

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1991-1992 8672**

**7385 SENATE HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES**

Behaviors Inventory (CABI). CABI assesses the presence or absence of critical skills in each of the six life activity domains specified in the legislation.

To assist in planning and to monitor the transition to a Division of Developmental Disabilities, the Developmental Disabilities Council awarded a grant to the University Affiliated Facility at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey - Robert Wood Johnson Medical School. This project is organized around nine task forces focusing on these areas: intake and eligibility; training; related services; employment; guardianship, advocacy, and self direction; housing; transportation; recodification; and mental health and developmental disabilities. The Year I report from this effort is available. The second year report is due in the winter of 1988. Volume II of the report will focus on task force papers such as: interagency agreements and decisions on staff retraining and reallocation.

Individuals interviewed in the state were reluctant to draw conclusions about the relative success of the transition since the process is still underway. They are anticipating an increased caseload of approximately 460 persons per year with an overall total of 1500 to 2000 at the end of five years. It is expected that this increased demand will flatten out after some of the pent up demand is accommodated. These are ball park figures based on the total prevalence of persons with disabilities drawn from census and reduced by 50%, a liberal estimate of how many of these persons are likely to come forward for service, according to the state administrators.

At present, there has not been a dramatic increase in demand for services. A registry has been created which presently lists several hundred names of new consumers requesting services. The list is expected to grow once the Division is fully operational. A survey of 30 persons on the registry indicates that housing is the service most needed. Housing in this case does not refer to typical group homes, rather it is housing adaptations or alternate living situations that promote independence and have full accessibility. State informants anticipate that the largest consumer group to come forward for service will be persons with physical handicaps who were under-served in New Jersey previously. The second highest service need identified in the survey was vocational rehabilitation and the third was for transportation.

The anticipated expansion in the numbers of persons served in New Jersey is based on the expectation that there will be an earnest undertaking to "redirect" service delivery so that persons with all developmental disabilities are indeed served. The redirection of department efforts has been well advertised and many different advocacy groups have been involved. Consonant with the change in service eligibility, New Jersey is substantially revising intake forms and service assessments and is expanding and improving their case management

system so that case workers have a greater understanding of the diverse needs of consumers. Along with a change in numbers of persons served, administrators expect that the service mix will change (e.g., more emphasis on after-school services, etc.).

The opportunity to include a diverse number of disability types into the service system has encouraged New Jersey administrators to rethink how they currently provide services to persons having mental retardation. Rather than adopt a "womb to tomb" approach to the new disability consumers, case workers are being trained to adapt to a truly "client driven system" with an emphasis on least restrictive environments, very individualized treatment planning, and provision of the minimum level of service intervention. Service providers are discovering that small adjustments such as an adaptive device can ameliorate urgent needs. In like fashion, creative solutions to traditional mental retardation service needs are being sought. Although there has reportedly been some resistance by non mentally retarded disability groups to come to the Division for services, the modest increase in legislative funding allocated and the efforts of the department described above have helped to alleviate the associated stigma.

With respect to the elimination of individuals currently eligible for services, persons in New Jersey have several observations. First, the new definition will not be used to reassess those currently receiving services. Second, the instrument that has been developed should not screen out anyone in need of services. However, in order to ensure that no one is adversely or unjustly affected by the new definition, the state intends to conduct an evaluation at the end of a year.

Ohio. Ohio's Department of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities had been using a categorical definition for service eligibility that included mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism. The current definition, while still limited to these four categories of disabilities, requires that the disability be manifest prior to age 18, and requires a substantial handicap. A substantial handicap is defined as equivalent to the abilities of persons with moderate, severe, or profound retardation.

Because of concerns that many individuals with developmental disabilities, other than the four categories specified in the definition, were being unfairly excluded from services, a new definition has been proposed and is currently before the legislature. This definition is similar to the federal definition with the following exceptions: it excludes individuals with a sole diagnosis of mental illness, it includes individuals whose disability is likely to result in substantial functional limitations without some intervention (not just those who already have substantial functional limitations), it includes all children under the age of three who have only one developmental

delay, it includes children between the ages of three and six who have two developmental delays, and it gives the director of the Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities discretion in accepting additional persons for service. Individuals interviewed in Ohio are hopeful that this legislation will pass. They do not expect a dramatic increase in demand for services as a result of the definitional change. In the first place, the legislation does not operationalize eligibility criteria. The Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities will define these criteria at a later date and it is unlikely that they will set the criteria so that they will admit persons for whom they have no resources. Second, current Ohio law authorizes service delivery to certain categories of persons with disabilities. It does not mandate that all eligible persons be served. As a result, OMR/DD has the ability to control the amount of service provided.

*Maryland.* In considering strategies for expanding service delivery for persons with disabilities in Maryland, the federal definition of developmental disabilities (PL 98-527) was the first to be evaluated. The full federal definition was not adopted. The major reservation was that the definition did little to operationalize eligibility criteria and left too much ambiguity in the concept of substantial functional impairment. A study conducted by Michael Smull suggested how much variability could be expected given different ways of defining "substantial impairment." Smull and his colleagues conducted a study of 1,602 fifteen-year-olds who were in special education. They found that different definitions of functional limitation yielded eligibility rates ranging from .57% to 2.05% of the general population.

In July, 1986 the Maryland legislature passed a bill authorizing the Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Administration to adopt a "modified" developmental disabilities definition. This act moved the state from a categorical definition that included mental retardation, cerebral palsy, autism, and epilepsy, to a more functional definition.

Maryland's definition differs from the federal definition in some interesting ways. In the first place, the definition clearly excludes those individuals whose disability results solely from mental illness. These persons will continue to receive services through the state's Mental Hygiene Administration. Secondly, where the federal definition specifies that an individual must be substantially functionally limited in at least three of seven major life activity areas, Maryland's modified definition focuses only on the individual's ability to live independently. This variable is measured in terms of personal and household management and use of community resources. The third, and perhaps most interesting departure from the federal definition involves the establishment of a two-tiered eligibility screen. As noted in the earlier discussion, individuals who meet all criteria specified in the definition (i.e. a diagnosis other than mental illness alone, age of onset before 22, and substantial functional limitation in the ability to

live independently) are eligible for the full range of services offered by the state agency.

Those individuals who fail to meet all of the criteria for developmental disabilities may still be eligible for individual support services. To be eligible for the upper tier of services two conditions of disability must still be met. The individual support services for persons with milder limitations do not include full day services and residential services, but include support services focusing on prevention, and enhancing the individual's ability to live independently in the community, which may include limited day services and residential supervision.

It is anticipated that this modified definition will, in fact, reduce the number of persons eligible (though not necessarily the actual numbers of persons served) for the full range of services in Maryland. Under the categorical definition, slightly more than 1% of the population were eligible for the full range of services. Under the new modified definition, only 1.7% are expected to qualify for the full range of services. Individuals who would have qualified under the old definition will remain eligible for individual support services, but will not be eligible for full day and residential services. A grandfather clause in the legislation protects the eligibility status of people already in the service system.

Despite an overall reduction in the number of persons eligible for service, the adoption of the functional definition opened the service doors to a broader spectrum of disability groups, and consequently a waiting list of 2,000 persons with disabilities other than mental retardation has formed in Maryland. Needs assessments have been conducted by Morrison, Sachs & Skull (1986) on the persons on the waiting list. The waiting list represents the best information known in any of the states that have changed definitions to project the numbers of persons with disabilities other than mental retardation that will actually come forward for service, given changed service eligibility, and what their service needs are. However, Maryland researchers view this data as an underestimate of the total numbers of persons with disabilities other than mental retardation that may come forward for service. They explain that limited funds and a limited service array discourage many potential consumers from identifying themselves for service.

*Hawaii.* In 1983, Hawaii changed from a categorical definition of disabilities that included mental retardation, epilepsy, autism and cerebral palsy to the federal definition of developmental disabilities. Persons eligible for services under the old categorical definition were automatically eligible for services under the new definition. However, it is anticipated that persons with mild impairments will be screened out in future years.

Persons in Hawaii note that they had anticipated an increase in demand for services as a result of this change. However, to date, there has not been an increase in the amount of service provided. Two reasons are cited to explain this. In the first place, the change in eligibility was not advertised widely. Second, the Hawaii statute does not mandate that all service applicants be served. The department operates within a budget and provides services only within its means. New resources were not allocated, and thus new services were not developed.

The most noticeable change has occurred in the area of case management. Since the state agency is now dealing with more individuals having more complex physical disabilities, case managers have had to adapt their strategies and reach out to different types of service providers.

Currently, the state is attempting to operationalize the eligibility criteria and to develop an instrument for assessing substantial impairment in three of the seven major life activities specified in the federal definition. They are also working on due process and grievance procedures for persons who are determined to be ineligible for services under the federal definition.

*California.* California considered adopting a functional definition for developmental disabilities in the early 1980's. The Health and Welfare Agency contracted with Berkeley Planning Associates (BPA) to explore the implications of making this change. As noted above, the BPA study described alternative organizational arrangements that were possible for the state to consider and summarized data on prevalence rates for various disabilities using both the federal definition of developmental disabilities and the categorical definition employed in California. On the basis of data from the 1976 Survey of Income and Education, BPA concluded that the transition to the federal definition might mean that four times as many individuals as are currently eligible for the services of the D. D. Division would become eligible. On the basis of these projections and their assessment of the current service delivery system in the state, California officials decided against the federal definition and kept the categorical definition that included mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and autism.

Persons in the state do not feel that there are substantial numbers of individuals who are unserved. They believe that those persons who do not meet the eligibility criteria of their categorical definition are receiving services through other state agencies.

*Summary of Lessons from Other States.* The review of experiences in other states with changing definitions of developmental disabilities includes some considerations of import to Arkansas, including the following:

1. As found in the Hawaii experience, changes in agency mandates tend to have an immediate impact on case managers who must reach out to different groups and learn different service systems and providers.
2. The Ohio experience illustrates a way to focus attention on persons with severe disabilities while also recognizing the support needs of persons with more moderate disabilities. By including a section in the definition that allows eligibility for persons who would develop severe limitations in the absence of intervention. Maryland's "two tier" approach is also a response to assuring persons with less severe disabilities receive needed support.
3. The New Jersey approach recognizes the importance of an evaluation in order to ensure that the application of a new definition does not unduly penalize any particular disability group. New Jersey's three year phase-in is also a useful way of ensuring orderly implementation.
4. The review of changes in Hawaii's system reinforces the importance of developing a grievance mechanism to ensure the any definitional changes do not result in unjust service exclusion.
5. The New Jersey and Maryland reviews draw attention to the necessity to develop instruments that are capable of discriminating among those who are eligible and those who are not eligible for services.

SB 52

Senator Jim Duncan  
State Capitol Building  
Juneau, AK 99811

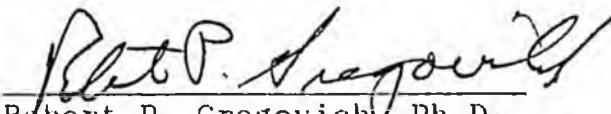
Feb 15, 1991

Dear Senator Duncan,

I support Senate Bill 52, a Bill to change the definition of Developmental Disabilities to conform with the Federal Definition. We have been too long in changing the definition to be more reasonable and fair for all children and families who experience a developmental disability.

Therefore, your Bill is welcomed. As a former Director of the State's Developmental Disabilities Program in The Department of Health and Social Services, I wish to tell you that my job would have been made more efficient had we had a more appropriate definition to work with such as you are proposing. If I can be of help in your efforts, please contact me at 586-2243 or 586-1627.

Sincerely,



Robert P. Gregovich Ph.D.  
202 Troy Ave  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

5B52

source but for the enactment of this part, except that whenever considered necessary to prevent the delay in the receipt of appropriate early intervention services by the infant or toddler or family in a timely fashion, funds provided under section 673 may be used to pay the provider of services pending reimbursement from the agency which has ultimate responsibility for the payment.

"(b) REDUCTION OF OTHER BENEFITS.—Nothing in this part shall be construed to permit the State to reduce medical or other assistance available or to alter eligibility under title V of the Social Security Act (relating to maternal and child health) or title XIX of the Social Security Act (relating to medicaid for handicapped infants and toddlers) within the State.

42 USC 701.  
42 USC 1396.

"STATE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL .

"SEC. 682. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—(1) Any State which desires to receive financial assistance under section 673 shall establish a State Interagency Coordinating Council composed of 15 members.

20 USC 1482.

"(2) The Council and the chairperson of the Council shall be appointed by the Governor. In making appointments to the Council, the Governor shall ensure that the membership of the Council reasonably represents the population of the State.

"(b) COMPOSITION.—The Council shall be composed of—

"(1) at least 3 parents of handicapped infants or toddlers or handicapped children aged 3 through 6, inclusive,

"(2) at least 3 public or private providers of early intervention services,

"(3) at least one representative from the State legislature,

"(4) at least one person involved in personnel preparation, and

"(5) other members representing each of the appropriate agencies involved in the provision of or payment for early intervention services to handicapped infants and toddlers and their families and others selected by the Governor.

"(c) MEETINGS.—The Council shall meet at least quarterly and in such places as it deems necessary. The meetings shall be publicly announced, and, to the extent appropriate, open and accessible to the general public.

"(d) MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY.—Subject to the approval of the Governor, the Council may prepare and approve a budget using funds under this part to hire staff, and obtain the services of such professional, technical, and clerical personnel as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this part.

"(e) FUNCTIONS OF COUNCIL.—The Council shall—

"(1) advise and assist the lead agency designated or established under section 676(b)(9) in the performance of the responsibilities set out in such section, particularly the identification of the sources of fiscal and other support for services for early intervention programs, assignment of financial responsibility to the appropriate agency, and the promotion of the interagency agreements,

"(2) advise and assist the lead agency in the preparation of applications and amendments thereto, and

"(3) prepare and submit an annual report to the Governor and to the Secretary on the status of early intervention programs for handicapped infants and toddlers and their families operated within the State.

Report.

"(f) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—No member of the Council shall cast a vote on any matter which would provide direct financial benefit to that member or otherwise give the appearance of a conflict of interest under State law:

"(g) USE OF EXISTING COUNCILS.—To the extent that a State has established a Council before September 1, 1986, that is comparable to the Council described in this section, such Council shall be considered to be in compliance with this section. Within 4 years after the date the State accepts funds under section 673, such State shall establish a council that complies in full with this section.

"FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

"Sec. 683. Sections 616, 617, and 620 shall, to the extent not inconsistent with this part, apply to the program authorized by this part, except that—

"(1) any reference to a State educational agency shall be deemed to be a reference to the State agency established or designated under section 676(b)(9),

"(2) any reference to the education of handicapped children and the education of all handicapped children and the provision of free public education to all handicapped children shall be deemed to be a reference to the provision of services to handicapped infants and toddlers in accordance with this part, and

"(3) any reference to local educational agencies and intermediate educational agencies shall be deemed to be a reference to local service providers under this part.

"ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

"Sec. 684. (a) From the sums appropriated to carry out this part for any fiscal year, the Secretary may reserve 1 percent for payments to Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in accordance with their respective needs.

"(b)(1) The Secretary shall make payments to the Secretary of the Interior according to the need for such assistance for the provision of early intervention services to handicapped infants and toddlers and their families on reservations serviced by the elementary and secondary schools operated for Indians by the Department of the Interior. The amount of such payment for any fiscal year shall be 1.25 percent of the aggregate of the amount available to all States under this part for that fiscal year.

"(2) The Secretary of the Interior may receive an allotment under paragraph (1) only after submitting to the Secretary an application which meets the requirements of section 678 and which is approved by the Secretary. Section 616 shall apply to any such application.

"(c)(1) For each of the fiscal years 1987 through 1991 from the funds remaining after the reservation and payments under subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary shall allot to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount of such remainder as the number of infants and toddlers in the State bears to the number of infants and toddlers in all States, except that no State shall receive less than 0.5 percent of such remainder.

"(2) For the purpose of paragraph (1)—

State and local governments.  
Education.  
20 USC 1483.  
20 USC 1416,  
1417, 1420.

Guam.  
American Samoa.  
Virgin Islands.  
Republic of the Marshall Islands.  
Federated States of Micronesia.  
Republic of Palau.  
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.  
20 USC 1434.

20 USC 1416.

P.O. Box Y - State Capital  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

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BOARD: HANDICAPPED AND GIFTED, GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL FOR THE

BOARD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 43

TITLE: Governor's Council for the Handicapped and Gifted

DEPT: Department of Health and Social Services

AUTHORITY: AS 14.30.231 & 47.80.030; PL 100-146 & 99-457

STATUS: ACTIVE TERM: 3 years

DESCRIPTION: 18-23 members appointed by Governor: 50% must represent the developmentally disabled (D.D.) or parents or guardians of same (as noted in the Special Facts below); with geographic balance and variety of handicaps represented. 1/3 must represent the principal state agencies concerned with services for handicapped/gifted; 1 member must be a State legislator; 1 must represent the Older Alaskans Commission (which may also double as a State Agency representative). Members serve at pleasure of Governor. Council selects chair.

SPECIAL FACTS: Serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Federal funding. Federal law (which supersedes state law) requires that the state council must be comprised of at least 50% consumers: (A) 1/3 of 50% must be primary consumers - persons with D.D. which is a severe/chronic mental or physical impairment manifested before age twenty-two; (B) balance may be secondary consumers - who are parents or guardians of such D.D. persons; and (C) 1/3 of 50% consumers must be persons who are immediate relatives or guardians of persons with mentally impairing D.D. (at least one of these individuals shall be an immediate relative or guardian of an institutionalized or previously institutionalized person with a D.D.). For Alaska, this means a minimum of 9 parents or guardians, or people with developmental disabilities. They may not be employees of a state agency or any other agency which receives funds or provides services under this Public Law.

FUNCTION: Interdepartmental planning/coordinating agency of the Dept. of Health and Social Services, the Dept. of Education, and other departments which deliver services to handicapped or gifted. State planning council for purposes of federal laws relating to the handicapped or gifted.

COMPENSATION: Standard travel/per diem. MEETINGS: 3 times per year, committee meetings included; 15 days maximum.

\*FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Director, Governor's Council for the Handicapped and Gifted, University Plaza Office West, Suite B, 600 University Avenue, Fairbanks, AK 99709  
PHONE: 474-2440 (Revised 1/14/91)

REVISION DATE: 1/15/91

HANDICAPPED AND GIFTED

MEMBER	APPT	REAPT	REAPPT	TERM
Kathy Allely P.O. Box 773333 Eagle River 99577 Consumer/Secondary	88/09/14	0/00/00	0/00/00	91/06/30
Keith Anderson DOE, Div. Voc. Rehab., Box F Juneau 99811 State Agency/DOE, Voc. Rehab.	87/10/01	90/11/05	0/00/00	93/06/30
Josephine G Barresi P.O. Box 711 Bethel 99559 Special Ed/Teacher	88/09/14	0/00/00	0/00/00	91/06/30
Susan M Beck Box 82556 Fairbanks 99708 Consumer/Secondary	88/09/14	0/00/00	0/00/00	91/06/30
Mary Cattanach P.O. Box 6614 Anchorage 99519 Gifted/Talented	88/09/14	89/08/28	0/00/00	92/06/30
Roger Claussen 2210 Roosevelt Drive Anchorage 99517 Consumer/Primary	89/11/09	0/00/00	0/00/00	92/06/30
DHSS Staffmember DHSS, P.O. Box Juneau 99811 Comm./DHSS/Des.	90/00/00	0/00/00	0/00/00	0/00/00
Duane M French 3710 Woodlawn Avenue Anchorage 99503 Consumer/Primary Chair	86/03/03	86/09/19	89/08/28	92/06/30
Bob Gore 119 Austin Street, #911 Ketchikan 99901 State Agency/OAC	88/09/14	0/00/00	0/00/00	91/06/30

REVISION DATE: 1/15/91

HANDICAPPED AND GIFTED

MEMBER	APPT	REAPT	REAPT'	TERM
Steve Hole Commissioner, DOE, Box 7 Juneau 99811 Comm./DOE/Designee	86/10/02	89/08/28	0/00/00	92/06/30
Eileen Lally 6508 Fairweather Place Anchorage 99518 Higher Education	90/11/30	0/00/00	0/00/00	91/06/30
Robert "Bob" Locke 4133 Aspen Avenue Juneau 99801 Consumer/Secondary Chair	88/09/14	0/00/00	0/00/00	91/06/30
Susan K Nelson 4601 Reka Drive, C-8 Anchorage 99508 Consumer/Primary	90/11/05	0/00/00	0/00/00	93/06/30
Mike Renfro P.O. Box H-04 Juneau 99811 State Agency/DHSS/Div.Ment.Health & D.D.	88/09/14	0/00/00	0/00/00	91/06/30
James Rich DOE/Ed. Program Support/P.O. Box F Juneau 99811 State Agency/DOE/Education Support	90/11/05	0/00/00	0/00/00	93/06/30
Brenda Trumble P.O. Box 136 Klawock 99925 Consumer/Secondary	86/09/19	89/08/28	0/00/00	92/06/30
Valerie A Van Brocklin 9631 Hillside Drive Anchorage 99516 Advocacy Representative	89/11/09	0/00/00	0/00/00	92/06/30
VACANT	0/00/00	0/00/00	0/00/00	93/06/30
Legislator (Governor Appointment)				

REVISION DATE: 1/15/91

HANDICAPPED AND GIFTED

MEMBER	APPT	REAPT	REAPPT	TERM
Blanche Walters P.O. Box 728 Nome 99762 Consumer/Secondary	81/06/30	90/11/05	87/10/01	93/06/30
Sandra Watson P.O. Box 1063 Wrangell 99929 Special Ed./ Admin.	90/11/05	0/00/00	0/00/00	93/06/30
Jenny Weaver Box 703 Pelican 99832 Consumer/Secondary	88/09/14	0/00/00	0/00/00	91/06/30
Jonni Wingfield 3236 LaTouche, Apt. #4 Anchorage 99508 Consumer/Primary	88/09/14	0/00/00	0/00/00	91/06/30
Leslie H Yamamoto P.O. Box 83496 Fairbanks 99708 Consumer/Secondary/Institution	90/11/05	0/00/00	0/00/00	93/06/30

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FISCAL NOTE

*63000  
See 2-23-91  
not submitted*

STATE OF ALASKA  
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB54

Revision Date: 3/6/91 Department Affected: Education  
Title: State Aid for Education BRU: K-12 Support  
Component: Foundation

Sponsor: Adams  
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						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	82,810.9	82,810.9	82,810.9	82,810.9	82,810.9	82,810.9
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>82,810.9</b>	<b>82,810.9</b>	<b>82,810.9</b>	<b>82,810.9</b>	<b>82,810.9</b>	<b>82,810.9</b>

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	82,810.9	82,810.9	82,810.9	82,810.9	82,810.9	82,810.9
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82,810.9</b>	<b>82,810.9</b>	<b>82,810.9</b>	<b>82,810.9</b>	<b>82,810.9</b>	<b>82,810.9</b>

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) This fiscal analysis compares the projected cost of SB54 with the FY91 authorized level of funding (505,425.1). Section 1. will result in an increased cost to the State proportionate to any increase in municipal property values. This is not reflected in the fiscal note since it is impossible to predict future property values.

Prepared By: Mary Hakala Phone: 465-2800  
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 3/6/91

Approved by Commissioner: Steve Hole, Acting Commissioner  
Agency: Education Date: 3/6/91

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

SB 54: State Aid for Education  
 Fiscal Note Analysis  
 March 5, 1991  
 Page 2 of 2

	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>
FY92 Full Funding under current law:	541,746.2					
SB 54 additional cost	46,489.8					
SB 54 Foundation Full (est)	<u>588,236.0</u>	588,236.0	588,236.0	588,236.0	588,236.0	588,236.0
vs.						
FY91 Authorized	<u>505,425.1</u>	<u>505,425.1</u>	<u>505,425.1</u>	<u>505,425.1</u>	<u>505,425.1</u>	<u>505,425.1</u>
Difference	82,810.9	82,810.9	82,810.9	82,810.9	82,810.9	82,810.9

Note:

- \* Section 1. will result in an increased cost to the State proportionate to any increase in municipal property values. This is not reflected in the fiscal note since it is impossible to predict future property values.
- \* No accommodation is made in this fiscal analysis for anticipated enrollment increases.

SB54 + HB53

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ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
PROJECTED FY92 FOUNDATION PROGRAM			
AASA PROPOSED PROGRAM REVISIONS	Section 5	Sections 2+3	Sections 2+3
PREPARED 1/2/91 revised 1/18/91			
	CURRENT FORMULA	PROPOSED TABLES	PROPOSED TABLES
	UNIT VALUE AT \$63,000	UNIT VALUE AT \$60,000	UNIT VALUE AT \$63,000
			ADDITIONAL COST
ADAK	\$222,480	\$152,400	\$7,620
ALASKA GATEWAY	\$242,880	\$157,800	\$7,890
ALEUTIAN REGION	\$38,310	\$0	\$0
ALEUTIANS EAST	\$192,360	\$58,800	\$2,940
ANCHORAGE	\$10,064,760	\$254,400	\$12,720
ANNETTE ISLANDS	\$127,140	\$173,400	\$8,670
BERING STRAIT	\$839,250	\$225,800	\$11,250
BRISTOL BAY	\$122,310	\$153,000	\$7,650
CHATHAM	\$174,660	\$70,800	\$3,540
CHUGACH	\$80,040	\$0	\$0
COPPER RIVER	\$245,950	\$157,200	\$7,260
CORCOVA	\$140,430	\$196,200	\$9,810
CRAIG	\$117,510	\$174,600	\$8,730
DELTA/GREELY	\$261,000	\$139,200	\$6,960
DILLINGHAM	\$184,350	\$241,800	\$12,090
FAIRBANKS	\$3,644,520	\$374,400	\$18,720
GALENA	\$74,730	\$39,000	\$1,950
HAINES	\$135,960	\$177,800	\$8,850
HOONAH	\$80,070	\$119,400	\$5,970
HYDABURG	\$51,030	\$0	\$0
IDITARCO	\$258,000	\$63,000	\$3,150
JUNEAU	\$1,305,870	\$120,000	\$6,000
KAKE	\$34,260	\$53,400	\$2,670
KASHUNAMIUT	\$92,370	\$96,000	\$4,800
KENAI	\$2,666,340	\$1,172,400	\$58,620
KETCHIKAN	\$687,990	\$120,000	\$6,000
KLAWOCK	\$72,180	\$82,200	\$4,140
KODIAK	\$743,400	\$130,300	\$6,540
KUSPUK	\$259,620	\$82,200	\$4,140
LAKE AND PENN.	\$315,330	\$0	\$0
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	\$1,666,680	\$93,000	\$4,650
LOWER YUKON	\$692,520	\$393,000	\$19,650
MATSU	\$2,501,220	\$597,000	\$29,850
NENANA	\$78,450	\$72,000	\$3,600
NOME	\$274,740	\$160,800	\$8,040
NORTH SLOPE	\$457,630	\$332,400	\$16,620
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	\$823,200	\$332,400	\$16,620
PELICAN	\$30,780	\$0	\$0
PETERSBURG	\$186,960	\$120,000	\$6,000
PRIBILCF	\$93,870	\$600	\$30
RAILBELT	\$152,700	\$99,000	\$4,950
SITKA	\$414,360	\$120,000	\$6,000
SKAGWAY	\$53,010	\$10,200	\$510
SOUTHEAST	\$294,720	\$66,600	\$3,330
SOUTHWEST	\$318,060	\$47,400	\$2,370
ST MARY'S	\$68,490	\$0	\$0
TANANA	\$63,930	\$0	\$0
UNALASKA	\$114,450	\$172,800	\$8,640
VALDEZ	\$208,350	\$133,200	\$6,660
WRANGELL	\$152,220	\$120,000	\$6,000
YAKUTAT	\$63,540	\$34,300	\$1,740
YUKON FLATS	\$266,340	\$39,500	\$1,980
YUKON/KOYUKUK	\$333,930	\$59,400	\$2,970
YUPIIT	\$223,020	\$30,500	\$1,525
TOTALS	\$33,258,340	\$7,920,400	\$421,620

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ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
PROJECTED FY92 FOUNDATION PROGRAM			
AASA PROPOSED PROGRAM REVISIONS		Section 4	Section 4
PREPARED 1/2/91 revised 1/18/91			
	SINGLE/DUAL	SINGLE/DUAL	
	UNIT VALUE AT \$60,000	UNIT VALUE AT \$63,000	TOTAL
		ADDITIONAL COST	INCREASE
ADAK	\$237,000	\$11,850	\$631,350
ALASKA GATEWAY	\$0	\$0	\$408,570
ALEUTIAN REGION	\$42,600	\$2,130	\$83,040
ALEUTIANS EAST	\$0	\$0	\$256,100
ANCHORAGE	\$0	\$0	\$10,331,880
ANNETTE ISLANDS	\$165,000	\$8,250	\$482,460
BERING STRAIT	\$0	\$0	\$1,075,500
BRISTOL BAY	\$81,000	\$4,050	\$368,010
CHATHAM	\$0	\$0	\$249,000
CHUGACH	\$0	\$0	\$80,040
COPPER RIVER	\$0	\$0	\$431,010
CORDOVA	\$187,800	\$9,390	\$543,630
CRAIG	\$165,600	\$8,280	\$474,720
DELTA/GREELY	\$262,800	\$13,140	\$683,100
DILLINGHAM	\$234,000	\$11,700	\$684,480
FAIRBANKS	\$0	\$0	\$4,037,640
GALENA	\$150,000	\$7,500	\$273,210
HAINES	\$0	\$0	\$321,810
HOONAH	\$165,600	\$8,280	\$379,320
HYDABURG	\$96,600	\$4,830	\$152,460
IDITAROD	\$0	\$0	\$324,150
JUNEAU	\$0	\$0	\$1,431,870
KAKE	\$129,600	\$6,480	\$256,410
KASHUNAMIUT	\$180,600	\$9,030	\$382,800
KENAI	\$0	\$0	\$3,897,360
KETCHIKAN	\$350,400	\$17,520	\$1,181,910
KLAWOCK	\$143,400	\$7,170	\$309,690
KODIAK	\$0	\$0	\$880,740
KUSPUK	\$0	\$0	\$346,560
LAKE AND PENN.	\$0	\$0	\$315,330
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	\$0	\$0	\$1,764,330
LOWER YUKON	\$0	\$0	\$1,105,170
MATSU	\$0	\$0	\$3,128,070
NENANA	\$155,400	\$7,770	\$317,220
NOME	\$276,600	\$13,830	\$734,010
NORTH SLOPE	\$0	\$0	\$1,006,650
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	\$0	\$0	\$1,172,220
PELICAN	\$58,200	\$2,910	\$91,890
PETERSBURG	\$189,000	\$9,450	\$511,610
PRIBILOF	\$122,400	\$6,120	\$223,020
RAILBELT	\$0	\$0	\$256,650
SITKA	\$291,600	\$14,580	\$846,540
SKAGWAY	\$111,000	\$5,550	\$180,270
SOUTHEAST	\$0	\$0	\$364,650
SOUTHWEST	\$0	\$0	\$367,830
ST MARY'S	\$127,800	\$6,390	\$202,680
TANANA	\$122,400	\$6,120	\$192,450
UNALASKA	\$157,800	\$7,890	\$461,580
VALDEZ	\$228,000	\$11,400	\$587,610
WRANGELL	\$193,200	\$9,660	\$481,080
YAKUTAT	\$126,000	\$6,300	\$232,380
YUKON FLATS	\$0	\$0	\$307,920
YUKON/KOTYUKUK	\$0	\$0	\$396,300
YUPIIT	\$0	\$0	\$85,750
TOTALS	\$4,751,400	\$237,570	\$46,489,830

SENATE BILL NO. 54

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATORS ADAMS, Shultz

Introduced: 1/21/91

Referred: HESS and Finance

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to state aid for education; and providing for an effective date."

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

3 \* Section 1. AS 14.17.025(a) is amended to read:

4 (a) Local contributions to a city or borough school district shall include at least the lesser

5  
6 (1) the equivalent of a four mill tax levy on the full and true value of the taxable  
7 real and personal property in the district as of January 1, 1990, or as of January 1 of the second  
8 preceding fiscal year, whichever tax is lower, as determined by the Department of Community  
9 and Regional Affairs under AS 14.17.140 and AS 29.45.110; or

10 (2) 35 percent of the district's basic need for the preceding fiscal year, as  
11 determined under AS 14.17.021(b).

12 \* Sec. 2. AS 14.17.041(a) is amended to read:

13 (a) For funding communities that have an average daily membership of less than 200 in  
14 grades K-6 or less than 200 in grades 7-12, combined elementary and secondary instructional

*10-2000 a year due  
to decreasing value  
operates w/ in  
basic need*

*basic need of  
state level*

*And  
Kinn  
Mason  
of benefit*

*Notable  
Amended*

S

units are determined under the following table:

ADM	No. Instructional Units
1 - 10	2
11 - 20	2 + ((ADM-10)/5)
21 - 60	4 + ((ADM-20)/8)
61 - <u>240</u> [120]	9 + ((ADM-60)/12)
<u>241</u> [121] - 525	<u>24 + ((ADM-240)/14)</u> [14 + ((ADM-120)/15)]

*6.9 MFL +  
multi school  
small school  
formula  
change*

\* Sec. 3. AS 14.17.041(b) is amended to read: *AB 45*

(b) For funding communities that are not included under (a) of this section,

(1) instructional units for elementary students are determined by the formula: units = 16 [15] + ((ADM-200)/17), where ADM is the number of students in average daily membership in grades kindergarten through 6;

(2) instructional units for secondary students are determined by the formula: units = 19 [18] + ((ADM-200)/13), where ADM is the number of students in average daily membership in grades 7 through 12.

*4.9  
Change  
lowered*

\* Sec. 4. AS 14.17.041 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

(e) A district with an ADM of 3,000 or less that consists of one funding community shall increase the elementary and secondary instructional units received under (a) or (b) of this section by multiplying the instructional units by a percentage determined under the following table:

District ADM	Percentage
1 - 250	1.12
251 - 525	1.08
526 - 1000	1.06
1001 - 2000	1.04
2001 - 3000	1.03

(f) A district with an ADM of 1,000 or less that consists of two funding communities shall increase the elementary and secondary instructional units received under (a) or (b) of this section by multiplying the instructional units by a percentage determined under the following table:

District ADM	Percentage
1 - 250	1.08

1                    251 - 525                    1.04  
2                    526 - 1000                    1.02

3 \* Sec. 5. AS 14.17.056 is amended to read:

4                    Sec. 14.17.056. INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT VALUE. The instructional unit value is  
5                    \$63,000 [~~\$60,000~~].

6 \* Sec. 6. This Act takes effect July 1, 1991.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
 FY 1990 SCHOOL OPERATING FUND - FUND BALANCE COMPLIANCE TEST (AS 14.17.082)  
 PREPARED 1/9/91

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL FY90 AUDITED EXPEND.&TRANSF	TOTAL FY90 FUND BALANCE	RESERVED FY90 FUND BALANCE	UNRESERVED FY90 FUND BALANCE	PERCENTAGE OF UNRESERVED FY90 FUND BALANCE
ALEUTIAN EAST	\$4,307,580	\$934,696	\$925,669	\$9,027	0.21%
ANCHORAGE	\$219,923,951	\$19,871,701	\$7,537,672	\$12,334,029	5.61%
BRISTOL BAY	\$1,007,172	\$444,516	\$444,516	\$0	0.00%
CORDOVA	\$3,420,502	\$57,278	\$0	\$57,278	1.67%
CRAIG	\$1,692,542	\$110,246	\$98,070	\$12,176	0.72%
DILLINGHAM	\$3,918,069	\$973,423	\$638,794	\$334,629	8.54%
FAIRBANKS	\$82,303,967	\$3,686,345	\$2,149,108	\$1,537,237	1.87%
GALENA	\$2,245,409	\$809,879	\$621,770	\$188,109	8.38%
HAINES	\$2,934,200	\$372,617	\$85,148	\$287,469	9.80%
HOONAH	\$2,093,204	\$102,959	\$102,959	\$0	0.00%
HYDABURG	\$1,073,125	\$272,777	\$193,323	\$79,454	7.40%
JUNEAU	\$30,203,211	\$641,612	\$418,028	\$223,584	0.74%
KAKE	\$1,831,453	\$33,237	\$0	\$33,237	1.81%
KENAI	\$57,261,524	\$1,175,032	\$1,399,725	(\$224,693)	-0.39%
KETCHIKAN	\$15,458,099	\$196,515	\$177,892	\$18,623	0.12%
KLAWOCK	\$2,223,241	\$601,678	\$483,451	\$118,227	5.32%
KODIAK	\$15,283,484	\$1,630,971	\$535,790	\$1,095,181	7.17%
MAT-SU	\$51,027,203	\$1,650	\$0	\$1,650	0.00%
NENANA	\$1,730,766	\$251,526	\$93,524	\$158,002	9.13%
NOME	\$5,816,706	\$491,280	\$200,572	\$290,708	5.00%
NORTH SLOPE	\$29,068,517	\$452,283	\$404,283	\$48,000	0.17%
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	\$18,008,053	\$7,456,280	\$5,898,331	\$1,557,949	8.65%
PELICAN	\$629,678	\$212,795	\$167,429	\$45,366	7.20%
PETERSBURG	\$4,108,316	\$415,599	\$166,225	\$249,374	6.07%
SITKA	\$9,951,764	\$1,274,659	\$358,666	\$915,993	9.20%
SKAGWAY	\$1,241,899	\$67,839	\$52,601	\$15,238	1.23%
ST. MARY'S	\$2,384,713	\$530,293	\$391,772	\$138,521	5.81%
TANANA	\$1,643,099	\$282,250	\$311,557	(\$29,307)	-1.78%
UNALASKA	\$1,991,685	\$126,986	\$39,928	\$87,058	4.37%
VALDEZ	\$7,080,840	\$2,572,598	\$1,925,547	\$647,051	9.14%
WRANGELL	\$3,388,117	\$250,377	\$96,755	\$153,622	4.53%
YAKUTAT	\$1,547,197	\$128,699	\$128,699	\$0	0.00%
<b>TOTALS C&amp;B'S</b>	<b>\$588,589,849</b>	<b>\$46,430,596</b>	<b>\$26,047,804</b>	<b>\$20,382,792</b>	

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ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
 FY 1990 SCHOOL OPERATING FUND - FUND BALANCE COMPLIANCE TEST (AS 14.17.082)  
 PREPARED 1/9/91

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL FY90 EXPEND.&TRNSFRS	TOTAL FY90 FUND BALANCE	RESERVED FY90 FUND BALANCE	UNRESERVED FY90 FUND BALANCE	PERCENTAGE OF UNRESERVED FY90 FUND BALANCE
ADAK	\$5,367,679	\$3,228,145	\$2,783,780	\$444,365	8.28%
ALASKA GATEWAY	\$5,273,769	\$614,962	\$149,878	\$465,084	8.82%
ALEUTIAN REGION	\$1,251,905	\$54,857	\$26,874	\$27,983	2.24%
ANNETTE ISLAND	\$3,788,356	\$1,405,658	\$1,881,521	(\$475,863)	-12.56%
BERING STRAIT	\$19,413,314	\$8,816,052	\$7,799,624	\$1,016,428	5.24%
CHATHAM	\$3,915,802	\$723,522	\$1,470,415	(\$746,893)	-19.07%
CHUGACH	\$1,666,889	\$478,660	\$407,524	\$71,136	4.27%
COPPER RIVER	\$5,281,962	\$780,605	\$386,874	\$393,731	7.45%
DELTA GREELY	\$6,212,477	(\$21,520)	\$190,000	(\$211,520)	-3.40%
IDITAROD	\$6,055,883	\$1,805,711	\$1,361,120	\$444,591	7.34%
KASHUNAMIUT	\$2,409,837	\$613,478	\$506,420	\$107,058	4.44%
KUSPUK	\$5,859,603	\$924,383	\$924,383	\$0	0.00%
LAKE & PENINSULA	\$7,441,305	\$2,369,160	\$2,290,275	\$78,885	1.06%
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	\$37,368,099	\$12,017,291	\$10,209,839	\$1,807,452	4.84%
LOWER YUKON	\$17,329,257	\$7,080,314	\$6,991,314	\$89,000	0.51%
PRIBILOF	\$2,182,276	\$1,167,646	\$955,438	\$212,208	9.72%
RAILBELT	\$3,203,755	\$666,220	\$423,195	\$243,025	7.59%
SOUTHEAST ISLAND	\$6,281,076	\$801,695	\$311,898	\$489,797	7.80%
SOUTHWEST REGION	\$7,064,151	\$3,874,048	\$3,522,623	\$351,425	4.97%
YUKON FLATS	\$6,385,599	\$1,458,657	\$1,380,148	\$78,509	1.23%
YUKON-KOYUKUK	\$7,503,299	\$3,277,356	\$2,634,398	\$642,958	8.57%
YUPIIT	\$6,097,321	\$2,009,961	\$1,411,402	\$598,559	9.82%
TOTALS REAA'S	\$167,353,614	\$54,146,861	\$48,018,943	\$6,127,918	
STATEWIDE TOTALS	\$755,943,463	\$100,577,457	\$74,066,747	\$26,510,710	

**A REVIEW**

**THE ALASKA SCHOOL FOUNDATION FUNDING  
PROGRAM**

JANUARY 1991

**ALASKA'S PUBLIC SCHOOL FOUNDATION PROGRAM, AS 14.17** enables the state to meet fiscal equalization criteria outlined in the federal PL-874 law, commonly known as the "disparity test." Alaska must meet the guidelines in order to utilize approximately \$70 million in PL-874 funds within the state foundation plan as general revenues.

**PL 81-874 DISPARITY TEST** - The federal PL-874 disparity test measures the disparity in local school district expenditures. The test takes into consideration designated state and local revenues. Under guidelines of the disparity test, the range of revenues may not vary more than 25 percent between the school district that raises the lowest amount of revenues per instructional unit and the school district that raises the greatest amount. Since federal regulations allow states to eliminate five percent of the

students at the top of the scale and five percent at the bottom, Alaska eliminates both of its oil rich school districts, Valdez and North Slope Borough, which contribute considerably more than 25 percent beyond the lowest amount. Since REAAs are not authorized to raise local taxes, five percent of the students at the bottom of the scale can be from any REAA. The disparity test uses \$60,000 per instructional unit as the base.

**THE FOUNDATION PROGRAM** is based on the "instructional unit" method of funding.

**THE DEFINITIONS** printed on page 2, when used with the two mathematical formulas below and the numerical data on page 4, provide for understanding the foundation law.



THE FORMULA USED TO CALCULATE BASIC NEED:

$$\text{BASIC NEED} = (\text{INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS}) \times (\text{AREA COST DIFFERENTIAL}) \times (\$60,000)$$

THE FORMULA USED TO CALCULATE STATE FOUNDATION AID:

$$\text{STATE FOUNDATION AID} = (\text{BASIC NEED}) - (\text{LOCAL EFFORT}) + (90\% \text{ ELIGIBLE PL-874})$$

# TERMS AND CONCEPTS.

**ADM (AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP)** - The average of the number of students enrolled in a school district or specific school program (vocational education, bilingual education, special education) over a specified fall or spring reported period. The more students a district has in Average Daily Membership, the more funding it receives through the foundation program.

**INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT** - A number represented by a group of students identified by grade levels and whether the students are enrolled in vocational, special or bilingual education programs. (See page 4, column A.)

**AREA COST DIFFERENTIAL** - A factor multiplied by a school district's instructional units to adjust for costs - primarily personnel costs - in various school districts. Factors vary between 1.0 and 1.46, depending usually on remoteness of the district. (See page 4, column B.)

**INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT VALUE** - The amount under the new foundation formula is \$60,000 per instructional unit. That amount was established by the regulation when the law was passed.

**BASIC NEED** - An amount of money determined by multiplying the area cost differential by the number of a school district's allowable instructional units times the instructional unit value, set annually by the legislature. The foundation program sets the instructional unit value at \$60,000. (See page 4, column D.)

**REQUIRED LOCAL EFFORT** - Under the law, city and borough school districts are required to contribute the lesser amount of:

- (1) the equivalent of funds generated by a four mill tax levy based on the full and true value of the taxable real and personal property in the school district; or
- (2) 35 percent of a school district's basic need for the preceding school year.

School districts are not allowed to contribute more than the equivalent of 2.0 mills or \$13,800 per adjusted unit in addition to required local effort in order to hold disparities in funding per instructional unit among school districts to no more than 25 percent. The amount of local effort, either in the 4 mill equivalent or 35 percent basic need, is subtracted from a school district's basic need. Since Regional Education Attendance Areas do not have authority to collect taxes, there is no deduction for the local contribution portion of basic need in these districts. (See page 4, column E.)

**PL-874** - Federal Law PL-874, impact aid to education, provides federal funds to school districts for children of parents living and/or working on federal property as an "in lieu of local tax" revenue. Under the foundation program 90 percent of each school district's eligible PL-874 receipts is subtracted from the district's basic need. (See page 4, column F.)

**STATE FOUNDATION AID** - The amount of state money school districts are entitled to receive under the Public School Foundation Program, after local and federal shares are deducted. (See page 4, column G.)

## OTHER ISSUES:

**REDUCED LOCAL SHARE** - A reduction of the assessed value of property in most municipal school districts has reduced the value of the required local share of basic need in the FY 91 foundation formula. Under the foundation formula, the state must make up the difference between this reduced local share and basic need. This increases the projected full entitlement cost of the foundation formula by \$7,695,249 for FY 91.

**DECLINING ENROLLMENT** - The law contains language that protects districts from losing more than 10 percent of the prior year's K-12 instructional units.

**CENTRALIZED CORRESPONDENCE STUDY** - The law provides a formula for computing funds for the state Centralized Correspondence Study program. Instructional units are computed under the same formula used by elementary schools with more than 200 students and multiplied by 0.65.

**GATHERING/ REPORTING STUDENT DATA** - The statute requires districts to report to the Department of Education by October 15 of each school Year an estimate of its student population for the next school year. The Department of Education will use the estimates to determine the amount of state foundation aid to seek from the Legislature for the following school year.

**FUND BALANCE LIMITATION** - The law prohibits districts from accumulating an unreserved fund balance of more than 10 percent of their operating expenditures for the year. The Department of Education must deduct the amount exceeding 10 percent from a school district's succeeding year's foundation entitlement.

**FULL AND TRUE VALUE** - The Department of Community and Regional Affairs will determine the full value of the taxable real and personal property in each city and borough school district for the purpose of calculating a school district's required local effort.

**DISTRIBUTION PROCEDURES** - The Department of Education will make payment of foundation aid through monthly payments to school districts. The payments for the first nine months of each fiscal year will be based on actual student counts for the prior school year. Payments for the last three months will be adjusted by actual year student counts. Any overpayments or underpayments made during the first nine months will be adjusted in the final three payments of the fiscal year. The first counting period will be during a 20-day period ending on the fourth Friday in each October. A subsequent reporting period, a 20-day period ending the second Friday of each February, may be used to calculate foundation funding, if the February counting period yields more instructional units.

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

GOLDBELT PLACE  
801 WEST 10TH STREET  
P.O. BOX F  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0500

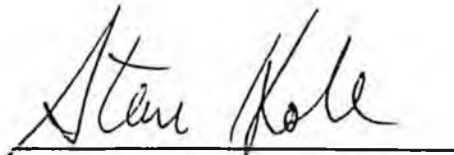
### Position Paper

#### SB 54: State Aid for Education

The State Board of Education supports SB 54 with the following amendments:

- \* Delete section 1.
- \* Amend section 4 to apply only to single site municipal districts with fewer than 750 ADM

The Board has no position on section 5 of the bill.



Steve Hole  
Acting Commissioner

3-7-91

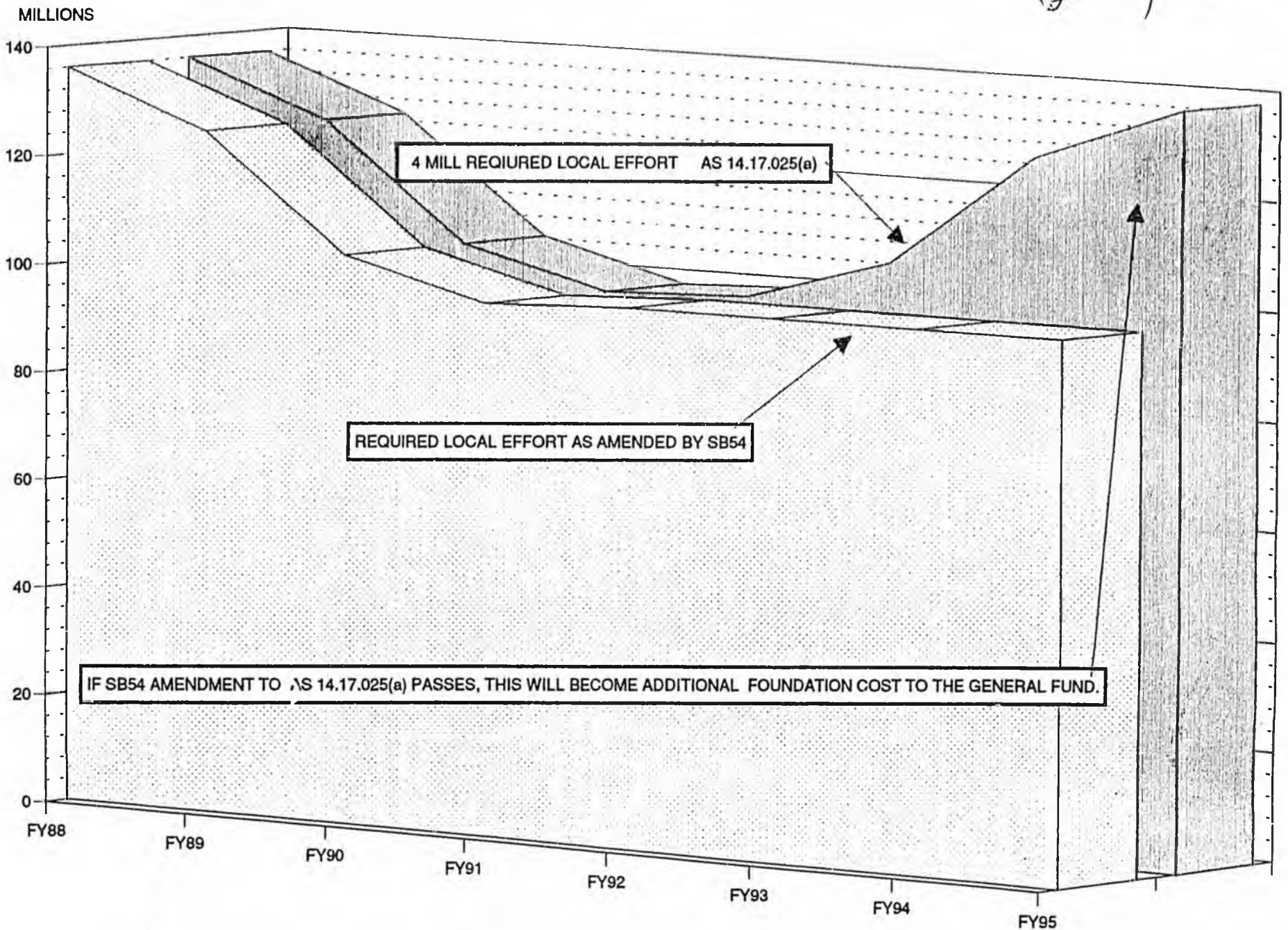
Date

*N.E.A. Supports - Dropping Sect 1 if needed to  
move.*

*Commend Bd for looking @ Sect 4  
[Example missed by 20 students]*

FOUNDATION PROGRAM AS 14.17.025(a) VS SB54 AMENDMENT

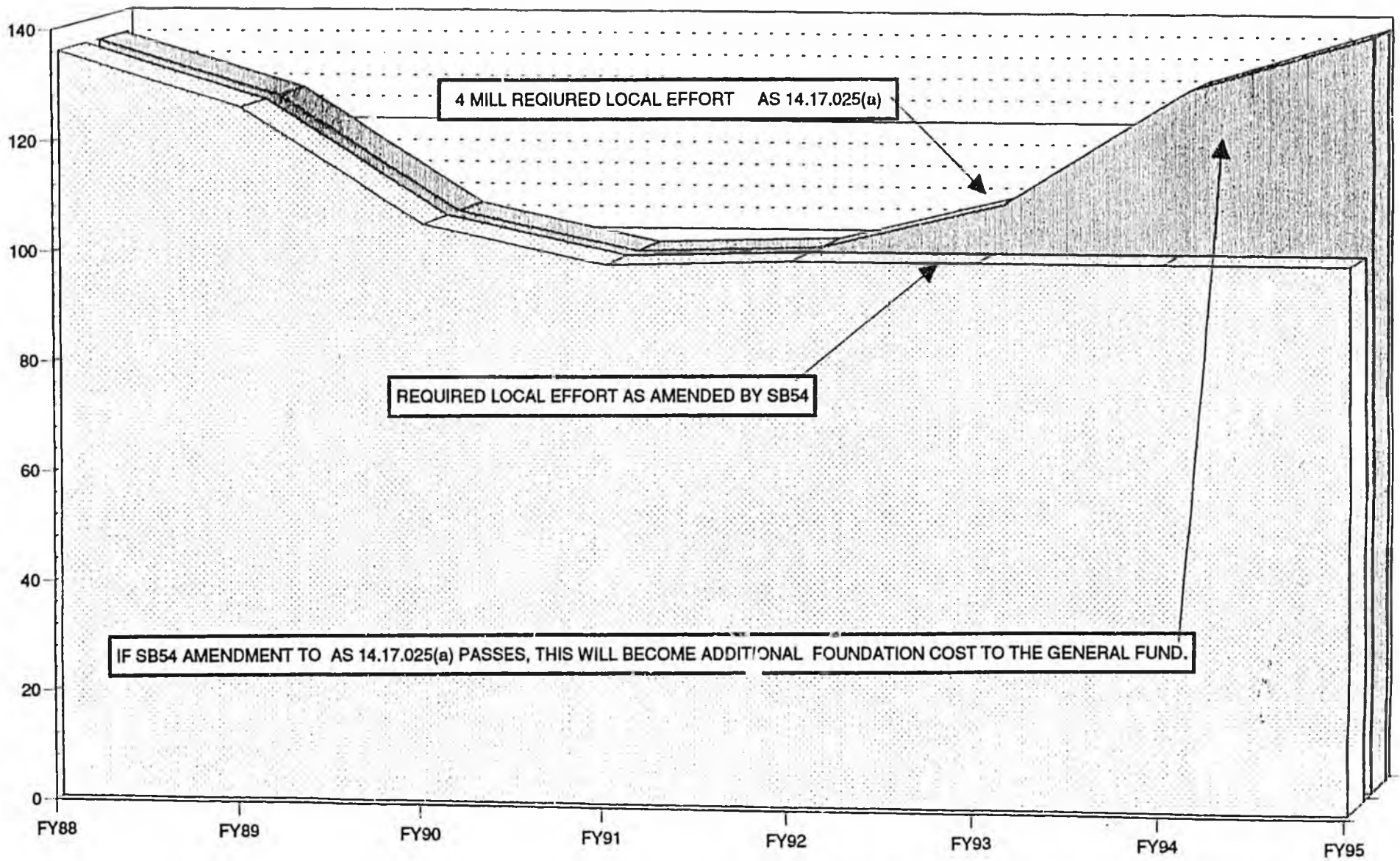
*JGH*



ASSUMPTION: PROPERTY VALUE INCREASE OVER THE NEXT THREE YEARS WILL MIRROR THE DECREASES BETWEEN FY88 AND FY91.

FOUNDATION PROGRAM AS 14.17.025(a) VS SB54 AMENDMENT

MILLIONS



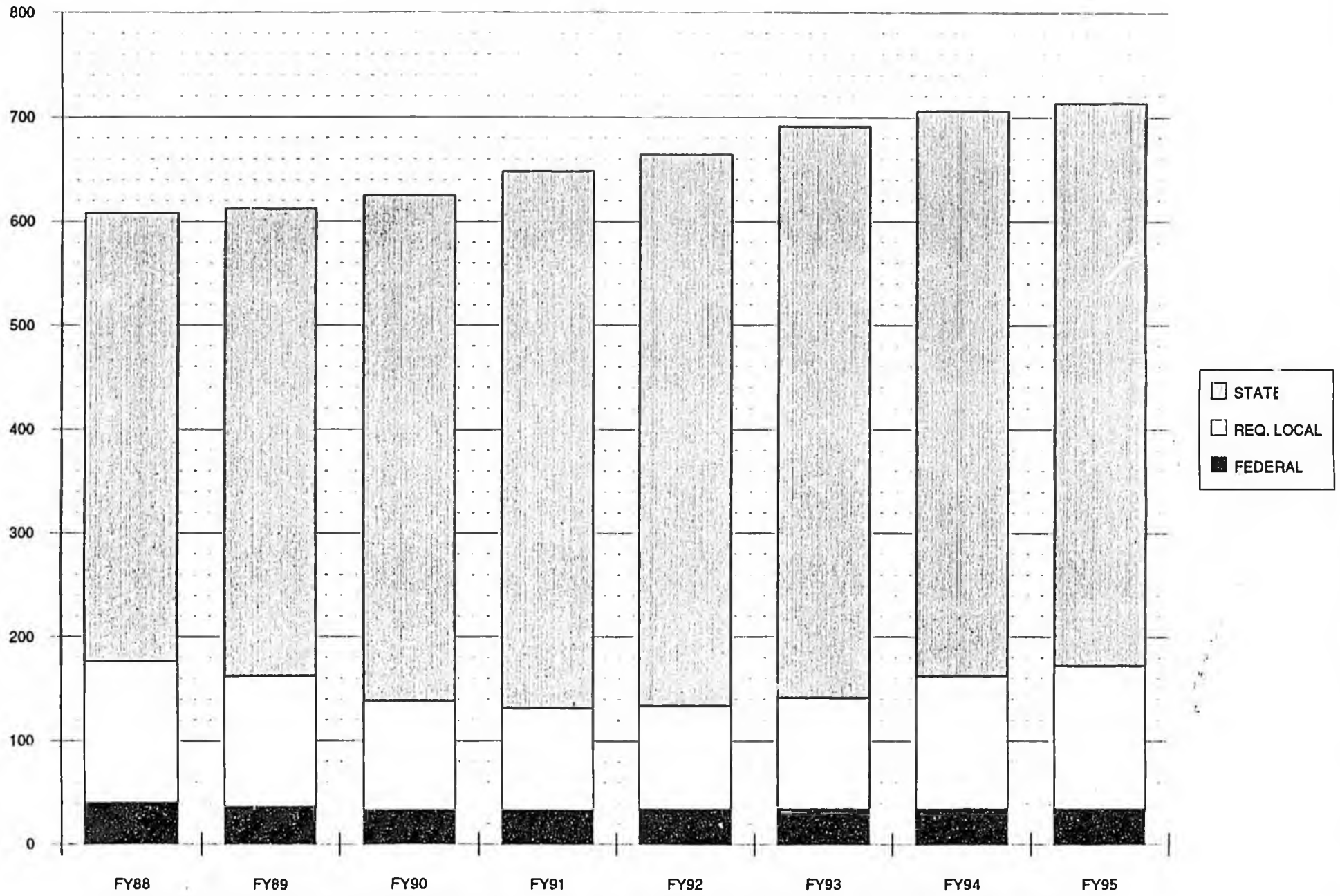
ASSUMPTION: PROPERTY VALUE INCREASE OVER THE NEXT THREE YEARS WILL MIRROR THE DECREASES BETWEEN FY88 AND FY91.

4% growth in enrollment

### FOUNDATION FUNDING BY SOURCE

CURRENT FUNDING FORMULA

MILLIONS

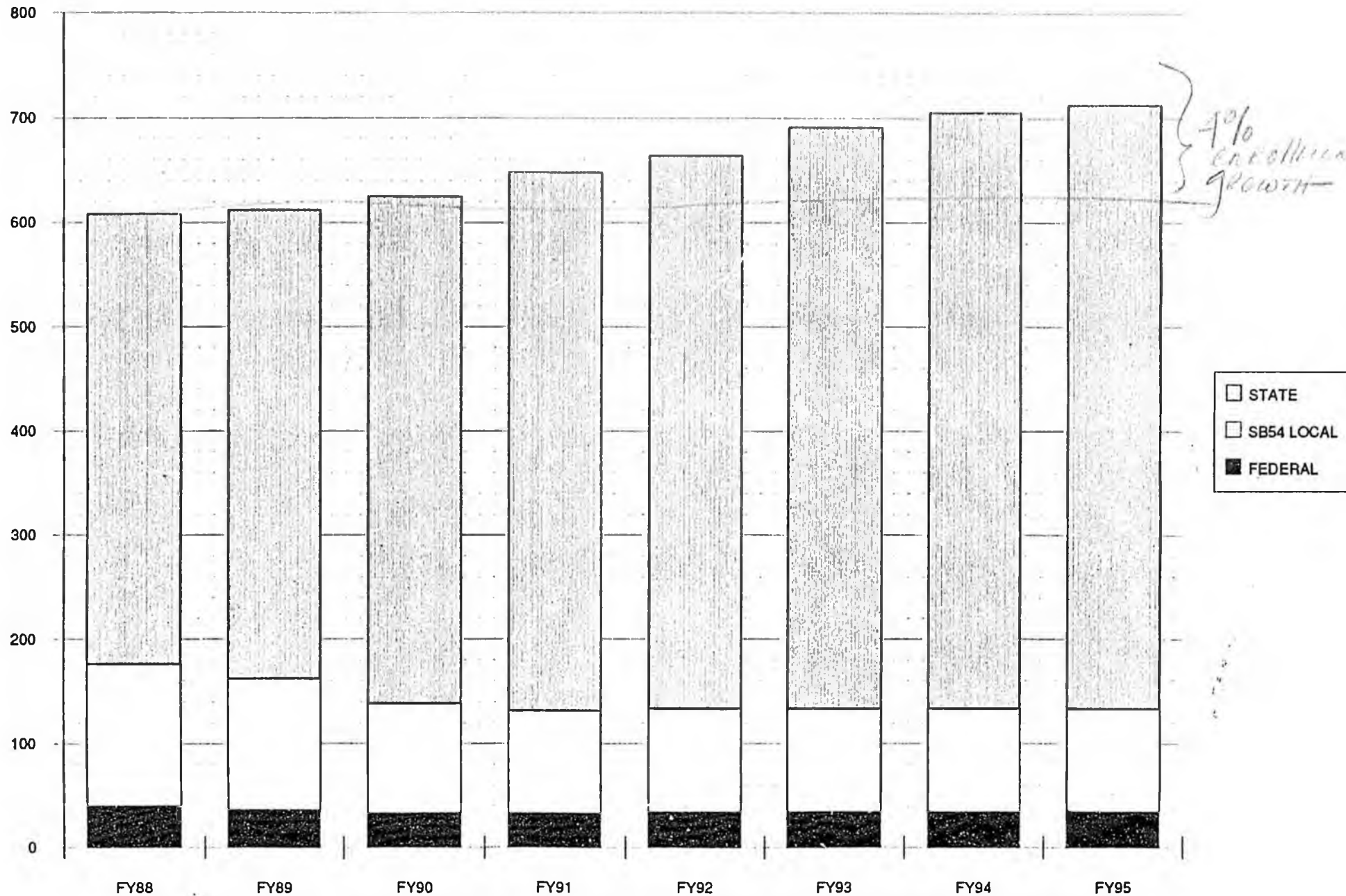


ASSUMPTION: PROPERTY VALUE INCREASE OVER THE NEXT THREE YEARS WILL MIRROR THE DECREASES BETWEEN FY88 AND FY91.  
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

# FOUNDATION FUNDING BY SOURCE

SB 54 AMENDMENT TO AS 14.17.025(a)

MILLIONS



*4% enrollment growth*

STATE  
 SB54 LOCAL  
 FEDERAL

FY88

FY89

FY90

FY91

FY92

FY93

FY94

FY95

ASSUMPTION: PROPERTY VALUE INCREASE OVER THE NEXT THREE YEARS WILL MIRROR THE DECREASES BETWEEN FY88 AND FY91.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

#1                      #2                      #3

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ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
PROJECTED FY92 FOUNDATION PROGRAM			
AASA PROPOSED PROGRAM REVISIONS			
PREPARED 1/2/91 revised 1/18/91			
	CURRENT FORMULA	PROPOSED TABLES	PROPOSED TABLES
	UNIT VALUE AT \$63,000	UNIT VALUE AT \$60,000	UNIT VALUE AT \$63,000
			ADDITIONAL COST
ADAK	\$222,480	\$152,400	\$7,620
ALASKA GATEWAY	\$242,880	\$157,800	\$7,890
ALEUTIAN REGION	\$38,310	\$0	\$0
ALEUTIANS EAST	\$192,360	\$58,800	\$2,940
ANCHORAGE	\$10,064,760	\$254,400	\$12,720
ANNETTE ISLANDS	\$127,140	\$173,400	\$8,670
BERING STRAIT	\$839,250	\$225,000	\$11,250
BRISTOL BAY	\$122,310	\$153,000	\$7,650
CHATHAM	\$174,660	\$70,800	\$3,540
CHUGACH	\$80,040	\$0	\$0
COPPER RIVER	\$265,950	\$157,200	\$7,860
CORDOVA	\$140,430	\$196,200	\$9,810
CRAIG	\$117,510	\$174,600	\$8,730
DELTA/GREELY	\$261,000	\$139,200	\$6,960
DILLINGHAM	\$184,890	\$241,800	\$12,090
FAIRBANKS	\$3,644,520	\$374,400	\$18,720
GALENA	\$74,760	\$39,000	\$1,950
HAINES	\$135,960	\$177,000	\$8,850
HOONAH	\$80,070	\$119,400	\$5,970
HYDURG	\$51,030	\$0	\$0
IDITAROD	\$258,000	\$63,000	\$3,150
JUNEAU	\$1,305,870	\$120,000	\$6,000
KAKE	\$64,260	\$53,400	\$2,670
KASHUWAMIUT	\$92,370	\$96,000	\$4,800
KENAI	\$2,666,340	\$1,172,400	\$58,620
KETCHIKAN	\$687,990	\$120,000	\$6,000
KLAWOCK	\$72,180	\$82,800	\$4,140
KODIAK	\$743,400	\$130,800	\$6,540
KUSPUK	\$259,620	\$82,800	\$4,140
LAKE AND PENN.	\$315,330	\$0	\$0
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	\$1,666,680	\$93,000	\$4,650
LOWER YUKON	\$692,520	\$393,000	\$19,650
MATSU	\$2,501,220	\$597,000	\$29,850
NENANA	\$78,450	\$72,000	\$3,600
NOME	\$274,740	\$160,800	\$8,040
NORTH SLOPE	\$657,630	\$332,400	\$16,620
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	\$823,200	\$332,400	\$16,620
PELICAN	\$30,780	\$0	\$0
PETERSBURG	\$186,960	\$120,000	\$6,000
PRIBILOF	\$93,870	\$600	\$30
RAILBELT	\$152,700	\$99,000	\$4,950
SITKA	\$414,360	\$120,000	\$6,000
SKAGWAY	\$53,010	\$10,200	\$510
SOUTHEAST	\$294,720	\$66,600	\$3,330
SOUTHWEST	\$318,060	\$47,400	\$2,370
ST MARY'S	\$68,490	\$0	\$0
TANANA	\$63,930	\$0	\$0
UNALASKA	\$114,450	\$172,800	\$8,640
VALDEZ	\$208,350	\$133,200	\$6,660
WRANGELL	\$152,220	\$120,000	\$6,000
YAKUTAT	\$43,540	\$34,800	\$1,740
YUKON FLATS	\$266,340	\$39,600	\$1,980
YUKON/KOTYUKUK	\$333,930	\$59,400	\$2,970
YUPIIT	\$223,020	\$30,600	\$32,130
TOTALS	\$33,258,840	\$7,820,400	\$421,620

*see 4 + 63,000*      *F 54*  
*total effort*

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROJECTED FY92 FOUNDATION PROGRAM AASA PROPOSED PROGRAM REVISIONS PREPARED 1/2/91 revised 1/18/91			
	SINGLE/DUAL UNIT VALUE AT \$60,000	SINGLE/DUAL UNIT VALUE AT \$63,000 ADDITIONAL COST	TOTAL INCREASE
ADAK	\$237,000	\$11,850	\$631,350
ALASKA GATEWAY	\$0	\$0	\$408,570
ALEUTIAN REGION	\$42,600	\$2,130	\$83,040
ALEUTIANS EAST	\$0	\$0	\$254,100
ANCHORAGE	\$0	\$0	\$10,331,880
ANNETTE ISLANDS	\$165,000	\$8,250	\$482,460
BERING STRAIT	\$0	\$0	\$1,075,500
BRISTOL BAY	\$81,000	\$4,050	\$368,010
CHATHAM	\$0	\$0	\$249,000
CHUGACH	\$0	\$0	\$80,040
COPPER RIVER	\$0	\$0	\$431,010
CORDOVA	\$187,800	\$9,390	\$543,630
CRAIG	\$165,600	\$8,280	\$474,720
DELTA/GREELY	\$262,800	\$13,140	\$683,100
DILLINGHAM	\$234,000	\$11,700	\$684,480
FAIRBANKS	\$0	\$0	\$4,037,640
GALENA	\$150,000	\$7,500	\$273,210
HAINES	\$0	\$0	\$321,810
HOONAH	\$165,600	\$8,280	\$379,320
HYDABURG	\$96,600	\$4,830	\$152,460
IDITAROD	\$0	\$0	\$324,150
JUNEAU	\$0	\$0	\$1,431,870
KAKE	\$129,600	\$6,480	\$256,410
KASHUNAMIUT	\$180,600	\$9,030	\$382,800
KENAI	\$0	\$0	\$3,897,360
KETCHIKAN	\$350,400	\$17,520	\$1,181,910
KLAWOCK	\$143,400	\$7,170	\$309,690
KODIAK	\$0	\$0	\$880,740
KUSPUK	\$0	\$0	\$346,560
LAKE AND PENN.	\$0	\$0	\$315,330
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	\$0	\$0	\$1,764,330
LOWER YUKON	\$0	\$0	\$1,105,170
MATSU	\$0	\$0	\$3,128,070
NENANA	\$155,400	\$7,770	\$317,220
NOME	\$276,600	\$13,830	\$734,010
NORTH SLOPE	\$0	\$0	\$1,006,650
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	\$0	\$0	\$1,172,220
PELICAN	\$58,200	\$2,910	\$91,890
PETERSBURG	\$189,000	\$9,450	\$511,410
PRIBILOF	\$122,400	\$6,120	\$223,020
RAILBELT	\$0	\$0	\$256,650
SITKA	\$291,600	\$14,580	\$846,540
SKAGWAY	\$111,000	\$5,550	\$180,270
SOUTHEAST	\$0	\$0	\$364,650
SOUTHWEST	\$0	\$0	\$267,830
ST MARY'S	\$127,800	\$6,390	\$202,680
TANANA	\$122,400	\$6,120	\$192,450
UNALASKA	\$157,800	\$7,890	\$461,580
VALDEZ	\$228,000	\$11,400	\$587,610
WRANGELL	\$193,200	\$9,660	\$481,080
YAKUTAT	\$126,000	\$6,300	\$232,380
YUKON FLATS	\$0	\$0	\$307,920
YUKON/KOYUKUK	\$0	\$0	\$396,300
YUPIIT	\$0	\$0	\$285,750
TOTALS	\$4,751,400	\$237,570	\$46,489,830

*7.8 60,000*  
*8.2 63,000*

*see 4*  
*4.7 60,000*  
*4.9 63,000*

*see 4 Bd*  
*2.5 60,000.00*  
*2.6 63,000.00*

PROJECTED FY92 FOUNDATION PROGRAM  
AASA PROPOSED PROGRAM REVISIONS

PREPARED 2/13/91	SB54 NEW TABLES AASA SEC. 3 PROPOSAL	60,000	60,000 SB54 NEW TABLES AASA SEC. 2 PROPOSAL
ADAK	\$152,400		\$0
ALASKA GATEWAY	\$0		\$157,800
ALEUTIAN REGION	\$0		\$0
ALEUTIANS EAST	\$0		\$58,800
ANCHORAGE	\$240,000		\$14,400
ANNETTE ISLANDS	\$0		\$173,400
BERING STRAIT	\$0		\$225,000
BRISTOL BAY	\$0		\$153,000
CHATHAM	\$0		\$70,800
CHUGACH	\$0		\$0
COPPER RIVER	\$0		\$157,200
CORDOVA	\$0		\$196,200
CRAIG	\$0		\$174,600
DELTA/GREELY	\$139,200		\$0
DILLINGHAM	\$0		\$241,800
FAIRBANKS	\$374,400		\$0
GALENA	\$0		\$39,000
HAINES	\$0		\$177,000
HOONAH	\$0		\$119,400
HYDABURG	\$0		\$0
IDITAROD	\$0		\$63,000
JUNEAU	\$120,000		\$0
KAKE	\$0		\$53,400
KASHUNAMIUT	\$0		\$96,000
KENAI	\$600,000		\$572,400
KETCHIKAN	\$120,000		\$0
KLAWOCK	\$0		\$82,800
KODIAK	\$130,800		\$0
KUSPUK	\$0		\$82,800
LAKE AND PENN.	\$0		\$0
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	\$0		\$93,000
LOWER YUKON	\$0		\$393,000
MATSU	\$480,000		\$117,000
NENANA	\$0		\$72,000
NOME	\$160,800		\$0
NORTH SLOPE	\$174,000		\$158,400
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	\$174,000		\$132,000
PELICAN	\$0		\$0
PETERSBURG	\$120,000		\$0
PRIBILOF	\$0		\$600
RAILBELT	\$0		\$99,000
SITKA	\$120,000		\$0
SKAGWAY	\$0		\$10,200
SOUTHEAST	\$0		\$66,600
SOUTHWEST	\$0		\$47,400
ST MARY'S	\$0		\$0
TANANA	\$0		\$0
UNALASKA	\$0		\$172,800
VALDEZ	\$133,200		\$0
WRANGELL	\$120,000		\$0
YAKUTAT	\$0		\$34,800
YUKON FLATS	\$0		\$39,600
YUKON/KOYUKUK	\$0		\$59,400
YUPIIT	\$0		\$30,600
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$3,358,800</b>		<b>\$4,435,200</b>

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					PROJECTED FY92
2	FOUNDATION FUNDING PROGRAM					FOUNDATION
3	PREPARED 2/28/91					SB54 SEC. 2&3
4			PROJECTED FY92	PROJECTED FY92	PROJECTED FY92	SINGLE SITE < 700
5		FY91 FOUNDATION	FOUNDATION	PRORATION TO	FOUNDATION	PRORATION TO
6		STATE AID	STATE AID	GOV. BUDGET	SB54 SEC. 2&3	GOV. BUDGET
7		100% ENTITLEMENT	100% ENTITLEMENT	OF \$514,648.9	SINGLE SITE < 700	OF \$514,648.9
8	ADAK	\$2,083,942	\$2,173,342	\$1,993,966	\$2,325,742	\$2,072,189
9	ALASKA GATEWAY	\$4,329,618	\$4,346,718	\$4,150,894	\$4,504,518	\$4,228,188
10	ALEUTIAN REGION	\$680,468	\$680,468	\$649,580	\$680,468	\$638,253
11	ALEUTIANS EAST	\$3,078,324	\$2,916,674	\$2,761,582	\$2,976,074	\$2,760,835
12	ANCHORAGE	\$156,404,478	\$162,149,942	\$154,035,162	\$162,404,342	\$151,299,715
13	ANNETTE ISLANDS	\$1,170,462	\$1,305,462	\$1,202,955	\$1,479,462	\$1,329,777
14	BERING STRAIT	\$12,271,870	\$12,719,470	\$12,042,819	\$12,944,470	\$12,007,283
15	BRISTOL BAY	\$1,663,843	\$1,663,201	\$1,564,588	\$1,816,201	\$1,672,995
16	CHATHAM	\$2,554,523	\$2,556,923	\$2,416,102	\$2,627,723	\$2,431,360
17	CHUGACH	\$1,461,376	\$1,421,776	\$1,357,243	\$1,421,776	\$1,333,578
18	COPPER RIVER	\$5,221,136	\$5,087,336	\$4,872,912	\$5,244,536	\$4,942,818
19	CORDOVA	\$2,301,985	\$2,265,566	\$2,152,343	\$2,649,566	\$2,473,666
20	CRAIG	\$1,689,191	\$2,138,924	\$2,044,181	\$2,479,724	\$2,331,460
21	DELTA/GREELY	\$4,269,949	\$4,244,749	\$4,034,316	\$4,383,949	\$4,088,677
22	DILLINGHAM	\$2,936,054	\$2,915,918	\$2,766,849	\$3,391,718	\$3,161,768
23	FAIRBANKS	\$57,115,905	\$60,237,647	\$57,299,228	\$60,612,047	\$56,175,431
24	GALENA	\$1,085,274	\$1,202,673	\$1,142,397	\$1,311,673	\$1,298,880
25	HAINES	\$2,374,218	\$2,258,312	\$2,148,693	\$2,445,312	\$2,275,742
26	HOONAH	\$1,446,196	\$1,405,719	\$1,341,162	\$1,690,719	\$1,586,785
27	HYDABURG	\$956,647	\$981,799	\$940,656	\$1,077,799	\$1,016,279
28	IDITAROD	\$4,163,521	\$4,386,121	\$4,178,107	\$4,449,121	\$4,161,353
29	JUNEAU	\$20,344,548	\$20,626,989	\$19,574,123	\$20,746,989	\$19,301,407
30	KAKE	\$1,083,087	\$1,036,056	\$984,246	\$1,213,056	\$1,138,164
31	KASHUNAMIUT	\$1,308,396	\$1,390,596	\$1,316,122	\$1,435,596	\$1,379,522
32	KENAI	\$37,253,584	\$39,335,955	\$37,186,201	\$40,508,355	\$37,505,653
33	KETCHIKAN	\$9,952,787	\$10,378,089	\$9,823,392	\$10,498,089	\$9,733,364
34	KLAWOCK	\$1,333,158	\$1,290,491	\$1,232,295	\$1,518,691	\$1,424,691
35	KODIAK	\$12,155,260	\$11,967,600	\$11,368,229	\$12,098,400	\$11,272,022
36	KUSPUK	\$4,716,683	\$4,684,283	\$4,474,963	\$4,761,683	\$4,477,006
37	LAKE AND PENINSUL	\$5,386,950	\$5,474,080	\$5,219,843	\$5,474,080	\$5,126,610
38	LOWER KUSKOKWIM	\$27,178,760	\$27,763,760	\$26,419,988	\$27,856,760	\$26,015,080
39	LOWER YUKON	\$10,288,288	\$9,908,488	\$9,350,139	\$10,308,888	\$9,516,163
40	MAT-SU	\$39,817,389	\$42,994,356	\$40,977,731	\$43,591,356	\$40,802,307
41	NENANA	\$1,577,456	\$1,503,966	\$1,440,715	\$1,731,366	\$1,632,391
42	NOME	\$4,912,948	\$4,913,430	\$4,691,919	\$5,071,230	\$4,762,628
43	NORTH SLOPE	\$7,888,743	\$8,057,882	\$7,527,663	\$8,390,282	\$7,647,309
44	NORTHWEST ARCTIC	\$13,286,800	\$11,464,556	\$10,800,846	\$11,770,556	\$10,846,592
45	PELICAN	\$581,637	\$561,341	\$536,524	\$619,541	\$582,417
46	PETERSBURG	\$2,981,875	\$3,051,475	\$2,900,737	\$3,171,475	\$2,958,848
47	PRIBILOF	\$1,344,889	\$1,415,689	\$1,340,006	\$1,416,289	\$1,312,818
48	RAILBELT	\$2,966,307	\$3,013,707	\$2,890,592	\$3,112,707	\$2,938,989
49	SITKA	\$6,441,269	\$6,205,158	\$5,971,077	\$6,425,158	\$5,961,953
50	SKAGWAY	\$904,356	\$822,752	\$780,012	\$843,952	\$878,861
51	SOUTHEAST	\$4,842,342	\$5,096,142	\$4,858,522	\$5,162,742	\$4,834,313
52	SOUTHWEST	\$4,667,542	\$5,029,342	\$4,772,904	\$5,076,142	\$4,723,035
53	ST. MARY'S	\$1,307,241	\$1,304,147	\$1,248,926	\$1,431,947	\$1,349,435
54	TANANA	\$1,165,181	\$1,168,693	\$1,117,145	\$1,291,093	\$1,211,903
55	TANALASKA	\$1,616,402	\$1,668,678	\$1,576,402	\$1,893,278	\$1,854,348
56	VALDEZ	\$2,674,681	\$2,699,117	\$2,531,133	\$2,832,317	\$2,595,392
57	WRANGELL	\$2,478,311	\$2,603,887	\$2,491,159	\$2,917,087	\$2,732,096
58	YAKUTAT	\$1,131,374	\$1,157,318	\$1,106,088	\$1,318,118	\$1,239,242
59	YUKON FLATS	\$4,973,684	\$4,788,884	\$4,574,146	\$4,828,484	\$4,532,815
60	YUKON/KOYUKUK	\$5,449,696	\$5,421,496	\$5,152,263	\$5,481,496	\$5,111,224
61	YUPIIT	\$3,491,802	\$3,503,002	\$3,323,991	\$3,533,802	\$3,286,398
62	OTHER	\$9,704,648	\$10,285,221	\$10,013,119	\$10,285,221	\$10,285,222
63	TOTALS	\$526,467,054	\$541,746,166	\$514,658,900	\$551,865,166	\$514,658,900

	G	H	I	J	K
1	ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
2	FOUNDATION FUNDING PROGRAM				
3	PREPARED 2/28/81				
4					
5		COLUMN C	COLUMN D	COLUMN E	COLUMN F
6		LESS	LESS	LESS	LESS
7		COLUMN B	COLUMN B	COLUMN B	COLUMN B
8	ADAK	\$89,400	(\$89,976)	\$241,800	(\$1,753)
9	ALASKA GATEWAY	\$17,100	(\$178,724)	\$174,900	(\$10,430)
10	ALEUTIAN REGION	\$0	(\$30,888)	\$0	(\$42,215)
11	ALEUTIANS EAST	(\$161,650)	(\$316,742)	(\$102,250)	(\$317,489)
12	ANCHORAGE	\$5,745,464	(\$2,369,316)	\$5,999,864	(\$5,104,763)
13	ANNETTE ISLANDS	\$135,000	\$32,493	\$309,000	\$159,315
14	BERING STRAIT	\$447,600	(\$229,051)	\$672,600	(\$264,587)
15	BRISTOL BAY	(\$642)	(\$99,255)	\$152,358	\$9,152
16	CHATHAM	\$2,400	(\$138,421)	\$73,200	(\$123,163)
17	CHUGACH	(\$39,600)	(\$104,133)	(\$89,600)	(\$127,798)
18	COPPER RIVER	(\$133,800)	(\$348,224)	\$23,400	(\$218,318)
19	CORDOVA	(\$36,419)	(\$149,642)	\$347,581	\$171,681
20	CRAIG	\$449,733	\$354,993	\$700,533	\$642,269
21	DELTA/GREELY	(\$25,200)	(\$235,633)	\$14,000	(\$181,272)
22	DILLINGHAM	(\$20,136)	(\$169,205)	\$455,664	\$225,714
23	FAIRBANKS	\$3,121,742	\$183,323	\$3,406,142	(\$540,474)
24	GALENA	\$117,399	\$57,123	\$306,399	\$213,606
25	HAINES	(\$115,906)	(\$225,525)	\$61,094	(\$98,476)
26	HOONAH	(\$40,477)	(\$105,034)	\$244,523	\$140,589
27	HYDABURG	\$25,152	(\$15,991)	\$121,152	\$59,632
28	IDITAROD	\$222,600	\$14,586	\$285,600	(\$2,168)
29	JUNEAU	\$282,441	(\$770,425)	\$402,441	(\$1,043,141)
30	KAKE	(\$47,031)	(\$98,841)	\$135,969	\$55,077
31	KASHUNAMIUT	\$82,200	\$7,726	\$118,200	\$71,126
32	KENAI	\$2,082,371	(\$67,383)	\$3,254,771	\$252,069
33	KETCHIKAN	\$425,302	(\$129,395)	\$545,302	(\$219,123)
34	KLAWOCK	(\$42,667)	(\$100,863)	\$183,533	\$91,533
35	KODIAK	(\$187,660)	(\$787,031)	(\$56,860)	(\$883,238)
36	KUSPUK	(\$32,400)	(\$241,720)	\$51,000	(\$238,677)
37	LAKE AND PENINSULA	\$87,130	(\$167,107)	\$87,130	(\$260,340)
38	LOWER KUSKOKWIM	\$585,000	(\$758,772)	\$678,000	(\$1,163,680)
39	LOWER YUKON	(\$379,800)	(\$938,149)	\$12,600	(\$772,125)
40	MAT-SU	\$3,176,967	\$1,160,342	\$3,773,967	\$984,918
41	NENANA	(\$73,490)	(\$136,741)	\$153,910	\$54,385
42	NOME	\$482	(\$221,029)	\$161,282	(\$150,320)
43	NORTH SLOPE	\$169,139	(\$361,080)	\$501,539	(\$241,434)
44	NORTHWEST ARCTIC	(\$1,822,244)	(\$2,485,934)	(\$1,516,244)	(\$2,440,208)
45	PELICAN	(\$20,296)	(\$45,113)	\$37,904	\$780
46	PETERSBURG	\$69,600	(\$81,138)	\$189,600	(\$23,027)
47	PRIBILOF	\$70,800	(\$4,883)	\$71,400	(\$32,071)
48	RAILBELT	\$47,400	(\$75,715)	\$146,400	(\$27,318)
49	SITKA	(\$136,111)	(\$470,192)	(\$16,111)	(\$479,316)
50	SKAGWAY	(\$81,604)	(\$124,344)	\$39,596	(\$25,495)
51	SOUTHEAST	\$253,800	\$16,180	\$320,400	(\$8,029)
52	SOUTHWEST	\$361,800	\$105,362	\$408,600	\$65,543
53	ST. MARY'S	(\$3,094)	(\$58,315)	\$121,706	\$42,194
54	TANANA	\$3,512	(\$48,032)	\$125,912	\$48,722
55	UNALASKA	\$52,276	(\$40,000)	\$382,876	\$238,546
56	VALDEZ	\$24,436	(\$143,548)	\$157,636	(\$79,289)
57	WRANGELL	\$125,576	\$2,848	\$138,776	\$253,785
58	YAKUTAT	\$23,944	(\$25,286)	\$186,744	\$107,868
59	YUKON FLATS	(\$184,800)	(\$399,538)	(\$145,200)	(\$440,869)
60	YUKON/KOYUKUK	(\$28,200)	(\$297,433)	\$31,800	(\$339,472)
61	YUPIIT	\$12,000	(\$167,811)	\$42,000	(\$205,404)
62	OTHER	\$580,573	\$308,471	\$580,573	\$580,574
63	TOTALS	\$15,279,112	(\$11,808,154)	\$25,398,112	(\$11,808,154)

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
 PROJECTED FY92 FOUNDATION PROGRAM  
 SINGLE/DUAL SITE PROPOSED PROGRAM REVISIONS  
 PREPARED 3/6/91

*Handwritten:* 40  
 60,000

*Handwritten:* Bid new @ 60,000

	PROJ. FY92 ADM	SINGLE/DUAL SB54 PROPOSAL	SINGLE SITE MUNICIPALITIES LESS THAN 750 ADM
ADAK	715.00	\$237,000	\$0
ALASKA GATEWAY	499.00	\$0	\$0
ALEUTIAN REGION	33.00	\$42,600	\$0
ALEUTIANS EAST	359.00	\$0	\$0
ANCHORAGE	42,070.00	\$0	\$0
ANNETTE ISLANDS	411.00	\$165,000	\$0
BERING STRAIT	1,398.00	\$0	\$0
BRISTOL BAY	265.00	\$81,000	\$0
CHATHAM	384.00	\$0	\$0
CHUGACH	110.00	\$0	\$0
COPPER RIVER	578.00	\$0	\$0
CORDOVA	437.90	\$187,800	\$187,800
CRAIG	413.00	\$165,600	\$165,600
DELTA/GREELY	870.00	\$262,800	\$0
DILLINGHAM	485.00	\$234,000	\$234,000
FAIRBANKS	14,683.00	\$0	\$0
GALENA	150.00	\$150,000	\$150,000
HAINES	441.00	\$0	\$0
HOONAH	230.00	\$165,600	\$165,600
HYDABURG	108.00	\$96,600	\$96,600
IDITAROD	394.00	\$0	\$0
JUNEAU	5,328.00	\$0	\$0
KAKE	172.00	\$129,600	\$129,600
KASHUNAMIUT	192.00	\$180,600	\$0
KENAI	9,723.50	\$0	\$0
KETCHIKAN	2,796.00	\$350,400	\$0
KLAWOCK	200.00	\$143,400	\$143,400
KODIAK	2,410.70	\$0	\$0
KUSPUK	413.45	\$0	\$0
LAKE AND PENN.	420.00	\$0	\$0
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	2,835.00	\$0	\$0
LOWER YUKON	1,352.00	\$0	\$0
MATSU	9,997.00	\$0	\$0
NENANA	180.00	\$155,400	\$155,400
NOME	777.95	\$276,600	\$0
NORTH SLOPE	1,406.00	\$0	\$0
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	1,583.60	\$0	\$0
PELICAN	48.00	\$58,200	\$58,200
PETERSBURG	707.00	\$189,000	\$189,000
PRIBILOF	153.00	\$122,400	\$0
RAILBELT	338.00	\$0	\$0
SITKA	1,745.00	\$291,600	\$0
SKAGWAY	130.00	\$111,000	\$111,000
SOUTHEAST	557.10	\$0	\$0
SOUTHWEST	485.00	\$0	\$0
ST MARY'S	115.60	\$127,800	\$127,800
TANANA	109.00	\$122,400	\$122,400
UNALASKA	298.00	\$157,800	\$157,800
VALDEZ	765.00	\$228,000	\$0
WRANGELL	520.00	\$193,200	\$193,200
YAKUTAT	152.00	\$126,000	\$126,000
YUKON FLATS	371.00	\$0	\$0
YUKON/KOYUKUK	510.00	\$0	\$0
YUPIIT	330.00	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>112,154.80</b>	<b>\$4,751,400</b>	<b>\$2,513,400</b>



# 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 11, 1991

To: Senator Sturgulewski, Chair  
Members; Senate HESS Committee

Re: SB 54; "An Act relating to state aid for  
education; and providing for an effective date."

NEA-Alaska strongly supports and encourages your favorable consideration of SB 54.

A disparity has existed in the public school foundation formula relative to single and dual site districts since we returned to the Instructional Unit technique of funding in 1987-88. The result has been an inordinate financial burden on these communities and the reduction or elimination of critical programs and services. These districts have not been able to get back up to prior levels of funding under the current formula.

Since 1987-88 it has been necessary, each year, for single and rural site districts to seek additional appropriations from the Legislature. It is not fair that they have had to withstand additional legislative scrutiny relative to their basic needs under a funding formula that is supposed to treat all districts equitably.

An increase in the Instructional Unit value is long overdue! Since the return to the current method of funding public education the Instructional Unit value of \$60,000 has not been changed. The adverse impact of inflation makes it worth \$52,361 in today's dollars. If it were to keep pace with inflation for 1991-92, in 1987-77 dollars, the Instructional Unit value should be set at \$74,550.

During this brief period critical programs and services for students have been cut back, and, unfortunately, in too many instances, eliminated. Employees have subsidized public education through salary and benefit cuts and freezes and increased workloads. Essential building maintenance has been deferred at an ever increasing eventual cost.

Also, we have been asking more of public education in terms of more effectively dealing with increasing problems in our society. It is time to increase the value of the Instructional Unit in our public school foundation formula.

Thank you for your consideration of our recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Manners  
Executive Director

Don Oberg  
President

cc: Senator Adams

# ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA SCHOOL BOARDS

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

*Serving Alaskan Education*



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Fairbanks

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Hydaburg

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### YUKON-KOYUKUK

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## EXECUTIVE

### DIRECTOR

Carl F.N. Rose

## POSITION PAPER IN SUPPORT OF SB 54 / HB 53

### Acts relating to state aid for education; and providing for an effective date

The Association of Alaska School Boards enthusiastically supports SB 54 and HB 53, identical bills relating to state aid for education. These bills address a number of issues critical to ensuring adequate and equitable funding for education in Alaska.

The legislature hasn't increased the level of school funding for five years, the result of which has been five years of serious cost cutting by school districts. Due to a lack of inflation proofing and cuts to the foundation program, current levels of funding are inadequate to reach expectations set forth by the governor, legislature and the public-at-large.

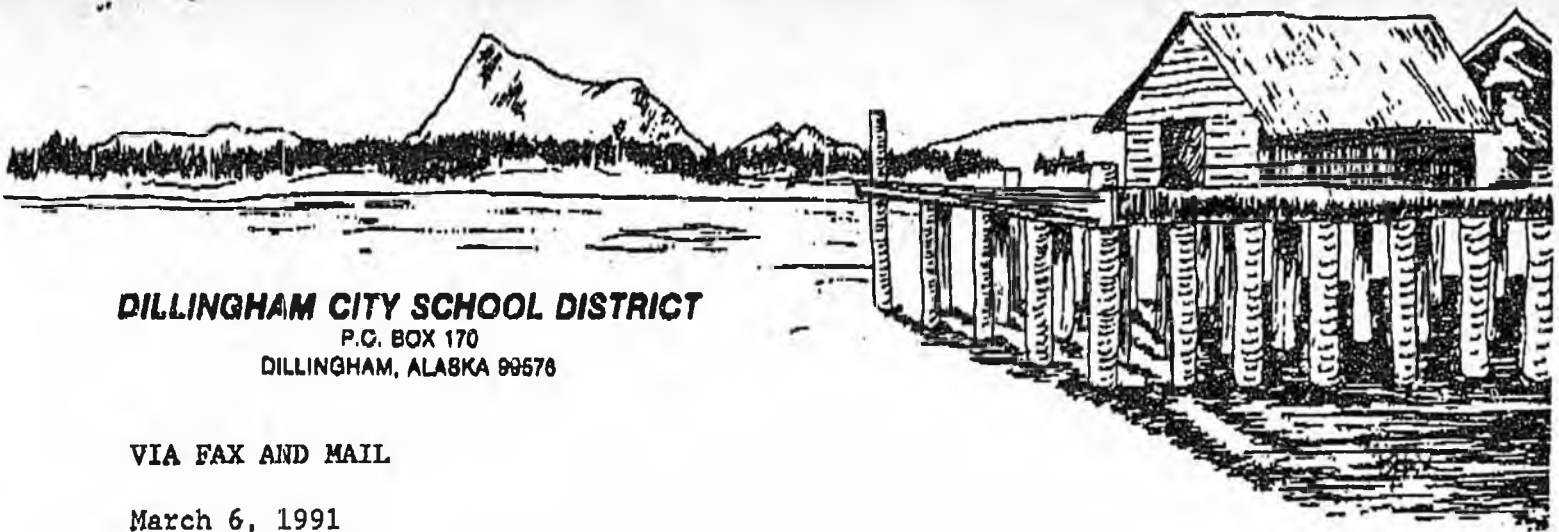
Alaska, like many other states, faces a legal challenge to its foundation funding formula which has produced inequitable funding between districts, particularly as it affects single/dual-site school districts and the issue of local taxation.

Due to fluctuating property values and how those values are tied to the current funding formula, districts find they cannot establish a stable base of funding at the local level. The hold harmless clause found in both bills address this issue.

An increase in the instructional unit value from \$60,000 to \$63,000 would help meet the expectations that Alaskans have set for education and would allow districts to protect the necessary school programs that can meet those expectations, as well as to carry out unfunded or underfunded state and federal mandates.

The Association of Alaska School Boards believes the proposed legislation addresses the concerns raised above. The time has come to take a comprehensive approach to remedying the inadequacies of the foundation funding formula. HB 53 and SB 54 represent the vehicle with which to help us address some of those goals. We encourage your active support of these efforts on behalf of Alaska's children.

2/11/91



**DILLINGHAM CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT**

P.O. BOX 170  
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

VIA FAX AND MAIL

March 6, 1991

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Chair  
Senate Health, Education & Social Services Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
P. O. Box V (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Arliss:

As a result of having attended the hearing conducted by the Senate HESS Committee on February 11, 1991, I feel I need to address the fund balance that appears in the audit report for the Dillingham City School District for school year 1990-91. The figure of \$258,429 gives the casual observer the impression that our district is in excellent financial condition. Therefore, one might conclude that increased funding is not warranted at this time. Approximately \$45,000 of that amount was an unanticipated late cash receivable from a P.L. 874 refund. \$200,000 is approximately 5% of our budget. Because we have no other means of increasing our revenue, it would be fiscally reckless to not keep sufficient reserves to pay for maintenance emergencies, legal fees and other unanticipated expenses.

This district has reduced staff and programs over the last 4 years as revenue has flattened and expenses have risen. We do not spend mushy revenue possibilities. Therefore, when supplementals are passed by the legislature in the final days of a session, that money is not hurriedly squandered but is carried over to be wisely budgeted and prudently expended.

Also, over the last four years, the Foundation Unit value has remained static while inflation has increased our cost of supplies, equipment, textbooks, fuel, food, transportation and freight. Salaries have also risen because of the inherent increases in our schedule. Maintenance has been deferred to the point that expensive repair costs are eminent. In the last year and a half we have had five insurance claims which have cost us \$25,000 in insurance deductibles alone. As a result our insurance costs are predictably going to be larger this next year--if we can get it.

Our City's appropriation to the School District is near the cap. I do not want to sound like a gloom and doom sayer, but I hear almost daily of people talking of leaving Dillingham if we cannot offer a viable, if not comprehensive, high

Senator Arlisa Sturgulewski  
March 6, 1991  
Page 2

school curriculum. As people leave, we could enter a "catch 22" situation where there simply would not be enough students to warrant even the present course offerings.

We try to run a fiscally sound school system. We have never operated in the red and will not. I hope districts do not have to do that in order to prove that more money needs to be allocated to our schools. I also hope we do not conclude that as long as a district has a positive fund balance, it must have enough money.

Sincerely,



Don Renfro  
Superintendent

DR:sg

C:sturgulewski.dr

March 4, 1991

Sandra J. Hicks  
Legislative Liaison  
Sitka School Board Member  
114 Jamestown Dr. #A  
Sitka AK 99835-9728

TO: SENATOR ARLISS STURGULEWSKI  
CHAIR-SENATE H.E.S.S.

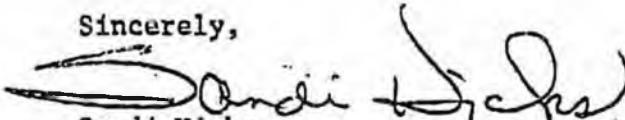
RE: Carry over funds in budget 89-90 for Sitka School District

At the hearing of Senate H.E.S.S. on Tuesday, February 12, 1991 I testified in support of SB 54. At that time it was requested I furnish information regarding the amount of carry over funds and why it was in the 9% bracket. Enclosed is a letter from Dr. Lewis Holloway, Superintendent of Sitka School District, addressing the dispersment of those funds.

I apologize for the delay in answering quicker but the District has been involved in extensive meetings with the community, staff and board in trying to prioritize those services or programs which must be eliminated if full funding of the instructional unit (\$63,000.00) is not realized.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak in favor of SB 54. I realize that you and the committee must also prioritize the budget for the state in times of reduced funding and thank you for the support you have given education.

Sincerely,

  
Sandi Hicks

CC: All member of Senate H.E.S.S.  
File



TO: Sandi Hicks  
FROM: Lewis Holloway  
DATE: February 25, 1991

The Sitka School District is facing a financial dilemma if Foundation Funds are not forthcoming in accordance with the State's obligation to fully fund its educational programs.

At the end of the last school year, this District had an uncommitted fund balance of \$916,000; an amount a little over 9% of its operating budget. These monies were slightly larger than the district's usual carryover target of 5% due to several pending circumstances. Bargaining with the teachers' association was ongoing at the time and no one could anticipate when it would be finalized. Agreements with the bargaining units have since been made and everyone except central office administrative personnel has been given a 3% retroactive pay raise. The District could not have given these pay raises without the availability of the fund balance. These raises amounted to a \$400,000 cost increase to the District.

The fund balance was further exacerbated by the Governor's line item veto of 2% of the Foundation program and the reduction of local Borough support of \$248,000 last summer. An additional \$160,000 was used to purchase badly needed instructional equipment at the beginning of the school year. The instructional benefits of this equipment for the entire school year would maximize students' learning. The amount of funds remaining, albeit small, is anticipated to be used for textbook acquisition and contingency (FY92 start-up purchasing). It should be noted that this District has not been able to purchase new textbook series in math, science, or reading for over 10 years.

POTENTIAL SAVINGS  
FOR HOONAH PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	<u>FY 90-91</u>	<u>FY 91-92</u>
1. Georgia Chiarella from 22 hours weekly to 15 reduced paid vacation days	\$2454	\$3485
2. Sharon Hill pay 190 days-7 hrs per day limit 5 paid vacation days	\$1370	\$2054
3. Judy Oliver same as Sharon Hill	\$1512	\$2267
4. 2 secretaries to 1/2 time reduced paid holidays Superintendent Office	\$8010	\$12137
5. Ladonna-7 hrs per day x 200 days w/5 paid holidays	\$2628	\$3982
6. Carol Williams 5 paid vacation days Reduction of 1 hr. per day	\$706 \$1765	\$1070 \$2674
7. Betty & Mildred pay 190 days x 7 hrs and team hours, no work on inservice days, no "doughnut days" for teachers	\$4167	\$6314
8. Cut 3 custodians 1 hr per day	\$7793	\$11807
9. Pay custodians 7 holidays no inservice, teacher workdays, Christmas	\$4316	\$6539
10. Bill HIPO for Dan's pool time less \$5000 as per agreement	\$6534	\$12476
11. No free lunch for teachers and classified	\$2376	\$3600
12. Raise hot lunch for all students 20	\$2237	\$3389
13. Raise adult hot lunch 50	\$105	\$
14. Headstart hot lunch increase	\$691	

	<u>FY 90-91</u>	<u>FY 91-92</u>
15. Resale blue truck	\$8000	
a) run with the money		
b) trade '81 van for new		
16. Sell white truck	\$500	
<del>17. Eliminate Saturday school</del>	<del>\$4381</del>	<del>\$4381</del>
18. Activities travel reduced see attached	\$7104	\$7104
19. Jan Skaflestad not replaced	\$40674	\$56410
20. Not retain 1 non tenure teacher next year		\$33000
21. Savings from regular Superintendent to one real dumb Interim Superintendent	\$11032	\$2000
22. Chris Greenwald-no work on teacher work days-limit to 180 days w/5 vacation days 7 hours per day	\$1612	\$2442
23. Hot lunch-soup and sandwiches twice a week, less beef and pork, more hamburger. Fruit or cookie not both.	\$2000	\$3000
Totals	<u>\$117,316</u> \$121,697	\$180,981

NOTE:

Potential deficit is \$247,000. TRS is going up 1.3% = \$12,371 more next year.

Negotiations are not accounted for.

Superintendent applicants travel not accounted for.

See attached for District Policy vacation and holidays.

Legal Holidays: Thanksgiving and the following day; Labor Day; Christmas Day; New Year's Day; Memorial Day; Independence Day.

savings

R E S O L U T I O N    9 1 - 0 7

KASHUNAMIUT SCHOOL DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the public school foundation formula has not been changed for several years; and

WHEREAS, significant inequities have been identified with the current formula; and

WHEREAS, inflationary cost increases, cost transfers from the state to school districts, and increased federal and state statutory and regulatory burdens on school districts have made it difficult if not impossible for Alaska districts to maintain the level of service to Alaska's young people; and

WHEREAS, SB54 and HB53 address the issues of formula equity and a more nearly adequate level of funding for Alaska districts.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of the Kashunamiut School District urge the Legislature and the Governor to support and enact SB54/HB53.

THIS RESOLUTION ADOPTED by the affirmative vote of the Board of the Kashunamiut School District at the regular meeting of January 31, 1991, at which a quorum was present and voting.

*Joseph V. Parviz*  
Board President

01/31/91  
Date

*Paul F. Anderson*  
Board Secretary

01/31/91  
Date



**WRANGELL**

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
DISTRICT OFFICE**

P.O. BOX 2319

WRANGELL, ALASKA 99929

Telephone (907) 874-2347

LINWGOD LAUGHY, Superintendent

GATEWAY TO THE STIKINE

**RESOLUTION**

*91-2*

WHEREAS, numerous funding inequities exist in the state's present education foundation formula, including those involving single/dual sites, and

WHEREAS, rapid fluctuations in property values can create major funding difficulties for city and borough school districts, and

WHEREAS, no increase has occurred in the foundation program instructional unit value for four years despite continuous inflation and new requirements from the state with direct financial impact on school districts,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Wrangell School District Board of Directors urges the passage and enactment of Senate Bill 54 in its entirety.

WRANGELL SCHOOL BOARD

*William T. Measner*  
Board President

*01/18/91*  
Date

*Thicki Fisher*  
Secretary/Treasurer

*2/5/91*  
Date

# NENANA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

P.O. BOX 00010  
NENANA, ALASKA 99760  
907-832-5464  
FAX 907-832-5625

Resolution #91-5

regarding

Nenana City Public School District's Support of Senate Bill

Relating to State Aid for Education

Whereas, the issue of inadequate funding for school children has been a concern for the past several years, in Nenana and in the State of Alaska and

Whereas, the programs for children and the staffing at our school has been significantly reduced, even at a time when the student population is increasing, and

Whereas, the concerns of the Nenana community, the Single/Dual Site Consortium and the educational organizations in the State have been put before the legislature numerous times without success, and

Whereas, Senate Bill #54 represents the best interests of the children in Alaska and is a proposal upon which School Board members, parents, teachers and administrators can pledge their support,

Therefore, be it Resolved that the Nenana School District go on record in support of Senate Bill #54 and,

Be it further resolved that the Nenana City Public School District School Board strongly supports the changes in the Foundation Funding for Alaska Public Schools as delineated in Senate Bill #54, and

Be it further resolved that the Nenana City Public School District School Board requests the active support of the Alaska Association of School Boards, the Alaska Association of School Administrators, and the Alaska State Board of Education in seeking these changes during this legislative session, and

Be it further resolved that the Nenana City Public School Board of Education will actively seek the support of Senators, Representatives and other State Officials who may be instrumental in the passage of this legislation to support the children of Alaska.

Dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of January, 1991

Nenana City Public School Board

Janice L. Chewie

Donald J. Simons

Michael Wood

Marcie Brown (Name)

James J. Fisher

Harold Shields

Barbara Lamb

Paul S. Hinkel (Name)



Southwest Region Schools  
P.O. Box 90  
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Phone (907) 842-5287  
Fax (907) 842-5428



### RESOLUTION 91-4

#### Alaska Association of School Administrators' Finance Proposal

The Southwest Region School District strongly endorses the finance proposal put forth by AASA and incorporated into the attached legislative bill.

#### Rationale:

1. This proposal represents a united position of the school districts of Alaska.
2. This proposal will benefit all school districts of the state.
3. This proposal addresses immediate needs of the school districts.
4. It is a first step toward an improved state funding formula for public school districts.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE SCHOOL BOARD OF THE  
SOUTHWEST REGION SCHOOL DISTRICT THIS 17<sup>th</sup> DAY OF  
January, 1991.

ATTESTED:

*Mike Frank*  
President, S.W. Region School Board

DATE: 1/17/91

*John Cherry*  
Board Officer or Superintendent

DATE: 1/17/91

ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT  
LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS  
DISTRICT LEGISLATIVE POSITIONS

The Anchorage School District requests that members of the Alaska State Legislature consider the following priorities as approved by the Anchorage School Board:

- Provision for a 5 percent increase in the instructional allotment for school districts statewide under the Public School Foundation Program.
- Adequate funding to provide full reimbursement to school districts, cities and boroughs for school bonded indebtedness that has been incurred.
- Provide early full funding for education, including foundation, pupil transportation, tuition, and community school appropriations.
- The appropriation of sufficient funds for the School District's highest priority capital improvement and major maintenance projects.
- Supplemental funding for the Alaska Public School Foundation Program in the current year.
- Hold harmless on required local effort.
- Legislation that will provide for a review of the funding for single/dual school sites and small school sites throughout the state of Alaska.



## ANNETTE ISLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT

P.O. Box 7 • Mellakalla, AK 99926

Accredited by Northwest Accreditation Association

High School Principal's Office  
(907) 886-6000  
FAX (907) 886-5420

Superintendent's Office  
(907) 886-6332  
FAX (907) 886-5430

Elementary Principal's Office  
(907) 886-4121

THE HONORABLE ARLISS STURGULEWSKI  
Alaska State Senate  
PO Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

February 6, 1991

Dear Senator Sturgulewski,

Enclosed with this letter you will find a resolution acted upon by the Annette Islands School District Board of Education at their regular meeting which was conducted on February 14, 1991. This resolution calls for support by the House, the Senate and the Governor, for House Bill 53 and Senate Bill 54.

As you are aware, the education community, over the last five years, has functioned with a continuously reduced amount of real dollars with which to finance educational programs here in the State of Alaska. Because of constricting budgets, each school district has suffered in different ways. What is common among all districts is that as education dollars have been eroded by inflation, rising costs, and increased requirements from the State and Federal governments, children in the State have gotten less education than they deserve and need.

You are strongly urged to support House Bill 53 and its companion legislation, Senate Bill 54. These bills have near unanimous support of the school districts in the State of Alaska including their boards of education and management teams. Every school district in the State of Alaska is committed to providing the highest quality education for its students. The reduced purchasing power which school districts have at this time is severely limiting the promise for an educated Alaskan population in the future.

Again, the Annette Islands School District Board of Education requests your support for House Bill 53 and Senate Bill 54.

Sincerely,

Paul T. Brendible, President  
Board of Education

Walter E. Bromenschenkel, Ed.D.  
Superintendent of Schools

\letg

R E S O L U T I O N      9 1 - 0 8

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING SCHOOL FUNDING ISSUES IN THE STATE OF ALASKA  
(House Bill 53 and Senate Bill 54)

WHEREAS, The Annette Islands School District Board of Education recognizes deficiencies within the State of Alaska School Funding Formula, and

WHEREAS, The Annette Islands School District Board of Education recognizes that school districts throughout the State are experiencing severe financial hardship, and

WHEREAS, The Association of Alaska School Administrators has unanimously agreed upon a workable and affordable solution to the State public school finance problems, and

WHEREAS, Members of both the House of Representatives and the Alaska State Senate have introduced legislation which will accomplish the following:

- A. Increase the instructional unit by 5%,
- B. Address the formula problems for small isolated schools,
- C. Resolve the single site funding issue,
- D. Protect school districts who will be adversely impacted by rising property values, and

WHEREAS, The Annette Islands School District endorses immediate legislative action to make whole the FY/91 legislative allocation for education,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Annette Islands School District Board of Education unanimously supports the immediate adoption of House Bill 53 and Senate Bill 54, legislation addressing the school funding formula in the State of Alaska, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Annette Islands School District Board of Education encourages the Association of Alaska School Administrators, the Alaska Association of School Boards and all other organizations which have an interest in the continuation of quality education in the State of Alaska to support House Bill 53 and Senate Bill 54.

This resolution was considered and unanimously agreed upon by the Annette Islands School District Board of Education at its regular meeting conducted on February 14, 1991.

\_\_\_\_\_  
PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION

\_\_\_\_\_  
VICE PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION



# ANNETTE ISLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT

P.O. Box 7 • Mellakalla, AK 99926

Accredited by Northwest Accreditation Association

## REQUEST FOR LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT

The Annette Islands School District hereby requests the support of all State of Alaska Senators and House of Representative Members for House Bill 53 and Senate Bill 54, acts related to school financing.

Over the past several years, the Annette Islands School District has made substantial reductions in services to students as well as to the community. Those reductions were occasioned by the application of the current finance formula. The current formula for distribution of funds among schools across the state produces serious inequities. The language of House Bill 53 and Senate Bill 54 corrects those problems, assures an equitable distribution of monies to the various school districts in the State and provides a modest increase in funding which will enable school districts to continue their important work educating the children of Alaska.

House Bill 53 and its companion legislation, Senate Bill 54 address the following issues:

1. Increasing the instructional unit value by 5% (\$60,000 to \$63,000 per unit).
2. A special adjustment in the formula to accommodate the disparities produced by small school site funding.
3. Reintroduction of the content of House Bill 185 as introduced during the last legislative session which would resolve the single and dual site finance issues.
4. Protection of school districts which are adversely impacted by rising property taxes.

The Annette Islands School District has particular interest in increasing the instructional value and addressing the small school and single site issues. We are a reservation with no taxing capability and, therefore are not impacted by changing values of property, however, we recognize the problems this condition presents for several of the school districts in the State and, therefore, support that as well.

Your consideration and support for the content of House Bill 53 and Senate Bill 54 will be greatly appreciated. Thank you again for taking the time to visit with us and to review our written information.

Rebecca Nelson  
Board Member

Johnson Bolton  
Board Member

Ellen Burton  
Board Member

Bruce W. Guthrie Sr.



## Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District

125 WEST EVERGREEN — PALMER, ALASKA 99645 — (907) 746-9200

Dr. Eli B. Sorenson, Superintendent

February 8, 1991

Dear Legislator,

Our concern about funding for education has recently moved to a level of urgency. While we need not tell you the Governor's proposal will have significant impact on our ability to deliver basic education, we do feel the need to share information related to such a move. Consider the following:

- \*Mat-Su Schools have grown by 1500 students since there was any increase in the unit value. Funding of new students is always one year behind the actual impact.
- \*During the same period of time, our cost of doing business has dramatically increased.
- \*Mat-Su enrollment has increased by an annual average of 8% for each of the past 20 years. Our best guess for next year is an 8% increase.
- \*Our current budget was built on a projection of 2% increase in students, when in fact, there was an 8% increase.
- \*Therefore, a 7% cut, almost 8% when all things are factored into our funding package, has the net impact of 22% fewer dollars per child for Mat-Su.
- \*A 22% cut in the funding directed towards a single child is devastating.
- \*Holding the unit value at \$60,000 has resulted in a significant increase in the local contributions towards education. In our Borough, to approach reality, the 4 mil required contribution would need to be changed to 11 or even 14 mils.
- \*Our need for additional schools is approaching a crisis level. We have the students to justify three new schools.

While there are many other things we could use as illustrations of our needs, we are certain you know they are real. To cut the state budget by any amount when there is a critical need for

additional funding is to create a massive problem without providing any solution.

If there is an actual need to change our funding base, then all of us must step forth and address the issue. This can be done through a state income tax, a state sales tax or a reduction in the amount of money being distributed through the permanent fund. All of these solutions are best solved at the State level.

While we are not advocating any specific solution to a loss in oil production, we know cutting the state budget when our student population is growing so fast is at best irresponsible planning. It is significant to note a big loss in oil production will precipitate a loss in jobs, an out migration of students and a reduction in other elements which are currently impacting on our schools. As real economic conditions have organic properties with built-in adjustments, the drastic cuts being proposed are not needed now or in the future. Please involve us in determining how to deal with the well documented needs of our children.

Sincerely,

Mat-Su School District

EBS/pjl

encs.

Matanuska-Susitna: Positions on bills

- HB 5        APPROPRIATION FOR K-12 PROGRAM-SUPPORT
- HB 7        PUBLIC SCHOOL HEALTH AND SAFETY-NO OBJECTIONS
- HB 15       SUPPORT FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION-SUPPORT
- HB 17       FORWARD FUNDING-SUPPORT
- HB 23       AREA COST DIFFERENTIAL-NEUTRAL
- HB 25       INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT VALUE-SUPPORT SB 54
- HB 32       STUDENT LOANS-NO OBJECTIONS
- HB 38       FORWARD FUNDING-SUPPORT
- HB 39       FORWARD FUNDING APPROPRIATION-SUPPORT
- HB 53       FUNDING FOR SCHOOLS (63,000)-SUPPORT
- HB 54       DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS-NEUTRAL
- HB 68       PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS-SUPPORT
- HB 71       STATE HEALTH RESOURCES AUTHORITY-NEUTRAL
- HB 78       EMPLOYMENT "RIGHTS"-OPPOSE

SB 1 FORWARD FUNDING-SUPPORT

SB 7 INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT VALUE-SUPPORT

SB 16 PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RELATIONS ACT-NEUTRAL

SB 20 APPROPRIATION FOR EDUCATION K-12-SUPPORT

SB 22 SPECIAL APPROPRIATION PERMANENT FUND-NEUTRAL

SB 50 EMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATORS AND TEACHERS-OPPOSE

SB 54 STATE AID FOR EDUCATION-SUPPORT

SB 79 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION-SUPPORT

SB 80 RETIREMENT ELIGIBILITY-OPPOSE

SB 83 STATE HEALTH-NEUTRAL

## Cooperative Efforts Between Klawock, Craig and Hydaburg School Districts

Recently we have heard members of the Legislature and the Department of Education mention the subject of consolidation on Prince of Wales Island. This year the governor's office seems to have joined the discussion. The governor's office has mentioned the possibility of a centralized administration for the island districts as a means by which to significantly reduce educational costs on the island. Steve Hole from the DOE continues to say that the legislature either has to supply additional funding for single site districts or get rid of them. Few people seem to be aware of the cooperative efforts already being made by our districts and show little understanding of the logistical and cultural ramifications of their proposals.

In light of the continued pressure being placed upon us, and the fact that any saving which can be made will be helpful; it is important for us to take a serious look at cooperative endeavors. By taking a serious look at cooperation, we can also show a good faith effort on the part of the districts and add credibility to our position. With these thoughts in mind, we have prepared a list of items which might be considered. We have also listed those things which are presently being done. I would stress that this is a preliminary list and some things could possibly be added. It should also be pointed out that areas which may be feasible between some districts would not necessarily be practical for all districts due to distance and organizational structures.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Potential</u>	<u>Not Feasible</u>	<u>Already Being Done</u>
<b>Instruction Regular</b>			
Shared Teachers			X
Health Insurance Pool	X		
Joint Purchasing	X		
Equipment Purchasing	X		
Teacher Inservice Training			X
Centralized Media Library (Computer Programs/Tapes Etc.)	X		
Library/Media Teacher	X		
Curriculum Planning	X		
Counseling Services	X		
<b>Vocational Education</b>			
Shared Teachers	X		
Supplies	X		
Equipment	X		
<b>Special Education</b>			
Professional/Technical Services			X
Exchange of Specialized Equipment			X
Joint Grants			X

Administrative Services

Centralized Administration		X	
Centralized Business Services		X	
Classified Inservice Training			X
Audit Services	X		
Staff Development	X		
Board Training	X		
Negotiations (Training)	X		
Satellite Delivery System			

Maintenance

Inservice Training	X		
Purchasing	X		
Professional Technical Ser.	X		
Equipment	X		

Food Service

Joint Purchasing	X		
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*Kenai Pen. Boro  
Sch. Dist Draft*

COMPUTATION OF FOUNDATION REVENUE  
AND LOCAL EFFORT CAP

<u>Foundation Revenue</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Unit Value	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
Units	<u>x841.30</u>	<u>x878.50</u>
Basic Need	\$50,478,000	\$52,710,000
Less the lesser of:		
a) 4 mills x assessed value, or	\$13,143,523	\$13,885,097
b) 35% of prior year basic need	16,512,510	16,488,360
	<u>13,143,523</u>	<u>13,885,097</u>
Less P.L. 874	140,000	140,000
Foundation Revenue	<u>\$37,194,477</u>	<u>\$38,684,903</u>

Local Effort Budget Cap

35% or 4 mills from above	\$13,143,523	\$13,885,097
Plus the greater of:		
a) 2 mills x assessed value	\$ 6,571,761	\$ 6,942,548
b) Unit value x units x 23%	11,609,940	12,123,300
	<u>11,609,940</u>	<u>12,123,300</u>
Maximum Local Effort	<u>\$24,753,463</u>	<u>\$26,008,397</u>
Total Foundation and Local Effort	<u>\$61,947,940</u>	<u>\$64,693,300</u>

	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Second preceeding year assessed value	\$3,285,880,710	\$3,471,274,140
Prior year basic need	47,178,600	47,109,600

The maximum local effort includes the borough contribution, rentals, miscellaneous and state tuition.

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<u>Budget</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Foundation	\$37,194,477	\$38,684,903	\$1,490,426
Borough Appropriation	<u>24,334,010</u>	<u>25,728,933</u>	<u>1,394,923</u>
Total	<u>\$61,528,487</u>	<u>\$64,413,836</u>	<u>\$2,885,349</u>

*M. D. Dimovich*

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

1991-92 BUDGET

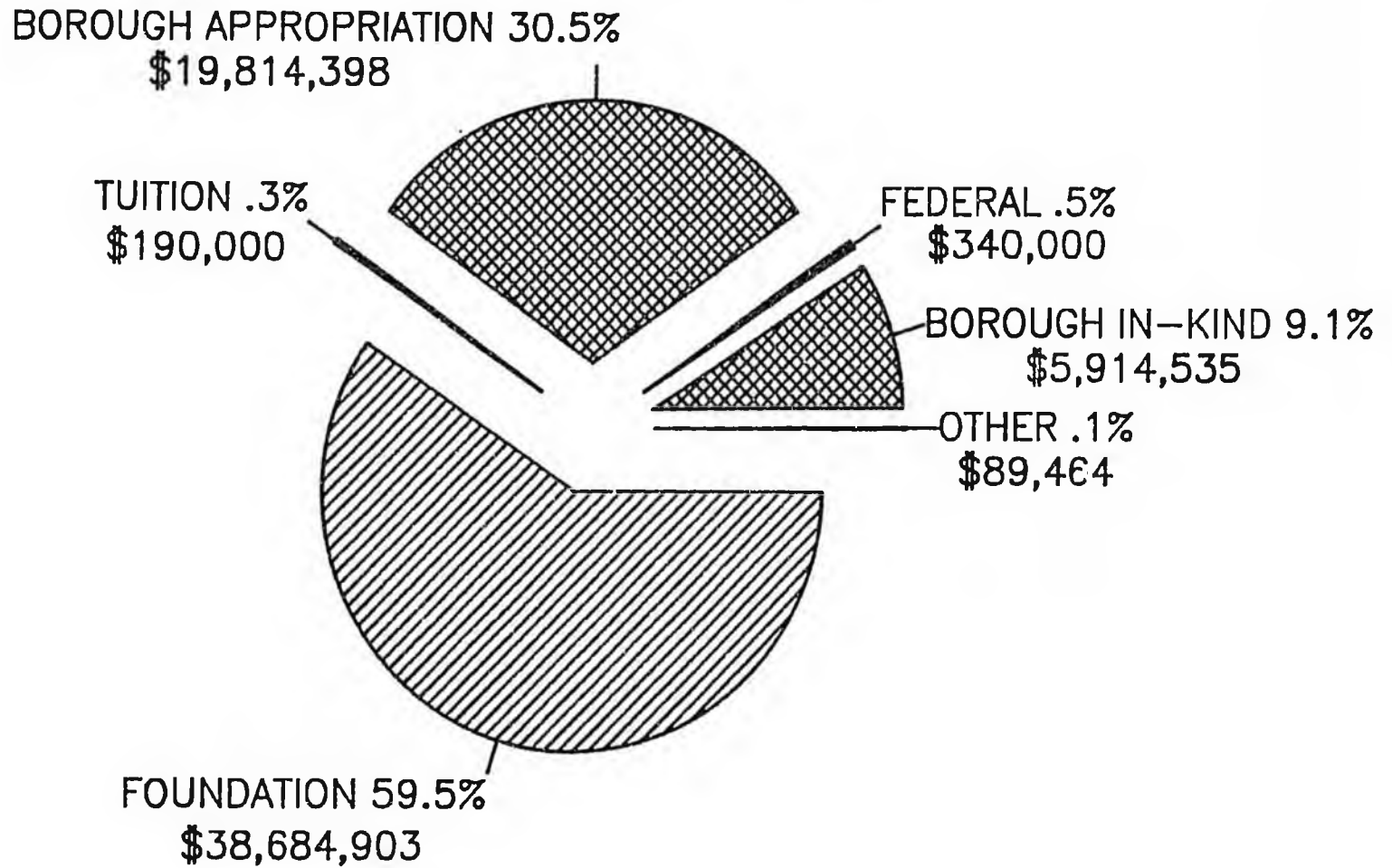
Proposed Instructional Program Cuts \*

Director Instruction	4,480
1/3 Cut honor band, choir, supplies	2,445
Special Education	4,400
Supplies, professional-technical	10,350
Health Services	11,266
Travel, temporary	
Elementary Curriculum	41,512
Curriculum development, inservice training	
Inservice	27,200
Districtwide inservice	
Secondary Curriculum	60,850
Curriculum development STEP	
Testing	22,800
Reduced program, and test development	
Media	5,252
Supplies	
Grants	<u>9,555</u>
TOTAL CUTS	200,110
Alternative Program	<u>+ 5,000</u>
Start-up reading program Kachemak Selo	
GRAND TOTAL	<u>195,110</u>

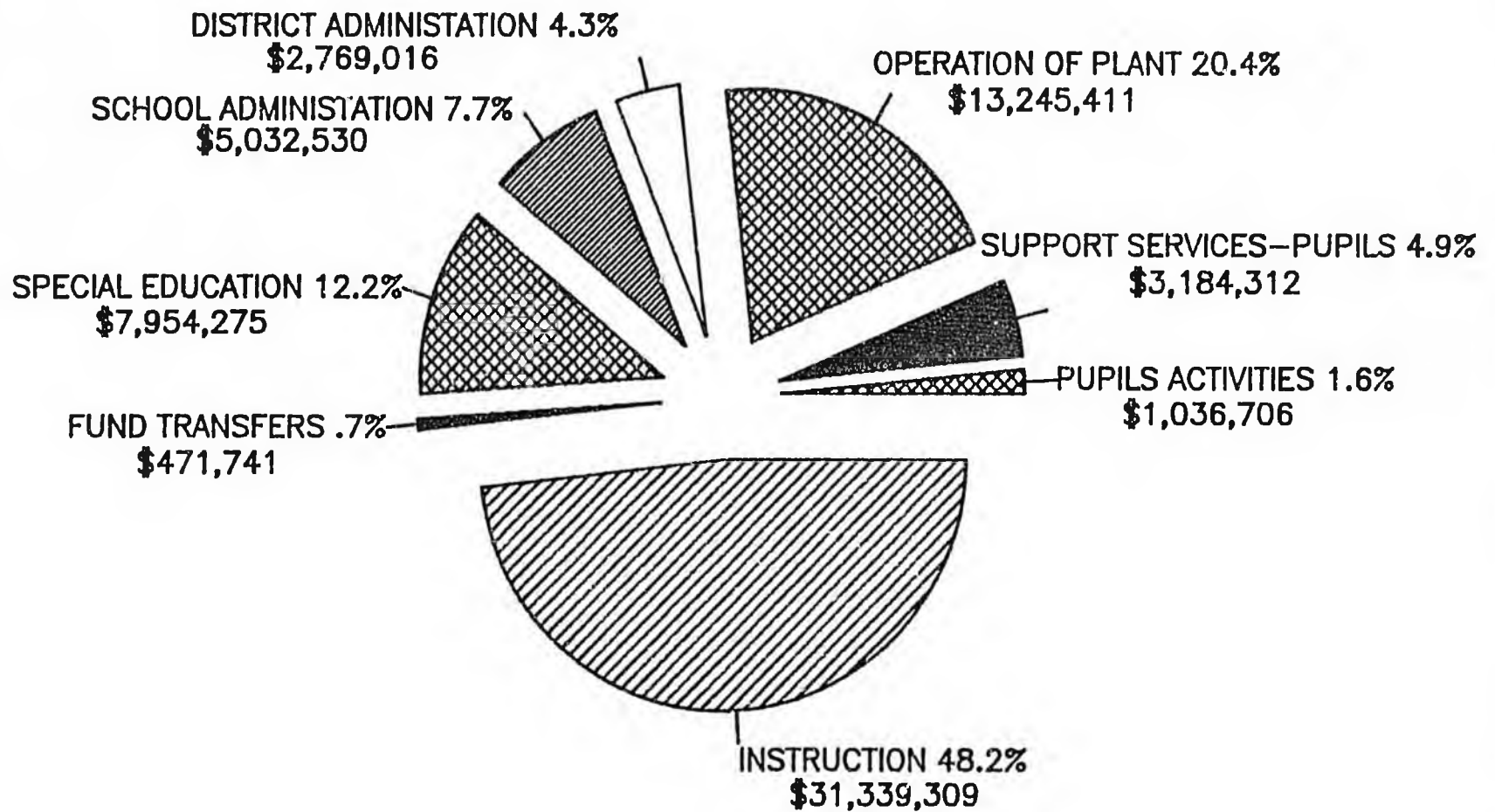
\* Cuts to get ↓ toward 60,000<sup>00</sup> Glaves where  
 cuts would or could be made if short funding

# OPERATING FUND REVENUES

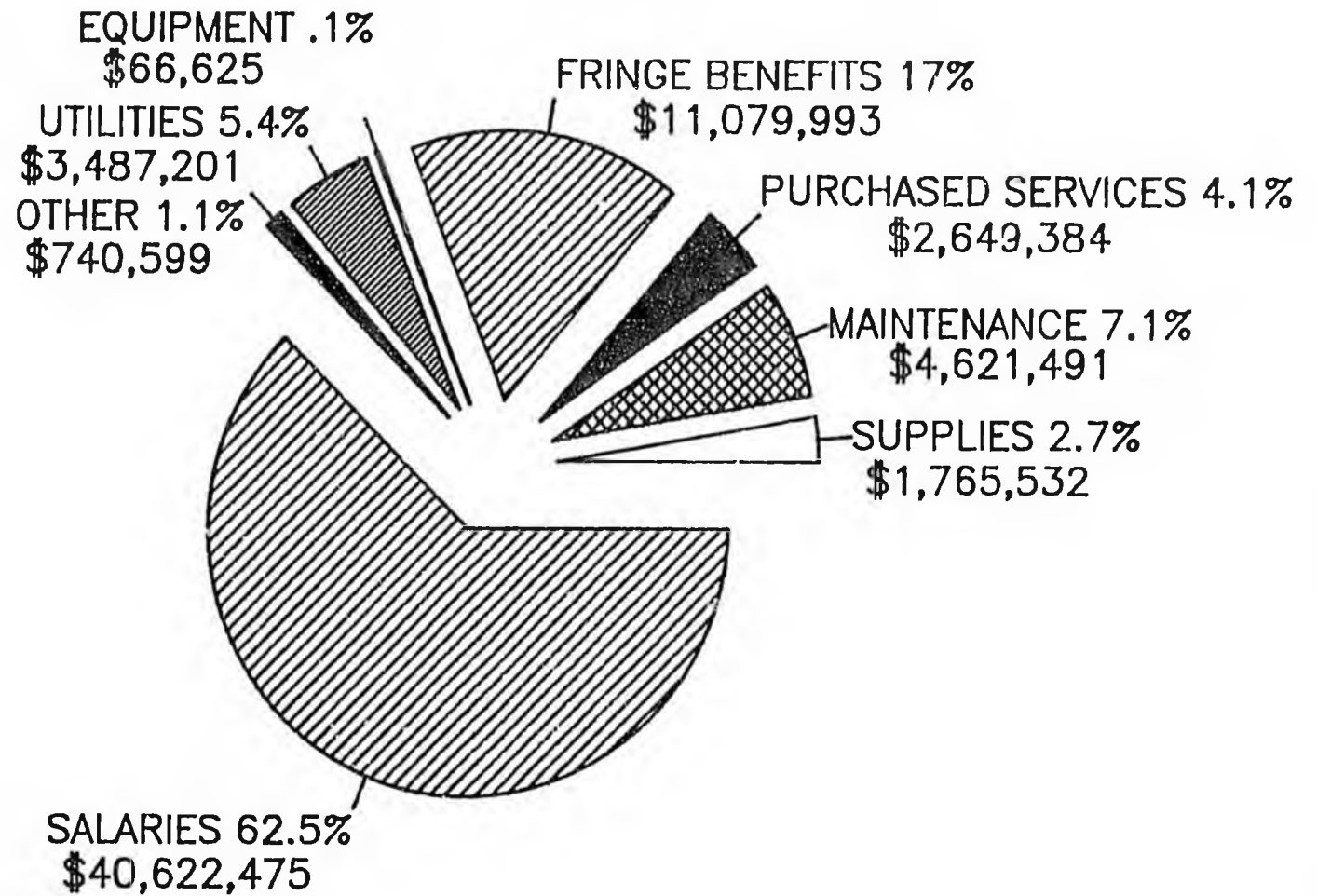
## \$65,033,300



# OPERATING FUND EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION



# OPERATING FUND EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT

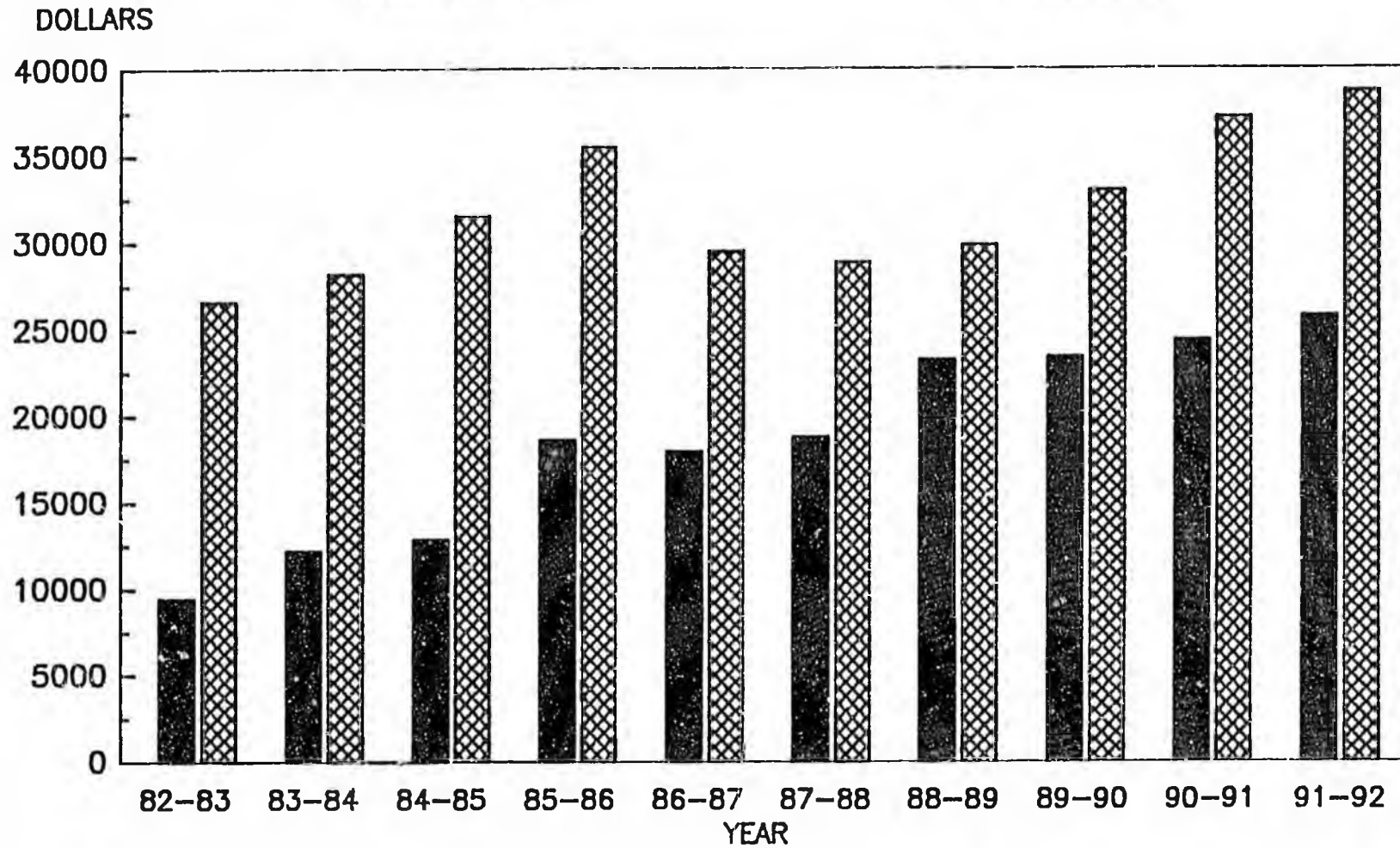


# SCHOOL REVENUES(in thousands)

BOROUGH  
FUNDS



FOUNDATION  
FUNDS

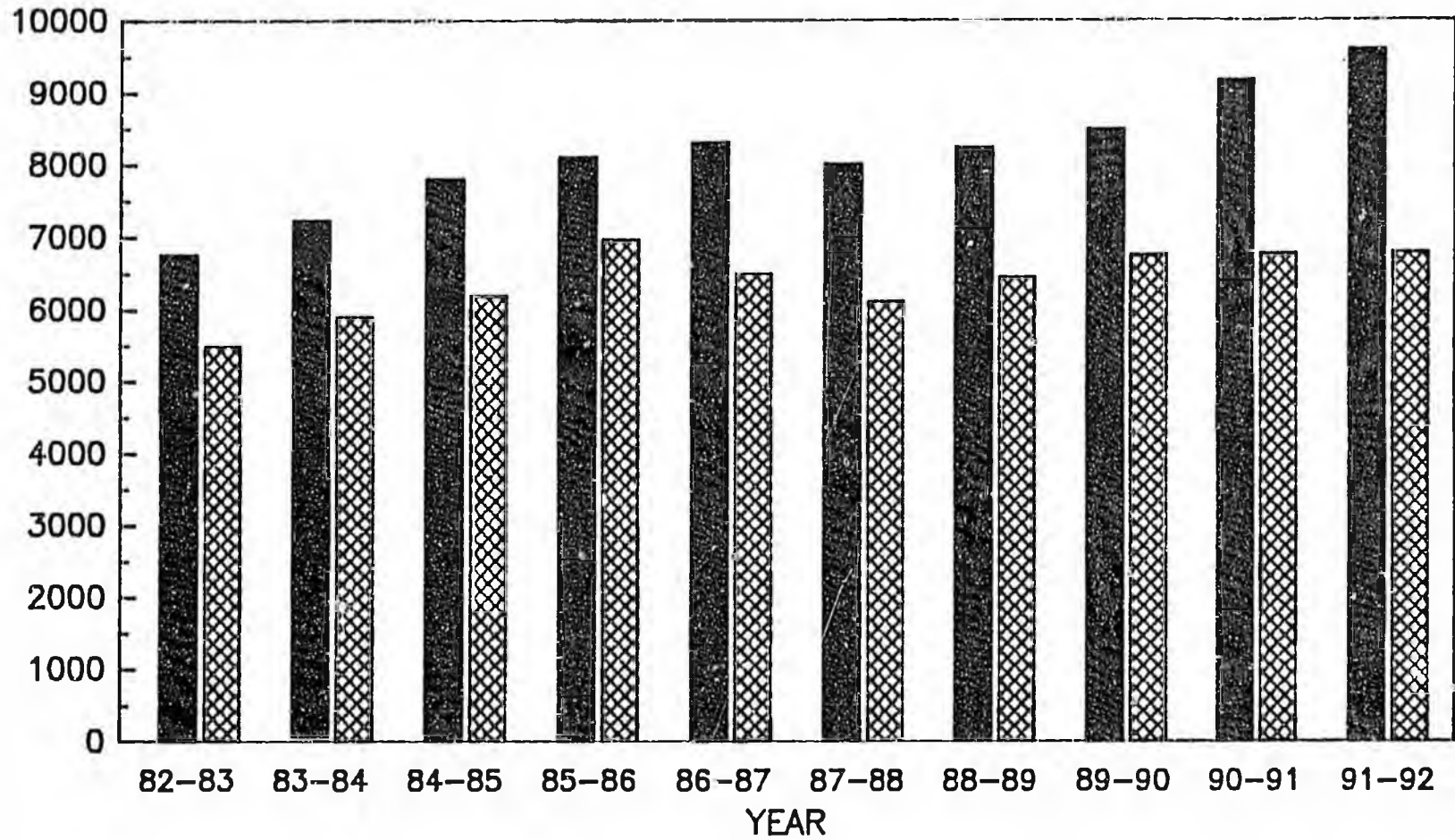


# ADM AND COST PER PUPIL LAST TEN YEARS

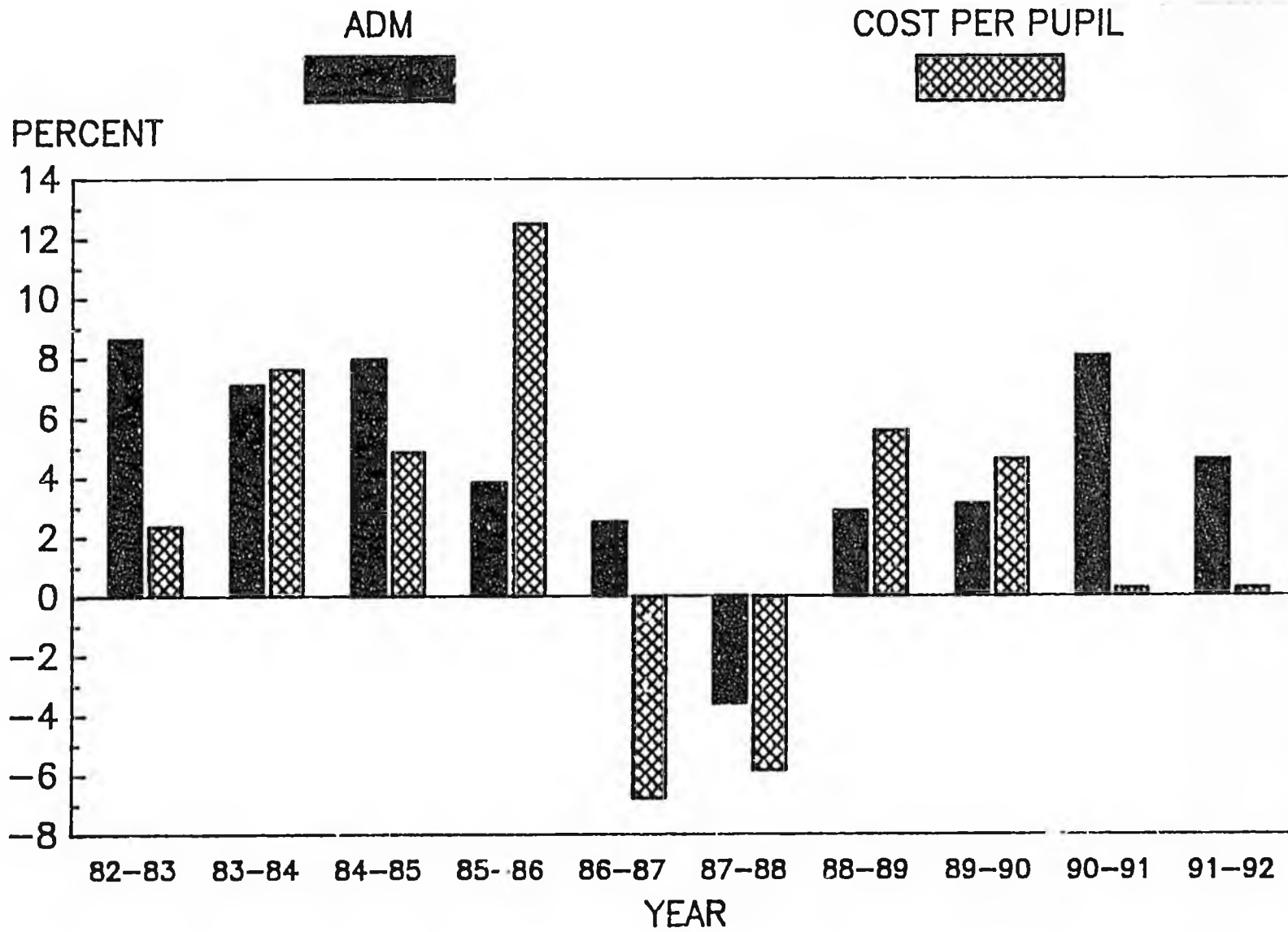
ADM



COST PER PUPIL



# PERCENTAGE CHANGE LAST TEN YEARS



MariAnne Gross

57485 CLOVER AV.

Homer, Ak 99603

---

235-7330

Marilyn Dummit

Marion J. Fales - Delta/Greely School Unit RENA<sup>15</sup>

2856 Old Rich Hwy. (Sch. 895-4658)

Delta Jet: AK 99737

895-4502 (Home) 895-4142 (Work)

Jack G. Adams

Boy 587

Delta Jet: AK. 99737

895-4119 Home 895-9994 work

Fran Beck

Boy 527

Delta Jet. Ak 99737 895-4658

Marty Hooker

Asst. Supt. Mat-Su S.D.

Palmer, AK. 99645

746 9200

125 W. Evergreen

Vivian Herschbach, Mat-Su School Bd.

Box 521084

Big Lake 99652

892-7839

Dr. Ell B. Larsen, Supt.

Mat-Su School Dist.

125 W. Evergreen

Palmer, 99645

746-9255

Eldon Buxton sr.

P.O. Box 564

Metlakatla Alaska 99921

886-1434

Bruce W. Guthrie Sr.

P.O. Box 185

Metlakatla, AK. 99926

886-3531

Donald Marvin  
Box 42  
Klawock AK

Rebecca M Frank  
PO Box 205  
Hydaburg AK 99922

John Holst, Supt.  
Craig C. ty Schools  
Box 800  
Craig, AK 99921

Percy Frisby  
PO Box 58  
Hydaburg, AK 99922

Larry L. Schroeder  
Superintendent



### HYDABURG CITY SCHOOL

P.O. Box 109  
Hydaburg, AK 99922

Bus. Phone  
907-285-3491

Home Phone  
907-285-3120

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### KLAWOCK CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

BOB ANDERSON  
Board Member



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P.O. Box 9 • Klawock, Alaska 99925 • 907-755-2220



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

SUPPORT MATERIAL FOR SENATE BILL 54

# Supporting Narrative for School Funding Legislation

In the last six years, state funding for education throughout Alaska has experienced a dramatic decline. Like other programs dependent upon state funds, the foundation program was not immune to the adverse effects of declining oil revenues.

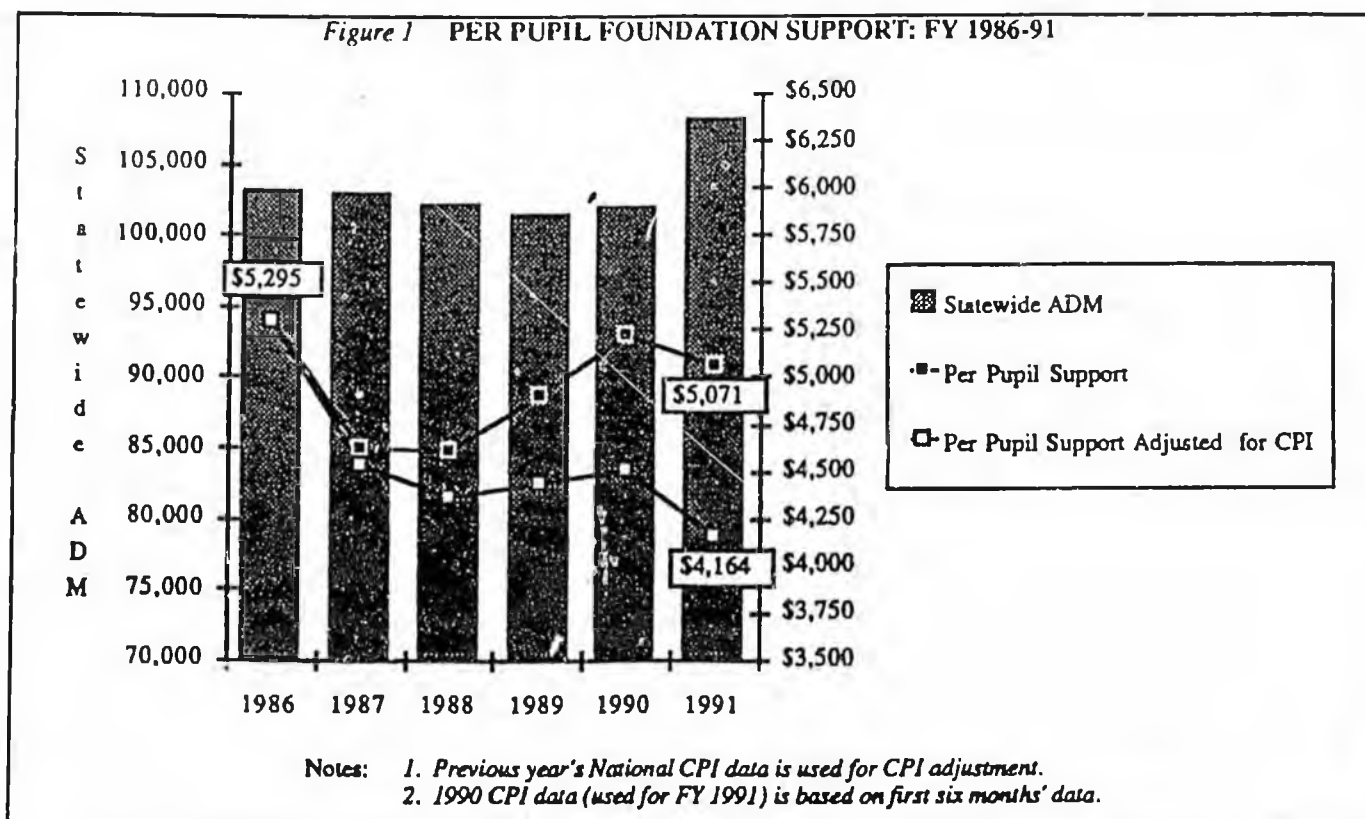
Table 1 shows the levels of foundation support and numbers of pupils for the 1986-91 period.

*Table 1* FOUNDATION SUPPORT: 1986-91

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Foundation Support	\$546,202,604	\$477,265,453	\$471,411,214	\$496,872,246	\$533,272,100	\$548,425,100
Statewide ADM	103,159	103,036	102,118	101,442	101,997	108,151

Notes: 1. Foundation Support includes P.L. 874 and tuition payments.  
 2. 1988-91 foundation data adjusted for TRS change.  
 3. 1986-89 data is audited, with 1990 based upon incomplete preliminary 1990 audits.  
 4. 1991 data is estimated.

Figure 1 shows statewide ADM and per pupil foundation support for the 1986-91 period.



The chart shows that the amount of funds per pupil has decreased by \$224, or 4.3% in unadjusted dollars. When adjusted for inflation in the 6 year period, per pupil funding has decreased by \$1,131, or 21.4%.

The value of the instructional unit has not increased since the inception of the current Foundation Formula. The cost of operating schools, however, has continued to increase each year. While the state appropriation for education remains about what it was in 1986, it does not take into account both inflation and an increase in students. At the same time, local contributions in those municipal districts with an ability to raise funds have increased by 33%. Local school districts cannot continue to increase local effort. For many, the cap placed upon such efforts by federal requirements has been reached. Other school districts do not have the option of raising local funds. These districts, including both REAA's and relatively property poor municipal school districts, have therefore not had an increase in overall funding and in fact have had to bear the full brunt of inflation with no relief from the state. One result has been a growing disparity in programs being offered by relatively wealthy and relatively poor school districts.

As a result, a number of adverse impacts have been felt in school districts throughout the state. Class sizes have increased. Staffs are being reduced, and programs have been eliminated. At the same time, more demands are being placed upon our schools. Various reports and studies have identified critical needs in a number of areas: At Risk Students, Suicide Prevention, Early Childhood Education, Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Child Abuse Prevention, AIDS Education, and Pupil Teacher Ratios/Class Size.

We believe that an increase in the foundation appropriation is needed in order to:

1. Prevent further deterioration of educational opportunities throughout Alaska.
2. Provide equity in funding among school districts so that a child's opportunity for a quality education does not depend upon whether the child lives in a certain size of community or upon the relative wealth of that community.

Corporate America has ranked primary and secondary education as the issue needing most attention- sweeping aside the traditional focus of local economic development. The business community believes the solution to many community problems- whether poor housing or substance abuse- is intimately linked to the presence of meaningful jobs. Corporations have concluded that the route to a meaningful job- and to an improvement in the economic climate of the nation- clearly results from a meaningful education, and that, conversely, poor schooling will have major adverse economic impacts. The consequence of the failure to act- to prevent a generation of poorly educated children- will be, on a national level, billions of dollars in lost productivity, unemployment benefits, and other expenses of social and economic dependency.

It is not difficult to apply this national concern to Alaska. If economic development and the creation of meaningful employment is a priority of government as well as the private sector, then support for education must be an integral part of any plan.

### **Sectional Analysis of Proposed Legislation**

**Section 1. AS 14.17.025- HOLD HARMLESS:** Due to rising property values, large urban districts will experience a decrease in state dollars. At the same time, local contributions have been increased in the 1986-91 period by an overall amount of 33%, and in many districts are capped. In several of the large urban districts, there appears to be a great reluctance to further raise local contributions to make up for state funds which might otherwise decrease through application of the current provisions of the foundation formula statute.

**Sections 2 and 3. AS 14.17.041- SMALL FUNDING SITE FORMULA:** The proposed change in the formula provides relief to those districts which have multiple sites, relatively low state support per ADM, and have one or more small schools which are relatively expensive to operate. Such districts must divert funds received for other sites to help defray the cost of operating such small schools.

**Section 4. AS 14.17.041- SINGLE/DUAL SITE:** The proposed change in the formula adds a new section to existing statute to provide a permanent solution to the problem of small districts of one or two funding communities not generating enough revenues to provide for basic fixed costs.

**Section 5. AS 14.17.056- INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT VALUE:** The proposed change is for an increase in the instructional unit value from \$60,000 to \$63,000. This will help meet the rising costs of materials, fuel and other utilities, and school programs, including those resulting from new state regulations and reporting requirements.

The Alaska Association of School Administrators believes that the proposed legislation addresses the above concerns by providing both a modest increase in the foundation unit value as well as making changes in the current formula to eliminate sections which have adverse impacts upon certain types of school districts or schools.

The AASA believes that this legislation will help address educational needs of children throughout the state of Alaska, and is therefore deserving of consideration and support.



## ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

326 Fourth Street • Suite 408 • Juneau, Alaska 99801-1101 • (907) 586-9702 • FAX (907) 586-5879

LEADERSHIP  
FOR LEARNING

### NARRATIVE FOR AASA PROPOSAL

The Alaska Association of School Administrators members believe this proposal has been developed in the spirit of cooperation among all regions of Alaska, and addresses long standing concerns expressed in past legislative proposals. We believe we have identified and proposed reasonable solutions which benefit all districts and consequently all students in Alaska.

#### RATIONALE

1. THIS LEGISLATION ADDRESSES SEVERAL ASPECTS OF THE CURRENT FOUNDATION FORMULA:
  - A. It addresses the inequity sighted at the beginning of the existing formula of the treatment of small single/duel site school district.
  - B. It addresses the identified inequity found in multiple site districts where high cost of funding sites are located within a low funded organized district.
  - C. It addresses the problem of districts reaching their local contribution cap with the potential for state levels of funding to decrease because of increased property value.
  - D. Since 1987 the Instruction Unit remains at \$60,000. Meanwhile, the cost of energy/oil, maintenance, medical insurance, retirement, continue to increase along with increased cost of material and salaries.
  - E. Funding formulas across the country have been declared illegal by their individual state courts. Our recommendation helps to meet that issue in a appropriate way.

II. THE FUNDING PROPOSAL ADDRESSES DISTRICTS' LEVEL OF COMMITMENT TO STUDENTS AND THE STATE OF ALASKA AS WELL AS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE JOINT COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL PERFORMANCE:

- A. Addressing the requirements to meet student outcomes as outlined in the State Board Resolutions.
- B. Addresses the reporting requirements and accountability of districts to meet the language of Chapter 173 (Report Card).
- C. It allows districts the resources to adequately meet the mandated requirements placed by districts without the need to shift necessary finances away from essential programs.
- D. With these funds we can establish standards for student performance that are consistent to the state outcomes.
- E. Develop appropriate measure of student performances.
- F. Continue to expand distance learning in rural Alaska thereby increasing course offering and expanded learning opportunities.
- G. Improve professional development and competency particularly in rural Alaska.
- H. Establishing ties with qualified University researchers to study successful education practices particularly in rural Alaska.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

Corporate American has ranked primary and secondary education as the issue needing most attention-sweeping aside the traditional focus of local economic development. The business community believes the solution to many community problems-whether poor housing or substance abuse-is intimately linked to the presence of meaningful jobs. Corporations have concluded that the route to a meaningful job-and to an improvement in the economic climate of the nation-clearly results from a meaningful education, and that, conversely, poor schooling will have major adverse economic impacts. The consequence of the failure to act-to prevent a generation of poorly educated children-will be, on the national level, billions of dollars in lost productivity, unemployment benefits, and other expenses of social and economic dependency.

It is not difficult to apply this national concern to Alaska. If economic development and the creation of meaningful employment is a priority of

government as well as the private sector, then support for education must be an integral part of any plan.

We cannot settle for a status quo. There are justifiable needs which can only be met with additional funding within the foundation formula.

SCHOOL DISTRICT	PROJ. FY92 ADM	COST OF FORMULA CNG	COST AT 5% ON THE UNIT	COST OF SG/DS CHANGE	TOTAL INC IN COST
ADAK	715	160020	222466	249103	631589
ALASKA GATEWAY	499	165690	242867	0	408557
ALEUTIAN REGION	33	0	38318	44566	82884
ALEUTIANS EAST	359	61740	192374	0	254114
ANCHORAGE	42070	267120	10064760	0	10331880
ANNETTE ISLANDS	411	182070	127154	173386	482610
BERING STRAIT	1398	236250	839254	0	1075504
BRISTOL BAY	265	160650	122301	84747	367698
CHATHAM	384	74340	174647	0	248987
CHUBACH	110	0	80028	0	80028
COPPER RIVER	578	165050	265939	0	430999
CORDOVA	438	206010	140426	196867	543303
CRAIG	413	183330	117513	174061	474904
DELTA/GREELY	870	146160	261000	275242	683402
DILLINGHAM	485	253890	184899	245343	684132
FAIRBANKS	14683	393120	3644534	0	4037654
GALENA	150	40950	74763	157248	272961
HAINES	441	185850	135954	0	321804
HOONAH	230	125370	80060	174155	379586
HYDABURG	108	0	51016	101228	152244
IDITAROD	394	66150	257993	0	324143
JUNEAU	5328	126000	1305870	0	1431870
KAKE	172	56070	64272	136035	256377
KASHUNAMIUT	192	100800	92369	189030	382199
KENAI	9724	1231020	2666340	0	3897360
KETCHIKAN	2796	126000	687990	367851	1181841
KLAWOCK	200	86940	72182	150519	309641
KODIAK	2411	137340	743402	0	880742
KUSPUK	413	86940	259629	0	346569
LAKE AND PENN.	420	0	315343	0	315343
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	2835	282694	1666682	0	1949376
LOWER YUKON	1352	412650	692510	0	1105160
MATSU	9997	626850	2501220	0	3128070
NENANA	180	75600	78444	163296	317340
NOME	778	168840	274727	290439	734005
NORTH SLOPE	1406	349020	657633	0	1006653
NW ARCTIC	1584	349020	823194	0	1172214
PELICAN	48	0	30780	61236	92016
PETERSBURG	707	126000	186960	198639	511599
PRIBILOF	153	630	93873	128223	222726
RAILBELT	338	103950	152692	0	256642
SITKA	1745	126000	414360	306205	846565
SKAGWAY	130	10710	53015	116450	180175
SOUTHEAST	557	69930	294715	0	364645
SOUTHWEST	485	49770	318055	0	367825
ST MARYS	116	0	68484	133956	202440
TANANA	109	0	63921	128550	192471
UNALASKA	298	181440	114452	165589	461481
VALDEZ	765	139860	208358	239203	587421
WRANGELL	520	126000	152220	202810	481030
YAKUTAT	152	36540	63536	131698	231775
YUKON FLATS	371	41580	266348	0	307928
YUKON/KOYUKUK	510	62370	333941	0	396311
YUPIIT	330	32130	223006	0	253136
	112155	8336464	33258789	4986675	46641927

Association of Alaska School Boards  
**SCHOOL FUNDING SURVEY RESULTS 1/90**

## SUMMARY

*7 DISTRICTS SURVEYED FOR COST INCREASES FROM 1986 TO 1990  
(Anchorage, Juneau, Ketchikan, Lower Kuskokwim, Mat-Su, North Slope Northwest Arctic;  
awaiting results for 3 districts-Fairbanks, Kenai, Southwest Region)*

AVERAGE INCREASE IN COSTS FOR FUEL	3.99%	
AVERAGE INCREASE IN COSTS FOR AIRFARE	26.4%	
AVERAGE INCREASE IN COSTS FOR FREIGHT	28.87%	
AVERAGE INCREASE IN COSTS FOR MAINTENANCE	13.84%	
AVERAGE INCREASE IN COSTS FOR HEALTH CVG.	112.36%	
AVERAGE INCREASE IN COSTS FOR TEACHER SALARIES & BENEFITS		14.71%
(In 2 of 7 districts the number of teachers decreased from '86 to '90)		
AVERAGE INCREASE IN COSTS FOR ADMINISTRATOR SAL & BENEFITS		6.97%
(In 4 of 7 districts the number of administrators decreased from '86 to '90)		
AVERAGE INCREASE IN COSTS FOR CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SAL & BENEFITS		18.23%
(In 3 of 7 districts the number of classified personnel decreased from '86 to '90)		
INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT FROM 86-90	0.79%	
INCREASE IN NUMBER OF TEACHERS		3.4%
INCREASE IN NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATORS		-0.35%
INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL		4.23%

### COMMON RESPONSES TO THE QUESTION:

"PLEASE IDENTIFY PROGRAMS YOU ANTICIPATE BEING ABLE TO REINSTATE/ADD SHOULD YOU RECEIVE AN INCREASE IN YOUR CURRENT FUNDING."

- REDUCE CLASS SIZES/HIRE MORE CERTIFICATED STAFF
- IMPLEMENT/STRENGTHEN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION & AT-RISK PROGRAMS
- SCHOOL MAINTENANCE
- INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS
- STAFF DEVELOPMENT
- NATIVE LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

### OTHER FACTORS NOT SURVEYED

INCREASED COST OF IMPLEMENTING R.I.P. PROGRAMS  
INCREASED COST OF ASSUMING STATE'S SHARE OF T.R.S.  
REDUCTION IN FEDERAL PL-874 FUNDS  
COST OF COMPLYING WITH OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS/MANDATES