12/8
Forrest Solomon 12/21
Nordel Rexford 12/25
Stephanie Brower 1/12
Anthony Aming 12/18
Timothy MC Coy 12/30
Martha Anderson 12/23
Carol Suvlu 12/18
Daniel Leavitt 12/9
Kristy Solmon 12/4
Jasmina Stojic 12/13
Otto Okpealuk
William Leavitt 12/8
Daisy Aguvluk 12/19
Charlie Tukle 12/2
Tehodore Leavitt 12/25
Jessa Salamat 12/24
Silhoetta Gregory 12/10
Naomi Carlson 12/12
Jonh Hopson 12/19
Michaela Mercier 12/13
Bruce Panigeo 12/15
Luke George 12/25
Drew Longsdorff 12/20
Adrienne Thatcher 12/29
Hazel Igtanloc 12/15
Cynthia Simmonds 12/23
Flora Ahsok 12/10
Clare MC Carthy 12/20
Gilbert Leavitt 12/26
Foyd2 Sovalik 12/18
Charles Edwardsen 12/6
Kristina Decker 12/15
Ella Brower 12/28
Marie Melik 12/16
Abel Suvlu 12/13
Harold Mitchell 12/22
Isaac Kailiwai 12/26
James Aiken 12/24
Adam Okaokok 12/22
Lisa Spencer 12/1
Daniel Kingosak 12/6
Joseph III Levesque 12/15

We're Hooked on Books!



Connor and Debraly Gamache really know how to "get into" books!

The ECE team has developed an Early Literacy Family/Involvement Program which facilitates getting kids ready for school success. One aspect of the program features five Back-to-School Nights for ECE families. On October 28th families were engaged in a read-aloud workshop presented by the ECE team.

Afterwards families had an opportunity to practice and reinforce various ways of exploring books with children. On the evening of November 18th families were treated to storytelling by community members. This component and stories through dance were emphasized. The ECE team will publish these stories in print, both in Inupiaq and English, and add them to their classroom Lending Libraries for students to check out and share with their families. ♦



Sam, Evelyn, and Harry Hopson make reading a family affair!

Foxtales from page 8

is critical that adults read themselves in the home.

Ipalook Elementary School's Polar Readers Program is designed to support family reading so our students and your children will learn

Interview from page 8

Most are about nineteen years old.

Q. How do you get your reindeer to fly? Santa: I feed them special food and tree branches.

Q. Is it cold at the North Pole? Santa: Yes, it is cold at the North Pole!

Q. Do you ever lie? Santa: No, I do not lie.

Q. Do you know your ABC's? Santa: Yes, I know my ABC's.

Q. Where do you get your toy making supplies? Santa: In the toy room where we make lots of toys, and lots of elves work hard so that I can deliver toys when all the people are sleeping in their beds.

Q. How do you go into people's houses without their knowing? Santa: I magical reindeer land quietly on the roofs of houses. I go down the chimney very slowly and quietly so I don't wake the people up when I am delivering the toys and stuff. Then I go back to the North Pole and when the people wake up and open their presents, they can have a Merry Christmas!

Q. Can you bring me a special toy? Santa: Sure! How many do you want?

Interview questions were asked by: Kristine Smith, Zack Sanders, Alice Ahtuangeruk, Joseph Solomon, Rose Okpeaha, Joshua York, Marilyn Booth, Dennis Fischer, Kristina Decker, Jeremiah Lambrecht, Jackie Owens, Robert Brower, Tommy Upicksoun, Nova Mongoyak, Edith Okpeaha, Herbert Adams, Brandon Sakeagak and Bernadette Neakak. ♦

Publishing Information

Fred Ipalook Elementary publishes the Arctic Fox throughout the year. In 1997-8 Mr. Ryan Miller's 5th grade class is responsible for content and layout. Please mail, fax, or email submissions and comments to Arctic Fox Newspaper, P.O. box 450, Barrow, Alaska 99723. Phone/Fax 907-852-4711/4713 Email: rmiller@arctic.nsbds.k12.ak.us

to love reading and to become good readers. Students will be recognized for out of school reading at the end of each month. Polar Reader prizes will include Polar Reader pencils, tee shirts, and yo-yo's. Our motto is: Readers are Winners!

The 1997-98 Polar Reader Program will culminate with grand prize drawings for more significant awards (bicycles, boom boxes, trips to Hawaii J?). In addition, your school librarian, Mr. Shaw, and your principal have volunteered to have their hair colored by the top ten readers if our Polar Reader goals are met.

Obviously, the Polar Reader Program will need funding. If you would like to support our effort to promote the learning of reading, we would appreciate and are accepting donations and sponsorships. All contributions will be welcomed! Please make your check out to the Ipalook Elementary School.

We hope to make this a fun and rewarding experience for all students and families. Thank you for your help in ensuring all Ipalook Elementary students learn to read.



Readers are Winners in School and in Life!

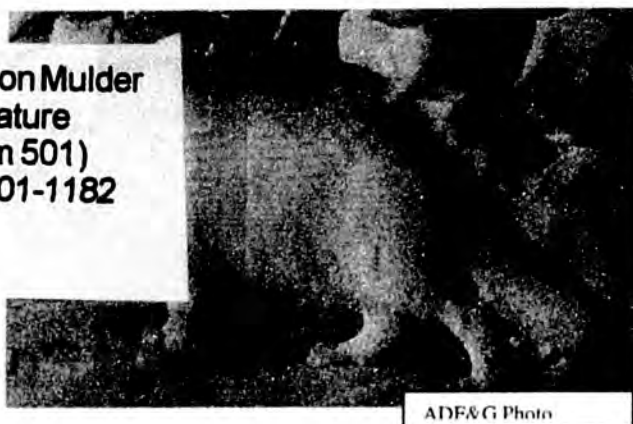
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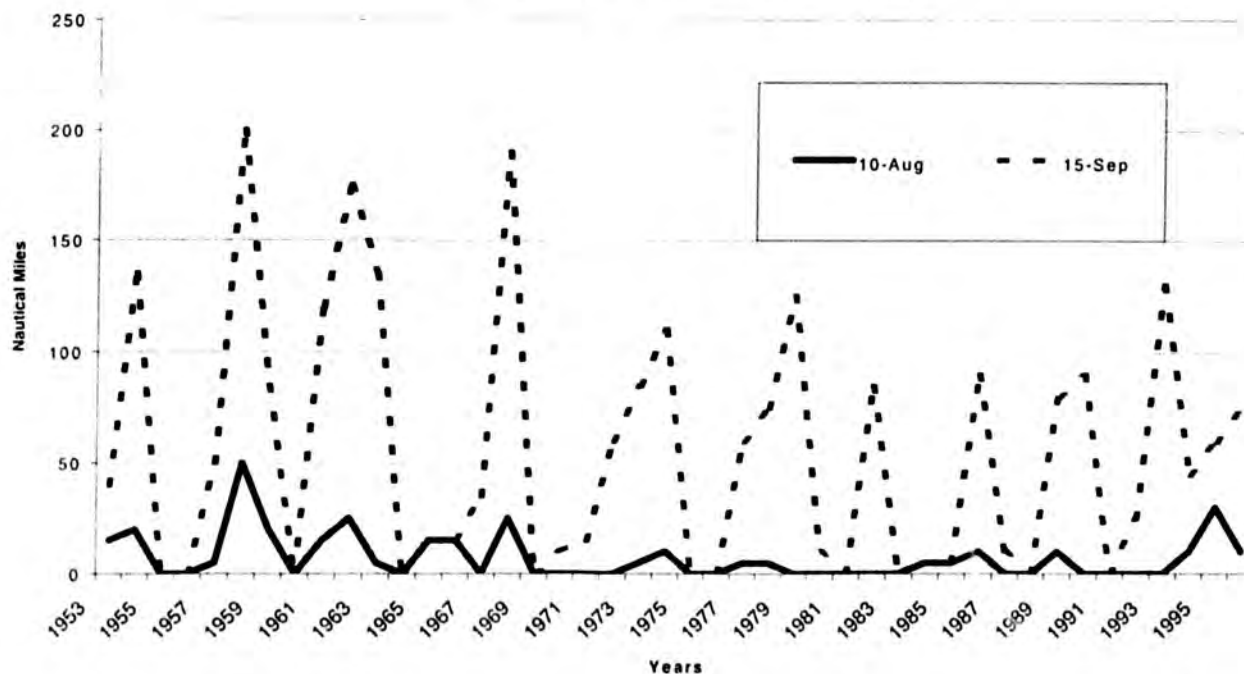
Mailing Address
Street Number and Name
City, State 98765-4321

Representative Eldon Mulder
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol (Room 501)
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182



ADE&G Photo

Distance of Sea Ice from Barrow (nm)



Information provided by Donovan Price of the National Weather Service, Barrow, AK



MONEY WATCH

Common Sense For Alaska

EDUCATION FUNDING TIME FOR A CHANGE?

Ten years ago, legislators addressed education funding and rewrote the formula that dispenses dollars to Alaska's school districts.

School districts receive state funding based on several factors including: enrollment, number of special education children, cost-of-living, local tax effort, and federal funding eligibility.

At the beginning of each school year, each district undertakes an enrollment count. Students are identified by grade level and profiled into numerous categories. These categories are funded at different levels depending on the students' educational needs. In February, schools are eligible to obtain additional funding if enrollment has increased. The school is under no obligation, however, to report a loss of students and risk reduced funding.

The cost-of-living adjustments or area cost differential ranges from 1.00 to a high of 1.46 in the Yukon Flats school district, adjusting for costs associated with geographic conditions, sparse population, and remoteness of a district.

Local support of schools comes

from either a four mill tax levy based on the full value of all taxable real and personal property in the district, or 35 percent of the school district's "basic need" as set by the formula, at least the lesser of the two. Both of these calculations are based on prior year's numbers.

Assistance under federal law 81-874 serves two purposes for Alaska schools: "impact aid" and "disparity test" funding. Impact aid is federal funding that school districts receive for children of parents living and/or working on federal property. For Alaska to receive federal "disparity" funding, the total revenues of all 53 of Alaska's school districts' may not vary more than 20 percent from each other.

Although a school district may have declining enrollment, current law protects districts from losing more than 10 percent of the prior year's funding by phasing in the reduction over four years.

The current formula, as well as four bills that are under legislative review, are compared in the chart on pages two and three.

Two Educational Reforms in Alaska

Charter Schools: Alaska passed a charter school law in 1995. It contained few of the components for flexibility or autonomy which normally characterize the charter concept. Three charter schools opened in the fall of 1996, and Alaskans for Educational Choice and other charter proponents are working for changes in the law. Charter proponents hope to lift the cap on charters, create a board for charter schools, and guarantee equal funding for charters.

Legislative Initiatives: In 1996, Governor Knowles signed a bill that reformed tenure guidelines for the state's teachers

and administrators. This law allows local boards to create their own performance standards and evaluations in accordance with certain state guidelines. If a teacher or administrator fails a regular review, he or she must follow an improvement plan for a set number of months. If poor performance does not improve in the allotted time, employment may be terminated. In addition, a tenured employee may be laid off in a time of financial crisis. Finally, the time served before tenure is granted was upped from two to three years.

Source: The Center for Education Reform
(800)521-2118

Proposed Changes	Current Formula	SB 36 Senator Phillips
Funds are made available to school districts.	Instructional units and weighed factors.	Instructional units and weighed factors.
Categories of funding.	Four categories for Special Education, three categories for Bilingual Education, and one category for Vocational Education.	Gifted and talented students allocation based on 4.5% of total students funded (separate from Special Education), consolidates Bilingual to one level, all other categories remain the same.
Number of students needed to receive a funding community size factor.	One student.	Ten students.
State required local contribution in organized areas.	At least the lesser of a 4 mill tax on real and personal property, or 35% of basic need.	A 4.5 mill tax on real and personal property. Revenue generated above the basic need of a district are re-allocated to other districts on a per student basis.
Limits on local contributions in excess of state required local contributions.	Capped at 23% of basic need.	Capped at 23% of basic need.
Local contribution required in unorganized areas.	None required.	None required.



Education Terms

Area Cost Differential

A multiplier that adjusts a school district's instructional units for cost differentials between school districts. Factors vary between 1.0 and 1.46, depending on the remoteness of the district.

Average Daily Membership (ADM)

The average of the number of students enrolled over a twenty-day period on a full-time basis.

Funding Communities

Each school district is divided into funding communities by attendance centers (schools).

Instructional Unit Value

\$61,000

NEA

National Education Association

Public School Foundation Account

An account created for use in financing education in public elementary and secondary schools.

Region Educational Attendance Areas (REAA)

The area outside organized boroughs, home rule and first class cities is divided into regional educational attendance

areas. REAA's currently make no local contribution to education funding. In 1998, the schools in REAA's are projected to cost the state \$137,529,126.

School District

Alaska is divided in 53 school districts. Each school district has a local governing body and administrative staff.

Single Site Schools

School districts that have one funding community. For example, the Galena school district with one K-12 school, is a single site school district.

SB 85 / HB 126 Governor Knowles	SB 146 Senate HESS	HB 148 House HESS
Per student basis and weighted factors.	Per student basis, weighted factors and relative assessed wealth of the district per student.	Per student basis and weighted factors.
Abolished. 20% percent of total students enrolled are classified as special needs. Funds can be spent as each local district deems appropriate.	Abolished. 20% of total students enrolled are classified as special needs. Funds can be spent as each local district deems appropriate.	Same as SB146
Same as SB36.	Same as SB36.	Same as SB36.
A three mill tax on real and personal property that would increase .25 mills a year, capped at four mills. Not to exceed 35% of the districts basic need.	A three mill tax on real and personal property. Not to exceed 100% of the districts basic need.	A three mill tax on real and personal property that would increase .25 mills a year, capped at four mills. Not to exceed 35% of the districts basic need.
No cap.	No cap.	No cap.
None required.	School or employment tax equal to 3 mills of the real and/or personal property value. Legislative intent would spend the tax revenue collected on education in regions of collection.	None required.



Money Watch is published by Common Sense For Alaska
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The States' Advocate

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September 1997

NCSL Scores Major Victory in Brady Law Case

Sheriff Jay Printz of Ravalli County, Mont., and Sheriff Richard Mack of Graham County, Ariz., were on the receiving end of an unfunded federal mandate. The Brady Gun Law required a waiting period and background check on private handgun purchases. Until a national system to check backgrounds of gun purchasers is established, Congress commanded local law enforcement officers to perform the checks.

Small, rural sheriffs' departments have neither the manpower nor resources to comply with the federal mandate. The "department," after all, in a small western county might consist only of the sheriff and maybe a deputy. Fed up with the federal government's unreasonable demand, Sheriffs Printz and Mack sued the United States. NCSL filed an *amicus* brief in support of the two sheriffs when the case reached the U.S. Supreme Court.

NCSL recognized that *Printz* was potentially a landmark federalism case. The issue before the Court was not gun control; the issue was whether Congress has the power, in effect, to impress state officials into its service.

NCSL's brief, written by Professor Bruce La Pierre of Washington University, argued that Congress does not have the constitutional power to compel state officials to serve as the "implements" of federal regulation. Congress's action was essentially coercive; states had no opportunity to decline participation. All the administrative and financial costs of the program were imposed on state and local officials, forcing them to reallocate resources away from enforcement of state and local laws. In short,

the Brady law unconstitutionally treated states as administrative subdivisions of the federal government.

The Supreme Court in a 5-4 decision agreed with the LaPierre argument and struck down the background check provisions of the Brady Law as a violation of states' rights under the 10th Amendment. Justice Antonin Scalia's opinion for the Court is a ringing defense of states' rights. "The federal government," said Scalia, "may neither issue directives requiring the states to address particular problems, nor command the states' officers, or those of their political subdivisions, to administer or enforce a federal regulatory program. It is incontestable that the Constitution established a system of 'dual sovereignty.'"

The mandate on states was declared unconstitutional, a decision that prompted a strong dissenting opinion by Justice John Paul Stevens, joined by Justices David Souter, Stephen Breyer and Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

Stevens sharply contested Scalia's reading of American history, arguing, "The basic change in the character of the government that the framers conceived was designed to enhance the power of the national government..."

The Court obviously is divided on questions of federalism. *Printz* was decided by a slim 5-4 majority, which might easily be reversed by new appointees to the Court.

continued on page 2

Brady Law Victory continued

Nonetheless, the states have now rung up victories over the national government in a series of important cases in the 1990s. In *New York vs. United States*, the Court struck down on 10th Amendment grounds federal provisions that required states to dispose of radioactive waste according to federal criteria or risk having to "take title" to the waste for failing to act. In *United States vs. Lopez*, the Court struck down the Gun Free School Zone Act, finding for the first time since the 1930s that Congress had exceeded its Commerce Clause authority by intruding into a policy area traditionally reserved to the states. And last year, in *Seminole Tribe vs. Florida* the high court substantially revived the states' sovereign immunity under the 11th Amendment, striking down provisions of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act allowing tribes to sue the states.

These three cases along with *Printz* represent a significant development in constitutional law. The conservative majority of the Rehnquist Court has laid a foundation for future decisions that could sharply limit the power of Congress to dictate to the states, particularly if one takes seriously the

rhetoric of Justices Scalia and Clarence Thomas.

But a word of caution. Not all members of the five-member conservative majority are revolutionaries. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, in the majority in *Printz*, wrote a concurring opinion that is much more moderate and cautious in both tone and substance than the opinion by Scalia. And she gets right to the nub of the issue likely to be presented in future cases: the question of federal grant conditions. O'Connor says the Brady Act, as written in the form of a command to the states, is unconstitutional. But she quickly qualifies her view, saying that *Printz* "does not spell the end of the objective of the Brady Act." States may participate voluntarily. And most significant of all, she says: "Congress is also free to amend the interim program to provide for its continuance on a contractual basis with the states if it wishes, as it does with a number of federal programs."

Although the federal government may not command, it still may attach conditions to the receipt of federal aid, which the states may not like but will have to accept if they take federal money. ♦

PREEMPTION WATCH

The United States is currently negotiating an international agreement, the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI), which could significantly affect states. Its goal is to reduce barriers to the worldwide movement of capital. Renato Ruggerio, the director general of the World Trade Organization, says of the negotiations, "We are writing the constitution of a single global economy."

The agreement is being negotiated under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, composed of the leading industrial nations of North America, Europe and East Asia. Negotiators expect to sign an agreement next May.

The MAI seeks to remove restrictions on the movement of capital, require foreign investors to be treated as favorably as domestic ones, and open natural resources, telecommunications and all other economic sectors to foreign investment. Performance requirements (regulations that require investors to meet certain social policy goals) would be barred. Investors would be entitled to compensation for expropriated property. In short, investors would be protected from discriminatory treatment by governments.

The MAI would be binding on American states. State laws would be subject to challenge in the MAI dispute resolution process. In contrast to World Trade Organization proceedings, an MAI

challenge to a state law could be initiated by an individual firm (as well as a foreign country). The United States could be held liable for money damages if a state law is found to violate the MAI.

Proponents see the MAI as a boon to states. It could encourage direct foreign investment in the United States, as well as facilitate U.S. investments around the world. Moreover, by reducing investment barriers, the MAI could greatly improve the global economy.

Opponents worry that legitimate government regulations, taxes and economic development programs will be subject to challenge. They also fear reductions in labor, environmental and consumer protection standards, as well as pressure to lower industrial wages.

Federalism questions raised by the agreement relate primarily to the dispute resolution process. Will states be able to defend their legitimate tax and regulatory measures before dispute resolution panels? Will nondiscrimination standards be fairly applied to states? Will the agreement result in a flood of litigation? Will MAI upset the balance of federal and state authority? If states lose an MAI case will the federal government pay for damages as it has promised? In short, will MAI panels of trade experts be sensitive to the needs of America's unique federal system of government?

The U.S. negotiators have been meeting frequently with NCSL and other state groups to respond to such questions. They are confident that all potential problems can be addressed, and that states will be able to support congressional ratification of the agreement in 1998. ♦

MANDATE WATCH

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced July 16 the final version of stringent, new clean air standards. EPA ignored NCSL's com-



Connecticut Representative Brian Flaherty urges members of Congress to do everything in their power to ensure that EPA and all other federal agencies comply with UMRA.

plaint that it failed to comply with federal law on mandate relief.

Representative Brian Flaherty of Connecticut testified on behalf of NCSL before the U.S. House Judiciary Committee on July 29. "The effective implementation of the Unfunded Mandate Relief Act," he said, "is essential not only in the context of Clean Air Act rulemaking activities, but for all other federal administrative proceedings. The act should not be perceived as a roadblock or even a speed bump, impeding the swift development and implementation of public policy." Flaherty further noted: "Congress and the administration made a commitment, with the passage of UMRA, to provide relief from current and future mandates in order to preserve the financial viability of state governments."

In comments filed with EPA, NCSL stressed that it supports the principles underlying the Clean Air Act of 1990, but objects to the failure of EPA to assess the cost of the new regulations to states as required by the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act. ♦

CONSTITUTIONAL FEDERALISM

NCSL won an important victory in the *Printz* case when the Supreme Court struck down the background check provisions of the Brady Law as a violation of states' rights under the 10th Amendment. But, as noted previously, the federal government retains considerable power to coerce the states by attaching conditions or "strings" to federal grants.

Grant conditions are a particular problem for states when they are attached to federal programs years after the first federal grant is accepted. States become dependent on federal funds, and knowing that it is politically impossible for the state to turn down federal money, Congress exploits the situation by basing the future receipt of federal funds on compliance with federal goals in unrelated policy areas. For example, highway funding bills in Congress have become a favorite "Christmas tree" on which to hang unrelated grant conditions that effectively coerce states into adhering to federal policy.

In 1987, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a decision in *South Dakota vs. Dole* that was unfavorable to the states. The case resulted from South Dakota's challenge to a federal requirement that states raise their drinking age to 21 if they wanted to receive all their highway money. The Court upheld the constitutionality of this grant condition. This may have been, in part, because this issue is a difficult one for the court to address. What clear and understandable test could the Court apply that would distinguish legitimate grant conditions from illegitimate ones?

Logic would dictate that Congress should be free to make conditions for grants to states in a way that ensures that the money is properly spent. The problem arises when Congress attaches additional, unrelated conditions to grants. This is especially the case where Congress would not have regulatory power under the Commerce Clause to enforce federal policy by preempting state law. For example, if Congress required states to set limits on truck lengths as a condition for receiving high-

way funds, it might be objectionable to certain states, but it is hard to argue that it is unconstitutional, given that Congress almost certainly has the power under the Commerce Clause to specify nationally uniform truck lengths. But what about a hypothetical highway grant condition that imposed a federal curriculum in the public schools or required local sheriffs to do background checks on prospective gun purchases?

Arguably, Congress does not have authority under the Commerce Clause to regulate public education. Recall the case of *United States vs. Lopez* where the Court struck down the Gun Free School Zone Act. And under *Printz*, Congress cannot commandeer sheriffs to perform background checks on gun purchasers. The question is whether Congress can circumvent the limits on its power imposed by *Lopez*, *Printz* and similar cases by simply casting its mandates and policy directives in the form of grant conditions.

Sooner or later, the Court will have to revisit the issue of grant conditions. It could be the most important federalism case of all. ♦



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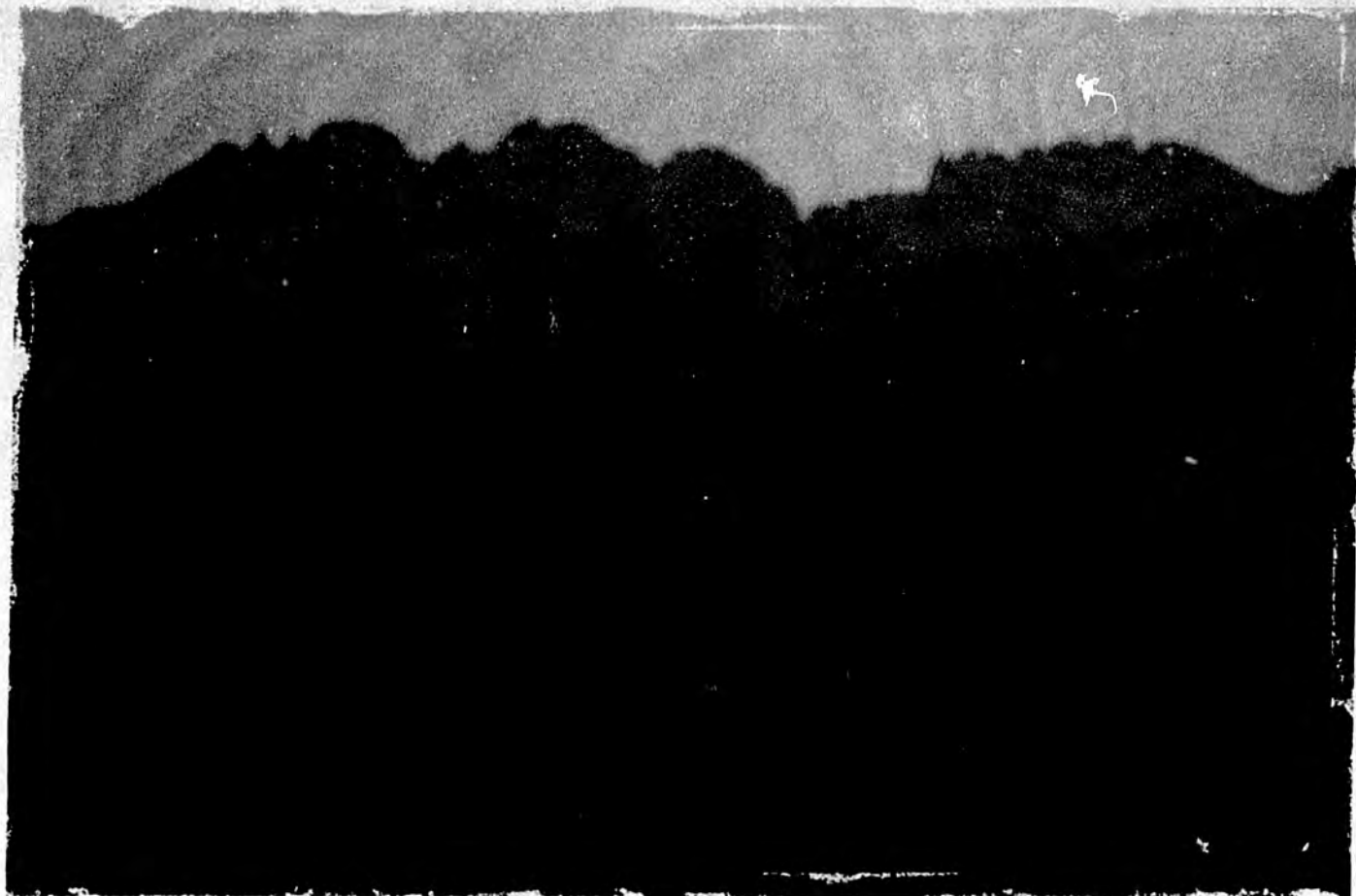
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STATE

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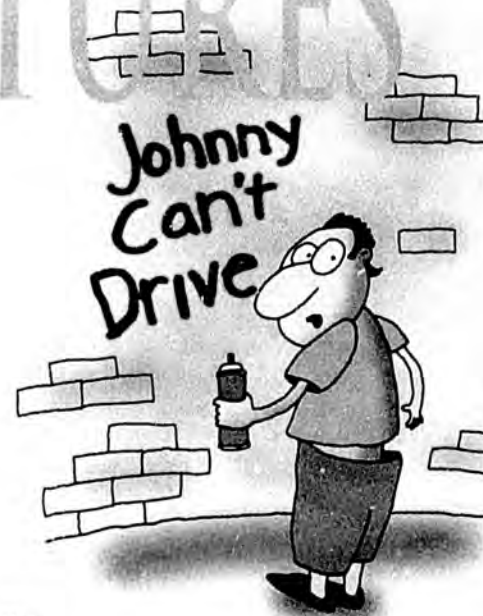
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LETTERS

TEN YEARS BEFORE A "FIRST"

Editor:

In "Stateline" in the June issue of *State Legislatures*, you note a Minnesota bill to regulate hazing in high schools that "appears to be the first" of its type.

Texas has by law prohibited hazing at public and private high schools since 1987. See Subchapter F, Chapter 37, Texas Education Code.

Steve Collins
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COMMISSION APPROACH WORKS FOR CALIFORNIA

Editor:

The articles on legislative pay in the July/August issue were insightful and informative. You may be interested in the California approach.

As noted in "Pay—The Legislature's Hot Potato," California has a compensation commission. In 1990, Proposition 112 was placed on the ballot by the Legislature and approved by California voters. Part of the package of statutes, resolutions and constitutional amendments known collectively as the Legislative Ethics Reform of 1990, Proposition 112 banned honoraria, strictly limited gifts and created the California Citizens Compensation Commission. The commission has seven members appointed by the governor and has the sole authority to establish the annual salary and benefits of elected state officers. The composition of the commission and the criteria it is required to use in assessing salary and benefits reflect some

of the methods noted in "Legislator Pay: Baseball It Ain't."

To guarantee a wide range of opinion and representation, Proposition 112 specified that of the commission members, two must be officers or members of a labor union; two must be from the business community, including an owner of a small business and an executive of a corporation ranking among the largest private sector employers in the state; and four must be public members, of whom one must have expertise in compensation, such as a personnel manager or economist, and one be "representative of the general population and may include...a retiree, homemaker or person of median income."

In determining annual salary and benefits, the commission must take into consideration, among other things, the amount of time required to fulfill an officer's official duties, the salaries and benefits of comparable public offices in California, and the responsibility and scope of authority of the agency in which the official serves. Although the commission is required to consider private sector compensation, Proposition 112 stated that "state officers do not receive, and do not expect to receive, compensation at the same levels as individuals in the private sector with comparable experience and responsibilities."

The base salary for California legislators in 1990 was \$40,816. Today, as a result of annual reviews by the commission, legislative salaries are \$75,600 with legislative leaders earning a slightly higher base.

The commission has worked in California. Between 1966 and 1990, pay increases required a

two-thirds vote of the Legislature and could not exceed 5 percent per calendar year. The political pressures that make salary hikes such a hot potato had, in fact, so discouraged increases that, when adjusted for inflation, the real purchasing power of legislative salaries had dropped 35 percent by 1990. The commission has established salaries at levels that reflect the realities of a full-time body in a state the size of California (in 1990, Assembly members represented 372,000 and Senators 744,000 people.) The adjustments have never been generally applauded by editorial boards, and the composition of the independent commission has taken the political sting out of increases.

Although setting reasonable compensation levels for "greedy politicians" will never be without controversy, the commission approach has proven successful in California.

Timothy A. Hodson
Executive Director
Center for California Studies

CORRECTION

The "How Well Do You Know Your States?" quiz in the July/August issue of *State Legislatures* mistakenly called South Dakota "The Sunshine State." Legislators changed the state nickname to the Mount Rushmore State in 1992.

The Council of State Governments' 1996-1997 *Book of the States* also said South Dakota was sometimes called The Coyote State. Not ever officially so, say state researchers. However, they tell us, it was used by a state university whose mascot is a coyote.

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these circumstances was not "punishment." Therefore, the state law did not run afoul of the Constitution's ban on double punishment for the same crime or an after-the-fact punishment written into a new law. Kansas officials noted, too, they have been selective in using the new authority and have committed less than a dozen sex criminals to their treatment center.

AND OTHER BUSINESS

Meanwhile, in other key rulings, the high court:

♦ Struck down the federal Religious Freedom Restoration Act on the grounds that Congress had exceeded its authority and intruded in the affairs of state and local governments. The measure would have forced state and local officials to give special deference to claims involving the "free exercise of religion."

The dispute in the high court began with a 1990 ruling that sided with Oregon officials who fired two Native Americans for using peyote, an illegal drug, which they maintained was central to their religious celebration.

In *City of Boerne vs. Flores*, the Court adhered to its view that states can enforce "neutral and generally applicable laws" even when they infringe on someone's religion. While states may give exemptions that are based on religion, they need not do so, the Court said.

♦ Upheld the traditional state laws against doctor-assisted suicide and said it is up to the states, not federal judges, to change the laws. "The states are currently engaged in serious, thoughtful examination of physician-assisted suicide and other similar issues," wrote Chief Justice Rehnquist. "Our holding permits this debate to continue, as it should in a democratic society."

The pair of 9-0 decisions in *Washington vs. Glucksberg* and *Vacco vs. Quill* reversed lower court rulings that would have created a "right to die." Despite the unanimous result, five of the nine justices signaled they will revisit the issue in the future. As Justice Souter concluded, "The Court should stay its hand to allow reasonable legislative consideration" of the claims of people who are dying or in pain or who seek a way out.

♦ In a setback for the states, ruled private prison guards working under state contract are not entitled to the same immunity from lawsuits that is accorded state employees. To

shield public employees from personal lawsuits over the performance of their duties, the Court has said they have a "qualified immunity" that protects them, as long as they do not willingly violate a clearly established constitutional right.

When Ronnie McKnight, a Tennessee prisoner, sued Darryl Richardson, a guard, for allegedly injuring him by putting him in tight binds while traveling, the guard

responded by claiming an immunity from suit. On a 5-4 vote in *Richardson vs. McKnight*, the Court disagreed and said private guards cannot invoke this public employees' immunity. It did not settle, however, whether the guard can raise any other defenses. The dissenters complained the decision will make it more expensive for private firms, and therefore the states, to "privatize" their prisons.

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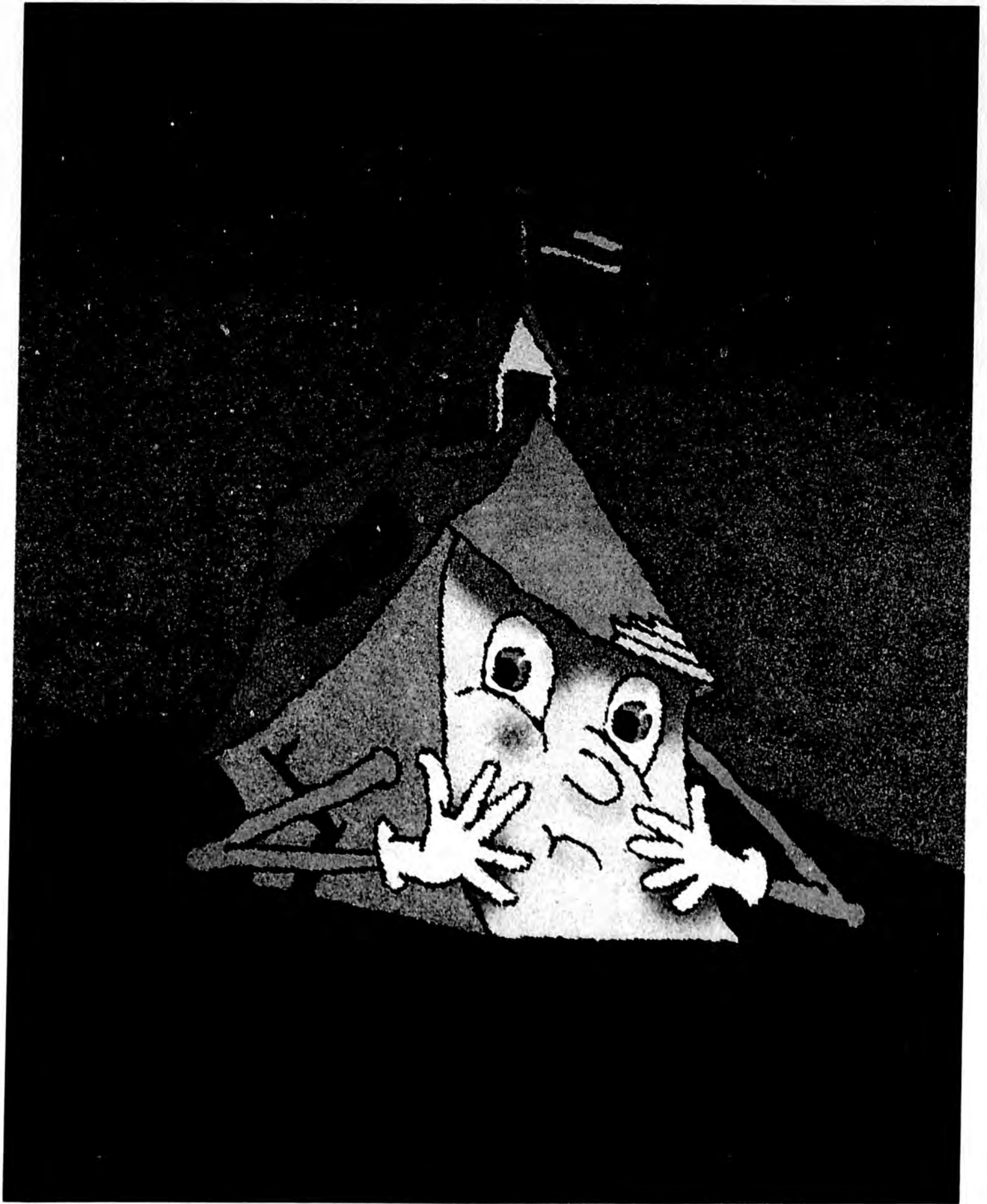
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RUNDOWN SCHOOLS: WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

ACROSS THE COUNTRY, SCHOOLS ARE DETERIORATING, EDUCATORS ARE WORRYING AND COURTS ARE PUSHING LEGISLATORS TO SOLVE THE MONEY PROBLEMS.

BY LESLEY DAHLKEMPER

Leaky ceilings. Exposed wire. Crowded classrooms. Principal Kent Paredes Scribner has seen it all. These conditions are as commonplace at Sunland Elementary School as chalkboards and desks. Sunland Elementary, one of the oldest schools in the Phoenix area, has had few, if any, repairs since it was built in 1953. Originally the school was meant to serve 600 students. Now more than 800 students from primarily poor, minority families are enrolled.

"Crumbling buildings and cramped conditions do terrible things for the kids, their school spirit and their feeling about themselves," says Scribner. His school is located in the Roosevelt School District in south Phoenix. The amount of money it would take to fix it would virtually wipe out the district's \$43 million annual budget. There's simply no money for repairs.

Even basic needs have gone unmet. Superintendent John Baracy says the district's 12,000 students don't have science labs or up-to-date libraries, and they have very little communications technology, unlike their counterparts in wealthier districts. Many older school buildings are not equipped with proper electrical wiring for computers, frustrating efforts to introduce technology into the classroom.

"Clearly, there's an impact on student learning," says Baracy. "You cannot learn science if you don't have science labs. You cannot expand your knowledge of the world if you don't have quality books to read."

CRUMBLING SCHOOLS

Schools like this in inner-city Arizona are not unusual. A U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) study released in 1996 revealed that one-third of schools nationwide need extensive repair or replacement. Further, 60 percent of schools surveyed reported at least "one major building feature" in disrepair such as the roof, exterior walls, windows, plumbing, heating and air conditioning or electrical power. Forty-six percent lack the basic electrical wiring to support computers, modems and modern communications. More than 14 million

Lesley Dahlkemper is a Denver freelance writer specializing in education issues.

students attend the schools surveyed by the GAO.

The report, "School Facilities: America's Schools Report Differing Conditions," also notes that the problem of deteriorating school buildings cuts across all socioeconomic levels. While 38 percent of schools in urban areas reported at least one inadequate building, 30 percent of rural schools and 29 percent of suburban schools documented similar concerns.

"You may think this is a problem of the poorest districts in the country, but that's not so," notes U.S. Senator Carol Moseley-Braun, a Democrat from Illinois. "It relates more to age than anything else." Braun, who commissioned the GAO report, sponsored successful legislation in 1994 that set aside \$100 million for school building repairs. The program, however, was rescinded by the 105th Congress.

COST OF REPAIR

The estimated price tag totals a staggering \$112 billion, according to the GAO. A state-by-state comparison reveals some startling figures. In New York City, officials in the country's largest school district estimate the cost to refurbish aging school facilities at \$7.5 billion over the next five years. The bill for repairs and expansion in California's public schools climbs to \$17 billion, a reflection, in part, of the state's soaring student enrollment.

Deteriorating schools in Virginia have some of the worst problems in the country. Experts estimate building improvements will add up to \$6.5 billion over the next five years, affecting a million students in 1,800 public schools. A study by the Virginia Department of Education released last summer reports that even if local taxes were doubled, the revenue generated would not meet the cost of necessary school renovation.

WHAT HAPPENED?

The list of examples runs on, but a key question emerges: How did schools get to this point? Several factors consistently surface in interviews with educators, legislators and school finance experts: compet-

Thirty-eight percent of schools in urban areas reported at least one inadequate building; 30 percent of rural schools and 29 percent of suburban schools documented similar concerns.

NO FEDERAL RELIEF IN SIGHT

Schools and legislatures can't expect help from the federal government for school repairs, at least not this year. President Bill Clinton's Partnership to Rebuild America's Schools Act, a \$5 billion proposal that would have helped school districts finance the cost of renovating or replacing aging buildings, fell victim to the budget reconciliation settlement in August.

Supporters of the proposal say it will be back on the drawing board next session, but criticism of it continues. Critics maintain that school construction should remain a local responsibility. There is also concern that federal aid would only drive up building costs because in this proposal, a very small amount of federal money would have invoked the Davis-Bacon Act requiring that prevailing, or union, wages be paid workers on federally funded construction projects.

As far as education goes, the federal share has been "a pittance," according to David Liebschutz, associate director of the Center for the Study of the States at New York's Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government.

Federal interest may have increased with the depth of voter concern, but it's the states that have to come up with the money, he says.

Even if a similar plan passes next year, it might not make a significant dent in the vast amount needed for school repairs, which the Government Accounting Office puts at \$112 billion. Laura Walker, who lobbies for the California School Boards Association, says the amount in the Clinton proposal wouldn't have come close to solving the problem. Calling the \$5 billion "a drop in the bucket," she said that California alone could use that much.

ing budget priorities, unfunded federal mandates, soaring student enrollment and outdated school financing formulas. Some critics also think administrators are exaggerating the extent of the problem. Other detractors lay the blame for deteriorating schools at the feet of local school boards, arguing some elected officials mismanaged public tax dollars and made poor budgeting decisions.

Arizona House Majority Leader Lori Daniels says that some school districts chose to construct lavish facilities and tie up all their resources in one school, thereby leaving themselves ill-prepared for future facility needs. Others, she says, chose to put capital maintenance funds in their operations budget, using the money for instruction instead of repairs.

Florida lawmakers have criticized school districts for using millions of dollars earmarked for school construction for such things as library books, audio-visual equipment and the salaries of maintenance workers.

These uses of school construction funds have triggered angry reactions from Florida lawmakers. "In the state of

Florida, school boards and school districts are losing the public relations battle," observes Representative Bill Sublette, who chairs the Florida House Education Budget Committee. "It's getting to the point where they have lost all credibility."

The Florida Legislature passed HB 2121 this session that requires school districts to reduce by 15 percent each year the use of earmarked construction funds for maintenance staff salaries, prohibiting such use altogether by 2004. At the same time the bill provides cash rewards to districts that practice "frugal construction practices."

The Orlando Republican, who also co-chairs the Select Committee on School Facilities, says most of his colleagues think the state should not get involved in funding school repair and new construction. "After all, schools got themselves into this pickle, and now they have to get themselves out," says Sublette. He advocates giving districts "the tools they need" to solve the problem themselves.

Representative Jerry Melvin, chairman of the House Committee on Education Innovation that sponsored HB 2121, says the bill does just that. "You shouldn't focus on the 15 percent reductions. The focus should be that we grant districts up to 20 percent more in construction funds if they follow some commonsense guidelines."

For their part, schools argue they haven't had much choice but to delay school repairs in favor of other more immediate needs. Local school boards and administrators say it's more palatable to delay infrastructure costs than to cut academic programs and teaching staff. Educators acknowledge—for better or for worse—it's a problem that's easy to ignore.

"Part of it is that you walk into a school, whatever age it is, and unless the roof is literally leaking or the heater doesn't work, you don't notice it," says Anne Bryant, the executive director of the National School Boards Association in Washington, D.C. "That has been some of the mindset."

Further, school administrators say funds to repair roofs, properly wire schools and improve ventilation, among other needs, also are siphoned off by unfunded federal mandates such as asbestos removal and improving access for disabled students. Three-quarters of all schools reported having spent \$3.8 billion in the last three years to comply with federal mandates, and two-thirds reported needing \$11 billion more over the next three years.

The issue of school maintenance and repair is further exacerbated by soaring student enrollment. The number of students attending the nation's public schools in grades K-12 is expected to grow by 20 percent between now and 2004, according to the U.S. Department of Education. That's roughly 6,000 new schools just to accommodate the growth over the next 10 years.

What's more, educators say, traditional methods of financing school repair are inadequate. Districts are largely dependent on local property taxes. But educators in poor communities point to shrinking property wealth, which directly affects how much money schools can raise.

Not only is the financing inadequate, but local voters have not been entirely sympathetic to administrators' pleas. Reports indicate that a fourth of all education bond proposals or tax issues have been defeated in recent years at the local level where the link between taxes and school improvements is closest to home.

Outside observers like Craig Wood, an education professor at the University of Florida, say repairing the nation's schools can't be dumped entirely onto the laps of legislators or educators. Both shoulder some blame. "It's true that local school board members make poor decisions. By the same token, so do state legislatures," says Wood.

The school finance expert acknowledges that some school districts have not worked hard enough to resolve school maintenance issues. As a result, those problems—left unaddressed—have spiraled out of control, and demand state intervention.

On the other hand, Woods says legislators create financing formulas that place tight constraints on what districts can and cannot fund, leaving them with hard decisions.

"I don't know of any school board in America that knowingly lets roofs leak because they just like leaky roofs. They have decided to let roofs leak because they have to purchase textbooks."

WHERE TO GET THE MONEY

Only a handful of states provide the bulk of funds needed for school repairs, according to former state legislator and school funding expert John Myers of the Denver firm of Augenblick and Myers. Another 10 to 15 pick up a significant portion of expenditures for capital outlay. As many as 25 states provide only minimal aid from the general fund, says Myers.

The courts are not giving legislatures much choice. School districts in several states have successfully challenged their heavy reliance on property taxes to pay for building repair.

"The states should be held responsible because, ultimately, it's the state constitution that says the legislature is the primary source for providing equal educational opportuni-

PENDING CASES

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

SCHOOL FINANCE LITIGATION DECISIONS BY STATE SUPREME COURTS

Landmark cases in Texas and California in the 1970s marked the beginning of 25 years of school finance litigation that has spread to almost every state in the nation. As a result, 77 state school funding systems ruled unconstitutional by state supreme courts.

State	Year
Alabama*	1993
Arizona	1994
Arkansas	1983
California	1971
Connecticut	1977
Kentucky	1989
Massachusetts	1993
Missouri*	1993
Montana	1989
New Jersey	1973 and 1990
Ohio	1997
Tennessee	1993
Texas	1989
Vermont	1997
Washington	1978
West Virginia	1979
Wyoming	1980 and 1995

STATE FUNDING SYSTEM UPHeld AS CONSTITUTIONAL

State	Year
Alaska	1997
Arizona	1973
Colorado	1982
Georgia	1981
Idaho	1975
Maryland	1983
Michigan	1973
Minnesota	1993
New York	1982
North Dakota	1994
Ohio	1979
Oklahoma	1987
Oregon	1976 and 1991
Pennsylvania	1979
Rhode Island	1995
Washington	1974
Wisconsin	1989
Virginia	1994

* Lower court ruling served as final decision since case was unsuccessfully appealed by state.

Source: Used with permission of Education Commission of the States

CRAFTING A SOLUTION IN COLORADO

Some states are trying to stay out of court. Colorado, for one, isn't taking any chances. House Majority Leader Norma Anderson has asked several attorneys to review the state's school funding formula, which she says is similar to Arizona's. The attorneys have told Anderson the formula would most likely withstand a court challenge. Still, the Republican, who chaired an interim committee on school infrastructure last summer, has nagging doubts.

"The issue is do we want the courts deciding how we do this, or do we, as a public, make the decision? I am afraid we will have a lawsuit. That's what it boils down to, and I don't want the courts to make the decision."

Anderson notes that 24 percent of Colorado's school buildings were built before 1950. "If people stop and think—we built the interstate system in 1956. We're crying about how bad our roads are. Think about where we are putting our children."

Anderson unsuccessfully proposed a bill this session that would have diverted a portion of lottery money for school repair and new construction.

One month before the session concluded, Anderson and Senate President Tom Norton stunned colleagues and educators alike when they unveiled a sweeping plan to overhaul the state's tax structure. Under the measure, local property taxes for schools eventually would be replaced by a combination of corporate, sales and use taxes.

Anderson acknowledges the plan had little chance of passing so late in the session, but Democratic Governor Roy Romer said he might consider a special session to take a closer look at the proposal.

ty for students," notes Myers. "When property tax values vary so much among school districts, it becomes very difficult for some to provide the facilities necessary for a good education. So, it falls back on the legislatures."

Professor Wood says legislators "should approve an equitable formula to distribute state assistance for all capital outlay needs just as we have put in everything else that applies to public schools. It is the responsibility of the state in partnership with local school districts."

More than 10 states have comprehensive programs to help with school maintenance and repair. These plans typically provide money and technical assistance. In recent cases, the courts have stepped up the pressure to pay for repairs.

LAWYERS, SCHOOLS AND MONEY

Arizona is a dramatic case study of the kind of legal entanglement some lawmakers have faced in recent years. Similar stories have unfolded in other states, including Texas and Ohio. Arizona schools, largely dependent on local property taxes for major repairs, hit rock bottom in the 1980s. Soaring student enrollment, coupled with older buildings especially in poor communities, was straining school budgets. Administrators say there were few places to turn for help. Efforts to

increase property taxes in poor districts created disparities without generating significant revenue, according to Roosevelt Superintendent Baracy. So educators asked the Legislature to rework the state's school finance formula to include additional funds for school repair and construction above and beyond what lawmakers traditionally set aside.

Lawmakers agreed to spend \$1 million on a report to study Arizona school conditions; it revealed that some were in serious trouble. But many legislators remained unconvinced the problems were as widespread as some administrators wanted them to believe. "Basically, the governor and legislative leadership don't necessarily agree that the problem is so out of whack in Arizona," says Ted Ferris, director of the Arizona Joint Legislative Budget Committee. "Most lawmakers think the schools are in pretty good shape, and they believe the current method of bond elections and property taxes is working OK."

But 70 school districts that disagreed, including Roosevelt, approached Timothy Hogan, the executive director of the Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest. He put together a lawsuit based on constitutional requirements that the Legislature establish a general and uniform public school system.

Hogan filed the suit in 1991, arguing that the state funding formula resulted in huge disparities between wealthy and poor districts. The plaintiffs demanded that the Legislature overhaul the school finance act in a way that would more equally distribute revenue. The case went as far as the Arizona Supreme Court. The school districts won. In 1994, Arizona became the first state in the country where the court ruled its system for funding school construction is unconstitutional solely because of its heavy reliance on property taxes, which caused disparities in revenue between property-rich and property-poor school districts. The court placed the responsibility for a solution in the hands of the Arizona lawmakers.

The Legislature looked at several different plans, ultimately choosing to set aside roughly \$30 million annually for school repair. Lawmakers created the State Board for School Capital Facilities to oversee distribution of the new funds. During an emergency session, legislators appropriated another \$70 million for school improvements. Currently, the board sits on a \$100 million capital improvement fund.

But school districts involved in the lawsuit rejected the plan, pushing instead for changes in the school funding formula. "Lawmakers want to address this with money instead of trying to change the way the system operates," says Hogan.

(Continued on Page 19)

continued from page 18

The school districts returned to court, demanding a deadline for lawmakers to come up with an improved school funding formula. Again, the court ruled in their favor. The Arizona Legislature has to come up with a new plan by June 1998.

This session, Arizona lawmakers developed an additional plan aimed specifically at poor districts. The new law, Assistance to Building Classrooms (ABC), sets aside \$32 million a year in perpetuity for schools with low property wealth. The money comes from existing sales tax revenues and guarantees a little more than \$500 per student yearly for construction and school repair. High growth districts also fall under the measure. They are eligible for state funds once they have maxed out their local tax levies. The measure also sets aside up to \$400,000 a year for inspection of school buildings. Under the plan, schools must be inspected every five years in an effort to spot problems early on.

Majority Leader Daniels believes the problem of deteriorating schools in her state is "much smaller than originally alleged." She says Arizona lawmakers found that the "great majority of local school boards are functioning quite well." In most districts, she says, schools are being built, and facilities are well maintained.

However, Daniels says, some districts can be helped with oversight and technical support. "We found districts where the discretion allowed to local school districts was abused."

The trick was developing a plan that would take care of the problem areas and still allow districts that are doing well to continue to do so without limiting local authority. Daniels says that the Legislature's work over the past three years accomplishes that. "The new system requires the state board to provide technical assistance to school districts and regular maintenance inspections of school facilities. However, it is still the local school board's responsibility to address the identified needs."

Daniels says the Legislature's plan is specifically aimed at the state's system of funding construction and major repairs, which is what the court found unconstitutional. "Our system for funding the maintenance and operations of school districts is highly regarded," she says, and lawmakers wanted to leave that intact.

WILL THE COURTS AGREE?

Doubt lingers in some minds as to whether the plan will satisfy the courts. School officials, such as the state superintendent of public instruction, Lisa Graham Keegan, a former legislator, have vowed to challenge the new law.

Keegan says the Legislature's plan forces schools "to give up a considerable amount of control." She says the state school facilities board has placed stipulations on how schools can use building improvement funds, including what square footage costs can be.

"The underlying inequities are still present," she argues. "You can't just throw a mini-formula on top of a grossly disparate formula that deals in millions of dollars and call it good."

Professor Wood says the problem with legislatures designing formulas has been "politics by printout. Do my constituents benefit as opposed to the state as a whole? All politics is local, and that makes creating a balanced school formula difficult."

Observers predict that as more states become involved in funding, the more likely it is that legislatures will want more say in how schools spend the money. "That's a huge issue," acknowledges legislative budget expert Ferris. "The golden rule comes into play—he who has the gold makes the rules. If the state funds schools, it may very well want more say in how the money is spent."

The story unfolding in Arizona is significant because other states are facing similar challenges. An Ohio trial court overturned the state's school funding formula largely because of disparities in building repair and maintenance. In its decision, the Ohio court crafted a constitutionally acceptable framework to fund schools, placing emphasis on building repair, reduction in class size and accessibility for disabled students. The Ohio Supreme Court upheld most of the trial court opinion in March.

In Texas, courts have ruled over the years that inequities in school facilities are as unacceptable as inequities in operating expenditures. Recently, the Texas Supreme Court warned the Legislature that its new formula could face a constitutional test in the near future if lawmakers did not continue to work on "providing all districts with equal access to the operations and facilities funding necessary for a general diffusion of knowledge." The Texas Legislature, facing soaring student enrollment, is now buried under a \$3 billion backlog in capital expenditure needs.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Several state courts, as well as Congress, have recognized that the quality of the learning environment affects how well a student performs in school, according to the GAO report. This may become a crucial point for school boards, lawmakers and, most important, voters who ultimately will help decide how to pay for school maintenance and repair.

"We have to give our students today the tools to function in a globally competitive market," argues U.S. Senator Moseley-Braun. "We cannot sit back on this issue. We ought to leave partisanship at the schoolroom door. This ought to be something that is bipartisan and commands community consensus."

The trick was developing a plan that would take care of the problem areas and still allow districts that are doing well to continue to do so without limiting local authority.

The Third Revolution

Term limits have forced legislatures to change in many positive ways. But what will the long-term effects be? This is the third of three parts.

By Karen Hansen

Term limits are nothing short of a revolution in state legislatures. They are as sweeping a change as the one-man, one-vote Supreme Court decision in 1962 and the modernization movement of the late 1960s. They will indeed once again revolutionize the way legislatures do business.

This late 20th century experiment in democracy has yet to be put to the full test. California and Maine are the farthest along—term limits will go into effect completely in their legislatures by the next election. And by 2007 all 20 states with term limits will have implemented the voters' desire to limit their representatives' terms in office.

"Term limits clearly set up two classes of legislatures," says William Pound, executive director of the National Conference of State Legislatures. "Those with term limits and those without."

Term limits are as significant a defining feature as a state's size, its population, its economy and whether it has a full-time or citizen legislature, according to Pound.

The possible enduring effects of term limits trouble legislative observers. Experiences in Maine, Oregon and California already point to procedural difficulties, a slower-working institution, little confidence in turning leadership over to inexperienced members, less deliberation in committees.

Legislative leaders in states with term limits paint a sobering view of what they believe term limits will bring to legislatures: no institutional memory in elected officials; discord among legislators who vie for leadership positions; a disrupted balance of power in which the executive branch becomes stronger by default; state agencies where career officials simply outwait lawmakers with whom they disagree; special interest lobbies more capable of influencing inexperienced legislators; a loss of rural and minority party influence. And, most serious, an inability to deal with the really tough public policy issues in an economic crisis.

Although it is too early to tell what the long-term effects of term limits will be, some of the short-term consequences have

been positive.

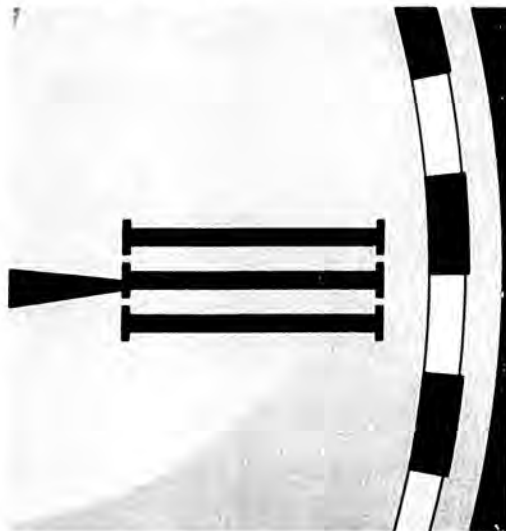
Over the past several years, leaders in states with term limits have initiated some of the most fundamental changes in legislative procedures in three decades. They are leaving a legacy of change they hope will ensure that the legislative branch runs efficiently and will give new members with little time to serve every opportunity to be effective lawmakers.

Arkansas and Michigan are two very different states. One is overwhelmingly Democratic, the other has a close partisan split. One is a rural state with a citizen legislature that meets four months every other year; the other is an industrial state with a full-time, professional legislature. As different as they are politically, economically and geographically, they did share one similarity: strong leaders, who in the face of term limits, made radical changes in their institutions that could serve as models for other states.

"It doesn't make any difference what I think about term limits," says Arkansas Speaker Bobby Hogue. "The people want them, the courts have upheld them, and now it's my job to make the House function, to reform the institution and obtain the best result."

Hogue, a 58-year-old insurance man who had served 14 years without ever sitting on a key committee, became speaker-designate in 1993 because most other senior members had already held the job. He has since implemented the most sweeping institutional changes in the history of his state. He became the first leader since 1940 to succeed himself as speaker. Clearly not bound by tradition, Hogue's vision for Arkansas was stability in the House, a strong leader who could "stand up to the governor, the Senate and the bureaucrats," and a process that would include freshmen members on major committees.

Forty-eight-year-old Paul Hillegonds was first elected to the Michigan House of Representatives in 1978. He became co-speaker in 1992 and in 1994 became the first Republican speaker in Michigan since 1968. Now president of Detroit Renaissance, a corporate coalition concerned with revitalizing the city, he also changed his chamber radically in anticipation of



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