

819 HESS

HB 453 - HB 455

819

TELEGRAM

SEA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC
PHONE: 586-6440
TUNEAU, ALASKA 99901

1978 FEB 2 AM 12 30

02155 POM ANCHORAGE ALASKA 15 02-01 938P AST

PMS REP THELMA BUCHHOLDT

JUN

UURGE YOU SUPPORT HB489 TO END NEGOTIATION DISCRIMINATION
AGAINST CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES.

GARY AND GEORGIA ALEXANDER

ROUTE 2 BOX 745 SOLDOTNA AK

TELEGRAM

POA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6140

KENAI, ALASKA 99501

02068 NL TDA KENAI ALASKA 56 02-01 0605P AST

PMS REP THELMA BUCHHOLDT

JUN

I SINCERELY URGE THE PASSING OF HB489 TO STOP THE
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE NON-CERTIFICATED SCHOOL EMPLOYEES.
RECOGNITION MUST BE GIVEN TO THESE EMPLOYEES TO INSURE THAT
THEY DO IN FACT HAVE THE SAME BARGAINING RIGHTS AS ANY OTHER
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.

GAIL M SIBSON PRESIDENT KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

CLASSIFIED ASSOCIATION LOCAL 3255 AFT PO BOX 1221 HOMER AK 99603

1978 FEB 1 PM 0 53

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL DISTRICT

BOX 71
ST. MARYS. ALASKA
99658

LICAUVICUAG ELEMENTARY

ANDREAFSKY HIGH

Feb. 13, 1978

Representative William Akers
Pouch V-State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Billy:

I have heard about HB 489 which would require School Boards to bargain with classified employees.

We here do this already. Every year our certified and classified staffs negotiate an annual agreement with the School Board. Obviously we are in favor of both classified and certified employees negotiating with the School Board.

Our negotiations with both groups is held within the parameters of the recent Alaska Supreme Court decision which outlines negotiable and non-negotiable items for certified public school teachers in Alaska.

We would very definitely oppose any legislation which would give our certified staff the right to strike. I understand this is what some of the House HESF Committee would like to see happen since they are talking about placing these employees under the State Public Employees Relations Act.

With every best wish, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Walter E. Brown

Walter E. Brown
Superintendent

cc: Senator John Sackett
Representative Thelma Buckholdt ✓
William D. Overstreet, Association of Alaska School Boards

WEB:deb

*Signed out today
So Pass - Finamore*

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 886
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
TELEPHONE: (907) 436-3131

February 4, 1980

The Honorable Thelma Buchholdt
Alaska State House of Representatives
Pouch V, State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Buchholdt:

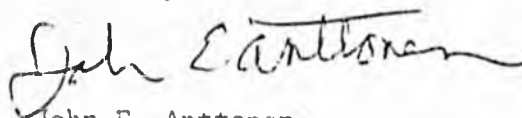
The Kodiak Island Borough School District opposes the passage of HB 487 providing for binding arbitration in teacher negotiations. Neither binding arbitration or right to strike laws are the only solution to solving collective bargaining issues. It has been proven that good faith negotiations, presently provided for in State law, do work. Salaries for teachers in Alaska are comparable with other states that provide for both more restrictive and more liberal solutions to collective bargaining. In fact, we question that binding arbitration or the right to strike is a solution at all. They both create problems for local citizens by removing the right to locally determine the fate of their schools, and in the case of a strike, cause an unnecessary division in the parents, students and other constituents of the local district. The point is--education is a local responsibility. State law should not provide for outside third-parties to mandate local outcomes and remove the control of schools from local citizens.

As we stated earlier, the collective bargaining process (good faith negotiations) as it exists now, works. Currently, elected board representatives and representatives of teacher groups can and do sit down to work out mutually acceptable agreements. The give and take of negotiations provides an acceptable process which does function adequately. Can teachers honestly say that the negotiations process, as provided in Alaska State law, does not give them with a wage commensurate with teachers throughout the nation, and in keeping with other Alaskan professionals? We think not.

The law protects the teacher's right to a job by provisions for continuing the contract. The law protects the citizen's rights by mandating local control. Teachers and elected Boards have the responsibility to negotiate. Providing for binding arbitration or the right to strike will erode and eventually destroy that process.

We urge you to reject any proposals that provide for State laws which result in the abdication by local boards and teacher associations of their collective responsibility to negotiate.

Sincerely,



John E. Anttonen
Superintendent

February 5, 1980

The Honorable Thelma Buchholdt
Alaska State House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99311

Dear Representative Buchholdt:

The Juneau School Board wishes to go on record as being opposed to House Bill 453 and House Bill 487 for the following reasons and respectfully request that you do not support them.

House Bill 453 provides the right to strike to all employees of the School District, and in addition, provides mandatory bargaining to all employees with broad interpretations to what must be bargained. At the present time the Juneau School District negotiates with their classified employees so the legislation is not necessary, and above all, should not include the right for any employees to strike. Please remember that school boards in Alaska cannot raise money on their own, but must come to the Borough Assembly or Legislature for additional revenue. A striking action against the Board allows them no additional revenue with which to resolve the strike. Therefore, educational programs are cut back.

House Bill 487 on binding arbitration removes the decision making authority from the elected representatives of the people. Instead of leading to a solution of the problem by serious negotiations by both parties to avoid arbitration, often one or the other parties will hold out for arbitration. Historically arbitrators split the difference and everyone holds out with extreme offers as tactical maneuvers.

It is our opinion that the State Board of Education request to the Governor to form a Blue Ribbon Committee to seek the best alternative to the serious problems of negotiation should be honored. Passage of legislation before the study would be premature.

With the legislatures having second thoughts over the collective bargaining of State employees and contemplating some modifications, it seems appropriate to allow a study of the problems to take place before enacting legislation that may not serve any useful purpose.

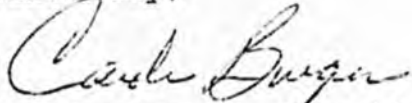
Page 2

February 5, 1980

The Honorable Thelma Buchholdt

The Juneau School District would appreciate your support on these two matters.

Sincerely,



Carole Burger, President
Juneau School Board

DLMK/CB:m

cc: Mr. Robert Greene, Executive Secretary, Association of Alaska
School Boards

P. O. BOX 179 SITKA, ALASKA 99835

JOHN E. COFFEE
SUPERINTENDENT

January 30, 1980

Representative Thelma Buchholdt
AK State House of Representatives
Pouch V, State Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Buchholdt:

I am writing because of my concern about two pieces of legislation that are before your H. E. S. S. Committee at this time. They are H.B. 487 and H.B. 453. The passage of these bills would result in the following:

- (1) give teachers the right to strike
- (2) allow school district classified employees the right to organize and strike
- (3) expand what is bargainable
- (4) provide binding arbitration in teacher bargaining

I believe that these bills together constitute a tremendous threat to local decision making and the local school board's right to operate a district responsibly and make some final decisions.

Binding arbitration would effectively place decision making authority in the hands of an entity outside the school district. This would be in direct contradiction to the local control theory of government. School boards are elected by law to manage the affairs of the district. They are, further, required by law to bargain in good faith on various items. This is currently done throughout the State. The result has been, generally, the highest paid teachers in the nation, working, in my view, in some of the best working conditions in the nation. I would refer you to the 1978-79 Alaska Association of School Boards publication entitled Survey of School District Budgeted Revenues, Expenditures, and Employee Benefits. It is my view that teacher unions are doing very well without having further advantages of binding arbitration, expanded bargainable items, and the right to strike.

In Sitka, we have recently received an advisory arbitrator's report that the Board has approved and that the teacher's union will vote on

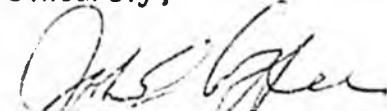
Page 2
January 30, 1980
H.B. 487 & 453

soon. Hopefully, this will be the culmination of negotiations that began in November of 1978. If the report is accepted we will have a beginning teacher salary here of over \$20,000. and a top salary of over \$36,000.

The school boards I have worked for in Juneau and Sitka have been made up of reasonable people whose main motives have been to serve the community they represent. Final decision making authority on items that are bargainable must not be taken away from such local officials and given to an outside arbitrator.

I am hopeful that the representative of the Alaska School Board's Association, Mr. Robert Greene, and the representative of the Alaska Association of School Administrators, Dr. Cliff Hartman, will be listened to carefully by the H. E. S. S. Committee when they discuss the ramifications of these proposed bills. It is vital that such legislation not become law.

Sincerely,



John E. Coffee, Superintendent
Sitka Borough School District

cc: Senator Pete Meland
Representative Richard Eliason
Mr. Robert Greene, A. A. S. B.
Dr. Cliff Hartman, A. A. S. A.
Sitka School Board

JEC:vhv

JOSEPHSON, TRICKEY & LORENSEN, INC.

210 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
907 586-6994, 586-6997

JOE P. JOSEPHSON
HOWARD S. TRICKEY
RONALD W. LORENSEN*
NANCY R. GORDON
TIM MacMILLAN

January 28, 1980

ANCHORAGE:
425 "G" STREET
SUITE 930
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
907 276-7133

*Juneau

The Honorable Thelma Buchholdt
Chairman
House Health, Education and Social
Services Committee
State Capitol
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: HB 487, Relating to Arbitration and
Teacher Negotiations

Dear Representative Buchholdt:

The following comments regarding HB 487 (Arbitration and Teacher Negotiations) are submitted on behalf of the Lower Kuskokwim School District.

HB 487 would mandate that binding arbitration be utilized as the final step in employment contract negotiations between teacher bargaining groups and local school boards. The issue of binding arbitration, of course, has been fervently (and often emotionally) debated over the last few years, with the Anchorage teachers' strike of last Fall serving to punctuate emphatically the need for some orderly and reasoned approach to the problems of collective bargaining impasse. In fact, the path of resolution followed by the Superior Court in Anchorage in responding to that strike seems to indicate that, in the absence of a legislative framework for resolution of bargaining impasses, the courts will take it upon themselves to act as binding arbitrators, rather than permit the civil disobedience and disruption which can arise in teacher strikes. The task, therefore, becomes one of identifying alternative solutions to the impasse problem and analyzing their respective merits in the light of the various policy considerations which impact upon labor relations between public schools and their teacher employees.

Binding arbitration as proposed in HB 487 is one possible solution. However, until this approach can be examined and analyzed in comparison with other approaches to bargaining impasse, there is no assurance that this impasse resolution mechanism is the most appropriate one for education in Alaska. The state Board of Education recently adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to appoint a panel to study and develop alternative solutions to the bargaining impasse problem, and we understand that this panel will be appointed in the very near future. Consequently, we would suggest that further consideration on HB 487 be delayed until the Governor's panel has had an opportunity to

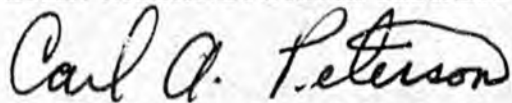
carry out its tasks and report back with its findings and recommendations. Once this has been accomplished, your committee could review the available alternatives and decide which of them most closely fits within the various policy considerations which are important to it in the area of education.

With respect to the particular approach to bargaining impasse proposed by HB 487, we have a couple of comments. First of all, it is not clear from the bill precisely what elements of the collective bargaining process are intended to be subject to binding arbitration. For instance, while it seems clear that binding arbitration would apply to disputes concerning salary and other financial benefits of teachers, it is not clear whether items regarding working conditions which do not directly involve financial considerations would also be subject to binding arbitration. Further, would the bill require that those items of negotiations which are not mandatory subjects of bargaining nonetheless be subject to binding arbitration? We would certainly hope not. Similarly, we also wonder whether the bill would require that disputes over questions of precise contract language be subject to binding arbitration, rather than just the general outlines of disputed proposals. Clarification of these kinds of questions seems vital if the impasse resolution procedure adopted by the Legislature, whatever its form, is to have any hope of achieving its desired effect.

Our second main point with respect to HB 487 deals with subparagraph (c) of proposed AS 14.20.585. That provision is apparently intended to preclude arbitrators from making awards which would result in increased costs to a school district. That goal, of course, has much to recommend it. However, from a practical point of view, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to establish that a particular award would actually increase the cost of school district operations so as to require a municipality to increase its local tax rate or to require increased state funding for a regional educational attendance area, since the argument can always be made that additional costs in one area of operations can always be absorbed by reducing planned expenditures in some other area of the budget.

Sincerely yours,

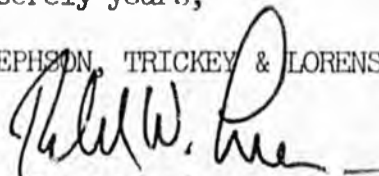
LOWER KUSKOKWIM SCHOOL DISTRICT



Carl Peterson, Superintendent

JOSEPHSON, TRICKEY & LORENSEN, INC.

By:



Ronald W. Lorensen

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 886
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
TELEPHONE: (907) 486-3131

February 4, 1980

The Honorable Thelma Buchholdt
Alaska State House of Representatives
Pouch V, State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Buchholdt:

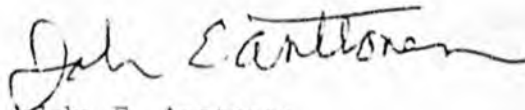
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As we stated earlier, the collective bargaining process (good faith negotiations) as it exists now, works. Currently, elected board representatives and representatives of teacher groups can and do sit down to work out mutually acceptable agreements. The give and take of negotiations provides an acceptable process which does function adequately. Can teachers honestly say that the negotiations process, as provided in Alaska State law, does not give them with a wage commensurate with teachers throughout the nation, and in keeping with other Alaskan professionals? We think not.

The law protects the teacher's right to a job by provisions for continuing the contract. The law protects the citizen's rights by mandating local control. Teachers and elected Boards have the responsibility to negotiate. Providing for binding arbitration or the right to strike will erode and eventually destroy that process.

We urge you to reject any proposals that provide for State laws which result in the abdication by local boards and teacher associations of their collective responsibility to negotiate.

Sincerely,



John E. Anttonen
Superintendent

TESTIMONY OF LORI SEARS, NEA-ALASKA BEFORE THE JOINT MEETING OF THE HESS
COMMITTEE - April 7, 1979

Working Conditions for Teachers

As a result of the narrow view School Boards are taking on items that are negotiable and the 1977 Supreme Court decision, we are seeking the inclusion of working conditions as negotiable items between teachers and their school boards.

The recent DOE Task Force report on Regional High Schools cited the high teacher turnover, among other things, as an interruption in the educational process of rural children. We believe that that high turnover, in part, is due to teachers not being properly informed of the demands placed upon them that are beyond the normal duties of a classroom teacher.

Many accept a teaching position and then discover their duties include additional non-instructional duties that have not been spelled out in the teaching contract or the negotiated agreement. Some of the activities required of teachers by districts are:

- Repair and maintain the school's generators
- Be present at all Community School Committee meetings, Parent advisory meetings for: Indian Education, Johnson O'Malley, Title I and Special Ed
- Supervise and handle paperwork (tends to be massive) for: janitors, cooks, and aides
- Supervise lunch hours
- Provide/supervise community recreation and/or activities like: town movies, dances, PE activities in the gym
- Emergency repairs to schools (if the roof leaks, fix it)
- Haul freight to school from airport or river

In our urban areas, the greatest working condition is the number of students one is required to teach without regard for the type of student who is to be instructed. With mainstreaming of the exceptional child being an integral part of our classrooms, teachers are finding classloads to be excessive when three or four severely handicapped youngsters are placed in already crowded classrooms. We support the education of all exceptional children in the least restrictive environment, but we do not feel proper attention has been given to the problems the classroom teacher faces when mainstreaming is done without regard to class size.

We feel that the negotiations table is a proper setting to discuss these duties and requirements placed upon teachers that have been narrowly construed to be policy matters rather than conditions pertaining to the fulfillment of our professional duties.



ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA SCHOOL BOARDS

SUITE 3, 204 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET • JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801 • PHONE 586-1083

FOUR BARGAINING PRINCIPLES

1. Collective bargaining is not a process whereby the general form, quantity or quality of public services are to be, or should be, determined. It is not a process for the management of public services.
2. Collective bargaining is not a device to determine public policy except as it may be used to determine the wages and economic benefits that are to be provided for public employees.
3. Collective bargaining is not, nor should it be, a substitute for the proper functioning of a representative government.
4. Collective bargaining should not be permitted to constrain the proper functioning of representative government.

THE RIGHTS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES TO STRIKE Vs. THE RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC.

Because of the basic nature of public services wherein there is no real alternative choice to the established public service, special consideration must be afforded to the protection of both the interests of the general public and the interests of the public employees.

The interests of the general public dictate that any accommodation for collective bargaining and strikes in the public services... ..especially in the public schools... must carefully weigh, and balance, the desire of the employees to organize, bargain and strike against the rights of the public to expect the continued and uninterrupted provision of the public services that public policy has determined should exist. For example, permitting legalized strikes by public employees so upsets the process that the general public cannot withstand the imbalance of power that so results.

Personnel of the board shall be employed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 19A.

5. Members of the board and other employees of the board shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. All expenses and salaries shall be paid from appropriations for such purposes and the board shall be subject to the budget requirements of chapter 8.

Referred to in sec. 20.3(5)

20.6 General powers and duties of the board.

The board shall:

1. Administer the provisions of this chapter.

2. Collect, for public employers other than the state and its boards, commissions, departments, and agencies, data and conduct studies relating to wages, hours, benefits and other terms and conditions of public employment and make the same available to any interested person or organization.

3. Maintain, after consulting with employee organizations and public employers, a list of qualified persons representative of the public to be available to serve as mediators and arbitrators and establish their compensation rates.

4. Hold hearings and administer oaths, examine witnesses and documents, take testimony and receive evidence, issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of records, and delegate such power to a member of the board, or persons appointed or employed by the board, including hearing officers for the performance of its functions. The board may petition the district court at the seat of government or of the county wherein any hearing is held to enforce a board order compelling the attendance of witnesses and production of records.

5. Adopt rules in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17A as it may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

20.7 Public employer rights. Public employers shall have, in addition to all powers, duties, and rights established by constitutional provision, statute, ordinance, charter, or special act, the exclusive power, duty and the right to:

1. Direct the work of its public employees.

2. Hire, promote, demote, transfer, assign and retain public employees in positions within the public agency.

3. Suspend or discharge public employees for proper cause.

4. Maintain the efficiency of governmental operations.

5. Relieve public employees from duties because of lack of work or for other legitimate reasons.

6. Determine and implement methods, means, assignments and personnel by which the public employer's operations are to be conducted.

7. Take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the mission of the public employer.

8. Initiate, prepare, certify and administer its budget.

9. Exercise all powers and duties granted to the public employer by law.

20.8 Public employee rights. Public employees shall have the right to:

1. Organize, or form, join, or assist any employee organization.

2. Negotiate collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

3. Engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection insofar as any such activity is not prohibited by this chapter or any other law of the state.

4. Refuse to join or participate in the activities of employee organizations, including the payment of any dues, fees or assessments or service fees of any type.

Referred to in sec. 20.10

20.9 Scope of negotiations. The public employer and the employee organization shall meet at reasonable times, including meetings reasonably in advance of the public employer's budget-making process, to negotiate in good faith with respect to wages, hours, vacations, insurance, holidays, leaves of absence, shift differentials, overtime compensation, supplemental pay, seniority, transfer procedures, job classifications, health and safety matters, evaluation procedures, procedures for staff reductions, in-service training and other matters mutually agreed upon. Negotiations shall also include terms authorizing dues checkoff for members of the employee organization and grievance procedures for resolving any questions arising under the agreement, which shall be embodied in a written agreement and signed by the parties. If an agreement provides for dues checkoff, a member's dues may be checked off only upon the member's written request and the member may terminate the dues checkoff at any time by giving thirty days' written notice. Such obligation to negotiate in good faith does not compel either party to agree to a proposal or make a concession.

Nothing in this section shall diminish the authority and power of the merit employment department, board of regents' merit system, educational radio and television facility board's merit system, or any civil service commission established by constitutional provision, statute, charter or special act to recruit employees, prepare, conduct and grade examinations, rate candidates in order of their relative scores for certification for appointment or promotion or for other matters of classification, reclassification, or appeal rights in the classified service of the public employer served.

All retirement systems shall be excluded from the scope of negotiations.

Referred to in secs. 20.10, 20.17

20.10 Prohibited practices.

1. It shall be a prohibited practice for any public employer, public employee or employee organization to willfully refuse to negotiate in good faith with respect to the scope of negotiations as defined in section 20.9.

HB

455

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB-455 (Revised 5/16/80 to reflect Ch. 26, SLA 1980)
 Title An Act relating to state aid to school districts and REAAs which provide spec. ed.
 Requested by House HESS Date 5/16/80 instruction year
 round.

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Education
 Program Category Affected Elementary and Secondary Education
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Foundation Support Programs
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)
EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		7,914.4	8,705.8*	9,576.4	10,534.1	11,587.5
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		7,914.4	8,705.8	9,576.4	10,534.1	11,587.5
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	N/A					
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

FY-81 Impact:

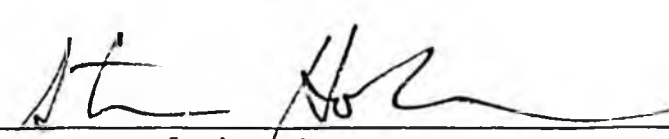
REAAs 1,711.7 (.33 x 103 special education FY-81 I.U. x 50,359 average unit cost)

C & B

Districts 6,202.7 (.33 x 507 special education FY-81 I.U. x 37,073 average unit cost)

This impact is based upon the assumption that all districts will participate.

*Fiscal years subsequent to FY-81 inflated at 10% per year.

IV. DATE 5/16/80 PREPARED BY 
 AGENCY Department of Education
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-2800
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
POSITION STATEMENT
HOUSE BILL 455

Although the Department has not had the opportunity to discuss the bill with the State Board of Education, we believe the effect of the legislation to be in the best interests of students, and therefore, support it.

5/5/80
Date /

Approved by: *William D. Thomson*
William D. Thomson
Deputy Commissioner
May 2, 1980

Name

Address and Phone

Organization/Self

For/Against or Observing

1/	Joe McKenion		Sponsor	
2/	Steve Hale		Dept of Ed	
3/	Dr. Gregorich	(available for questions)	Dept of HESS	
4/				
5/				
6/				
7/				
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9/				
10/				
11/				
12/				
13/				

POSITION PAPER
ON
HOUSE BILL NO. 455

"An Act relating to state aid to school districts and regional educational attendance areas which provide instruction in special education on a year-round basis; and providing for an effective date."

Like regular education programs, special education programs are of approximately nine (9) months duration. This bill would allow additional State funds to school districts that provide year-round special education services.

It is widely known that many children (and in particular handicapped children) regress in their development during the three-month period when services are not provided. Even though the Department of Health and Social Services (Handicapped Children's Program in the Division of Public Health) currently provides selected services during the summer months, there are usually gaps or breaks in the continuity of services under the present makeshift approach.

The Department recognizes the need for year-round special educational services and recommends that the priority for services should be directed toward the more severely handicapped students. In addition, the Department recommends that year-round education be provided for a student only when the service is written into the student's individual education plan.

The Department supports the passage of House Bill #455.

Recommended by: Thomas R. Bandt 5-2-80
Verner Stillner, M.D., M.P.H. (DATE)
Director, Division of Mental Health
and Developmental Disabilities

Recommended by: Dean F. Tirador 5/3/80
Dean F. Tirador, M.D. (DATE)
Director, Division of Public Health

Approved by: Helen D. Beirne 5/5/80
Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner (DATE)
Department of Health and Social Services

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 455
 Title An Act relating to special education
 Requested by House HESS Committee Date 5/2/80

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services
 Program Category Affected Health
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

No cost impact is foreseen to the Department of Health & Social Services as a result of this legislation.

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Prepared by: Verner Stillner Date: 4/30/80
 Division/Office: Mental Health & DD PH: 465-3370
 Department of Health & Social Services

33-001 (Rev. 12/79)
 Modify by DHSS (11-28-79)

Approval DHSS Mgt. & Bdgt: [Signature] Date: 2 May 80

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB-455 (Revised 5/16/80 to reflect Ch. 26, SLA 1980)
 Title An Act relating to state aid to school districts and REAAs which provide spec. ed.
 Requested by House HESS Date 5/16/80 instruction year
round.

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Education
 Program Category Affected Elementary and Secondary Education
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Foundation Support Programs
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		7,914.4	8,705.8*	9,576.4	10,534.1	11,587.5
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
GENERAL FUND		7,914.4	8,705.8	9,576.4	10,534.1	11,587.5
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
FULL TIME		N/A				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

FY-81 Impact:

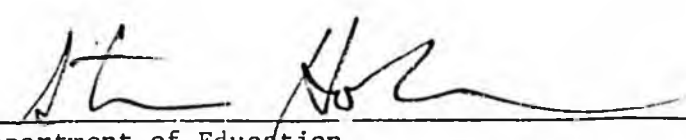
REAAs 1,711.7 (.33 x 103 special education FY-81 I.U. x 50,359 average unit cost)

C & B

Districts 6,202.7 (.33 x 507 special education FY-81 I.U. x 37,073 average unit cost)

This impact is based upon the assumption that all districts will participate.

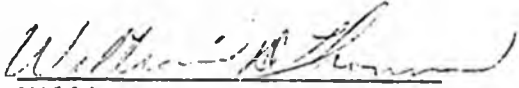
*Fiscal years subsequent to FY-81 inflated at 10% per year.

IV. DATE 5/16/80 PREPARED BY 
 AGENCY Department of Education
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-2800
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
POSITION STATEMENT
HOUSE BILL 455

Although the Department has not had the opportunity to discuss the bill with the State Board of Education, we believe the effect of the legislation to be in the best interests of students, and therefore, support it.

5/5/80
Date / _____

Approved by: 
William D. Thomson
Deputy Commissioner
May 2, 1980