

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672

8276 SENATE HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

SB

296

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 2/11/94

FURTHER: L&C
Judiciary

Date of 5-Day Notice: 4/7/94
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 4/11/94

HESS Committee considered SB 296

"An Act extending the termination date of the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning."

and recommends:

replace with _____ CS _____ (_____)

attaches amendment(s)

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

same title
 new title
 technical title change
(HB only)

FISCAL NOTE INFORMATION

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
DOA	3/3/94	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

Governor's Bill with Previous Fiscal Notes (enter information above)

DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

John Ellis
Robert A. Hanson
Ben A. May
Nike Miller

Steve This Do Pass

Their Signature and Recommendation

JOHNNY ELLIS
SENATOR



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE

DURING SESSION: STATE CAPITOL
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AFTER SESSION: 716 W. 4TH AVE. #440
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Sponsor Statement
for
Senate Bill 296
Extending the Foster Care Review Board

SB 296 extends the Foster Care Review Board to June 30, 1997. This follows the recommendations of the Legislative Auditor in his audit of the Department of Administration Citizen's Review Panel for Permanency Planning published in September of 1993.

The Foster Care Review Panel is the result of bipartisan efforts in the Sixteenth Legislature, when Senator Virginia Collins sponsored a Senate bill to establish the panel, and as a Representative in the House, I sponsored the House companion to Senator Collins' bill.

As the attached audit explains, there is great need for the citizens' review panel in order to meet the intent of the enabling statute that was passed in 1990. A pilot citizens' review project in Anchorage has shown to be successful, but in order to truly measure its effectiveness, an extension of the board's sunset date to 1997 is needed.

On behalf of all of Alaska's foster children and foster parents, I urge your support of SB 296.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 296

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Administration
 Title: *An Act extending the termination date of the BRU: Office of the Commissioner
Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning* Component: Permanency Planning Board
 Sponsor: Ellis
 Requestor: (S) Hes COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1888

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of current year (FY94) cost: none

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Roberley Waldron, Deputy Commissipner
 Division: Commissioner's Office

Phone: 258-6117
 Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usera
 Agency: Administration

Date: 3/3/94

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Alaska Foster Parent Association

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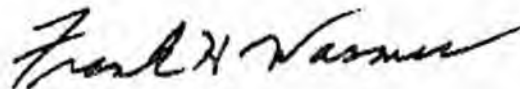
February 25, 1994

The Honorable Johnny Ellis
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator,

We of the Alaska Foster Parent Association wish to express our heartfelt appreciation for your sponsorship of SB 296 extending the termination date of Citizen Review Panels. This process will go far in resolving continuing problems faced by neglected and abused children and the citizens who volunteer as foster parents to care for them.

We support, without qualification, the external review process under Alaska Statute 47.10.400.



Frank H. Wasmer

Audit Report



DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
CITIZEN'S REVIEW PANEL
FOR PERMANENCY PLANNING

September 1, 1993



Audit Control Number:

02-1420-93

Division of Legislative Audit

P.O. Box 113300, Juneau, Alaska 99811-3300

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE
Division of Legislative Audit



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September 1, 1993

Members of the Legislative Budget
and Audit Committee:

In accordance with the provisions of Title 24 of the Alaska Statutes, the attached report is submitted for your review.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
CITIZENS' REVIEW PANEL FOR PERMANENCY PLANNING

September 1, 1993

Audit Control Number

02-1420-93

The audit reports on whether the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning (the panel) should continue its existence. Currently AS 44.66.010 has the panel scheduled for termination on June 30, 1994 and provides the panel with a year in which to conclude its affairs. We recommend that the legislature extend the panel's termination date to June 30, 1997 with the provision that sufficient funds be appropriated to allow the pilot project in Anchorage to perform reviews that can be used to evaluate the economic feasibility and rate of success for citizens' reviews.

The audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Fieldwork procedures utilized in the course of developing the findings and discussion presented in this report are discussed in the Objectives, Scope, and Methodology section of this report.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Randy S. Welker".

Randy S. Welker, CPA
Legislative Auditor

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OBJECTIVES. SCOPE. AND METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the intent of Titles 24 and 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), we have reviewed the activities of the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning (the panel) to determine if it should continue in existence.

Objectives

As required by legislative intent, this report shall be considered during the legislative oversight function in determining whether the panel should be reestablished. The law currently specifies that the panel will terminate on June 30, 1994.

Scope

Since the panel was never implemented (see Report Conclusions on page 7) it has not been given an opportunity to demonstrate how it could operate in the public interest. However, continuing public support for the concept of citizens' reviews has led to a pilot panel project being started in Anchorage in fiscal year 1994. We have limited our review and report conclusions to addressing plans for the pilot project in Anchorage. We have limited our review of Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family and Youth Services' (DFYS') internal case reviews to those being conducted in their Anchorage office for the southcentral region.

Methodology

During the course of our examination, we reviewed and evaluated the following:

1. Titles IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act.
2. Alaska Statute 47.10, Article 5.
3. Applicable sections of DFYS policies and procedures manual.
4. Budget documents.
5. DFYS case files at southcentral region.
6. Office of Management and Budget, *Foster Care Review Report No. 06-56*, January 1992.
7. National Association of Foster Care Reviewers, *An Overview of Early Foster Care Review*
8. National Association of Foster Care Reviewers, *An Overview of Citizen Involvement in Foster Care Review*

9. Office of the Ombudsman closed case file.
10. Minutes of panel meetings.
11. Interviews with people appointed to the panel.
12. Interviews with Department of Administration personnel.
13. Interviews with DFYS personnel.
14. Interviews with guardians ad litem.
15. Interview with a Master of the Children's Court.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

The law establishing the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning (the panel) was signed by Governor Cowper on June 14, 1990. The purpose of the act was to establish a citizens' review process in order to ensure that children do not linger in out-of-home placements, but receive the benefits of a permanent home. The goal of the act was to reunite children with their families. But in those cases where reunification was not in the best interest of the child, the process would expeditiously place the child in a secure, permanent home.

Duties of state and local panels

The panels, which were to be effective on July 1, 1990, were created in the Department of Administration. The panels would include both a state panel and several local panels. The state panel's statutory responsibilities include the following:

1. Adopting policies and procedures to carry out its duties and governing the performance of the duties of the local panels.
2. Ensuring that local panel members receive the minimum level of training necessary to effectively carry out their duties.
3. Coordinating and reviewing the activities of the local panels and making recommendations to the governor on appointments to the local panels.
4. Annually reporting (see sidebar for reporting requirements) to the legislature by the 10th day of each regular session, concerning the activities of the state and local panels during the previous fiscal year.

The local panels' statutory responsibilities include the following:

1. Reviewing the case plan of each child in the custody of the department who is in a placement other than the child's own home if the case is under the jurisdiction of a court in the judicial district served by the panel.

ANNUAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

Each annual report must include the following information:

- a. the number of cases reviewed by each local panel;
 - b. a description of the characteristics of the children whose cases were reviewed by the panels;
 - c. the number of children reunited with their families;
 - d. the number of children placed in other permanent homes;
 - e. recommendations and justifications for program improvement, including recommendations relating to state agencies and to the panel review system; and
 - f. the report may contain other information on the experience of the local panels.
-

2. Reviewing a case as required under federal law [42 U.S.C. 671 - 675 (P.L. 96-272)] within 180 days after the day the child is initially removed from the child's home and every six months thereafter.
3. Providing, at least 30 days before it begins a review, written notice to designated persons that a review will be conducted and that each person notified may participate.
4. Considering the case plan, progress reports, and other relevant information including interviews with designated persons about the child and the child's family when reviewing a case.
5. Submitting a written report, which must make advisory recommendations based on the best interests of the child, to designated persons within 30 days after reviewing the case.
6. Providing information to the state panel for inclusion in the annual legislative report.

During their reviews a local panel must determine whether a child has a case plan designed to achieve placement in the least restrictive, most family-like setting available in close proximity to the home of the child's parents that is consistent with the best interests, special needs, and circumstances of the child. The local panel must evaluate the continuing necessity and appropriateness of the child's placement, the extent of the compliance with the child's case plan, and the extent of progress that has been made toward mitigating the causes that necessitated placement away from the child's parents. The local panel must ascertain the date by which it is likely the child may be returned to the home or placed for adoption or legal guardianship. The local panel must determine whether there has been compliance with applicable state and federal laws, court review requirements, and the Indian Child Welfare Act.

Membership on panels

The state panel consists of five voting members appointed by the governor from among present members of local panels with at least one voting state panel member from each judicial district. A person may not serve who has committed a felony or has contributed to the delinquency of a minor. Nonvoting members of the state panel include the commissioner of the Department of Health and Social Services, the director of the Office of Public Advocacy, the attorney general, the public defender, the chief justice of the Alaska Supreme Court, or their designees. The voting members serve staggered three year terms at the pleasure of the governor. A chair is elected by the voting members from among themselves. A quorum for the purpose of transacting business is established if three voting members are present and it takes an affirmative vote of at least three members to take any official action. The state panel must meet twice annually and members are entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses necessary to perform their duties as state panel members, which may not exceed the amount of per diem and expenses authorized for boards and commissions.

Local citizens' out-of-home care review panels are appointed by the governor for each judicial district. They are composed of five members and two alternates who are residents

of that judicial district. Members shall serve staggered three year terms. Members of local panels must have training, experience, special knowledge, or a demonstrated interest in the welfare of children. However, foster care providers; relatives providing care; and employees of the court system, the Department of Health and Social Services, the Office of Public Advocacy, the Public Defender Agency, or the Department of Law may not serve as members or alternates to local panels. A person may not serve who has committed a felony or has contributed to the delinquency of a minor. Local panels must be reasonably representative of the various social, economic, racial, ethnic, and cultural groups of the district.

The governor may create additional local panels because of number and complexity of caseloads or dissolve local panels because of reduced caseload, but the governor may not reduce the number of panels in each judicial district to fewer than one.

A chair is elected by the local members from among themselves. A quorum for the purpose of transacting business is established if a majority of members are present and it takes an affirmative vote of at least three members to take any official action. The local panels conduct their meetings in the judicial district in which the members reside and are not eligible for travel expenses unless the state panel requires a local member to travel to attend a meeting. In that situation the member is entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses, which may not exceed the amount of per diem and expenses authorized for boards and commissions.

State panel program coordinator and staff

The state panel may employ a program coordinator who shall serve at the pleasure of the state panel. The program coordinator shall employ staff as necessary to carry out the program coordinator's duties under state panel directives and to provide clerical assistance to local panels.

(Intentionally left blank)

REPORT CONCLUSIONS

The current executive administration campaigned on a philosophy of streamlining government. One aspect of streamlining government was to eliminate any duplication in program services. The former commissioner of the Department of Administration (DOA) chose to ignore legislative mandate and not implement the panels because he saw them as a duplication of the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), Division of Family and Youth Services' (DFYS') internal reviews. The commissioner's decision was supported when the governor vetoed funding for the panels the following fiscal year. However, the intent of the legislation that created the panels was that the duplicate efforts would only be temporary. Per the prime sponsor of the original legislation, once the panels were firmly established and had proven their ability to meet federal requirements, the DFYS internal reviews would be abolished.

Both DFYS' policies and procedures and statutes for the panels were written to meet the federal requirements in Title IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act. These sections of the act require that each child be reviewed at least once every six months to determine the continuing necessity and appropriateness of the placement, the extent of the compliance with the case plan, and the extent of progress made toward alleviating the causes necessitating the placement in foster care. The panels have an additional objective as stated in the findings and purpose of the originating legislation. The bill stated, "*The purpose of this Act is to establish a citizens' review process in order to ensure that children do not linger unnecessarily in out-of-home placements, but rather that they receive the support and benefits of a permanent home.*"

While in fiscal year 1993 DFYS passed a federal IV-B audit for the first time which indicates compliance with the federal requirements, our review of case files in the southcentral region indicate that one federal requirement is not being met. We found that it is rare for the review panel to project a likely date by which the child may be returned to the home or placed for adoption or legal guardianship. Also, we did not find DFYS' internal reviews fulfilling the entire objectives of the State's statutes. State statutes specifically call for a "citizen review process." DFYS tries to get one community member on its review team of three, but in 29% of the southcentral cases we reviewed, all the case team members were DFYS employees.

In spite of a stated commitment to creating the panels, this administration has been slow to provide adequate funding for DOA to comply with its statutory duty (see Analysis of Public Need page 11). In a January 1992 Office of Management and Budget audit on Foster Care Review, both DOA and DHSS agreed to work together to coordinate and implement the foster care review panels. In their response to the audit, DOA stated, "*that Alaska Statute 47.10.400 obligates DOA to establish external review panels. While final decisions have not been made on the method of implementation, DOA will go forward with the review panels.*" In their response, DHSS stressed the importance of a foster care review system that made recommendations on improving services to children and did not just become a vocal critic of DHSS. DHSS agreed to work together with DOA in coordinating the foster care

case review process and agreed, *"that review panels can improve the quality of support the agency provides to foster children, improve placement accountability, and enhance community awareness."*

For fiscal year 1994 DOA has received \$125,000 to establish a pilot project in Anchorage with possibly three local panels. The pilot project is to demonstrate the feasibility of external reviews and to provide sufficient data to determine what impact the panels would have on permanency planning. It is the goal of the pilot project to get the most number of reviews done as possible while still meeting the objectives of a meaningful involvement of all interested parties. This pilot project should also provide the financial data necessary to determine how much is sufficient to adequately comply with the law.

Currently AS 44.66.010 has the panel scheduled for termination on June 30, 1994 and provides the panel with a year in which to conclude its affairs. We recommend that the legislature consider legislation that extends the panel's termination date to June 30, 1997 with the provision that sufficient funds be appropriated to allow the pilot project in Anchorage to perform reviews that can be used to evaluate the economic feasibility and rate of success for citizens' reviews (see Recommendation No. 1). We believe that three years worth of data should be sufficient to determine whether the panels can meet federal requirements and achieve real permanency planning for children.

If the data from the pilot project shows that citizens' review panels are effective both in cost savings and reducing the length of time children remain in foster care, then decisions need to be made on whether and how to expand the panels to other regions in Alaska. Each area will have its own unique logistical and program problems to overcome. Also, if the citizens' reviews prove to meet federal requirements, DFYS will be able to stop their internal review process and concentrate their resources on case management.

As discussed in Recommendation No. 2, either DOA will have to purchase and implement its own database to track the placement of children to determine the feasibility of the panels or DHSS' existing case database will need to be modified to provide the necessary tracking information. It is our opinion that it would make more sense for DHSS' existing database to be modified as this should be more cost effective.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 1

The legislature should extend the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning's (the panel's) termination date to June 30, 1997 with the provision that sufficient funds be appropriated to allow the pilot project in Anchorage to perform reviews that can be used to evaluate the economic feasibility and rate of success for citizens' reviews.

Although the enabling legislation for the establishment of citizens' review panels was passed in 1990, the Department of Administration (DOA) originally made a decision to not implement the panels. It has only been in fiscal year 1994, the year the panels are scheduled to sunset, that DOA is implementing pilot panels in one Alaskan city, Anchorage. Because the panels were never established, there are no activities to analyze to determine the panels' effectiveness.

The Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS) has been performing permanency planning reviews to meet federal requirements. However, as explained in the Analysis of Public Need section of this report, we do not find DFYS' internal reviews fulfilling the entire objectives of the State's statutes, which establish an external review process. Alaska Statute 47.10, Article 5 specifically creates a Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning and prescribes the duties, appointments, and reporting requirements of the panels.

There also remains a perception among foster care providers, guardians ad litem, court system personnel, and the general public that DFYS' internal reviews do not achieve real permanency planning for children and there continues to be widespread support for citizens' review panels. Because of this perceived need, we believe that the Anchorage pilot project in citizens' panels should be continued until June 1997 to gather data to determine the panels' effectiveness. The pilot project needs to implement a system that meets federal requirements and achieves real permanency planning for children. Effectiveness can be measured by the length of time children remain in foster care and by savings associated with children no longer being part of the foster care system.

If the data from the pilot project shows that citizens' review panels are effective, then decisions need to be made on whether and how to expand the panels to other regions in Alaska. Also, if the citizens' reviews prove to meet federal requirements, DFYS will be able to stop their internal review process and concentrate their resources on case management. DOA should pursue the possibility of receiving federal funding for the activities of the citizens' panels.

Recommendation No. 2

DOA and DFYS should work together to create a reliable database and software program that provides management reports that can be used to track individual cases in an efficient manner and be used to determine the effectiveness of case reviews for permanency planning.

Regardless of whether case reviews for permanency planning are done internally by DFYS or externally by citizens' review panels, it is important that the effectiveness of the case reviews be determined. There needs to be a computer system either in DOA or in DFYS to track information about how long children have been out-of-home, the number of cases reviewed, and the eventual placement of the children.

While DFYS has a database on which information on its cases is kept, this database has not been used as a management tool for permanency planning case review. The database is set up by families rather than by child so it is not easy to generate reports that provide information on a child's placement and length of time in each placement situation. DFYS refers to its finally passing a Title IV-B of the Social Security Act audit as evidence of the effectiveness of its internal review system. The DFYS system, however, does not provide all the necessary information to demonstrate an effective internal review. The database does not provide information on the number of children who have been permanently placed as a result of a review or in cost savings generated by children who are no longer in foster care.

The Anchorage pilot project in citizens' review panels will need to determine its effectiveness by the number of children who are permanently placed and any resulting cost savings by the children no longer being in foster care. Ideally, rather than DOA having the expense of developing their own database to generate this information, DFYS' database could be updated so that management reports on review effectiveness could be available. It would also be of great value to compare recommendations made by DFYS' internal review to permanency planning recommendations made by Anchorage's pilot panels and see which form of oversight results in more effective and timely permanent placement for children.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC NEED

Limited Analysis

The following analyses of board activities relate to the public need factors defined in the "sunset" law, Alaska Statute 44.66.050. These analyses are not intended to be comprehensive, but address those areas we were able to cover within the scope of our review.

The extent to which the board, commission, or program has operated in the public interest.

The Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning (the panel) has never had an opportunity to demonstrate how it could operate in the public interest, because the program has never been fully implemented. However, there was widespread legislative support for the panel at the time of the bill passage and there continues to be both legislative and public interest in the need for the panel.

The bill, which was introduced in the house, had wide bi-partisan support. In addition to the prime sponsor who was republican, there were 11 co-sponsors with members from both the democratic and republican parties. The bill passed the house with a vote of 34 in favor, 3 excused, and 3 absences. The bill passed the senate with 16 in favor and 4 absences. One of the co-sponsors stated that it is rare to get that kind of consensus on an issue like child foster care that is so explosive.

The prime sponsor of the bill explained that there had been growing concern in the legislature about the lack of real oversight in children's welfare. There did not seem to be a mechanism in place to monitor a child's progress through the system. An early foster care review demonstration project was conducted in Anchorage in 1988 and funded by the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation. The project highlighted some systemic problems at the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS) which included a high turnover of social workers in DFYS, children had multiple foster care placements, and DFYS often had a large number of previous reports of abuse and neglect before taking any action.

The National Association of Foster Care Reviewers reports in *An Overview of Citizen Involvement in Foster Care Review* that other states who had the same problems created Foster Care Review Boards and felt that they had seen obvious benefits. Those states reported that case plans were being written, children were not languishing in the system but were being placed or returned to families sooner, and there was an overall savings to the system as more children were no longer in state custody.

The prime sponsor said that there is a fragile system to assist children. Cases are sealed by the court to protect the confidentiality of children and parents which results in a cloak of

confidentiality. Although there are many layers to assist children, the cloak of confidentiality causes fragmentation and lack of communication between the various elements. She did not want to scuttle everything and start over, but wanted instead to connect the existing elements. She saw the panels as a means to bring all the parties involved in the child's welfare together.

As explained in following sections, the panels were never implemented to the extent that external case reviews were held. Instead, DFYS has continued to conduct internal case reviews. Guardians ad litem who have had recent experience with DFYS' internal reviews report that they are superficial paperwork reviews rather than achieving real permanency planning for children. This perception seems accurate as DFYS has not had adequate resources to devote to case review. DFYS has not provided a clerical staff to handle sending out case review notices to interested parties. The lack of a clerical staff means that already overworked social workers have to send notice. These parties complain that they either do not receive notice or receive it too late to attend the meeting. When interested parties do attend, two hours may be necessary to achieve real dialogue and understanding on everyone's part but each review is limited to half an hour. In addition, DFYS' computer database does not provide information that can be used as management tools for case reviews.

There continues to be widespread support for citizens' review panels. Foster care providers, members of the court system, and guardians ad litem all express a need for external reviews conducted by community members. The guardians ad litem, who are appointed by the court to represent the best interest of the child, offered their perspective on how external panels could improve the case review system. Suggested benefits include:

- ◆ It would raise community awareness and education on what happens to children in state custody.
- ◆ Community members who have an understanding of the issues could document and lobby for needed changes and funding.
- ◆ The case reviews need to be more coordinated with the court; sometimes the two seem completely divorced.
- ◆ The citizens' reviews would have to eventually take over the DFYS review function and this would free up social workers so that they could do better case management.

A Master of the Children's Court offered additional perspective on how external panels could improve the case review system. He explained that courts do not have as much power as people think. Courts can make DFYS accountable to follow its case plans, but the court cannot order DFYS to make certain placements. Courts are limited by the rules of evidence; the court can only hear what is presented and DFYS' internal reviews do not become part of what the court hears. However, citizens' reviews could be entered into the court package by the guardians ad litem. The external panels can ask the type of probing questions that the court cannot. The citizens' reports could become important in that they will highlight any breakdown in the process to assist the child.

The extent to which the operation of the board, commission, or agency program has been impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, procedures, and practices which it has adopted, and any other matter, including budgetary, resource, and personnel matters.

As stated previously, the panel was never fully implemented. After the bill was signed into law, Governor Cowper began the process of appointing people to the state and local panels. By December of 1990 the state panel had been formed and the first meeting of the panel was held in Anchorage. The two-day meeting included discussion on hiring an executive director, training needs for the panels, and the design of the review process. A second meeting was held later in the same month by teleconference. At this second meeting, the past president of the National Association of Foster Care Reviewers offered advice for establishing Alaska's panel system based on the experience of her state of Nebraska. The third meeting of the panel which had been scheduled for January 1991 was never held.

The new executive administration that had taken office had campaigned on a philosophy of streamlining government. One aspect of streamlining government was to eliminate any duplication in program services. The newly appointed commissioner of the Department of Administration (DOA) felt that the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning would not be necessary if DHSS was doing its job adequately. In the early months of 1991, the commissioner of DOA felt that he and the commissioner of DHSS had reached an agreement that the panels would not be implemented and that DHSS would handle child case reviews internally.

The panels, which were housed in DOA, were told that they could not spend any additional funds. An administrative assistant, who had already been hired, continued to draw her salary for a few additional months. There had already been some expenditures for travel and honoraria for the one Anchorage meeting and small expenditures for supplies. By the end of fiscal year 1991, only \$36,500 had been spent against an appropriation of \$570,800.

For fiscal year 1992 the legislature reappropriated the unexpended and unobligated balance of the 1991 appropriation. However, the governor used his power of line item veto to eliminate this funding for the panels. There was no funding requested for the panels in fiscal year 1993. Because of the lack of funding provided for the panels, there were no additional meetings and no case reviews were held from January 1991 through June 1993.

In fiscal year 1994 DOA has received \$125,000 "to fund partial implementation of external permanency planning of DFYS clients as directed in AS 47.10.400-490." The deputy commissioner of DOA plans to establish a pilot project in Anchorage with possibly three local panels. For the time being, there will not be a state panel established. The deputy commissioner plans to have her panels receive their primary training by the Office of Public Advocacy. DFYS will also be asked to provide some training and the court will be asked to discuss the court process.

The pilot project is to demonstrate the feasibility of external reviews and to provide sufficient data to determine what impact the panels would have on permanency planning. It is the goal

of the pilot project to get the most number of reviews done as possible while still meeting the objectives of a meaningful involvement of all interested parties. For this reason, the deputy commissioner plans to have the panels meet three days a week and review four cases each day. DFYS internal reviews are held four days a week with each case only scheduled for half an hour.

The extent to which the board, commission, or agency has recommended statutory changes that are generally of benefit to the public interest.

Due to the lack of funding for the panel, there have not been any statutory changes recommended.

The extent to which the board, commission, or agency has encouraged interested persons to report to it concerning the effect of its regulations and decisions on the effectiveness of service, economy of service, and availability of service that it has provided.

Due to the lack of funding for the panel, interested persons have not been able to use the panel as a forum to discuss the effect of regulations.

The extent to which the board, commission, or agency has encouraged public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions.

The public has not had the opportunity to be involved in making regulations and decisions.

The efficiency with which public inquiries or complaints regarding the activities of the board, commission, or agency filed with it, with the department to which a board or commission is administratively assigned, or with the Office of the Ombudsman have been processed and resolved.

Naturally, since the panels were not established, there have been no complaints filed about its activities. However, eighteen complaints handled by the Office of the Ombudsman regarding DFYS since the date the panels should have been effective were directly related to the involvement of interested parties and communication of results in regards to permanency planning. The statutes establishing the panels were specifically designed to address problems in these areas. These eighteen complaints might have been avoided had the local panels been conducting the case reviews instead of DFYS.

The extent to which the board or commission which regulated entry into an occupation or profession has presented qualified applicants to serve the public.

Given the nature of the panel, this element of the public need analysis is deemed not applicable to the panel's activities.

The extent to which state personnel practices, including affirmative action requirements, have been complied with by the board, commission, or agency to its own activities and the area of activity or interest.

Given the nature of the panel, this element of the public need analysis is deemed not applicable to the panel's activities.

The extent to which statutory, regulatory, budgeting, or other changes are necessary to enable the agency, board, or commission to better serve the interests of the public and to comply with the factors enumerated in this subsection.

DOA needs sufficient funds appropriated to allow it to gather data from its Anchorage pilot project for three years. The pilot project should provide the financial data necessary to determine how much it could potentially cost to create external local panels throughout the State. We believe that DOA's approach of starting in Anchorage and slowly expanding to other communities is reasonable.

Alaska needs to study the possibility of receiving federal funding for the external panels. If the local panels are eventually established throughout Alaska, we expect the cost of the program may exceed \$1 million. There would need to be money assigned to hire an administrator and a clerical support system to schedule meeting times and places. There needs to be a management information system in either DOA or DFYS to track information about how long children have been out-of-home, the number of cases reviewed, and the eventual placement of the children.

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DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX 110200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0200
PHONE (907) 465-2200
FAX (907) 465-2496

October 22, 1993

Mr. Randy Welker, CPA
Division of Legislative Audit
P.O. Box 113300
Juneau, AK 99811-3300

RECEIVED
OCT 22 1993
LEGISLATIVE AUDIT

Dear Mr. Welker:

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to your recommendations concerning the sunset review of the Citizen's Review Panel for Permanency Planning. We appreciate the thorough review by your staff.

Recommendation No. 1

The legislature should extend the Citizens' review Panel for Permanency Planning's (the panel's) termination date to June 30, 1997, with the provision that sufficient funds be appropriated to allow the pilot project in Anchorage to perform reviews that can be used to evaluate the economic feasibility and rate of success for citizens' reviews.

Response:

External reviews of children in foster care are scheduled to begin under the project the first week of December. While the expectation is that many reviews can be accomplished, that will not be known until the panel members are assembled and a time commitment can be obtained. We agree that there should eventually be no duplication of reviews by DFYS and the external review panels and federal funding should be available to the agency completing the review. This department recommends the continuation of the model project for an additional year. This will provide the opportunity for multiple reviews of some of the same children and given better data for evaluation of the model project for broader implementation, if warranted.

Randy Welker

-2-

October 22, 1993

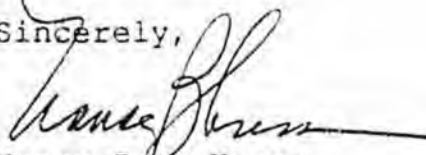
Recommendation No. 2

DOA and DEYS should work together to create a reliable database and software program that provides management reports that can be used to track individual cases in an efficient manner and be used to determine the effectiveness of case reviews for permanency planning.

Response:

DOA agrees that tracking outcomes is very important.

Sincerely,



Nancy Bear Usera
Commissioner

NBU/nl

cc: Dr. Theodore Mala
Commissioner
Department of Health & Social Services

Roberley Waldron
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Administration

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

THEODORE A. MALA, COMMISSIONER

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

P.O. BOX 110650
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0650
PHONE: (907) 465-3082

October 15, 1993

Randy S. Welker
Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit
Legislative Budget and Audit Committee
P.O. Box 113300
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3300

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1993

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT

Dear Mr. Welker:

Thank you for your letter of September 21, 1993, requesting this department's response to your preliminary audit report on:

Department of Administration, Citizens' Review Panel for
Permanency Planning, September 1, 1993.

This department takes no position regarding your recommendations concerning the Citizen Review Panels within the Department of Administration. However, I do welcome the opportunity to comment on inaccuracies and offer opinions in response to some of the information and recommendations regarding the Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS).

We agree that the DFYS internal reviews do not fulfill the entire objectives of the State's statutes since they do not utilize a "citizen review process". DFYS reviews were established only to meet the intent and requirements of federal law.

While the federal law only requires that at least one person on the panel cannot be involved in provision of specific case service, all DFYS offices attempt to involve one citizen on each review panel. The Anchorage office conducts these reviews 3.5 to 4 days per week every week at the rate of 7 each day for a total of over 1,200 per year. This large number of reviews makes it difficult to recruit enough volunteers to have a community member at each review. In fact, having a community member present in 71% of the reviews is a sizeable accomplishment.

It is true that the case reviews conducted in Anchorage are, unfortunately, limited in the amount of time allotted to each one. Given the large number cases which must be reviewed each month, DFYS has not been able to schedule more time for each review. The reality is that DFYS has been scheduling and conducting reviews to meet federal requirements without the addition of any additional resources.

Randy S. Welker
October 15, 1993
Page two

We will not dispute your discovery that most of the reviews did not project a likely date by which the child may be returned to the home or placed for adoption or legal guardianship. DFYS will issue a policy clarification and provide training to correct that oversight.

It is unfortunate that your staff did not discuss the capabilities of the division's data system with any of the key staff most knowledgeable about that system. The division's primary management information system, PROBER, does in fact track out-of-home care by individual child by care type. Time or duration in out-of-home care is available from the current system and various management reports that describe out-of-home care are published monthly. In addition, management information and reports are under development that will measure a number of parameters that will provide feedback as we implement a family centered focus. Reports are used at the local office level and provide social workers and supervisors with upcoming case review dates and placement history.

Your report suggests that DFYS alter its current data system to collect information for the current pilot project. The pilot project suggested will require a research approach to data collection if the questions posed are intended to be answered. If time in out-of-home care is one of the effectiveness parameters chosen and the intent is to show a statistical difference between "status quo" and the proposed review panel approach, there will need to be a structured, well-defined research effort implemented. It is from a research project perspective that the most appropriate choice for a database system will be defined. It is, therefore, premature to suggest that changing DFYS's current system is a likely alternative. The division's complex system was carefully developed, and is just as carefully adjusted, to meet a wide variety of needs, including federal reporting requirements. To suggest a costly change in that system to meet the needs of a demonstration project is incomprehensible. A more plausible scenario is the development of a specific information system (database), with linkages to DFYS's information system, that addresses not only the data needs of the research project but the management information needs of the program coordinator as well as the review panel itself.


The research you propose must also take care to account for gains already made by the division's internal review system. The attached chart indicates that foster care has been decreasing as subsidized adoptions and guardianships have increased. In short, the division has already improved efforts at permanency planning, and any research project must adequately account for programs and efforts already in place.

Randy S. Welker
October 15, 1993
Page three

Our major concern, should this project proceed, is one of funding. \$100,000 of the \$125,000 funded for the pilot project was transferred by the legislature from the Division of Family and Youth Services. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. As I stated above, DFYS has established and been refining the internal review system with no additional funds but as an additional responsibility of existing staff. Those reviews must continue for compliance with federal law while the Department of Administration undertakes this project. The division simply can not incur the loss of any more funds to this project.

Sincerely,



Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
Commissioner

illegible handwritten notes

SB

298

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 2/11/94

FURTHER: L&C
Judiciary

Date of 5-Day Notice: 3/3/94
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED
INTO OFFICE: 4/11/94

HESS Committee considered SB 298

"An Act relating to licensure by the State Medical Board."

and recommends:

replace with _____ CS SB 298 (HES)

attaches amendment(s)

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

same title
 new title
 technical title change
(HB only)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

FISCAL NOTE INFORMATION

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
Commerce & Econ Dev	2/29/94		1.3

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

Governor's Bill with Previous Fiscal Notes (enter information above)

DO PASS:

Mike Miller
Loren A. Lewman
Kent Thoms

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

John Sellers No Rec.
Judith E. Sals No Rec.

Steve Klein Do Pass

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 298

Revision Date: 2/25/94
 Title: An Act relating to licensure by the
State Medical Board.
 Sponsor: Senate HES
 Requestor: Senate HES

Department: Commerce and Economic Dev.
 BRU: Occupational Licensing
 Component: Operations

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1844

Expenditures/Revenues		(Thousands of Dollars)					
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	
PERSONAL SERVICES							
TRAVEL							
CONTRACTUAL	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
SUPPLIES							
EQUIPMENT							
LAND & STRUCTURES							
GRANTS, CLAIMS							
MISCELLANEOUS							
TOTAL OPERATING	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00

CHANGE IN REVENUES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE		(Thousands of Dollars)					
1002 Federal Receipts							
1003 GF Match							
1004 General Fund							
1005 GF/Program Receipts	1.3						
1006 GF/MHTIA							
Other							
TOTAL	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Estimate of any current year (FY 94) cost: \$ None

POSITIONS		FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
FULL-TIME		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TEMPORARY		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

SB 298 provides authority for the State Medical Board to designate a representative to interview applicants for licensure. The bill also provides a temporary permit to be issued to provide health care services on a temporary basis in an area of the state where services are needed, as determined by the board under regulations. This fiscal note provides funding to cover the costs of a regulation project to address the issue. Licensing fees will be reviewed and adjusted, if necessary, to cover the costs.

Prepared by: Jennifer Strickler, Administrative Officer *JS* Phone: 465-2144
 Division: Occupational Licensing Date: 2/25/94
 Approved by Commissioner: Faul Fuhs *Gary Bell for* Date: 2-28-94
 Agency: Commerce and Economic Development

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ALASKA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

4107 Laurel Street • Anchorage, Alaska 99503-5334 • (907) 562-2662

March 7, 1994

Senator Steve Rieger
Chairman HESS Committee
State Capitol, Rm. 516
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau AK 99801

Dear Senator Rieger,

On behalf of the Alaska State Medical Association, I would like to offer my strong support for SB 298, an Act relating to licensure by the State Medical Board. This is a good bill that can be made even better. As you may be aware, the requirement that applicants for medical licensure within the state of Alaska have face to face interviews with board members has been a difficult and expensive proposition particularly for physicians in Southeast Alaska and the bush. Allowing designated representatives to conduct the interviews will be of some help.

I must say that after canvassing over 30 physicians in this state I have yet to find anyone that has found the interview to be significant or worthwhile. I have talked with several people who have found the interview to take less than two minutes, my own experience included. In this day of electronic data banks and fax machines, I believe the value of personal interviews is decreasing.

On behalf of the State Medical Association, I would respectfully request that your bill be further amended under Sec. 1, Line 4 to have the word "Shall" changed to "May". This would allow the board to continue to fully obtain and review documentation on all applicants, and allow them to interview any applicant that they wished when they felt further personal information was desirable.

It would also allow them to avoid completely unnecessary interviews and allow them to devote their time, and interests to investigative and disciplinary duties as necessary. Eliminating mandatory personal interviews is not a radical concept. Fewer than half the states currently require board interviews.

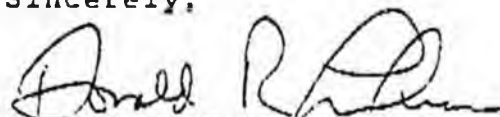
THE
FOLLOWING
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Senator Steve Rieger
Page 2

I recently testified before the House HESS Committee on HB the companion bill to SB 298. I was able to convince the committee of the importance of the language change. I would hope that you would likewise amend the Senate version.

If you have any questions regarding SB 298 or the position of the State Medical Association, do not hesitate to contact me. I would be happy to be of assistance.

Sincerely,



Donald R. Lehmann, M.D.
Chairman, Legislative Affairs Committee
President, Alaska State Medical Association

DRL:tl

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

BY SENATOR RIEGER

TO: SB 298

Page 1, lines 5 - 6:

Delete "the board's designated representative"

Insert "by a licensed physician designated for that purpose by the board"

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE
TO: SB 298

BY SENATOR RIEGER

Page 1, line 1, after "Board":

Insert "and temporary permits for certain optometrists"

Page 2, after line 2:

Insert a new bill section to read:

** Sec. 3. AS 08.72 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 08.72.172. PERMIT FOR LOCUM TENENS PRACTICE. (a) A member of the board may issue a temporary permit to a nonresident optometrist for the purpose of assisting or substituting for an optometrist licensed under this chapter. The office employing an optometrist with a permit under this section must be an established practice, as determined under regulations adopted by the board, and be owned by a licensed optometrist whose practice is full time.

(b) A permit issued under this section is valid for 60 consecutive days and may be renewed up to three times within a 12-month period if circumstances warrant. Permits issued under this section are not valid for more than 240 consecutive days of practice within a 12-month period.

(c) A person who applies for a permit under this section shall pay the required fee and furnish proof of

(1) meeting the requirements of AS 08.72.140; and

(2) holding a valid license to practice optometry issued by a state or territory of the United States or by a province or territory of Canada.

(d) Within 10 days after a permit has been issued under this section, the board member shall forward to the department a report of the issuance of the permit."

PROPOSED:

Sec. 08.xxxxxx Temporary permit for 'locum tenens practice.'

(a) A member of the board of examiners in Optometry may grant a temporary permit to an optometrist for the purpose of assisting or substituting for another optometrist licensed in this state. The office employing a Locum Optometrist must be an established practice, and the Locum employed by a resident Alaska licensed optometrist who owns and practices full time in that practice. The permit is valid for sixty (60) consecutive days. If circumstances warrant, an extension of the permit may be granted by the board.

(b) A Locum Optometrist applying under (a) of this section shall pay the required fee and shall meet the requirements of AS 08.72-140. In addition, the optometrist shall submit evidence of holding a license to practice optometry in a state or territory of the United States or in a province or territory of Canada.

(c) Within ten (10) days after the permit has been granted, the board member shall forward to the department a report of the issuance of the permit.

(d) Permits and extensions of permits issued under this section to an individual are not valid for more than 240 (two hundred forty) consecutive days during any consecutive 12 (twelve) months.

RATIONALE:

Alaska has a lot of solo practitioners in remote and semi-remote areas of the State. If the practitioner becomes injured, seriously ill or must leave temporarily, he presently must close down his clinic. This can bring a hardship to his patients.

Also, outside specialists in subnormal vision, visual therapy etc can be scheduled to assist local doctors where specialty care does not now exist.

The Locum Tenens statute would allow a temporary permit be issued to a nonresident optometrist for the purpose of assisting or substituting for an optometrist licensed under this chapter.

Sec. 08.72.115. Malpractice insurance. [Repealed, § 40 ch 117 SLA 1978.]

Sec. 08.72.120. Registration. [Repealed § 9 ch 50 SLA 1988.]

Sec. 08.72.125. Licensing of branch offices. (a) The board shall license each branch office of an Alaskan licensee.

(b) A person may not practice, or attempt or offer to practice, optometry without obtaining a license for each branch office from the board.

(c) The board shall prescribe in the regulations the factors to be considered in issuing a branch office license. (§ 2 ch 76 SLA 1969; am § 9 ch 75 SLA 1980; am § 12 ch 37 SLA 1986; am § 4 ch 50 SLA 1988)

Effect of amendments. — The 1988 amendment, effective May 26, 1988, substituted "Licensing" for "Registration" in the catchline, rewrote subsection (a), which read "The board shall issue a branch office certificate of registration to an Alaskan licensee," and substituted

"without obtaining a license for each branch office" for "in communities on a part-time basis without obtaining a branch office certificate of registration" in subsection (b) and "license" for "certificate of registration" in subsection (c).

Sec. 08.72.130. Optometry register. [Repealed, § 13 ch 37 SLA 1986.]

Sec. 08.72.140. Qualifications for examination. The board shall admit to the examination a person who furnishes proof that the person

- (1) has a visual acuity of a standard of at least 20/40 in at least one eye as corrected;
 - (2) is not afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease;
 - (3) has had education equivalent to four years attendance at a state high school;
 - (4) is a graduate of a recognized school or college of optometry.
- (§ 35-3-141 ACLA 1949; am § 1 ch 95 SLA 1966; am §§ 3 — 5 ch 76 SLA 1969; am §§ 10, 23 ch 75 SLA 1980)

Sec. 08.72.150. Application for examination and issuance of license. An applicant shall apply for the examination by filing an application with the department together with the examination fee at least 15 days before the examination. Upon successful completion of the examination by the applicant and payment of the license fee, the board shall issue a license to the successful applicant. The applicant may practice optometry in the state upon receipt of the license. (§ 35-3-141 ACLA 1949; am § 6 ch 76 SLA 1969; am § 5 ch 50 SLA 1988)

Legislative Research Agency

Alaska State Legislature



130 Seward Street, Suite 218
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2196

Phone: (907) 465-3991
Fax: (907) 463-3351

March 1, 1994

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Cynthia Toohey

FROM: Patricia Young *by Young*
Legislative Analyst

RE: **Licensing Requirements for Medical Doctors**
Research Request 94.159

You asked if other states require that physicians be interviewed by members of the state medical board as a condition of licensure. As you know, pursuant to AS 08.64.255, this is the case in Alaska.

According to information provided by the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States (FSMB), 18 states require interviews of all license applicants. Interviews are required of some applicants in 21 states. Interviews are not required of applicants in 8 states or the District of Columbia. It is not clear what is required in 3 states. The pertinent table from the FSMB's publication on licensing requirements, *1992-1993 Exchange*, is attached. Relevant information provided by Leslie Haywood, executive secretary of the Alaska State Medical Board, is also attached.

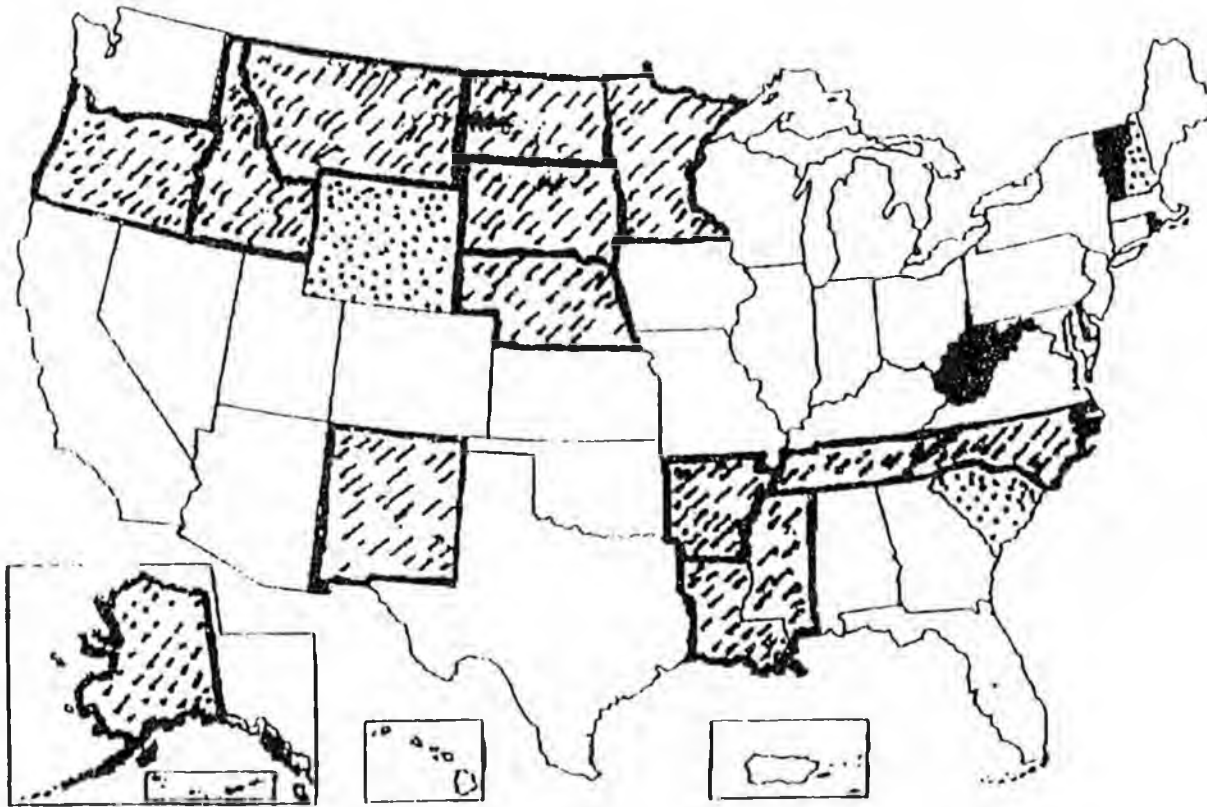
As you will see from the final attachment, "Section V. Requirements for Full Licensure," of FSMB's *Guide to the Essentials of a Modern Medical Practice Act*, sixth edition, published in 1991, the federation supports personal appearances by applicants.

I hope this information is sufficient for your purposes. If you have questions, or need further information, please let us know.

Attachments

Option # 1 Change in Division of Occupational Licensing procedure: Licensee schedules interview.

Option # 2 Propose revision of AS 08.64.255 and 12 AAC 40.055 to include ' or a person designated for that purpose by the board '



United States Medical Licensure Statistics

Required Interview.

Alaska
Arkansas - Interview & orientation.
Delaware - Two interviews.
Guam - Interview.
Idaho - Reviews license application with applicant
Louisiana - Interview
Minnesota - Interview
Mississippi - Interview
Montana - Interview.
Nebraska - Interview.
New Mexico - Interview and orientation.
North Carolina - Interview.
North Dakota - Interview.
Oregon - Interview.
Rhode Island - Interview.
South Dakota - Interview.
Tennessee - Interview.
Vermont - Interview.
West Virginia - Interview.

Full Board Interview.

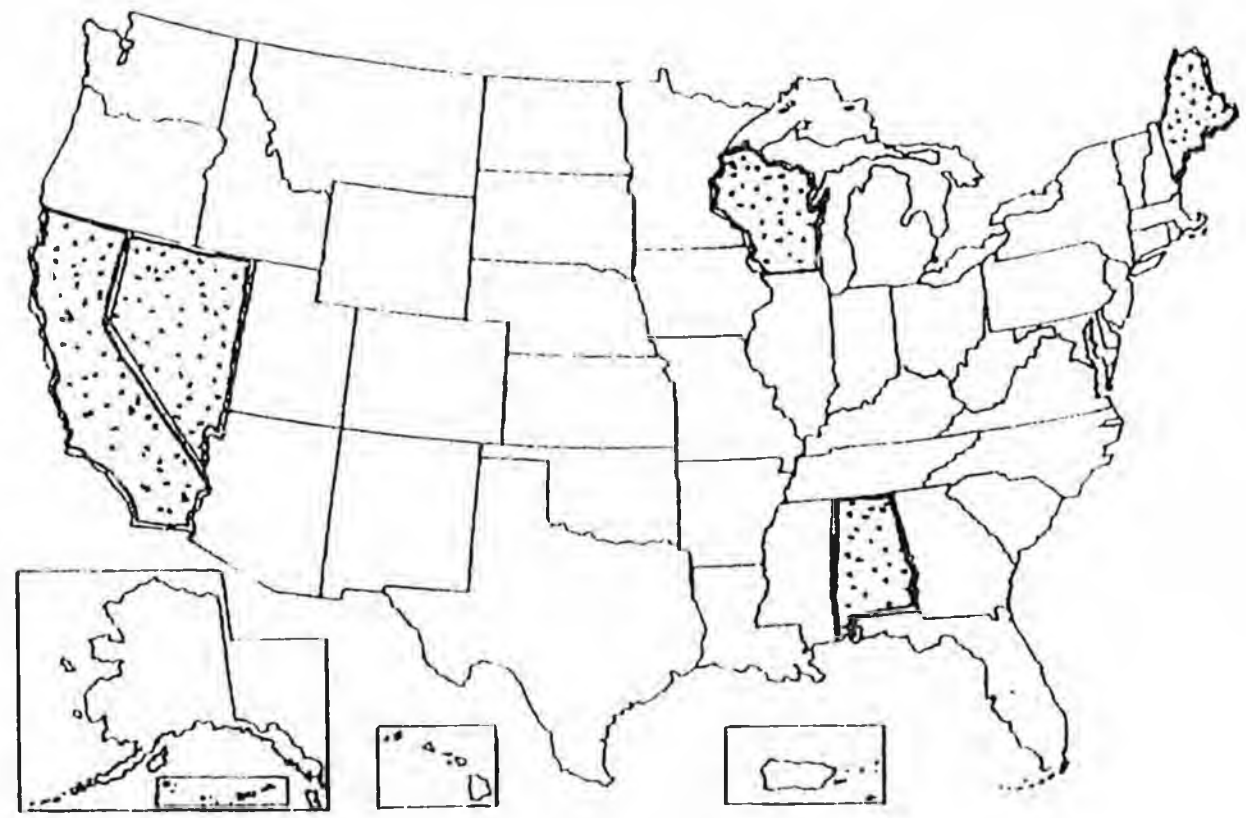
New Hampshire
South Carolina
Wyoming

United States Medical Licensure Statistics

Oral Exam or Possible Oral Exam

- Alabama - Oral exam if not American board certified within 10 years
- California - Oral exam & written exam at board discretion.
- Maine - Oral exam. (No further information available.)
- Nevada - Oral exam only at board request.
- Wisconsin - Oral Exam only at board request.

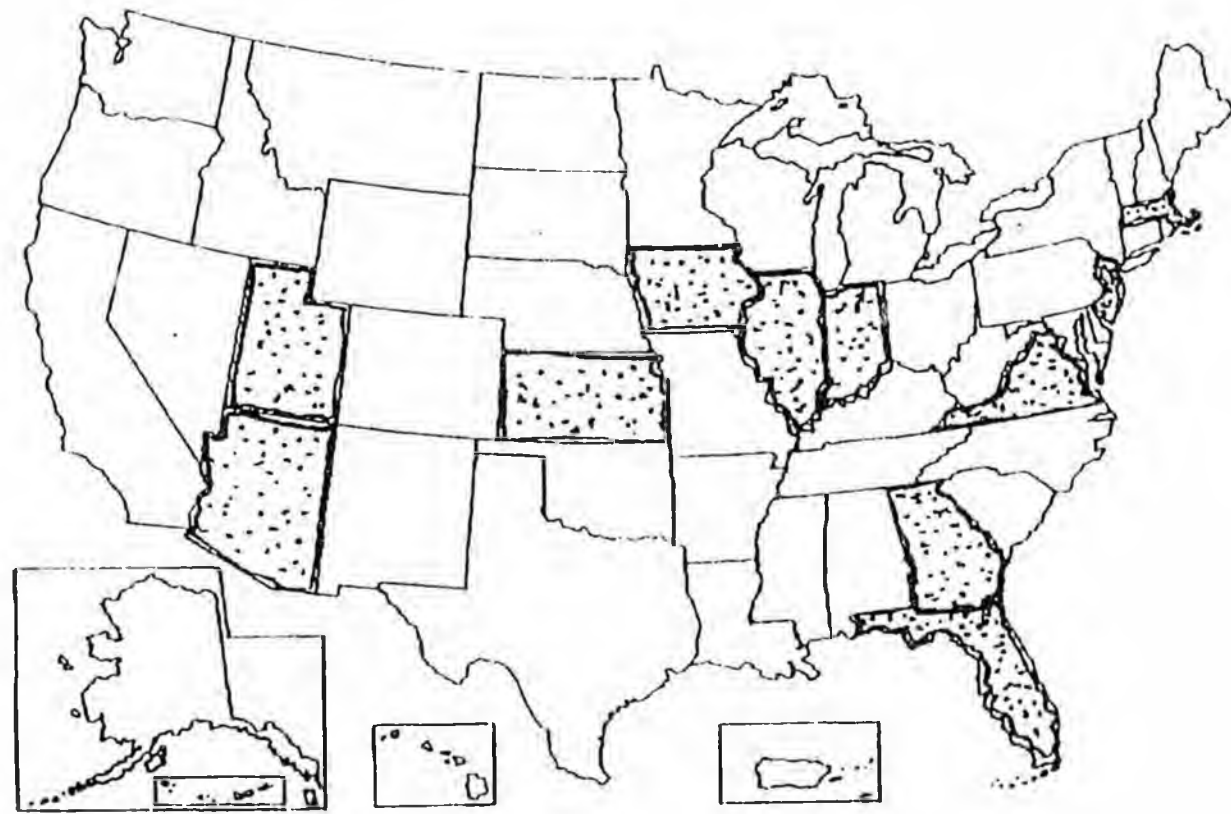
Option # 3 Propose revision of 12 AAC 40.055 to include ' or a possible oral exam.'



Possible Interview.

- Arizona
- Florida
- Georgia
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Massachusetts
- New Jersey
- Utah
- Virginia

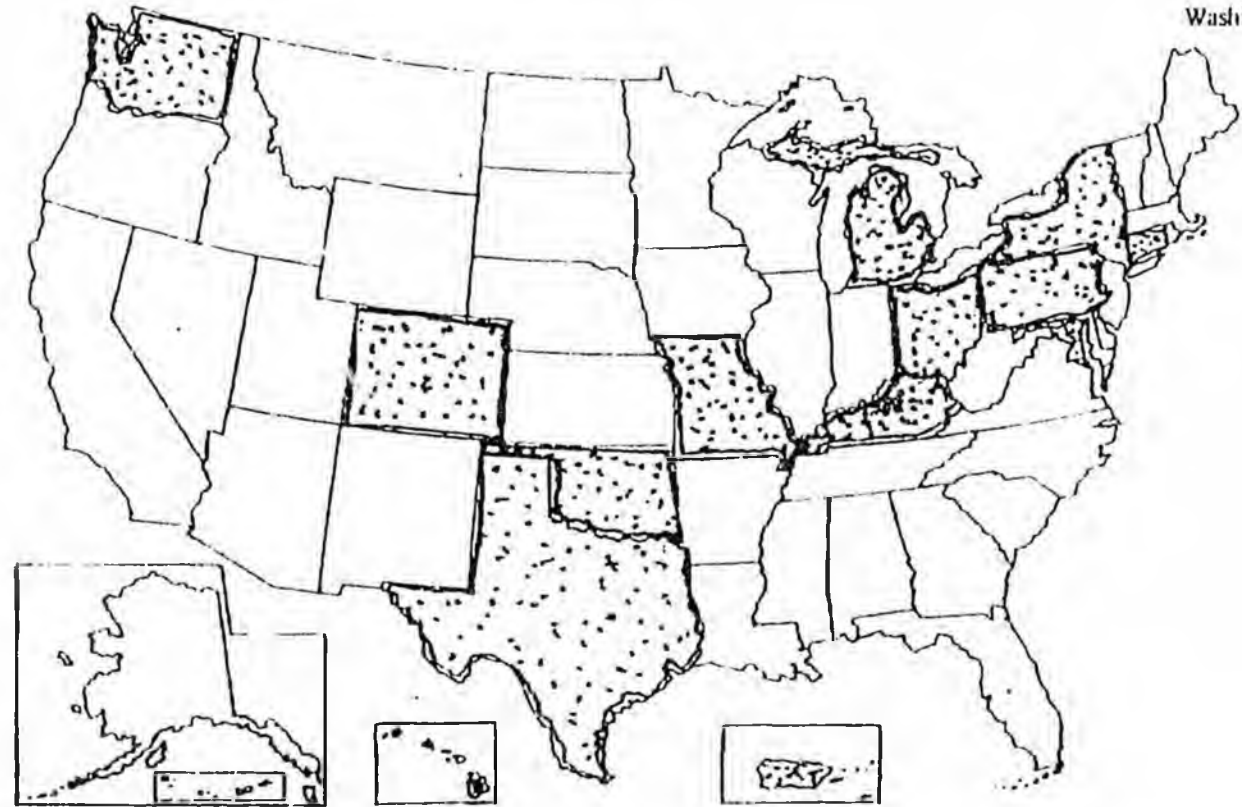
Option # 4 Propose revision of AS Sec. 08.64.255, AS Sec. 08.64.279 and 12 AAC 40.055 to read:
'Possible interview required.'



No interview.

- Colorado - Finger prints, notarized passport or birth certifi
- Connecticut
- District of Columbia
- Hawaii
- Kentucky
- Maryland
- Michigan
- Missouri
- New York
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Pennsylvania
- Puerto Rico
- Texas
- Washington

Option # 5 Propose deletion of AS Sec. 08.64.255, AS Sec. 08.64.279 and 12 AAC 40.055



**A GUIDE TO THE ESSENTIALS OF
A MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT**

SIXTH EDITION

Approved by the Board of Directors of the
Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States
February 22, 1991

ISSN 0888-6768

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Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, Inc.
6000 Western Place, Suite 707
Fort Worth, Texas 76107-4618
(817) 735-8445

SECTION V

REQUIREMENTS FOR FULL LICENSURE

The medical practice act should provide minimum requirements for full licensure for the independent practice of medicine that bear a reasonable relationship to the qualifications and fitness necessary for such practice. These provisions of the act should implement or be consistent with the following Federation recommendations.

- A. The applicant should provide the Board and attest to the following information and documentation in a manner required by the Board:
1. his or her full name and all aliases or other names ever used, current address, social security number, and date and place of birth;
 2. a recent signed photograph, a set of fingerprints of the applicant, and a sample of handwriting;
 3. originals of all documents and credentials required by the Board, or notarized photocopies or other verification acceptable to the Board of such documents and credentials;
 4. a list of all jurisdictions, United States or foreign, in which the applicant is licensed or has applied for licensure to practice medicine or is authorized or has applied for authorization to practice medicine;
 5. a list of all jurisdictions, United States or foreign, in which the applicant has been denied licensure or authorization to practice medicine or has voluntarily surrendered a license or an authorization to practice medicine;
 6. a list of all sanctions, judgments, awards, settlements, or convictions against the applicant in any jurisdiction, United States or foreign, that would constitute grounds for disciplinary action under the medical practice act or the Board's rules and regulations;
 7. a detailed educational history, including places, institutions, dates, and program descriptions, of all his or her education beginning with secondary schooling and including all college, pre-professional, professional, and professional graduate education;
 8. a detailed chronological life history, including places and dates of residence, employment, and military service (United States or foreign);
 9. any other information or documentation the Board determines is necessary.
- B. The applicant should possess the degree of Doctor of Medicine or Osteopathy from a medical college or school located in the United States, its territories or possessions, or Canada that was approved by the Board or by a private non-profit accrediting body approved by the Board at the time the degree was conferred. No person who graduated from a medical school that was not so approved at the time of graduation should be examined for licensure or be licensed in the jurisdiction based on credentials or documentation from that school nor should such a person be licensed by endorsement.
- C. The applicant should have satisfactorily completed at least twenty-four (24) months of progressive graduate medical training approved by the Board or by a private non-profit accrediting body approved by the Board in an institution in the United States, its territories or possessions, or Canada approved by the Board or by a private non-profit accrediting body approved by the Board.
- D. The applicant should have passed medical licensing examination(s) satisfactory to the Board.
- E. The applicant should have demonstrated a familiarity with the statutes and regulations of the jurisdiction relating to the practice of medicine and the appropriate use of controlled or dangerous substances.
- F. The applicant should be physically, mentally, and professionally capable of practicing medicine in a manner acceptable to the Board and should be required to submit to a physical, mental, or professional competency examination or a drug dependency evaluation if deemed necessary by the Board.
- G. The applicant should not have been found guilty by a competent authority, United States or foreign, of any conduct that would constitute grounds for disciplinary action under the regulations of the Board or the act. The Board should be authorized, at its discretion, to modify this restriction for cause, but it should be directed to use

such discretionary authority in a consistent manner.

H. The applicant should make a personal appearance before the Board or a representative thereof for interview, examination, or review of credentials. At the discretion of the Board, the applicant should be required to present his or her original medical education credentials for inspection at the time of personal appearance.

I. The applicant should be held responsible for verifying to the satisfaction of the Board the validity of all credentials required for his or her medical licensure. The Board should review and verify medical credentials and screen applicant records through recognized national physician information services (eg, the Board Action Data Bank of the Federation of State Medical Boards, the files of the American Medical Association and the American Osteopathic Association, and other national data banks and information resources).

J. The applicant should have paid all fees and have completed and attested to the accuracy of all application and information forms required by the Board.

SB

301

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 2/11/94
 3/2/94: SS introduced

FURTHER: Judiciary
 Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 3/24/94
 (in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 4/25/94

HESS Committee considered SSSB 301

"An Act relating to the calculation of instructional units used in determining state aid for education and increasing elementary and secondary instructional units for certain school districts with 800 or fewer students in average daily membership; and providing for an effective date."
 and recommends:

- replace with _____ CS SSSB 301 (HES)
 - same title
 - new title
 - technical title change (HB only)
- attaches amendment(s)

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations

FISCAL NOTE INFORMATION

SS
CS

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
DOE	3-25		3818.2
DOE			✓

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

Governor's Bill with Previous Fiscal Notes (enter information above)

DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Hoke Miller No Rec.
John Elrod No Rec.
Robert D. Jensen No Rec.
Asst. Share No Rec.
John E. Gale No Rec.

Steve Rin N. Recommendation
 Chair: Signature and Recommendation

Alaska State Legislature

Senate Minority Leader
Judiciary Committee
Fair Community &
Regional Affairs

Legislative State Affairs Committee
Committee on Committees
Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force
Legislative Council



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2142
907-586-4471
907-586-4422

352 Front Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
907-225-8088
Fax: 907-225-8712

Senator Robin L. Taylor

SPONSOR STATEMENT

SENATE BILL 301

Senate Bill 301 was introduced to address two major concerns:

1. A significant drop in student enrollment in the Sitka School District as the result of the mill closure.
2. Funding for small, single-site school districts.

Section one of the bill revises the so-called "hold harmless" provision which allows school districts to spread the impacts of a decrease in student population over four year period. The attached letter from John Holst, Superintendent of Schools, indicates that while Sitka does not expect to reach the 10 percent "trigger", they have already lost about 100 students and anticipate a further drop.

The Department of Education informs me that Sitka is currently the only school district that would be included in the hold harmless provision if the "trigger" is reduced to five percent.

The second section is a permanent "fix" in the Foundation Funding Formula on the single-site issue. The attached letter from B.A. Weinberg compares the Chugach School District to the single-site district in Skagway. I find the numbers very revealing.

Please note that the DOE fiscal note provides a breakdown between the two sections of Senate Bill 301.

District A:

Hyder • Ketchikan • Kupreanof • Meyers Chuck • Petersburg • Saxman • Sitka • Wrangell

8-LS1716J
Ford
4/14/94

CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 301(HES)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR TAYLOR

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the calculation of instructional units used in determining state
2 aid for education; and providing for an effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. AS 14.17.031(b) is amended to read:

5 (b) If the total elementary and secondary instructional units that a school
6 district is eligible to receive under (a) of this section decrease by at least five but less
7 than 25 [10] percent [OR MORE] from one fiscal year to the next, the school district
8 may use the last fiscal year before the reduction as a base fiscal year and offset its
9 reduction according to the following schedule: (1) for the first fiscal year after the base
10 fiscal year, the school district is eligible to receive the total elementary and secondary
11 instructional units determined under (a)(1) of this section plus 75 percent of the
12 difference in total elementary and secondary instructional units between the base fiscal
13 year and the first fiscal year after the base fiscal year; (2) for the second fiscal year
14 after the base fiscal year, the school district is eligible to receive the total elementary

1 and secondary instructional units determined under (a)(1) of this section plus 50
 2 percent of the difference in total elementary and secondary instructional units between
 3 the base fiscal year and the second fiscal year after the base fiscal year, (3) for the
 4 third fiscal year after the base fiscal year, the school district is eligible to receive the
 5 total elementary and secondary instructional units determined under (a)(1) of this
 6 section plus 25 percent of the difference in total elementary and secondary instructional
 7 units between the base fiscal year and the third fiscal year after the base fiscal year.
 8 The schedule established in this subsection is available to a school district for the three
 9 fiscal years following the base fiscal year only if the total elementary and secondary
 10 instructional units received by the school district under (a)(1) of this section for each
 11 fiscal year are less than the total elementary and secondary instructional units received
 12 by the school district in the base fiscal year. This subsection does not apply to a
 13 decrease in total elementary and secondary instructional units resulting from a loss of
 14 enrollment that occurs as a result of a boundary change under AS 29.

15 * Sec. 2. AS 14.17.031 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

16 (c) If the total elementary and secondary instructional units that a school
 17 district is eligible to receive under (a) of this section decrease by at least 25 percent
 18 but less than 50 percent from one fiscal year to the next, the school district may use
 19 the last fiscal year before the reduction as a base fiscal year and offset its reduction
 20 according to the following schedule: (1) for the first fiscal year after the base fiscal
 21 year, the school district is eligible to receive the total elementary and secondary
 22 instructional units determined under (a)(1) of this section plus 67 percent of the
 23 difference in total elementary and secondary instructional units between the base fiscal
 24 year and the first fiscal year after the base fiscal year, (2) for the second fiscal year
 25 after the base fiscal year, the school district is eligible to receive the total elementary
 26 and secondary instructional units determined under (a)(1) of this section plus 33
 27 percent of the difference in total elementary and secondary instructional units between
 28 the base fiscal year and the second fiscal year after the base fiscal year. The schedule
 29 established in this subsection is available to a school district for the two fiscal years
 30 following the base fiscal year only if the total elementary and secondary instructional
 31 units received by the school district under (a)(1) of this section for each fiscal year are

1 less than the total elementary and secondary instructional units received by the school
2 district in the base fiscal year. This subsection does not apply to a decrease in total
3 elementary and secondary instructional units resulting from a loss of enrollment that
4 occurs as a result of a boundary change under AS 29.

5 (d) If the total elementary and secondary instructional units that a school
6 district is eligible to receive under (a) of this section decrease by 50 percent or more
7 from one fiscal year to the next, the school district may use the last fiscal year before
8 the reduction as a base fiscal year and offset its reduction. For the first fiscal year
9 after the base fiscal year, the school district is eligible to receive the total elementary
10 and secondary instructional units determined under (a)(1) of this section plus 50
11 percent of the difference in total elementary and secondary instructional units between
12 the base fiscal year and the first fiscal year after the base fiscal year. The schedule
13 established in this subsection is available to a school district for one fiscal year
14 following the base fiscal year. This subsection does not apply to a decrease in total
15 elementary and secondary instructional units resulting from a loss of enrollment that
16 occurs as a result of a boundary change under AS 29.

17 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1994.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SSSB 301

Revision Date: _____
Title: An act relating to the calculation of instructional units used in determining state aid for education and...
Sponsor: Senator Taylor
Requestor: Senator Taylor

Department Affected: Education
BRU: K-12
Component: Foundation Program

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 141

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	3,819.2	3,754.7	3,691.6	3,631.4	3,722.1	3,815.2
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	3,819.2	3,754.7	3,691.6	3,631.4	3,722.1	3,815.2

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

REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	3,819.2	3,754.7	3,691.6	3,631.4	3,722.1	3,815.2
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: \$ -0-

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

See attached spreadsheets.

Prepared by: Eddy Jeans Phone: 465-8685
Division: School Finance Date: March 25, 1994
Approved by Commissioner: Jerry Covey
Agency: Education Date: March 25, 1994

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SB 301 Section 1 Hold Harmless at 5% of K-12 units		
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Sitka		
FY94	K-12 Units	135.71
FY95	K-12 Units	125.94
	Change	9.77
	Percentage	7.20%

SB 301 Section 1 Hold Harmless at 5% of K-12 units		
FY95	FY96	FY97
at	at	at
75%	50%	25%

Sitka change in K-12 Units	9.77	9.77	9.77
Hold Harmless Units	7.33	4.89	2.44
Unit Value	61,000	61,000	61,000
Hold Harmless Adjustment	\$447,130	\$298,290	\$148,840

Under the existing law, three school districts qualify for hold harmless funding totaling \$1,693,970.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
FY95 FOUNDATION PROGRAM

The Department of Education has not verified the unit
computations submitted by the local school districts.

Each year is increased 2.5% over the previous year.

PROJ. FY95 ADM	K-12 Units	Single site Units	AREA DIFF.	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	
				SB 301 Section 2	SB 301 Section 2	SB 301 Section 2	SB 301 Section 2	SB 301 Section 2	SB 301 Section 2	
				Single site Allocation	Single site Allocation	Single site Allocation	Single site Allocation	Single site Allocation	Single site Allocation	
ADAK	150.00	16.00	1.92	1.27	\$148,840	\$152,561	\$156,375	\$160,284	\$164,291	\$168,398
ALEUTIAN REGION	16.00	3.20	0.38	1.31	30,500	31,263	32,045	32,846	33,667	34,509
ANNETTE ISLANDS	407.00	33.13	2.65	1.03	166,530	170,693	174,960	179,334	183,817	188,412
CORDOVA	511.15	40.08	3.21	1.11	217,160	222,589	228,154	233,858	239,704	245,697
CRAIG	363.00	30.20	2.42	1.03	151,890	155,687	159,579	163,568	167,657	171,848
DILLINGHAM	523.00	40.38	3.23	1.27	250,100	256,353	262,762	269,331	276,064	282,966
GALENA	149.00	16.42	1.97	1.30	156,160	160,064	164,066	168,168	172,372	176,681
HOONAH	270.00	24.00	1.92	1.08	126,270	129,427	132,663	135,980	139,380	142,865
HYDABURG	115.00	13.58	1.63	1.03	102,480	105,042	107,668	110,360	113,119	115,947
KAKE	181.00	18.07	2.17	1.03	136,640	140,056	143,557	147,146	150,825	154,596
KASHUNAMIUT	228.00	21.20	2.54	1.33	206,180	211,335	216,618	222,033	227,584	233,274
KLAWOCK	225.00	21.00	2.52	1.03	158,600	162,565	166,629	170,795	175,065	179,442
NENANA	190.00	18.67	2.24	1.20	164,090	168,192	172,397	176,707	181,125	185,653
NOME	727.95	53.98	3.24	1.34	264,740	271,359	278,143	285,097	292,224	299,530
PELICAN	45.00	7.13	0.86	1.08	56,730	58,148	59,602	61,092	62,619	64,184
PETERSBURG	733.00	54.50	3.27	1.00	199,470	204,457	209,568	214,807	220,177	225,681
SKAGWAY	135.00	15.00	1.80	1.05	115,290	118,172	121,126	124,154	127,258	130,439
ST. MARY'S	103.00	12.58	1.51	1.30	119,560	122,549	125,613	128,753	131,972	135,271
TANANA	106.00	12.83	1.54	1.30	122,000	125,050	128,176	131,380	134,665	138,032
UNALASKA	396.00	32.40	2.59	1.27	200,690	205,707	210,850	216,121	221,524	227,062
WRANGELL	533.00	41.53	2.49	1.00	151,890	155,687	159,579	163,568	167,657	171,848
YAKUTAT	150.00	16.00	1.92	1.08	126,270	129,427	132,663	135,980	139,380	142,865
TOTALS	6,257.10	541.88	48.02		\$3,372,080	\$3,456,383	\$3,542,793	\$3,631,362	\$3,722,146	\$3,815,200

For Foundation projections, the department utilizes an increase of 2.5% for estimated growth.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSSSB 301 (HES)

Revision Date: _____

Department Affected: Education

Title: An act relating to the calculation of instructional units used in determining state aid for education and...

BRU: K-12

Sponsor: Senator Taylor

Component: Foundation Program

Requestor: Senator Taylor

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 141

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	96.4	84.2	(201.9)	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	96.4	84.2	(201.9)	0	0	0

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

REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	96.4	84.2	(201.9)	0	0	0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: \$ -0-

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

See attached spreadsheets.

Prepared by: Eddy Jeans
Division: School Finance

Phone: 465-8685
Date: April 26, 1994

Approved by Commissioner: _____
Agency: Education

Jerry Covey
Date: April 26, 1994

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CSSSSB 301 (HES)

SB 301 Section 1 Hold Harmless at 5% of K-12 units			SB 301 Section 1 Hold Harmless at 5% of K-12 units		
			FY95	FY96	FY97
			at	at	at
			75%	50%	25%
Sitka					
FY94	K-12	135.71	Sitka change in K-12 Units	9.77	9.77
FY95	K-12	125.94	Hold Harmless Units	7.33	4.89
Change		9.77	Unit Value	61,000	61,000
Percentage		7.20%	Hold Harmless Adjustment	\$447,130	\$298,290
			Potential cost each fiscal year, due to applying Section 1 to Sitka		
SB 301 Section 2(d) Hold Harmless at 50% of K-12 units			SB 301 Section 2(d) Hold Harmless at 50% of K-12 units	SB 301 Section 2(d) Hold Harmless at 50% of K-12 units	Current Law AS 14.17.031(b) Hold Harmless at 10% of K-12 units
			FY95	FY96	FY95
			at	at	at
			50%	50%	75%
			50%	50%	25%
Adak					
FY94	K-12	39.01	Adak change in K-12 Units	23.01	16
FY95	K-12	16.00	Hold Harmless Units	11.51	8
Change		23.01	Unit Value	61,000	61,000
Percentage		58.98%	Hold Harmless Adjustment	\$702,110	\$488,000
			Potential savings each fiscal year, due to applying Section 2(d) to Adak		
			Assumes Adak's enrollment drops to zero before school opens in FY96.		
			\$350,750	\$214,110	\$350,750

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOUNDATION PROGRAM
 PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS FY94 ACTUAL TO FY95 PROJECTED
 A DECREASE FROM FY94 TO FY95 IS INDICATED WITH A MINUS SIGN

3/25/94 FILE: CHNG9495.XLS

Changes in K-12 units include the decertification of funding communities less than 8 ADM.

	ADM	K-12 UNITS	BIL./ BIC.	SPEC. ED.	VOC. ED.	Sub Total Units	Adjusted Units
ADAK	-69.71%	-29.38%	0.00%	-71.67%	0.00%	-31.10%	-31.10%
ALASKA GATEWAY	-2.58%	-1.42%	0.00%	-6.05%	0.00%	-1.93%	-1.92%
ALEUTIAN REGION	0.00%	-13.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-8.89%	-8.95%
ALEUTIANS EAST	1.63%	2.51%	0.00%	9.84%	0.00%	3.02%	3.03%
ANCHORAGE	1.69%	1.98%	11.49%	8.84%	10.40%	3.34%	3.34%
ANNETTE ISLANDS	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	-0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
BERING STRAIT	3.30%	2.18%	-0.64%	-4.05%	-13.16%	1.27%	1.27%
BRISTOL BAY	2.36%	1.64%	0.00%	3.91%	0.00%	1.76%	1.76%
CHATHAM	-5.68%	-3.63%	0.00%	-12.38%	0.00%	-4.30%	-4.29%
CHUGACH	8.35%	-4.70%	0.00%	-1.63%	0.00%	0.95%	0.94%
COPPER RIVER	0.38%	-2.19%	0.00%	-14.08%	0.00%	-0.97%	-0.97%
CORDOVA	0.00%	1.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	1.10%
CRAIG	-1.09%	-0.89%	0.00%	20.33%	0.00%	1.95%	1.95%
DELTA/GREELY	-1.89%	-1.91%	0.00%	-12.34%	0.00%	-3.70%	-3.70%
DENALI	-0.84%	-0.80%	0.00%	-8.96%	0.00%	-1.42%	-1.41%
DILLINGHAM	7.72%	5.24%	-0.83%	0.54%	0.00%	4.12%	4.11%
FAIRBANKS	1.32%	1.33%	2.04%	-3.25%	19.66%	0.79%	0.79%
GALENA	11.95%	10.40%	0.00%	3.33%	0.00%	8.62%	8.64%
HAINES	3.90%	3.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.63%	2.62%
HOONAH	1.12%	0.84%	0.00%	-6.35%	0.00%	-0.68%	-0.66%
HYDABURG	5.31%	3.66%	0.00%	12.00%	0.00%	3.73%	3.74%
IDITAROD	3.52%	2.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.49%	2.49%
JUNEAU	0.00%	0.00%	-0.13%	-0.03%	-42.99%	-0.50%	-0.50%
KAKE	3.28%	2.18%	0.00%	6.99%	0.00%	2.49%	2.47%
KASHUNAMIUT	9.83%	6.85%	14.37%	6.69%	0.00%	7.08%	7.07%
KENAI	3.58%	3.52%	5.74%	0.00%	0.00%	3.08%	3.08%
KETCHIKAN	1.27%	1.64%	31.17%	-3.10%	-5.18%	1.22%	1.22%
KLAWOCK	7.14%	5.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	3.92%	3.91%
KODIAK	0.35%	0.22%	3.55%	1.52%	-3.70%	0.40%	0.40%
KUSPUK	3.44%	2.84%	0.00%	-4.55%	0.00%	2.03%	2.04%
LAKE AND PENN.	0.92%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%	0.43%
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	6.67%	4.78%	-4.48%	-5.21%	9.60%	2.76%	2.76%
LOWER YUKON	4.00%	4.83%	3.92%	0.06%	4.22%	4.35%	4.35%
MATSU	4.79%	4.79%	-4.17%	1.90%	25.77%	4.52%	4.52%
NENANA	2.73%	1.85%	0.00%	39.75%	0.00%	4.47%	4.44%
NOME	2.28%	1.68%	0.00%	6.21%	0.00%	2.33%	2.32%
NORTH SLOPE	5.02%	4.22%	-6.24%	-5.19%	0.56%	3.05%	3.05%
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	3.26%	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%	1.67%	2.18%	2.18%
PELICAN	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
PELERSBURG	3.08%	2.68%	0.00%	-1.85%	0.00%	2.08%	2.08%
PRIBILOF	5.72%	4.51%	0.00%	8.66%	0.00%	4.51%	4.52%
SITKA	-6.64%	-7.20%	0.00%	-7.42%	0.52%	-7.08%	-7.08%
SKAGWAY	-5.59%	-3.41%	0.00%	-7.43%	0.00%	2.00%	2.01%
SOUTHEAST	1.03%	-11.17%	0.00%	-9.32%	0.91%	-4.62%	-4.62%
SOUTHWEST	7.35%	4.61%	-2.68%	12.10%	0.00%	4.10%	4.10%
ST MARY'S	14.32%	9.30%	0.00%	63.11%	0.00%	12.49%	12.48%
TANANA	4.95%	3.30%	0.00%	-9.91%	0.00%	1.93%	1.93%
UNALASKA	10.43%	8.32%	0.00%	10.47%	0.00%	8.02%	8.02%
VALDEZ	0.35%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	0.21%
WRANGELL	-1.52%	0.17%	0.00%	-5.86%	0.00%	-0.69%	-0.69%
YAKUTAT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-4.64%	0.00%	-0.54%	-0.55%
YUKON FLATS	-0.23%	-0.57%	-39.79%	-4.66%	0.00%	-1.97%	-1.96%
YUKON/KOYUKUK	1.70%	1.54%	-1.44%	-1.01%	-10.40%	0.92%	0.92%
YUPIIT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TOTALS	0.64	0.38	0.12	0.05	(0.02)	0.48	0.48

SINGLE SITE SCHOOL DISTRICT CONSORTIUM
985 KSD WAY
CHEVAK, ALASKA 99563
858-7713 FAX 958-7328

February 15, 1994

Honorable Robin Taylor
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: SB 301

Dear Senator Taylor:

On behalf of the Single Site School District Consortium, I wish to thank you for introducing SB 301. For the last several years, single site school districts have received supplemental appropriations in recognition of the inherent inequity in the foundation formula as regards single sites. In fact, the formula used for computing these supplemental appropriations the last two years is the precise formula contained in your bill.

As you know, the inequity affecting single sites is the result of the "front-end load" in the formula. A single site district gets the advantage of the front-end load once, but multiple site districts benefit again and again for each funding community. A concrete example of this can be seen by comparing two districts with almost identical average daily membership (ADM)-- Chugach, a multiple site district, and Skagway, a single site district.

The tables below compare FY '95 projected revenues for these two districts at the \$61,000 unit value and at the proposed \$59,855 unit value, and the tables compare state revenues with and without the single site supplemental funds. Comparisons exclude the area differential, a component of the formula intended to equalize dollars across the state.

The first table compares revenues generated solely from K-12 units. As can be noted, the single site district accrues substantially less revenues from K-12 units than does the multiple site district with comparable ADM,

FY '95 PROJECTIONS-- \$61,000 UNIT VALUE

<u>District</u>	<u>ADM</u>	<u>K-12 Revenue</u>
Chugach	133	\$1,381,040
Skagway	135	915,000
Difference		(\$ 466,040) (33.8%)

The next table shows the impact of the single site supplement based on the formula used for the last two years and contained in SB 301. Note that the single site district accrues substantially less K-12 revenues, even including the single site supplement.

FY '95 PROJECTIONS-- \$61,000 UNIT VALUE & SINGLE SITE SUPPLEMENT

District	K-12 Revenue	Single Site Supplem't	Total
Chugach	\$1,381,040	-0-	\$1,381,040
Skagway	\$ 915,000	\$ 109,800	<u>1,024,800</u>
Difference			(\$ 356,240) (25.8%)

The last table shows the impact of the proposed proration of the FY '95 unit value to \$59,855. This represents a reduction of 1.9% in the unit value. (For some city and borough districts, the reduction might slightly exceed 1.9% because of decreases that might occur in the local contribution and/or increases that might occur in the PL 874 deductible as a result of the decrease in the unit value.)

FY '95 PROJECTIONS-- \$59,855 UNIT VALUE vs \$61,000

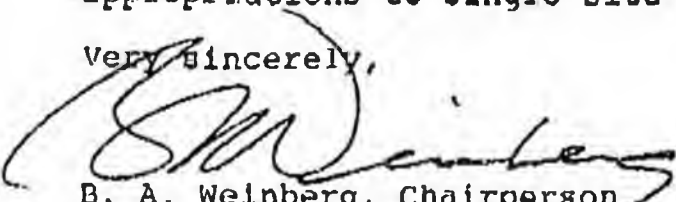
District	K-12 Revenue @ \$61,000 w/ S S Supplem't	K-12 Revenue @ \$59,855 w/o S S Supplem't	Difference
Chugach	\$1,381,040	\$1,355,117	(\$ 25,923) (1.9%)
Skagway	\$1,024,800	\$ 897,825	(\$126,975) (12.4%)

The obvious facts to be discerned from the tables above are:

1. By virtue of the front-end load in the formula, single site districts accrue substantially less K-12 revenues than do multiple site districts of comparable ADM;
2. In the event of a downward proration of the instructional unit value accompanied by a loss of single site supplemental funds, single site districts will suffer substantially greater decreases in state funding than will multiple site districts of comparable ADM.

Thus, SB 301 is essential to ensure the parity among districts that has been created in the past several years with supplemental appropriations to single site districts.

Very Sincerely,


B. A. Weinberg, Chairperson
SINGLE SITE SCHOOL DISTRICT CONSORTIUM

Small Single Site School District Funding

Issue

To revise Title 14, Chapter 17 Public School Foundation Program to include an increase for schools with one funding community (site) and 800 or fewer average daily membership (ADM).

Background

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

A review of testimony on CSHB 126 (Fin.) (Chapter 91 SLA 1987), and the discussions in subsequent years on supplemental appropriations for single site school districts, shows that the Legislature believes there is a need for some adjustment in the foundation program for single site school districts. Certainly the passage of supplementals for FY88 (2), 90, 91, 92 and 93 shows there is a continuing need for additional support to single site districts. The major questions concerning the issue are: what size districts should receive additional support, how much support, and how to incorporate the adjustments into the foundation program?

Analysis

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

Analysis (continued)

The procedure that was used for analysis purposes was to:

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

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

Findings

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

Recommendation

The above analysis and findings support the following recommendation for increased support to single site school districts of 800 or fewer in ADM.

ADM	Percent of K-12 Units
1-250	12
251-525	8
526-800	6

Analysis and Findings prepared for the Single Site School District Consortium by Dr. Nat Cole, January 28, 1992. Background updated and recommendation modified by Single Site School District Consortium February 1993.

PREPARED BY THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
 FY94 FOUNDATION PROGRAM - Based on District Projections
 SINGLE SITE LEGISLATIVE SUPPLEMENTAL

Unit Value
 \$61,000

	PROJ. FY94 ADM	K-12 UNITS	Single Site Adjustment	Single Site K-12 Units	AREA DIFF.	Adjusted Single Site	Single Site
ADAK	662.00	48.36	1.06	2.93	1.27	3.68	\$224,480
ANNETTE ISLANDS	404.00	32.93	1.08	2.63	1.03	2.71	165,310
CORDOVA	502.50	39.50	1.08	3.16	1.11	3.51	214,110
CRAG	356.45	29.76	1.08	2.38	1.03	2.45	149,450
DILLINGHAM	524.00	40.93	1.03	3.27	1.27	4.15	253,150
GALENA	142.00	15.47	1.12	1.86	1.30	2.42	147,620
HOONAH	270.00	24.00	1.03	1.92	1.08	2.07	126,270
HYDABURG	120.00	14.00	1.12	1.68	1.03	1.73	105,530
KAKE	178.00	17.87	1.12	2.14	1.03	2.20	134,200
KASHUNAMIUT	210.00	20.00	1.12	2.40	1.33	3.10	194,590
KLAWOOK	215.00	20.33	1.12	2.44	1.03	2.51	153,110
NENANA	190.00	18.67	1.12	2.24	1.20	2.69	164,090
NOME	724.00	53.74	1.06	3.22	1.34	4.31	262,810
PELICAN	49.00	7.50	1.12	0.90	1.08	0.97	59,170
PETERSBURG	715.00	53.67	1.06	3.22	1.08	3.48	212,280
SEAGWAY	148.00	15.87	1.12	1.90	1.05	2.00	122,000
ST MARY'S	100.00	12.33	1.12	1.48	1.30	1.92	117,120
TANANA	106.00	12.83	1.12	1.54	1.30	2.00	122,000
UNALASKA	363.00	30.20	1.03	2.42	1.27	3.07	187,270
WRANGELL	545.00	41.74	1.06	2.50	1.00	2.50	152,500
YAKUTAT	136.00	15.20	1.12	1.82	1.03	1.97	120,170
TOTALS	6,660.95	564.00		48.02		55.53	\$3,387,330

SITKA SCHOOL DISTRICT

ACCREDITED BY THE NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

JOHN HOLST
SUPERINTENDENTP.O. BOX 179, SITKA, ALASKA 99880
PH. 907-747-8822
FAX 907-747-5330

March 29, 1994

Senator Steve Rieger, Chair
Senate HESS Committee

Dear Senator Rieger:

SB 301 is the most important educational legislation of this session for the Sitka School District. Since the mill closure in October of 1993, our student enrollment has dropped about 100 students or roughly 5.5%. We anticipate another drop at the end of the school year but with new enrollees in the fall, we do not expect to reach the 10% drop in student units necessary for the statutory "hold harmless" to kick in.

However, with a drop of 6%, 7%, 8% or 9%, which is likely to occur, the fiscal implications are catastrophic for the Sitka School District. Since we do not have significant turnover in staff from year-to-year, it is very difficult for us to financially absorb a large student enrollment decrease in a single school year.

SB 301 will allow us to spread out the decrease over the next three years rather than absorb the drop in one year. It will mean downsizing in a reasonable manner instead of taking a meat cleaver to the budget and educational programs. The Sitka Board of Education strongly supports this legislation and urges its passage.

The single site portion of SB 301 does not directly affect the Sitka School District. However, this issue has been around for long enough that everyone should realize that it will not go away until there is a statutory fix. This is the best and most widely supported means of resolving the issue once and for all.

Once again, the Sitka School District is strongly in support of SB 301 and we urge its passage. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Bruce Bachan
Sitka School Board President

TESTIMONY FOR SB 301

Funding for small single site school districts has been a concern of the Legislature since the debate preceding the passage of the present foundation funding formula - Chapter 9, SLA 1987. Intent language that accompanied CS HB 126 (Fin) indicated a recognition of the importance of developing a foundation formula fair and equitable to all school districts. The Legislative Intent further stated that as a result of the new foundation plan, some small single site school districts have not fared equitably under the new funding method. A supplemental appropriation for \$2 million to the Department of Education was made for the purposes of mitigating adverse consequences of the new formula at the time of its passage.

The Legislature intended to review the new plan after it was in place. Studies have been prepared showing the adverse effect of the formula on small schools, opinions have been offered - no changes to the law have been made in regard to the small single site schools.

Dr. Nat Cole authored the present foundation formula in 1987. In 1992, the Single Site School District Consortium asked Dr. Cole to review the formula's effect on small single site school districts. His study showed that the funding to single site school districts of 800 ADM or fewer was inequitable. This inequity is the result of the "front-end load" in the formula. A single site district gets the advantage of the front-end load once, but multiple site districts benefit again and again for each funding community. Dr. Cole's recommendation for correcting the inequity is a change to Title 14. That change is before you in SB 301.

Although the formula has not been amended, the Legislature has appropriated, since FY 88, over \$12 million in the form of designated grants to small school districts. The formula used for computing these supplemental appropriations the last two years is the formula recommended by Dr. Cole, and before the Legislature this year.

On behalf of the Single Site School District Consortium, I urge you to pass SB 301 from committee.

*Wanda J. Cooksey
Representing
Single Site School District Consortium
586-9073*

3-29-94

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DIVISION OF SCHOOL FINANCE

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

GOLDBELT PLACE
201 WEST 10TH STREET, SUITE 200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99901-1894

April 6, 1994

The Honorable Steve Rieger
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 516
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

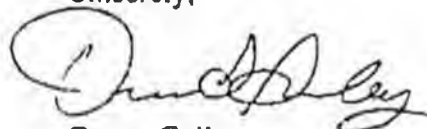
Dear Senator Rieger:

In response to the following questions that were asked in the March 30, 1994 Senate HESS hearing on Senate Bill No. 301, the department has prepared information, attached in sequential order.

1. What is the change in the Average Daily Membership (ADM) for each of the school districts from FY94 to projected FY95? Attached is a schedule that shows the difference in ADM and instructional units by district between FY94 and projected FY95. Please note that a decrease is indicated in brackets.
2. What is the percentage change in ADM for each of the school districts between FY94 and projected FY95? Attached is a schedule that shows the percentage change in the ADM and the instructional units for each of the school districts between FY94 and projected FY95.
3. What is the history of enrollment and foundation program entitlements for the Adak Region School District? Attached is a schedule that shows the annual comparison of ADM, entitlements and instructional units from FY88 through projected FY96.
4. What suggestions does the department have for language in relation to the hold harmless section for districts experiencing substantial reductions in enrollment? An amendment to the existing hold harmless provision and two additional subsections are enclosed, for discussion purposes, that would provide language for those districts experiencing moderate to substantial reductions in enrollment.

Please contact me by phone at 465-8679 or fax at 463-5279 if further information is required.

Sincerely,



Duane Guiley
Director

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOUNDATION PROGRAM
 CHANGES OF INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS FY94 ACTUAL TO FY95 PROJECTED
 A DECREASE FROM FY94 TO FY95 IS INDICATED IN BRACKETS

4/5/94 FILE: CHNG9495.XLS

	ADM	K-12 UNITS	BIL./ SIC.	SPEC. ED.	VOC. ED.	Sub Total Units	Adjusted Units
ADAK	(345.20)	(13.84)	0.00	(2.53)	0.00	(16.37)	(20.79)
ALASKA GATEWAY	(13.55)	(0.91)	0.00	(0.53)	0.00	(1.44)	(1.71)
ALEUTIAN REGION	0.00	(0.75)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.75)	(0.99)
ALEUTIANS EAST	5.00	1.15	0.00	0.38	0.00	1.53	2.01
ANCHORAGE	771.14	60.27	8.93	52.49	3.59	125.28	125.28
ANNETTE ISLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BERING STRAIT	50.85	3.99	(0.09)	(0.81)	(0.30)	2.79	3.87
BRISTOL BAY	6.40	0.43	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.55	0.70
CHATAM	(18.55)	(1.59)	0.00	(0.58)	0.00	(2.17)	(2.23)
CHUGACH	10.25	(1.05)	0.00	(0.03)	0.00	0.25	0.28
COPPER RIVER	2.25	(1.45)	0.00	(0.87)	0.00	(0.72)	(0.82)
CORDOVA	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.58
CRAIG	(4.00)	(0.27)	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.73	0.75
DELTA GREELY	(18.70)	(1.41)	0.00	(1.99)	0.00	(3.40)	(3.95)
DENALI	(3.15)	(0.32)	0.00	(0.31)	0.00	(0.63)	(0.77)
DILLINGHAM	37.50	2.01	(0.01)	0.05	0.00	2.05	2.60
FAIRBANKS	202.00	13.96	0.12	(6.20)	2.07	9.95	10.35
GALENA	15.90	1.55	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.60	2.09
HAINES	15.95	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	1.11
HOONAH	3.00	0.20	0.00	(0.42)	0.00	(0.22)	(0.23)
HYDABURG	5.80	0.48	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.60	0.52
IDITAROD	14.05	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.66	2.21
JUNEAU	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.03)	(2.33)	(2.36)	(2.36)
KAKE	5.75	0.39	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.55	0.56
KASHUNAMIUT	20.40	1.36	0.25	0.21	0.00	1.82	2.42
KENAI	352.95	27.59	1.06	0.00	0.00	28.65	28.65
KETCHIKAN	34.62	3.12	0.48	(0.72)	(0.20)	2.58	2.68
KLAWICK	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.03
KODIAK	9.69	0.48	0.20	0.47	(0.11)	1.04	1.13
KUSPUK	15.25	1.71	0.00	(0.31)	0.00	1.40	1.87
LAKE AND PENN.	4.60	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.51
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	197.77	14.89	(2.15)	(1.99)	0.29	11.04	15.58
LOWER YUKON	63.41	8.04	0.35	0.01	0.07	3.47	11.43
MATSU	543.30	40.29	(0.40)	2.59	2.61	45.09	45.09
NENANA	5.05	0.34	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.98	1.17
NOME	16.20	0.89	0.00	0.63	0.00	1.52	2.03
NORTH SLOPE	81.45	6.25	(0.53)	(0.57)	0.01	5.16	7.48
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	58.75	4.45	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.49	6.51
PELICAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PETERSBURG	21.90	1.42	0.00	(0.13)	0.00	1.29	1.29
PRIBILOF	9.20	0.93	0.00	0.19	0.00	1.12	1.46
SITKA	(124.38)	(9.77)	0.00	(1.13)	0.01	(10.89)	(10.89)
SKAGWAY	(8.00)	(0.53)	1.30	(0.11)	0.00	0.36	0.38
SOUTHEAST	4.25	(8.09)	0.00	(0.58)	0.01	(3.73)	(3.88)
SOUTHWEST	40.75	3.23	(0.28)	0.60	0.00	3.55	4.65
ST MARY'S	12.90	1.07	0.00	0.77	0.00	1.84	2.39
TANANA	5.00	0.41	0.00	(0.11)	0.00	0.30	0.39
UNALASKA	37.40	2.49	0.00	0.29	0.00	2.78	3.53
VALDEZ	3.10	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.18
WRANGELL	(8.20)	0.07	0.00	(0.42)	0.00	(0.35)	(0.35)
YAKUTAT	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.11)	0.00	(0.11)	(0.12)
YUKON FLATS	(0.90)	(0.34)	(0.76)	(0.22)	0.00	(1.32)	(1.92)
YUKON/KOYUKUK	10.20	1.25	(0.03)	(0.12)	(0.21)	0.89	1.19
YUPIIT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTALS	2,166.35	169.19	8.14	39.96	5.55	230.70	245.14

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOUNDATION PROGRAM

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS FY94 ACTUAL TO FY95 PROJECTED

A DECREASE FROM FY94 TO FY95 IS INDICATED WITH A MINUS SIGN

4/5/94 FILE: CHNC9495.XLS

Changes in K-12 units include the decertification of funding communities less than 8 ADM.

	ADM	K-12 UNITS	BIL/ BIC.	SPEC. ED.	VOC. ED.	Sub Total Units	Adjusted Units
ADAK	-69.71%	-29.38%	0.00%	-71.67%	0.00%	-31.10%	-31.10%
ALASKA GATEWAY	-2.58%	-1.42%	0.00%	-6.05%	0.00%	-1.93%	-1.92%
ALEUTIAN REGION	0.00%	-13.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-8.88%	-8.95%
ALEUTIANS EAST	1.63%	2.51%	0.00%	9.84%	0.00%	3.02%	3.03%
ANCHORAGE	1.69%	1.98%	11.48%	8.84%	10.40%	3.34%	3.34%
ANNETTE ISLANDS	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	-0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
BERING STRAIT	3.30%	2.18%	-0.64%	-4.06%	-13.16%	1.27%	1.27%
BRISTOL BAY	2.36%	1.64%	0.00%	3.91%	0.00%	1.76%	1.76%
CHATHAM	-5.68%	-3.63%	0.00%	-12.38%	0.00%	-4.30%	-4.29%
CHUGACH	8.35%	-4.70%	0.00%	-1.63%	0.00%	0.95%	0.94%
COPPER RIVER	0.38%	-2.19%	0.00%	-14.08%	0.00%	-0.97%	-0.97%
CORNOVA	0.00%	1.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	1.10%
CRAIG	-1.09%	-0.89%	0.00%	20.33%	0.00%	1.95%	1.95%
DELTA/GREELY	-1.99%	-1.91%	0.00%	-12.34%	0.00%	-3.70%	-3.70%
DENALI	-0.84%	-0.80%	0.00%	-8.96%	0.00%	-1.42%	-1.41%
DILLINGHAM	7.72%	5.24%	-0.83%	0.54%	0.00%	4.12%	4.11%
FAIRBANKS	1.32%	1.33%	2.04%	-3.25%	19.56%	0.79%	0.79%
GALENA	11.95%	10.40%	0.00%	3.33%	0.00%	8.62%	8.64%
HAINES	3.90%	3.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.63%	2.62%
HOONAH	1.12%	0.84%	0.00%	-6.35%	0.00%	-0.68%	-0.66%
HYDABURG	5.31%	3.66%	0.00%	12.00%	0.00%	3.73%	3.74%
IDITAROD	3.52%	2.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.49%	2.49%
JUNEAU	0.00%	0.00%	-0.13%	-0.03%	-42.99%	-0.50%	-0.50%
KAKE	3.28%	2.18%	0.00%	6.99%	0.00%	2.49%	2.47%
KASHUNAMIUT	9.33%	6.85%	14.37%	6.69%	0.00%	7.08%	7.07%
KENAI	3.58%	3.52%	5.74%	0.00%	0.00%	3.08%	3.08%
KETCHIKAN	1.27%	1.64%	31.17%	-3.10%	-5.18%	1.22%	1.22%
KLAWOCK	7.14%	5.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	3.92%	3.91%
KODIAK	0.35%	0.22%	3.55%	1.52%	-3.70%	0.40%	0.40%
KUSPIK	3.44%	2.84%	0.00%	-4.55%	0.00%	2.03%	2.04%
LAKE AND PENN.	0.92%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%	0.43%
LOWEY KUSKOKWIM	6.67%	4.78%	-4.48%	-5.21%	8.60%	2.76%	2.76%
LOWEY YUKON	4.00%	4.83%	3.92%	0.06%	4.22%	4.35%	4.35%
MATSU	4.79%	4.79%	-4.17%	1.90%	25.77%	4.52%	4.52%
NENANA	2.73%	1.85%	0.00%	39.75%	0.00%	4.47%	4.44%
NOME	2.28%	1.68%	0.00%	6.21%	0.00%	2.33%	2.32%
NORTH SLOPE	5.02%	4.22%	-6.24%	-5.19%	0.56%	3.05%	3.05%
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	3.26%	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%	1.67%	2.18%	2.18%
PELICAN	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
PETERSBURG	3.08%	2.68%	0.00%	-1.85%	0.00%	2.08%	2.08%
PRIBILOF	5.72%	4.51%	0.00%	8.66%	0.00%	4.51%	4.52%
SITKA	-6.64%	-7.20%	0.00%	-7.42%	0.52%	-7.08%	-7.08%
SKAGWAY	-5.59%	-3.41%	0.00%	-7.43%	0.00%	2.00%	2.01%
SOUTHEAST	1.03%	-11.17%	0.00%	-9.32%	0.91%	-4.62%	-4.62%
SOUTHWEST	7.35%	4.61%	-2.68%	12.10%	0.00%	4.10%	4.10%
ST MARY'S	14.32%	9.30%	0.00%	63.11%	0.00%	12.49%	12.48%
TANANA	4.95%	3.30%	0.00%	-9.91%	0.00%	1.93%	1.93%
UNALASKA	10.43%	8.32%	0.00%	10.47%	0.00%	8.02%	8.02%
VALDEZ	0.35%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	0.21%
WRANGELL	-1.52%	0.17%	0.00%	-5.86%	0.00%	-0.69%	-0.69%
YAKUTAT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-4.64%	0.00%	-0.54%	-0.55%
YUKON FLATS	-0.23%	-0.57%	-39.79%	-4.66%	0.00%	-1.97%	-1.96%
YUKON/KOYUKUK	1.70%	1.54%	-1.44%	-1.01%	-10.40%	0.92%	0.92%
YUPIIT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TOTALS:	0.64	0.33	0.12	0.05	(0.02)	0.48	0.48

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
 ADAK REGION SCHOOL DISTRICT
 ANNUAL COMPARISON OF ADM AND INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS
 FY 88 THROUGH FY 95

	ADM	K-12 UNITS	BIL/ BIC.	SPEC. ED.	VOC. ED.	INSTR UNITS	AREA DIFF.	ADJUSTED INSTR. UNITS	BASIC NEED	DEDUCTIBLE PL81-874	FOUNDATION ALLOCATION
FY 96 /1	0.00	12.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.45	1.27	16.00	976,000	503,516	472,484
FY 85	150.00	33.26	1.00	1.00	1.00	36.26	1.27	46.05	2,809,050	2,298,424	510,626
FY 94	495.20	47.10	1.00	3.53	1.00	52.63	1.27	66.84	4,077,240	2,460,417	1,616,823
FY 93	681.35	49.79	1.00	5.17	1.00	56.96	1.27	72.34	4,412,740	2,460,417	1,952,323
FY 92	714.45	51.63	1.00	5.14	1.00	58.77	1.27	74.64	4,478,400	2,205,010	2,273,390
FY 91	712.00	51.66	1.00	3.56	1.00	57.22	1.27	72.67	4,360,200	2,276,258	2,083,942
FY 90	696.45	50.67	1.00	3.79	1.00	56.46	1.27	71.70	4,302,000	2,147,517	2,154,483
FY 89	657.85	48.20	1.00	4.58	1.00	54.78	1.27	69.57	4,174,200	1,789,956	2,384,244
FY 88	603.70	45.40	1.00	4.58	1.00	51.98	1.27	66.01	3,960,600	2,022,991	1,937,609

/1 assumes Adak's FY96 ADM is zero. The district is in it's final year of hold harmless under existing law AS 14.17.031(b)

03/30/94
14:29:44

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM
PARTICIPANT LIST (ALL PARTICIPANTS)
TCN:40586 SCHEDULED FOR:03/30/94 13:30 TO 15:30
PUBLIC HEARING SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICE

LTN1150
BY:ANC
FOR:ANC

UPDATED

LOCATION: ANCHORAGE

SB 231		JOHN	RILEY	INVITED?	TESTIFY
SB 367	DR.	RODMAN	WILSON		TESTIFY
SB 367		BONNIE	NELSON	ASKING	TESTIFY
SB 367		DENNY	DEGROSS		TESTIFY
SB 367		DAVID	NELSON		TESTIFY
SB 367		CHARLES	MCKEE		TESTIFY

03/30/94
15:11:50

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM
PARTICIPANT LIST (TESTIFIERS ONLY)
TCN:40586 SCHEDULED FOR:03/30/94 13:30 TO 15:30
PUBLIC HEARING SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICE

LTN1150
BY:JNU
FOR:ANC

LOCATION: ANCHORAGE

SB 231		JOHN	RILEY	<i>and Wendy Hadick--Galena</i> INVITED?	TESTIFY
SB 367	DR.	RODMAN	WILSON		TESTIFY
SB 367		BONNIE	NELSON	ASKING	TESTIFY
SB 367		DENNY	DEGROSS		TESTIFY
SB 367		DAVID	NELSON		TESTIFY
SB 367		CHARLES	MCKEE		TESTIFY