

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1991-1992 8672
7382 SENATE HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

POSITION PAPER
SENATE BILL NO. 19

"An Act relating to treatment related to the use of alcohol and other drugs."

BACKGROUND & ANALYSIS

Senate Bill 19 would amend AS 47.37, Uniform Alcoholism Intoxication and Treatment Act, in several ways. First, it would extend the provisions of the Uniform Act to include drug addicts for purposes of emergency and involuntary commitment. Further, it defines the population of individuals who can be taken into protective custody by including: (1) those who are gravely disabled by alcohol or other drugs or (2) who are threatening another person or (3) who are suicidal. SB 19 also increases the time a person may be detained in protective custody from 48 to 72 hours and it permits treatment personnel to use reasonable physical restraint to retain an incapacitated, or gravely disabled person.

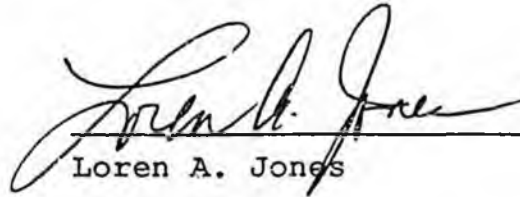
Most significantly, SB 19 alters the procedures used for longer-term-involuntary commitment to state approved treatment facilities. It specifically adds an individual's previous detoxification treatment history as a criteria for commitment. Additionally, SB 19 would allow an individual to be committed to a treatment facility in an emergency basis without a medical examination if the individual to be committed refuses the examination. If the individual is examined by a physician, the examination may occur within 5 (five) days of the commitment. Current law requires this examination to occur within 2 (two) days of commitment.

SB 19 also would increase the term of custody from 30 to 60 days while adding provisions for early release and for transferring clients to a less restrictive setting if the client can be appropriately served by this type of service.

POSITION

SB 19 recognizes the need to bring seriously impaired drug and alcohol abusers into treatment. The changes proposed would increase the number of involuntary commitments sought, and the Department supports the intent of these changes in the current commitment law.

Currently there are waiting lists for appropriate treatment in many areas of the state, and SB 19 provides that involuntary commitments are subject to space available. The effectiveness of this legislation will be mitigated by the lack of available treatment resources within the state.



Loren A. Jones

Director

2/25/91

Date



Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH

Commissioner

2/25/91

Date

ANALYSIS of SB 19

This bill amends AS 47.37, the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act, to extend the provisions of the Uniform Act to drug addicts. Numerous other changes are included in the bill including defining that state policy is to provide treatment to alcoholics, drug addicts, and intoxicated to be within available state funds.

As its stretched grant-in-aid resources permit, the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, provides for alcoholism and drug abuse treatment. There are significant waiting lists in many treatment programs. The expansion of the act, to include drug addicts, would normally cause a substantial fiscal impact for the treatment system. However, because of the lack of available treatment facilities, a fiscal impact is not expected because SB 19 does not guarantee access to services. Without such facilities, commitment cannot take place.

MAR 1 1990

POSITION PAPER

Senate Bill No. 336

"An Act relating to treatment related to the use of alcohol and other drugs; amending Rules 501-512 and 803, Alaska Rules of Evidence."

ANALYSIS

Senate Bill 336 would amend AS 47.37, Uniform Alcoholism, Intoxication and Treatment Act, in a number of ways. First, it will extend the provisions of the Uniform Act to include drug addicts for purposes of emergency and involuntary commitment. Also, it further defines the population of individuals who can be taken into protective custody by including those who are gravely disabled by alcohol or other drug or who are threatening another person or are suicidal. SB 336 increases the time a person may be detained in protective custody from 48 to 72 hours and it permits treatment personnel to use reasonable physical restraint to retain an incapacitated, or gravely disabled, person.

SB 336 alters procedures used for longer-term-involuntary commitment to state approved treatment facilities. Most significantly, it add, as criteria for commitment, an individual's previous detoxification treatment history. Also, SB 336 allows an individual to be committed to a treatment facility in an emergency basis without a medical examination if the individual to be committed refuses the examination. If the individual is examined by a physician, the examination may occur within five days of the commitment. Current law requires this examination occur within two days of commitment.

SB 336 also increases the term of custody from 30 to 60 days while adding provisions for early release and for transferring patients to a less restrictive setting if the patient can be appropriately served by this type of service.

POSITION

SB 336 follows a trend which has been established in other states to recognize the need to bring seriously impaired drug and alcohol abusers into treatment. The changes proposed in SB 336 will likely increase the number of involuntary commitments sought, and the Department supports these needed changes in the current commitment law. However, SB 336 also provides that involuntary commitments are subject to the availability of appropriate treatment services. In many parts of the State, treatment programs have waiting lists of individuals seeking treatment. Although the Department supports the intent of SB 336, we also recognize that the effectiveness of the legislation will be mitigated by lack of available treatment resources within the State.

Recommended by:

Matthew C. Felix

Matthew C. Felix, Coordinator
Office of Alcohol & Drug Abuse

Date:

2/20/90

Approved by:

Myra W. Munson

Myra W. Munson, Commissioner
Department of Health and
Social Services

Date:

2/22/90



TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.

122 FIRST AVENUE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701-4897
PHONE (907) 452-8251 FAX (907) 451-8936

April 11, 1991

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Chairperson - Health, Education &
Social Service Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau AK 99811

RE: Senate Bill 19 - Involuntary Commitment of Alcoholics

Dear Chairperson Sturgulewski:

The Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. would like to thank you for this opportunity to comment on SB 19 as well as to thank you for your past support and sensitivity to these types of issues that affect primarily Alaskan Natives.

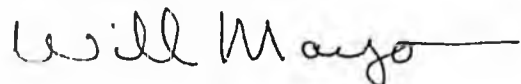
Senate Bill 19 is not only a very controversial bill in our region, but the points of view statewide vary greatly. In other words, the bill is widely misunderstood, the problems the bill purports to correct are not being addressed properly, and in some cases, the problems are made worse by the proposed changes.

The State of Alaska has to make a strong commitment or policy statement to protect those citizens with substance abuse problems. A strong commitment includes the right to treatment, explicit and constitutional procedures for involuntary commitment (similar to the mental health statutes for involuntary commitment) including a listing of the patient's rights.

Finally, protection custody sections should be clearly separated from voluntary and involuntary treatment sections. Individual constitutional right should not be sacrificed for the sake of creating "new evidence" for involuntary treatment.

This bill should not be a bill of rights for police officers or treatment personnel. Rather, public policy should show a strong commitment to the health of its people. This bill will have the greatest impact on Alaskan Natives. The Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. urges you and your Committee to delay passing of this bill out of your Committee until on-site hearings are held throughout the State. We thank you very much for your consideration to this request.

Very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Will Mayo". The signature is written in dark ink and has a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Will Mayo, President

Attachment: TCC BR 91-06 - Support of Statewide hearings on
SB 19

cc: HESS Committee

TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.
EXECUTIVE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Resolution 91-06

SENATE BILL 19

- WHEREAS, alcoholism is the leading cause of death among Alaska Natives; and
- WHEREAS, there are many problems which threaten our survival as a Native people but none have such a devastating impact on our communities and families as does the problem of alcohol and drug abuse; and
- WHEREAS, the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. Board of Directors supports making it as easy as possible for persons in need of substance abuse treatment to gain access to treatment services; and
- WHEREAS, there is current legislation, Senate Bill 19, which attempts to deal with the problems through involuntary inpatient treatment of alcoholics; and
- WHEREAS, the solution lies in prevention through empowerment of individuals, the healing of Native people and education; and
- WHEREAS, the proposed legislation has a significant impact primarily on Alaskan Natives; and
- WHEREAS, there is a wide spectrum of views and positions on this bill;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. Board of Directors vigorously support statewide on-site hearings on Senate Bill 19 - Involuntary Commitment of Alcoholics; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. Board of Directors urge the Senate Chairperson of the Health & Social Service Committee to not pass this Senate Bill out of her Committee until those who are most directly affected by this bill can be heard.

TCC Executive Board Resolution 91-06 (continued)
Page Two

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this resolution was duly passed by the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. Executive Board of Directors on March 29, 1991 at Tok, Alaska and a quorum was duly established.



Mitch Demientieff
Secretary/Treasurer
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.



TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.

122 FIRST AVENUE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701-4897
PHONE (907) 452-8251 FAX (907) 451 8936

March 22, 1991

Senator Rick Uehling
Chair, HESS Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: SB-19, An Act relating to treatment related to the use of alcohol and other drugs

Dear Senator Uehling,

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on SB-19, An Act relating to treatment related to the use of alcohol and other drugs. The Tanana Chiefs Conference has held extensive discussions regarding this bill. From these discussions, one clear truth has emerged: There is no consensus in our region regarding fundamental aspects of this bill. Deep divisions exist at every level. In contacts with other regional nonprofit corporations, we have found that these divisions are equally deep statewide.

We believe that the impact of this bill will be felt most heavily by Alaskan Native people. In light of this and of the deep divisions in opinion statewide, we urge that additional hearings be held at times and in places which will maximize the participation of Alaskan Natives.

We recognize that AS 47.37 is deeply flawed, and that SB-19 addresses some of its major deficiencies, particularly its failure to cover substance abuse disorders other than those involving alcohol. However, as currently drafted, SB-19 not only fails to correct some of AS 47.37's worst problems, it actually represents a change for the worse in some areas.

There are extreme disparities in Alaska law between provisions and protections afforded persons who suffer from substance abuse disorders as compared to those suffering from other mental disorders. We urge that AS 47.30 be compared with AS 47.37 as a way of highlighting these differences.

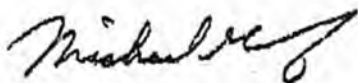
Certainly, the most glaring disparity lies in the area of access to services and right to treatment. As a state, Alaska has made a commitment to protect mentally ill persons (and the public) by guaranteeing (in AS 47.30) that when mentally ill persons are a danger to themselves or others, a designated evaluation and/or treatment facility must accept them. However, we specifically exclude persons who suffer from substance abuse disorders from this guarantee as well as from all other AS 47.30 provisions. Instead of offering similar protections, AS 47.37 explicitly states that persons suffering from substance abuse disorders have no right to treatment under Alaska statutes.

If the state chooses to provide for the involuntary treatment of persons suffering from drug and alcohol abuse disorders, the persons to be treated should be guaranteed the same rights and protections as are those who are involuntarily treated for mental illnesses. Foremost among these protections is guaranteed access to treatment.

Finally, we urge that protective custody issues and provisions be separated from voluntary and involuntary treatment issues. The goals, policy issues, and implementation activities relevant to protective custody differ in fundamental ways from those relevant to involuntary treatment. The intermingling of these two policy issues has contributed to the deep divisions in opinion which now exist regarding SB-19.

Thank you again for this opportunity to comment. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please call me at 452-8251 or contact me at the above address.

Sincerely,



Michael Graf, Ph.D.
Community Health Director

1111



TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.

122 FIRST AVENUE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701-4897
PHONE (907) 452-8251 FAX (907) 451-8936

March 22, 1991

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Chair, HESS Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: **SB-19, An Act relating to treatment related to the use of alcohol and other drugs**

Dear Senator Sturgulewski,

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Thank you again for this opportunity to comment. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please call me at 452-8251 or contact me at the above address.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michael Graf".

Michael Graf, Ph.D.
Community Health Director

Tanana Chiefs Conference, inc.

122 First Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-4897
(907) 452-8251
Fax (907) 451-8936

February 26, 1991

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Chairperson, HESS Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau AK 99811

RE: SENATE BILL 19

Dear Chairperson Sturgulewski:

The Tanana Chiefs Conference opposes Senate Bill 19.

The Tanana Chiefs has serious reservations about the bill concerning the possible effect on limiting a person's civil liberties; a philosophical change in the State policy from treating alcoholism as a disease to treating alcoholism as a criminal offense; and the introduction of new terms such as "gravely disabled", terms that may adversely affect our clients, and changes made to existing definitions that have not yet been legally proven and tested.

A full response through our own sectional analysis will be sent to you within the next week. We ask that you delay passage of SB 19 out of your Committee until we can complete an adequate review.

In addition, we agreed that the problem needs to be addressed. However, this bill reflects a narrow view of how we perceive the problem should be addressed. We would willing to participate in discussing a new bill addressing the public inebriate problem or making major, major changes to SB 19.

Thank you for your consideration to this matter.

Sincerely,

Paul Sherry

Paul Sherry, Director
Health Services

Southcentral Foundation

May 3, 1991

TELEFAXED

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

There is a great need for modifications to be made in the "Uniform Detox Act," to enable intoxicated individuals and those who are incapacitated as a result of alcohol or other drug use to be retained in a treatment setting for a longer period of time than the law now allows. The CS for Senate Bill 19, "An Act relating to treatment related to the use of alcohol and drugs," will make such a change, increasing the "protective custody" period from 48 to 72 hours. Other changes further enhance the Act's capacity to bring alcoholics and drug addicts into treatment settings, holding them there for longer periods of time, and increasing the probability that the "revolving doors" of sleep-off centers will be slowed, while actual treatment will take place with greater frequency.

In the past some organizations have voiced their opposition to making similar changes in this law, claiming that it was, at heart, discriminatory. Southcentral Foundation is the Native Regional Health Corporation for Anchorage and the Cook Inlet Region, and it is our strong conviction that the individuals who will be most impacted by these amendments are not exclusively Native or White or Black. Rather, they represent an unfortunate, troubled, multi-racial group of persons with severe addictions, all of whom share a common need for long-term treatment. These amendments will help the judicial and health systems respond to that need more effectively. We support this bill and these amendments to the Act.

My staff and I ask that you vote for passage of CS for Senate Bill No. 19 out of your committee with a "do pass," and that you support the bill when it reaches the floor of the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

SOUTHCENTRAL FOUNDATION, INC.



Rinna E. Mercurieff
Executive Director

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR STURGULEWSKI

NAME: WENDY SOLLENBERGER
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 1811 TALKEETNA STREET
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99500
PHONE: 272-9313
BILL NO: SB 88
SUBJECT: TREATMENT OF MINORS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE
MESSAGE: SB 19: PLEASE SUPPORT THESE BILLS. /JSM

PONID: 03163756
DATE: 91/04/17
TIME: 16:37:56
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COPIES: SENATORS

HALFORD
RODEY
ADAMS
FRANK
COLLINS
FISCHER
COTTEN
HOFFMAN
MENARD

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Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul Fischer
Senate District D
Box 784
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
(907) 262-9420 W
262-9269



State Senate

While in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3791

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Chairman
Senate Health, Education and
Social Services Committee

FROM: Senator Paul Fischer *PAF/sgn*

SUBJECT: SS Senate Bill 20
(making appropriations for K-12 support for FY 92)
Senate Bill 31
(forward funding for K-12 support for FY 93)

DATE: February 4, 1991

I appreciate your scheduling the above referenced bills for a hearing before the Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee on February 6.

Essentially by introduction of these bills, I have taken the decision of education funding out of the operating budget process, which is never determined until the latter part of the session.

It would be my desire that Senate Bill 20 be enacted by the Legislature at the earliest possible date, in order to give the school districts adequate notice of their FY 92 funding levels prior to their local budgeting deadlines. Senate Bill 31 would provide forward funding for education for the next fiscal year utilizing the surplus revenues anticipated during the coming fiscal year. This approach would considerably reduce the operating budget for FY 93 as well as provide the districts notice of their education funding level a full year in advance.

Both of these bills fund the school foundation program and pupil transportation at 100 percent of entitlement. The figures contained in Senate Bill 31 are estimates for FY 93, submitted by the Department of Education.

PAF/sgn

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul Fischer
Senate District D
Box 784
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
(907) 262-9420 W
262-9269



While in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3791

State Senate

MEMORANDUM

Handwritten: The following bill is for
212

TO: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Chairman
Senate Health, Education and
Social Services Committee

FROM: Senator Paul Fischer *PAF*

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 20
(making appropriations for K-12 support)

DATE: January 22, 1991

I would appreciate your scheduling the above referenced bill for a hearing before the Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee at the earliest possible time.

As you are aware, companion legislation has been introduced in the House (House Bill 5); however, it would be my desire that the Senate take the lead this Session on early funding for Education.

I feel it's imperative that a decision be made early as to what level of education funding school districts can anticipate receiving for FY 92. Early passage and enactment of this legislation will allow the Department of Education and school districts adequate notice of their FY 92 funding levels prior to their April 1, 1991, local budgeting deadlines.

I have taken the liberty of preparing a draft letter of intent to be offered with the legislation. A copy is attached for your files.

Your consideration would be greatly appreciated.

PAF/sgn
Attachment

*Arliss: I would appreciate your consideration of
being a co-sponsor!*
Paul

Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul Fischer
Senate District D
Box 784
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
(907) 262-9420 W
262-9269



State Senate

While in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3791

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Chairman
Senate Health, Education and
Social Services Committee

FROM: Senator Paul Fischer *PF*

SUBJECT: 2nd SS Senate Bill 20
(making appropriations for K-12 support for FY 93)

DATE: January 15, 1992

I would appreciate your scheduling the above referenced bill for a hearing before the Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee at your earliest convenience.

As you are aware I originally submitted Senate Bill 20 as a pre-file last session; but when the Senate determined that House Bill 5 would be the vehicle for education funding for FY 92; I amended my bill (as referenced above) to provide education funding for FY 93. Of course, at the time I submitted this (May 10), the department could only provide me with estimated figures.

I am attaching a blank Committee Substitute which contains the correct figures as submitted in the Governor's FY 93 operating budget.

PAF/sgn

Attachment

7-LS0002M
Cramer
1/28/92

CS FOR 2d SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 20 ()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:

Referred:

Funding Information:	General Fund	\$630,451,500
	Other Funds	<u>49,833,000</u>
		\$680,284,500

Sponsor(s): SENATORS FISCHER, Collins, Menard

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

*Do not include
Del + revenue
7th away from day
leave long by day*

1 "An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Education for support of
2 kindergarten, primary, and secondary education and community schools programs; and
3 providing for an effective date."

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

5 * Section 1. (a) The sum of \$680,284,500 is appropriated from the general fund and from other
6 funds in the amounts listed to the Department of Education for the purposes expressed and allocated in
7 the amounts listed for operating expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1993:

8	FUND SOURCE	AMOUNT
9	General fund	\$622,961,800
10	General fund/mental health trust income account	
11	(AS 37.14.011)	7,489,700
12	Public school trust fund (AS 37.14.110)	8,309,000
13	School fund (AS 43.50.140)	2,700,000
14	P.L. 81-874	20,624,000

*7 du @
63,000.00
50 @
60,000.00*

1	Federal receipts other than	
2	P.L. 81-874	18,200,000
3	PURPOSE	ALLOCATION AMOUNT
4	Foundation program	\$610,195,300
5	Student lunch program	18,100,000
6	Cigarette tax distribution	2,700,000
7	Tuition students	13,878,500
8	Boarding home grants	230,000
9	Youth in detention	800,000
10	Schools for the handicapped	3,077,500
11	Pupil transportation	28,572,000
12	Community schools	600,000
13	Additional district support	2,131,200

in Gov.'s bill. concerning House legislation

14 (b) The amount allocated under (a) of this section for additional district support is further
 15 allocated to the following school districts in the amounts listed:

16	SCHOOL DISTRICT	ALLOCATION AMOUNT
17	Cordova City School District	\$ 187,800
18	Craig City School District	165,600
19	Dillingham City School District	234,000
20	Galena City School District	150,000
21	Hoonah City School District	165,600
22	Hydaburg City School District	96,600
23	Kake City School District	129,600
24	Klawock City School District	143,400
25	Nenana City School District	155,400
26	Pelican City School District	58,200
27	St. Mary's City School District	127,800
28	Skagway City School District	111,000
29	Tanana City School District	122,400
30	Unalaska City School District	157,800
31	Yakutat City School District	126,000

1 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1992.



MICHAEL G. WILEY
KENAI PENINSULA
BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD

(907) 224-5563
(907) 262-2750

P.O. BOX 618
550 RAILWAY
SEWARD, ALASKA 99664



KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

148 North Binkley Street • Soldotna, AK 99669 • Phone 907/262-5846 • Fax 907/262-9645

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

February 2, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kenai Peninsula Legislators

FROM: Dr. Robert J. Holmes, Superintendent

SUBJECT: Changes of the Past Several Years in the Programs of the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District

In talking with some of you in December, the idea for a study of this type evolved. I had been trying to explain that the district was suffering from "insidious" cuts resulting from the continued funding at \$60,000 per unit and the commensurate eroding effects of inflation. These cuts were insidious, I stated, in that they were not always noticeable to the casual observer, but were affecting the overall quality of our program. Actually, the first cut that seemed to get the attention of everyone was the PTR increase this year, which was done after all the cuts mentioned in the attached study. A list of these specific cuts is attached.

During the same conversation, I also stated that, paradoxically, the district has been trying to continue its role of excellence, its role of educational leader within the state, in spite of the mitigating effects of the funding. A list of these "Initiatives and Strengths" is attached.

I believe that the soul of this district is not money or facilities or supplies, but rather its employees: the over 1,000 professionals who have continued to strive for excellence as funds become more scarce every year; who have taken more upon themselves to work longer, to write grants on their own time, to make up for fewer funds by exerting more effort.

However, I believe there is a finite limit to how much an employee can do, and I believe we're approaching that limit.

I urge each of you to make education your personal number one priority this year and in the future. In the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District you have seen results and you will, especially with enhanced financial support, continue to see the district lead the state in innovation and excellence.

Please contact me for any further information.

bj

enc.

cc: School Board Members, Borough Assembly Members, Principals,
PAC/PTA Presidents, K.P.E.A & K.P.E.S.A. Executive Board Members

What has been Cut or Reduced

1. **Districtwide Inservice**
Elimination of a two day program that was recognized statewide as a Promising Practice. The travel funds and professional technical funds for presenters were cut from the budget.
2. **Assistant Principals Elementary-Secondary**
Elimination of Assistant principals at the larger elementary schools as well as a reduction in the allocation at the secondary level.
3. **Staff Development/Inservice Reduced**
Elimination of district operational funds to supplement the instructional center for individual instructional improvement.
4. **Testing to Benchmark**
In the past this district tested every student on a nationally normed reference test annually. We now test grades 4,6, and 8 as is required by the state; in addition we test grade 10.
5. **Librarian and School Aides**
Elimination of our library and swimming pool aides. This has cut back on the swim program for the middle level students as well as the high school program. Our libraries are not open during certain periods of the day due to the lack of supervision.
6. **Theater Manager**
Each high school with a theater no longer has a person to coordinate the functions of one school. The job has been consolidated so that one person is managing three theaters, as well as trying to support area feeder schools with technical advice for program supervision.
7. **School Lunch**
District subsidy to the hot lunch program has been reduced by \$200,000. This has caused the elimination of the hot lunch program at the high school level.
8. **New and Replacement of Equipment**
No equipment monies budgeted for equipment since 1986. Purchases have been made at the end of the year based upon the funds that are available from our health insurance account. If we have a good healthy year we get to replace equipment but not to the extent that is meeting the district's needs.
9. **Extracurricular User Fees Added**
District funds for extracurricular programs have been dramatically reduced causing the district to implement a user fee structure from \$10 to \$85.
10. **Small School Administrative Time .5 to**
Reduced the staffing at our small schools whereby the head teacher is staffed at .2 rather than .5.

11. **Curriculum Development**
We previously reviewed our curriculum documents on a five year basis and have extended that to six. We also eliminated all professional technical monies associated with curriculum development.
12. **Administration Meetings Reduced**
The district held administrative meetings on a monthly basis which now have been reduced to six annually.
13. **Specialist Meetings Math, Science and Quest**
Bringing together district leaders in the teaching field to share information and outline district strategies has been eliminated.
14. **Textbook Dollars Reduced**
Supplemental dollars for the adoption of new textbooks has been reduced. We previously budgeted \$100,000 for secondary and \$100,000 for elementary. This is now being handled the same way as equipment with year end monies. A very dangerous way to do business.
15. **Supply Formula Reduced**
In 1985-86 the allocation given to schools was for K-6 schools \$122; for 7-8 schools 146; and for 9-12 schools \$174 per student. For the 1991-92 school year those figures are \$87, \$105, \$125 per student. This reflects a drastic reduction over the last six years in which inflation figures have not gone down.
16. **Nurses Time Reduced**
With the influx of new students and the opening of new schools the number of nurses and the number of hours for service has not kept up with our increased enrollment.
17. **PTR Increased**
The allocation of teachers to the schools is done by a Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR). We have increased that by three students at all levels. These are not acceptable levels for good educational instruction: 26:1 (K-2), 28:1 (3-6), 31:1 (7-12)
18. **Maintenance Contracts**
We eliminated maintenance contracts on all of our equipment with the exception of our copy machines. At the same time we have reduced our repair budgets.
19. **Elimination of Professional Technical Services**
We have eliminated budgeting money to bring in outside experts to train staff in the following districtwide programs.
 - a. DPA Elementary Math
 - b. Here's Looking at You
 - c. Hunter Instructional Model
 - d. Early Prevention of School Failure

20. **Special Services**
Districtwide staffing supervisors have been eliminated as well as a reduction in substitute accounts for teachers to handle the IEP meetings. Reductions in travel have resulted in home based summer school and limited inservice opportunities for staff.
21. **Maintenance Services**
The services provided by the maintenance department have been reduced. Even though more schools have come on line the maintenance budget has not gone up accordingly.
22. **Travel Reduced**
Money budgeted for travel has been reduced in all areas.
Mileage reimbursement for staff has been reduced by .10 per mile
Elimination of all district funds for field trips and all elementary travel
23. **Elimination of 4th grade drown proofing**
Districts fourth grade swim program has been eliminated. this program insured that all students were taught water safety skills and almost all were taught how to swim.
24. **Elimination of Elementary Extracurricular**
Athletic competition between elementary schools has been eliminated.
25. **Secondary Extracurricular**
District eliminated the funding of officials fees, supplies, uniforms and reduced the travel budgets significantly.
26. **Reduction of Community School Programs**
The district has reduced to the minimum level its contributions to community school programs. We have also eliminated the subsidy to community theater and community swim programs.
27. **Reduction of Stipends**
The district has eliminated stipends being paid to staff members for sponsoring of various clubs.
28. **Reduction in funding Director of Federal Programs**
The district previously funded this position in total which allowed for grant writing. These efforts in securing federal funds have been curtailed.
29. **Extended Contracts**
Extended contracts for principals, school psychologists, counselors, librarians, and program managers have been reduced or eliminated.
30. **Elimination of Tutoring**
Tutors have been eliminated from the operational budget. All tutors and aides are now paid for by federal funds which are tied to a specific program or special services.

31. **Close of Kenal Elementary and Moth-balled Skyview for 2 Years**
It was not because the lack of students that these two facilities remained closed.
33. **Elimination of Driver's Education**
We can no longer afford to operate programs which serve students at a PTR ratio of 1 teacher per 10 students.
34. **Elimination of Management Positions**
Elimination of a position that coordinated all school activities with the media.
Elimination of Asst. Director of Purchasing and two buyers.
Elimination of two positions in the finance office
35. **School Board**
Reduction of members stipend by 10%. Elimination of out of state travel. (National School Boards Association)
36. **Secretarial Time**
Hours for secretaries at small schools were reduced from 6 hours to 4. The number of days of work at elementary and high schools have been reduced from 210 days to 206 days. The formula has also been adjusted downward at the high schools and middle level schools.
37. **Custodial Days**
Elementary and Jr. High Head Custodial positions were reduced from 12 month contracts to 216 days. Regular custodial days were also reduced from 210 days to 206.
38. **Substitute Salary**
Salaries for substitute employees have been reduced.
39. **Temporary Salaries**
Schools used to budget for temporary salaries to bring in needed help for peak times of the year, such as the beginning of school registration etc. This has been eliminated.
40. **Postponed Facility Building**
All needed additions and new facilities have been put on hold until a better funding scheme can be found.
41. **District Activities Director**
Elimination of a .5 position to coordinate districtwide activities.



KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

148 North Binkley Street • Soldotna, AK 99669 • Phone 907/262-5846 • Fax 907/262-9645

December 17, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: Robert Holmes, Superintendent

FROM: Mary Rubadeau, Executive Director
Instruction

SUBJECT: Kenai Peninsula Borough School District Instructional Program Initiatives and Strengths

The following programs, projects, and instructional practices demonstrate a commitment to excellence and set the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District apart from many districts.

1. Comprehensive Staff Development Programs:

A Staff Development Advisory Committee acts as a steering committee for districtwide inservice priorities. Skills for Excellence is a five year leadership training program which trains administrators and teachers from each school, with the objective of providing schools with a common vision of effective instructional practices based upon research. A district Instructional Center provides training for teachers which is designed to meet individual needs and interests.

Examples of programs and instructional practices which have been initiated and supported through staff development programs include cooperative learning, whole language, learning styles training (4-Mat), collaborative teaching, peer coaching, mentor teacher program, Higher Order Thinking Skills (H.O.T.S.), hands-on science/math, developmentally appropriate early childhood programs, instructional technology, and student assistance programs.

2. Professionalism and support for innovation, restructuring and change:

There is a high level of professionalism evident in this district at every level. A commitment to providing services which meet the needs of the whole child is prevalent throughout the schools, and there is a continual reassessment of instructional practices. The school board, administration, teachers, support staff, students and parents come together during public meetings and forums to openly discuss district priorities and goals.

The district has taken great pride in the statewide and national recognition which many staff and students have received over the years, for example—Alaska School Principal of the Year, Christa McAuliffe Award, Promising Writers Awards, National Distinguished Principals, Alaska Counselor of the Year, etc.

3. Middle School Transition:

The district has adopted a plan to transition all junior high schools to middle schools. This initiative represents a recognition of developmentally appropriate instructional practices for adolescent students. Every community has indicated a readiness to adopt the middle school concept and the only barrier to districtwide transition is adequate funding for staffing and inservice training.

4. Curriculum Development and Curriculum Referenced Assessment:

The Kenai Peninsula Borough School District has been a leader in the development of curriculum and curriculum referenced assessment by teachers. Ten years ago the alignment of assessment with curriculum was on the cutting edge of innovative practices, and CRTs have been used over the years to evaluate the effectiveness of the instructional program. There is a recognition now that the assessment program needs to be reviewed and the CRTs incorporated into authentic assessment designs which will measure not only students' knowledge of the curriculum, but also ability to demonstrate skills acquired through the course of study. The curricular areas currently under review are adopting an outcome based framework.

5. Statewide Leadership Role in Alaska School Counseling Program:

The Kenai Peninsula Borough School District has participated in the development of the ASCP model and Alaska counseling curriculum, which will be transported throughout the state. Several Kenai Peninsula Borough School District administrators and counselors are ASCP trainers. A district counseling curriculum for students in grades K-12 is in the process of being developed using the ASCP framework.

Participation in this program demonstrates a commitment to meet the social and emotional needs of our students as well as intellectual, and to prepare them with social and decision making skills for employment and living.

6. Parental Involvement and Parent Training:

A districtwide borough steering committee recommends and coordinates opportunities for parents to participate in parental involvement conferences. The Mega Skills parent training program is sponsored by the district and a grant from BP Corporation to provide parents information on the affective skills children need to become successful learners, and how those skills can be nurtured and reinforced at home. A Parent Resource Center is supported through Special Services to provide resources and training for parents of exceptional children.

7. Collaborative Programs for Exceptional Learners:

The District has promoted a philosophy that all children can be successful in our schools in the least restrictive educational placement. Special education teachers, federal program tutors, specialists, school nurses, and regular education teachers work in concert to provide appropriate programs for students within the regular classroom as much as possible.

8. Alternative Schooling Program Options:

There are Alternative Schools in the communities of Homer and Kenai which serve at-risk high school students who have dropped out of the local high schools. At the present time over sixty students are enrolled in programs which will equip them with employability skills.

9. Pacific Rim and Global Education Focus:

The district has cultural exchanges and sister school programs with the Soviet Union and Japan, and supports comprehensive world languages and cultural studies programs in all secondary schools. Satellite technology is used to provide world languages instruction in remote sites. For the first time in Alaska, a Soviet teacher of Russian is employed by the district.

10. Comprehensive Co-Curricular Activities:

The district provides varied athletic and academic activities which allow students to develop skills which will enrich their lives. The Kenai District has been an active participant in statewide athletic competition, as well as academic programs such as Future Problem Solving Academic Decathlon, Math Counts, and Battle of the Books. A borough honor band and choir, as well as a mass band and choir are annual events in which students from throughout the district meet to study, practice, and perform music together for our communities.

Statement on Forest Service Receipts

There has been some questions concerning the treatment of forest service receipts as a revenue to school districts. According to the official manual of the U. S. Department of Education, Financial Accounting for Local and State School Systems 1990, "shared revenue (revenue levied by another governmental unit, but shared in proportion to the amount collected within the LEA) is recorded as revenue from local sources." In response to an inquiry to the Alaska Department of Education, the Department indicated that forest receipts are treated as revenue from local sources.

from Carl
Rose

ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA SCHOOL BOARDS

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

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EX-OFFICIO DIRECTOR
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Delta-Greely

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Carl F.N. Rose

Education Funding

Support for unit value increase

The Association of Alaska School Board (AASB) enthusiastically supports an increase in the foundation program instructional unit value. The membership of AASB recently went on record in support of an increase in the unit value from \$60,000 to \$66,000. Any increase in the unit value would go a long way toward relieving some of the devastating program cutbacks that we have witnessed over the past few years.

The education of our youth is an expensive proposition. State laws, regulations and other fixed costs, in addition to inflationary pressures, make it extremely difficult for schools to provide an adequate educational program under the current \$60,000 unit value.

Support for debt retirement

The Association of Alaska School Boards has gone on record as supporting a number of legislative proposals to increase foundation funding. As you are well aware, many of our municipal districts depend heavily on the debt retirement portion of the foundation program. AASB believes debt retirement a critical issue facing education, and would ask that the Legislature include full funding of debt retirement.

Support for single/dual site funding

The Alaska Legislature has recognized the inequity of the foundation program on single/dual site school districts by granting supplemental funding for these districts. AASB also believes the inequity in the foundation program puts single/dual sites at a disadvantage, and supports inclusion of single/dual site monies in education funding bills.

2/92

Statement On Small Single Funding Community School Districts and Findings In The ISER Report

The ISER report pp. 62-73 analyzes the costs of small schools in two ways. One approach was to analyze the revenue per school versus the expenditures per school in two school districts that have both small and somewhat isolated schools as well as large schools within the district. The Districts used were Kenai and Mat-Su. Figures 48 and 49 pp. 68-69 show the results graphically. Table A incorporates the same analysis of small single funding school districts with the ISER findings. Column D of Table A shows the per ADM difference between state foundation support and total expenditures for the small single funding community school districts by size grouping while columns E and F show the same information for the Mat-Su and Kenai school districts respectively. It can be seen that the small single site funding community school districts show gaps between foundation support and expenditures that are as great or greater than Kenai and Mat-Su in similar size school groups.

The ISER report points out that Kenai spends nearer what the foundation provides for small schools while Mat-Su spends considerably more and indicates that the data is inconclusive as to a pattern of state foundation revenue vs expenditures in Kenai and Mat-Su. If ISER had investigated the funding community patterns of Kenai and Mat-Su they would have found that the Kenai small schools had been granted separate funding community status by the Department of Education while Mat-Su had not been granted the same status for their small schools (Kenai 21 funding communities, Mat-Su 6 funding communities). The result being that Kenai received much more state foundation support per ADM than did Mat-Su for comparably sized small schools. Kenai also provided \$927 more per ADM in local funding than did Mat-Su.

Mat-Su has since petitioned the Department of Education and received approval for 7 new funding communities in their small schools. Table B column Q shows that action will provide an average of \$1,476 per more state foundation support per ADM for 7 small schools in the Mat-Su District bringing them in line with Kenai except for local effort.

Since it is not within the Department of Education's authority to grant relief to the small single funding community school districts (they are already separate funding communities), these districts are seeking relief from the legislature in the form of statutory change.

The second approach that ISER took to investigate small school costs was to compare district wide costs between districts in which the average school enrollment in one district was twice as large as the other district and nothing else was different. This simply does not speak to the issue raised by the small single funding community school district consortium. The consortium's point is that when a school district with approximately the same ADM as a single funding community school district has multiple funding communities, the multiple funding district receives much more state foundation funding per ADM than the single funding community school district. Table B illustrates

TABLE A

Small Single Funding Community School Districts Compared to
Kenai and Matu-Su School Sites From the ISER Report

SCHOOL DISTRICT	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	FY 1990 FOUNDATION ADM	FY90 SUPPLE SUPPORT PER ADM	SS DIST PROPOSED F93 \$/ADM	TOTAL EXP LESS FND PER ADM	TOTAL EXP LESS FND PER ADM MAT-SU	TOTAL EXP LESS FND PER ADM KENAI	MAT-SU/KENAI ADMIN EXP PER ADM	MAT-SU EXP LESS FND PER ADM	KENAI EXP LESS FND PER ADM
Total ADM 1-250	1735.35	\$845	\$873	\$4,027	\$3,800	\$2,510	\$1,500	\$2,300	\$1,010
Total ADM 251-525	2250.05	\$197	\$425	\$2,813	\$2,880	\$2,700	\$1,500	\$1,380	\$1,200
Total ADM 526-1000	2135.55	\$28	\$510	\$2,501	\$1,530	\$3,570	\$1,500	\$30	\$2,070
AVERAGE			\$510						

TABLE B

Demonstration of Small Single Funding School Districts
vs. Multiple Funding Community Districts, K-12 Units
With Same Enrollments Using Mat-Su Schools in Supplemental

SCHOOL SITES	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	ADM	FUND COMM UNITS	FUND COMM UNITS	FUND COMM UNITS	FUND COMM UNITS	FUND COMM UNITS	FUND COMM UNITS	FUND COMM UNITS
BERYOZARA	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
TRAPPER CREEK	42.50	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81
SUTTON	68.00	9.57		9.57	9.57	9.57	9.57	9.57
TALKEETNA	102.25	12.52			12.52	12.52	12.52	12.52
WILLOW	125.48	14.37				14.37	14.37	14.37
RUTTE	359.72	24.58					24.58	24.58
BIG LAKE	558.48	37.20						37.20
TOTAL	1263.43	107.95	8.81	18.48	31.00	45.37	69.95	107.95
UNITS AS SINGLE FUNDING COMMUNITY			7.81	13.875	20.72	29.08	53.00	74.32
DIFF IN K-12 UNITS MULT VS. SNGL			1.00	4.61	10.28	16.29	16.95	31.07
% OF K-12 UNITS GAIN MULT VS. SNGL			12.77%	33.19%	49.64%	56.01%	31.99%	41.81%
ADM AS SINGLE FUNDING COMMUNITY			50.5	118.5	220.75	346.23	704.55	1263.43
DIFF \$/ADM MULT VS. SINGLE			\$1,185	\$2,332	\$2,735	\$2,823	\$1,443	\$1,476

Small Single Site School District Funding

Issue

To revise Title 13, Chapter 17 Public School Foundation Program to include an increase for schools with one funding community (site) and 1,000 or fewer average daily membership (ADM).

Background

The present public funding act was passed in the 1987 Legislative Session. During the Legislative hearings there was much discussion concerning the adequacy of the funding formula for small single site school districts i.e. districts of up to 1,000 (750, 525, 100-525) in enrollment that were a single funding community. No one was sure of the impact of the new formula on these districts and an appropriation of two million dollars was made to the State Department of Education to address unique and emergency circumstances substantiated by school districts to the Department. Subsequent fiscal year appropriations were made to the Department for specific school districts, the majority of which were single site school districts.

A review of testimony on HB 126, and the discussions in subsequent years on supplemental appropriations for single site school districts, shows that the Legislature believes there is a need for some adjustment in the foundation program for single site school districts. Certainly the passage of supplementals for FY90, 91 and 92 shows there is a continuing need for additional support to single site districts. The major questions concerning the issue are: what size districts should receive additional support, how much support, and how to incorporate the adjustments into the foundation program?

Analysis

There has been general agreement that single site districts as large as the Nome School District need some adjustment. For purposes of analysis single site school districts of 1000 or fewer in ADM will be divided into three groups, i.e. districts of 1-250 ADM, 251-525 ADM and 526-1,000 ADM. These groups are selected for analysis because they generally follow breakpoints in the present formula for K-12 instructional units. These districts were analyzed on a per ADM basis for changes that have occurred in state funding, local effort, P.L. 81-874 funds, fund balances, property values, supplemental support and pupil teacher ratios (PTR) since FY86. FY86 was selected as the base year because it had the highest state support for public education in the history of the State. The Aleutian Region REAA and the schools in the Aleutian East Borough were excluded from the analysis because of a lack of comparable data, and the North Slope Borough and Valdez City districts were excluded because of extremely high local property values.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

Statement On Small Single Funding Community School Districts and Findings In The ISER Report

The ISER report pp. 62-73 analyzes the costs of small schools in two ways. One approach was to analyze the revenue per school versus the expenditures per school in two school districts that have both small and somewhat isolated schools as well as large schools within the district. The Districts used were Kenai and Mat-Su. Figures 48 and 49 pp. 68-69 show the results graphically. Table A incorporates the same analysis of small single funding school districts with the ISER findings. Column D of Table A shows the per ADM difference between state foundation support and total expenditures for the small single funding community school districts by size grouping while columns E and F show the same information for the Mat-Su and Kenai school districts respectively. It can be seen that the small single site funding community school districts show gaps between foundation support and expenditures that are as great or greater than Kenai and Mat-Su in similar size school groups.

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Since it is not within the Department of Education's authority to grant relief to the small single funding community school districts (they are already separate funding communities), these districts are seeking relief from the legislature in the form of statutory change.

The second approach that ISER took to investigate small school costs was to compare district wide costs between districts in which the average school enrollment in one district was twice as large as the other district and nothing else was different. This simply does not speak to the issue raised by the small single funding community school district consortium. The consortium's point is that when a school district with approximately the same ADM as a single funding community school district has multiple funding communities, the multiple funding district receives much more state foundation funding per ADM than the single funding community school district. Table B illustrates

this point utilizing the 7 schools in Mat-Su that have been granted separate funding community status. These schools are shown in different groupings with the K-12 instructional units they will receive as separate funding communities (columns K-Q Total line) and the number of K-12 instructional units they would have received had they been only one funding community (columns K-Q units as single funding community line) The remaining lines in columns K-Q show the difference in units, the percent increase and the dollars per ADM increase produced by multiple funding communities over single funding communities of the same ADM.

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Kenai and Matu-Su School Sites From the ISER Report

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
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Total ADM 526-1000	2135.55	\$29	\$510	\$2,501	\$1,530	\$3,570	\$1,500	\$30	\$2,070
AVERAGE			\$510						

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With Same Enrollments Using Mat-Su Schools in Supplemental

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SCHOOL SITES	ADM	FUND COMM UNITS	FUND COMM UNITS	FUND COMM UNITS	FUND COMM UNITS	FUND COMM UNITS	FUND COMM UNITS	FUND COMM UNITS
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SUTTON	68.00	9.67		9.67	9.67	9.67	9.67	9.67
TALKEETNA	102.25	12.52			12.52	12.52	12.52	12.52
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BUTTE	359.72	24.53					24.53	24.53
BIG LAKE	558.48	37.20						37.20
TOTAL	1263.43	107.85	8.81	18.48	31.00	45.37	69.25	107.85
UNITS AS SINGLE FUNDING COMMUNITY			7.81	13.875	20.72	29.08	53.00	74.32
DIFF IN K-12 UNITS MULT VS. SNGL			1.00	4.61	10.28	16.29	16.25	31.07
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ADM AS SINGLE FUNDING COMMUNITY			50.5	118.5	220.75	346.23	704.35	1263.43
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Small Single Site School District Funding

Issue

To revise Title 13, Chapter 17 Public School Foundation Program to include an increase for schools with one funding community (site) and 1,000 or fewer average daily membership (ADM).

Background

The present public funding act was passed in the 1987 Legislative Session. During the Legislative hearings there was much discussion concerning the adequacy of the funding formula for small single site school districts i.e. districts of up to 1,000 (750, 525, 100-525) in enrollment that were a single funding community. No one was sure of the impact of the new formula on these districts and an appropriation of two million dollars was made to the State Department of Education to address unique and emergency circumstances substantiated by school districts to the Department. Subsequent fiscal year appropriations were made to the Department for specific school districts, the majority of which were single site school districts.

A review of testimony on HB 126, and the discussions in subsequent years on supplemental appropriations for single site school districts, shows that the Legislature believes there is a need for some adjustment in the foundation program for single site school districts. Certainly the passage of supplementals for FY90, 91 and 92 shows there is a continuing need for additional support to single site districts. The major questions concerning the issue are: what size districts should receive additional support, how much support, and how to incorporate the adjustments into the foundation program?

Analysis

There has been general agreement that single site districts as large as the Nome School District need some adjustment. For purposes of analysis single site school districts of 1000 or fewer in ADM will be divided into three groups, i.e. districts of 1-250 ADM, 251-525 ADM and 526-1,000 ADM. These groups are selected for analysis because they generally follow breakpoints in the present formula for K-12 instructional units. These districts were analyzed on a per ADM basis for changes that have occurred in state funding, local effort, P.L. 81-374 funds, fund balances, property values, supplemental support and pupil teacher ratios (PTR) since FY86. FY86 was selected as the base year because it had the highest state support for public education in the history of the State. The Aleutian Region REAA and the schools in the Aleutian East Borough were excluded from the analysis because of a lack of comparable data, and the North Slope Borough and Valdez City districts were excluded because of extremely high local property values.

Analysis (continued)

The procedure that was used for analysis purposes was to:

- accumulate the changes in each area listed above incorporating the changes required by the FY88 Foundation Act, and
- dividing the cumulative changes per ADM by the K-12 instructional unit basic need for FY91.

This determined the percentage of gain or loss by group as if there had been no supplemental support, allowing a comparison between what has been appropriated for supplementals and what the analysis shows as needed.

Findings

1. Single site school districts of 1-250 had a loss of 19.96%.
2. Single site districts of 251-525 had a loss of 10.00%.
3. Single site districts of 526-1000 had a loss of 5.06%.
4. The rest of the school districts as a group had a loss of 1.87%.
5. The data would suggest that single site school districts of 1-250 should receive an additional 18.09% (19.96% - 1.87%) of K-12 units, single site districts of 251-525 an addition of 8.13%, and single site districts of 526-1,000 an addition of 3.19%.
6. However, the 1-250 group of single site school districts received about a 4.50% more in supplemental support and exceeded the required 4 mill local effort by about 1 mill more than the other two groups, yielding about another 1.5% advantage, leaving that group at about a 12% adjusted loss. The 526-1,000 group of single site school districts started with a significantly higher pupil teacher ratio and increased it by almost one-fifth, which means that the group cut their programs beyond what the other groups did, reflecting about a 3% lower loss than they should have, had they received a higher level of supplemental support.

Recommendation

The above analysis and findings support the following recommendation for increased support to single site school districts of 1,000 or fewer in ADM except Valdez, which receives a considerable state support break because of the 35% rule.

ADM	Percent of K-12 Units
1-250	12
251-525	8
526-1000	6

Proposed Legislative Wording

* Sec. ____ AS 14.17.041 is amended by adding a new subsection to read: (e) A district with an ADM of 1,000 or less that consists of one funding community and whose property evaluation per ADM is less than \$1,000,000.00 shall increase the elementary and secondary instructional units to which it is entitled under (a) or (b) of this section by a percentage determined under the following table:

District ADM	Percentage
1-250	1.12
251-525	1.08
526-1000	1.06

Small Single Site School District Funding Proposal

Fiscal Note*

SCHOOL DISTRICT	PROJECTED FY 93 ADM	PROJECTED FY93 K-12 UNITS	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR	INCREASED UNITS	AREA DIFFERENTIAL	SMALL SINGLE SITE PROPOSAL
Galena	160	16.67	12.00%	2.00	1.30	\$156,031
Hoonah	225	21.00	12.00%	2.52	1.08	\$163,296
Hydaburg	120	14.00	12.00%	1.68	1.03	\$103,824
Take	178	17.87	12.00%	2.14	1.03	\$132,524
Kashumamiut	208	19.87	12.00%	2.38	1.33	\$190,275
Klawock	215	20.33	12.00%	2.44	1.03	\$150,767
Nenana	185	18.33	12.00%	2.20	1.20	\$158,371
Pelican	48.2	7.53	12.00%	0.90	1.08	\$58,553
Skagway	135	15.00	12.00%	1.80	1.05	\$113,400
St. Mary's	105.5	12.97	12.00%	1.56	1.30	\$121,399
Tanana	100	12.33	12.00%	1.48	1.30	\$115,409
Yakutat	127	14.47	12.00%	1.74	1.08	\$112,519
Annette Island	420	34.00	8.00%	2.72	1.03	\$168,096
Cordova	487.75	37.22	8.00%	2.98	1.11	\$198,308
Craig	390	32.00	8.00%	2.56	1.03	\$158,208
Dillingham	553	42.91	8.00%	3.43	1.27	\$261,579
Unalaska	332	28.13	8.00%	2.25	1.27	\$171,480
Wrangell	527	40.55	8.00%	3.24	1.00	\$194,640
Adak	718	51.91	6.00%	3.11	1.27	\$237,333
Nome	773	56.88	6.00%	3.41	1.34	\$274,389
Petersburg	722	53.70	6.00%	3.22	1.00	\$193,320
TOTAL	6729.45	567.67		49.78		\$3,433,721

*The fiscal note is for \$3,433,722. However, when the FY 92 small school supplemental (HB 5: \$2,131,200 and the Petersburg and Wrangell FY91 supplementals HB 15: \$372,600, TOTAL \$2,503,800) are considered, the increase is \$929,400.

Small Single Site School Districts

Funding Analysis

TABLE I

Sch Dist. Size in ADM	A ACTUAL FY91 ADM	B AV. SUPP. PER ADM	C FY90 LOCAL EFF ≥ 4 MILLS PER ADM	D ADJ LOC EFF CNG PER ADM	E F90-F86 FND BAL PER ADM	F F88-91 LO EF/ADM CNG @ 4 MIL	G ST FND/ADM F86-F91	H PL874/ADM F88-F91	I C&B PL874 ADJUST/ADM
Total ADM 1-250	2046.1	500	517	-420	-986	-35	-1766	-209	802
Total ADM 251-525	2095.45	142	430	-235	-325	3	-928	532	200
Total ADM 526-1000	2171.15	116	331	-47	-512	-33	-1014	1022	46
Total Other Districts	99321.25		646	-22	-102	-618	123	212	56

TABLE II

Sch Dist. Size in ADM	J CUM CNGS/ADM	K CUM CNGS/ADM PER YEAR	L F91 K-12 BASIC ND PER ADM	M CUM CNG AS % OF F91 BN INC SUPP	N AV SUPP AS % OF F91 BN	O CUM % CNG WITHOUT SUPP	P CNG LOC EFF C&B ≥ 4 MILLS IN F90
Total ADM 1-250	-2613	-523	7226	-7.23%	-6.92%	-14.15%	-5.81%
Total ADM 251-525	-754	-151	5284	-2.85%	-2.69%	-5.55%	-4.45%
Total ADM 526-1000	-537	-107	5343	-2.01%	-2.17%	-4.18%	-0.88%
Total Other Districts	-351	-70	4913	-1.43%	0.00%	-1.43%	-0.44%

TABLE III

Sch Dist. Size in ADM	Q GRAND TOTAL % CNG/ADM	R ONE MILL PER ADM	S LOCAL MILL EFFORT ≥ 4 MILLS	T PTR F86	U PTR F90	V % INC PTR F90VS86
Total ADM 1-250	-19.96%	151	3.43	7.13	8.96	25.66%
Total ADM 251-525	-10.00%	187	2.30	9.59	10.92	13.83%
Total ADM 526-1000	-5.06%	138	2.39	11.62	13.82	18.90%
Total Other Districts	-1.87%	219	2.94	13.05	13.73	5.25%

Column Explanation Tables I-III

School District Size In ADM:

Total ADM 1-250 : Is single site school districts with average daily memberships (ADM) of 1-250.

Total ADM 251-525: Is single site school districts of 251-525 ADM.

Total ADM 526-1000: Is single site school districts of 526-1000 ADM.

Total Other Districts: Is all other school districts except Valdez, North Slope, Aleutian East and Aleutian Region as noted in the analysis section of the report.

Column A: Actual FY 91 ADM: Foundation ADM for fiscal year 1991

Column B: Average Supplementals Per ADM: Total supplemental support FY 86-91 divided by the number of supplementals received divided the FY 91 ADM.

Column C: F 90 Local Effort Greater Than 4 Mills Per ADM: Shows the per ADM local effort of school districts greater than the 4 mills required by the foundation act in effect in FY 88.

Column D: Adjusted Local Effort Change Per ADM: Shows the difference in local effort per ADM in FY 86 minus FY 90. This represents the local effort change made by school districts over the 5 year period FY 86- FY90. Negative represents more local effort and positive less local effort.

Column E: F 90- F 86 Fund Balance Per ADM: Shows the loss(-) or gain (+) in fund balance per ADM between FY 86 and FY 90.

Column F: FY 88_FY91 Local Effort Per ADM change at 4 Mills: Shows the increase (-) or decrease (+) in required local effort resulting from the change in local property valuations per ADM between FY 88 and FY 90. That is the change in state foundation funding (Column G) would have been greater or lesser had the property values remained the same.

Column G: State Foundation Per ADM FY 86 less FY 91: Shows the loss (-) or gain (+) in state foundation payments per ADM between FY 86 and FY 91. Columns F, H and I are adjustments to this number for required local effort (F) and P. L. 874 (H,I).

Column H: P. L. 874 per ADM FY 88 less FY 91: Shows the gain (-) or loss (+) in P. L. 874 from FY 88 to FY 91. A gain reduced state aid and a loss increased state aid compared to no change.

Column I: City and Borough P. L. 874 payments that were first taken into consideration in FY 88 and which adjusts positively to the foundation change (Column G). That is the loss in state funds for city and borough school districts due to the 874 payments was an intentional adjustment and should show as a reduction in the change in Column G.

Column J: Cumulative Changes Per ADM: Shows the net result of the changes in Columns D through I.

Column K: Cumulative Changes Per ADM Per Year: Column J divided by the five years FY 86 through FY 90 to get the average change to apply to FY 91 K-12 Basic Need.

Column L: FY 91 K-12 Basic Need Per ADM: Shows the FY 91 dollars per ADM that represents the amount of K-12 Basic Need. This is the number that the changes from FY 86 to FY 91 are compared to determine the needed percent change in the K-12 Instructional Units for the single site school districts.

Column M: Cumulative Changes AS A Percent Of FY 91 Basic Need Including Supplementals: Shows the average adjusted changes per year brought about by changes in local effort up to 4 mills, change in fund balance, change in P. L. 874 and state foundation change. It also includes the supplemental support shown in Column B which when relating to foundation payments must be adjusted out to show how districts foundation payments are affected without the supplementals.

Column N: Average Supplemental AS A Percent Of FY 91 Basic Need: Shows the effects of not having the supplementals in Column B.

Column O: Cumulative Percent Change Without The Supplemental: Shows the sum of Columns M and O.

Column P: Change In Local Effort With City And Borough's Local Effort Greater Than 4 Mills In FY 90 FY86 Less FY 90: Shows the local effort increase (-) above 4 mills in FY 90.

Column Q: Grand Total Percent Change Per ADM: Shows the total changes as a percent of FY 91 K-12 Basic Need.

Column R: One Mill Per ADM: Shows the dollars per ADM generated by one mill.

Column S: Local Mill Effort Greater Than 4 Mills.

Column T: PTR FY 86: Shows the pupil teacher ratio for FY 86.

Column U: PTR FY 90: Shows the pupil teacher ratio for FY 90.

Column V: Percent Increase In PTR FY 90 Verses FY 86.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
 FY93 PROJECTED FOUNDATION ENTITLEMENTS IF UNIT VALUE IS ADJUSTED.

12-23-91 File: FOUND93.XLS

This spreadsheet reflects the total FY93 foundation entitlements if the unit value of \$60,000 is increased by increments of \$1,000.

ADJUSTED UNIT VALUE >	\$61,000	\$62,000	\$63,000	\$64,000	\$65,000	\$66,000
ADAK	\$2,419,400	\$2,495,210	\$2,571,020	\$2,646,830	\$2,722,640	\$2,798,450
ALASKA GATEWAY	4,433,780	4,514,650	4,595,520	4,676,390	4,757,260	4,838,130
ALUTIAN REGION	648,764	661,014	673,264	685,514	697,764	710,014
ALUTIANS EAST	3,955,164	4,025,524	4,095,884	4,166,244	4,236,604	4,306,964
ANCHORAGE	180,607,972	184,244,282	187,880,592	191,516,902	195,153,212	198,789,522
ANNETTE ISLANDS	1,236,243	1,280,233	1,324,223	1,368,213	1,412,203	1,456,193
BERING STRAIT	13,450,043	13,727,353	14,024,663	14,311,973	14,599,283	14,886,593
BRISTOL BAY	1,933,845	1,981,205	2,028,565	2,075,925	2,123,285	2,170,645
CHATHAM	2,775,584	2,836,084	2,896,584	2,957,084	3,017,584	3,078,084
CHUGACH	1,778,170	1,809,430	1,840,690	1,871,950	1,903,210	1,934,470
COPPER RIVER	5,342,142	5,431,692	5,521,242	5,610,792	5,700,342	5,789,892
CORDOVA	2,433,643	2,483,493	2,533,343	2,583,193	2,633,043	2,682,893
CRAIG	2,108,433	2,146,853	2,185,273	2,223,693	2,262,113	2,300,533
DELTA/GREELY	4,808,706	4,902,446	4,996,186	5,089,926	5,183,666	5,277,406
DILLINGHAM	3,742,935	3,816,835	3,890,735	3,964,635	4,038,535	4,112,435
FAIRBANKS	63,497,271	64,747,271	65,997,271	67,247,271	68,497,271	69,747,271
GALENA	1,372,789	1,399,799	1,426,809	1,453,819	1,480,829	1,507,839
HAINES	2,281,817	2,327,267	2,372,717	2,418,167	2,463,617	2,509,067
HOONAH	1,568,058	1,596,428	1,624,798	1,653,168	1,681,538	1,709,908
HYDABURG	1,072,473	1,090,513	1,108,553	1,126,593	1,144,633	1,162,673
IDITAROD	4,747,186	4,835,816	4,924,446	5,013,076	5,101,706	5,190,336
JUNEAU	20,932,642	21,373,062	21,813,482	22,253,902	22,694,322	23,134,742
KAKE	1,158,968	1,181,698	1,204,428	1,227,158	1,249,888	1,272,618
KASHUNAMIUT	1,655,659	1,689,649	1,723,639	1,757,629	1,791,619	1,825,609
KENAI	41,455,268	42,366,878	43,278,488	44,190,098	45,101,708	46,013,318
KETCHIKAN	10,011,279	10,235,559	10,459,839	10,684,119	10,908,399	11,132,679
KLAWOCK	1,436,369	1,462,389	1,488,409	1,514,429	1,540,449	1,566,469
KODIAK	12,425,343	12,681,133	12,936,923	13,192,713	13,448,503	13,704,293
KUSPUK	5,200,608	5,293,218	5,385,828	5,478,438	5,571,048	5,663,658
LAKE AND PENINSULA	5,674,274	5,779,844	5,885,414	5,990,984	6,096,554	6,202,124
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	28,906,526	29,470,526	30,034,526	30,598,526	31,162,526	31,726,526
LOWER YUKON	10,885,973	11,130,179	11,374,379	11,618,579	11,862,779	12,106,979
MAT-SU	50,044,443	50,984,703	51,924,963	52,865,223	53,805,483	54,745,743
NENANA	1,545,127	1,571,517	1,597,907	1,624,297	1,650,687	1,677,077
NOME	5,097,612	5,190,422	5,283,232	5,376,042	5,468,852	5,561,662
NORTH SLOPE	8,974,199	9,207,679	9,441,159	9,674,639	9,908,119	10,141,599
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	12,290,063	12,567,423	12,844,783	13,122,143	13,399,503	13,676,863
PELICAN	573,086	583,376	593,666	603,956	614,246	624,536
PETERSBURG	3,145,598	3,209,148	3,272,698	3,336,248	3,399,798	3,463,348
PRIBILOF	1,494,203	1,525,693	1,557,183	1,588,673	1,620,163	1,651,653
RAILBELT	3,203,352	3,256,192	3,309,032	3,361,872	3,414,712	3,467,552
SITKA	7,032,612	7,182,252	7,331,892	7,481,532	7,631,172	7,780,812
SKAGWAY	865,539	884,299	902,629	920,959	939,289	957,619
SOUTHEAST	5,031,050	5,125,460	5,219,870	5,314,280	5,408,690	5,503,100
SOUTHWEST	5,478,456	5,589,936	5,701,416	5,812,896	5,924,376	6,035,856
ST. MARY'S	1,261,585	1,283,115	1,304,645	1,326,175	1,347,705	1,369,235
TANANA	1,089,508	1,109,798	1,130,088	1,150,378	1,170,668	1,190,958
UNALASKA	1,720,590	1,761,930	1,803,270	1,844,610	1,885,950	1,927,290
VALDEZ	3,280,232	3,358,122	3,436,012	3,513,902	3,591,792	3,669,682
WRANGELL	2,496,114	2,545,884	2,595,654	2,645,424	2,695,194	2,744,964
YAKUTAT	1,118,322	1,138,162	1,158,002	1,177,842	1,197,682	1,217,522
YUKON FLATS	4,696,090	4,781,780	4,867,470	4,953,160	5,038,850	5,124,540
YUKON/KOYUKUK	5,917,552	6,033,852	6,150,152	6,266,452	6,382,752	6,499,052
YUPIIT	3,751,466	3,828,716	3,905,966	3,983,216	4,060,466	4,137,716
SUB - TOTALS	576,064,562	587,746,992	599,429,422	611,111,852	622,794,282	634,476,712
STATE CORR. STUDY	5,560,760	5,651,920	5,743,080	5,834,240	5,925,400	6,016,560
MT EDGE CUMBE SCHOOL	1,593,320	1,619,440	1,645,560	1,671,680	1,697,800	1,723,920
VALDEZ CONTRACT	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
4 MILL PHASE-IN (SUBSIDY)	0	0	0	0	0	0
PLB1-874 PASS THRU	1,277,192	1,277,192	1,277,192	1,277,192	1,277,192	1,277,192
EST. PRIOR YEAR ADJ	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
FY93 EST INCREASES	\$586,595,834	\$598,395,544	\$610,195,254	\$621,994,964	\$633,794,674	\$645,594,384

This spreadsheet reflects the increased FY93 foundation entitlements if the unit value of \$60,000 is increased by increments of \$1,000.

UNIT VALUE INCREASES BY >	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000
ADAK	\$75,810	\$151,620	\$227,430	\$303,240	\$379,050	\$454,860
ALASKA GATEWAY	80,870	161,740	242,610	323,480	404,350	485,220
ALEUTIAN REGION	12,250	24,500	36,750	49,000	61,250	73,500
ALEUTIANS EAST	70,360	140,720	211,080	281,440	351,800	422,160
ANCHORAGE	3,636,310	7,272,620	10,908,930	14,545,240	18,181,550	21,817,860
ANNETTE ISLANDS	43,990	87,980	131,970	175,960	219,950	263,940
BERING STRAIT	287,310	574,620	861,930	1,149,240	1,436,550	1,723,860
BRISTOL BAY	47,360	94,720	142,080	189,440	236,800	284,160
CHATHAM	60,500	121,000	181,500	242,000	302,500	363,000
CHUGACH	31,260	62,520	93,780	125,040	156,300	187,560
COPPEL RIVER	89,550	179,100	268,650	358,200	447,750	537,300
CORDOVA	49,850	99,700	149,550	199,400	249,250	299,100
CRAIG	38,420	76,840	115,260	153,680	192,100	230,520
DELTA/GREELY	93,740	187,480	281,220	374,960	468,700	562,440
DILLINGHAM	73,900	147,800	221,700	295,600	369,500	443,400
FAIRBANKS	1,250,000	2,500,000	3,750,000	5,000,000	6,250,000	7,500,000
GALENA	27,010	54,020	81,030	108,040	135,050	162,060
HAINES	45,450	90,900	136,350	181,800	227,250	272,700
HOONAH	28,370	56,740	85,110	113,480	141,850	170,220
HYDABURG	18,040	36,080	54,120	72,160	90,200	108,240
IDITAROD	88,630	177,260	265,890	354,520	443,150	531,780
JUNEAU	440,420	880,840	1,321,260	1,761,680	2,202,100	2,642,520
KAKE	22,730	45,460	68,190	90,920	113,650	136,380
KASHUNAMIUT	33,990	67,980	101,970	135,960	169,950	203,940
KENAI	911,610	1,823,220	2,734,830	3,646,440	4,558,050	5,469,660
KETCHIKAN	224,280	448,560	672,840	897,120	1,121,400	1,345,680
KLAWOCK	26,020	52,040	78,060	104,080	130,100	156,120
KODIAK	255,790	511,580	767,370	1,023,160	1,278,950	1,534,740
KUSPUK	92,610	185,220	277,830	370,440	463,050	555,660
LAKE AND PENINSULA	105,570	211,140	316,710	422,280	527,850	633,420
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	564,700	1,128,000	1,692,000	2,256,000	2,820,000	3,384,000
LOWER YUKON	244,200	488,400	732,600	976,800	1,221,000	1,465,200
MAT-SU	940,260	1,880,520	2,820,780	3,761,040	4,701,300	5,641,560
NENANA	26,390	52,780	79,170	105,560	131,950	158,340
NOME	92,810	185,620	278,430	371,240	464,050	556,860
NORTH SLOPE	233,480	466,960	700,440	933,920	1,167,400	1,400,880
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	277,360	554,720	832,080	1,109,440	1,386,800	1,664,160
PELICAN	10,290	20,580	30,870	41,160	51,450	61,740
PETERSBURG	63,550	127,100	190,650	254,200	317,750	381,300
PRIBILOF	31,490	62,980	94,470	125,960	157,450	188,940
RAILBELT	52,840	105,680	158,520	211,360	264,200	317,040
SITKA	149,640	299,280	448,920	598,560	748,200	897,840
SKAGWAY	18,330	36,660	54,990	73,320	91,650	109,980
SOUTHEAST	94,410	188,820	283,230	377,640	472,050	566,460
SOUTHWEST	111,480	222,960	334,440	445,920	557,400	668,880
ST. MARY'S	21,530	43,060	64,590	86,120	107,650	129,180
TANANA	20,290	40,580	60,870	81,160	101,450	121,740
UNALASKA	41,340	82,680	124,020	165,360	206,700	248,040
VALDEZ	77,890	155,780	233,670	311,560	389,450	467,340
WRANGELL	49,770	99,540	149,310	199,080	248,850	298,620
YAKUTAT	19,840	39,680	59,520	79,360	99,200	119,040
YUKON FLATS	85,690	171,380	257,070	342,760	428,450	514,140
YUKON/KOYUKUK	116,300	232,600	348,900	465,200	581,500	697,800
YUPIIT	77,250	154,500	231,750	309,000	386,250	463,500
SUB - TOTALS	11,682,430	23,364,860	35,047,290	46,729,720	58,412,150	70,094,580
STATE CORR. STUDY	91,160	182,320	273,480	364,640	455,800	546,960
MT. EDGE CUMBE SCHOOL	26,120	52,240	78,360	104,480	130,600	156,720
VALDEZ CONTRACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 MILL PHASE-IN (SUBSIDY)	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL81-874 PASS THRU	0	0	0	0	0	0
EST. PRIOR YEAR ADJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY93 EST INCREASES	\$11,799,710	\$23,599,420	\$35,399,130	\$47,198,840	\$58,998,550	\$70,798,260

SALCUTA
LEGISLATIVE FINANCE

STATE OF ALASKA -- OPERATING BUDGET SUMMARY
***** DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION *****

11:01 1/06/92

SHORT FURM PAGE	BUDGET COMPONENT	FY91 ACT	FY92AUTH	FY93 AGY	GOVERNOR	GOVERNOR - FY92AUTH COMPARISON	
	EDUCATION						
	K-12 SUPPORT						
2	FOUNDATION PROGRAM	526382.6	541746.2	552580.5	552580.5	10834.3	2.0%
4	ADDITIONAL DISTRICT SUPPORT		2131.2	2131.2	2131.2		
6	STUDENT LUNCH PROGRAM	13814.4	15000.0	16100.0	18100.0	3100.0	20.7%
8	CIGARETTE TAX DISTRIBUTION	2600.0	2500.0	2700.0	2700.0	200.0	8.0%
10	TUITION STUDENTS	13878.5	13878.5	13878.5	13878.5		
12	BOARDING HOME GRANTS	223.2	230.0	230.0	230.0		
14	YOUTH IN DETENTION	794.9	800.0	800.0	800.0		
16	SCHOOLS FOR THE HANDICAPPED	2772.6	3077.5	3077.5	3077.5		
18	PUPIL TRANSPORTATION	24737.0	28572.0	28572.0	28572.0		
	*** PROGRAM TOTAL ***	585203.2	607935.4	622069.7	622069.7	14134.3	2.3%
20	SCHOOL DEBT REIMBURSEMENT	116688.6	128986.1	127603.2	127603.2	-1382.9	-1.1%
	EDUC FINANCE & SUPPORT SVS						
24	DISTRICT SUPPORT SERVICES	1784.3	1786.2	2106.1	2106.1	319.9	17.9%
26	CIP OVERHEAD & ASSOC COSTS	113.7	537.1	548.5	548.5	11.4	2.1%
28	TEACHER CERTIFICATION		589.8	603.7	603.7	13.9	2.4%
	*** PROGRAM TOTAL ***	1898.0	2913.1	3258.3	3258.3	345.2	11.8%
	DATA MANAGEMENT & PROCESSING						
30	DATA PROCESSING	595.9					
32	DATA MANAGEMENT	450.0					
	*** PROGRAM TOTAL ***	1045.9					
	EDUCATION PROGRAM SUPPORT						
36	COMMUNITY SCHOOLS	579.0	600.0	600.0	600.0		
38	SPECIAL & SUPPLEMENTAL SVS	24211.8	24794.6	29923.6	29923.6	5129.0	20.7%
40	BASIC ED & INSTRUCT IMPROVE	8246.1	8753.7	9384.8	9384.8	631.1	7.2%
42	INSTRUCT DELIVERY & SUPPORT	5610.3					
44	EDUCATION SPECIAL PROJECTS	366.6	301.1	501.1	501.1	200.0	66.4%
46	DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	689.4	776.2			-776.2	-100.0%
48	DATA MANAGEMENT		936.9	921.7	921.7	-15.2	-1.6%
	*** PROGRAM TOTAL ***	39703.2	36162.5	41331.2	41331.2	5168.7	14.3%
	ADULT AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION						
52	ADULT BASIC EDUCATION	2694.3	2324.6	2821.8	2821.8	497.2	21.4%
54	EMPLOYMENT TRAINING GRANTS	247.8	350.0	350.0	350.0		
56	FEDERAL VOC EDUC GRANTS	3967.9	4272.3	4272.3	4272.3		
58	ADULT & VOC EDUC ADMIN	1154.9	1034.1	1051.3	1051.3	17.2	1.7%
60	AK CAREER INFORMATION SYSTEM	294.5	335.5	341.8	341.8	6.3	1.9%
62	RURAL SCHOOL VOC EDUC PROG	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0		
64	VOC EDUC SPECIAL PROJECTS	195.7					
	*** PROGRAM TOTAL ***	8755.1	8516.5	9037.2	9037.2	520.7	6.1%
	EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION						
68	STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION	98.4	59.9	82.7	82.7	22.8	38.1%
70	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE			698.1	698.1	698.1	100.0%
72	EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION	623.7	874.1			-874.1	-100.0%
74	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	765.8	1499.3	1781.0	1781.0	281.7	18.8%
76	DEPARTMENT OVERHEAD EXPENSES	127.0	110.5	110.5	110.5		

MEMORANDUM

SB20
State of Alaska

Community and Regional Affairs

TO: Laura Beason
Accountant III
DCRA

DATE: December 27, 1991

FILE NO: 0182C/PF/mr

TELEPHONE NO: 465-4814

THRU: SUBJECT: Request For
Warrants:
FY 1991 National
Forest Receipts

FROM: Peter Free *PF*
SERO Supervisor

Merry Christmas! I would like to request warrants for municipalities entitled to income under the National Forest Receipts program. In the past, only boroughs within the national forests were eligible to receive income through the forest receipts program. Now, with the adoption of HB 54, distribution of the income has been widened to include Home Rule, First Class and Second Class municipalities and Regional Education Attendance Areas (REAA's) within the unorganized borough of the Tongass and Chugach National Forests.

Payments to organized boroughs will remain as they always have, on the basis of the national forest acreage within each organized borough's boundaries. The income allocation for the unorganized borough is also based on national forest acreage; however, the method of distributing the funds within the unorganized borough is new, and is based on amendments to state law in HB 54.

The attached NATIONAL FOREST SUMMARY displays borough acreage and payment distributions, both for organized boroughs and for the unorganized boroughs of each national forest. The payment for the unorganized borough in the Tongass is \$6,406,580.95 and \$41,404.11 in the Chugach. HB 54 (attached) states that 75% of the funds for the unorganized borough shall be used for public schools and 25% shall be used for public roads. Thus \$4,804,935.71 ($\$6,406,580.95 \times .75$) is available for distribution to school districts in the unorganized borough of the Tongass, while \$31,053.08 is similarly available in the Chugach. The payments for public schools, as required in HB 54, are based on the Average Daily Membership (ADM) of each school district as a percent of the total ADM of school districts within the unorganized borough of the Tongass and Chugach national forests (ADM's are provided by the DCE as attached).

Based on the above standards, warrants should be issued to the following entities in the following amounts:

<u>ORGANIZED BOROUGHES</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
<u>Tongass National Forest</u>	
Haines Borough	\$507,050.45
City and Borough of Juneau	\$913,842.03
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	\$412,333.90
City and Borough of Sitka	\$1,002,372.28
<u>Chugach National Forest</u>	
Municipality of Anchorage	\$2,835.78
Kenai Peninsula Borough	\$11,784.99
Kodiak Island Borough	\$240.23
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	\$448.55
<u>MUNICIPALITIES</u>	
<u>Tongass National Forest</u>	
City of Craig	\$393,821.51
City of Hoonah	\$294,441.89
City of Hydaburg	\$149,132.09
City of Kake	\$221,906.67
City of Klawock	\$265,492.72
City of Pelican	\$57,522.38
City of Petersburg	\$880,192.63
City of Skagway	\$181,715.57
City of Wrangell	\$662,635.23
City of Yakutat	\$164,170.62
<u>Chugach National Forest</u>	
City of Cordova	\$10,177.41
City of Valdez	\$18,149.28
City of Whittier	\$18,149.29
<u>REGIONAL EDUCATION ATTENDANCE AREAS</u>	
<u>Tongass National Forest</u>	
Chatham REAA	\$471,583.24
Southeast Islands REAA	\$521,085.07
Annette (Metlakatla)	\$531,236.08

Chugach National Forest

Chugach REAA

\$2,726.38

I would be happy to discuss these amounts with you. Please give me a call if you want to go over them.

cc: Sam Thomas
Accountant IV

FC: FFY 1991
NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Alaska Region

P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802-1628

Reply to: 6540

Date: December 17, 1991

Mr. Peter Freer
c/o Community and Regional Affairs
Pouch BH
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Freer:

The enclosed distribution of receipts indicates the final acreage and payment derived from the National Forests in Alaska for Fiscal Year 1991 (16 U.S.C. 500 as amended by P.L. 94-588).

Questions concerning the enclosed schedule may be directed to Barbara Paddock at 586-8850.

Sincerely,

ROBERT E. WILSON
Director of Fiscal and
Public Safety

RECEIVED

DEC 20 1991

Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs
Southeast Regional Office

Enclosure



Caring for the Land and Serving People

FS-6200-28 (7-82)

PAYMENTS TO STATES FROM NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS
 FISCAL YEAR 1991
 OCT 1, 1990 THRU SEP 30, 1991
 ---NATIONAL FOREST SUMMARY---

NATIONAL FOREST *-----*	STATE *---*	BOROUGHS *-----*	FY-91 ACRES *---*	TOTAL PAYMENT *-----*
CHUGACH	ALASKA	Anchorage	274,290	\$ 2,835.78
		Kenai Penin.	1,139,903	11,784.99
		Kodiak Is.	23,236	240.23
		Matanuska-Su	43,386	448.55
		Unorganized	4,004,813	41,404.11
NATIONAL FOREST TOTAL:			5,485,628*	\$ 56,713.66*
TONGASS	ALASKA	Haines	918,072	\$ 507,050.45
		Juneau	1,654,614	913,842.03
		Ktn. Gateway	746,577	412,333.90
		Sitka	1,814,908	1,002,372.28
		Unorganized	11,599,837	6,406,580.95
NATIONAL FOREST TOTAL:			16,734,008*	\$9,242,179.61*
REGION TOTAL:			22,219,636**	\$9,298,893.27**

Actual Interim Payment Made Effective 09/24/91	\$ 6,383,712.95
Final Payment Made 12/11/91	2,915,180.32

Total State of Alaska Payment	<u>\$ 9,298,893.27</u>

R E C E I V E D

DEC 20 1991

Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs
 Southeast Regional Office

PAYMENTS TO STATE OF ALASKA FROM NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS

Fiscal Year 1959 to 1988 (1)

<u>FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>CHUGACH NF</u>	<u>TONGASS NF</u>	<u>TOTAL R-10</u>
1959	\$ 8,225.	\$ 150,038.	\$ 158,263.
1960	8,466.	189,665.	198,131.
1961	10,425.	202,006.	212,431.
1962	10,455.	161,137.	171,592.
1963	4,842.	208,332.	213,174.
1964	5,476.	231,512.	236,988.
1965	4,656.	212,576.	217,232.
1966	7,323.	276,162.	283,485.
1967	5,044.	399,923.	404,967.
1968	7,435.	510,123.	517,558.
1969	17,678.	557,097.	574,775.
1970	23,283.	1,057,638.	1,080,921.
1971	20,993.	1,031,200.	1,052,193.
1972	30,806.	851,337.	882,143.
1973	47,692.	926,223.	973,915.
1974	44,811.	643,322.	688,133.
1975	31,630.	1,014,448.	1,046,078.
1976	29,081.	279,570.	308,651.
1976	2,768.	158,119.	160,887.
1977	90,066.	2,465,222.	2,555,288.
1978	139,820.	2,970,500.	3,110,320.
1979	112,596.	3,461,103.	3,573,699.
1980	21,957.	6,506,123.	6,528,080.
1981	23,208.	3,751,986.	3,775,194.
1982	24,681.	5,405,691.	5,430,372.
1983	33,589.	1,341,479.	1,375,068.
1984	36,299.	1,015,797.	1,052,096.
1985	37,154.	52,308.	89,462.
1986	53,719.	491,810.	545,529.
1987	0.	0.	0.
1988	101,989.	308,167.	410,156.

1) This table of payments to the State of Alaska from National Forest receipts indicates the final payment derived from the National Forests in Alaska for the period requested (16 U.S.C. 500 as amended by P.L. 94-588).



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

February 5, 1991

To: Senator Sturgulewski, Chair
Members, Senate HESS Committee

Re: **SS SB 20**; *"An Act making appropriations to the Department of Education for K-12 support; and providing for an effective date."*

NEA-Alaska commends the sponsor and the Committee for the expeditious attention which is being given to this critical legislation. We support it and encourage that it be passed and quickly signed into law.

We also strongly encourage that the Committee give serious consideration during the current legislative session to the concerns which are raised in the attached issue paper. Public education cannot effectively meet the growing needs of an increasing student population if state and local funding levels continue to be predicated on an Instructional Unit value of \$60,000!

Each year our public schools are expected to deal with more and more of the basic problems in society in addition to enhancing and improving the overall quality of educational opportunity for each student. Changes in the family structure and function place additional burdens on public education. Students must be better prepared for a constantly changing work environment.

If we are to be collectively successful in meeting these critical needs we must not only re-allocate our human resources, we must also increase the level of our financial commitment.

Thank you for your support and for your consideration of our position.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Manners
Executive Director

Don Oberg
President

cc: Senator Fischer



NEA-ALASKA

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FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 456-4435

January, 1991

EDUCATION FUNDING CRISIS IN ALASKA

We have not kept pace with the increasing needs and obligations we have in Alaska public education. While inflation alone has caused the elimination of critical programs and services for students the changing family structure and increased expectations of society generally have placed substantially heavier burdens and expectations on public education.

Each time a basic program or service is reduced or eliminated in public education there is the increased probability that some student will become "at risk" of dropping out of school before completion of high school. The "greater risk" for that student is the diminished or lost opportunity to be successful and achieve to his or her potential.

Moreover, we as a State, have an obligation to all of our students, "at risk" or not, to fully prepare them for survival and leadership in the radically different economic society that the next century will present. To impart to our students the new and different skills and abilities this impending *economic renaissance* demands, will require new and stronger financial support for the public schools in Alaska today.

The combination of the 1990 Cowper vetoes; \$9.7 million in the funding formula, \$1.2 million in pupil transportation, and \$12.9 million in debt service, together with the Hickel Administration's announced 5 percent cut to the funding formula for 91-92, send an ominous message about the health and welfare of public education in Alaska.

With the \$9.7 million veto and the unanticipated enrollment increases taken into consideration a supplemental appropriation of nearly \$21 million is needed for the current year, 1990-91. Such an appropriation does not solve the funding problems for public education in Alaska. It merely maintains a currently under-funded program.

Since the 1983 release of the *Nation At Risk* report public education has been scrutinized, analyzed, and, unfortunately, compromised by organizations, government, governmental agencies, and a myriad of interest groups from the private sector.

Every finding and credible conclusion about what is necessary to restore public education--and to ensure that the quality of our public education programs and services is increased--speaks to the need for an increased financial commitment at local, state, and national levels.

Unfortunately, we in Alaska are also failing this test of the depth of our collective commitment to public education.

While public education does indeed represent a significant share of the operating budget in Alaska, as a percentage of the total budget it has steadily declined.

Historical Review

During Alaska's first year as a State, the appropriation for supporting public education was 44% of the total operating budget. Ten years later, 1970-71, the level of State support was at 35% of the total operating budget. Even though the early years of statehood were financially difficult

for Alaska, the level of State support for public education was strong. Since these times the level of State support for public education as a share of the total operating budget has steadily declined. During 1990-91 the total State share for K-12 public education is 17% of the operating budget, less than one-half of what it was in the first decade of statehood!

Even when local financial commitments are taken into consideration, the total Alaska level of spending for public education is appalling. Again, this has not always been the case. During its first decade as a State, 30% to 38% of all state and local operating expenditures went to public education; a figure which at that time was comparable to national averages. For 1987-88, the last year for which figures are available, Alaska now ranks last in the nation; at 22.8% of all state and local governmental expenditures for public education. (The national average in 1987-88 was 34.4%.) When added to the reality of the Permanent Fund Dividend Program this data is particularly depressing.

We have neither an income tax or a sales tax in Alaska. We are last in the nation in our combined state and local financial effort to support public education. The Permanent Fund Dividend Program returns to every major organized borough nearly three (3) times the amount of financial support that those citizens are willing to give public education at the local level. The most obvious conclusion is that public education is no longer a real funding priority in Alaska.

Additionally, since 1986, public education has suffered severe financial setbacks. Correlated with the drop in oil prices, State support for public education was severely cut back. Between the 1985-86 and 1986-87 school years the level of State support dropped by 15%. In 1987, the Governor led the move to "pass along" the States' \$25-30 million share of the cost of retirement contributions to local school districts, thus encumbering them with an additional financial burden.

During 1987-88 when the new funding formula was put in place the Instructional Unit value (the basic component of the formula which generates state funds for local school districts) was set at \$60,000--a level that was itself 8% lower than the rate of State support in the 1985-86 school year. It has not since been adjusted for inflation.

Using the US-Urban Consumers Consumer Price Index (CPI), in constant dollars, the 1987-88 \$60,000 Instructional Unit value is worth only \$52,361 in purchasing power for school districts during the 1990-91 school year. Using CPI projections the Instructional Unit value would have to be increased to \$74,550 for 1991-92 to have the same purchasing power that \$60,000 did in 1987-88.

During the past decade, 79-80 to 89-90, Alaska has shown the largest percent increase among the fifty states in the number of high school graduates at a 16.1% increase. For the same period the change in the average salary of instructional staff in Alaska's public school has been -2.8%, constant dollars when adjusted for inflation. In this category, Alaska ranks 50th among the fifty states!

Who Has Paid the Price?

In the last five years, school district employees, through cuts and freezes in compensation and benefits, have subsidized the cost of public education in Alaska. Their workloads and responsibilities have increased and they subsidize public education with their property taxes as do other Alaskans. Additionally, teachers average nearly \$300 per year in out of pocket personal expenses for classroom supplies, materials, and equipment because of cutbacks in local school budgets.

Using our *Profiles in Excellence* document NEA-Alaska is in the process of assessing the quality of programs and services in every school district in Alaska. With the assessment less than 1/4 complete some of the more glaring concerns, problems, and needs identified so far include: specific programs on parenting skills, more parent involvement in and support for their child's educational program, significantly increasing class sizes, inadequate supplies/materials/textbooks, the absence of academic and vocational counseling, no meaningful programs for "at risk" students, classroom teachers with increasing numbers of different preparations, reduction and elimination of

critical programs, reduced library services, inadequate in-servicing and staff development programs, limited planning time, more clerical responsibilities and less teaching time.

At the same time, we, as a society, are saying that we want our public schools to do more in the area of substance abuse education, for "at risk" students, for special education students, for children with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, teenage pregnancy prevention, suicide prevention, and the prevention of child abuse. Our continuing failure to deal with the increasing class size and work load problem only serves to exacerbate these and other concerns unique to public education.

The task of preparing our students for today and tomorrow is expensive, but the cost of their not being prepared is far greater. Each year students enter public schools with greater needs, thus making the challenges for all of us greater. Our public schools, teachers, and other school district employees must continue to be successful in their efforts. By limiting the necessary resources, we are limiting the success potential for everyone, students in particular. Public education costs a lot! However, if we don't spend our money on our public schools we will be forced to spend even more on welfare, prisons, and other social services. Every one of our youth must have the opportunity to realize their full productive potential.

An equitable funding formula which requires an increased local effort and takes into consideration pupil transportation, community schools, debt service, and maintenance and capital costs is critically needed.

The essential components are:

Full funding with provision for enrollment increases and the probable need for supplemental appropriations to cover unanticipated needs

An Early funding decision so that school districts may plan more realistically and so that the continuity of programs and services is enhanced

Forward funding to establish that public education really is the priority in Alaska

Annually inflation proof the Instructional Unit value, in a manner similar to the current annual inflation proofing of the Permanent Fund Program, so that essential programs and services are not lost simply because of inflation

Restore some level of the funding which has been lost to inflation and other cuts during the past five years either through incentive grants, supplemental categorical funding or basic increases in the formula

Adjust the formula to more accurately reflect the needs of the small single site districts which have been disadvantaged since 1987-88, not by year to year *political decisions* as has been the recent practice, but through genuine revision to the funding formula which makes all districts *equal partners* in access to the critical financial resources.

It is time to re-establish funding of public education in Alaska as the number one priority at both the state and local levels. Clearly, it will cost more than we are presently spending. The alternative is not a choice. Our needs and the needs of the 108,000+ students currently enrolled in our public schools are far too important to all of us.

m3jan1



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, AK 99801-1101 (907) 586-9702 FAX (907) 586-5879

POSITION STATEMENT

SENATE BILL 20

"AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR K-12 SUPPORT AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

The Alaska Council of School Administrators supports full entitlement for education under the language of SB 20.

We believe and recognize it is the responsibility of the State of Alaska as stated in the Alaska Constitution to provide education to all children of Alaska. This can only be accomplished through fully funding the entitlement programs stated in SB 20.

We remember the severe reduction in school funding 5 years ago and the continued responsibility placed on local districts to increase funding to keep up with inflation, increase costs of retirement and health insurance costs as well as costs this past year for fuel.

We recognize there are deficiencies within the current formula which are being addressed by other legislation and encourage this legislature to continue examining them and providing solutions.

Based on information collected to date regarding the future levels of funding for education, full entitlement is the minimum districts need to bring stability and continuity to their educational programs.

The Alaska Council of School Administrators wishes to express our appreciation to the sponsors of SB 20 for recognizing the continued need for full appropriation of funding for the education programs in Alaska.

S B

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Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul Fischer
Senate District D
Box 784
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
(907) 262-9420 W
262-9269



State Senate

While in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3791

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Chairman
Senate Health, Education and
Social Services Committee

FROM: Senator Paul Fischer *PAF/sgn*

SUBJECT: SS Senate Bill 20
(making appropriations for K-12 support for FY 92)
Senate Bill 31
(forward funding for K-12 support for FY 93)

DATE: February 4, 1991

I appreciate your scheduling the above referenced bills for a hearing before the Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee on February 6.

Essentially by introduction of these bills, I have taken the decision of education funding out of the operating budget process, which is never determined until the latter part of the session.

It would be my desire that Senate Bill 20 be enacted by the Legislature at the earliest possible date, in order to give the school districts adequate notice of their FY 92 funding levels prior to their local budgeting deadlines. Senate Bill 31 would provide forward funding for education for the next fiscal year utilizing the surplus revenues anticipated during the coming fiscal year. This approach would considerably reduce the operating budget for FY 93 as well as provide the districts notice of their education funding level a full year in advance.

Both of these bills fund the school foundation program and pupil transportation at 100 percent of entitlement. The figures contained in Senate Bill 31 are estimates for FY 93, submitted by the Department of Education.

PAF/sgn

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 31 ()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:

Referred:

Funding Information:	General Fund	\$595,415,900
	Other Funds	<u>45,624,000</u>
		\$641,039,900

*Based on 60,000
unit value*

Sponsor(s): SENATOR FISCHER

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Education for K - 12 support
2 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1993; and providing for an effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. The sum of \$641,039,900 is appropriated from the general fund and from other funds
5 in the amount listed to the Department of Education for the purposes expressed and allocated in the
6 amounts listed for operating expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1993:

7	FUND SOURCE	AMOUNT
8	General fund	\$595,415,900
9	Public school fund (AS 37.14.110)	7,500,000
10	School fund (AS 43.50.140)	2,500,000
11	Federal receipts	35,624,000
12	PURPOSE	ALLOCATION AMOUNT
13	Foundation program	\$574,250,900
14	Student lunch program	15,000,000

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

1	Cigarette tax distribution	2,500,000
2	Tuition students	14,711,200
3	Boarding home grants	230,000
4	Youth in detention	800,000
5	Schools for the handicapped	3,262,200
6	Pupil transportation	30,285,600

7 * Sec. 2. The appropriation made by this Act lapses into the funds from which appropriated June 30,
8 1993.

9 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1991.



NEA-ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 274-0536

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(907) 586-3090

FAIRBANKS REGIONAL OFFICE

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

February 5, 1991

To: Senator Sturgulewski, Chair
Members, Senate HESS Committee

Re: **SB 31**; *"An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Education for K-12 support for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1993; and providing for an effective date."*

NEA-Alaska supports and encourages your favorable consideration of SB 31.

Forward funding of public education will provide better continuity in critical programs and services and much needed stability in the year to year planning process.

Also, forward funding of public education is a public policy statement that public education really is a priority in Alaska and gives more meaning to the Constitutional commitment and obligation.

We strongly encourage that the Committee give serious consideration to an amendment to this bill which would increase the Instructional Unit value to more realistically reflect the projected impact of the increasing cost of living. Also, it is appropriate to consider an amendment which would provide for a prospective "inflation proofing" mechanism.

Alaska now has the economic capability to put in place real forward funding of public education. Such an opportunity may not again be available to us. To let it pass without acting on it would be a major disservice to our future.

We urge your support for SB 31 and these suggested changes.

Thank you for your consideration of our position.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Manners
Executive Director

Don Oberg
President

cc: Senator Fischer

S B

4 0

Alaska State Legislature

Sen. Pat Pourchot, Co-Chairman
Sen. Jay Kerttula, Co-Chairman

Sen. Al Adams
Sen. Jim Duncan
Sen. Lyman F. Hoffman
Sen. Dick Shultz
Sen. Rick Uehling



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

907-465-3712

Senate Finance Committee

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE LETTER OF INTENT

CSSB 40 (FIN)

"Regulating the practice of marital and family therapy."

The Senate Finance Committee is concerned that the license fees reflected in the fiscal note for CSSB 40 (FIN) of \$350 per year will only support the full program costs of the marital and family therapists board every other year unless licensees are forced to pay a prohibitively high annual fee.

This Committee encourages the prime sponsor and both the Governor and the Department of Commerce & Economic Development to make an effort in the next two years to combine the Marital and Family Therapy Board with other boards. We believe this would create administrative costs that can easily be covered by licensing fees each year.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Pat Pourchot", written over a horizontal line.

Senator Pat Pourchot
Co-Chair
Senate Finance

Senate adopted 4/17/91

Adopted by the House 5/16/91

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. 2
Bill Version: CSSB 40(FIN)
(S) Publish Date: 4/17/91

Revision Date: _____ Department Affecter: _____
Title: Regulating the practice of BRU: Occupational Licensing
marital and family therapy.... Component: Administration
Sponsor: Senator Pearce
Requestor: Senate HESS COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	3	5	6
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
TRAVEL	12.7	12.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
CONTRACTUAL	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
SUPPLIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS. CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	28.0	28.0	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9
CAPITAL						
REVENUE	28.0	0	28.0	0	28.0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		28.0		26.9		26.9
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER GF/PR	28.0	0	26.9	0	26.9	0
TOTAL	28.0	28.0	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) CSSB 40 (HES) establishes a five-member Board of Marital and Family Therapy to establish examination, training and education requirements for entry into the profession, and to issue licenses to qualified individuals. Information on file indicates there are approximately 40 practitioners who would be affected by this legislation upon passage.

Prepared By: Jennifer Strickler, Admin. Officer Phone: 465-2144
Division: Occupational Licensing Date: April 15, 1991
Approved by Commissioner: Glenn A. Olds Asst Comm
Agency: Commerce & Economic Development Date: 4-15-91

Changes in CSSB 40 (Fin) reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.

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CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS - CSSB 40 (HES)

This fiscal note represents the cost of licensing marital and family therapists with a five-member board and an estimate of forty (40) practitioners who would seek and qualify for licensure. Costs of the program are projected based on the number of licensees and mandates in the bill. Therefore, costs associated with the marital and family therapy licensing program are projected as follows:

Personal Services: \$ 3.6

To provide administrative staff support.

Travel: \$ 12.7

In FY 92, this funding will provide for two face-to-face meetings (one in Anchorage and one in Juneau), assuming two members are from the Anchorage area, two from Juneau, one from Fairbanks; and three division staff (Director, Licensing Examiner, and Regulations Specialist) to attend each meeting; and two additional meetings to be held by teleconference.

In FY 93, funding provides for three board meetings (two face-to-face and one by teleconference), and travel to administer the licensing examination in various locations throughout the State. (\$12.7)

In FY 94 forward, the licensing program will have been in operation for two years, and therefore, require fewer meetings to conduct its business. The number of board meetings is reduced to two meetings each year. This funding also provides for travel to administer the licensing examination in various locations. (\$11.6)

Contractual: \$ 10.7

This funding provides for printing, advertising, postage and communication costs.

Supplies: \$ 1.0

Funding will provide standard office supplies.

Grand Total: \$ 28.0

REVENUE:

The revenues are based on 40 practitioners paying a licensing fee of \$350 per year. Licenses are issued on a biennial cycle; therefore, revenues are doubled every other year ($40 \times \$350 \times 2 = \$28,000$). As indicated, a license fee of \$350 per year (\$700 biennial), will support the costs of the licensing program in the first year.

Based on 40 practitioners, licensing fees will only be able to cover full program costs with a five-member board every other year unless licensees are willing to pay incredibly high annual licensing fees.

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 40 (HES)

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Commerce & Economic Dev.
 Title: Regulating the practice of BRU: Occupational Licensing
marital and family therapy.... Component: Administration
 Sponsor: Senator Pearce
 Requestor: Senate HESS COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
TRAVEL	12.7	12.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
CONTRACTUAL	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
SUPPLIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	28.0	28.0	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE	28.0	0	28.0	0	28.0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		28.0		26.9		26.9
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER GF/PR	28.0	0	26.9	0	26.9	0
TOTAL	28.0	28.0	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) CSSB 40 (HES) establishes a five-member Board of Marital and Family Therapy to establish examination, training and education requirements for entry into the profession, and to issue licenses to qualified individuals. Information on file indicates there are approximately 40 practitioners who would be affected by this legislation upon passage.

Prepared By: Jennifer Strickler, Admin. Officer Phone: 465-2144
 Division: Occupational Licensing Date: April 15, 1991
 Approved by Commissioner: Glenn A. Olds
 Agency: Commerce & Economic Development Date: 4-15-91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS - CSSB 40 (HES)

This fiscal note represents the cost of licensing marital and family therapists with a five-member board and an estimate of forty (40) practitioners who would seek and qualify for licensure. Costs of the program are projected based on the number of licensees and mandates in the bill. Therefore, costs associated with the marital and family therapy licensing program are projected as follows:

Personal Services: \$ 3.6

To provide administrative staff support.

Travel: \$ 12.7

In FY 92, this funding will provide for two face-to-face meetings (one in Anchorage and one in Juneau), assuming two members are from the Anchorage area, two from Juneau, one from Fairbanks; and three division staff (Director, Licensing Examiner, and Regulations Specialist) to attend each meeting; and two additional meetings to be held by teleconference.

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Contractual: \$ 10.7

This funding provides for printing, advertising, postage and communication costs.

Supplies: \$ 1.0

Funding will provide standard office supplies.

Grand Total: \$ 28.0

REVENUE:

The revenues are based on 40 practitioners paying a licensing fee of \$350 per year. Licenses are issued on a biennial cycle; therefore, revenues are doubled every other year ($40 \times \$350 \times 2 = \$28,000$). As indicated, a license fee of \$350 per year (\$700 biennial), will support the costs of the licensing program in the first year.

Based on 40 practitioners, licensing fees will only be able to cover full program costs with a five-member board every other year unless licensees are willing to pay incredibly high annual licensing fees.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 40

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Commerce & Economic Dev.
 Title: Regulating the practice of BRU: Occupational Licensing
marital and family therapy;... Component: Administration
 Sponsor: Senator Pearce
 Requestor: Senate HESS COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
TRAVEL	19.7	16.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
CONTRACTUAL	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
SUPPLIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	35.0	31.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE	24.0	0	24.0	0	24.0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	11.0	31.8	2.9	26.9	2.9	26.9
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER GF/PR	24.0	0	24.0	0	24.0	0
TOTAL	35.0	31.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) SB 40 establishes a five-member Board of Marital and Family Therapy to establish examination, training and education requirements for entry into the profession, and to issue licenses to qualified individuals. Information on file indicates there are approximately 40 practitioners who would be affected by this legislation upon passage.

Prepared By: Jennifer Strickler, Admin. Officer Phone: 465-2144
 Division: Occupational Licensing Date: March 4, 1991
 Approved by Commissioner: Glenn A. Olds
 Agency: Department of Commerce & Economic Development Date: 3-4-91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS - SB 40

This fiscal note represents the cost of licensing marital and family therapists with a five-member board and an estimate of 40 practitioners who would seek and qualify for licensure. Costs of the program are projected based on the number of licensees and mandates in the bill. Therefore, costs associated with the marital and family therapy licensing program are projected as follows:

Personal Services: \$ 3.6

To provide administrative staff support.

Travel: \$ 19.7

In FY 92, this funding will provide for four face-to-face meetings, two in Anchorage and two in Juneau, assuming two members are from the Anchorage area, two from Juneau, one from Fairbanks; and three division staff (Director, Licensing Examiners, and Regulations Specialist) to attend each meeting.

In FY 93, funding provides for three board meetings and travel to administer the licensing examination in various locations throughout the State. (\$16.5)

In FY 94 forward, the licensing program will have been in operation for two years, and therefore, require fewer meetings to conduct its business. The number of board meetings is reduced to two meetings each year. This funding also provides for travel to administer the licensing examination in various locations. (\$11.6)

Contractual: \$ 10.7

This funding provides for printing, advertising, postage and communication costs.

Supplies: \$ 1.0

Funding will provide standard office supplies.

Grand Total: \$ 35.0

REVENUE:

The revenues are based on 40 practioners paying a licensing fee of \$300 per year. Because licensing are issued on a biennial cycle, revenues are doubled every other year. As indicated, 40 practioners will not support a licensing program with a five-member board unless licensees are willing to pay incredibly high annual licensing fees. As an alternative, the licensing program may have to be supplemented by general funds or fees from other licensing areas.

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SB 40

(S) Publish Date: 3/27/91

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Commerce & Economic Dev.
 Title: Regulating the practice of BRU: Occupational Licensing
marital and family therapy;... Component: Administration
 Sponsor: Senator Pearce
 Requestor: Senate HESS COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
TRAVEL	19.7	16.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
CONTRACTUAL	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
SUPPLIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	35.0	31.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE	24.0	0	24.0	0	24.0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	11.0	31.8	2.9	26.9	2.9	26.9
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER GF/PR	24.0	0	24.0	0	24.0	0
TOTAL	35.0	31.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0

Changes in CS SB 40 (HESS) reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.

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Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) SB 40 establishes a five-member Board of Marital and Family Therapy to establish examination, training and education requirements for entry into the profession, and to issue licenses to qualified individuals. Information on file indicates there are approximately 40 practitioners who would be affected by this legislation upon passage.

Prepared By: Jennifer Strickler, Admin. Officer Phone: 465-2144
 Division: Occupational Licensing Date: March 4, 1991
 Approved by Commissioner: Glenn A. Olds
 Agency: Department of Commerce & Economic Development Date: 3-4-91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS - SB 40

This fiscal note represents the cost of licensing marital and family therapists with a five-member board and an estimate of 40 practitioners who would seek and qualify for licensure. Costs of the program are projected based on the number of licensees and mandates in the bill. Therefore, costs associated with the marital and family therapy licensing program are projected as follows:

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Travel: \$ 19.7

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Grand Total: \$ 35.0

REVENUE:

The revenues are based on 40 practitioners paying a licensing fee of \$300 per year. Because licensing are issued on a biennial cycle, revenues are doubled every other year. As indicated, 40 practitioners will not support a licensing program with a five-member board unless licensees are willing to pay incredibly high annual licensing fees. As an alternative, the licensing program may have to be supplemented by general funds or fees from other licensing areas.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 40

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Commerce & Economic Dev.
 Title: Regulating the practice of BRU: Occupational Licensing
marital and family therapy;... Component: Administration
 Sponsor: Senator Pearce
 Requestor: Senate HESS COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	3	5	6
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
TRAVEL	19.7	16.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
CONTRACTUAL	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
SUPPLIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	35.0	31.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE	24.0	0	24.0	0	24.0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	11.0	31.8	2.9	26.9	2.9	26.9
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER GF/PR	24.0	0	24.0	0	24.0	0
TOTAL	35.0	31.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) SB 40 establishes a five-member Board of Marital and Family Therapy to establish examination, training and education requirements for entry into the profession, and to issue licenses to qualified individuals. Information on file indicates there are approximately 40 practitioners who would be affected by this legislation upon passage.

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 Division: Occupational Licensing Date: March 4, 1991
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