

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILES 8672

3044 SCOMM 137: HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION 2005-2006 ⁷³⁰

Computing Index

School Performance Incentive Program

Student	Last Year	Current Year	Points
Student A	Proficient	Advanced	130
Student B	Below Prof. Minus	Below Prof. Minus	90
Student C	Advanced	Proficient	100
Student D	Below Prof. Plus	Far Below Prof. Plus	10
Student E	Far Below Prof. Plus	Below Prof. Minus	140
Student F	Proficient	Below Prof. Plus	50
Student G	Far Below Prof. Plus	Below Prof. Plus	170
Student H	Below Prof. Minus	Below Prof. Plus	140
Student I	Below Prof. Plus	Below Prof. Plus	90
Student J	Advanced	Advanced	110
School Index Score			$1030/10 = 103$

March 17, 2006



Performance Levels

School Performance Incentive Program

Growth Index Level	Index Point Value
Strong	102-104.99
High	105-107.99
Excellent	108-109.99
Outstanding	110 and Greater

Model is built on 100 as one year of growth.

Performance Level Incentive

School Performance Incentive Program

Level	Certificated	Non-Certificated
Strong	\$2,500	\$1,000
High	\$3,500	\$1,500
Excellent	\$4,500	\$2,000
Outstanding	\$5,500	\$2,500

Multiple levels provide greater incentive and achievable gradations, but recognize real growth in achievement.



School Performance Incentive Program Recap

- Based on growth in student achievement
- Empowers expertise of educators and school personnel
- Includes all staff: all make it or no one makes it
- SBA used to measure growth



NEA-ALASKA

Affiliated with the National Education Association

TESTIMONY ON SB 235 TOM HARVEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR NEA-ALASKA

Chairman Neuman, members of the House Special Committee on Education, thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Tom Harvey and I serve as the Executive Director of NEA-Alaska. NEA-Alaska believes it is essential that the State of Alaska focus its education resources on student achievement. That focus should emphasize programs and initiatives that are proven avenues to improved student growth and achievement.

- ✓ A qualified teacher in every classroom supported by qualified administrators and classified personnel. Research tells us this is the #1 factor in student achievement.
- ✓ Early childhood reading readiness programs, which provide the foundation skills for years of student achievement.
- ✓ Small class sizes, which provide the opportunity for one-on-one attention.
- ✓ Mentoring programs for new hires, which provide the employees access to a skilled colleague, who can demonstrate winning strategies.
- ✓ Professional development for all staff, which includes teaching strategies to motivate students with varying learning styles.
- ✓ Planning time, which allows for collaboration by staff to plan implementation of innovative strategies.
- ✓ Intervention programs, which provide remediation opportunities that lead to student successes and provide encouragement.

To focus on proven programs school districts need to be adequately funded. Thus, NEA-Alaska believes that before the state considers new programs, it should adequately fund our schools.

Commissioner Sampson should be commended for his efforts in avoiding the pitfalls of past failed performance incentive programs. In regards to the specific proposal outlined in SB 235, please consider the following:

- School climate is one of the six factors of an effective school. The Commissioner's inclusion of the entire school staff in the incentive program is acknowledgement that everyone in the school helps set the learning climate.
- Faculty collaboration and collegiality is another factor of effective schools. The issuance of the incentive to a school and not to individuals avoids competition, which inhibits sharing of ideas.

- High student expectations is another of the factors of effective schools. The proposed program focuses on student growth and the expectation that students can exceed the expected annual growth.

However, the reality is that trying to fashion an objective performance incentive program in the public schools is like being a tomb raider; there are too many traps to avoid. The greatest obstacle is the changing environment of the student. The school cannot control the home life of the child. The school cannot control the happenings outside the school that impact the student. The school cannot control the emotional and physiological changes in the student. Yet the growth of the student will be measured by a single test on a certain day. US Senator Lisa Murkowski acknowledged the shortcomings of such a measurement in determining "adequately yearly progress" when she addressed the legislature earlier in the session. We must avoid such a measurement in rewarding our school employees.

Commissioner Sampson came to the annual NEA-Alaska Delegate Assembly in January to present his proposal to the 350 delegates from every school district in Alaska. He received a lot of critical and valuable feedback. These delegates, who are the #1 factor in student achievement, must be confident in the tools they are provided. They are skeptical of the success of the performance incentive program as a tool to actually impact student achievement. **The bottom line was the resources should be used in proven programs that get to every school not to certain schools.**

Some of the concerns voiced included:

- ❖ The program implies that teachers and other education personnel are not presently inspired and empowered to use their expertise and innovative instructional practices to improve student achievement. School personnel are doing their best with the resources provided. They need more time to collaborate and more time to teach.
- ❖ The program is not an effective recruitment tool when compared to competitive compensation and a pension plan that provides a retirement with dignity.
- ❖ The program provides an incentive for good teachers and administrators to transfer to schools that receive the incentive. Veteran educators, who have a proven record, presently transfer out of Title I schools. It is natural for an employee to want to be on a "championship" team.
- ❖ The program competes for scarce resources.

The Commissioner has testified that this program is a no risk/no cost effort for the state. If the schools do not reach the incentives then the funds are not spent. If the funds are spent it means the schools are achieving. First, when schools achieve the goal and receive the incentive, there is no evidence that the school's students would not have achieved the growth without the incentive. I suggest that the program be back tested using the data from the past three years to see if schools would earn the incentive and to compare the schools "earning" the incentive from year-to-year. Oh, I do note that the testing would not be accurate because the test used then needed to be revised. Thus, we do not know if the new test is a reliable tool for measuring student achievement.

Second, the fact that the money is left with the state if schools do not earn the incentive is not a good thing. What that really means is funds that the schools could use for proven programs does not make it to the classroom and impact student achievement.

In closing, I urge the committee to consider the return on investments in proven programs such as, the teacher mentoring program, the attracting and retaining of quality educators, the reading readiness programs and early childhood programs. Invest in these proven programs for all schools before you invest in this program, which brings no guarantee of success and is limited to a few schools.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

State of Alaska
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Frank H. Murkowski
Governor
P.O. Box 110001
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NEWS RELEASE



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: January 11, 2006

**Governor Proposes Incentives for School Staff to Raise
Student Achievement**

(Juneau) -- Governor Frank H. Murkowski will introduce bills in the House and Senate to establish monetary incentives for staff at public schools to significantly improve student academic performance.

"The Alaska School Performance Incentive Program is intended to encourage everyone on a school's staff to collaborate and take shared responsibility for all students, use instructional time effectively, and use the results of standards-based assessments to target students' academic needs," said Education Commissioner Roger Sampson.

The program will award bonuses to a school's administrators, teachers and support staff if a substantial number of students show more than a year's academic growth as measured by scores on the state's standards-based assessments. Some school district central office staff may receive a bonus as well.

The bonuses, which are not part of an employee's base pay, will range from \$2,500 to \$5,500 for certificated staff and \$1,000 to \$2,500 for non-certificated staff. There will be several levels of bonuses, based on how much growth students have shown.

"The performance incentive program will inspire and empower Alaska's outstanding educators to use their expertise and innovative instructional practices to improve student growth and achievement," Murkowski said. "This program will enhance Alaska's teacher recruitment efforts, raise accountability by linking the incentive payments directly to increased levels of student achievement, and promote effective instruction."

To determine whether a school's staff is eligible for bonuses, each student's test score will be placed in one of six categories: advanced, proficient, below proficient plus, below proficient minus, far below proficient plus, and far below proficient minus.

At the end of every school year, the state will compare each student's performance with his or her performance the year before, as shown by the six categories. Schools will receive various points for students based on whether a student moved up or down in the categories or stayed in the same one.

-- more --

The points for a school's students will be totaled and then divided by the number of students to produce a school score. The score will be applied to an index that has several levels. The higher the score, the larger the bonus. Schools that show only a year's growth or less will not receive bonuses.

"The program meets a need in Alaska schools for accountability," Commissioner Sampson said. "The money is directly linked to increasingly high levels of student learning. The program provides an incentive for a school's staff to work differently and creatively."

The proposed program differs from merit pay, an idea that has had a mixed reception in other states. Merit pay programs often pitted staff against one another; thus, in order for one to win, others must lose. Such programs hindered cooperation and collaboration.

- Alaska's incentive plan awards bonuses for student growth, even if students aren't yet proficient. Therefore, every school has an equal opportunity to win a bonus.
- Alaska's plan applies to all school staff.
- The targets for school achievement are clear and objective.

The cost will depend on how many people earn bonuses, and on details of the point system and the index, which will be set in regulation by the State Board of Education & Early Development.

A fiscal note prepared by the Department of Education & Early Development estimates the range of what the program could cost. For example, if 5 percent of the state's school staff members won the highest level of bonus, it would cost nearly \$3.1 million. If 25 percent of the state's school staff members won the highest level of bonus, it would cost about \$15.4 million.

More information: At the Department of Education & Early Development, contact Les Morse, Director of Assessment & Accountability, 465-8691; or Eric Fry, Information Officer, 465-2851.

###

SCOMM

137:41

Alaska State Legislature

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Representative.Mark.Neuman@legis.state.ak.us

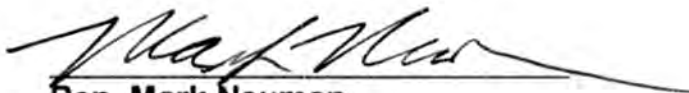
Representative Mark A. Neuman

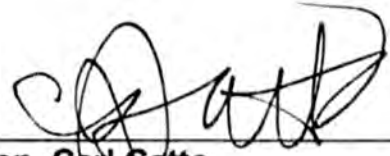
District 15

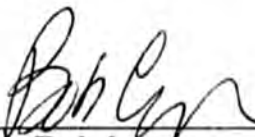
Due to the short time remaining this session, the sponsor has asked consideration in moving SB 251 from the House Special Committee on Education. If you concur, please sign below.

SB 251 An Act relating to immunization for meningitis of postsecondary students residing on campus.

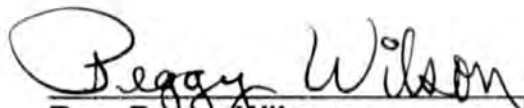
This bill would ensure that post-secondary schools that do not have on-campus dormitories or overnight facilities be exempted from the notification requirement currently in place, while insuring that students who will be utilizing school residential facilities are advised of related health risks prior to taking up residence there.


Rep. Mark Neuman
Chair

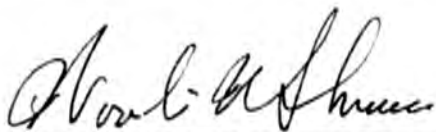

Rep. Carl Gatto
Vice-Chair


Rep. Bob Lynn


Rep. Bill Thomas


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Alaska State Legislature

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SENATOR CON BUNDE

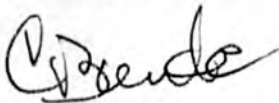
District P

VICE-CHAIR: SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
CHAIR: SENATE LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM

DATE: Wednesday, April 05, 2006

TO: Rep. Mark Neuman, Chair, House Education Special Committee

FROM: Senator Con Bunde 

RE: Hearing Request for SB 251 Postsecondary Student Meningitis Immunization

I respectfully request a hearing before the House Education Special Committee on Senate Bill 251: Postsecondary Student Meningitis Immunization

In summary, SB 251

- exempts post secondary educational institutions without dormitory facilities (day-school type instruction) from requirement to distribute information to its prospective students regarding meningitis
- reduces unnecessary paperwork for students and administrators in these "day-school" type programs
- would ensure that they be exempted from the notification requirement currently in place, while insuring that students who will be utilizing school residential facilities are advised of related health risks prior to taking up residence there

In 2005, the passage of HB 185 required post-secondary schools to distribute information to prospective students regarding meningitis and retrieve their confirming signatures verifying their receipt of this information. This action was deemed necessary because dormitories make for an ideal breeding ground for meningitis bacteria due to the close proximity of the students. The consequence of HB 185 is that now post-secondary schools without dormitories are also required to distribute this information and collect signatures even when the threat of meningitis is reduced.

Attached please find SB 251 sponsor statement, background documents and letters of support. If you have any questions or need additional documents, please contact Jane Alberts in my office at 465-3844.



Alaska State Legislature

Senator Con Bunde
Senate District P

Vice Chair: Senate Finance Committee
Chair: Senate Labor & Commerce Committee

Sponsor Statement
SB 251
Postsecondary Students Meningitis Immunization

Meningococcal disease is a seriously contagious, but preventable bacterial infection that can quickly impair or even be fatal if gone unnoticed. It spreads through the air or from person to person through oral contact or sharing of items. Given that knowledge, it is quite obvious that college dormitories would be an ideal breeding ground for meningitis. In order to better inform students of this risk, legislation was enacted in 2005 to require that post-secondary education facilities inform its students of the risks of meningitis and retrieve signed documentation that the student has received this information. This is a provision that was newly enacted with the passage of HB 185 in 2005.

A consequence of this legislation is that now even post-secondary schools that do not have on-campus dormitories or overnight facilities must disseminate related advisory information, obtain signed statements acknowledging receipt of the information by each student, and retain these records on file. This would include "day school" type programs and short-course programs such as software training or other similar avocational workshops where students are on site only for their instruction. The schools and training facilities in question do not offer residential living options, making the application of this notice and records retention requirement inappropriate to the circumstance. Doing so creates an undue administrative burden for the short-course and nonresidential school administrators and the students they serve.

SB 251 would ensure that they be exempted from the notification requirement currently in place, while insuring that students who will be utilizing school residential facilities are advised of related health risks prior to taking up residence there.

Senate Bill: 251

Short Title: Postsecondary Student Meningitis Immunization

Sponsor: Senate Labor and Commerce

Current Version: SB 251

Contact: Jane Alberts, 465-4843

Summary:

- Exempts post secondary educational institutions without dormitory facilities (day-school type instruction) from requirement to distribute information to its prospective students regarding meningitis

Benefits:

- reduces unnecessary paperwork for students and administrators in these "day-school" type programs
- would ensure that they be exempted from the notification requirement currently in place, while insuring that students who will be utilizing school residential facilities are advised of related health risks prior to taking up residence there.

Background :

- In 2005, the passage of HB 185 required post-secondary schools to distribute information to prospective students regarding meningitis and retrieve their confirming signatures verifying their receipt of this information. This action was deemed necessary because dormitories make for an ideal breeding ground for meningitis bacteria due to the close proximity of the students
- The consequence of HB 185 is that now post-secondary schools without dormitories are also required to distribute this information and collect signatures even when the threat of meningitis is reduced



Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

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OUR HISTORY

AUTHORIZATION INFO FOR ALASKA SCHOOLS

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Authorization Information for Alaska Schools

In an effort to minimize the administrative burden placed on schools resulting from requirements, ACPE has partnered with the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development's Division of Business Partnerships to streamline regulatory oversight maintaining compliance standards. Together, we provide for the protection and well citizens of Alaska through the oversight of and support for its postsecondary educational institutions. We serve this shared mission by establishing minimum standards concerning education, ethical business practices, institutional fiscal responsibility, and student safety.

All educational providers and the programs they offer must either be authorized or be exempt from authorization to operate in Alaska. If you are considering offering postsecondary education in the state of Alaska, your first step should be completing this general information form.

For more information about requirements for postsecondary education providers visit our [frequently asked questions](#).

Additional questions about authorization or exemption of postsecondary schools in Alaska us an [email](#), or give us a call at (907) 269-2002.

Alaska Postsecondary Immunization Act

In an effort to increase public awareness of meningococcal disease, the Alaska Postsecondary Immunization Act was signed into law on May 18, 2005. The new law requires that educational providers give written notice to each student regarding meningococcal disease as defined in statute. The educational provider must obtain a signature from each student indicating that the student has either 1) received an immunization against the disease, or 2) received a notification informing them of meningococcal disease. A sample form that may be used for the new requirement can be saved to your hard drive where your organization's letterhead can be inserted. You may also download these [frequently asked questions and answers](#) for distribution.

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MENINGITIS

Know Your Risk

Learn About Vaccination

Important Notice:

Information in this handout has been gathered from the Alaska Postsecondary Student Immunization Act (HB185), signed into law effective May 18, 2005. Additional information was gathered from the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services' Division of Public Health and the Web site of the American College Health Association at http://www.acha.org/projects_programs/meningitis. The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education (ACPE) cannot provide medical information and is not responsible for any medical information provided to schools or to students. For questions specific to meningitis, immunization, and related diseases, please consult a qualified medical professional.

Did you know?

- **Meningococcal disease** is a contagious but largely preventable bacterial infection that most often leads to meningitis, an inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord, or a condition called meningococcal septicemia, which is an infection of the blood.
- **Meningococcal disease is caused** by bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis* that are spread person-to-person through the air (usually by sneezing or coughing), through direct contact with an infected person, such as oral contact with shared items like cigarettes or drinking glasses, or through intimate contact, such as kissing. This disease is not as contagious as things like the common cold or the flu, and it is not spread by casual contact or by simply breathing the air where a person with meningitis has been.
- **Meningococcal disease is a serious illness** that can lead to death within a few hours of onset; one out of ten cases is fatal, and in one out of seven survivors it can lead to severe and permanent disabilities, such as brain damage, hearing loss, seizures, or limb amputation.

What are the symptoms of meningococcal disease?

- High fever, headache, and stiff neck are common symptoms of meningitis in anyone over the age of 2 years. A rash may also develop over parts of the body, or the entire body. Other symptoms include nausea, vomiting, discomfort looking into bright lights, confusion, and sleepiness. These symptoms can develop over several hours, or they may take 1 to 2 days. As the disease progresses, seizures may develop. If you notice these symptoms – in yourself, friends, or others – you should contact your college health service or local hospital immediately.

Who is at risk for meningococcal disease?

- Anyone can get meningococcal meningitis, but scientific evidence suggests that college freshmen living in campus housing are at moderately increased risk to get this disease when compared to the general college population. The reasons for this increased risk are still not known for certain, but factors may include such things as crowded living situations, bar patronage, active or passive smoking, irregular sleep patterns, and sharing personal items.

- Other risk groups include infants and young children, household contacts to a person with meningococcal disease, refugees from parts of the world with high rates of meningococcal disease, laboratory workers who work with this bacteria, and military recruits.

Are there vaccines against meningococcal disease?

- Yes, there are two safe and effective vaccines that protect against four strains of the bacteria that cause meningococcal disease – serogroups A, C, Y, and W135. Immunization against meningococcal disease will decrease the risk of contracting the illness from these meningococcal strains.

How can meningococcal disease be prevented?

- **Many cases of meningococcal disease can be prevented.** The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the American College Health Association recommend that all first-year students living in residence halls be vaccinated against meningococcal disease. All other college students under the age of 25 years who wish to reduce their risk for the disease may choose to be vaccinated.
- **Vaccination is safe and effective.** It protects against four of the five most common strains (or types) of bacteria that cause meningitis. Approximately 70 to 80 percent of cases in the college age group are caused by strains that are potentially vaccine-preventable. The most commonly reported adverse reactions among adolescents and adults in clinical studies were pain at the injection site, headache, and fatigue. These respond to simple measures (ibuprofen or acetaminophen) and resolve spontaneously within a few days.

For More Information

To learn more about meningitis and immunization, visit the websites of the American College Health Association, www.acha.org/meningitis, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/submenus/sub_meningitis.htm.

☐ I have received a copy of this notice on meningococcal disease.

☐ I have received an immunization against meningococcal disease.

Student Name

Student Signature

Date

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT of HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DIVISION of PUBLIC HEALTH

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

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February 13, 2006

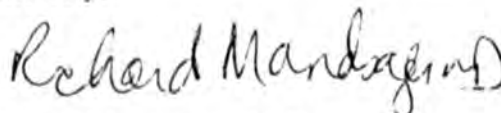
The Honorable Con Bunde
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol, Room 506
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Bunde:

I write in support of Senate Bill 251, introduced last week by the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee to clarify the law for Alaska postsecondary education institutions notifying students about meningococcal disease. This bill amends a law passed by the Legislature last year that requires all students attending college in Alaska to sign a form indicating they have been immunized against meningitis or have received information warning of its dangers. The amendment proposed in SB 251 will limit the requirement to only those students "who intend to reside in campus housing". Because meningitis rates, though extremely low, are more likely to increase in group living situations, it makes sense to reduce unnecessary paperwork and limit the law just to those students living in campus housing.

Thank you for your interest in this issue.

Sincerely,



Richard Mandsager, M.D.
Director
Division of Public Health

cc: Karleen Jackson, PH. D., Commissioner
Department of Health and Social Services

Sherry Hill
Special Assistant, Department of Health and Social Services

Jay Butler, M.D.
Chief, Section of Epidemiology, Division of Public Health

STATE OF ALASKA

ALASKA COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

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February 1, 2006

The Honorable Con Bunde
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol, Room 506
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: SB251

Dear Senator Bunde:

At your request, I have reviewed SB251, relating to immunization for meningitis of postsecondary students residing on campus. From my reading, the modifications to current law pose no concerns from the Commission's perspective and will alleviate the need for schools which are otherwise exempt from other authorization requirements, due to the either the brevity or avocational nature, to comply with this single recordkeeping requirement.

Sincerely,


Diane Barrans
Executive Director

DB/dv



Scott Thorson, CEO
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February 16, 2006

Senator Fred Dyson
State Capitol, Room 121
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Dyson:

I am writing to you as Health, Education and Social Services Chair to ask for your support of Senate Bill 251. This bill may not look like much when compared with other more weighty issues you will be dealing with during the current legislative session, but to many who run post secondary education training facilities it will solve a problem that has grown into a very thorny issue. I urge you to support this bill and help move it to the Senate floor for a vote.

Last year the legislature passed House Bill 185 which required all post secondary institutions in Alaska, without exception, to collect a meningitis disclosure form from each student. These forms must be distributed, signed by each student, collected and maintained in a filing system for an undetermined period of time. While I think the original intent of the bill was good, the unintended consequences of this bill are objectionable, and they are causing unnecessary problems for students and post secondary schools throughout Alaska.

Senate Bill 251 makes changes to the statutes limiting compliance only to institutions that maintain dormitories as part of their infrastructure. This makes sense because dormitories are what the original bill seemed designed to regulate. Without SB 251, all post secondary schools in Alaska will have to comply. Fight schools, real estate schools, trade schools, religious academies, tribal colleges and any other school that is not in the K-12 system will have to comply with these requirements unless SB 251 becomes law.

Many of our students do not like to sign this document primarily because they feel it is an invasion of their privacy. I tend to agree with their assessments because the form asks them to disclose whether or not they have had their meningitis shot. I am not comfortable gathering this information and storing it for the long term. I don't need to know about this information to effectively deliver classes.

Our classes are no different than any 5 or 6 hour business meeting that takes place all over Alaska every day. Our students do not understand why they need to sign these forms, many times they feel their privacy is violated and they do not see any value in toward resolving meningitis problems in Alaska. I find it sort of ironic that under current Federal and Alaska law, people with AIDS have more medical privacy than a student sitting in a Word class in our classroom. It would be one thing if this procedure made Alaska safer from meningitis, but in reality these requirements in schools without dormitories do nothing toward preventing this disease. It also needlessly increases our costs.

Once again, please support this bill so it can be enacted into law. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Scott Thorson
CEO



WOSTMANN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

February 23, 2006

Senator Con Bunde
State Capitol, Room 506
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Reference No: 06020026

Dear Senator Bunde,

I would like to express my appreciation for your support of Senate Bill 251.

As you are aware, last year the legislature passed House Bill 185 which required all post secondary institutions in Alaska, without exception, to collect a meningitis disclosure form from each student. These forms must be distributed, signed by each student, collected and maintained in a filing system for an undetermined period of time. While I think the original intent of the bill was good, the unintended consequences of this bill are objectionable and onerous, and they are causing unnecessary problems for students and post secondary schools and classes throughout Alaska.

Wostmann & Associates is a small Alaskan information technology firm with offices in Juneau and Anchorage. Based on suggestions from a number of our customers we began providing post secondary training classes in December 2005. Our first class consisted of a 2-day, 8 hour/day session on Project Management that was held at the Centennial Hall in Juneau. There were 8 students enrolled and the class was given in the lecture style of training. The class was well received and we plan to provide similar short, intensive training sessions in other information technology topics. Our target audience is information technology managers throughout the state. Our classes are designed to be given during the work day so that busy professionals can obtain useful work skills in a short period of time.

Since this is a new endeavor for our company, we were surprised when the Postsecondary Education Commission required us to distribute, collect and maintain the meningitis disclosure form from each student. Although we can understand the importance of informing all Alaskans about the dangers of meningitis, we do not believe that the current requirement for the collection and maintenance of this information is appropriate for a firm of our size and type of training we offer. We do not believe that our students are any more susceptible to contracting meningitis than any other public sector or private sector employee that attends all day business meetings, conferences, or trade meetings throughout the State every day.

Senate Bill 251 makes changes to the statutes limiting compliance only to institutions that maintain dormitories as part of their infrastructure. We believe that the original bill was designed for schools that provide dormitory accommodations. Without SB 251, all postsecondary schools in Alaska will have to comply. Flight schools, real estate schools, trade schools, religious academies, tribal colleges and any other school that is not in the K-12 system will have to comply with these requirements unless SB 251 becomes law.

Once again, our sincere thanks to you and all the members of the Labor and Commerce Committee for your sponsorship of this bill. Please feel free to contact me if there is anything I can do to help move this bill along in the process.

Sincerely,

Karen R. Morgan
Wostmann & Associates, Inc.
CEO

Results Through Information Technology

Linda Hobert
4227 Checkmate Drive
Anchorage, Ak. 99508
1/16/2006

Jane Alberts
State Capitol, Room 506
Juneau, Ak 99801-1182

Encouraging passing of SB251 – Meningitis Medical Release Form

Regarding Senate Bill 251 – changing the wording on the original statute passed last year to allow students who are taking specialty courses lasting one day or short periods of time should not be required to sign this form. Only students residing full time in dormitories would need to fill out the form.

As a person working full time, I am sometimes required for my job to attend a one day or one week class at a local training facility especially for the latest computer learning classes (example of facilities would be CompuCom or Network Business Systems in Anchorage). I have taken many classes at these locations and thousands of other Alaskan "every day workers" are taking this same type of training. I believe in this type of situation, signing the meningitis form should not be a mandatory issue.

An example of my own case... I had 2 different one day classes within a 2 week time period and I was required to sign the meningitis form both times or I would not be allowed to take the class. I believe this to be a waste of time, not necessary for this type of situation. I believe this to be a redundant process and also, I don't agree with giving out private medical information under this type of situation.

I encourage the passage of SB251. This will allow the situation to be more realistic for the intended use of this medical release form.



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Jane Alberts
(907) 465-4843

RE: Meningitis bill (SB 251) The bill is scheduled for a hearing on this coming Monday, February 27 at 1:30 PM.

I have been with this post secondary school for 11 years. The intent of the original bill (House Bill 185) was to require post secondary institutions with students staying in dormitories to make a disclosure to their students about meningitis and to collect information about which students have been immunized. The way the original bill was written required the Commission on Post Secondary Education to extend this requirement to ALL post secondary institutions in Alaska, not just those with dormitories.

I run classes that are less than 80 hours and most of our classes are only 6-9 hours long. The requirement to collect these forms infringes on a student's right to privately maintain their medical information. The post secondary institution is required to keep a record of this disclosure for each student for an indefinite period of time. With students coming and going on a regular basis and most students only returning once within the year, this requirement poses a large burden on small institutions financially to copy the forms, in space to maintain the forms, and the manpower to collect and file the forms.

I do not see any value in requiring post secondary training facilities to collect this information. My institution is no different than the ice rink and I am not required to sign a form before using that facility!

It angers my students to have to disclose such information and it takes class time away from what they are here to learn.

The Commission on Post Secondary Education (the regulatory agency charged with enforcing these regs) agrees that these requirements are not effective in stopping meningitis except for those institutions that have dormitories.

The Department of Health and Social Services also supports doing away with this requirement for institutions without dormitories. They do not see any value in making institutions without dormitories comply with these regulations in their fight against meningitis.

Requiring post secondary institutions without dormitories to collect this information does not resolve the problem (advising students about the problems meningitis causes) that was trying to be solved.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me 907-452-7325.

Sincerely,

Lisa Shaffer
President

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: SB 251
 (S) Publish Date: 3/1/06

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Education
 Title: An Act relating to immunization for meningitis of RDU: ACPE
postsecondary students residing on campus. Component: Program Admin. & Operations
 Sponsor: (S) Labor & Commerce
 Requester: (S) HES Component No.: 2738

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill amends language to require Alaska postsecondary institutions to provide notice regarding meningococcal disease and maintain records of notice only to students who intend to reside in campus housing.

The Commission would implement by providing due notice to Alaska institutions and amending this requirement within its institutional authorization compliance review program.

Prepared by: Diane Barrans, Executive Director
 Division: Executive Office
 Approved by: Diane Barrans, Executive Director *Diane Barrans*
 Agency: Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

Phone: 465-6740
 Date/Time: 2/3/06 11:45 AM
 Date: 2/3/2006

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
 Bill Version: SB 251
 (S) Publish Date: 3/1/06

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: University of Alaska
 Title Postsecondary Student Meningitis Immunization RDU _____
 Component _____
 Sponsor _____ Component No. _____
 Requester _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would have no fiscal impact on the University.

Prepared by: Pat Pitney Phone 907-450-8191
 Division: University of Alaska Date/Time 2/27/06 12:00 AM
 Approved by: Pat Pitney Date 2/27/2006
 Agency: University of Alaska

Chair:					
Chair:					

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE BILL NO. 251

HISTORY IN THE SENATE

2006

Read first time and referred to:

HES

1/30

HES RPT CS() New Title
3 DP DNP 1 NR AM
FN 2 OFN / Prev: FN OFN
To: RLS

3/1

RPT CS() New Title
DP DNP NR AM
FN OFN / Prev: FN OFN
To: _____

RPT CS() New Title
DP DNP NR AM
FN OFN / Prev: FN OFN
To: _____

3/30

Read second time

[] CS() Adopted [] New Title

[] Amended _____
[X] uc Advanced

3/30

Read third time

[] Title Amendment
[] Return to second for amendment(s) or:

[X] Passed Y 20 N 0 E 0 A 0
[] EFD same or Y N E A
[] CRT same or Y N E A
[] CBR same or Y N E A
[] _____

Reconsideration

Reconsideration not taken up

[] Title Amendment
[] Return to second for amendment(s) or:

[] Passed/Rec Y N E A
[] EFD same or Y N E A
[] CRT same or Y N E A
[] CBR same or Y N E A
[] _____

3/30

Engrossed, signed by the President
Transmitted to the House

Kirsten Ward
Secretary of the Senate

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

2006

Read first time and referred to:

Edu HES

4/3

RPT HCS() New Title
DP DNP NR AM
FN OFN / Prev: FN OFN

RPT HCS() New Title
DP DNP NR AM
FN OFN / Prev: FN OFN

RPT HCS() New Title
DP DNP NR AM
FN OFN / Prev: FN OFN

RPT HCS() New Title
DP DNP NR AM
FN OFN / Prev: FN OFN

Read second time

[] HCS() Adopted [] New Title
HCR No. _____

[] Amended _____
[] _____ Advanced

Read third time

[] Title Amendment
[] Return to second for amendment(s) or:

[] Passed Y N E A
[] EFD same or Y N E A
[] CRT same or Y N E A
[] CBR same or Y N E A
[] _____

Reconsideration

Reconsideration not taken up

[] Title Amendment
[] Return to second for amendment(s) or:

[] Passed/Rec Y N E A
[] EFD same or Y N E A
[] CRT same or Y N E A
[] CBR same or Y N E A
[] _____

Engrossed, signed by the Speaker
Returned to the Senate

Chief Clerk of the House

SB



HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 106

MEMORANDUM

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Rep. Mark Neuman
Chairman
Room 432
465-3820

Rep. Carl Gatto
Vice-Chair
Room 411
465-3743

Rep. Bob Lynn
Room 415
465-4931

Rep. Bill Thomas
Room 428
465-3732

Rep. Peggy Wilson
Room 108
465-3824

Rep. Les Gara
Room 418
465-2647

Rep. Woodie Salmon
Room 114
465-4527

Date: April 30, 2006

To: Members of House Special Committee on Education

From: Representative Mark Neuman, Chairman

Re: House Education Committee Schedule

Tuesday, May 2, 2006, at 11:00 a.m. in Room 106

SB 235 SCHOOL PERFORMANCE BONUSES
RLS BY REQ OF THE GOVERNOR

SB 251 POSTSEC. STUDENT MENINGITIS IMMUNIZATION
LABOR & COMMERCE

Bills previously heard or scheduled

** Committee will be taking public testimony **

** Meetings will be teleconferenced **

Committee hearings may be postponed to 5:30 p.m.
depending on length of floor session.