

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672

5633 HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

ALASKA COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

P O BOX FP
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0599
PHONE: (907) 465-2854

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: The honorable Johnny Ellis
Alaska House of Representatives

FROM: Ronald A. Phipps, Executive Director
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

SUBJECT: Fiscal Analysis for the Committee Substitute for
House Bill 10.

DATE: March 1, 1989

Ron Phipps

At the House HESS Committee meeting on March 1, 1989, I was asked to determine the fiscal impact of adding physician assistant to the category of health care professional for CS for House Bill 10. This change will have a minimal fiscal impact because of the small number of estimated physician assistant graduates.

A. Assumptions

1. The current student loan population is representative of the future attendance patterns for students of selected health care fields.
2. Only a small proportion of health care graduates will actually qualify for the benefits of CS HB 10. The estimate used for the analysis is 1-in-10 medical graduates (physicians, surgeons, psychiatrists), and 1-in-8 nursing, physician assistant, physical therapy, and occupational graduates. Additionally, of these, it is estimated that the average forgiveness will be 36% (that is, 3-of-5 years of eligible forgiveness).
3. Borrowing years will vary by health care field. For this fiscal analysis, the following are assumed:

<u>Fields</u>	<u>Years of Borrowing</u>
Medical Profession	8 years
Nursing	3 years
Occupational Therapy	4 years
Physical Therapy	4 years
Physician Assistant	4 years

Memorandum to The Honorable Johnny Ellis
March 1, 1989
Page 2

B. Projections

Graduates by Field

<u>Field</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>
Medical Profession	32	32	31	32	33	34
Nursing	67	67	68	70	71	72
Occupational Therapy	2	3	3	3	3	4
Physical Therapy	4	4	4	4	5	5
Physician Assistant	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	107	108	108	111	116	118

C. Fiscal Impact

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1989-90	\$ -0-
1990-91	36,600
1991-92	80,520
1992-93	131,760
1993-94	136,160

STATE OF ALASKA

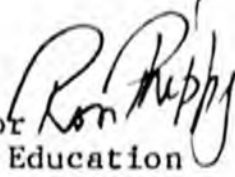
STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

ALASKA COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

P O BOX FP
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0599
PHONE (907) 465-2854

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: The Honorable Johnny Ellis
Alaska House of Representatives

FROM: Ronald A. Phipps, Executive Director 
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

SUBJECT: Fiscal Analysis for the Committee Substitute for
House Bill 10.

DATE: February 28, 1989

CS for House Bill 10 adds physical therapist and occupational therapist to the category of health care professional and deletes the stipulation that the area must be more than 60 miles from a hospital. These modifications to the Bill result in the following analysis which supersedes the Fiscal Note dated January 24, 1989.

A. Assumptions

1. The current student loan population is representative of the future attendance patterns for students of selected health care fields.
2. Only a small proportion of health care graduates will actually qualify for the benefits of CS HB 10. The estimate used for the analysis is 1-in-10 medical graduates (physicians, surgeons, psychiatrists), and 1-in-8 nursing, physical therapy, and occupational graduates. Additionally, of these, it is estimated that the average forgiveness will be 36% (that is, 3-of-5 years of eligible forgiveness).
3. Borrowing years will vary by health care field. For this fiscal analysis, the following are assumed:

Medical Profession	8 years
Nursing	3 years
Occupational Therapy	4 years
Physical Therapy	4 years

B. Projections

Graduates by Field

<u>Field</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>
Medical Profession	32	32	31	32	33	34
Nursing	67	67	68	70	71	72
Occupational Therapy	2	3	3	3	3	4
Physical Therapy	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	105	106	106	109	112	115

C. Fiscal Impact

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1989-90	\$ -0-
1990-91	36,600
1991-92	80,520
1992-93	131,760
1993-94	133,660

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: January 24, 1989
 Title: RE: Forgiveness of Student Loans - Health Care Providers
 Sponsor: Ellis, Koponen and Gruenberg
 Requestor: House HESS

Agency Affected: Education
 BRU: Postsecondary Education/ Student Loan Corporation
 Components: Student Loan Fund

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-0-	-0-	34.1	75.0	122.8	131.0
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING						
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	34.1	75.0	122.8	131.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See attached

Prepared by: Ronald A. Phipps, Executive Director Phone: 465-2854
 Division: Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education Date: January 24, 1989

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
 Agency: _____

Distribution (by preparer) :
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

HB 10
Analysis of Fiscal Impact

A. Assumptions

1. The current student loan population is representative of the future attendance pattern for students of selected health care fields.
2. Only a small proportion of health care graduates will actually qualify for the benefits of HB 409. The estimate used for the analysis is 1-in-10 medical graduates (physicians, surgeons, psychiatrists), and 1-in-8 nursing graduates. Additionally, of these, it is estimated that the average forgiveness will be 36% (that is 3-of-5 years of eligible forgiveness).
3. Borrowing years will vary by health care field. For this fiscal note, the following are assumed:

Medical Profession	8 years
Nursing	3 years

B. Projections

	<u>GRADUATES BY FIELD</u>					
<u>Field</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>
Medical Prof.	32	32	31	32	33	34
Nursing	67	67	68	70	71	72
Totals:	<u>99</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>106</u>

C. Fiscal Impact

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1989-90	\$ -0-
1990-91	34,000
1991-92	75,020
1992-93	122,760
1993-94	130,960

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 1/19/89
 Title: "An Act relating to forgiveness of student loans of certain health."
 Sponsor Ellis, Koponen & Gruenberg
 Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Health & Social Services
 BRU: State Health Services
 Components: Public Health Admin.

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL		21.5				
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	21.5	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	21.5	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	21.5	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached.

Prepared by: Elizabeth Ward, Director
 Division: Public Health

Phone: 465-3090
 Date: 1/19/89

Approved by Commissioner: Myra M. Munson
 Agency: Health & Social Services

Date: 1/24/89

Distribution (by preparer):

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

FISCAL NOTE FOR HB 10

In order for the Department of Health and Social Services to establish the health professional shortage designation system in a timely manner, limited contractual services would be required during the first year. This additional cost would be necessary due to limited availability of Division of Public Health Staff to focus on developing a information system which could be readily maintained to provide the Alaska Commission on Post Secondary Education the necessary information.

It is anticipated that once a computerized system was established, the information could be updated on annual basis utilizing existing personnel and equipment.

Contractual Line 73000

Professional Services: Personal Services contract for the purpose of developing the health professional shortage designation regulations, conducting the public review and adoption of the regulations, establishing a data base to be updated and monitored by department staff, and developing the initial shortage area designation for the Alaska Commissioner on Post Secondary Education. 4 months at \$5.0 per month \$20.0

Communication: Printing of regulations, public notification of regulations and program availability, teleconference for public hearings in the regulation adoption process. \$ 1.5

Total Contract Line \$ 21.5

Position Paper

HB 10

For an Act entitled: "An act relating to forgiveness of student loans of certain health care professionals; and providing for an effective date.

HB 10 would provide a student loan forgiveness program for health care professionals who provide services in areas designated by the Department of Health and Social Services as meeting professional shortage criteria. Loan forgiveness would be based on a yearly percentage of service in designated area, up to five years, at which point the entire loan would be forgiven by the state.

Recruitment and retention of health care professionals for rural areas is often difficult and expensive. Agencies and communities providing services in these areas are faced with the ongoing problem of obtaining qualified individuals who will live in rural areas for an extended period of time. This chronic turnover results in substantial cost increases and service disruption due to vacancies.

Eligible professionals providing health services in designated areas would benefit economically from this program. This economic incentive will enhance the ability of communities and agencies to recruit and retain health care providers. In addition, rural Alaskans would be encouraged to obtain advanced education and return to practice in their communities.

Position

The Department of Health and Social Services, while deferring the cost analysis of this legislation to the Department of Education, supports the economic incentives in assisting rural areas to recruit and retain qualified health professionals.

Recommended by:

Elizabeth Ward
Elizabeth Ward, M.N.
Director
Division of Public Health

Date:

1/19/89

Approved by:

Myra M. Munson
Myra M. Munson
Commissioner
Department of Health and
Social Services

Date:

1/24/89



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

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

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNNY ELLIS

SPONSOR POSITION PAPER

HB 10

"An Act relating to forgiveness of student loans of certain health care providers."

The purpose of this bill is to create an incentive program for medically trained Alaskans to work in those areas of Alaska that need health care provider services most.

Modeled after the Teacher Scholarship Loan Program, this legislation offers the incentive of Alaska Student Loan forgiveness in return for health care service in areas of the State determined to be medically undeserved.

This program would also allow students who qualify to take advantage of the new National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program, which offers up to 75% Federal matching funds for such a State program.

***WHY HB 10?**

1. Federal recruitment program ending.

The National Health Service Corps (NHSC) Scholarship Program, which placed 1000 national health care providers in medically underserved areas in 1987, will issue no new scholarships. According to the US Congressional Office of Technology Assessments, NHSC had 413 scholars in 1988, 76 in 1989; and 4 in 1990, to place nationwide. Ken Bahms, the NHSC Region X Director, indicated that, no new NHSC scholars will be designated for Alaska.

2. Indian Health Service (IHS) dependent upon NHSC placements.

According to the Office of Technology Assessment, "Problems of training and retaining health professionals will become critical for IHS over the next 5 years as the NHSC program is phased out."

3. Existing NHSC placement expires August 1989.

There are currently THREE NHSC placements in Alaska:

- (1) Nome--Family Practitioner
Summer '86 to September '89
- (2) Anchorage--Physiatrist (physical rehabilitation)

(3) Dillingham--Family Practitioner
Summer '87 to August '89

*WHO is medically undeserved?

42 U.S.C. 254(e) is a Federal distinction to determine a "health manpower shortage area". The Department of Health and Human Services has distinguished:

In Alaska:

29 psychiatry areas
14 primary medical care areas
4 dental service areas

*WHY forgiveness?

1. Recruitment increasing problem.

All reports indicate that recruitment of health care professionals into rural/medically undeserved areas is a chronic problem. Studies indicate that the national shortage of nurses will only enhance this problem.

2. Retention difficult.

Office of Technology Assessments indicate that, "Nearly all physicians who enter IHS with NHSC scholarships payback obligations, however, leave after their obligation is fulfilled. Only about 5 percent stay at least one additional year."

3. Alaska Student Loan established program.

Forgiveness of Alaska Student Loans will ensure that Alaskan residents are encouraged to remain in Alaska and serve in those areas of greatest need.

4. 100 percent forgiveness is an adequate incentive.

A forgiveness program designed over a five-year period with increasing percentages in the fourth and fifth years will not only help in recruiting but also in retaining health care professionals to areas that have been traditionally difficult to fill.

*HOW to receive Federal matching funds?

PL 100-177 provides for state programs similar to the NHSC Loan Repayment Program to receive up to 75 percent Federal matching funds through a three-year grant program. Although specific regulations have not yet been published, all relevant Federal agencies contacted have recommended that Alaska establish an independent State program first. matching funds will be issued in accordance with demonstrated need and existing State programs.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

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

ANSWERS TO THE MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

REGARDING HB 10

HB 10 - "An Act relating to forgiveness of student loans of certain health care professionals; and providing for an effective date."

1. What is the purpose of HB 10?

The purpose of this bill is to create an incentive program for medically trained Alaskans to work in those areas of Alaska that need health care provider services most.

2. Why forgiveness of Alaska Student Loans?

All reports indicate that recruitment of health care professionals into rural/medically underserved areas is a chronic problem in Alaska and that the national shortage of nurses will only enhance this problem. A forgiveness program of up to 70 percent over a five-year service period will not only help in recruiting but also in retaining health care professionals in areas that have traditionally been difficult to serve.

3. Will this affect the bonding of student loans?

No. Since the mechanism in this legislation utilizes a line item appropriation through the Commission on Postsecondary Education, it neither obligates future legislatures nor affects the bonding of Alaska Student Loans.

4. Who supports HB 10?

This bill has received unanimous support from health care facilities and practitioners throughout the State. It has also received the endorsement of both the Department of Health and Social Services and the Commission on Postsecondary Education.

LETTERS OF SUPPORT written for HB 409 which was introduced in the Fifteenth Alaska State Legislature, and which is identical to HB 10.

HB 10: "An Act relating to forgiveness of student loans of certain health care professionals; and providing for an effective date."

1. University of Alaska, Board of Regents 11/23/87
2. Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education 3/25/88
3. Department of Health & Social Services 2/10/88
4. Alaska Board of Nursing 4/13/88
5. Alaska Mental Health Board 3/29/88
6. University of Alaska, Anchorage 4/13/88
7. Alaska Native Health Board 2/10/88
8. Dept. of Health & Human Services 2/10/88
9. Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. 2/08/88
10. Norton Sound Health Corporation 3/07/88



Office of Regents' Affairs
(907) 474-7908

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99775-5000

FEB 4 1988

November 23, 1987

NOV 27 1987

Alaska Commission on
Postsecondary Education

Dr. Kerry D. Romesburg
Executive Director
Alaska Postsecondary Education Commission
P.O. Box FP
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Dr. Romesburg:

Members of the University of Alaska Board of Regents requested that a copy of the following motion, adopted by the Board at its November 20, 1987 meeting in Anchorage, be forwarded to your attention:

PASSED:

"The Board of Regents directs its representatives on the Alaska Postsecondary Education Commission to forward to the commission a proposal for the development of a scholarship program for medical students from Alaska, similar to the Teacher Scholarship Loan Program, which would include forgiveness of payment if an individual practices medicine for a specified period of time in rural Alaska. This motion is effective November 20, 1987."

The above motion was made by Regent Susan Stitham, seconded by Regent Mark Helmericks, and passed unanimously by the Board of Regents.

Very truly yours,

Julie E. Chavez
Julie E. Chavez,
Regents' Affairs Officer

cc: Regents Stitham, Helmericks, and Rasmuson
President Donald O'Dowd
Dr. Donald Behrend

ALASKA COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

POUCH FP
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 19071 465 2854

ALASKA COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION
POSITION PAPER
CSHB 409

At the December 12, 1987 meeting of the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, the Commission concurred with the UA Board of Regents resolution for the development of an Alaska Student Loan forgiveness provision for graduates of health care programs. The Commission moved that staff work with appropriate legislative committees to establish such a provision. On March 25, 1988, the Commission endorsed CSHB 409 as the means for providing an incentive for health care providers to practice in rural Alaska.

Position Paper

CSHB 409

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to forgiveness of student loans of certain health care providers."

HB 409 would provide a student loan forgiveness program for health care professionals who provide services in areas designated by the United States Public Health Service as meeting professional shortage criteria. Loan forgiveness would be based on a yearly percentage of service in a designated area, up to five years, at which point the entire loan would be forgiven by the state.

Recruitment and retention of health care professionals for rural areas is often difficult and expensive. Agencies and communities providing services in these areas are faced with the ongoing problem of obtaining qualified individuals who will live in rural areas for an extended period of time. This chronic turnover results in substantial cost increases and service disruption due to vacancies.

Eligible professionals providing health services in designated areas would benefit economically from this program. This economic incentive will enhance the ability of communities and agencies to recruit and retain health care providers. In addition, rural Alaskans would be encouraged to obtain advanced education and return to practice in their communities.

Position

The Department of Health and Social Services, while deferring the cost analysis of this legislation to the Department of Education, supports the economic incentives in assisting rural areas to recruit and retain qualified health professionals.

Recommended by:

Elizabeth Ward
Elizabeth Ward, M.N.
Director
Division of Public Health

Date:

February 10, 1989

Approved by:

Myra M. Munson 2/10/88
Myra M. Munson
Commissioner
Department of Health and
Social Services

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

7TH FLOOR FRONTIER BLDG.
3601 C STREET, SUITE 722
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
PHONE: (907) 561-2878

April 13, 1988

Johnny Ellis, Representative
P.O. BOX V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

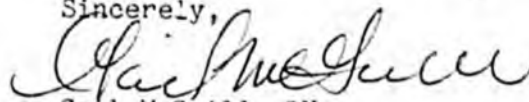
Dear Representative Ellis,

This letter is being written in support of CS HB 409. The Board of Nursing continues to support this bill relating to forgiveness of student loans of certain health care providers including registered nurses. As indicated in previous correspondence related to this bill, the Board believes having a state agency designate the shortage area is more reasonable than using the federal designations.

Registered nurses are more in demand now in many Alaska communities than we had identified in November, 1987. We see student loan forgiveness as an incentive to encourage nurses to seek employment in those communities with the greatest need for nursing services.

We thank you for your efforts in securing this legislation and urge its passage.

Sincerely,



Gail McGuill, RN
Executive Secretary
Alaska Board of Nursing

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH BOARD

P.O. BOX H 04
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0620
PHONE: (907) 465-3370

March 29, 1988

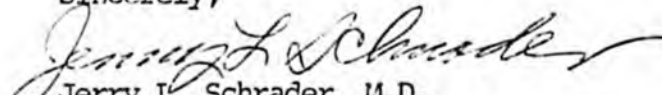
APR 1 1988

The Honorable Johnny Ellis
Alaska State Representative
P.O. Box V
Mail Stop 3100
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Ellis:

I personally support HB 409 as one of many steps that may reduce the rapid turnover of Mental Health Professionals in rural areas. The Alaska Mental Health Board has identified the manpower issue as one its priorities for study during this next year. Unfortunately, the information you request is not readily available to me at this time, but when it is I will forward it to you.

Sincerely,


Jerry L. Schrader, M.D.
Chairman, Temporary

JLS/sg



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE

5211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

13 April 1988

COLLEGE OF NURSING
AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Representative Johnny Ellis
State House of Representatives
Juneau, AK

Dear Representative Ellis:

As you know, the faculty of the College of Nursing at the University of Alaska has followed the progress of House Bill 409 with interest. Having reviewed the final version of this bill, I would now like to express strong support for its passage.

I was particularly pleased to see that the Department of Health and Social Services is now identified as being the agency that designates a geographic area as having a "manpower shortage". Although Federal guidelines for making such designations exist, they are quite rigid and tend to limit the ability to respond to changing local conditions. It is unlikely that any agency would be more likely to be aware of local conditions than the DHSS.

While it would not be desirable for an individual to choose to pursue higher education in the health care field solely because of the financial incentive that this Bill would provide, it is likely that the provisions of HB 409 will make it feasible for individuals who truly desire to work as registered nurses or physicians to complete their education in their chosen fields. Thus, the provisions of this bill serve to encourage individuals to fulfill personal educational needs in a manner that will also serve the health care needs of Alaskans.

While this bill will not immediately solve the current nursing shortage in the State, it does represent a long-term approach to solving that problem. Since certain geographic areas within the State have experienced a chronic shortage of registered nurses and physicians, this long view seems to be particularly appropriate.

You are to be commended for your attention to the health care needs of Alaskans and for the long view that you have taken toward solving this problem.

Please feel free to contact me if you wish a further elaboration of the potential benefits of the passage of this Bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Tina D. DeLapp".

Tina D. DeLapp, R.N.C., Ed.D.
Associate Dean for Nursing

Alaska Native Health Board

1135 W. 8th AVENUE, SUITE 2, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

PHONE (907) 276 8989

February 10, 1988

Representative Johnny Ellis
Alaska State Legislature

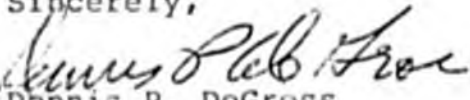
Dear Representative Ellis:

The Alaska Native Health Board strongly supports HB 409, "An Act Relating to Forgiveness of Student Loans of Certain Health Care Providers". In our statewide system of Native health care (Comprised of the Indian Health Service and 16 regional and other Native tribal health provider agencies), the number of vacant positions has varied between 41 and 59 over the past two months. At the present time there is a need for 9 physicians, 1 dentist, 22 nurses, 1 med tech, 1 physician assistant, 1 pharmacist, and 2 Xray technicians.

While the general requirement for employment in our system is that new hires have a minimum of 3 years past experience, our Internship program would allow about 14 new health provider graduates per year to enter the system directly from graduation. Our view is that the proposed bill would help us and other employers of health professionals in Alaska, such as municipalities and the State of Alaska, to hire Alaskans.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment in support of HB 409.

Sincerely,



Dennis P. DeGross
Executive Director

337-0018

LEUTIAN PEBBLE ISLAND ASSOC. INC.
KISTUK WAK AREA HEALTH CORPORATION
KODIAK INLET NATIVE ASSOCIATION
COPPER RIVER NATIVE ASSOCIATION

KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOCIATION
MAYHEAD ASSOCIATION
THE NORTH PACIFIC RIM
NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH HEALTH CORP

NORTON SOUND HEALTH CORPORATION
SOUTHEAST ALASKA REGIONAL HEALTH CORP
TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE
YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

February 10, 1988

100-10000

Refer to: A-NSS

hoola

Rep. Johnny Ellis
Co-chair HESS Committee
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Rep. Ellis:

Response on behalf of Marion Bayless, Administrator, Alaska Area Nursing Services Section, in support of HB-409 "An act relating to forgiveness of student loans of certain health care providers", we offer the following data and information:

The area, number, and type of nursing vacancies in Alaska-PHS, DHS are as follows:

Anchorage - ANMC

- 7 - Supervisory Clinical Nurses
- 24 - Clinical Nurses

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Anticipated</u>	
Med-Surg	5	3	
*OB	2	2	
***Peds Infant	5 (3 neonate, 2 older peds)		
ICU	2		
**OR	2		
OPD		1	
Specialty Cl.	1		
	18	6	= 24-26 running number vacancies for past 5 months.

Barrow

- 1 Assistant Administrator of Nursing
- 1 Outpatient Dept. Head Nurse
- 6 Clinical nurses

Bethel

- 1 Night Supervisor
- 5 Clinical Nurses

Kanakanak

- 4 Clinical Nurses

Kotzebue

- 1 Assistant Administrator of Nursing
- 4 Clinical Nurses

Mt. Edgecumbe

- 2 Mental Health Nurses
- 3.5 Med-Surg Nurses

* It currently takes ANMC 5-6 months to recruit qualified Obstetric Clinical Nurses due to the high skill requirement of this high risk patient population and the complexity of care, equipment, and procedures.

** It takes up to 12 months to recruit qualified OR nurses.

*** It takes 6-8 months to recruit qualified neonatal nurses.

Current literature and research on Recruitment and Retention reflects educational opportunity and advancement to be high priorities for nurses surveyed in the Lower 48 States.

A Federal Interagency Staff Nurse Recruitment and Retention Task Force has identified educational opportunity and advancement to be among the top three priorities for recruitment and retention.

Attraction of minority students unable to meet financial obligation to field of nursing.

Alaska PHS-IHS exit interviews consistently reflect a primary reason for a change of employment location being:

- a) Lack of educational opportunities or advancement in present position.
- b) Seeking continuing educational opportunities with another agency (often East Coast States).

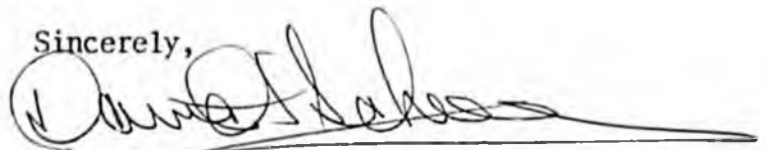
* Financial Support/Loan Forgiveness: Among the most comprehensive approaches to the recruitment into nursing problem is the one undertaken by some hospital-based schools of nursing which have decided to underwrite the costs of tuition for nursing students. The students must be willing to commit themselves to a designated period of employment in their school's hospital which will qualify them for full tuition reimbursement. Some programs will advance the required tuition while others will reimburse after the fact. In making the mutual commitment to this relationship, the student nurse and the hospital are investing time and energy in each other. The hospital stands to gain a certain number of guaranteed staff nurses upon graduation, and the student is able to obtain a nursing education without becoming encumbered with loans. In many respects this arrangement has much in common with the U. S. military R.O.T.C. programs, which supports a student in collegiate nursing education in exchange for a commitment to a given number of years in military nursing service. Two hospital-based schools of nursing which have been notably successful in recruiting students with this strategy are: Framingham Union Hospital, 115 Lincoln St., Framingham, MA 01701, Jane Woodward, Associate Administrator; and Crouse-Irving Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, 736 Irving Avenue, Syracuse, NY 13210, Dr. Suzanne Spaulding, Director.

Rep. Johnny Ellis
February 10, 1988
Page 3

* The Adult Pool of Potential RNs: In maximizing the impact of available resources, it would be advisable to consider the pool of current health care workers, such as LPNs, EMTs and paramedics. They are familiar with the hospital world, so facilitating their transition into the RN pool may provide a rapid return on available resources. Several diploma schools of nursing as well as AD programs in community colleges are recruiting this population into their RN educational programs. In order to make these programs more accessible, several offer weekend classes and evening classes for those who are employed full time. Some hospitals which might have laid off LPNs in the past have decided to try to meet the manpower needs of their institutions by offering generous academic loans to these individual with commitments to "forgive" these loans if the graduate will return to work as an RN for a given period of time.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this Alaska Health Care issue.

Sincerely,



David J. Schraer, MD
Chief, Area Patient Care Standards Br.

*Reference: American Organization Nurse Executives, American Hospital Association.

Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.

201 First Ave.
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 452-8251

FEB 11 1988

FEB. 8, 1988

REP. JOHNNY ELLIS
HOUSE HESS COMMITTEE
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA

REFERENCE: HB 409: HEALTH PROVIDER STUDENT LOAN FORGIVENESS

DEAR REP. ELLIS:

THIS IS IN RESPONSE TO YOUR LETTER OF FEBRUARY 5, 1988 REQUESTING COMMENTS CONCERNING HB409, SUPPORTING LOAN FORGIVENESS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONAL STUDENT LOANS.

THE TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC. IS SUPPORTIVE OF THIS PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL RECRUITMENT IS AN ON-GOING CONCERN FOR US, ALTHOUGH FAIRBANKS IS GENERALLY ONE OF THE MORE DESIRABLE LOCATIONS FOR PROFESSIONALS IN ALASKA, AND WE HAVE LESS OF A PROBLEM THAN MANY OF THE OTHER REGIONS OF THE STATE.

OUR MOST SIGNIFICANT RECRUITMENT PROBLEM HAS BEEN FOR A REGIONAL PSYCHIATRIST TO SERVE INTERIOR ALASKA VILLAGES. WE ARE A DESIGNATED PSYCHIATRIC MANPOWER SHORTAGE AREA, AND HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO FIND A CANDIDATE DESPITE NEARLY TWO YEARS OF ACTIVE RECRUITMENT (FINANCING IS ALSO A PROBLEM: WE HAVE REQUESTED AN INCREASE IN OUR DHSS B.R.U. TO PROVIDE THIS SUPPORT).

OTHER ONGOING RECRUITING NEEDS INCLUDE PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANTS TO SERVE AS PRIMARY CARE PROVIDERS AND HEALTH AIDE SUPERVISORS (CURRENT VACANCIES IN TOK AND MCGRATH), AND MENTAL HEALTH CLINICIANS (MSW OR PHD). WE HAVE REGULAR VACANCIES IN THESE TYPES OF POSITIONS (EVERY TWO-THREE YEARS).

RECRUITMENT FOR PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND NURSES HAS NOT BEEN A SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM FOR US, ALTHOUGH WE WOULD PREFER TO HIRE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE ALASKA EXPERIENCE VS. RELOCATING INDIVIDUALS FROM THE LOWER 48.

ONE AREA OF CRITICAL CONCERN FOR THE TCC IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA NATIVE HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS. AT PRESENT ONLY TEN PERCENT OF PROFESSIONAL PROVIDERS SERVING THE RURAL INTERIOR ARE ALASKA NATIVE (TWO PHYSICIANS ASSISTANTS AND ONE DEPARTMENT MANAGER). SUCCESSFUL NATIVE COLLEGE GRADUATES SEEM TO BE CHOOSING CAREERS IN EDUCATION AND BUSINESS RATHER THAN HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONS.

LETTER TO REP. ELLIS

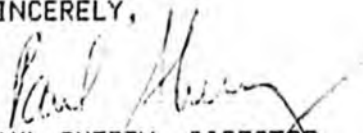
PAGE TWO

THE PROVISIONS OF HB489 WOULD APPEAR TO PROVIDE RELIEF AND SUPPORT FOR OUR EFFORTS TO INCREASE ALASKAN HIRE IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS.

THE FORGIVENESS PROVISIONS WOULD ENCOURAGE COLLEGE STUDENTS TO MORE FAVORABLY CONSIDER HEALTH CAREERS, AND INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF PROFESSIONALS WHO WOULD MAKE A LONGER TERM COMMITMENT TO ALASKAN SERVICE.

YOU HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC. IN YOUR EFFORTS TO ENACT THIS LEGISLATION.

SINCERELY,


PAUL SHERRY, DIRECTOR
DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES

CC: SEN. JOHNE BINKLEY
REP. KAY WALLIS
MITCH DEMIENTIEFF, TCC PRESIDENT



P.O. BOX 966
NOME, ALASKA 99762
(907) 413-5111

HEALTH CORPORATION

March 7, 1988

Leola M. Weimer
Legislative Aide for Rep. Ellis
Alaska State Legislature House
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mrs. Weimer:

I have recently become aware of House Bill 409, an act relating to the forgiveness of student loans of certain health care professionals. I have phoned my comments in support of this bill to our local legislative affairs office in Nome, and I would like to address my comments further on paper via this letter.

I am an Alaska Student Loan Recipient in an amount greater than \$20,000. I am a physician employed by Norton Sound Health Corporation and have been practicing here since graduation from my residency in August 1986. I am an Alaska resident since 1975 and had always planned on returning to Alaska to work upon completing my education. I am currently finishing a 2 year contract with Norton Sound Health Corporation and have recently extended my contract for an additional 2 years to be served in the Norton Sound area.

Since coming here I have discovered that recruitment of medical personnel is tenuous at best. This applies not only to physicians staff, but other ancillary medical personnel as well. As I understand House Bill 409, it appears to be an honest attempt at dealing with this problem faced by rural communities in Alaska.

Though the current bill would not have affected my decision to return to Alaska, it certainly could impact on my decision to stay for a longer period of time in a rural community. More specifically, under my current loan agreement if I practice in Alaska for a period of 6 years I will have 40% of my loan forgiven. Under those provisions I might choose to work 2 years on a rural setting and then move to a more comfortable and perhaps more profitable location in the state. However with the provisions of House Bill 409 I can have complete loan forgiveness after a period of 6 years thus encouraging me to stay for an extended period in a rural community. It is my feeling that others faced with this opportunity would feel the same, electing to stay for longer periods of time in a rural community, with the added benefit of increased continuity of care for the peoples of those communities.

This is growing lengthy, but I wish to express my support for House Bill 409 and encourage your efforts along these lines. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Byron Perkins, D.O.

BP:m

the Longevity Bonus in the continuum of services to older adults.

In its efforts to serve older people, the Older Alaskans Commission is one of the primary funding sources for community- and home-based services in Alaska. It also plays an important role in planning, promoting, and developing these services.

The Older Alaskans Commission is charged with reviewing and evaluating state programs concerned with the problems and needs of older Alaskans. Under AS 44.21, the Older Alaskans Commission is not permitted to review Pioneers' Homes or the Longevity Bonus program. Not to consider these programs when planning for needs of older Alaskans is to ignore important resources and programs available to some older Alaskans. To develop the most effective continuum of services for older Alaskans, it is necessary that decisions made by the Older Alaskans Commission accurately reflect the environment in which services are delivered.

Implementation: Legislation is required to amend AS 44.21 to permit the Older Alaskans Commission to consider the Pioneers' Homes and the Longevity Bonus program.

36. Shortage of Health Professionals and Paraprofessionals

Findings

- The availability of an adequate number of properly trained health care workers, at both the professional and the paraprofessional levels, is necessary to assure access to health care and the quality of that care. A shortage of health care workers will increase the cost of care as providers compete for scarce workers by increasing wages.
- Alaska currently faces a shortage of certain health professionals and paraprofessionals. National trends indicate this problem may increase.
- Many Alaskans might become or remain in the health care profession if appropriate training opportunities were more readily available.

Recommendation

The state should address the need for health professionals and paraprofessionals in Alaska by:

Providing a training continuum from the level of home health aide to nurse with graduate level of education through the state-funded university system;

targeting student loan forgiveness programs to health professionals whose primary practice is in medically underserved areas; and

extending third-party reimbursement to mid-level licensed health practitioners.

1988 Legislative Update: Senate Bill 315 (Chapter 56 SLA 1988) requires health insurers to reimburse consumers for services provided by advanced nurse-practitioners.

Testimony indicates that Alaska currently faces a statewide shortage of nurses and physical therapists. In rural areas, there is a need for more rural health aides and personal care attendants. Current national trends in the demand for and training of various kinds of health care workers suggest that shortages of health care workers will worsen in the future.

The state must take action to ensure that Alaska has an adequate number of health care workers. Besides reducing access, a shortage of health care professionals and paraprofessionals can affect the quality and cost of care.

To foster an adequate supply of health professionals and paraprofessionals, the state should ensure that residents have access to an educational ladder that provides training for those entering the health professions at the lowest levels and for those seeking to move to a higher skill level.

By providing a training continuum, the state avoids health facilities' being forced to train their own paraprofessionals or hire from outside Alaska. This continuum would also prevent Alaskans from having to leave the state for training. It is important that this training be accessible to people throughout the state. Limiting programs to one or two campuses will not meet the needs of those who cannot relocate for training.

Some areas of Alaska will always have difficulty attracting health professionals. A wide range of services are needed. Many medical specialties, such as obstetrics and psychiatry, are not accessible in many parts of rural Alaska. Targeting student loan forgiveness programs to health professionals whose primary practice is in a medically underserved area is a means by which the state can encourage professionals to locate in those areas.

Extending third-party coverage to mid-level licensed practitioners is another way for the state to encourage access to care. By including mid-level licensed practitioners under Medicaid and GRM and by requiring private insurance to reimburse for care they provide, the state increases clients' ability to purchase their services.

Cost: The student loan forgiveness program would have to be funded; the cost would depend on the success of the program. Developing a training continuum might require additional funds, although most of the components of the program already exist.

Implementation: Legislative action is required to enact the student loan forgiveness program, to adopt Medicaid options for covering licensed mid-level practitioners, and to mandate private insurance coverage of mid-level practitioners.

37.

State and Federal Coordination

Finding

- Health care delivery in Alaska would benefit from closer cooperation between state and federal agencies involved in health-related services.

Recommendation

The state should endeavor to coordinate planning and provision of health care with federal agencies.

The federal government provides health care in Alaska through a variety of programs, including the Indian Health Service, the Veterans Administration, the military, Medicare, and Medicaid. Commission testimony and discussion raised

concerns about the provision of health care services by the federal government. The issue of cost shifting between federal and state programs and a general uncertainty about federal policies and their future direction were both identified as problems the state must address. State and federal coordination of planning and health care delivery will allow more efficient use of resources.

Cost: Coordination can be implemented at no additional cost to the state.

Implementation: Coordination of planning and provision of health care can be accomplished through administrative activities of state and federal health care agencies.

38.

Medical Liability Insurance

Findings

- An estimated 10 percent of every medical bill in Alaska goes for medical liability insurance.
- Medical liability insurance premiums in Alaska more than doubled between 1985 and 1988.
- Nationally, it is estimated that 15 percent of health care expenditures pays for defensive medicine.
- Rural providers, especially those providing obstetrical care, have been particularly hard hit by the increase in medical liability insurance.
- Health providers are not the only professions that face problems with the availability and affordability of liability insurance. Addressing the problem comprehensively requires the involvement of many professions and industries and the consideration of insurance regulation and tort reform.

Recommendation

The Governor should appoint and fund a Liability Insurance Task Force, outside the legislative process, in an effort to achieve meaningful liability insurance reform. The task force should include: one legislator each from the Alaska House and Senate, and representatives from the trial lawyers, medical doctors, the Alaska Chamber of Commerce,

permanent fund dividend of a borrower may be taken under AS 43.23.065(b)(4) to satisfy the balance due on the defaulted loan.

(j) [Repealed, § 19 ch 92 SLA 1987.]

(k) Periodic installments of principal shall be deferred, but interest shall accrue and be paid unless the student is eligible for interest payment benefits under (l) of this section during any of the following:

- (1) return to student status as provided in (c) of this section;
- (2) serving an initial period of up to six years on active duty as a member of the armed forces of the United States;
- (3) serving, for up to three years, as a full-time volunteer under the Peace Corps Act;
- (4) serving, for up to three years, as a full-time volunteer under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973;
- (5) for a one-time period up to 12 months in which the borrower is seeking and unable to find employment in the United States; or
- (6) if the borrower becomes 50 percent or more disabled as certified by competent medical authority.

(l) The state shall pay the interest on that portion of a loan that is not federally insured during

- (1) the period in which the borrower is a full-time student;
- (2) deferments under (k) of this section.

(m) In case of hardship, the committee may extend repayment of a loan for an additional period of up to five years in increments no longer than 12 months each.

(n) [Repealed, § 11 ch 89 SLA 1981.]

(o) [Repealed, § 19 ch 92 SLA 1987.]

(p) For purposes of this section, a person qualifies as a resident if the person is physically present in the state with the intent to remain permanently in the state or, if not physically present in the state, the person intends to return to the state and is absent due to military service.

(q) For the purposes of this section a loan is in default if a loan payment is 120 or more days past due.

(r) The rate of interest, time of payment of an installment of principal or interest, or other terms of a scholarship loan may be modified if required to establish or maintain tax-exempt status under 26 U.S.C. 103 (Internal Revenue Code of 1986), as amended, for the interest on bonds issued by the Alaska Student Loan Corporation. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 4 ch 156 SLA 1972; am § 6 ch 78 SLA 1974; am § 8 ch 136 SLA 1974; am §§ 1 — 4 ch 99 SLA 1977; am §§ 3 — 8 ch 87 SLA 1979; am §§ 3 — 9, 11 ch 89 SLA 1981; am §§ 2 — 4 ch 158 SLA 1984; am § 3 ch 34 SLA 1985; am §§ 3, 4 ch 65 SLA 1986; am §§ 5 — 9, 19 ch 92 SLA 1987)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 14.40.763. Renumbered in 1982.

In 1987, "Secretary" was substituted for "Commissioner" in (b)(2)(C) of this section to conform to the change in federal law.

Effect of amendments. — The 1984 amendment added subsection (q) and, in subsection (f), added the second sentence and added "unless the loan is in default" at the end of the first sentence; and, in subsection (o), substituted "that is in default" for "to a borrower named in a complaint as a defendant in an action by the state or by the commission to secure payment of the unpaid balance of a loan made under AS 14.43.110 or 14.43.115."

The 1985 amendment inserted "an initial period of up to six years" in paragraph (2) of subsection (k).

The 1986 amendment rewrote subsection (b) and in subsection (f) substituted "eight" for "five" in the first sentence.

The 1987 amendment added subsection (d)(4); in subsection (h) substituted "a loan" for "the loans" and "all" for "attorney," deleted "of court if either or both are" following "costs" and added "if it becomes delinquent or in default"; added the last sentence of subsection (i); in subsection (l) substituted "shall" for "will" in the introductory language and substituted "in which the borrower is a full-time student" for "before the beginning of the repayment period of the loan" at the end of paragraph (1); added subsection (r); and repealed subsections (j) and (o).

Legislative history reports. — For a report of legislative intent concerning the loan forgiveness provisions of ch. 89, SLA 1981 (FCCSSB 120), see 1981 Senate Journal p. 1560, 1580; 1981 House Journal p. 2289.

Sec. 14.43.125. Eligibility of students. (a) A person may apply for and obtain a scholarship loan if the person

(1) is

(A) enrolled as a full-time student in a career education, associate, baccalaureate, or graduate degree program; or

(B) a graduate of a high school or the equivalent, or scheduled for graduation from a high school within six months, with sufficient credits to be admitted to a career education program or to an accredited college or university;

(2) is not delinquent or in default on a previously awarded scholarship loan; and

(3) is a resident of the state at the time of application for the loan; for purposes of this section, a person qualifies as a resident of the state if at the time of application for the loan the person

(A) has been physically present in the state for at least two years immediately before the time of application for the loan;

(B) is dependent on a parent or guardian for care, the parent or guardian has been present in the state for at least two years immediately before the time of application for the loan and the person has been present in the state for at least one year of the immediately preceding five years except that the commission may by a two-thirds vote, acting upon a written appeal by the person, grant an exemption to the requirement that the person has been present in the state for one year of the immediately preceding five years;

(C) has been physically present in the state, or is a dependent of a parent or guardian who has been physically present in the state, for at least two years immediately before the applicant was absent from the state and the absence is due to military service.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

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CORRECTION

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permanent fund dividend of a borrower may be taken under AS 43.23.065(b)(4) to satisfy the balance due on the defaulted loan.

(j) *[Repealed, § 19 ch 92 SLA 1987.]*

(k) Periodic installments of principal shall be deferred, but interest shall accrue and be paid unless the student is eligible for interest payment benefits under (h) of this section during any of the following:

- (1) return to student status as provided in (c) of this section;
- (2) serving an initial period of up to six years on active duty as a member of the armed forces of the United States;
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- (4) serving, for up to three years, as a full-time volunteer under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973;
- (5) for a one-time period up to 12 months in which the borrower is seeking and unable to find employment in the United States; or
- (6) if the borrower becomes 50 percent or more disabled as certified by competent medical authority.

(l) The state shall pay the interest on that portion of a loan that is not federally insured during

- (1) the period in which the borrower is a full-time student;
- (2) deferments under (k) of this section.

(m) In case of hardship, the committee may extend repayment of a loan for an additional period of up to five years in increments no longer than 12 months each.

(n) *[Repealed, § 11 ch 89 SLA 1981.]*

(o) *[Repealed, § 19 ch 92 SLA 1987.]*

(p) For purposes of this section, a person qualifies as a resident if the person is physically present in the state with the intent to remain permanently in the state or, if not physically present in the state, the person intends to return to the state and is absent due to military service.

(q) For the purposes of this section a loan is in default if a loan payment is 120 or more days past due.

(r) The rate of interest, time of payment of an installment of principal or interest, or other terms of a scholarship loan may be modified if required to establish or maintain tax-exempt status under 26 U.S.C. 103 (Internal Revenue Code of 1986), as amended, for the interest on bonds issued by the Alaska Student Loan Corporation. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 4 ch 156 SLA 1972; am § 6 ch 78 SLA 1974; am § 8 ch 136 SLA 1974; am §§ 1 — 4 ch 99 SLA 1977; am §§ 3 — 8 ch 87 SLA 1979; am §§ 3 — 9, 11 ch 89 SLA 1981; am §§ 2 — 4 ch 158 SLA 1984; am § 3 ch 34 SLA 1985; am §§ 3, 4 ch 65 SLA 1986; am §§ 5 — 9, 19 ch 92 SLA 1987)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 14.40.763. Renumbered in 1982.

In 1987, "Secretary" was substituted for "Commissioner" in (b)(2)(C) of this section to conform to the change in federal law.

Effect of amendments. — The 1984 amendment added subsection (q) and, in subsection (f), added the second sentence and added "unless the loan is in default" at the end of the first sentence; and, in subsection (o), substituted "that is in default" for "to a borrower named in a complaint as a defendant in an action by the state or by the commission to secure payment of the unpaid balance of a loan made under AS 14.43.110 or 14.43.115."

The 1985 amendment inserted "an initial period of up to six years" in paragraph (2) of subsection (k).

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Legislative history reports. — For a report of legislative intent concerning the loan forgiveness provisions of ch. 89, SLA 1981 (FCCSSB 120), see 1981 Senate Journal p. 1560, 1580; 1981 House Journal p. 2289.

Sec. 14.43.125. Eligibility of students. (a) A person may apply for and obtain a scholarship loan if the person

(1) is

(A) enrolled as a full-time student in a career education, associate, baccalaureate, or graduate degree program; or

(B) a graduate of a high school or the equivalent, or scheduled for graduation from a high school within six months, with sufficient credits to be admitted to a career education program or to an accredited college or university;

(2) is not delinquent or in default on a previously awarded scholarship loan; and

(3) is a resident of the state at the time of application for the loan; for purposes of this section, a person qualifies as a resident of the state if at the time of application for the loan the person

(A) has been physically present in the state for at least two years immediately before the time of application for the loan;

(B) is dependent on a parent or guardian for care, the parent or guardian has been present in the state for at least two years immediately before the time of application for the loan and the person has been present in the state for at least one year of the immediately preceding five years except that the commission may by a two-thirds vote, acting upon a written appeal by the person, grant an exemption to the requirement that the person has been present in the state for one year of the immediately preceding five years;

(C) has been physically present in the state, or is a dependent of a parent or guardian who has been physically present in the state, for at least two years immediately before the applicant was absent from the state and the absence is due to military service.

and in accordance with the regulations adopted by the committee. The adoption of these regulations is subject to the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62). A summary of the regulations shall be distributed to each applicant. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 5 ch 136 SLA 1974)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 14.40.757. Renumbered in 1982.

Sec. 14.43.110. Undergraduate loans. The student financial aid committee may make a loan, not to exceed \$5,500 in any one school year, to an undergraduate student eligible under AS 14.43.125. The committee may make a loan for a summer term, even if the total loan for the school year exceeds the \$5,500 maximum, if the loan for the summer term is counted against the \$5,500 maximum for the following school year. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 6 ch 136 SLA 1974; am § 1 ch 153 SLA 1978; am § 1 ch 89 SLA 1981; am § 1 ch 34 SLA 1985; am § 1 ch 65 SLA 1986)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 14.40.759. Renumbered in 1982.

Effect of amendments. — The 1985 amendment added the second sentence of the section.

The 1986 amendment inserted "student financial aid" in the first sentence and substituted "\$5,500" for "\$6,000" in three places in the section.

Sec. 14.43.115. Graduate loans. The student financial aid committee may make a loan, not to exceed \$6,500 in any one school year, to a graduate student who is eligible under AS 14.43.125 and is pursuing an advanced degree. The committee may make a loan for a summer term, even if the total loan for the school year exceeds the \$6,500 maximum, if the loan for the summer term is counted against the \$6,500 maximum for the following school year. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 7 ch 136 SLA 1974; am § 2 ch 89 SLA 1981; am § 2 ch 34 SLA 1985; am § 2 ch 65 SLA 1986)

Revisor's notes. — Formerly AS 14.40.761. Renumbered in 1982.

Effect of amendments. — The 1985 amendment added the second sentence.

The 1986 amendment inserted "student financial aid" in the first sentence and substituted "\$6,500" for "\$7,000" in three places in the section.

Sec. 14.43.120. Conditions of loans. (a) Proceeds from scholarship loans may only be used for books, tuition and required fees, and for room and board.

(b) Scholarship loans may only be used to attend a

(1) career education program that has been approved by the commission before July 1, 1986, or has been operating for at least two years before the borrower attends; or

has been operating for at least two years before the borrower attends.

(B) is accredited by a national or regional accreditation association recognized by the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation or is approved by the commission; and

(C) if the loans are federally insured, is approved by the United States Secretary of Education.

(c) To maintain a loan the student must continue to be enrolled as a full-time student in good standing in a career education program, college or university designated under (b) of this section. The commission shall adopt regulations defining "good standing" for purposes of this subsection.

(d) Scholarship loans may not be made to a student

(1) for more than five years of undergraduate study;

(2) for more than five years of graduate study;

(3) for more than a total of eight years of undergraduate and graduate study;

(4) to attend an institution, other than a nonprofit institution, if the total amount of scholarship loans made to students to attend that institution exceeds \$100,000 and the default rate on those loans exceeds the program default rate by more than 150 percent as defined by regulation.

(e) Loans are interest bearing while a student is enrolled under (c) of this section or is receiving a deferment of payments under (k) of this section; however, a student is entitled to have a portion of the interest paid in accordance with (l) of this section.

(f) Interest on a loan given under AS 14.43.090 — 14.43.160 is at the rate of eight percent a year unless the loan is in default. Interest on a loan that is in default is 10 percent a year for the period the loan is in default.

(g) Repayment of the principal and interest on the loan begins no later than one year after the borrower's studies are terminated. The loan shall provide for repayment of the total amount owed in periodic installments in not more than 10 years from the commencement of repayment, except as provided in (k) and (m) of this section. If the commission and the borrower agree to a different repayment schedule, the borrower shall repay the loan in accordance with the agreement. A borrower may make payments earlier than required by this subsection.

(h) Security may not be required for a loan; however, provision shall be made for payment of all fees and costs incurred in collection of the amount owed on the loan if it becomes delinquent or in default.

(i) If a loan is in default, the commission shall notify the borrower that repayment of the remaining balance is accelerated and due by sending the borrower a notice by registered or certified mail. The

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

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FROM: Henry Stoll
Dept: MEDEX Northwest PA Program
Mail Stop: HA-45

FAX Phone No.: 206-543-4385
Phone No.: 206-543-6483

Additional Information: _____

If you do not receive all the pages please call (206) 543-6483 as soon as possible.

UW Facsimile Number: (206)543-4385

UW Verification Number: (206)543-8757

Handwritten notes:
206-543-6483
206-543-8757

**MEDEX
Northwest**

Physician Assistant Training

March 2, 1989

Hayden Kaden
Assistant to Representative Goll
Alaska State Legislature

Dear Mr. Kaden:

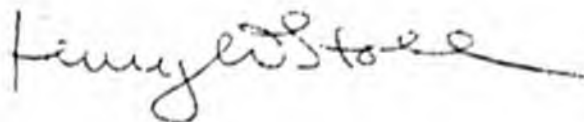
I am happy to respond to your request for information about our physician assistant program. MEDEX Northwest is the only PA training program in the Northwest, and as such, we feel a special responsibility to regional applicants. In the last ten years, for example, Alaskans have been the second largest group in our classes after Washington residents. We send faculty to Alaska to interview and recruit applicants each year, and have made specific efforts to identify potential applicants and get them started on 2-3 year preparation programs to get ready for our training process. The result, as you can see from some of the enclosed admissions statistics, is a nice upward trend in the number of Alaskan applicants we are seeing.

Once students are in our program, they must come to Seattle for the first nine months of classroom-based instruction at the University of Washington. After that, they go into a full-time clinical year leading to graduation. A cornerstone of our efforts with Alaskan and other rural applicants is to send them back their communities for the clinical year whenever possible. This is not only good for the student and their family, but it also helps to encourage employment back in Alaska following graduation. Between 1981 and 1988, for example, we trained 29 Alaskans and all but three returned to Alaska for employment. Twenty one of the 29 took jobs in rural areas.

Using this principle, we have had good results in successfully training a number of Native Alaskans who have come out of the Community Health Aide system. We are very proud of our Native Alaskan graduates, but we also care about non-Native Alaskans as well. Relocation and tuition costs are usually the greatest barriers faced by these students. Our Native Alaskans are often supported financially by their tribal health corporations, and we would love to see any form of state tuition support for the non-Natives. There is no difference between in-state and out-of-state tuition in our program, but college-level financial aid resources for all students have been shrinking in recent years.

In summary, I hope that the legislature would favorably consider any inclusion of physician assistant training in its efforts to support Alaskan students who must go out-of-state for their education. I think we can show in the case of our program that this usually leads to successful graduation of well-trained health care providers and their return to Alaskan communities that need them.

Sincerely,



Henry W. Stoll, PA-C
Assistant Director

MEDEX Northwest

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Classes XI - XXII

Year Entered Class	1977 XI	1978 XII	1979 XIII	1980 XIV	1981 XV	1982 XVI	1983 XVII	1984 XVIII	1985 XIX	1986 XX	1987 XXI	1988 XXII
Total number enrolled	21	20	22	20	21	24	24	24	26	25	24	28
Total number graduated	21	19	21	18	20	23	23	23	24	24	NA	NA
Total number females	9	8	11	13	8	16	10	11	14	13	13	17
Total number corpsmen	5	8	5	3	6	4	6	5	9	5	5	5
Total number nurses (RN's)	7	6	7	4	9	7	4	2	7	7	3	6
Total minority students	4	3	2	4	5	5	7	6	9	4	8	5
Native American (AK, Natchoo)	0	1	2	2	0	2	4	3	5	2	2	1
Hispanic	2	2	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
Black	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	1
Asian	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	1
Other												1
Total number with prior baccalaureate	9	5	8	6	5	2	9	7	7	13	10	5
Total number with at least 2 years prior college experience	7	10	7	4	10	16	14	16	14	5	9	21
State of origin												
Washington	16	12	14	10	14	11	12	15	19	17	12	19
Alaska	1	0	3	1	2	5	6	5	4	3	4	3
Oregon	2	4	0	3	2	5	1	3	1	2	3	1
Idaho	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Montana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	3	4	4	1	0	3	1	2	2	3	2

FILE: MXDATA1

DISK: Sharon's student data/Lotus

UPDATED: 11/30/88

MEDEX Northwest Physician Assistant Program

Admissions Statistics: 1977-87

	'77	'78	'79	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	% of Total
Total number enrolled	21	20	22	20	21	24	24	24	26	24	24	
Total number graduates	21	19	21	18	20	23	23	23	24	NA	NA	
Total number women	9	8	11	13	8	16	10	11	14	13	13	50%
Total number minorities	4	3	2	4	5	5	7	6	9	4	8	23%
Native American	0	1	2	2	0	2	4	3	5	2	2	9%
Hispanics	2	2	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	6%
Blacks	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	4%
Asians	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	4%
State of origin												
West region	16	12	14	10	14	11	12	15	19	17	14	62%
Alaska	1	0	3	1	2	5	6	5	4	3	4	14%
Oregon	2	4	0	3	2	5	1	3	1	2	2	10%
Idaho	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1%
Montana	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2%
Other	0	3	4	4	2	2	4	1	2	2	3	11%

MDEX APPLICANTS: STATISTICS ON SCREENING DATA

DESCRIPTION	X 76-77	XI 77-78	XII 78-79	XIII 79-80	XIV 80-81	XV 81-82	XVI 82-83	XVII 83-85	XVIII 84-86	XIX 85-87	XX 86-88	XXI 87-89	XXII 88-90	XXIII 88-91
TOTAL NUMBER OF FINAL APPLICANTS	200	191	187	205	163	154	94	98	126	114	99	93	145	164
TOTAL MALE	156	145	145	145	145	99	55	68	75	60	52	46	67	76
TOTAL FEMALE	44	46	42	60	18	55	39	30	51	54	47	47	78	88
ETHNIC ORIGIN														
Caucasian	189	161	158	182	137	133	78	85	110	89	82	71	74	80
Black	4	10	8	4	9	2	3	4	3	6	7	4	3	7
American Indian	1	8	10	10	9	5	5	4	7	8	3	8	11	14
Asian	2	3	3	2	5	6	3	3	5	6	3	7	5	3
Hispanic	4	9	8	6	3	7	2	2	1	5	4	3	2	4
Other													3	2
Unknown													46	53
AVERAGE AGE	28	29	29	28	29	29	31	30	31	32	33	34	32	32
EDUCATION														
BSN	3	12	6	7	7	5	5	8	5	7	4	1	6	10
RN (3 yrs)	19	15	17	16	26	30	9	4	4	2	1	1	3	2
ASN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	5	5	11	9	15	14
LPN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	7
AS/AA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	15	18	11	14	36	47
BS/BA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	34	31	29	21	35	53
MS/MA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	5	3	1	1	1	5
Paramedics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	8	9	6	6	14	11
Other	178	164	164	182	130	119	80	41	50	47	41	53	50	59
MILITARY	NA	121	124	118	85	67	34	35	43	31	32	17	44	48
NON-MILITARY	NA	71	71	87	78	87	60	63	83	83	67	76	101	116
GEOGRAPHIC AREA														
Washington	NA	97	90	99	78	83	46	40	62	70	54	44	69	91
Oregon	NA	15	16	9	11	14	10	12	13	9	10	9	9	8
Alaska	NA	8	4	8	4	11	13	13	13	7	7	13	29	31
California	NA	26	29	33	27	16	6	11	8	7	5	5	12	9
Idaho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2	0	3	3	2
Other	4	45	47	56	43	30	19	21	28	9	23	19	21	23
PRECEPTORSHIP														
Prenatched	14	36	28	51	56	55	33	37	NA	16	38	30	NA	NA
Unmatched	186	155	159	154	107	99	61	61	NA	98	61	63	NA	NA
TOTALS	200	191	187	205	163	154	94	98	126	114	99	93	145	164

NA = Data Not Collected

FILE: MEXDATA2 DISK: Sharon's student data UPDATED: 1/28/88

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

AUTUMN

HSERV 451 - Anatomy and Physiology

(6 cr.) Students are taught the anatomy and physiology of the following organ systems: EENT, respiratory, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, genitourinary, gynecologic (including normal pregnancy), integumentary musculoskeletal, and neurologic. Focus on clinical examples of anatomic and physiologic principles encountered in primary care practice. Prerequisite: Admission to the MEDEX program.

HSERV 453 - Basic Clinical Skills

(6 cr.) Provides the student with mastery of a screening history and physical examination and thoroughness in data-collection skills. Branching examinations of major organ systems and medical recordkeeping and verbal presentation skills by the problem-oriented method are taught. Prerequisite: Admission to the MEDEX program.

HSERV 457 - Behavioral Science Skills I

(3 cr.) Process skills and interpersonal skills needed for primary-care practice, assessment skills needed for the diagnosis of emotional problems, and management skills used in primary-care practice to deal with these problems. Prerequisite: Admission to the MEDEX program.

WINTER

HSERV 454 - Adult Medicine I

(10 cr.) Problem oriented approach to the diagnosis and management of common primary care conditions. Introduction to relevant laboratory and radiological procedures. Organ system approach covers HEENT, respiratory, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal and hematologic systems.

HSERV 458 - Behavioral Science Skills II

(3 cr.) In-depth coverage of common emotional problems seen in primary care. Topics include crisis intervention, child abuse, death and dying, life planning, behavioral modification and family therapy techniques. Prerequisites: 451, 453, 457, or permission of instructor.

HSERV 460 - Principles of Patient Management

(2 cr.) Systematic approach to patient management applicable to a primary care setting. Course devoted to drug therapy and its administration with the text developed specifically for the course; other topics include recordkeeping by a problem-oriented system and nonpharmacological therapeutic modes. Prerequisite: Admission to MEDEX program.

HSERV 452 - Basic Clinical Pathology

(3 cr.) Basic pathological and pathophysiological concepts of diseases commonly encountered in primary-care practice. Pathophysiology studied per organ system. Prerequisite: 451, 453, 457, or permission of instructor.

SPRING

HSERV 456 - Pediatrics

(5 cr.) Designed to acquaint students with basic primary-care pediatrics; includes pediatric physical diagnosis and history taking; child development and common pediatric problems. Concepts of health maintenance for children and well-child care are covered. Prerequisite: 451, 453 and 457.

HSERV 459 - Behavioral Science Skills III

(3 cr.) A continuation of HSERV 458 with the inclusion of topics such as human sexuality, alcohol and drugs and problems with aging. Prerequisite: 458.

HSERV 461 - Principles of Patient Management II

(2 cr.) Basic concepts of health promotion and disease prevention. Patient education techniques regarding good habit management, exercise physiology, stress management and smoking cessation. Prevention and management of chronic disease including risk factor identification and screening for cancer, diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

HSERV 455 - Adult Medicine II

(10 cr.) Continuation of HSERV 454. Problem-oriented approach to the diagnosis and initial management of common primary-care conditions. Introduction to relevant laboratory and radiological procedures. Organ system approach covers endocrine, renal, reproductive, dermatologic, musculoskeletal and neurological systems.

HSERV 463 - Clinical Clerkship I (19 cr.)

HSERV 465 - Clinical Clerkship II (19 cr.)

Clinical practice in a selected institution-based or specialty practice settings, such as occupational health, surgery, emergency medicine, psychiatry or geriatrics. Each selective includes seminars or self-study in combination with concentrated clinical experience. Prerequisite: Permission of instructor. Offered credit/no credit only.

HSERV 466 - Family Practice Clerkship I (19 cr.)

HSERV 467 - Family Practice Clerkship II (19 cr.)

Preceptorship is conducted under the supervision of a family practice physician. Preceptorships are located throughout the Pacific Northwest. Students are trained to deal with common primary care problems and both students and preceptor are educated in the utilization and management of the physician Assistant in practice. Students keep computerized records of patient encounters and complete a variety of written assignments in addition to their clinical experience. Offered on credit/no credit basis only.

03/02/89 15:45

007

TRAINING ALASKA NATIVE PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS:
A UNIQUE APPROACH

submitted by

Ruth Ballweg PA-C
Program Director
MEDEX Northwest
Physician Assistant Program
School of Public Health & Community Medicine
University of Washington
3731 University Way NE #301
Seattle, Washington 98105
206-543-6483

Dec' 86

TRAINING ALASKA NATIVE PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS: A UNIQUE APPROACH

The provision of health care in "Bush" Alaska has always presented unique problems. As the health care system in Alaska has evolved in the last 15 years, physician assistants have proven to be the appropriate persons for certain critical positions. The State of Alaska has the highest per-capita population of physician assistants, 33.8 per 100,000 population. Previously, the lack of Native Alaskan health care medical personnel has necessitated the recruitment of these health care providers from outside of Alaska. In actual practice, individuals from the "lower 48" are seldom equipped to deal with the isolation of Bush communities and rarely remain in rural clinics. This high turnover rate has resulted in a serious discontinuity of health care. In 1980, the University of Washington's MEDEX Northwest Physician Assistant Training Program initiated a project to recruit rural Alaskans and Community Health Aides specifically, as physician assistants. Located in the School of Public Health, MEDEX historically has trained previously experienced health care workers as PAs, with an emphasis on placement in underserved areas. The Alaska Community Health Aides, with their unique training and experience in primary care have made excellent PA candidates. Since 1981, 29 Alaskans have been admitted to MEDEX Physician Assistant training. Twenty-five of these have come from rural communities and 17 are former Community Health Aides. Of the rural Alaskans, all but three have returned to their regions.

A MEDEX Northwest outreach faculty member, based at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, recruits Community Health Aides for physician assistant training through networks of health care professionals, administrators, health aide trainers, and village leaders. Many of these health aides may have been tracked and advised by the MEDEX faculty member for several years before finalizing their application. During that time they may gain additional clinical experience or complete correspondence courses to meet academic requirements. Each year, qualified applicants are invited to a one-day selection conference in Anchorage. Using a modified Peace Corps style interview in which each applicant is interviewed by several interviewers, applicants engage in a dialogue with practicing physicians and physician assistants about their career choice, training considerations and commitment to returning to Alaska after training.

Selection decisions for entry into physician assistant training are made by the MEDEX faculty with the advice of the Alaska interviewers. After notification of their acceptance, Alaska students begin an intensive period of preparatory activities during the 5 months prior to their arrival in Seattle. Beginning in 1988, as a result of funding from the Health Career Opportunities Program, these students will also benefit from a 5 week "Bridge" program on the University of Alaska campus, designed to assist in the cross-cultural transition which has been particularly stressful for these rural students. Topics which are projected for this bridging activity include reinforcement of academic material, orientation to a University system, time management, study skills, and both oral and written communication of clinical findings. The MEDEX faculty looks forward to the implementation of this bridge program as a positive introduction to what is a major change in these PA students' lives.

Originating in the campaign against tuberculosis in the 1950's, the Community Health Aide system serves predominately small Native communities (populations of 25-750) more than 30 minutes by air or road to a tertiary health care center. There are now resident community health aides providing health care in 171 villages in Alaska. Community health aides are selected by their village councils according to the following qualifications: (1) local residency in a community with an intent to remain; (2) ability to read and write English; (3) ability, where applicable, to speak the local Native dialect; (4) dependability and ability to keep medical information confidential; (5) physical ability to handle the job; (6) acceptability to most of the people in the community; and (7) willingness to leave home for periods of training.

Basic training of community health aides includes ten weeks of formal training divided into three sessions, a 30 hour preceptorship in an Alaskan Native Health Service hospital or clinic, a written examination, and demonstrated ability at the work-site. Community health aides are supervised by coordinator/instructors employed by the regional health corporations. The CHA is generally the only resident health care provider in the village capable of delivering primary health care for most common illnesses. In most instances, this means that the CHA is on call 24 hours per day. In addition to medical duties, the CHA is usually the contact point in the community for health related matters. She or he arranges for visits of itinerant physicians and nurses, receives and transmits instructions for patients, and participates in special programs such as Hepatitis B screening and immunization. The CHA also serves as interpreter for visiting health care professionals, and provides outreach services for nutrition and well-child projects. The community also relies on the CHA for assistance in counseling and in behavioral emergencies involving alcoholism or psychiatric crisis. Most CHAs work out of a village clinic although some conduct their practices out of their homes. Clinics vary widely in size, amenities and maintenance. A standardized supply of medications is supplied by the Alaska Native Health Service.

Upon arrival in Seattle, the Alaska students are assigned to a MEDEX faculty member who is responsible for support and retention activities. The MEDEX didactic training at the University is 9 months in length and is noted for its effectiveness as well as its intensity. Based on a model of competency based learning, the curriculum requires a minimum score of 80 per cent on all course materials. Specific objectives are used for all courses and competition between students is discouraged. The varied past medical experiences of the 24 students in the program increase student's learning opportunities as previous clinical experiences are correlated with course materials. The curriculum provides for frequent testing and evaluation of student progress allowing for early identification of academic or clinical weakness and rapid implementation of tutoring activities.

In addition to classroom work, students are assigned to half-day clinical experiences to reinforce didactic course material. Alaskan students are provided with experiences in which there is cross-cultural awareness as well as exposure to supportive physician assistant role models.

Throughout the University phase of training, the MEDEX Seattle faculty reports to the Alaska faculty members concerning the progress of the Alaska students. This information assists in developing preparatory materials for future students as well as assisting the Alaska faculty in individualizing clinical assignments for the final 12 months of training.

Upon completion of the 9 months of didactic training, the students return to Alaska for full-time clinical training. This clinical experience is supervised by the Alaska MEDEX Outreach faculty who previously recruited these students, assisted in their preparation for entry, and developed the bridging activities on the Fairbanks campus. The goal of the MEDEX program is to return the students as close to home as possible for the final portion of their training. Each site must provide opportunities for patient contact, adequate teaching and supervision from physicians, and ideally, exposure to a strong physician assistant role model. The need to individually tailor each clinical experience to an individual student's needs, both geographically and clinically requires that site development in Alaska be an annual and on-going activity for the MEDEX Outreach Faculty member. Typical sites which have been used in the past include the Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage, private practice sites in Kodiak, Ketchikan, Soldotna and Bethel, and the Indian Health Service Hospital in Bethel.

The Alaska faculty member is specifically assigned to visit each student at least once each academic quarter during clinical training for a minimum of four site visits per student. Not only do these visits provide opportunity for evaluation of clinical progress, they also are designed to provide support for students in developing clinical roles and readjusting to Alaskan life. Isolation becomes an issue for students in the clinical phase of training, and this is an especially acute issue for the Alaska students. In addition the Alaska faculty member is responsible for evaluation of student written assignments and maintains frequent phone contact with the student, the preceptor, and the Seattle MEDEX program.

Students return to the University of Washington campus for final exams at the end of each of the last two clinical quarters. The faculty member serves as a resource for the Alaska students preparing for those final exams as well as the National Board Exams required for Physician Assistant practice in Alaska.

The MEDEX Northwest Alaska project is a noteworthy example of the recruitment of indigenous health workers for appropriate training. The successful return of these new physician assistants to their rural areas serves as a model of similar allied health education projects that might be implemented to guarantee continuity of care by health care providers in remote clinic sites. The positive outcomes of the described activities can be attributed to effective recruitment networks, careful student selection, a competency based curriculum, individualized guidance, strong tutorial support, an intense effort on the part of the students, and the commitment of the MEDEX faculty to training physician assistants to work with rural populations.

Tuition - \$1400 per quarter X 7 quarters

one of the first physician assistant programs, MEDEX Northwest was developed in primary health care providers for underserved areas in the Pacific Northwest.

While the physician assistant role expanded to include inpatient and specialty roles in addition to rural care, the MEDEX program continues a tradition of selecting experienced health care personnel for training in the 21-month program.

Months of the training are spent in residence at the University of Washington for didactic training, followed by six months of clinical rotations and a six-month primary care preceptorship.

Recognizing the dependent role of physician assistants, the MEDEX program has traditionally worked with organized medical training and in developing job opportunities. Located in the School of Public Health and Community Medicine, the MEDEX program draws its teaching staff from the School of Medicine as well as from the community of practicing physician assistants, and nurse practitioners. The program is accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation of the American Medical Association.

MEDEX Curriculum

MEDEX Northwest is currently a 21-month curriculum (7 quarters). The initial 3 quarters include classroom and clinical instruction at the University. Classroom emphasis is on anatomy and physiology, pathophysiology, and behavioral science. Clinical skills include history-taking, physical exam, problem solving, lab, suturing, and casting. Additional skills include emergency medicine, pediatrics, pharmacology, and patient management.

The fourth/fifth quarters are devoted to clinical rotations tailored to individual student needs and experience. At least 4 of the 20 assigned weeks are spent at an inpatient site. Other opportunities have included geriatrics, pediatrics, surgery, emergency medicine, and rural health. Students may be expected to temporarily relocate for these rotations.

The final 2 quarters of the program are spent in clinical preceptorship with a sponsoring physician. This is an on-the-job training period tailored to the practice of the preceptor, emphasizing the diagnosis and treatment of commonly encountered medical problems.

Upon successful completion of the program, the graduate is awarded a certificate and is eligible to sit for National Board exams. Credits earned may be applied to a General Studies undergraduate degree. The program is currently pursuing a bachelor's degree option through the School of Public Health and Community Medicine. If approved, this option will be available by 1988.

Eligibility

Men and women who meet the following requirements are eligible to apply for MEDEX training:

- Knowledge of, and commitment to, the PA role in the health care system.
- Minimum of 2 years of recent, full-time, hands-on experience in the direct delivery of medical care to patients OR persons who have current professional credentials and at least 2 years of experience in an allied health field, such as medical technology, X-ray technician, etc.
- Completion of two college-level English courses, one of which must include composition, with grades of C or better.
- Completion of two college-level science courses, which must include at least 5 quarter credit hours in human anatomy and physiology, plus one other course in a discipline relevant to medicine, such as biology or chemistry, with grades of C or better. All course work must be completed at the time of final application.

Excellent candidates would be former military corpsmen, nurses, and other allied health personnel experienced in the direct care of patients. Many applicants already have a bachelor's degree.

Candidates must also meet University of Washington admission criteria. Minority students and others who have not received the usual educational advantages are urged, regardless of previous academic record, to apply to admission under the university's Ethnic Personnel Opportunity Program.

Application Procedure

Selection procedures involve the following steps:

- Individuals who think their backgrounds meet the eligibility standards outlined in this pamphlet should complete the one-page Preliminary Application available from the MEDEX office.
- After evaluation of the Preliminary Application, those who meet the initial screening requirements will receive a Final Application and reference forms (to be sent to physicians who can evaluate their medical proficiency). They will also be requested to supply the program with official high school and college transcripts.
- MEDEX will screen complete final applications and invite those applicants whose qualifications are most appropriate for a day of interviews. This selection conference is scheduled in February prior to the start of classes in the fall of each year.
- Following the interviews, applicants will be notified in March whether or not they have been accepted into the MEDEX training program.
- Applicants from Alaska may contact either Alaska MEDEX Outreach (907) 474-6020 or MEDEX Northwest (206) 543-6483.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Local 1547

2702 DENALI STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503-2779

TELEPHONE
(907) 272-6571

DISPATCH
(907) 276-1547

GARY BROOKS
BUSINESS MANAGER • FINANCIAL SECRETARY

JOSEPH HODGE
PRESIDENT



February 24, 1989

Mr. Bowman, Aide
Office of Rep. Johnny Ellis
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Bowman:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for allowing me to be a witness for House Bill #10 (HESS). Please don't hesitate to call on me, again, in the future should the need arise. I am presently in the process of organizing and representing health-care workers in the Anchorage and surrounding areas. This association does allow me an ability to hear the problems, concerns, and needs of various members of the health-care industry firsthand.

There is much need for change and improvement in the health-care industry. Our current national crisis regarding the shortage of health-care workers in the United States is a good indicator of the urgent need for public, private, and governmental involvement, intervention, and assistance. Your efforts, and that of the HESS Committee, in helping to provide tuition reimbursement for health-care graduates is a good beginning in helping to eliminate this crisis. Any future assistance or intervention in this direction will help to cushion, and possibly help to alleviate the health-care crisis.

Helene Antel, IBEW Legal Counsel, also says "Thank you" for your generous invitation, and please continue to contact her in the future if she can be of service to you and the HESS Committee members.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Glenda Clark R.N.".

GLEND A CLARK, R.N.
Health-Care Representative

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

POUCH V - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

H. HESS 2-7-89

HB

16

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

H. HESS

1-30-90

" "

1-10-90

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: May 8, 1989
(Re-referred to HESS 5/7)

FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: 1/30/90

The HEALTH, EDUCATION, & SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered: HB 16

HOUSE BILL NO. 16

"An Act making appropriations for certain 'pass through' grant programs; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with CS HB 16 (2d HESS) the same title
 have attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
 do not pass
 no recommendation
 individual recommendations
 additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)

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

- fiscal note(s) _____
 zero fiscal note(s) _____
 zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:
(Check approp. column)

[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend

[Signature]
Chairman's Signature



TELEPHONE
(907) 586-1325
FAX 463-5480

217 SECOND STREET, SUITE 200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

January 25, 1990

Full Funding for Education

The Alaska Municipal League requests full funding for public education, including the Education Foundation Formula and the School Construction Debt Reimbursement Program, in recognition of the State's constitutional responsibility to provide education to all of Alaska's children.

Article VII, Section 1 of the Alaska Constitution provides that the State shall establish and maintain a system of public education open to all children living within Alaska. The equal protection clause of the Constitution, Article I, Section 1, provides that all persons are equal and entitled to equal rights, opportunities, and protection under the law. Taken together, these two provisions establish the fundamental constitutional duty of the State to establish and maintain a system of public schools and to provide school-age children with an equal education throughout Alaska.

Funding for education is the largest single item in the state budget, approximately 25 percent, and is the largest single transfer of funds from the State to local governments or, rather, through local governments. The State's transfer payments in support of education are simply payments of the State's share of the total cost of educating young Alaskans and are in addition to the local support required from municipal school districts and federal funding for various special programs.

There are two types of school districts in Alaska: municipal school districts and Regional Education Attendance Areas (REAs). Municipal districts are required to contribute to the operating costs of their school districts (see below) as well as to provide financial security for debt incurred for school building construction. Regional Education Attendance Areas, on the other hand, receive all their funding, for both operations and capital expenditures, directly from the State.

Local governments already bear the burden for a significant share of the costs of operating Alaska's schools (26 percent, statewide). It is the responsibility of the State Legislature to provide full funding for its share of the cost of education, including both the Education Foundation Formula (for operating expenses) and the School Construction Debt Reimbursement Program.

Education Foundation Formula

The Alaska Municipal League requests full funding for the Education Foundation Formula for FY 91, an estimated \$512,771,092, to make it possible for Alaska's municipalities to provide basic education for all children.

The main component of the state government's support of education for all Alaskan children is the Foundation Formula. This formula distributes funds to local school districts and the Regional Education Attendance Areas (REAA's) at a rate of \$60,000 per instructional unit. Minimum state aid to city and borough districts is now defined as 65 percent of basic need (with local governments required to contribute 35 percent of basic need or a 4-mill equivalency, whichever is less). The REAA's, on the other hand, are funded by the State Legislature at 100 percent of basic need.

Table 4: School Foundation Formula Funding

Fiscal Year	Entitlement	State Appropriation	% ^a
1986	\$491,159,214	\$491,159,214	100.0
1987	451,529,200	414,729,423	91.9
1988	437,438,385	437,438,385	100.0
1989	454,094,843	454,094,843	100.0
1990	494,782,860 ^b	475,398,100	96.1 ^c
1991	512,771,092 ^b	512,771,092 ^d	100.0

^a Ratio of state appropriation (reimbursement to municipalities) to entitlement.

^b Estimated

^c The intent of the Legislature was to fully fund the program. It is anticipated that a supplemental appropriation will be made during the 1990 session.

^d Requested. This amount includes \$485,131,892 from the General Fund and \$27,639,200 from the Alaska Public School Fund and federal PL 874 funds.

Source: Department of Education

On a statewide basis in FY 88, approximately 67 percent of the cost of operating Alaska's schools was funded by the State, 26 percent by local governments, and 7 percent by the federal government with PL 874 grants for federally impacted school districts.

School Construction Debt Reimbursement Program

The Alaska Municipal League requests full funding for the School Construction Debt Reimbursement Account for FY 91, at an estimated cost of \$131,500,000.

In 1970, the Legislature established a program to reimburse municipalities for a portion of their school construction debt in recognition of the requirement of the Alaska Constitution that the State provide education for its children. Under this program (AS 14.11.100), sixteen municipalities have issued bonds for the entire cost of a school construction project and have been reimbursed annually for a portion of the cost of their debt service.

Over the years, the program has changed several times. At one time, the percentage of debt reimbursement was 100 percent. Currently, municipalities are eligible for reimbursement of from 80 to 100 percent of their costs, depending on when their projects were originally approved. However, because of the continuing underfunding of the program, not only are they not being reimbursed at their entitlement level, but they do not know what the reimbursement level will be until after the Legislature completes its annual appropriation process. As the table below shows, in the last five years the

reimbursement has ranged from 92.2 to 96.9 percent of the districts' statutory entitlement.

Municipalities and their voters have made financial decisions based on the reimbursement rate in effect when they proposed bonding for school construction, and long-range budget decisions and financial plans have been based on this obligation and commitment of the State. Nevertheless, as state resources have shrunk in recent years and the Legislature has underfunded this entitlement program, those plans and decisions have been undermined by uncertainty. The funds available for the debt reimbursement program have been prorated to eligible communities, and the municipal budget process has been upset because the debt service than was anticipated and budgeted for.

The unpredictability of reimbursement rates has been especially critical in the areas of Alaska with high growth during the early 1980s. It will continue to be a major problem during the lifetime of the bonds issued for construction in these areas if full funding of the entitlement is not guaranteed.

Table 5: School Debt Reimbursement

Fiscal Year	Entitlement	State Appropriation	Shortfall/ Cost to Municipalities	% ^a
1986	\$109,707,963	\$106,315,600	\$3,392,363	96.9
1987	125,272,615	115,845,000	9,427,615	92.4
1988	118,701,313	109,472,700	9,228,613	92.2
1989	118,446,601 ^b	109,472,700	8,973,901	92.4
1990	114,759,609 ^b	107,831,000	6,928,609	94.0
1991	131,500,000 ^b	131,500,000 ^c	0	100.0

^a Ratio of state appropriation (reimbursement to municipalities) to the districts' full entitlement.

^b Estimated

^c Requested

Source: Department of Education

As the table shows, the FY 89 shortfall in funding to fully reimburse local governments for school construction debt service amounted to \$8,973,901; in FY 90, the shortfall is estimated at nearly \$7.0 million.

Funding Information: General Fund \$659,019,992
Other Funds 45,339,200
\$704,359,192

Original sponsor(s): REP. ELLIS, Swackhammer, Boyer, Navarre, Zawacki

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HESS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 16 (2d HESS)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making appropriations to the Department of
7 Education for K - 12 support and school construction
8 debt retirement; and providing for an effective
9 date."

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

11 * Section 1. The sum of \$572,859,192 is appropriated from the general
12 fund and from other funds in the amount listed to the Department of Educa-
13 tion for the purposes expressed and allocated in the amounts listed for
14 operating expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1991:

15 FUND SOURCE	AMOUNT
16 General fund	\$527,519,992
17 Public school fund (AS 37.14.110)	7,015,200
18 School fund (AS 43.50.140)	2,600,000
19 P.L. 81-874	20,624,000
20 Federal receipts other than	
21 P.L. 81-874	15,100,000
22 PURPOSE	ALLOCATION AMOUNT
23 Foundation program	\$512,771,092
24 Student lunch program	15,000,000
25 Cigarette tax distribution	2,600,000
26 Tuition students	13,878,500
27 Boarding home grants	200,000
28 Youth in detention	800,000
29 Schools for the handicapped	2,872,600

1 Pupil transportation

24,737,000

2 * Sec. 2. The sum of \$131,500,000 is appropriated from the general fund
3 to the Department of Education for the school construction account (AS 14.-
4 11.100(c)) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1991.

5 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1990.
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District Entitlements FY89-91

<u>District</u>	<u>FY89 Entlmt</u>	<u>FY90 Entlmt</u>	<u>FY90 Actual*</u>	<u>FY91 est.**</u>
Anchorage	24,069,366	25,085,433	23,471,198	30,536,992
Bristol Bay	1,168,072	1,041,172	974,173	357,308
Cordova	298,504	11,700	10,947	39,147
Dillingham	18,997	-0-	-0-	-0-
Fairbanks	16,264,704	13,780,507	12,893,738	16,736,066
Galena	86,839	80,736	75,541	77,283
Haines	151,795	177,501	166,079	114,252
Juneau	6,251,628	6,199,947	5,800,983	9,078,322
Kenai	22,752,851	24,436,673	22,864,185	25,118,505
Ketchikan	3,098,494	2,702,008	2,528,135	4,877,665
Kodiak	4,798,279	3,306,082	3,093,337	4,847,697
Mat-Su	22,863,875	22,901,143	21,427,466	20,874,422
Nenana	-0-	-0-	-0-	11,098
Nome	808,963	758,558	709,745	2,084,125
North Slope	8,478,293	7,126,919	6,668,305	7,917,111
Petersburg	694,089	668,873	625,831	1,066,158
Sitka	2,121,134	2,246,416	2,101,860	2,202,703
Unalaska	229,376	249,104	233,074	1,387,899
Valdez	3,309,315	3,024,379	2,829,762	3,001,791
Wrangell	982,029	962,458	900,524	952,948
Totals	118,446,603	114,759,609	107,374,883	131,281,492

*These figures may vary somewhat since several bonds have variable interest rates.

**These figures reflect estimates of new issues for which bonds have not yet been sold and actual amounts may vary considerably.

Statewide Summary Sheet
Total Indebtedness and State Liability
1/10/90

District	Total debt	State Liability	**New Issues
Anchorage	237,925,732	223,480,086	29,745,000
Bristol Bay	4,473,800	4,779,180	
Fairbanks	164,565,002	145,608,220	Election Failed
Haines	273,039	548,598	
Juneau	29,916,024	28,124,679	23,900,000
Kenai	196,591,768	165,533,444	
Ketchikan	16,091,691	15,619,555	12,000,000
Kodiak	30,227,581	27,968,067	
Mat-Su	200,852,193	156,909,799	
Nome	5,933,520	4,835,819	
North Slope	18,449,900	14,523,293	43,016,500
Petersburg	7,276,739	7,232,542	
Sitka	18,145,888	15,493,976	
Unalaska	12,770,249	10,521,428	
Valdez	27,075,550	29,695,257	
Wrangell	16,489,842	15,272,049	
Totals	987,058,518	866,145,992	108,661,500

Note: In districts where state liability exceeds total indebtedness, the two year lag reimbursements account for the disparity.

**These issues show only the amounts approved by voters, not the amounts of bonds actually marketed or the interest which would accompany those figures. Fairbanks may hold another election which could add another \$25,090,200 to the new issues.

ALASKA PUBLIC SCHOOL FOUNDATION FUNDING PROGRAM
FY90 ACTUAL STUDENT COUNTS AS 10.17

PREPARED 1/8/90

EST. FY89

FY90	APEA COST DIFF.	FY90 ADJUSTED UNITS	SCHOOL DISTRICT	FY90 BASIC NEED \$60,000	FY89 52% OF BASIC NEED	REQUIRED LOCAL EFFORT	PL874 LESS SPEC. ED. & INDIAN PERCENTAGE	PL874	DEDUCTIBLE PL874	FY90 STATE AID
11	56.46	1.27	71.70 ADAK	\$4,302,000	\$1,460,970	\$0	\$2,866,130	100.00%	\$2,147,517	\$2,154,483
12	66.14	1.19	78.71 ALASKA GATEWAY	\$4,722,600	\$1,646,610	\$0	\$3,116,131	100.00%	\$464,518	\$4,258,082
13	47.97	1.31	62.84 ALEUTIAN EAST	\$3,770,400	\$1,442,624	\$0	\$4,944,984	100.00%	\$445,466	\$3,524,914
14	9.38	1.31	12.29 ALEUTIAN REGION	\$737,400	\$235,065	\$0	\$933,164	100.00%	\$81,847	\$653,593
15	3,156.46	1.00	3,156.46 ANCHORAGE	\$189,387,600	\$65,399,670	\$43,334,202	\$572,909	67.31%	\$347,063	\$145,706,335
16	40.73	1.03	41.95 ANNETTE ISLAND	\$2,517,000	\$913,390	\$0	\$1,330,517	100.00%	\$1,197,465	\$1,319,535
17	193.51	1.39	268.98 BERING STRAIT	\$16,138,800	\$5,410,650	\$0	\$4,065,438	100.00%	\$3,658,895	\$12,479,905
18	29.49	1.27	37.45 BRISTOL BAY	\$2,247,000	\$791,910	\$472,721	\$300,919	81.93%	\$221,889	\$1,552,390
19	53.86	1.03	55.48 CHATHAM	\$3,328,800	\$1,066,360	\$0	\$186,044	100.00%	\$780,340	\$2,548,460
20	23.03	1.14	26.25 CHUGACH	\$1,575,000	\$495,390	\$0	\$1,707,350	100.00%	\$153,657	\$1,421,343
21	77.61	1.14	88.48 COPPER RIVER	\$5,308,800	\$1,845,690	\$0	\$244,706	100.00%	\$220,236	\$5,088,564
22	40.50	1.11	44.96 CORDOVA	\$2,697,600	\$945,420	\$464,414	\$20,857	80.52%	\$15,114	\$2,218,072
23	26.79	1.03	27.59 CRAIG	\$1,655,400	\$507,150	\$155,135	\$45,574	100.00%	\$41,017	\$1,459,248
24	75.84	1.16	85.65 DELTA GREELY	\$5,139,000	\$1,889,370	\$0	\$1,006,777	100.00%	\$906,099	\$4,232,901
25	46.76	1.27	59.39 DILLINGHAM	\$3,563,400	\$1,225,580	\$486,205	\$342,115	95.11%	\$292,847	\$2,784,348
26	1,085.26	1.04	1,128.67 FAIRBANKS	\$67,720,200	\$23,253,930	\$14,683,509	\$102,729	65.22%	\$5,228	\$52,976,391
27	18.03	1.30	23.44 GALENA	\$1,406,400	\$513,450	\$78,340	\$414,530	38.93%	\$145,239	\$1,182,821
28	59.01	1.05	40.96 HAINES	\$2,457,600	\$841,260	\$450,452	\$15,223	51.48%	\$7,053	\$2,000,095
29	26.61	1.08	28.74 HOONAH	\$1,724,400	\$595,980	\$90,888	\$150,504	98.43%	\$133,327	\$1,500,155
30	15.54	1.03	16.01 HYDABURG	\$960,600	\$347,760	\$37,996	\$46,766	71.02%	\$29,892	\$892,712
31	66.70	1.33	88.71 IZITAROD	\$5,322,600	\$1,755,600	\$0	\$811,480	100.00%	\$730,332	\$4,592,268
32	403.79	1.00	403.79 JUNEAU	\$24,227,400	\$8,039,010	\$5,413,248	\$44,592	52.81%	\$21,194	\$18,792,958
33	20.81	1.03	21.43 KAKE	\$1,285,800	\$483,840	\$70,921	\$364,868	67.19%	\$220,639	\$994,240
34	21.46	1.33	28.54 KASHUNAHUT	\$1,712,400	\$616,350	\$0	\$546,300	100.00%	\$491,670	\$1,220,730
35	785.16	1.00	785.16 KENAI	\$47,109,600	\$15,965,460	\$14,086,937	\$249,515	58.85%	\$132,156	\$32,890,507
36	213.70	1.00	213.70 KETCHIKAN	\$12,822,000	\$4,342,800	\$3,331,958	\$19,346	56.77%	\$9,884	\$9,480,158
37	23.54	1.03	24.25 KLAMOCK	\$1,455,000	\$499,170	\$38,712	\$333,845	37.75%	\$113,461	\$1,302,864
38	217.71	1.09	237.30 KODIAK	\$14,238,000	\$4,916,940	\$2,378,504	\$341,079	77.70%	\$238,516	\$11,620,980
39	64.43	1.33	85.69 KUSKOKWIM	\$5,141,400	\$1,757,700	\$0	\$553,732	100.00%	\$498,358	\$4,643,042
40	77.65	1.31	101.72 LAKE & PENINSULA	\$6,103,200	\$1,887,480	\$0	\$1,063,764	100.00%	\$957,388	\$5,145,812
41	377.84	1.42	536.53 LOWER KUSKOKWIM	\$32,191,800	\$11,081,700	\$0	\$5,890,768	100.00%	\$5,301,691	\$26,890,109
42	169.63	1.35	229.00 LOWER YUKON	\$13,740,000	\$4,749,150	\$0	\$4,142,577	100.00%	\$3,728,319	\$10,011,681
43	716.53	1.00	716.53 MAT-SU	\$42,991,800	\$14,347,410	\$9,159,961	\$44,509	55.82%	\$22,361	\$33,809,478
44	22.25	1.20	26.70 NENANA	\$1,602,000	\$582,540	\$66,062	\$10,791	89.80%	\$8,721	\$1,527,217
45	65.44	1.34	87.69 NOME	\$5,261,400	\$1,866,060	\$560,332	\$13,778	68.68%	\$8,517	\$4,692,551
46	162.28	1.45	206.31 NORTH SLOPE	\$12,378,600	\$4,132,170	\$4,132,170	\$2,384,499	21.99%	\$471,916	\$7,774,514
47	191.76	1.45	278.05 NORTHWEST ARCTIC	\$16,683,000	\$5,805,240	\$632,184	\$3,256,399	100.00%	\$2,930,759	\$13,120,057
48	9.21	1.08	9.95 PELICAN	\$597,000	\$202,020	\$42,621	\$0	100.00%	\$0	\$554,379
49	61.33	1.00	61.33 PETERSBURG	\$3,679,800	\$1,231,020	\$692,336	\$33,606	92.71%	\$28,041	\$2,959,423
50	23.62	1.30	30.71 PRIBILOF	\$1,842,600	\$640,290	\$0	\$465,945	100.00%	\$419,351	\$1,423,249
51	42.01	1.23	51.67 RAILBELT	\$3,100,200	\$1,072,470	\$0	\$43,224	100.00%	\$38,901	\$3,061,299
52	135.10	1.00	135.10 SITKA	\$8,106,000	\$2,866,920	\$1,896,637	\$143,105	58.48%	\$75,319	\$6,134,044
53	17.91	1.05	18.81 SKAGWAY	\$1,128,600	\$394,800	\$221,854	\$112	83.32%	\$64	\$896,702
54	94.40	1.04	98.18 SOUTHEAST	\$5,890,800	\$1,938,300	\$0	\$822,997	100.00%	\$740,698	\$5,150,102
55	73.65	1.31	96.48 SOUTHWEST REGION	\$5,788,800	\$2,224,530	\$0	\$1,662,214	100.00%	\$1,495,993	\$4,292,807
56	17.26	1.30	22.44 ST. MARY'S	\$1,346,400	\$466,620	\$16,739	\$215,101	11.54%	\$22,540	\$1,307,321
57	14.33	1.30	18.63 TANANA	\$1,117,800	\$404,880	\$46,048	\$255,288	41.11%	\$94,454	\$977,299
58	23.21	1.27	29.48 UNALASKA	\$1,768,800	\$599,550	\$386,275	\$19,325	90.83%	\$15,798	\$1,366,727
59	62.85	1.11	69.76 VALDEZ	\$4,185,600	\$1,337,280	\$1,337,280	\$47,611	36.85%	\$15,790	\$2,832,530
60	50.36	1.00	50.36 WRANGELL	\$3,021,600	\$1,024,380	\$417,379	\$10,336	57.23%	\$5,324	\$2,598,997
61	18.10	1.08	19.55 YAKUTAT	\$1,173,000	\$406,350	\$76,168	\$70,817	49.91%	\$31,810	\$1,065,022
62	57.90	1.46	84.53 YUKON FLATS	\$5,071,800	\$1,818,810	\$0	\$1,005,883	100.00%	\$905,295	\$4,166,505
63	84.66	1.34	113.44 YUKON-KOYUKUK	\$6,806,400	\$2,274,300	\$0	\$1,318,133	100.00%	\$1,188,319	\$5,620,081
64	52.56	1.41	74.11 YUPIIT	\$4,446,600	\$1,531,950	\$0	\$960,960	100.00%	\$864,864	\$3,581,736
65										
66										
67										
68										
69	9,546.12		10,411.63 TOTALS	\$624,697,800	\$216,093,739	\$105,258,168	\$40,334,244		\$33,178,007	\$486,261,623
70										
71										
72										\$3,423,030
73										\$600,000
74										\$1,421,597
75										
76										\$491,706,253

STATE CORR STUDY -----))
VALDEZ CONTRACT -----))
MT. EDGECLUMBE -----))
TOTAL STATE AID -----))

1 ALASKA PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM
 2 FY90 ANNUAL STUDENT COUNTS AS 10.17

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

4 PREPARED 1/8/90

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
SCHOOL DISTRICT	FY90 ADJUSTED UNITS	FY90 STATE AID	BASIC NEED PER. LOCAL PER UNIT	EFFORT PER UNIT	STATE AID PER UNIT	DEDUCTIBLE PER UNIT	PLWA ESTIMATED FY90 LOCAL REV	ONE HUNDRED PERCENT ASSESSED VALUE
11 ANAK	71.70	12,154,483	160,000	80	150,049	129,951	0	0
12 ALASKA GATEWAY	78.71	14,258,082	160,000	80	154,098	15,902	0	0
13 ALUTIAN EAST	62.84	13,324,914	160,000	80	152,911	17,089	80	80
14 ALUTIAN REGION	12.29	1653,553	160,000	80	153,178	16,822	0	0
15 ANCHORAGE	3,156.46	1145,706,335	160,000	113,729	146,161	1110	164,384,322	110,833,550,410
16 ANNETTE ISLAND	41.95	11,319,535	160,000	80	131,455	128,545	80	80
17 BEPINE STRAIT	268.98	112,479,905	160,000	80	146,397	113,603	80	80
18 BRISTOL BAY	37.45	11,552,390	160,000	112,623	141,452	15,925	1576,947	1118,180,200
19 CHITINA	55.48	12,548,460	160,000	80	145,935	114,065	80	80
20 CHUGACH	26.25	11,421,543	160,000	80	154,146	15,854	80	80
21 COPPER RIVER	88.48	15,088,564	160,000	80	157,511	12,489	80	80
22 CORDOVA	44.96	12,218,072	160,000	110,329	149,334	1336	1576,745	1116,103,500
23 CRAIG	27.59	11,459,248	160,000	15,623	152,890	11,487	1153,051	138,783,800
24 DELTA GREELY	85.65	14,232,901	160,000	80	149,421	110,579	80	80
25 DILLINGHAM	59.39	12,784,348	160,000	16,187	146,882	14,931	1511,205	1121,551,200
26 FAIRBANKS	1,128.67	152,976,391	160,000	113,010	146,937	153	122,515,000	13,670,877,260
27 GALENA	23.44	11,182,821	160,000	13,342	150,462	16,196	1201,250	119,585,100
28 HAINES	40.96	12,000,095	160,000	110,997	148,830	1172	1875,000	1112,613,100
29 HOONAH	28.74	11,500,185	160,000	13,162	152,199	14,639	192,341	122,722,100
30 HYDABURG	16.01	1892,712	160,000	12,373	155,760	11,867	153,500	19,499,000
31 IOTIAROO	88.71	14,592,268	160,000	80	151,787	18,233	80	80
32 JUNEAU	403.79	118,792,958	160,000	113,406	146,541	152	110,250,000	11,533,312,100
33 KAKE	21.43	1994,240	160,000	13,309	146,395	110,296	1105,549	117,730,300
34 KASHMIAUTUT	28.54	11,220,730	160,000	80	142,773	117,227	80	80
35 KODIAK	785.16	132,890,507	160,000	117,941	141,890	1168	123,935,619	13,521,734,280
36 KETCHIKAN	213.70	19,480,158	160,000	115,592	144,362	146	15,869,490	1832,989,600
37 KILBUCK	24.25	11,302,864	160,000	11,596	153,726	14,677	1102,560	19,677,900
38 KODIAK	237.30	111,620,980	160,000	110,023	148,972	11,005	13,061,000	1594,626,000
39 KUSKOK	85.69	14,643,042	160,000	80	154,184	15,816	80	80
40 LAKE & PENINSULA	101.72	15,145,812	160,000	80	150,588	19,412	80	80
41 LOWER KUSKOWIN	536.53	126,890,109	160,000	10	150,119	19,681	10	10
42 LUMER YUKON	229.00	110,011,681	160,000	80	143,719	116,281	80	80
43 PAI-SU	716.53	133,809,478	160,000	112,784	147,185	131	116,409,206	12,289,970,180
44 PEMANA	26.70	11,527,217	160,000	12,474	157,199	1327	173,562	116,515,500
45 NOPE	87.69	14,692,551	160,000	16,190	153,513	197	1815,832	1140,082,900
46 NORTH SLOPE	206.31	17,774,514	160,000	120,029	137,684	12,287	118,792,000	112,291,949,430
47 NORTHWEST ARCTIC	278.05	113,120,057	160,000	12,274	147,186	110,540	1632,184	1158,046,000
48 PELICAN	9.95	1554,379	160,000	14,284	155,716	10	141,221	110,635,300
49 PETERSBURG	61.33	12,959,423	160,000	111,289	148,254	1457	1746,736	1173,084,000
50 PRIBILOF	30.71	11,423,249	160,000	80	159,247	1753	10	10
51 RALBELT	51.67	13,061,299	160,000	80	159,247	1753	10	10
52 SITKA	135.10	16,134,044	160,000	114,039	145,404	1558	13,243,024	1474,159,200
53 SWAGWAY	18.81	1906,702	160,000	111,793	148,203	13	1350,319	155,458,400
54 SOUTHEAST ISLAND	98.18	15,150,102	160,000	80	152,456	17,544	10	10
55 SOUTHWEST REGION	96.48	14,292,807	160,000	80	144,494	115,506	10	10
56 ST. MARY'S	22.44	11,307,321	160,000	1746	158,259	1996	1145,000	14,184,700
57 TANNAN	18.63	1977,298	160,000	12,472	152,458	15,070	1112,000	111,511,900
58 UNALASKA	29.48	11,366,727	160,000	113,103	146,361	1536	1425,275	196,568,740
59 VALDEZ	69.76	12,832,530	160,000	119,170	140,604	1226	13,629,388	11,457,131,320
60 WARELL	50.36	12,598,897	160,000	18,288	151,606	1106	1729,284	1104,344,800
61 YUKATAT	19.55	11,065,022	160,000	13,896	154,477	11,627	1152,20	119,041,900
62 YUKON FLATS	84.53	14,166,505	160,000	80	149,290	110,710	10	10
63 YUKON-KOYUKUK	113.44	15,620,081	160,000	80	149,542	110,458	10	10
64 YUPIIT	74.11	13,581,736	160,000	80	148,330	111,670	10	10

STATEWIDE

68	10,411.63	1486,261,625	10,109.7	146,703.7	13,186.6	1179,561,230	138,696,280,120
69 TOTALS							
70			AVERAGE		178	781	54
71			PERCENTAGE				

1 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
 2 FY90 FOUNDATION REPORTS
 3 ADM B UNITS BY CATEGORY
 4 PREPARED 1/8/90

K-12 UNITS FY90
 AS 16.17.031(D)

6	ACTUAL	FY90	FY89	FY89 UNITS	GREATER OF	FY90	FY90	FY90	FY90
7 SCHOOL	FY90	K-12	K-12	AT	COLUMN 3 OR	BIL./BIC.	SPEC. ED.	VOC. ED.	TOTAL
8 DISTRICT	ADM	UNITS	UNITS	908	COLUMN 5	UNITS	UNITS	UNITS	UNITS
10									
11 ADAK	696.45	50.67	48.20	43.38	50.67	1.00	3.79	1.00	56.46
12 ALASKA GATEWAY	482.95	57.98	56.64	50.98	57.98	1.00	6.16	1.00	66.14
13 ALEUTIAN EAST	341.05	43.33	0.00	0.00	43.33	0.00	3.64	1.00	47.97
14 ALEUTIAN REGION	28.00	6.38	0.00	0.00	6.38	1.00	1.00	1.00	9.38
15 ANCHORAGE	39,236.27	2,626.14	2,590.21	2,331.19	2,626.14	48.74	453.62	27.96	3,156.46
16 ANNETTE ISLAND	404.70	32.98	34.58	31.12	32.98	1.00	5.75	1.00	40.73
17 BERING STRAIT	1,326.75	165.04	157.42	141.68	165.04	11.85	14.81	1.81	193.51
18 BRISTOL BAY	241.55	24.76	24.73	22.26	24.76	1.00	2.73	1.00	29.49
19 CHATHAM	352.45	48.42	43.90	39.51	48.42	0.00	4.44	1.00	53.86
20 CHUGACH	106.00	18.76	17.45	15.71	18.76	1.00	2.27	1.00	23.03
21 COPPER RIVER	583.47	69.20	69.65	62.69	69.20	1.00	6.41	1.00	77.61
22 CORDOVA	428.00	34.53	34.53	31.08	34.53	0.00	4.97	1.00	40.50
23 CRAIG	255.00	23.00	20.51	18.46	23.00	1.00	1.79	1.00	26.79
24 DELTA GREELY	857.20	62.08	64.84	58.36	62.08	0.00	10.76	1.00	73.84
25 DILLINGHAM	449.45	35.96	36.95	33.26	35.96	1.00	8.80	1.00	46.76
26 FAIRBANKS	13,536.40	927.03	906.00	815.40	927.03	4.51	142.84	10.88	1,085.26
27 GALENA	135.50	15.03	15.79	14.21	15.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	18.03
28 MAINE'S	397.00	34.89	33.30	29.97	34.89	1.00	2.12	1.00	39.01
29 HOONAH	257.65	23.18	22.76	20.48	23.18	0.00	2.43	1.00	26.61
30 HYDABURG	99.45	12.29	12.83	11.55	12.29	1.00	1.25	1.00	15.54
31 IDITAROD	421.00	57.99	55.77	50.19	57.99	1.00	6.70	1.01	66.70
32 JUNEAU	4,890.00	329.25	309.86	278.87	329.25	2.26	68.66	3.62	403.79
33 KAKE	166.00	17.07	18.07	16.26	17.07	0.00	2.74	1.00	20.81
34 KASHUNAMIUT	154.00	16.27	17.00	15.30	16.27	1.08	2.85	1.26	21.46
35 KEHAI	8,486.36	671.54	654.66	589.19	671.54	12.89	92.18	8.55	785.16
36 KETCHIKAN	2,617.50	181.76	173.17	155.85	181.76	1.37	26.88	3.69	213.70
37 KLANOOCK	208.35	19.92	18.35	16.52	19.92	0.00	2.62	1.00	23.54
38 KODIAK	2,321.14	186.79	183.75	165.38	186.79	2.51	25.82	2.59	217.71
39 KUSPUK	413.40	56.90	54.96	49.46	56.90	1.00	5.53	1.00	64.43
40 LAKE & PENINSULA	407.35	69.84	62.44	56.20	69.84	1.00	5.71	1.10	77.65
41 LOWER KUSKOKWIM	2,685.73	288.04	284.75	256.28	288.04	51.72	33.71	4.37	377.84
42 LOWER YUKON	1,301.57	145.53	144.55	130.10	145.53	6.78	15.32	2.00	169.63
43 MAT-SU	8,824.00	614.01	589.99	530.99	614.01	5.35	87.72	9.45	716.53
44 NENANA	185.50	18.37	18.99	17.09	18.37	1.00	1.88	1.00	22.25
45 NOME	759.60	56.34	55.75	50.18	56.34	1.04	6.62	1.44	65.44
46 NORTH SLOPE	1,301.80	126.10	121.23	109.11	126.10	6.66	7.96	1.56	142.28
47 NORTHWEST ARCTIC	1,645.75	165.13	164.17	147.75	165.13	3.58	21.14	1.91	191.76
48 PELICAN	45.70	7.21	6.91	6.22	7.21	0.00	1.00	1.00	9.21
49 PETERSBURG	685.10	51.26	49.63	44.67	51.26	1.00	8.06	1.01	61.33
50 PRIBILOF	149.55	19.43	19.37	17.43	19.43	1.00	2.19	1.00	23.62
51 RAILBELT	347.50	38.26	37.74	33.97	38.26	0.00	2.75	1.00	42.01
52 SITKA	1,638.68	117.60	115.30	103.77	117.60	1.00	14.70	1.80	135.10
53 SKAGWAY	145.15	15.68	15.62	14.06	15.68	0.00	1.23	1.00	17.91
54 SOUTHEAST ISLAND	555.10	87.61	82.96	74.66	87.61	0.00	5.67	1.12	94.40
55 SOUTHWEST REGION	435.60	58.06	64.98	58.48	58.48	9.05	5.12	1.00	73.65
56 ST. MARY'S	111.40	13.28	13.24	11.92	13.28	1.00	1.98	1.00	17.26
57 TANANA	88.00	11.33	11.83	10.65	11.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	14.33
58 UNALASKA	201.00	19.40	18.55	16.70	19.40	1.00	1.81	1.00	23.21
59 VALDEZ	762.60	56.95	51.60	46.44	56.95	0.00	4.90	1.00	62.85
60 WRANGELL	508.70	39.51	40.22	36.20	39.51	0.00	9.50	1.35	50.36
61 YAKUTAT	132.35	14.82	14.75	13.28	14.82	1.00	1.00	1.28	18.10
62 YUKON FLATS	339.00	50.58	52.56	47.30	50.58	1.05	5.17	1.10	57.90
63 YUKON-KOYUKUK	529.25	73.56	71.24	64.12	73.56	1.58	8.12	1.40	84.66
64 YUPIIT	315.00	38.00	37.25	33.53	38.00	8.86	4.70	1.00	52.56
65									
66									
67									
68 TOTALS	103,996.52	8,045.04	7,821.50	7,039.41	8,045.46	203.88	1,173.52	123.26	9,546.12
69									
70									
71									

THE FOLLOWING DISTRICT SUBMITTED OPTIONAL COUNTS:

1	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
2	PL376 FOR FY90 FOUNDATION			
3			INDIAN &	
4	PREPARED 1/8/90		SPEC. ED.	
5	-----			
6		TOTAL AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
7	SCHOOL	RECIEVED FROM	DISTRICT	ELIGIBLE FOR
8	DISTRICT	FY89 & PRIOR	KEEPS	FOUNDATION
9	-----			
10				
11	ADAK	\$2,461,367.90	\$75,237.98	\$2,386,129.92
12	ALASKA GATEWAY	\$736,543.97	\$220,412.73	\$516,131.24
13	ALEUTIAN EAST	\$676,531.37	\$179,547.03	\$494,984.34
14	ALEUTIAN REGION	\$130,232.89	\$37,069.39	\$93,163.50
15	ANCHORAGE	\$707,737.45	\$134,828.52	\$572,908.93
16	ANNETTE ISLAND	\$1,835,220.05	\$504,703.48	\$1,330,516.57
17	BERING STRAIT	\$5,595,725.33	\$1,530,286.97	\$4,065,438.36
18	BRISTOL BAY	\$393,174.75	\$92,255.48	\$300,919.27
19	CHATHAM	\$1,195,582.05	\$328,537.89	\$867,044.16
20	CHUGACH	\$221,315.86	\$50,586.16	\$170,729.70
21	COPPER RIVER	\$315,062.95	\$70,356.81	\$244,706.14
22	CORDOVA	\$30,344.62	\$9,487.96	\$20,856.66
23	CRAIG	\$56,498.24	\$10,923.85	\$45,574.39
24	DELTA GREELY	\$1,130,408.30	\$123,631.68	\$1,006,776.62
25	DILLINGHAM	\$423,571.17	\$81,456.10	\$342,115.07
26	FAIRBANKS	\$102,728.85	\$0.00	\$102,728.85
27	GALENA	\$517,367.78	\$102,837.36	\$414,530.42
28	HAINES	\$24,443.13	\$9,220.41	\$15,222.72
29	HOONAH	\$203,841.52	\$53,337.62	\$150,503.90
30	HYDABURG	\$53,991.98	\$7,226.36	\$46,765.62
31	IDITAROD	\$1,094,900.51	\$283,420.96	\$811,479.55
32	JUNEAU	\$49,223.26	\$4,631.36	\$44,591.90
33	KAKE	\$514,364.58	\$149,496.54	\$364,868.04
34	KASHUNAMIUT	\$783,809.21	\$237,509.17	\$546,300.04
35	KENAI	\$381,375.75	\$131,860.27	\$249,515.48
36	KETCHIKAN	\$26,688.68	\$7,343.04	\$19,345.64
37	KLAMOCK	\$486,905.85	\$153,060.53	\$333,845.32
38	KODIAK	\$429,858.05	\$88,779.54	\$341,078.51
39	KUSPUK	\$770,381.20	\$216,649.64	\$553,731.56
40	LAKE & PENINSULA	\$1,458,187.03	\$394,422.63	\$1,063,764.40
41	LOWER KUSKOKWIM	\$7,856,866.62	\$1,966,098.80	\$5,890,767.82
42	LOWER YUKON	\$5,653,147.22	\$1,510,570.38	\$4,142,576.84
43	MAT-SU	\$55,657.60	\$11,148.36	\$44,509.24
44	MEMANA	\$13,930.83	\$3,139.83	\$10,791.00
45	MOPE	\$13,778.42	\$0.00	\$13,778.42
46	NORTH SLOPE	\$3,160,198.81	\$775,699.75	\$2,384,499.06
47	NORTHWEST ARCTIC	\$4,355,964.80	\$1,099,565.82	\$3,256,398.98
48	PELICAN	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
49	PETERSBURG	\$33,606.07	\$0.00	\$33,606.07
50	PRIBILOF	\$646,552.89	\$180,607.54	\$465,945.35
51	RAILBELT	\$44,113.42	\$889.83	\$43,223.59
52	SITKA	\$193,824.12	\$50,719.26	\$143,104.86
53	SKAGWAY	\$112.07	\$0.00	\$112.07
54	SOUTHEAST ISLAND	\$916,279.71	\$93,282.39	\$822,997.32
55	SOUTHWEST REGION	\$2,162,199.22	\$499,984.77	\$1,662,214.45
56	ST. MARY'S	\$302,416.81	\$87,316.12	\$215,100.69
57	TAMANA	\$341,436.71	\$86,349.10	\$255,087.61
58	UNALASKA	\$34,679.54	\$15,334.42	\$19,345.12
59	VALDEZ	\$54,936.84	\$7,326.32	\$47,610.52
60	WRANGELL	\$10,789.73	\$454.19	\$10,335.54
61	YAKUTAT	\$106,826.19	\$36,008.76	\$70,817.43
62	YUKON FLATS	\$1,374,357.39	\$368,474.39	\$1,005,883.00
63	YUKON-KOYUKUK	\$1,803,542.32	\$485,409.76	\$1,318,132.56
64	YUPIIT	\$1,297,527.32	\$336,567.76	\$960,959.56
65				
66	-----			
67				
68	TOTALS	\$53,238,329	\$12,904,085	\$40,334,244
69				
70	-----			

1	2	3	4	5	6
1 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
2 SCHOOL OPERATING FUND REVENUES					
3 FISCAL YEAR 1990 BUDGETED					
4 PREPARED 9/13/89					
5	=====				
6					TOTAL
7 SCHOOL	CITY/BOROUGH EARNINGS ON	IN-KIND	OTHER LOCAL		LOCAL
8 DISTRICT	TAX APPROP. INVESTMENTS	SERVICES	REVENUE		REVENUE
9	-----				
10					
11 ADAK	\$0	\$325,000	\$0	\$45,000	\$0
12 ALASKA GATEWAY	\$0	180,000	\$0	\$4,000	\$0
13 ALEUTIAN EAST	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14 ALEUTIAN REGION	\$0	15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
15 ANCHORAGE	\$62,194,322	\$1,900,000	\$0	\$390,000	\$64,384,322
16 ANNETTE ISLAND	\$0	\$115,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
17 BERING STRAIT	\$0	\$425,000	\$0	\$422,000	\$0
18 BRISTOL BAY	\$379,467	\$50,000	\$140,000	\$7,500	\$576,967
19 CHATHAM	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$3,000	\$0
20 CHUGACH	\$0	\$12,000	\$0	\$77,500	\$0
21 COPPER RIVER	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
22 CORDOVA	\$495,929	\$50,000	\$15,000	\$15,816	\$576,745
23 CRAIG	\$115,440	\$24,000	\$13,611	\$0	\$153,051
24 DELTA GREELY	\$0	\$100,175	\$0	\$0	\$0
25 DILLINGHAM	\$466,205	\$20,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$511,205
26 FAIRBANKS	\$22,300,000	\$0	\$0	\$215,000	\$22,515,000
27 GALENA	\$25,000	\$60,000	\$111,250	\$5,000	\$201,250
28 HAINES	\$840,000	\$30,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$875,000
29 HOONAH	\$45,000	\$17,341	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$92,341
30 HYDABURG	\$22,000	\$3,000	\$28,500	\$0	\$53,500
31 IDITAROD	\$0	\$160,000	\$0	\$31,300	\$0
32 JUNEAU	\$10,250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,250,000
33 KAKE	\$0	\$17,000	\$88,549	\$0	\$105,549
34 KASHUNAMITUT	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
35 KENAI	\$17,576,869	\$0	\$6,313,750	\$45,000	\$23,935,619
36 KETCHIKAN	\$5,522,859	\$18,000	\$313,931	\$14,700	\$5,869,490
37 KLAWOCK	\$0	\$27,000	\$75,560	\$0	\$102,560
38 KODIAK	\$2,100,000	\$0	\$471,000	\$490,000	\$3,061,000
39 KUSPUK	\$0	\$170,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
40 LAKE & PENINSULA	\$0	\$185,000	\$0	\$59,644	\$0
41 LOMER KUSKOKWIM	\$0	\$723,642	\$0	\$0	\$0
42 LOMER YUKON	\$0	\$750,000	\$0	\$59,000	\$0
43 MAT-SU	\$16,361,206	\$0	\$0	\$48,000	\$16,409,206
44 MENANA	\$66,062	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$73,562
45 NOME	\$560,332	\$50,000	\$0	\$205,500	\$815,832
46 NORTH SLOPE	\$18,742,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$18,792,000
47 NORTHWEST ARCTIC	\$232,184	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$632,184
48 PELICAN	\$38,221	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$41,221
49 PETERSBURG	\$692,336	\$31,500	\$17,400	\$5,500	\$746,736
50 PRIBILOF	\$0	\$65,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
51 RATLBELT	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
52 SITKA	\$3,219,524	\$0	\$0	\$23,500	\$3,243,024
53 SKAGWAY	\$350,319	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$350,319
54 SOUTHEAST ISLAND	\$0	\$160,000	\$0	\$2,096	\$0
55 SOUTHWEST REGION	\$0	\$250,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$0
56 ST. MARY'S	\$17,805	\$126,195	\$0	\$1,000	\$145,000
57 TANANA	\$0	\$10,000	\$102,000	\$0	\$112,000
58 UNALASKA	\$386,275	\$9,500	\$0	\$29,500	\$425,275
59 VALDEZ	\$3,413,388	\$175,000	\$0	\$41,000	\$3,629,388
60 WRANGELL	\$680,284	\$20,000	\$29,000	\$0	\$729,284
61 YAKUTAT	\$138,620	\$6,000	\$0	\$8,000	\$152,620
62 YUKON FLATS	\$0	\$90,000	\$0	\$78,000	\$0
63 YUKON-KOYUKUK	\$0	\$125,000	\$0	\$7,000	\$0
64 YUPIIT	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
65	-----				
66					
67 TOTALS	\$167,231,627	\$6,995,853	\$7,734,551	\$2,478,556	\$179,561,230
68					
69	=====				

INCREMENT-DECREMENT DESCRIPTION (Limit to 98 Characters)

FOUNDATION PROGRAM - LEVEL I

AGENCY CONTACT/PHONE NUMBER:
MARY HAKALA/465-2800

DESCRIBE WHY THIS INCREMENT/DECREMENT IS NEEDED AND WHAT IT PURCHASES:

This increment is essential in order to maintain funding for public schools at their current level and to ensure that districts are not forced to operate with the added burden of decreased state revenue. This request reflects full funding of the foundation program as per AS 14.17 with a base instructional unit value of \$60,000. The primary factors impacting the foundation program are:

(Cost shown in \$ millions)

- 1) Projected enrollment increases--an increase of 3,853 ADM resulting in an increased unit count statewide of 339. \$20.4
 - 2) Decrease in assessed valuation in municipal school districts as determined by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs \$8.6
 - 3) Loss of deductible P.L. 81-874 due to reduced federal funding of P.L. 81-874 program \$7.4
 - 4) Phase-in of required local effort for newly formed boroughs, and increased CCS enrollment \$.8
- =====
- TOTAL (in millions) \$37.2

CODE	EXPENDITURE BY OBJECT	AGENCY REQ.	GOV'S REQ.
100	Personal Services		
200	Travel		
300	Contractual Services		
400	Supplies		
500	Equipment		
600	Lands, Buildings, Etc.		
700	Grants, Claims, Etc.	37248.9	37,248.9
800	Miscellaneous		
TOTAL		37248.9	37,248.9
I-A Transfer (NON-ADD)			
1002	Federal Receipts		
1003	General Fund Match		
1004	General Fund	37248.9	37,248.9
1005	Program Receipts/GF		
1007	I-A Receipts		
	Other		
POSITION INFORMATION	PFT		
	PPT		
	Non Permanent		
	Staff Months		

<input type="checkbox"/>	Enhance Existing Service Compared to FY 90	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formula Program
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Service Compared to FY 90	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Continuation of FY 90 Service Level	

IMPACT FROM CAPITAL PROJECT (NAME)

Chapter _____ SLA _____ Page/Line _____

CS INCREMENT/DECREMENT REQUEST

AGENCY PRIORITY _____ OF _____

AGENCY Department of Education

BRU K-12 Support

COMPONENT Foundation Program

PROJECT Foundation Program

Page _____ of _____

Revised _____

1988 CONSTRUCTION DEBT RETIREMENT - FY90 ESTIMATED STATE AID

PREPARED 10/6/89

	1988 BOND SALES FY 1988	1989 BOND SALES 7/1/89 TO 7/1/90	1990 ESTIMATED CASH PAYMENT 2YR LAG	1991 BOND SALES 7/1/91 TO 7/1/92	1992 BOND SALES 7/1/92 TO 7/1/93	1993 NEW BONDS ISSUES SOLD FY90 STATE AID EST.	LESS CIG. TAX PAID IN FY88	ESTIMATED TOTAL DEBT RETIREMENT BY DISTRICT FOR FY-90	FY90 APPROPRIATION LESS CIP OVERHEAD \$107,376,885 ENTITLEMENT PRORATED AT 93.5266987%
13 ANCHORAGE	\$8,023,079	\$4,618,967	\$1,268,412	\$9,453,347	\$5,834,700	\$560,000	(\$1,473,072)	\$25,085,459	\$23,461,578
14 BRISTOL BAY	00	\$175,836	\$679,877	00	00	00	(\$14,599)	\$1,041,172	\$973,774
15 CAGENA	00	00	\$33,651	00	00	00	(\$21,951)	\$11,700	\$10,943
16 FAIRBANKS	\$1,971,367	00	00	\$8,445,380	\$2,851,520	00	(\$490,081)	\$13,780,507	\$12,888,453
17 GALFENA	00	00	\$92,881	00	00	00	(\$12,145)	\$80,736	\$75,510
18 HAINES	\$40,207	00	\$106,274	00	00	00	(\$18,980)	\$177,501	\$166,011
19 JUNEAU	\$324,058	\$349,745	\$100,829	\$5,538,850	\$63,210	00	(\$175,745)	\$6,199,947	\$5,798,606
20 KENAI	\$2,561,770	00	\$308,490	\$13,711,701	\$8,661,056	00	(\$306,544)	\$24,436,673	\$22,854,814
21 KETCHIKAN	\$4,8260	00	00	\$2,369,628	00	00	(\$95,880)	\$2,702,008	\$2,527,099
22 KODIAK	\$402,622	\$1,266,226	\$26,781	\$504,585	\$1,224,000	00	(\$87,989)	\$3,306,226	\$3,072,204
23 KATSIK	\$1,919,775	\$2,606,306	00	\$7,406,291	\$8,934,172	\$2,340,972	(\$326,373)	\$22,901,143	\$21,418,683
24 NOME	00	00	00	\$131,424	\$661,987	00	(\$34,853)	\$758,558	\$709,454
25 NORTH STAR	00	\$1,064,986	00	\$6,110,422	00	00	(\$48,489)	\$7,126,919	\$6,665,572
26 PETERSBURG	\$583,700	00	00	\$113,353	00	00	(\$28,180)	\$668,873	\$625,575
27 SITKA	\$567,509	00	00	00	\$1,944,225	00	(\$65,148)	\$2,246,686	\$2,101,251
28 TUALA PA	00	\$264,299	\$28,889	00	00	00	(\$11,868)	\$281,311	\$263,101
29 VALDEZ	\$1,145,731	\$1,588,587	\$1,206	\$320,704	00	00	(\$31,649)	\$3,024,379	\$2,828,602
30 WENDELL	00	\$144,345	00	\$856,779	00	00	(\$24,231)	\$976,893	\$913,656
31 TOTAL	\$18,637,859	\$9,648,144	\$2,650,132	\$54,662,464	\$30,174,870	\$2,900,972	(\$85,267,776)	\$114,806,665	\$107,376,886
35 TOTAL BOND OUTLAYS	\$112,523,337								
37 PLUS: CASH PAYMENTS	\$2,650,132								
39 SUB TOTAL	\$115,173,469								
41 NEW BONDS FY90 EST.	\$2,900,972								
43 SUB TOTAL	\$118,074,441								
45 LESS CIG. TAX	(\$8,267,776)								
47 EST. STATE AID-FY90	\$114,806,665								

Fy91 Total entitlement is calculated as follows:

Payments on bonds issued before 6/30/89
 Proposed payments on bonds yet to be sold after 6/30/89
 Reimbursement on cash payments
 SUB-TOTAL
 Less Cigarette Tax paid in FY 89
 Entitlement FY 91 Debt Retirement
 TOTAL

120,000,000
 9,000,000
 6,000,000
 134,000,000
 -3,500,000
 131,500,000

41 Anch
 226 June
 12. NoSP
 12. Ketch
 82 Unalaska
 126.8



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Official Business

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

January 9, 1990

To: Representative Johnny Ellis
Chair, Health, Education and Social Services

From: Representative David Finkelstein *DF*

Re: Scheduling HB 363 relating to sexual offenses against children

I request that HB 363 relating to sexual offenses against children be scheduled for hearing before the Health, Education and Social Services Committee at your earliest convenience.

Thanks for your consideration.

Jim

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)
Date Referred: January 1, 1989 FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: 2/23/89

The HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES Committee recommends that:

HOUSE BILL NO. 16 [APPROP: PASS THRU GRANTS FOR EDUCATION]
"An Act making appropriations for certain 'pass through' grant programs; providing for an effective date."

[X] be replaced with CSHB 16 (HESS) [] the same title
[X] a new title

[] have attached amendment(s)

- [X] do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

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

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- [] fiscal note(s) published: _____
- [] zero fiscal notes(s) published: _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

Peter Jones
Mark Boyer
Joseph [unclear]
Cheri Davis
Walt Furnace
Al [unclear]
[unclear]

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:
(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

[Signature]
Chairman's signature

ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA SCHOOL BOARDS

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

POSITION PAPER

CSHB16

**"An Act making appropriations for certain 'pass through'
grant programs; and providing for an effective date"**

The Association of Alaska School Boards (AASB) supports CSHB16, an act making appropriations for K-12 support. AASB supports the levels of operational funding set forth in CSHB16 and feels this support is adequate. AASB encourages its early passage.

Original sponsors: Ellis, Swackhammer,
Boyer, and Navarre

Funding Information	
General Fund	\$604,914,538
Other Funds	45,339,200
	<u>\$650,253,738</u>

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
2 SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

3 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 16 (HESS)

4 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

5 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

6 A BILL

7 For an Act entitled: "An Act making appropriations to the Department of
8 Education for K - 12 support and school construction
9 debt retirement; and providing for an effective
10 date."

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

12 * Section 1. The sum of \$537,788,045 is appropriated from the general
13 fund and from other funds in the amount listed to the Department of Educa-
14 tion for the purposes expressed and allocated in the amounts listed for
15 operating expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1990:

FUND SOURCE	AMOUNT
General fund	\$492,448,845
Public school fund (AS 37.14.110)	7,015,200
School fund (AS 43.50.140)	2,700,000
Federal receipts	35,624,000
PURPOSE	ALLOCATION AMOUNT
Foundation program	\$475,398,145
Student lunch program	15,000,000
Cigarette tax distribution	2,700,000
Tuition students	14,609,000
Boarding home grants	450,000
Youth in detention	1,307,700
Schools for the handicapped	3,201,500
Pupil transportation	25,121,700

29 * Sec. 2. The sum of \$112,465,693 is appropriated from the general fund

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION DEBT RETIREMENT - FY90 ESTIMATED STATE AID

PREPARED 1/12/89

	100%	90%	80%	90%	80%	80%		ESTIMATED
	BOND SALES	BOND SALES	ESTIMATED	BOND SALES	BOND SALES	NEW BONDS	LESS	TOTAL DEBT
	7/1/77	7/1/77 TO	CASH PAYMENT	7/1/82 TO	7/1/83 TO	ISSUES SOLD	CI&G TAX	RETIREMENT
		7/1/82		7/1/83	PRESENT	FY90 STATE	PAID IN	BY DISTRICT
11 SCHOOL DISTRICTS	2YR LAG	2YR LAG	2YR LAG	CURRENT PAY	CURRENT PAY	AID EST.	FY88	FOR FY90
12								
13 ANCHORAGE	\$8,023,079	\$1,418,967	\$1,268,412	\$9,453,367	\$5,834,700	\$560,000	(\$1,473,072)	\$25,025,433
14 BRISTOL BAY	\$0	\$275,894	\$679,877	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$14,599)	\$1,041,172
15 COFOVA	\$0	\$0	\$33,651	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$21,951)	\$11,700
16 FAIRBANKS	\$2,471,047	\$0	\$2,642	\$4,645,380	\$2,851,520	\$0	(\$490,082)	\$13,780,507
17 HELENA	\$0	\$0	\$92,881	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$12,145)	\$80,736
18 HAINES	\$30,207	\$0	\$106,274	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$18,980)	\$177,501
19 JUNEAU	\$324,058	\$368,743	\$100,829	\$5,538,850	\$63,210	\$0	(\$175,743)	\$6,199,967
20 KENAI	\$2,561,770	\$0	\$308,690	\$13,211,701	\$8,661,056	\$0	(\$306,544)	\$24,436,673
21 KETCHIKAN	\$428,260	\$0	\$	\$2,369,628	\$0	\$0	(\$95,880)	\$2,702,008
22 KODIAK	\$402,623	\$1,236,324	\$24,781	\$504,585	\$1,224,000	\$0	(\$87,989)	\$3,396,224
23 MAT-SU	\$1,219,775	\$2,606,306	\$0	\$2,406,291	\$8,934,172	\$0	(\$326,373)	\$20,560,171
24 NOME	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$131,424	\$661,987	\$0	(\$34,853)	\$759,559
25 NORTH SLOPE	\$0	\$1,064,986	\$0	\$6,110,422	\$0	\$0	(\$48,489)	\$7,126,919
26 PETERSBURG	\$283,700	\$0	\$0	\$113,353	\$0	\$0	(\$28,180)	\$668,873
27 SITKA	\$367,609	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,944,225	\$0	(\$65,148)	\$2,246,686
28 UNALASKA	\$0	\$264,290	\$28,889	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$11,868)	\$281,311
29 VALDEZ	\$1,145,731	\$1,588,397	\$1,206	\$320,704	\$0	\$0	(\$31,649)	\$3,024,379
30 WEENINGELL	\$0	\$144,245	\$0	\$856,779	\$0	\$0	(\$24,231)	\$976,893
31 TOTALS								
	\$18,637,859	\$9,048,144	\$2,650,132	\$54,662,464	\$30,174,870	\$560,000	(\$3,267,776)	\$112,465,633
32								
33								
34								
35								
36 TOTAL BOND OUTLAYS	\$112,523,337							
37								
38 PLUS: CASH PAYMENTS	\$2,650,132							
39								
40 SUB TOTAL	\$115,173,469							
41								
42 NEW BONDS FY90 EST.	\$560,000							
43								
44 SUB TOTAL	\$115,733,469							
45								
46 LESS: CI&G TAX	(\$3,267,776)							
47								
48 EST. STATE AID-FY90	\$112,465,693							

PREPARED 12/27/88

EST. FY89

SCHOOL DISTRICT	FY90 PROJECTED UNITS	AREA COST DIFF.	FY90 ADJUSTED UNITS	FY90 PROJECTED BASIC NEED \$60,000	FY89 EST. 5% OF BASIC NEED	REQUIRED LOCAL EFFORT	PL874 LESS SPEC. ED. & INDIAN	PL874 PERCENTAGE	DEDUCTIBLE PL874	PROJECTED FY90 PROPOSED STATE AID
AGAR	54.02	1.27	68.81	\$4,116,600	\$1,419,390	\$0	\$2,145,552	100.00%	\$1,930,997	\$2,185,603
ALASKA GATEWAY	65.32	1.19	77.73	\$4,663,800	\$1,645,560	\$0	\$0	100.00%	\$0	\$4,663,800
ALEUTIAN REGION	25.89	1.31	33.92	\$2,035,200	\$692,790	\$0	\$316,395	100.00%	\$284,756	\$1,750,444
ANCHORAGE	3,103.37	1.00	3,103.37	\$196,202,200	\$65,399,670	\$43,334,202	\$353,197	67.33%	\$214,036	\$142,653,962
ANNETTE ISLAND	40.38	1.03	41.59	\$2,495,400	\$915,390	\$0	\$1,460,235	100.00%	\$1,314,212	\$1,181,188
BERING STRAIT	192.85	1.39	268.06	\$16,083,900	\$5,410,560	\$0	\$4,540,491	100.00%	\$4,086,642	\$11,997,158
BRISTOL BAY	30.25	1.27	38.42	\$2,505,200	\$791,910	\$472,721	\$321,821	100.00%	\$289,639	\$1,563,540
CHATANAH	49.16	1.03	50.63	\$3,037,800	\$1,066,380	\$0	\$896,586	100.00%	\$806,927	\$2,230,873
CHUGACH	20.88	1.14	23.80	\$1,428,000	\$495,390	\$0	\$301,889	100.00%	\$271,700	\$1,156,300
COPPER RIVER	74.74	1.14	85.20	\$5,112,000	\$1,845,690	\$0	\$464,310	100.00%	\$363,879	\$4,748,121
CORDOVA	40.56	1.11	45.02	\$2,701,200	\$945,420	\$464,414	\$31,717	88.63%	\$25,300	\$2,211,486
CRATZ	23.45	1.03	24.15	\$1,449,000	\$507,150	\$155,135	\$23,148	100.00%	\$20,833	\$1,275,032
DELTA GREELY	76.92	1.16	89.23	\$5,353,800	\$1,889,370	\$0	\$1,168,515	100.00%	\$1,051,663	\$4,302,137
DILLINGHAM	43.47	1.27	55.21	\$3,312,600	\$1,225,980	\$486,205	\$358,462	100.00%	\$322,616	\$2,503,779
FAIRBANKS	1,055.20	1.04	1,097.41	\$65,844,600	\$23,163,210	\$14,683,509	\$82,373	64.40%	\$47,744	\$51,113,347
GALENA	18.69	1.30	24.30	\$1,458,000	\$513,450	\$78,340	\$493,699	68.12%	\$302,686	\$1,076,974
HAINES	37.86	1.05	39.75	\$2,385,000	\$813,120	\$450,452	\$28,202	57.50%	\$14,594	\$1,919,954
HOONAH	25.19	1.08	27.21	\$1,632,600	\$595,980	\$90,888	\$192,118	100.00%	\$172,906	\$1,368,906
HYDABURG	15.92	1.03	16.40	\$984,000	\$344,400	\$37,996	\$0	100.00%	\$0	\$946,004
IDITAROD	63.90	1.33	84.99	\$5,099,400	\$1,752,240	\$0	\$847,171	100.00%	\$762,454	\$4,336,946
JUNEAU	389.96	1.00	389.96	\$23,397,600	\$8,050,770	\$5,413,248	\$25,596	55.92%	\$12,681	\$17,971,471
KAKE	22.35	1.03	23.02	\$1,381,200	\$483,840	\$70,921	\$268,004	71.24%	\$171,838	\$1,138,441
KASHUNARIUT	22.33	1.33	29.70	\$1,782,000	\$623,700	\$0	\$890,184	100.00%	\$801,166	\$980,834
KENAI	774.01	1.00	774.01	\$46,440,600	\$15,959,160	\$14,086,937	\$200,835	58.89%	\$106,450	\$32,247,213
KETCHIKAN	204.10	1.00	204.10	\$12,246,000	\$4,328,730	\$3,331,958	\$20,454	58.18%	\$10,920	\$4,903,122
KING COVE	17.87	1.27	22.69	\$1,361,400	\$477,920	\$106,145	\$294,919	100.00%	\$265,427	\$989,829
KLAMOOK	22.82	1.03	23.50	\$1,410,000	\$499,170	\$38,712	\$339,271	100.00%	\$305,344	\$1,065,944
KODIAK	212.58	1.09	231.49	\$13,889,400	\$4,917,150	\$2,378,504	\$285,039	99.52%	\$255,301	\$11,255,595
KUSKOK	65.33	1.33	86.89	\$5,213,400	\$1,741,530	\$0	\$756,103	100.00%	\$680,493	\$4,532,907
LAKE & PENINSULA	69.99	1.31	91.56	\$5,493,600	\$1,887,480	\$0	\$1,058,797	100.00%	\$952,918	\$4,540,682
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	377.58	1.42	536.16	\$32,169,600	\$11,081,070	\$0	\$6,411,547	100.00%	\$5,770,393	\$26,399,207
LOWER YUKON	167.41	1.35	228.00	\$13,560,000	\$4,752,930	\$0	\$4,565,408	100.00%	\$4,108,867	\$9,451,133
MAT-SU	683.60	1.00	683.60	\$41,016,000	\$14,354,130	\$9,159,961	\$27,876	71.77%	\$18,006	\$31,838,033
NEENAH	23.35	1.20	28.00	\$1,680,000	\$582,540	\$66,062	\$0	100.00%	\$0	\$1,613,938
NORF	67.30	1.34	90.18	\$5,410,800	\$1,866,270	\$560,332	\$58,406	100.00%	\$52,566	\$4,797,902
NORTH SLOPE	137.09	1.45	198.78	\$11,926,800	\$4,150,440	\$4,150,440	\$5,509,697	25.49%	\$1,264,029	\$6,512,331
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	189.93	1.45	275.40	\$16,524,000	\$5,802,930	\$632,184	\$3,226,733	100.00%	\$2,904,060	\$12,987,756
PELICAN	8.63	1.08	9.32	\$559,200	\$202,020	\$42,621	\$0	100.00%	\$0	\$516,579
PETERSBURG	57.88	1.00	57.88	\$3,472,800	\$1,231,020	\$692,336	\$17,024	93.22%	\$14,292	\$2,766,182
PRIEBL OF	24.46	1.30	31.80	\$1,908,000	\$638,610	\$0	\$511,561	100.00%	\$460,405	\$1,447,595
RAILBELT	43.45	1.23	50.98	\$3,058,800	\$1,072,470	\$0	\$44,871	100.00%	\$40,384	\$3,018,416
SAND POINT	18.33	1.27	23.28	\$1,396,800	\$484,680	\$141,962	\$0	69.08%	\$0	\$1,254,838
SITKA	132.65	1.00	132.65	\$7,959,000	\$2,765,910	\$1,896,637	\$0	63.68%	\$0	\$6,062,363
SKAGWAY	17.23	1.05	18.09	\$1,085,400	\$388,790	\$221,834	\$508	100.00%	\$547	\$863,019
SOUTHEAST ISLAND	36.65	1.04	38.12	\$5,407,200	\$1,938,300	\$0	\$943,030	100.00%	\$848,727	\$4,558,473
SOUTHWEST REGION	82.73	1.31	108.58	\$6,502,800	\$2,224,530	\$0	\$1,694,515	100.00%	\$1,529,063	\$4,977,737
ST. PARY'S	17.40	1.30	22.62	\$1,357,200	\$466,620	\$16,739	\$0	12.15%	\$0	\$1,340,441
TANANA	14.33	1.30	18.63	\$1,117,800	\$404,680	\$46,048	\$219,641	100.00%	\$197,877	\$974,075
UNALASKA	21.47	1.27	27.27	\$1,636,200	\$579,600	\$386,275	\$80,517	100.00%	\$72,465	\$1,177,460
VALDEZ	58.28	1.11	64.80	\$3,888,000	\$1,331,610	\$1,331,610	\$30,418	37.14%	\$10,166	\$2,546,324
WRANGELL	47.31	1.00	47.31	\$2,838,600	\$1,027,950	\$417,379	\$4,164	69.91%	\$2,670	\$2,418,601
YAKUTAT	18.86	1.08	20.37	\$1,222,200	\$429,240	\$76,168	\$139,645	100.00%	\$125,699	\$1,020,333
YUKON FLATS	59.41	1.46	86.74	\$5,204,400	\$1,818,810	\$0	\$1,203,235	100.00%	\$1,082,912	\$4,121,448
YUKON-KOYUKUK	79.61	1.34	106.68	\$6,430,800	\$2,222,010	\$0	\$1,534,849	100.00%	\$1,381,364	\$5,049,436
YUPIIT	50.12	1.41	70.67	\$4,240,200	\$1,484,070	\$0	\$1,076,481	100.00%	\$968,833	\$3,271,367

TOTALS 9,342.20 10,197.63 \$611,857,800 \$213,709,230 \$105,518,875 \$45,405,732 \$26,695,187 \$449,643,758

Local operations

300,000,000

STATE CORP STUDY -----))
 VALDEZ CONTRACT -----))
 RT, EDGECLIFFE -----))
 TOTAL STATE AID -----))

\$1,728,000
 \$600,000
 \$1,428,000
 \$475,048,145

PREPARED 12/27/03

SCHOOL DISTRICT	FUND PROJECTED		REQUIRED		REDUCIBLE P.97A	PROJECTED		BASIC NEED PER UNIT	REQ. LOCAL EFFORT PER UNIT	FUND STATE AID PER UNIT	REDUCIBLE PER UNIT	DE-DUPLICATED PERCENT
	BASIC NEED	LOCAL	LOCAL	STATE AID								
ADAK	\$6,116,600	\$0	\$0	\$11,330,997	\$2,355,603	\$60,000	\$0	\$31,855	\$28,145	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
ALASKA STATEWIDE	\$4,663,300	\$0	\$0	\$284,756	\$1,750,444	\$60,000	\$0	\$51,605	\$8,395	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
ALUTIIAN REGION	\$7,035,200	\$0	\$0	\$264,756	\$1,750,444	\$60,000	\$0	\$51,605	\$8,395	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
ANCHORAGE	\$136,202,200	\$43,334,202	\$214,036	\$182,653,942	\$60,000	\$13,944	\$45,947	\$28,401	\$11,596	\$60,000	\$49	\$10,433,550,00
AWEWTE TLELUO	\$2,395,400	\$0	\$0	\$1,314,212	\$60,000	\$0	\$28,401	\$11,596	\$11,596	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
BEERING STRAIT	\$16,181,650	\$0	\$0	\$4,059,442	\$60,000	\$0	\$44,755	\$15,235	\$15,235	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
BREITING BAY	\$2,205,200	\$172,721	\$289,639	\$1,542,840	\$60,000	\$12,304	\$40,137	\$7,539	\$118,150,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
CHATHAM	\$3,037,800	\$0	\$0	\$609,927	\$2,230,873	\$60,000	\$0	\$44,062	\$15,938	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
CHECHUK	\$1,423,000	\$0	\$0	\$271,700	\$1,156,300	\$60,000	\$0	\$48,584	\$11,416	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
COPPER RIVER	\$5,112,000	\$0	\$0	\$383,879	\$4,728,121	\$60,000	\$0	\$55,729	\$4,271	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
CORNOVA	\$2,701,200	\$164,414	\$25,300	\$2,501,496	\$60,000	\$10,316	\$49,122	\$69,122	\$62	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
CRANF	\$1,449,000	\$155,135	\$20,833	\$1,273,032	\$60,000	\$6,424	\$52,714	\$52,714	\$63	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
DELTA GREELY	\$5,353,800	\$0	\$0	\$1,051,663	\$4,302,137	\$60,000	\$0	\$48,214	\$11,766	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
OTELLINHAM	\$5,312,600	\$686,205	\$322,616	\$2,501,779	\$60,000	\$8,806	\$45,350	\$5,343	\$121,551,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
FAIRBANKS	\$65,844,600	\$14,683,509	\$47,714	\$51,113,347	\$60,000	\$13,380	\$46,576	\$44	\$3,670,877,250	\$60,000	\$44	\$19,585,100
GALENA	\$1,584,000	\$78,340	\$302,666	\$1,076,974	\$60,000	\$3,224	\$44,320	\$12,456	\$19,585,100	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
HAINES	\$2,345,000	\$450,452	\$14,594	\$1,919,954	\$60,000	\$11,332	\$48,301	\$367	\$112,613,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
HODDINGS	\$1,322,500	\$90,888	\$172,956	\$1,368,806	\$60,000	\$5,340	\$50,305	\$6,335	\$22,222,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
HOTTAROO	\$584,000	\$37,996	\$0	\$946,004	\$60,000	\$2,317	\$57,683	\$0	\$9,494,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
IOWEAU	\$5,099,400	\$0	\$762,454	\$4,336,946	\$60,000	\$0	\$51,029	\$8,971	\$8,971	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
KANE	\$23,397,600	\$5,413,248	\$12,881	\$17,971,471	\$60,000	\$13,882	\$46,085	\$33	\$1,353,311,000	\$60,000	\$33	\$1,353,311,000
KASHMIRIUT	\$1,381,200	\$70,921	\$171,838	\$1,138,441	\$60,000	\$3,081	\$49,454	\$7,465	\$17,750,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
KESNA	\$1,732,000	\$0	\$0	\$801,156	\$950,844	\$60,000	\$0	\$33,025	\$26,975	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
KETCHIKAN	\$46,410,600	\$14,086,937	\$106,450	\$32,327,213	\$60,000	\$18,300	\$41,663	\$138	\$3,551,24,000	\$60,000	\$138	\$3,551,24,000
KING COVE	\$12,246,000	\$3,331,958	\$10,920	\$8,903,122	\$60,000	\$16,335	\$45,621	\$54	\$32,665,000	\$60,000	\$54	\$32,665,000
KLUWOK	\$1,361,600	\$106,145	\$285,427	\$989,828	\$60,000	\$4,678	\$43,634	\$11,948	\$39,536,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
KOOTIK	\$1,410,000	\$38,712	\$305,344	\$1,065,944	\$60,000	\$1,647	\$45,359	\$12,993	\$9,677,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
KUSKOKUM	\$13,889,400	\$2,378,504	\$255,201	\$11,255,595	\$60,000	\$10,275	\$48,622	\$1,103	\$54,628,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
LAKE & PENINSULA	\$5,213,400	\$0	\$380,493	\$4,832,907	\$60,000	\$0	\$32,168	\$7,832	\$7,832	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
LOWER KUSKOWITZ	\$5,493,600	\$0	\$952,918	\$4,540,682	\$60,000	\$0	\$49,592	\$10,408	\$10,408	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
LOWER YUKON	\$32,189,600	\$0	\$5,770,393	\$26,399,207	\$60,000	\$0	\$49,238	\$10,762	\$10,762	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
MAI-SU	\$41,016,000	\$9,159,961	\$18,006	\$9,451,133	\$60,000	\$0	\$41,819	\$18,181	\$18,181	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
NEKOMA	\$1,680,000	\$66,062	\$0	\$1,613,938	\$60,000	\$2,359	\$57,641	\$26	\$2,359	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
NORTH SLOPE	\$5,610,800	\$580,332	\$52,566	\$4,797,902	\$60,000	\$6,213	\$53,204	\$83	\$1,200,000,000	\$60,000	\$83	\$1,200,000,000
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	\$11,726,800	\$4,150,440	\$1,264,029	\$6,512,331	\$60,000	\$20,880	\$32,762	\$6,359	\$12,291,000,000	\$60,000	\$6,359	\$12,291,000,000
PELLICAN	\$16,524,000	\$832,184	\$2,964,060	\$12,987,756	\$60,000	\$2,296	\$47,160	\$10,545	\$58,260,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
PETERSBURG	\$591,200	\$42,621	\$0	\$516,579	\$60,000	\$4,573	\$55,437	\$0	\$10,655,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
PRINCE OF WALES	\$3,672,800	\$692,336	\$14,282	\$2,766,182	\$60,000	\$11,962	\$47,792	\$267	\$1,731,000,000	\$60,000	\$267	\$1,731,000,000
RATLETT	\$1,208,000	\$0	\$160,405	\$1,467,395	\$60,000	\$0	\$45,522	\$14,478	\$14,478	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
SAND POINT	\$3,058,800	\$0	\$40,384	\$3,018,416	\$60,000	\$0	\$59,208	\$792	\$792	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
SITKA	\$7,399,000	\$141,962	\$0	\$1,254,838	\$60,000	\$6,098	\$53,902	\$0	\$35,610,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
SOUPEVIAN	\$7,959,000	\$1,896,637	\$0	\$6,062,363	\$60,000	\$14,298	\$45,702	\$0	\$4,200,259,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
SOUTHEAST ISLAND	\$1,035,400	\$221,834	\$547	\$883,019	\$60,000	\$12,263	\$47,707	\$30	\$55,494,000	\$60,000	\$30	\$55,494,000
SOUTHWEST REGION	\$5,407,200	\$0	\$348,727	\$4,958,473	\$60,000	\$0	\$50,582	\$9,418	\$9,418	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
ST. MARY'S	\$6,502,500	\$0	\$1,535,063	\$4,967,437	\$60,000	\$0	\$45,929	\$14,071	\$14,071	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
TANANA	\$1,117,200	\$16,739	\$0	\$1,340,461	\$60,000	\$7,610	\$59,260	\$0	\$4,114,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
UNALASKA	\$1,526,200	\$166,048	\$197,677	\$874,075	\$60,000	\$2,472	\$46,918	\$10,611	\$10,611	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
VALDEZ	\$1,544,000	\$166,275	\$72,465	\$1,137,460	\$60,000	\$14,165	\$43,178	\$2,657	\$49,564,000	\$60,000	\$2,657	\$49,564,000
WARRENTON	\$2,844,000	\$1,331,610	\$10,136	\$2,546,254	\$60,000	\$20,390	\$39,294	\$57	\$1,251,000,000	\$60,000	\$57	\$1,251,000,000
WASILLA	\$2,838,900	\$417,379	\$3,529	\$2,418,901	\$60,000	\$8,822	\$51,122	\$51	\$1,200,000,000	\$60,000	\$51	\$1,200,000,000
WENDELL	\$1,000,000	\$76,168	\$135,699	\$1,201,912	\$60,000	\$3,739	\$47,915	\$12,685	\$12,685	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
YUKON FLATS	\$5,204,600	\$0	\$1,283,912	\$4,121,688	\$60,000	\$0	\$47,915	\$12,949	\$12,949	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
YUKON-FAIRWAY	\$4,300,800	\$0	\$1,281,264	\$5,019,436	\$60,000	\$0	\$47,051	\$12,949	\$12,949	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395
YUKON	\$4,260,200	\$0	\$468,435	\$3,791,767	\$60,000	\$0	\$46,291	\$11,709	\$11,709	\$60,000	\$0	\$18,395

TOTALS \$611,497,500 \$100,518,975

\$36,495,187

\$46,661,728

AVERAGE \$10,517.4

\$46,284.0

PERCENTAGE 17.3%

76.8%

STATEWIDE

\$1,504,139,992,550,000

\$1,504,139,992,550,000

PERCENTAGE 17.3%

76.8%

PROJECTED FUND FOR FUNDATION
 REPORTS AMT & UNITS BY CATEGORY AS 10.1.21

SCHOOL DISTRICT	PROJECTED			FY00			TOTAL		
	FY00 AMT	K-12 UNITS	BIL./BIC. UNITS	SPEC. ED. UNITS	VOC. ED. UNITS	FY00 UNITS	FY00 AMT	FY00 UNITS	FY00 AMT
ACACIA	618.00	48.55	1.00	3.49	1.00	1.00	54.32	1.00	54.32
ALASKA GATEWAY	477.00	57.59	1.00	5.75	1.00	1.00	65.32	1.00	65.32
ALEUTIAN REGION	115.00	22.56	1.00	1.53	1.00	1.00	25.59	1.00	25.59
ANCHORAGE	58,767.00	2,591.19	43.73	436.38	31.87	31.87	3,103.17	31.87	3,103.17
ANNETTE ISLAND	414.00	33.60	1.00	4.78	1.00	1.00	40.58	1.00	40.58
BERING STRAIT	1,298.00	161.33	14.17	15.31	2.04	2.04	192.85	2.04	192.85
BRISTOL BAY	246.30	24.67	1.00	2.58	1.00	1.00	30.25	1.00	30.25
CHATHAM	317.00	44.31	0.00	3.85	1.00	1.00	59.16	1.00	59.16
CHUGACH	101.00	17.58	1.00	1.30	1.00	1.00	30.88	1.00	30.88
COPPER RIVER	588.00	68.65	1.00	4.09	1.00	1.00	74.74	1.00	74.74
CORDOVA	428.00	34.53	0.00	5.03	1.00	1.00	40.56	1.00	40.56
CRAIG	217.60	20.51	0.00	1.94	1.00	1.00	23.45	1.00	23.45
DELTA GREELY	900.00	65.13	0.00	10.79	1.00	1.00	76.92	1.00	76.92
DILLINGHAM	460.00	36.67	1.00	4.60	1.00	1.00	43.47	1.00	43.47
FAIRBANKS	13,175.00	903.94	6.58	134.08	12.90	12.90	1,055.20	12.90	1,055.20
GALENA	145.00	15.67	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.00	18.69	1.00	18.69
HAINES	365.00	33.06	1.00	2.90	1.00	1.00	37.86	1.00	37.86
HODNAN	235.00	21.67	0.00	2.32	1.00	1.00	25.19	1.00	25.19
HYABURG	106.00	12.83	1.00	1.09	1.00	1.00	15.92	1.00	15.92
IDITAROD	607.00	56.41	1.08	5.41	1.00	1.00	63.90	1.00	63.90
JUNEAU	4,675.00	314.34	2.00	68.52	5.10	5.10	389.96	5.10	389.96
KAKE	185.00	18.20	0.00	3.15	1.00	1.00	22.35	1.00	22.35
KASHUNMIUT	165.00	17.00	1.32	1.26	1.26	1.26	22.33	1.26	22.33
KEWAI	8,476.00	672.77	10.92	80.29	10.03	10.03	774.01	10.03	774.01
KETCHIKAN	2,491.00	174.64	1.00	24.98	3.48	3.48	204.10	3.48	204.10
KING COVE	133.00	14.87	0.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	17.87	1.00	17.87
KLAMOOK	184.00	18.27	1.00	2.55	1.00	1.00	22.82	1.00	22.82
KOOTAIK	2,250.69	180.20	2.17	27.39	2.62	2.62	212.38	2.62	212.38
KUSLIK	402.00	56.16	1.00	7.17	1.00	1.00	65.33	1.00	65.33
LAKE & PENINSULA	267.15	63.72	1.00	3.97	1.20	1.20	69.89	1.20	69.89
LOWER KUSKOKUM	2,735.50	291.46	54.33	28.47	3.32	3.32	377.58	3.32	377.58
LOWER TOKON	1,301.00	145.56	6.89	13.07	1.89	1.89	167.41	1.89	167.41
MAT-SU	8,252.00	578.13	2.66	93.31	9.30	9.30	683.60	9.30	683.60
NEENAH	196.00	19.07	1.00	2.26	1.00	1.00	25.33	1.00	25.33
NOTE	765.00	56.73	1.52	7.97	1.08	1.08	67.30	1.08	67.30
NORTH SLOPE	1,259.00	122.78	5.27	7.15	1.89	1.89	137.09	1.89	137.09
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	1,613.97	164.17	4.26	20.50	1.00	1.00	189.93	1.00	189.93
PELICAN	41.00	6.63	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.63	1.00	8.63
PETERSBURG	647.00	48.89	1.00	6.99	1.00	1.00	57.38	1.00	57.38
PRIBILOF	163.00	20.47	1.00	1.99	1.00	1.00	24.46	1.00	24.46
RAILBELT	336.00	37.66	0.00	2.79	1.00	1.00	41.65	1.00	41.65
SAND POINT	155.00	16.33	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	18.33	1.00	18.33
SITKA	7,602.80	111.93	1.00	17.81	1.91	1.91	132.65	1.91	132.65
SKAGWAY	135.00	15.00	0.00	1.23	1.00	1.00	17.23	1.00	17.23
SOUTHEAST ISLAND	509.00	81.05	0.00	4.50	1.10	1.10	56.65	1.10	56.65
SOUTHWEST REGION	495.00	68.20	8.54	4.99	1.00	1.00	32.73	1.00	32.73
ST. PARY'S	112.00	13.33	1.00	2.07	1.00	1.00	17.40	1.00	17.40
TANANA	92.00	11.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	16.33	1.00	16.33
TANASKA	180.00	18.00	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	21.47	1.00	21.47
VALDEZ	715.00	53.61	0.00	3.77	1.00	1.00	58.38	1.00	58.38
WANGELL	523.00	40.69	0.00	5.82	1.00	1.00	67.31	1.00	67.31
YAKUTAT	128.00	14.53	1.00	1.01	2.32	2.32	18.36	2.32	18.36
YUKON FLATS	345.00	52.85	1.14	4.42	1.00	1.00	59.61	1.00	59.61
YUKON-KOTIKUK	506.00	71.32	1.40	5.43	1.46	1.46	79.91	1.46	79.91
ZUPIT	300.00	36.67	8.43	4.02	1.00	1.00	50.11	1.00	50.11

TOTALS 101,509.71 7,896.89 197.41 1,115.43 131.67 3,346.22



NEA-ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

ANCHORAGE REGIONAL OFFICE

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

JUNEAU OFFICE

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

FAIRBANKS REGIONAL OFFICE

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

January 13, 1989

To: Rep. Johnny Ellis, Chair
Members, House HESS Committee

Re: House Bill No. 16; "An Act making appropriations for certain 'pass through' grant programs; and providing for an effective date."

NEA-Alaska supports HB 16 and encourage favorable action by the Committee. We do ask that the Committee give serious consideration to the suggestions which we have listed below.

First, we do wish to commend the Chair and the Committee for your expeditious attention to the needs of public education in Alaska. Full and early funding of public education is essential to decisions as to the programs and services available to students.

We suggest that the Committee amend the Foundation program figure to \$486,392,800 and the Schools for handicapped figure to \$3,201,500. It is our understanding that these figures more accurately reflect the projected needs for FY'90 based upon information available to the Department of Education at this time and that the former figure assures the full \$60,000 Instructional Unit entitlement amount.

Public education in Alaska has been faced with substantial funding cuts over the past three years and the result has been reduced programs and services to students. Minimally it seems essential that every effort be made to at least maintain the current levels of funding.

Secondly, we encourage that the Committee give serious consideration to supplemental categorical funding which would be available to school districts which commit to a plan to reduce their school counselor ratios to 1/250 at the elementary level or 1/175 for K-12.

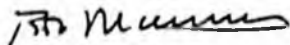
Support for at risk students can be significantly enhanced through programs which increase student access to more meaningful counseling services.

The funding cuts of the last three years have eroded and even eliminated many of the ancillary services for students and the counseling programs are one of the more critical of these program areas.

The Department of Education should be able to provide more specific data on the needs in the counseling area on a district by district basis.

Thank you for your consideration of our position and these recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,



Bob Manners
Executive Secretary

cc: Rep. Johnny Ellis

f5j89h16



ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

• ALASKA COUNCIL OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS •
326 Fourth St., Suite 408 Juneau, Alaska 99801 586-9702

POSITION STATEMENT

THE ALASKA COUNCIL OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS SUPPORTS HB 16 "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR CERTAIN 'PASS THROUGH' GRANT PROGRAMS; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

RATIONALE

WE BELIEVE THAT FULL AND EARLY FUNDING OF THE FOUNDATION PROGRAM AND PUPIL TRANSPORTATION AND SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT IS THE TOP PRIORITY FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE ALSO BELIEVE IN THE MAINTAINING THE \$60,000 PER INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT.

WE FURTHER COMMEND THE SPONSORS OF HB 16 FOR THEIR TIMELY SUBMISSION OF THIS BILL AND TO THE HOUSE HESS FOR TAKING EARLY ACTION ON SUCH AN IMPORTANT BILL FOR EDUCATION.

WE URGE IT'S EARLY PASSAGE.

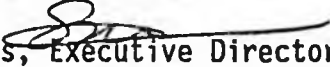
Alaska
MUNICIPAL
League

TELEPHONE
(907) 586-1325
FAX 461-5480

217 SECOND STREET, SUITE 200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Johnny Ellis, Chair
Members of the House Health, Education, and
Social Services Committee

FROM: Scott A. Burgess,  Executive Director

DATE: February 1, 1989

SUBJECT: HB 16 - Appropriations for Education

The Alaska Municipal League supports early and adequate funding of the education program including debt reimbursement as a top priority.

I have attached support and background materials and regret that due to the AML Board meeting, I will not be able to appear before you today.

SAB:ph1

Attachments

State Aid to Municipalities Funding Package

The Alaska Municipal League urges the Governor and the 16th Alaska State Legislature to provide full funding of the state-mandated Senior Citizens/Disabled Veterans Property Tax Exemption Program and to provide adequate funding of municipal entitlement programs to help municipalities continue to meet the basic service needs of Alaskans and mitigate the fiscal hardships of declining revenues.

Therefore, the Alaska Municipal League requests:

- A. Full funding of state-mandated Senior Citizens/Disabled Veterans Property Tax Exemption Program (AS 29.45.030) at an estimated cost of \$8.4 million, and**
- B. Adequate funding for FY 90 for municipal entitlement programs, to include appropriations for:**
 - the Municipal Assistance Program (AS 29.60.350) at not less than the FY 89 level of \$56,084,400**
 - the State Revenue Sharing Program (AS 29.60.010) at not less than the FY 89 level of \$40,773,400**
 - the School Construction Debt Reimbursement Program (AS 14.11.100) at not less than the FY 89 level of \$109,472,700 (the estimated annual cost for FY 89 and FY 90 is \$117 million)**
 - the Education Foundation Formula (AS 14.17.010) at not less than the estimated cost of \$480,000,000**
 - the Pupil Transportation Account (AS 14.09.010) at not less than the FY 89 level of \$25,121,700**

It should be noted that in FY 89 underfunding of mandatory and entitlement programs by the Legislature resulted in municipalities absorbing \$23 million, which included the following items:

- \$4,641,000 in underfunding for the state-mandated Senior Citizens/Disabled Veterans Property Tax Exemption Program
- \$7.3 million in underfunding of entitlements under the School Debt Reimbursement Program
- \$11,059,502 in underfunding of the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account of the State Revenue Sharing

For FY 90, the League is requesting full funding only of the state-mandated Senior Citizens/Disabled Veterans Property Tax Exemption Program. However, if appropriation levels for municipal entitlement programs are not increased for FY 90, municipalities will once again be forced to absorb the shortfalls through increased taxes or decreased local services.

Background

State transfers of funds to Alaskan municipalities vary, ranging from school foundation funding to municipal assistance payments to reimbursement of state-collected taxes. A top legislative priority of the Alaska Municipal League for 1989 is full funding of state-mandated programs and adequate funding for the municipal entitlement programs for FY 90. The specific programs involved and their funding histories are discussed in more detail below.

SENIOR CITIZENS/DISABLED VETERANS PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION PROGRAM

The League requests the Legislature to fully fund the state-mandated Senior Citizens/Disabled Veterans Property Tax Exemption Program for FY 90 at an estimated amount of \$8.4 million.

In 1973, the program to exempt senior citizens from local property taxes was enacted. The intent of AS 29.45.030(e), which exempts persons over 65 from such taxes, was to make it easier for senior citizens to remain in their own homes and, thus, remain in Alaska. A complementary program, which provides refunds directly to senior citizen renters to compensate for property tax included in their rent charges, was also enacted at this

Table 1. Senior Citizens/Disabled Veterans Property Tax Exemption Program Funding, FY 1985 - FY 1990

Fiscal Year	Entitlement	State Appropriation	Shortfall/ Cost to Municipalities ^a	% ^b
1985	\$4,005,075	\$4,005,075	\$ 0	100.0
1986	4,977,451	4,008,600	968,851	79.5
1987	6,325,763	2,770,300	3,555,463	43.8
1988	6,753,663	2,622,969	4,130,694	38.8
1989	7,430,000	2,782,300	4,647,700	37.4
1990	8,400,000 (est.)	8,400,000 (req.)	0	100.0

^aThe actual cost to municipalities exceeds this figure by \$100,000 - \$160,000, depending on the underfunding of the renters program.

^bRatio of state appropriation (reimbursement to municipalities) to the total cost of the program.

Source: Department of Community and Regional Affairs

time. In 1985, the programs were extended to include disabled veterans with a disability of 50 percent or more and their widows who are at least 60 years of age. That was also the last year the State provided full funding for the homeowners program, the total cost of which grew from \$197,050 in 1973 to over \$7 million in 1989.

The *Policy Statement* of the Alaska Municipal League includes the following statement with reference to state-mandated tax exemption programs: "If the reimbursements for state-mandated exemptions are not fully funded, currently or in the future, the exemptions should be repealed" (1989 *Policy Statement*, I.C.2). The League's top legislative priority for the Sixteenth Legislature is to enact legislation making any new mandate legislation that increases costs for municipalities null and void if adequate funding is not provided by the State. This program provides an excellent example of the way unfunded or underfunded state mandates can harm municipalities.

As Table 1 shows, for FY 86, the legislative appropriation for the property tax exemption program was just under 80 percent of the total program cost. Partially in response to AML efforts on the issue, in that year the Legislature amended AS 29.45.030 to make those covered by the program eligible for an exemption from taxes only on the first \$150,000 of the value of their property. Locally granted exceptions to this are allowed. Even with this amendment, the number of those eligible for the exemption and the cost to local governments of this state-mandated program continue to grow.

In FY 89, the total cost of the program was \$7,430,000 and only \$2,782,300 was appropriated by the Legislature, leaving local governments responsible for \$4,647,700, or over 60 percent of the total cost of this state-mandated program. In comparison, another program to aid senior citizens, the Longevity Bonus Program, will cost the State \$52.9 million in FY 89. In July 1988, Governor Steve Cowper vetoed legislation (HCS SS SB 56(Fin)) that would have converted this program to an annuity program with contributions from potential participants. That legislation would have saved the State almost \$327 million over the next fifteen years. In vetoing the legislation, Governor Cowper said that the State had sufficient funds to help its senior citizens.

In effect the cost to municipalities is even greater than the funding shortfall noted in Table 1 because of the costs of administration and the underfunding of the renters program. The renters refund program, through which the State makes payments directly to individuals, has not been fully funded since 1986. Reflecting a policy that favors renters to the detriment of municipalities, funds from the appropriation for the homeowners program have been transferred to the renters program, with the effect of increasing the burden on municipalities. Approximately \$100,000 was transferred in this way in FY 86 and in FY 87; in FY 88, the amount transferred was \$160,000.

Full funding of this state-mandated program is a state responsibility.

MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Alaska Municipal League requests that no cuts be made in funding for the Municipal Assistance Program and that the FY 90 appropriation remain at the FY 89 level of \$56,084,400.

In 1979, the Gross Business Receipts Program, which had returned 20 percent of the tax collected by the State within a jurisdiction to that jurisdiction, was repealed by the Legislature. The Municipal Assistance Program (AS 29.60.350) was established to replace this revenue source for local governments. Distributions under the program use the FY 78 allocation of Gross Business Receipts to municipalities (\$10.6 million) as a base, with additional appropriations divided among all recipients on a per capita basis. The primary objective of the Municipal Assistance Program as originally enacted was to reduce property taxes. The statutory guideline utilized for funding the program is to appropriate an amount equal to or greater than [emphasis added] 30 percent of the annual receipts from the Corporate Income Tax for the previous fiscal year.

Funding for this program has decreased from \$81,306,000 in FY 85 to \$56,084,400 in FY 89, a 31 percent decrease.

Table 2. Municipal Assistance Program Funding, FY 1985 - FY 1990

Fiscal Year	Total Appropriation
1985	\$81,306,800
1986	81,306,800
1987	65,858,500
1988	56,084,400
1989	56,084,400
1990	56,084,400 (req.)

Source: Department of Community and Regional Affairs

STATE REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM

The Alaska Municipal League requests the Legislature to fund the State Revenue Sharing Program for FY 90 at the FY 89 level of \$40,773,400. The Legislature should be aware, however, that the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account of the State Revenue Sharing Program was not fully funded in FY 89 and an appropriation of an additional amount estimated at \$11,059,052 would be necessary to provide full funding of the entitlement for this portion of the program for FY 89. An estimated \$12,077,300 would be required for FY 90 full funding of the Miscellaneous Services Account.

The Alaska State Revenue Sharing Program was created in 1969. The original intent of the revenue sharing legislation was to 1) help ease fiscal problems facing local governments, 2) stabilize or reduce local property tax rates, 3) encourage local governments to provide adequate levels of public services, 4) inject a measure of budget planning and stability into local governments, and 5) improve the allocation of state funds by sharing them with local governments. This last point was based on the premise that local governments are more in tune with the needs of the public and are better able to respond and provide public goods and services in accordance with taxpayer preferences (Report of the Governor's Task Force on State Shared Revenue, 1985).

The total appropriation for the program in FY 70 was \$2 million. The original categorical program distributed funds based upon public services offered in a number of categories. In 1980 (when \$26.9 million was appropriated for the

Table 3. State Revenue Sharing Program Funding, FY 1985 - FY 1990

Fiscal Year	Total Appropriation*
1985	\$60,350,000
1986	59,632,200
1987	47,879,100
1988	40,773,400
1989	40,773,400
1990	40,773,400 (req.)

*Including both the Tax Resources Equalization Account and the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account.
Source: Department of Community and Regional Affairs

program), the program was changed and there are now two separate accounts, the Tax Resources Equalization Account and the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account. Another program, the Hospital Construction Account was repealed in 1983 and is being phased out. Each of the two active accounts is distributed according to separate criteria (see below for more information on each part of the program).

As Table 3 shows, funding for the State Revenue Sharing Program, which reached a high of \$60,350,000 in 1985, has been cut drastically since then. The FY 89 appropriation is \$40.7 million, a 33.3 percent decrease in just four years. This precipitous decline has had a particularly strong impact on Alaska's municipalities because during the same period the assessed values of property throughout the State have dropped over \$3.2 billion, thus reducing revenues from local property taxes.

Tax Equalization Account

The central feature of the current State Revenue Sharing Program is the Tax Resource Equalization Account. Funds for this portion of the revenue sharing program account for over 65 percent of the total appropriation for revenue sharing in FY 89 and are a major source of revenue for local governments. The formula for this program takes into consideration the amount of local fiscal effort and the property tax base from which the municipality has to draw and rewards communities for their local taxing efforts. Decreases in local tax revenues because of devaluation of property may result in smaller grants under this program, thus doubling the negative impact of drops in assessed valuation.

Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account

The Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account of the State Revenue Sharing Program retains some of the categorical features of the original program. It provides aid for the following public services: local roads (\$2,500 per mile), ice road maintenance (\$1,500 per mile), hospital facilities (\$1,000 per bed provided for in construction design, with a minimum of \$50,000), health facilities (\$2,000 per bed actually used for patient care), and fire protection (\$10 per capita for population served). In addition, this account provides for a basic entitlement of \$25,000 for each unincorporated community with at least 25 permanent residents that is located in the unorganized borough.

Table 4. Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account Funding, FY 1985 - FY 1990

Fiscal Year	Entitlement	State Appropriation	Shortfall/ Cost to Municipalities	%*
1985	\$20,898,641	\$20,000,000	\$ 898,641	95.7
1986	21,973,021	20,000,000	1,978,021	91.0
1987	23,703,918	16,332,000	7,371,918	68.9
1988	25,059,785	13,908,181	11,151,604	55.5
1989	24,969,804	13,908,181	11,059,052	55.7
1990	25,985,481 (est.)	13,908,181 (req.)	12,077,300	53.5

*Ratio of state appropriation (reimbursement to municipalities) to total cost of the program.
Source: Department of Community and Regional Affairs

As Table 4 shows, the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account has not been fully funded for nine years, which has caused a prorated reduction in the payments to each municipality. The underfunding of this account has hit the smaller communities, those in the most need, particularly hard.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION DEBT REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

As part of its state aid to municipalities funding package, the Alaska Municipal League requests that the Legislature fund the School Construction Debt Reimbursement Account at not less than the FY 89 level of \$109,472,700. However, the Legislature should be aware that a supplemental

appropriation of \$7.3 million would be necessary to full fund the State's obligation for the School Construction Debt Reimbursement Account for FY 89 and full funding for the program for FY 90 is estimated to be \$117 million.

In 1970, the Legislature established a program of reimbursing municipalities for a portion of their school construction debt in recognition of the requirement of the Alaska Constitution that the State provide education for its children. Under this program (AS 14.11.100), municipalities issue bonds for the entire cost of a school construction project and then are reimbursed annually for a portion of the cost of their debt service.

Table 5. School Construction Debt Reimbursement Funding, FY 1985 - FY 1990

Fiscal Year	Entitlement	State Appropriation	Shortfall/ Cost to Municipalities	%*
1986	\$109,707,963	\$106,315,600	\$3,392,363	96.9
1987	125,272,615	115,845,000	9,427,615	92.4
1988	118,701,313	109,472,700	9,228,613	92.2
1989	116,784,855 (est)	109,472,700	7,312,155	93.7
1990	117,000,000 (est)	109,472,700 (req.)	7,527,300	93.6

*Ratio of state appropriation (reimbursement to municipalities) to the districts' full entitlement.
Source: Department of Education

Over the years, the program has changed several times. At one time the percentage of debt reimbursed was as high as 100 percent, and at the present time municipalities are eligible for reimbursement of from 80 to 100 percent of their costs, depending on when their projects were originally approved. However, because of the continuing underfunding of the program, not only are they not reimbursed at their entitlement level, but they do not know what the reimbursement level will be until after the Legislature completes its annual appropriation process.

As Table 5 shows, in the last four years the reimbursement has ranged from 92.2 to 96.9 percent of the districts' statutory entitlement. Municipalities and their voters have made financial decisions based on the reimbursement rate in effect when they proposed bonding for school construction, and long-range budget decisions and financial plans have been based on this obligation and commitment of the State. Nevertheless, as state resources have shrunk in recent years and the Legislature has underfunded this entitlement program, those plans and decisions have been undermined by uncertainty. The funds available for the debt