

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1997-1998 8672

9113 HOUSE HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

## WORK DRAFT

## WORK DRAFT

0-LS0605F

1	Bristol Bay	Bristol Bay	1.40
2	Bristol Bay	South Naknek	1.40
3	Chatham	Angoon	1.05
4	Chatham	Cube Cove	1.05
5	Chatham	Elfin Cove	1.05
6	Chatham	Gustavus	1.05
7	Chatham	Hobart Bay	1.05
8	Chatham	Klukwan	1.05
9	Chatham	Tenakee Springs	1.05
10	Chugach	Chenega Bay	1.14
11	Chugach	Icy Bay	1.14
12	Chugach	Tatitlek	1.14
13	Chugach	Whittier	1.05
14	Chugach	Yakataga	1.14
15	Copper River	Chistochina	1.05
16	Copper River	Copper Center	1.05
17	Copper River	Gakona	1.05
18	Copper River	Giennallen	1.05
19	Copper River	Kenny Lake	1.05
20	Copper River	Lottie Sparks	1.05
21	Copper River	Slana	1.05
22	Cordova	Cordova	1.14
23	Craig	Craig	1.05
24	Delta/Greely	Delta Junction	1.14
25	Delta/Greely	Healy Lake	1.14
26	Denali	Anderson	1.14
27	Denali	Cantwell	1.14
28	Denali	Healy	1.14
29	Dillingham	Dillingham	1.32
30	Fairbanks	Eielson	1.00
31	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	1.00

## WORK DRAFT

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0-LS0605F

1	Fairbanks	North Pole	1.00
2	Fairbanks	Salcha	1.05
3	Fairbanks	Two Rivers	1.05
4	Galena	Galena	1.32
5	Haines	Haines	1.05
6	Haines	Mosquito Lake	1.05
7	Hoonah	Hoonah	1.05
8	Hydaburg	Hydaburg	1.05
9	Iditarod	Anvik	1.32
10	Iditarod	Grayling	1.32
11	Iditarod	Holy Cross	1.32
12	Iditarod	Lake Minchumina	1.32
13	Iditarod	Lime Village	1.32
14	Iditarod	McGrath	1.32
15	Iditarod	Nikolai	1.32
16	Iditarod	Shageluk	1.32
17	Iditarod	Takotna	1.32
18	Iditarod	Telida	1.32
19	Juneau	Juneau	1.00
20	Kake	Kake	1.05
21	Kashunamiut	Chevak	1.32
22	Kenai Peninsula	Anchor Point	1.00
23	Kenai Peninsula	Cooper Landing	1.00
24	Kenai Peninsula	Homer	1.00
25	Kenai Peninsula	Hope	1.00
26	Kenai Peninsula	Kachemak Selo	1.05
27	Kenai Peninsula	Kasilof	1.00
28	Kenai Peninsula	Kenai	1.00
29	Kenai Peninsula	McNeil Canyon	1.00
30	Kenai Peninsula	Moose Pass	1.00
31	Kenai Peninsula	Nanwalek	1.05

1	Kenai Peninsula	Nikiski	1.00
2	Kenai Peninsula	Nikolaevsk	1.05
3	Kenai Peninsula	Ninilchik	1.00
4	Kenai Peninsula	Port Graham	1.05
5	Kenai Peninsula	Razdolna	1.05
6	Kenai Peninsula	Seldovia	1.05
7	Kenai Peninsula	Seward	1.00
8	Kenai Peninsula	Soldotna	1.00
9	Kenai Peninsula	Sterling	1.00
10	Kenai Peninsula	Tyonek	1.05
11	Kenai Peninsula	Voznesenka	1.05
12	Ketchikan	Ketchikan	1.00
13	Klawock	Klawock	1.05
14	Kodiak Island	Akhiok	1.14
15	Kodiak Island	Big Sandy Lake	1.14
16	Kodiak Island	Chiniak	1.05
17	Kodiak Island	Danger Bay	1.14
18	Kodiak Island	Karluk	1.14
19	Kodiak Island	Kodiak	1.05
20	Kodiak Island	Larsen Bay	1.14
21	Kodiak Island	Old Harbor	1.14
22	Kodiak Island	Ouzinkie	1.14
23	Kodiak Island	Port Lions	1.14
24	Kuspuk	Aniak	1.32
25	Kuspuk	Chuathbaluk	1.32
26	Kuspuk	Crooked Creek	1.32
27	Kuspuk	Lower Kalskag	1.32
28	Kuspuk	Red Devil	1.32
29	Kuspuk	Sleetmute	1.32
30	Kuspuk	Stony River	1.32
31	Kuspuk	Upper Kalskag	1.32

1	Lake and Peninsula	Chignik Bay	1.32
2	Lake and Peninsula	Chignik Lagoon	1.32
3	Lake and Peninsula	Chignik Lake	1.32
4	Lake and Peninsula	Egegik	1.32
5	Lake and Peninsula	Igiugig	1.32
6	Lake and Peninsula	Ivanof Bay	1.32
7	Lake and Peninsula	Kokhanok	1.32
8	Lake and Peninsula	Levelok	1.32
9	Lake and Peninsula	Newhalen	1.32
10	Lake and Peninsula	Nondalton	1.32
11	Lake and Peninsula	Pedro Bay	1.32
12	Lake and Peninsula	Perryville	1.32
13	Lake and Peninsula	Pilot Point	1.32
14	Lake and Peninsula	Port Alsworth	1.32
15	Lake and Peninsula	Port Heiden	1.32
16	Lower Kuskokwim	Akiuk	1.32
17	Lower Kuskokwim	Akula	1.32
18	Lower Kuskokwim	Atmautlauk	1.32
19	Lower Kuskokwim	Bethel	1.32
20	Lower Kuskokwim	Chefornak	1.32
21	Lower Kuskokwim	Eek	1.32
22	Lower Kuskokwim	Goodnews Bay	1.32
23	Lower Kuskokwim	Kipnuk	1.32
24	Lower Kuskokwim	Kongiganak	1.32
25	Lower Kuskokwim	Kwethluk	1.32
26	Lower Kuskokwim	Kwigillingok	1.32
27	Lower Kuskokwim	Mekoryuk	1.40
28	Lower Kuskokwim	Napakiak	1.32
29	Lower Kuskokwim	Napaskiak	1.32
30	Lower Kuskokwim	Newtok	1.32
31	Lower Kuskokwim	Nightmute	1.32

1	Lower Kuskokwim	Nunapitchuk	1.32
2	Lower Kuskokwim	Oscarville	1.32
3	Lower Kuskokwim	Platinum	1.32
4	Lower Kuskokwim	Quinhagak	1.32
5	Lower Kuskokwim	Toksook Bay	1.32
6	Lower Kuskokwim	Tuntutuliak	1.32
7	Lower Kuskokwim	Tununak	1.32
8	Lower Yukon	Alakanak	1.32
9	Lower Yukon	Emmonak	1.32
10	Lower Yukon	Hooper Bay	1.32
11	Lower Yukon	Kotlik	1.32
12	Lower Yukon	Marshall	1.32
13	Lower Yukon	Mountain Village	1.32
14	Lower Yukon	Pilot Station	1.32
15	Lower Yukon	Pitkas Point	1.32
16	Lower Yukon	Russian Mission	1.32
17	Lower Yukon	Scammon Bay	1.32
18	Lower Yukon	Sheldon Point	1.32
19	Mat-Su	Beryozava	1.05
20	Mat-Su	Big Lake	1.00
21	Mat-Su	Butte	1.00
22	Mat-Su	Colony	1.00
23	Mat-Su	Glacier View	1.00
24	Mat-Su	Houston	1.00
25	Mat-Su	Mat-Su Valley	1.00
26	Mat-Su	Palmer	1.00
27	Mat-Su	Pt. McKenzie	1.00
28	Mat-Su	Skwentna	1.05
29	Mat-Su	Sutton	1.00
30	Mat-Su	Talkeetna	1.00
31	Mat-Su	Trapper Creek	1.00

1	Mat-Su	Wasilla	1.00
2	Mat-Su	Willow	1.00
3	Mt. Edgecumbe	Mt. Edgecumbe	1.00
4	Nenana	Nenana	1.14
5	Nome	Nome	1.32
6	North Slope	Anaktuvuk Pass	1.55
7	North Slope	Atqasuk	1.55
8	North Slope	Barrow	1.55
9	North Slope	Kaktovik	1.55
10	North Slope	Nuiqsut	1.55
11	North Slope	Point Hope	1.55
12	North Slope	Point Lay	1.55
13	North Slope	Wainwright	1.55
14	Northwest Arctic	Ambler	1.45
15	Northwest Arctic	Buckland	1.45
16	Northwest Arctic	Deering	1.45
17	Northwest Arctic	Kiana	1.45
18	Northwest Arctic	Kivalina	1.45
19	Northwest Arctic	Kobuk	1.45
20	Northwest Arctic	Kotzebue	1.45
21	Northwest Arctic	Noatak	1.45
22	Northwest Arctic	Noorvik	1.45
23	Northwest Arctic	Selawik	1.45
24	Northwest Arctic	Shungnak	1.45
25	Pelican	Pelican	1.05
26	Petersburg	Petersburg	1.00
27	Pribilof	St. George	1.40
28	Pribilof	St. Paul	1.40
29	Sitka	Sitka	1.00
30	Skagway	Skagway	1.05
31	Southeast Island	Craik	1.05

1	Southeast Island	Edna Bay	1.05
2	Southeast Island	Hollis	1.05
3	Southeast Island	Howard Valentine	1.05
4	Southeast Island	Jr. Gildersleeve	1.05
5	Southeast Island	Kasaan	1.05
6	Southeast Island	Naukati	1.05
7	Southeast Island	Polk Inlet	1.05
8	Southeast Island	Port Alexander	1.05
9	Southeast Island	Port Protection	1.05
10	Southeast Island	Thorne Bay	1.05
11	Southeast Island	Whale Pass	1.05
12	Southwest Region	Aleknagik North	1.32
13	Southwest Region	Clarks Point	1.32
14	Southwest Region	Ekwok	1.32
15	Southwest Region	Koliganek	1.32
16	Southwest Region	Manokotak	1.32
17	Southwest Region	New Stuyahok	1.32
18	Southwest Region	Portage	1.32
19	Southwest Region	Toigiak	1.32
20	Southwest Region	Twin Hills	1.32
21	St. Mary's	St. Mary's	1.32
22	Tanana	Tanana	1.40
23	Unalaska	Unalaska	1.32
24	Valdez	Valdez	1.05
25	Wrangell	Wrangell	1.00
26	Yakutat	Yakutat	1.14
27	Yukon Flats	Arctic Village	1.45
28	Yukon Flats	Beaver	1.45
29	Yukon Flats	Birch Creek	1.45
30	Yukon Flats	Central	1.32
31	Yukon Flats	Chalkyitsik	1.45

1	Yukon Flats	Circle	1.32
2	Yukon Flats	Fort Yukon	1.45
3	Yukon Flats	Northern Lights	1.32
4	Yukon Flats	Rampart	1.45
5	Yukon Flats	Stevens Village	1.45
6	Yukon Flats	Venetie	1.45
7	Yukon/Koyukuk	Allakaket	1.40
8	Yukon/Koyukuk	Bettles	1.40
9	Yukon/Koyukuk	Hughes	1.40
10	Yukon/Koyukuk	Huslia	1.40
11	Yukon/Koyukuk	Kaltag	1.40
12	Yukon/Koyukuk	Koyukuk	1.40
13	Yukon/Koyukuk	Manley Hot Springs	1.40
14	Yukon/Koyukuk	Minto	1.32
15	Yukon/Koyukuk	Nulato	1.40
16	Yukon/Koyukuk	Ruby	1.40
17	Yupiiit	Akiachak	1.32
18	Yupiiit	Akiak	1.32
19	Yupiiit	Tuluksak	1.32

20 (b) The Department of Education shall research and report to the governor and the  
 21 legislature regarding the area costs in the funding communities and the funding community  
 22 size factor in the school districts in the state for the public school funding program under  
 23 AS 14.17, as enacted by sec. 2 of this Act. The department shall submit the report by  
 24 January 1, 1999.

25 (c) For the period during which the area cost factors set out in (a) of this section serve  
 26 as the public school funding area cost factors under AS 14.17, as amended by this Act, those  
 27 area cost factors apply for purposes of geographic adjustments to child care grants under  
 28 AS 44.47.305(c), as amended by sec. 23 of this Act.

29 \* Sec. 26. TRANSITION: STUDENT TRANSPORTATION. Notwithstanding  
 30 AS 14.09.010(b), as repealed and reenacted by sec. 8 of this Act, and AS 14.17.470(b),  
 31 enacted by sec. 2 of this Act, for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1997, and July 1, 1998.

1 and for the purposes of calculating public school funding under AS 14.17, as amended by this  
 2 Act, a school district that provides student transportation shall have its adjusted ADM  
 3 multiplied by a transportation factor as follows:

4	DISTRICT	TRANSPORTATION FACTOR
5	Alaska Gateway	1.07
6	Aleutian Region	1.00
7	Aleutians East	1.01
8	Anchorage	1.04
9	Annette Islands	1.00
10	Bering Strait	1.00
11	Bristol Bay	1.07
12	Chatham	1.00
13	Chugach	1.00
14	Copper River	1.09
15	Cordova	1.01
16	Craig	1.00
17	Delta/Greely	1.10
18	Denali	1.07
19	Dillingham	1.04
20	Fairbanks	1.05
21	Galena	1.02
22	Haines	1.04
23	Hoonah	1.01
24	Hydaburg	1.00
25	Iditarod	1.01
26	Juneau	1.04
27	Kake	1.01
28	Kashunamiut	1.00
29	Kenai Peninsula	1.05
30	Ketchikan	1.04
31	Klawock	1.00

1	Kodiak Island	1.03
2	Kuspuk	1.02
3	Lake and Peninsula	1.02
4	Lower Kuskokwim	1.01
5	Lower Yukon	1.00
6	Mat-Su	1.08
7	Nenana	1.05
8	Nome	1.03
9	North Slope	1.02
10	Northwest Arctic	1.00
11	Pelican	1.00
12	Petersburg	1.02
13	Pribilof	1.00
14	Sitka	1.04
15	Skagway	1.00
16	Southeast Island	1.03
17	Southwest Region	1.02
18	St. Mary's	1.00
19	Tanana	1.01
20	Unalaska	1.03
21	Valdez	1.04
22	Wrangell	1.03
23	Yakutat	1.03
24	Yukon Flats	1.01
25	Yukon/Koyukuk	1.01
26	Yupiit	1.00

27 \* Sec. 27. TRANSITION: HOLD HARMLESS. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of  
 28 secs. 1 - 26 of this Act and except as provided in (c) of this section, if, for a fiscal year  
 29 beginning July 1, 1997, through July 1, 2000, a school district would receive less public  
 30 school funding under AS 14.17.410, enacted by sec. 2 of this Act, than the district would have  
 31 received as state aid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1997, and if the district meets the

1 requirements of (b) of this section, the district is eligible to receive instead a percentage of  
 2 the state aid the district would have received for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1997,  
 3 according to the following table:

4	For the fiscal year beginning	Percentage of state aid for the fiscal year
5		beginning July 1, 1997
6	July 1, 1997	100
7	July 1, 1998	80
8	July 1, 1999	60
9	July 1, 2000	40
10	July 1, 2001	20

11 (b) A school district in a city or borough is not entitled to the hold harmless  
 12 percentage set out in (a) of this section for a fiscal year unless the city or borough makes a  
 13 local contribution to the district for that fiscal year as required under this subsection. For the  
 14 hold harmless for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1997, the required local contribution is the  
 15 equivalent of a four mill tax levy; for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1998, the required local  
 16 contribution is the equivalent of a five mill tax levy; for the fiscal year beginning  
 17 July 1, 1999, the required local contribution is the equivalent of a six mill tax levy; and for  
 18 the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the required local contribution is the equivalent of a  
 19 seven mill tax levy.

20 (c) For the purposes of the reduction required under AS 14.17.400(b), enacted by  
 21 sec. 2 of this Act, hold harmless funding authorized under (a) and (b) of this section is treated  
 22 the same as the state share of equalization funding under AS 14.17.410, enacted by sec. 2 of  
 23 this Act.

24 (d) For purposes of this section, "state aid" means state foundation aid distributed  
 25 under the provisions of AS 14.17, repealed by this Act, additional district support appropriated  
 26 by the legislature, and student transportation support reimbursed by the Department of  
 27 Education.

28 \* Sec. 28. TRANSITION: REGULATIONS. To the extent the regulations are not  
 29 inconsistent with the language and purposes of this Act, regulations relating to state aid for  
 30 public schools adopted by the Department of Education before the effective date of this Act  
 31 remain in effect as valid regulations implementing this Act; all other regulations relating to

1 state aid for public schools adopted by the Department of Education before the effective date  
2 of this Act are annulled. The Department of Education may administer and enforce those  
3 previously adopted regulations relating to state foundation aid for public schools.

4 \* Sec. 29. TRANSITION: BASE STUDENT ALLOCATION. Notwithstanding  
5 AS 14.17.475, enacted in sec. 2 of this Act, the base student allocation is as follows:

6	For the fiscal year beginning	Base student allocation
7	July 1, 1997	\$3,400
8	July 1, 1998	3,925
9	July 1, 1999	3,970
10	July 1, 2000	4,010

11 \* Sec. 30. This Act takes effect July 1, 1997.

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### OFFICE OF SCHOOL FINANCE

**TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR**

GOLDBELT PLACE  
801 WEST 10TH STREET, SUITE 200  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1894

(907) 463-5679  
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April 14, 1997

The Honorable Con Bunde  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 104  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Bunde:

This letter is follow up to the hearing on HB 148 held April 7, 1997. After the hearing you you asked that I prepare spreadsheets estimating the effects of HB 148 over a five year period. Enclosed you will find the spreadsheets. Listed in the upper left hand corner are the components I used to calculate state foundation funding for each of the five years. Please contact me if I can answer any questions for you.

Sincerely,



Eddy Jeans  
School Finance Manager

Enclosure(s)

cc: Rick Cross, Deputy Commissioner, DOE  
Karen Rehfeld, Director, Education Support Services, DOE

Year 1 1998 - HB 148  
 100% Hold Harmless  
 Student allocation \$3,400  
 Req. Local @ 3 mills

	Proposed Total State/Local	Existing Total State/Local	State/Local Difference Proposed less Existing	AS 14.17 Proposed HB 148 State Aid	AS 14.17 & .09 Existing Formula projected State Aid	Change in State Aid
ALASKA GATEWAY	5,771,740	5,771,740	0	5,711,740	5,711,740	0
ALEUTIAN REGION	773,299	773,299	0	768,249	768,249	0
ALEUTIANS EAST	4,517,068	4,517,068	0	3,801,968	3,801,968	0
ANCHORAGE	279,957,881	279,957,881	0	194,503,463	194,503,463	0
ANNETTE ISLANDS	2,576,166	1,834,264	741,902	2,526,166	1,784,264	741,902
BERING STRAIT	18,231,141	18,231,141	0	17,200,141	17,200,141	0
BRISTOL BAY	3,574,780	3,281,239	293,541	2,395,661	2,102,120	293,541
CH/THAM	2,781,240	2,736,944	44,296	2,741,240	2,696,944	44,296
CHUGACH	1,893,397	1,893,397	0	1,872,397	1,872,397	0
COPPER RIVER	6,627,803	6,627,803	0	6,542,803	6,542,803	0
CORDOVA	3,702,679	3,702,679	0	2,936,382	2,936,382	0
CRAIG	2,938,945	2,938,945	0	2,572,117	2,572,117	0
DELTA/GREELY	5,589,169	5,589,169	0	5,540,169	5,540,169	0
DENALI	4,051,077	4,051,077	0	3,225,984	3,225,984	0
DILLINGHAM	5,093,724	5,093,724	0	4,279,224	4,279,224	0
FAIRBANKS	99,142,561	99,142,561	0	72,062,561	72,062,561	0
GALENA	2,268,955	2,268,955	0	1,930,422	1,930,422	0
HAINES	3,642,562	3,642,562	0	2,354,107	2,354,107	0
HOONAH	2,663,806	2,663,806	0	2,212,423	2,212,423	0
HYDABURG	1,270,222	1,270,222	0	1,078,255	1,078,255	0
IDITAROD	5,454,647	5,454,647	0	5,349,217	5,349,217	0
JUNEAU	36,417,809	36,417,809	0	22,091,809	22,091,809	0
KAKE	1,794,804	1,794,804	0	1,492,694	1,492,694	0
KASHUNAMIUT	2,357,584	2,357,244	340	2,279,584	2,279,244	340
KENAI	75,872,228	75,872,228	0	48,142,151	48,142,151	0
KETCHIKAN	17,665,366	17,665,366	0	10,365,300	10,365,300	0
KLAWOCK	1,820,059	1,820,059	0	1,693,207	1,693,207	0
KODIAK	18,924,918	18,924,918	0	14,014,888	14,014,888	0
KUSPUK	5,820,204	5,820,204	0	5,710,204	5,710,204	0
LAKE AND PENINSULA	8,135,645	8,135,645	0	6,877,145	6,877,145	0
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	40,567,281	40,567,281	0	39,867,281	39,867,281	0
LOWER YUKON	15,352,190	15,352,190	0	14,977,190	14,977,190	0
MAT-SU	84,767,919	84,767,919	0	64,013,187	64,013,187	0
NENANA	1,804,643	1,804,643	0	1,730,519	1,730,519	0
NOME	6,923,968	6,923,968	0	5,450,503	5,450,503	0
NORTH SLOPE	38,854,261	40,382,357	(1,528,096)	10,764,261	12,292,357	(1,528,096)
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	21,134,063	21,134,063	0	18,099,143	18,099,143	0
PELICAN	671,628	671,628	0	614,834	614,834	0
PETERSBURG	5,317,626	5,317,626	0	3,602,176	3,602,176	0
PRIBILOF	2,062,064	2,056,134	5,930	2,045,064	2,039,134	5,930
SITKA	10,770,514	10,770,514	0	6,673,858	6,673,858	0
SKAGWAY	1,470,594	1,470,594	0	851,641	851,641	0
SOUTHEAST	3,498,604	3,498,604	0	3,423,504	3,423,504	0
SOUTHWEST	8,062,092	8,062,092	0	7,536,092	7,536,092	0
ST. MARYS	1,619,534	1,619,534	0	1,579,534	1,579,534	0
TANANA	1,449,091	1,449,091	0	1,321,091	1,321,091	0
UNALASKA	3,808,251	3,808,251	0	2,173,304	2,173,304	0
VALDEZ	7,722,421	7,722,421	0	3,982,638	3,982,638	0
WRANGELL	3,843,553	3,843,553	0	2,746,823	2,746,823	0
YAKUTAT	1,854,557	1,854,557	0	1,516,557	1,516,557	0
YUKON FLATS	6,814,646	6,814,646	0	6,447,719	6,447,719	0
YUKON KOYUKUK	6,907,725	6,907,725	0	6,842,725	6,842,725	0
YUPIIT	4,399,921	4,399,921	0	4,279,034	4,279,034	0
ALYESKA CORRES	4,428,464	4,022,889	405,575	4,428,464	4,022,889	405,575
ML EDGE CUM 3E	1,708,000	1,708,000	0	1,708,000	1,708,000	0
OTHER	27,245,135	27,245,135	0	27,245,135	27,245,135	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>944,390,224</b>	<b>944,426,736</b>	<b>(36,512)</b>	<b>698,191,948</b>	<b>698,228,460</b>	<b>(36,512)</b>

Year 2, 1999 - HB 148  
 80% Hold Harmless  
 Student allocation \$3,925  
 Req. Local @ 3.25 mills

	Proposed Total State/Local	Existing Total State/Local	State/Local Difference Proposed less Existing	AS 14.17 Proposed HB 148 State Aid	AS 14.17 & .09 Existing Formula Projected State Aid	Change in State Aid
ALASKA GATEWAY	5,527,349	5,868,840	(341,491)	5,467,349	5,808,840	(341,491)
ALEUTIAN REGION	619,649	786,359	(166,710)	614,599	781,309	(166,710)
ALEUTIANS EAST	4,521,998	4,581,701	(59,703)	3,806,898	3,866,601	(59,703)
ANCHORAGE	290,287,742	283,264,440	7,023,302	204,833,324	197,810,022	7,023,302
ANNETTE ISLANDS	3,010,000	1,864,596	1,145,404	2,960,000	1,814,596	1,145,404
BERING STRAIT	19,860,998	18,523,543	1,337,455	18,829,998	17,492,543	1,337,455
BRISTOL BAY	4,025,116	3,316,975	708,141	2,845,997	2,137,856	708,141
CHATHAM	3,244,088	2,782,792	461,296	3,204,088	2,742,792	461,296
CHUGACH	1,709,260	1,925,203	(215,968)	1,688,260	1,904,228	(215,968)
COPPER RIVER	5,628,856	6,739,031	(1,110,175)	5,543,856	6,654,031	(1,110,175)
CORDOVA	3,730,448	3,752,597	(22,149)	2,964,151	2,986,300	(22,149)
CRAIG	2,847,687	2,982,671	(134,984)	2,480,859	2,615,843	(134,984)
DELTA/GREELY	5,854,351	5,683,352	170,999	5,805,351	5,634,352	170,999
DENALI	3,898,379	4,105,919	(207,540)	3,073,286	3,280,826	(207,540)
DILLINGHAM	5,021,368	5,166,471	(145,083)	4,206,888	4,351,971	(145,083)
FAIRBANKS	101,902,877	100,367,625	1,535,252	74,822,877	73,287,625	1,535,252
GALENA	2,186,811	2,301,772	(114,961)	1,848,278	1,963,239	(114,961)
HAINES	3,475,187	3,682,582	(207,395)	2,186,732	2,394,127	(207,395)
HOONAH	2,707,780	2,701,417	6,363	2,256,397	2,250,034	6,363
HYDABURG	1,133,203	1,288,552	(155,349)	941,236	1,096,585	(155,349)
IDITAROD	5,577,604	5,545,584	32,020	5,472,174	5,440,154	32,020
JUNEAU	36,913,628	36,793,370	120,258	22,587,628	22,467,370	120,258
KAKE	1,779,567	1,820,180	(40,613)	1,477,457	1,518,070	(40,613)
KASHUNAMIUT	2,733,815	2,395,991	337,824	2,655,815	2,317,991	337,824
KENAI	76,284,195	76,690,645	(406,450)	48,554,118	48,960,568	(406,450)
KETCHIKAN	18,107,811	17,841,576	266,235	10,807,745	10,541,510	266,235
KLAWOCK	1,853,714	1,848,844	4,870	1,726,862	1,721,992	4,870
KODIAK	18,777,917	19,163,171	(385,254)	13,867,987	14,253,141	(385,254)
KUSPUK	5,864,195	5,917,277	(53,082)	5,754,195	5,807,277	(53,082)
LAKE AND PENINSULA	7,822,595	8,252,556	(429,961)	6,564,095	6,994,056	(429,961)
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	32,593,825	41,245,025	(8,651,200)	31,893,825	40,545,025	(8,651,200)
LOWER YUKON	17,367,922	15,606,802	1,761,120	16,992,922	15,231,802	1,761,120
MAT-SU	84,529,147	85,856,143	(1,326,996)	63,774,415	65,101,411	(1,326,996)
NENANA	1,571,464	1,834,062	(262,598)	1,497,340	1,759,038	(262,598)
NOME	6,846,835	7,016,627	(169,792)	5,373,370	5,543,162	(169,792)
NORTH SLOPE	40,667,887	40,591,327	76,560	12,577,887	12,501,327	76,560
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	21,683,053	21,441,748	241,305	18,648,133	18,406,828	241,305
PELICAN	548,661	682,080	(133,419)	491,867	625,286	(133,419)
PETERSBURG	5,519,639	5,378,863	140,776	3,804,189	3,663,413	140,776
PRIBILOF	2,432,501	2,090,799	311,702	2,385,501	2,073,799	311,702
SITKA	11,126,708	10,883,970	242,738	7,030,052	6,787,314	242,738
SKAGWAY	1,378,920	1,485,072	(106,152)	736,342	866,119	(129,777)
SOUTHEAST	3,061,037	3,556,804	(495,767)	2,985,937	3,481,704	(495,767)
SOUTHWEST	8,181,975	8,190,206	(8,231)	7,655,975	7,664,206	(8,231)
ST. MARYS	1,559,275	1,646,386	(87,111)	1,519,275	1,606,386	(87,111)
TANANA	1,282,361	1,471,550	(189,189)	1,154,361	1,343,550	(189,189)
UNALASKA	4,208,067	3,845,197	362,870	2,573,120	2,210,250	362,870
VALDEZ	7,392,853	7,790,126	(397,273)	3,653,070	4,050,343	(397,273)
WRANGELL	3,743,900	3,890,249	(146,349)	2,647,170	2,793,519	(146,349)
YAKUTAT	1,842,115	1,880,338	(38,223)	1,504,115	1,542,338	(38,223)
YUKON FLATS	6,548,213	6,924,257	(376,044)	6,181,286	6,557,330	(376,044)
YUKON/KOYUKUK	7,079,434	7,024,051	55,383	7,014,434	6,959,051	55,383
YUPIIT	4,056,786	4,472,665	(415,879)	3,935,899	4,351,778	(415,879)
ALYESKA CORRES.	5,188,962	4,091,278	1,097,684	5,188,962	4,091,278	1,097,684
ML. EDGE CUMBE	1,907,511	1,737,036	170,475	1,907,511	1,737,036	170,475
OTHER	27,245,135	27,245,135	0	27,245,135	27,245,135	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>956,442,394</b>	<b>955,833,453</b>	<b>608,941</b>	<b>710,220,493</b>	<b>709,635,177</b>	<b>585,316</b>

Year 3, 2000 - HB 148  
 60% Hold Harmless  
 Student allocation \$3,970  
 Req. Local @ 3.5 mills

	State/Local			AS 14.17		
	Proposed Total	Existing Total	Difference Proposed less Existing	Proposed HB 148 State Aid	AS 14.17 & .09 Existing Formula Projected State Aid	Change in State Aid
ALASKA GATEWAY	5,670,812	5,967,590	(296,778)	5,610,812	5,907,590	(296,778)
ALEUTIAN REGION	465,999	799,641	(333,642)	460,949	794,591	(333,642)
ALEUTIANS EAST	4,605,954	4,647,433	(41,479)	3,890,854	3,932,333	(41,479)
ANCHORAGE	293,176,157	286,627,210	6,548,947	207,721,739	201,172,792	6,548,947
ANNETTE ISLANDS	3,088,876	1,895,444	1,193,432	3,038,876	1,845,444	1,193,432
BERING STRAIT	20,359,374	18,820,916	1,538,458	19,328,374	17,789,916	1,538,458
BRISTOL BAY	4,068,464	3,353,319	715,145	2,889,345	2,174,200	715,145
CHATHAM	3,328,160	2,829,419	498,741	3,288,160	2,789,419	498,741
CHUGACH	1,754,143	1,957,600	(203,457)	1,733,143	1,936,600	(203,457)
COPPER RIVER	5,774,656	6,852,150	(1,077,494)	5,689,656	6,767,150	(1,077,494)
CORDOVA	3,779,511	3,803,364	(23,853)	3,013,214	3,037,067	(23,853)
CRAIG	2,899,036	3,027,140	(128,104)	2,532,208	2,660,312	(128,104)
DELTA/GREELY	6,004,857	5,779,136	225,721	5,955,857	5,730,136	225,721
DENALI	3,961,300	4,161,693	(200,393)	3,136,207	3,336,600	(200,393)
DILLINGHAM	5,105,768	5,240,455	(134,687)	4,291,268	4,425,955	(134,687)
FAIRBANKS	103,137,335	101,613,515	1,523,820	76,057,335	74,533,515	1,523,820
GALENA	2,230,685	2,335,147	(104,462)	1,892,152	1,996,614	(104,462)
HAINES	3,505,941	3,723,282	(217,341)	2,217,486	2,434,827	(217,341)
HOONAH	2,757,525	2,739,668	17,857	2,306,142	2,288,285	17,857
HYDABURG	1,156,720	1,307,194	(150,474)	964,753	1,115,227	(150,474)
IDITAROD	5,719,389	5,638,067	81,322	5,613,959	5,532,637	81,322
JUNEAU	37,131,835	37,175,315	(43,480)	22,805,835	22,849,315	(43,480)
KAKE	1,815,437	1,845,987	(30,550)	1,513,327	1,543,877	(30,550)
KASHUNAMIUT	2,802,148	2,435,397	366,751	2,724,148	2,357,397	366,751
KENAI	76,932,137	77,522,975	(590,838)	49,202,060	49,792,898	(590,838)
KETCHIKAN	18,210,317	18,020,782	189,535	10,910,251	10,720,716	189,535
KLAWOCK	1,895,850	1,878,118	17,732	1,768,998	1,751,266	17,732
KODIAK	18,996,812	19,405,474	(408,662)	14,086,782	14,495,444	(408,662)
KUSPUK	6,016,690	6,016,001	689	5,906,690	5,906,001	689
LAKE AND PENINSULA	7,985,403	8,371,455	(386,052)	6,726,903	7,112,955	(386,052)
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	32,648,839	41,934,290	(9,285,451)	31,948,839	41,234,290	(9,285,451)
LOWER YUKON	17,819,780	15,865,743	1,954,037	17,444,780	15,490,743	1,954,037
MAT-SU	85,777,857	86,362,867	(1,185,010)	65,023,125	66,208,135	(1,185,010)
NENANA	1,607,886	1,863,981	(256,095)	1,533,762	1,789,857	(256,095)
NOME	6,964,090	7,108,861	(146,771)	5,490,625	5,637,396	(146,771)
NORTH SLOPE	40,997,511	40,803,850	193,661	12,907,511	12,713,850	193,661
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	22,134,300	21,754,664	379,636	19,099,380	18,719,744	379,636
PELICAN	510,233	692,710	(182,477)	453,439	635,916	(182,477)
PETERSBURG	5,581,714	5,441,141	140,573	3,866,264	3,725,691	140,573
PRIBILOF	2,464,342	2,126,054	338,288	2,447,342	2,109,054	338,288
SITKA	11,212,640	10,999,354	213,286	7,115,984	6,902,698	213,286
SKAGWAY	1,409,137	1,499,706	(90,569)	755,983	880,843	(124,860)
SOUTHEAST	3,138,875	3,615,993	(477,118)	3,063,775	3,540,893	(477,118)
SOUTHWEST	8,384,897	8,320,498	64,399	7,858,897	7,794,498	64,399
ST. MARYS	1,598,932	1,673,695	(74,763)	1,558,932	1,633,695	(74,763)
TANANA	1,312,086	1,494,390	(182,304)	1,184,086	1,366,390	(182,304)
UNALASKA	4,218,493	3,882,771	335,722	2,583,546	2,247,824	335,722
VALDEZ	7,487,741	7,858,982	(371,241)	3,747,958	4,119,199	(371,241)
WRANGELL	3,790,718	3,917,739	(147,021)	2,693,988	2,841,009	(147,021)
YAKUTAT	1,874,951	1,906,559	(31,607)	1,536,951	1,568,558	(31,607)
YUKON FLATS	6,712,774	7,035,732	(322,958)	6,345,847	6,668,805	(322,958)
YUKON/KOYUKUK	7,262,130	7,142,355	119,775	7,197,130	7,077,355	119,775
YUPIIT	4,160,883	4,546,645	(385,762)	4,039,996	4,425,758	(385,762)
ALYESKA CORRES	5,327,184	4,160,830	1,166,354	5,327,184	4,160,830	1,166,354
MT. EDGECUMBE	1,958,322	1,766,566	191,756	1,958,322	1,766,566	191,756
OTHER	27,245,135	27,245,135	0	27,245,135	27,245,135	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>667,938,741</b>	<b>667,434,087</b>	<b>504,654</b>	<b>721,706,264</b>	<b>721,235,811</b>	<b>470,453</b>

Year 4, 2001 - HB 148  
 40% Hold Harmless  
 Student allocation \$4,010  
 Req. Local @ 3.75 mills

	Proposed Total State/Local	Existing Total State/Local	State/Local Difference Proposed less Existing	AS 14.17 Proposed HB 148 State Aid	AS 14.17 & .09 Existing Formula Projected State Aid	Change in State Aid
ALASKA GATEWAY	5,810,539	6,068,019	(257,480)	5,750,539	6,008,019	(257,480)
ALEUTIAN REGION	364,988	813,149	(448,161)	359,938	808,099	(448,161)
ALEUTIANS EAST	4,686,741	4,714,283	(27,542)	3,971,641	3,999,183	(27,542)
ANCHORAGE	295,892,399	290,047,147	5,845,252	210,437,981	204,592,729	5,845,252
ANNETTE ISLANDS	3,165,570	1,926,817	1,238,753	3,115,570	1,876,817	1,238,753
BERING STRAIT	20,843,821	19,123,345	1,720,476	19,912,821	18,092,345	1,720,476
BRISTOL BAY	4,109,486	3,390,280	719,206	2,930,367	2,211,161	719,206
CHATHAM	3,409,896	2,876,839	533,057	3,369,896	2,836,839	533,057
CHUGACH	1,797,831	1,990,522	(192,691)	1,776,831	1,969,522	(192,691)
COPPER RIVER	5,916,441	6,967,192	(1,050,751)	5,831,441	6,882,192	(1,050,751)
CORDOVA	3,826,085	3,854,994	(28,909)	3,059,788	3,088,697	(28,909)
CRAIG	2,948,405	3,072,365	(123,960)	2,581,577	2,705,537	(123,960)
DELTA/GREELY	6,151,214	5,876,548	274,666	6,102,214	5,827,548	274,666
DENALI	4,021,804	4,218,415	(196,611)	3,196,711	3,393,322	(196,611)
DILLINGHAM	5,186,933	5,315,696	(128,763)	4,372,433	4,501,196	(128,763)
FAIRBANKS	104,310,607	102,880,585	1,430,022	77,230,607	75,809,585	1,430,022
GALENA	2,273,320	2,369,089	(95,769)	1,934,787	2,030,556	(95,769)
HAINES	3,534,754	3,764,674	(229,920)	2,246,299	2,476,219	(229,920)
HOONAH	2,805,678	2,778,569	27,109	2,354,295	2,327,186	27,109
HYDABURG	1,179,453	1,326,153	(146,700)	987,486	1,134,186	(146,700)
IDITAROD	5,857,183	5,732,122	125,061	5,751,753	5,626,692	125,061
JUNEAU	37,329,547	37,563,753	(234,206)	23,003,547	23,237,753	(234,206)
KAKE	1,850,248	1,872,233	(21,985)	1,548,138	1,570,123	(21,985)
KASHUNAMIUT	2,868,717	2,475,473	393,244	2,790,717	2,297,473	393,244
KENAI	77,536,171	78,369,454	(833,283)	49,806,094	50,639,377	(833,283)
KETCHIKAN	18,302,479	18,203,034	99,445	11,002,413	10,902,968	99,445
KLAWOCK	1,936,671	1,907,890	28,781	1,809,819	1,781,038	28,781
KODIAK	19,203,661	19,651,897	(448,236)	14,293,631	14,741,867	(448,236)
KUSPUK	6,154,885	6,116,403	48,482	6,054,885	6,006,403	48,482
LAKE AND PENINSULA	8,143,514	8,492,375	(348,861)	6,885,014	7,233,875	(348,861)
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	33,436,660	42,635,273	(9,198,613)	32,736,660	41,935,273	(9,198,613)
LOWER YUKON	18,259,065	16,129,066	2,129,979	17,884,065	15,754,086	2,129,979
MAT-SU	86,975,484	88,088,405	(1,112,921)	66,220,752	67,333,673	(1,112,921)
NENANA	1,643,351	1,894,409	(251,058)	1,569,227	1,820,285	(251,058)
NOME	7,076,931	7,206,697	(129,766)	5,603,466	5,733,232	(129,766)
NORTH SLOPE	41,317,995	41,019,985	298,010	13,227,995	12,929,985	298,010
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	22,571,254	22,072,900	498,354	19,536,334	19,037,980	498,354
PELICAN	520,819	703,521	(182,702)	462,444	646,727	(182,702)
PETERSBURG	5,640,566	5,504,478	136,088	3,925,116	3,789,028	136,088
PRIIBILOF	2,524,496	2,161,908	362,588	2,507,496	2,144,908	362,588
SITKA	11,292,153	11,116,700	175,453	7,195,497	7,020,044	175,453
SKAGWAY	1,438,460	1,514,770	(76,310)	775,043	895,817	(120,774)
SOUTHEAST	3,214,702	3,676,188	(461,486)	3,139,602	3,601,088	(461,486)
SOUTHWEST	8,582,357	8,453,004	129,353	8,056,357	7,927,004	129,353
ST. MARYS	1,637,502	1,701,468	(63,966)	1,597,502	1,661,468	(63,966)
TANANA	1,341,075	1,517,619	(176,544)	1,213,075	1,389,619	(176,544)
UNALASKA	4,226,076	3,920,984	305,092	2,591,129	2,286,037	305,092
VALDEZ	7,579,937	7,929,008	(349,071)	3,840,154	4,189,225	(349,071)
WRANGELL	3,835,300	3,986,036	(150,736)	2,738,570	2,889,306	(150,736)
YAKUTAT	1,906,588	1,933,223	(26,635)	1,568,588	1,595,223	(26,635)
YUKON FLATS	6,872,871	7,149,102	(276,231)	6,505,944	6,782,175	(276,231)
YUKON KOYUKUK	7,439,703	7,262,070	177,633	7,374,703	7,197,670	177,033
YUPIIT	4,262,160	4,621,883	(359,723)	4,141,273	4,500,996	(359,723)
ALYESKA CORRES.	5,461,556	4,231,564	1,229,992	5,461,556	4,231,564	1,229,992
MT. EDGE CUMBE	2,007,727	1,796,598	211,129	2,007,727	1,796,598	211,129
OTHER	27,245,135	27,245,135	0	27,245,135	27,245,135	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>979,738,964</b>	<b>979,231,929</b>	<b>507,035</b>	<b>733,494,643</b>	<b>733,033,653</b>	<b>460,990</b>

Year 5, 2002 - HB 148  
 20% Hold Harmless  
 Student allocation \$4,045  
 Req. Local @ 4 mills

	Proposed Total State/Local	Existing Total State/Local	State/Local Difference Proposed less Existing	AS 14.17 Proposed HB 148 State Aid	AS 14.17 & .09 Existing Formula Projected State Aid	Change in State Aid
ALASKA GATEWAY	5,945,732	6,170,155	(224,423)	5,885,732	6,110,155	(224,423)
ALEUTIAN REGION	373,711	826,887	(453,176)	368,661	821,837	(453,176)
ALEUTIANS EAST	4,764,875	4,782,269	(17,594)	4,049,575	4,067,169	(17,594)
ANCHORAGE	298,425,313	293,525,223	4,900,090	212,970,895	208,070,805	4,900,090
ANNETTE ISLANDS	3,239,887	1,959,723	1,281,164	3,189,887	1,908,723	1,281,164
BERING STRAIT	21,313,212	19,430,915	1,882,297	20,282,212	18,399,915	1,882,297
BRISTOL BAY	4,147,733	3,427,870	719,863	2,968,614	2,248,751	719,863
CHATHAM	3,489,095	2,925,065	564,030	3,449,095	2,885,065	564,030
CHUGACH	1,840,198	2,024,004	(183,806)	1,819,198	2,003,004	(183,806)
COPPER RIVER	6,053,687	7,084,189	(1,030,502)	5,968,687	6,999,189	(1,030,502)
CORDOVA	3,869,870	3,907,502	(37,632)	3,103,573	3,141,205	(37,632)
CRAIG	2,995,698	3,118,359	(122,661)	2,628,870	2,751,531	(122,661)
DELTA/GREELY	6,293,254	5,975,616	317,638	6,244,254	5,926,616	317,638
DENALI	4,079,352	4,276,101	(196,749)	3,254,259	3,451,008	(196,749)
DILLINGHAM	5,264,616	5,392,216	(127,600)	4,450,116	4,577,716	(127,600)
FAIRBANKS	105,418,888	104,169,195	1,249,693	78,338,888	77,089,195	1,249,693
GALENA	2,314,464	2,403,608	(89,144)	1,975,931	2,065,075	(89,144)
HAINES	3,561,655	3,806,770	(245,115)	2,273,200	2,518,315	(245,115)
HOONAH	2,852,290	2,818,131	34,159	2,400,907	2,366,748	34,159
HYDABURG	1,201,550	1,345,434	(143,884)	1,009,583	1,153,467	(143,884)
IDITAROD	5,991,034	5,827,776	163,258	5,885,604	5,722,346	163,258
JUNEAU	37,505,255	37,958,795	(453,540)	23,179,255	23,632,795	(453,540)
KAKE	1,883,758	1,898,925	(15,167)	1,581,648	1,596,815	(15,167)
KASHUNAMIUT	2,933,152	2,516,230	416,922	2,855,152	2,438,230	416,922
KENAI	78,093,862	79,230,323	(1,136,461)	50,363,785	51,500,246	(1,136,461)
KETCHIKAN	18,383,575	18,388,384	(4,809)	11,083,509	11,088,318	(4,809)
KLAWOCK	1,976,207	1,938,168	38,039	1,849,355	1,811,316	38,039
KODIAK	19,397,420	19,902,509	(505,089)	14,487,390	14,992,479	(505,089)
KUSPUK	6,308,446	6,218,512	89,934	6,198,446	6,108,512	89,934
LAKE AND PENINSULA	8,296,061	8,615,351	(319,290)	7,037,561	7,356,851	(319,290)
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	34,200,963	43,348,173	(9,147,210)	33,500,963	42,648,173	(9,147,210)
LOWER YUKON	18,685,066	16,396,905	2,288,161	18,310,066	16,021,905	2,288,161
MAT-SU	88,119,256	89,233,077	(1,113,821)	67,364,524	68,478,345	(1,113,821)
NENANA	1,678,840	1,925,354	(246,514)	1,603,418	1,851,230	(247,812)
NOME	7,185,259	7,304,162	(118,903)	5,711,794	5,830,697	(118,903)
NORTH SLOPE	41,628,681	41,239,795	388,886	13,538,681	13,149,795	388,886
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	22,992,837	22,396,546	596,291	19,957,917	19,361,626	596,291
PELICAN	533,212	714,515	(181,303)	470,946	657,721	(186,775)
PETERSBURG	5,695,969	5,568,891	127,078	3,980,519	3,853,441	127,078
PRIBILOF	2,582,803	2,198,371	384,432	2,565,803	2,181,371	384,432
SITKA	11,364,799	11,236,041	128,758	7,268,143	7,139,385	128,758
SKAGWAY	1,466,907	1,529,999	(63,092)	793,534	911,046	(117,512)
SOUTHEAST	3,288,816	3,737,406	(448,590)	3,213,716	3,662,306	(448,590)
SOUTHWEST	8,774,007	8,587,763	186,244	8,248,007	8,061,763	186,244
ST. MARY'S	1,674,992	1,729,713	(54,721)	1,634,992	1,689,713	(54,721)
TANANA	1,369,069	1,541,243	(172,174)	1,241,069	1,413,243	(172,174)
UNALASKA	4,235,808	3,959,847	275,961	2,600,861	2,324,900	275,961
VALDEZ	7,669,390	8,000,225	(330,835)	3,929,607	4,260,442	(330,835)
WRANGELL	3,877,570	4,035,154	(157,584)	2,780,840	2,938,424	(157,584)
YAKUTAT	1,936,983	1,960,342	(23,359)	1,591,983	1,622,342	(23,359)
YUKON FLATS	7,027,909	7,264,399	(236,490)	6,660,982	6,897,472	(236,490)
YUKON/KOYUKUK	7,612,204	7,385,030	227,174	7,547,204	7,320,030	227,174
YUPIIT	4,360,219	4,698,400	(338,181)	4,239,332	4,577,513	(338,181)
ALYESKA CORRES.	5,591,836	4,303,501	1,288,335	5,591,836	4,303,501	1,288,335
Mt. EDGE CUMBE	2,055,629	1,827,140	228,489	2,055,629	1,827,140	228,489
OTHER	27,245,135	27,245,135	0	27,245,135	27,245,135	0

TOTAL 991,067,809 991,230,332 (162,523) 744,808,343 745,032,056 (223,713)

**Title I Part A Site Eligibility, Selection, and Allocation - This section will assist you to explain how the district has determined site eligibility, selected sites for service, and determined the amount of Title I funds to be allocated to sites.**

(1) List All School Attendance Areas in Rank Order by Percent of Low Income Students (Column 5)	(2) Grade Span of School	(3) School Enrollment or Attendance Area Total	(4) Number of Low Income Students	(5) Percent of Low Income (Divide Column 4 by Column 3)	(6) Part A Allocation (Multiply \$ Per Low Income Student X Column 4)	(7) S=Schoolwide 1997 P=Schoolwide Planning for 1997 I= School Improvement 1996
Cully School	ECE-12	81	50	62%		
Alak School	ECE-12	194	93	48%		
Tikigag School	ECE-12	275	122	44%		
Kaveolook School	ECE-12	71	25	35%		
Meade River School	ECE-12	68	16	24%		
Trapper School	ECE-12	152	25	16%		
Nunamut School	ECE-12	101	16	16%		
Hopson Middle School	6-8	249	27	11%		
Barrow High School	9-12	217	16	8%		
Ipalook Elementary School	ECE-5	802	65	8%		
<b>LEA Totals/Averages</b>		2205	455			

# Rankings of the States 1996



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*Important Message  
Inside*

*A data resource  
for examining  
state public  
education  
systems*

*Research Division*

## Technical Notes

*Rankings of the States, 1996* contains rank-ordered statistics for the fifty states and the District of Columbia. All state data are ranked beginning with the largest figure. When the values of two or more states are the same, they are assigned the same rank, with the appropriate number resumed with the next state in rank. In this case, they appear in rank order before rounding.

The education data in *Rankings* are the most recent actual or estimated data available from state departments of education. Where no data are available from a state education department, NEA Research has provided an estimate, which is identified by an asterisk in Series B, C, F, and H tables.

The State Department of Education Notes (page 51) contain additional information provided by state education departments to help explain data reported for their states.

*Rankings of the States, 1996* features revised figures for some public school data previously published in *Estimates of School Statistics, 1995-96*, another report of NEA Research, published in June 1996. State education agencies were invited to review their fall 1995 estimates and revise them for inclusion in this report. For this reason, data in Series B, C, F, and H may differ from those in *Estimates of School Statistics*.

The availability of data from federal government and other sources dictates the presence or absence of certain tables in this report. Traditionally this space identifies tables that are absent from this report. This time there are too many to list them here. The data on state and local government finances for 1994 were not available at the time this publication went to print, and it is uncertain when they will be ready. NEA Research will publish an addendum with the missing tables when the data become available. These tables are listed on the first page of this report.

Please note that tables featuring Average Daily Membership (ADM) do not contain values for the United States as a whole since six states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM. Consequently, averages are not computed in those cases—this fact is reflected by an "NA" notation. Tables involving ADM data are B-5, B-6, and C-8.

Because of the shortcomings of ADM as a state and nationwide count, ADM has been replaced by fall enrollment (ENR) in the computation of the expenditure per pupil featured in Series H. Moreover, the per pupil count in ENR, rather than in ADA, has become the recommended indicator for measuring public school expenditures and revenues as well as personal income per pupil in this report. However, for the readers' convenience, tables with variables in ADA have been maintained and new tables have been added for the ENR count in Series D, F, and H.

Figures A through H illustrate historical trends in selected *Rankings* data, and a detachable centerfold is provided to help state affiliates and general users develop a school funding profile. Comparisons with neighboring states can be developed for any *Rankings* tables by using the last page of the detachable section.

Tables D-15 and D-16 feature data reprinted by permission of Sales & Marketing Management, copyright: *S&MM Survey of Buying Power*, August 1996.

A-5. POPULATION AGE 5-17, 1994 (IN THOUSANDS)

1. CALIFORNIA	5,844
2. TEXAS	3,742
3. NEW YORK	3,129
4. FLORIDA	2,300
5. ILLINOIS	2,168
6. PENNSYLVANIA	2,099
7. OHIO	2,070
8. MICHIGAN	1,824
9. NEW JERSEY	1,352
10. GEORGIA	1,344
11. NORTH CAROLINA	1,246
12. VIRGINIA	1,134
13. INDIANA	1,066
14. WASHINGTON	1,014
15. MISSOURI	1,003
16. MASSACHUSETTS	1,001
17. WISCONSIN	997
18. TENNESSEE	931
19. MINNESOTA	914
20. LOUISIANA	898
21. MARYLAND	884
22. ARIZONA	795
23. ALABAMA	778
24. KENTUCKY	709
25. COLORADO	700
26. SOUTH CAROLINA	678
27. OKLAHOMA	643
28. OREGON	574
29. CONNECTICUT	557
30. MISSISSIPPI	549
31. IOWA	541
32. KANSAS	506
33. UTAH	491
34. ARKANSAS	468
35. NEW MEXICO	358
36. NEBRASKA	326
37. WEST VIRGINIA	321
38. NEVADA	261
39. IDAHO	252
40. MAINE	228
41. NEW HAMPSHIRE	212
42. HAWAII	209
43. MONTANA	179
44. RHODE ISLAND	169
45. SOUTH DAKOTA	154
46. ALASKA	136
47. NORTH DAKOTA	139
48. DELAWARE	124
49. VERMONT	108
50. WYOMING	104
51. DIST. OF COL.	76
UNITED STATES	48,391

Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1995*, p. 31.

A-6. POPULATION AGE 5-17 AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1994

1. UTAH	25.7
2. ALASKA	22.4
3. IDAHO	22.2
4. WYOMING	21.8
5. NEW MEXICO	21.6
6. SOUTH DAKOTA	21.4
7. MONTANA	20.9
8. LOUISIANA	20.8
9. MISSISSIPPI	20.6
10. TEXAS	20.4
11. NORTH DAKOTA	20.2
12. NEBRASKA	20.1
13. MINNESOTA	20.0
14. KANSAS	19.8
15. OKLAHOMA	19.7
16. WISCONSIN	19.6
17. ARIZONA	19.5
18. MICHIGAN	19.2
19. COLORADO	19.1
IOWA	19.1
ARKANSAS	19.1
GEORGIA	19.1
23. MISSOURI	19.0
WASHINGTON	19.0
25. NEW HAMPSHIRE	18.6
OHIO	18.6
VERMONT	18.6
OREGON	18.6
CALIFORNIA	18.6
UNITED STATES	18.5
30. INDIANA	18.5
KENTUCKY	18.3
SOUTH CAROLINA	18.5
33. ILLINOIS	18.4
ALABAMA	16.4
MAINE	18.4
36. TENNESSEE	18.0
37. NEVADA	17.9
38. HAWAII	17.7
MARYLAND	17.7
40. NORTH CAROLINA	17.6
WEST VIRGINIA	17.6
DELAWARE	17.6
43. PENNSYLVANIA	17.4
44. VIRGINIA	17.3
45. NEW YORK	17.2
46. NEW JERSEY	17.1
47. CONNECTICUT	17.0
RHODE ISLAND	17.0
49. MASSACHUSETTS	16.6
50. FLORIDA	16.9
51. DIST. OF COL.	13.3

Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1995*, p. 33.

# 12 • Enrollment and Attendance

B-3. PERCENT CHANGE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FALL 1994 TO FALL 1995

1. NEVADA	5.7
2. ALASKA	4.2*
3. ARIZONA	3.4
4. GEORGIA	3.2
5. FLORIDA	3.1
6. NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.6
7. COLORADO	2.5
8. CALIFORNIA	2.4
9. MASSACHUSETTS	2.3
11. NORTH CAROLINA	2.3
11. CONNECTICUT	2.2
13. NEW YORK	2.2
13. MICHIGAN	2.1
14. HAWAII	2.0
15. TEXAS	1.9
17. WASHINGTON	1.9
17. KENTUCKY	1.8
17. VIRGINIA	1.8
UNITED STATES	1.7
19. MINNESOTA	1.6
19. NEW JERSEY	1.6
TERNESSEE	1.6
RHODE ISLAND	1.6
23. DELAWARE	1.5
24. ILLINOIS	1.4
25. ARKANSAS	1.3
MISSOURI	1.3
PENNSYLVANIA	1.3
28. OREGON	1.2
29. WISCONSIN	1.1
IDAHO	1.1
OKLAHOMA	1.1
32. NEBRASKA	1.0
VERMONT	1.0
34. INDIANA	0.9
35. MAINE	0.8
36. MONTANA	0.7
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.7
NEW MEXICO	0.7
39. OHIO	0.5
UTAH	0.5
KANSAS	0.5
42. IOWA	0.4
43. ALABAMA	0.3
44. MISSISSIPPI	0.3
45. KENTUCKY	0.0
46. NORTH DAKOTA	-0.2
LOUISIANA	-0.2
48. WYOMING	-0.5
SOUTH CAROLINA	-0.5
50. DIST. OF COL.	-0.8
51. WEST VIRGINIA	-1.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates data bank.

B-2. PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FALL 1995

1. CALIFORNIA	5,467,224
2. TEXAS	3,740,260
3. NEW YORK	2,827,700
4. FLORIDA	2,176,222
5. ILLINOIS	1,943,623
6. OHIO	1,837,131
7. PENNSYLVANIA	1,787,533
8. MICHIGAN	1,655,825
9. GEORGIA	1,311,126
10. NEW JERSEY	1,192,809
11. NORTH CAROLINA	1,172,894
12. VIRGINIA	1,079,854
13. INDIANA	976,566
14. WASHINGTON	957,969
15. MASSACHUSETTS	914,726
16. TENNESSEE	880,960
17. MISSOURI	873,638
18. WISCONSIN	870,175
19. MINNESOTA	834,158
20. MARYLAND	805,544
21. LOUISIANA	784,659
22. ARIZONA	762,096
23. ALABAMA	735,912
24. COLORADO	656,279
25. KENTUCKY	639,251
26. SOUTH CAROLINA	637,096
27. OKLAHOMA	616,500
28. OREGON	527,060
29. CONNECTICUT	518,078
30. MISSISSIPPI	503,602
31. IOWA	502,343
32. UTAH	473,666
33. KANSAS	463,008
34. ARKANSAS	451,877
35. WEST VIRGINIA	386,451
36. NEW MEXICO	303,792
37. NEBRASKA	288,693
38. NEVADA	265,041
39. IDAHO	243,037
40. MAINE	214,208
41. NEW HAMPSHIRE	194,171
42. HAWAII	186,581
43. MONTANA	165,517
44. RHODE ISLAND	149,802
45. SOUTH DAKOTA	136,404
46. ALASKA	132,379*
47. NORTH DAKOTA	119,100
48. DELAWARE	108,461
49. VERMONT	105,547
50. WYOMING	99,859
51. DIST. OF COL.	79,802
UNITED STATES	44,676,279

NEA Research, Estimates data bank.

# 14 • Enrollment and Attendance

B-9. PERCENT CHANGE IN NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 1985-86 TO 1995-96

1. CALIFORNIA	262,481*
2. TEXAS	172,659
3. NEW YORK	134,504
4. PENNSYLVANIA	108,750
5. ILLINOIS	105,103
6. OHIO	104,220
7. FLORIDA	89,941
8. MICHIGAN	81,854*
9. NEW JERSEY	64,965
10. VIRGINIA	59,644
11. GEORGIA	59,406
12. NORTH CAROLINA	57,432
13. INDIANA	57,219
14. WISCONSIN	51,710
15. MINNESOTA	50,621
16. WASHINGTON	50,314
17. MASSACHUSETTS	48,674
18. MISSOURI	46,775*
19. TENNESSEE	43,525
20. MARYLAND	41,660
21. KENTUCKY	36,515
22. LOUISIANA	36,467
23. ALABAMA	35,992
24. COLORADO	33,449*
25. OKLAHOMA	32,800
26. SOUTH CAROLINA	32,500
27. ARIZONA	32,361
28. IOWA	31,504
29. UTAH	27,818
30. OREGON	27,500
31. CONNECTICUT	26,270
32. KANSAS	26,175
33. ARKANSAS	24,628
34. MISSISSIPPI	23,044
35. WEST VIRGINIA	20,531
36. NEBRASKA	18,025*
37. NEW MEXICO	14,980
38. IDAHO	14,539
39. MAINE	12,757
40. MONTANA	10,253
41. NEVADA	10,200
42. HAWAII	10,004
43. NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,925
44. SOUTH DAKOTA	8,439
45. NORTH DAKOTA	7,967
46. RHODE ISLAND	7,693
47. ALASKA	5,903*
48. WYOMING	5,886
49. VERMONT	5,603
50. DELAWARE	5,563
51. DIST. OF COL.	2,593
UNITED STATES	2,289,257

B-9. PERCENT CHANGE IN NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 1985-86 TO 1995-96

1. UTAH	40.7
2. IDAHO	20.6
3. ARIZONA	17.5
4. NEVADA	16.2
5. CALIFORNIA	14.6*
6. FLORIDA	10.3
7. WASHINGTON	9.8
8. SOUTH DAKOTA	7.2
9. TEXAS	7.1
10. ALABAMA	5.7*
11. WYOMING	5.4
12. MONTANA	5.0
13. NORTH DAKOTA	4.7
14. OREGON	4.6
15. HAWAII	3.0
16. COLORADO	2.5*
17. NEBRASKA	2.3*
18. KANSAS	2.2
19. TENNESSEE	0.6
20. GEORGIA	0.5
21. MAINE	-1.9
22. KENTUCKY	-2.1
23. NEW MEXICO	-3.2
24. OKLAHOMA	-3.5
25. VERMONT	-3.6
UNITED STATES	-4.1
26. DELAWARE	-4.3
27. MISSOURI	-4.9*
28. MINNESOTA	-5.5
29. VIRGINIA	-5.5
30. SOUTH CAROLINA	-5.6
31. ARKANSAS	-6.1
32. WEST VIRGINIA	-6.1
33. INDIANA	-6.5
34. NEW HAMPSHIRE	-7.6
35. ILLINOIS	-8.1
36. MISSISSIPPI	-8.3
37. LOUISIANA	-8.6
38. IOWA	-9.1
39. ALABAMA	-9.2
40. KENTLAND	-10.8
41. PENNSYLVANIA	-11.5
42. RHODE ISLAND	-12.1
43. WISCONSIN	-12.1
44. NORTH CAROLINA	-12.8
45. OHIO	-13.3
46. NEW YORK	-17.1
47. MICHIGAN	-19.0*
48. CONNECTICUT	-20.3
49. NEW JERSEY	-20.3
50. MASSACHUSETTS	-20.5
51. DIST. OF COL.	-33.6

NEA Research, Estimates data bank.

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates data bank.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS,  
1985-86 TO 1995-96 (CURRENT DOLLARS)

1. CONNECTICUT	88.9
2. PENNSYLVANIA	78.3
3. NEW HAMPSHIRE	76.6
4. NEW JERSEY	76.3
5. VERMONT	74.5
6. MAINE	67.8
7. DELAWARE	64.6
8. MASSACHUSETTS	61.8
9. KENTUCKY	57.9
10. NEW YORK	57.8
11. WEST VIRGINIA	55.9
12. KANSAS	55.2
13. TENNESSEE	54.9
INDIANA	54.9
15. OHIO	54.3
16. OREGON	54.2
17. MARYLAND	53.8
18. ILLINOIS	52.3
19. MISSOURI	51.9
20. VIRGINIA	51.7
21. NEBRASKA	50.4
22. ARKANSAS	50.2
23. MISSISSIPPI	49.9
24. FLORIDA	49.8
UNITED STATES	49.5
25. IOWA	49.4
26. MICHIGAN	49.0*
27. CALIFORNIA	48.0*
28. GEORGIA	47.9
29. IDAHO	47.3
30. SOUTH CAROLINA	46.4
31. SOUTH DAKOTA	45.6
32. WASHINGTON	45.1
33. WISCONSIN	44.9
34. RHODE ISLAND	43.1*
35. NEVADA	41.2
36. HAWAII	38.5
37. COLORADO	36.6
38. NORTH CAROLINA	36.1
39. UTAH	35.6
ALABAMA	35.6
41. MINNESOTA	35.0*
42. NEW MEXICO	34.8
43. OKLAHOMA	32.6
44. LOUISIANA	22.0
45. ARIZONA	31.6*
DIST. OF COL.	31.6
47. TEXAS	30.8
48. MONTANA	30.6
49. NORTH DAKOTA	29.6
50. ALASKA	26.9*
51. WYOMING	16.0
MEAN	49.5
MEDIAN	49.0
RANGE	72.9
SEV.	10.1
CV	20.4

NEA Research, Estimates data bank.

C-15. PERCENT CHANGE IN AVERAGE  
SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS  
1985-86 TO 1995-96 (CONSTANT DOLLARS)

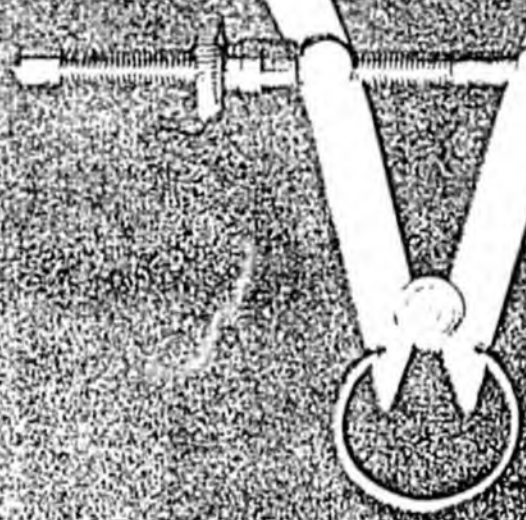
1. CONNECTICUT	32.7
2. PENNSYLVANIA	25.3
3. NEW HAMPSHIRE	24.1
4. NEW JERSEY	23.9
5. VERMONT	22.6
6. MAINE	18.0
7. DELAWARE	15.7
8. MASSACHUSETTS	13.7
9. KENTUCKY	11.0
10. NEW YORK	10.9
11. WEST VIRGINIA	9.5
12. KANSAS	9.0
13. TENNESSEE	8.9
14. INDIANA	8.8
15. OHIO	8.4
OREGON	8.4
17. MARYLAND	8.1
18. ILLINOIS	6.9
19. MISSOURI	6.8
20. VIRGINIA	6.6
21. NEBRASKA	5.7
22. ARKANSAS	5.6
23. MISSISSIPPI	5.4
24. FLORIDA	5.3
UNITED STATES	5.1
25. IOWA	5.0
26. MICHIGAN	4.7*
27. CALIFORNIA	4.0*
28. GEORGIA	3.9
29. IDAHO	3.5
30. SOUTH CAROLINA	2.9
31. SOUTH DAKOTA	2.3
32. WASHINGTON	2.0
33. WISCONSIN	1.8
34. RHODE ISLAND	0.5*
35. NEVADA	-0.8
36. HAWAII	-2.6
37. COLORADO	-4.0
38. NORTH CAROLINA	-4.3
39. UTAH	-4.7
ALABAMA	-4.7
41. MINNESOTA	-5.1*
42. NEW MEXICO	-5.3
43. OKLAHOMA	-6.8
44. LOUISIANA	-7.2
45. ARIZONA	-7.5*
DIST. OF COL.	-7.5
47. TEXAS	-8.1
48. MONTANA	-8.2
49. NORTH DAKOTA	-9.0
50. ALASKA	-10.9*
51. WYOMING	-18.5
MEAN	5.1
MEDIAN	4.7
RANGE	51.2
SEV.	9.9
CV	194.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates data bank, and Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

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A Measure  
Of Success



m a s a z i n e

# TEACHER

2000 FEBRUARY 1997

COUNSELOR FOR HIRE • A LESSON FROM PRIVILEGE



# Resources

State	Adequacy Of Resources					State	Allocation Of Resources				
	Grade for adequacy of resources		Education spending per pupil in 1995, adjusted for regional cost difference	% change in inflation-adjusted spending per pupil from 1985 to 1995	State's 1993 relative fiscal effort (out of 100%)		Grade for allocation of resources		% of 1994 education expenditures spent on instruction	State investments in educational technology (1995)	% of schools reporting at least one building in need of external repair or replacement (1994)
New Jersey	95	A	\$8,118	58%	84%	Georgia	83	B	62%	High	26%
West Virginia	94	A	\$6,546	34	96	Indiana	83	B	62	High	29
New York	93	A	\$7,173	24	80	Tennessee	83	B	64	High	27
Vermont	90	A-	\$6,259	28	86	Virginia	83	B	60	High	27
Wisconsin	90	A-	\$6,424	29	88	New Mexico	80	B-	59	High	30
Maine	89	B+	\$5,623	43	92	Texas	80	B-	59	High	27
Michigan	89	B+	\$5,779	20	91	Iowa	78	C+	62	Medium	19
Rhode Island	88	B+	\$6,270	26	80	Kentucky	78	C+	60	High	31
Pennsylvania	88	B+	\$6,428	23	78	New Jersey	78	C+	60	Medium	19
Minnesota	87	B+	\$6,983	38	77	North Carolina	78	C+	61	High	36
Indiana	86	B	\$5,666	41	84	Utah	78	C+	67	High	34
Ohio	86	B	\$5,326	25	84	Washington	78	C+	60	High	44
Connecticut	86	B	\$6,708	21	73	Arizona	75	C	58	High	41
New Mexico	84	B	\$5,681	27	77	Arkansas	75	C	63	Medium	25
New Hampshire	83	B	\$5,451	37	75	Connecticut	75	C	63	Medium	30
Kentucky	83	B	\$5,908	75	74	Florida	75	C	58	High	31
Delaware	83	B	\$6,496	21	63	Hawaii	75	C	62	Medium	21
Kansas	82	B-	\$6,002	16	77	Kansas	75	C	58	High	38
Virginia	82	B-	\$5,491	26	71	North Dakota	75	C	61	Medium	23
Florida	81	B-	\$5,490	22	69	Ohio	75	C	59	High	38
Massachusetts	81	B-	\$5,675	27	69	Pennsylvania	75	C	64	Medium	21
Georgia	80	B-	\$4,976	31	76	South Dakota	75	C	62	Medium	21
North Carolina	80	B-	\$5,669	49	65	Wyoming	75	C	62	Medium	24
South Carolina	80	B-	\$4,903	21	75	Michigan	72	C-	58	Medium	22
Washington	80	B-	\$5,387	16	79	Alabama	70	C-	63	Medium	39
Idaho	79	C+	\$4,305	27	73	California	70	C-	60	Medium	43
Alaska	79	C+	\$7,747	-13	86	Colorado	70	C-	61	Medium	32
Oregon	79	C+	\$5,491	11	86	Maine	70	C-	67	Medium	38
Texas	78	C+	\$5,363	19	75	Massachusetts	70	C-	60	Medium	41
Illinois	78	C+	\$4,922	20	69	Minnesota	70	C-	64	Medium	39
Maryland	78	C+	\$5,886	19	73	Montana	70	C-	63	Low	20
Iowa	77	C+	\$5,728	13	82	New York	70	C-	68	Medium	33
Mississippi	77	C+	\$4,404	21	67	West Virginia	70	C-	62	Medium	42
Alabama	77	C+	\$4,659	31	65	Wisconsin	70	C-	64	Medium	33
Nevada	76	C	\$4,842	24	64	Louisiana	67	D+	59	Medium	39
Tennessee	75	C	\$4,553	30	61	Mississippi	67	D+	62	Low	29
Montana	75	C	\$5,758	10	84	Missouri	67	D+	61	Low	27
Missouri	73	C	\$4,631	16	70	Nevada	67	D+	60	Low	23
Nebraska	73	C	\$5,526	8	79	Oklahoma	67	D+	58	Medium	31
Wyoming	73	C	\$6,499	-9	84	Rhode Island	67	D+	67	Low	29
Utah	73	C	\$3,537	15	83	South Carolina	67	D+	59	Medium	37
South Dakota	71	C-	\$4,863	10	72	Vermont	67	D+	65	Low	21
Arizona	69	D+	\$4,346	10	77	Delaware	62	D-	62	Low	41
Colorado	68	D	\$5,139	5	74	Idaho	62	D-	63	Low	32
Louisiana	66	D	\$4,914	9	69	Illinois	62	D-	60	Low	31
North Dakota	66	D	\$5,824	4	72	Maryland	62	D-	60	Low	31
Oklahoma	64	D	\$4,327	1	78	Nebraska	62	D-	62	Low	35
California	61	D-	\$4,307	3	69	New Hampshire	62	D-	64	Low	38
Hawaii	60	D-	\$4,724	-3	68	Oregon	62	D-	60	Low	39
Arkansas	59	F	\$3,599	-3	76	Alaska	58	F	52	Low	45
<b>U.S.</b>			<b>\$5,541</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>U.S.</b>			<b>61</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>33</b>

NOTE: States are ranked by number grade to the nearest decimal. One is ranked to eight places of order.

# CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)  
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO  
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Rev. 6/98

Central Microfilm Services  
Department of Education  
State of Alaska

# Resources

State	Adequacy Of Resources					State	Allocation Of Resources				
	Grade for adequacy of resources	Education spending per pupil in 1995, adjusted for regional cost differences	% change in inflation-adjusted spending per pupil from 1983 to 1995	State's 1993 relative fiscal effort (out of 100%)	Grade for education of resources		% of 1994 education expenditures spent on instruction	State investments in educational technology (1991)	% of schools reporting at least one building in need of external repair or replacement (1994)		
New Jersey	95	A	\$8,118	58%	84%	Georgia	83	B	62%	High	26%
West Virginia	94	A	\$6,546	34	96	Indiana	83	B	62	High	29
New York	93	A	\$7,173	24	80	Tennessee	83	B	64	High	27
Vermont	90	A-	\$6,259	28	86	Virginia	83	B	60	High	27
Wisconsin	90	A-	\$6,424	29	86	New Mexico	80	B-	59	High	30
Maine	89	B+	\$5,623	43	92	Texas	80	B-	59	High	27
Michigan	89	B+	\$5,779	20	91	Iowa	78	C+	62	Medium	19
Rhode Island	88	B+	\$6,270	26	80	Kentucky	78	C+	60	High	31
Pennsylvania	88	B+	\$6,428	23	78	New Jersey	78	C+	60	Medium	19
Minnesota	87	B+	\$6,983	38	77	North Carolina	78	C+	61	High	36
Indiana	86	B	\$5,666	41	84	Utah	78	C+	67	High	34
Ohio	86	B	\$5,326	25	84	Washington	78	C+	60	High	44
Connecticut	86	B	\$6,709	21	73	Arizona	75	C	58	High	41
New Mexico	84	B	\$5,681	27	77	Arkansas	75	C	63	Medium	25
New Hampshire	83	B	\$5,451	37	75	Connecticut	75	C	63	Medium	30
Kentucky	83	B	\$5,968	75	74	Florida	75	C	58	High	31
Delaware	83	B	\$6,496	21	63	Hawaii	75	C	62	Medium	21
Kansas	82	B-	\$6,002	16	77	Kansas	75	C	58	High	38
Virginia	82	B-	\$5,491	26	71	North Dakota	75	C	61	Medium	23
Florida	81	B-	\$5,490	22	69	Ohio	75	C	59	High	38
Massachusetts	81	B-	\$5,675	27	69	Pennsylvania	75	C	64	Medium	21
Georgia	80	B-	\$4,976	31	76	South Dakota	75	C	62	Medium	21
North Carolina	80	B-	\$5,569	49	65	Wyoming	75	C	62	Medium	24
South Carolina	80	B-	\$4,903	21	75	Michigan	72	C-	58	Medium	22
Washington	80	B-	\$5,387	16	79	Alabama	70	C-	63	Medium	39
Idaho	79	C+	\$4,305	27	73	California	70	C-	60	Medium	43
Alaska	79	C+	\$7,747	-13	84	Colorado	70	C-	61	Medium	32
Oregon	79	C+	\$5,491	11	86	Maine	70	C-	67	Medium	38
Texas	78	C+	\$5,363	19	75	Massachusetts	70	C-	60	Medium	41
Illinois	78	C+	\$4,922	20	69	Minnesota	70	C-	64	Medium	39
Maryland	78	C+	\$5,886	19	73	Montana	70	C-	63	Low	20
Iowa	77	C+	\$5,728	13	82	New York	70	C-	68	Medium	33
Mississippi	77	C+	\$4,404	21	67	West Virginia	70	C-	62	Medium	42
Alabama	77	C+	\$4,659	31	65	Wisconsin	70	C-	64	Medium	33
Nevada	76	C	\$4,842	24	64	Louisiana	67	D+	59	Medium	39
Tennessee	75	C	\$4,553	30	61	Mississippi	67	D+	62	Low	29
Montana	75	C	\$5,758	10	84	Missouri	67	D+	61	Low	27
Missouri	73	C	\$4,631	16	70	Nevada	67	D+	60	Low	23
Nabraska	73	C	\$5,526	8	79	Oklahoma	67	D+	58	Medium	31
Wyoming	73	C	\$6,499	-9	84	Rhode Island	67	D+	67	Low	29
Utah	73	C	\$3,537	15	83	South Carolina	67	D+	59	Medium	37
South Dakota	71	C-	\$4,863	10	72	Vermont	67	D+	65	Low	21
Arizona	69	D+	\$4,346	10	77	Delaware	62	D-	62	Low	41
Colorado	66	D	\$5,139	5	74	Idaho	62	D-	63	Low	32
Louisiana	66	D	\$4,914	9	69	Illinois	62	D-	60	Low	31
North Dakota	66	D	\$5,024	4	72	Maryland	62	D-	60	Low	31
Oklahoma	64	D	\$4,327	1	78	Nabraska	62	D-	62	Low	35
California	61	D-	\$4,307	3	69	New Hampshire	62	D-	64	Low	38
Hawaii	60	D-	\$4,724	-3	66	Oregon	62	D-	60	Low	39
Arkansas	59	F	\$3,599	-3	76	Alaska	58	F	52	Low	45
<b>U.S.</b>			<b>\$6,543</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>U.S.</b>			<b>61</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>33</b>

NOTE: States are ranked by number grade to the nearest decimal; ties are ranked in alphabetical order.

# The Grades

Equity Of Resources			For Information Only							
State	Grade for equity of resources		Relative equity in 1992 percent spending among districts	State	Unadjusted education spending per pupil in 1995	Education expenditure for every \$1,000 in per capita income (1995)	Disparity districts at the 5th and 95th percentiles in spending per pupil (1992)	Average 1995 teacher salary, adjusted for regional cost differences	Teachers as % of total staff (1995)	Number of pupils per full-time computer (1996)
Hawaii	100	A**	100	Alabama	\$4,170	\$38	\$1,199	\$34,713	53%	44
West Virginia	93	A	93	Alaska	\$8,962	\$78	\$12,737	\$36,818	48	17
Delaware	92	A-	92	Arizona	\$4,222	\$36	\$4,827	\$31,908	51	24
Maryland	90	A-	90	Arkansas	\$3,191	\$33	\$1,639	\$33,284	52	47
North Carolina	90	A-	90	California	\$4,753	\$34	\$3,230	\$36,110	52	52
Alabama	89	B+	89	Colorado	\$5,101	\$37	\$5,517	\$33,556	54	16
South Carolina	89	B+	89	Connecticut	\$7,782	\$40	\$4,057	\$41,610	55	43
Utah	89	B+	89	Delaware	\$6,634	\$41	\$1,572	\$38,272	55	54
Kentucky	88	B+	88	Florida	\$5,224	\$34	\$1,202	\$35,598	49	39
Mississippi	87	B+	87	Georgia	\$4,595	\$38	\$1,628	\$35,688	48	16
Virginia	87	B+	87	Hawaii	\$4,394	\$28	\$0**	\$28,259	62	74
Georgia	86	B	88	Idaho	\$4,056	\$44	\$2,735	\$31,150	59	35
Nevada	86	B	86	Illinois	\$5,279	\$35	\$4,286	\$39,390	54	38
Tennessee	86	B	86	Indiana	\$5,541	\$43	\$1,530	\$40,264	48	22
Indiana	85	B	85	Iowa	\$5,221	\$44	\$1,801	\$34,920	53	21
Iowa	85	B	85	Kansas	\$5,348	\$44	\$3,347	\$36,035	54	17
Maine	84	B	84	Kentucky	\$5,333	\$49	\$1,224	\$36,803	48	32
Michigan	84	B	84	Louisiana	\$4,257	\$42	\$1,932	\$30,303	50	89
Arkansas	83	D	83	Maine	\$7,854	\$49	\$3,542	\$29,275	53	31
Wisconsin	83	B	83	Maryland	\$6,121	\$37	\$1,493	\$37,742	55	34
Colorado	82	B-	82	Massachusetts	\$6,604	\$36	\$4,102	\$34,076	56	53
Minnesota	82	B-	82	Michigan	\$6,105	\$44	\$3,359	\$50,224	49	37
South Dakota	82	B-	82	Minnesota	\$6,906	\$53	\$2,651	\$37,570	63	28
Wyoming	82	B-	82	Mississippi	\$3,792	\$43	\$1,042	\$30,894	48	63
North Dakota	81	B-	81	Missouri	\$4,393	\$34	\$2,473	\$33,897	48	42
Oklahoma	81	B-	81	Montana	\$5,428	\$55	\$9,171	\$30,604	55	23
Montana	80	B-	80	Nebraska	\$5,018	\$41	\$5,226	\$34,447	53	19
New Hampshire	80	B-	80	Nevada	\$4,607	\$30	\$5,612	\$36,419	58	25
Vermont	80	B-	80	New Hampshire	\$5,971	\$39	\$3,658	\$32,979	54	46
Florida	79	C+	79	New Jersey	\$9,333	\$48	\$5,929	\$38,422	53	42
Nebraska	79	C+	79	New Mexico	\$5,181	\$56	\$3,761	\$29,597	49	23
Ohio	79	C+	79	New York	\$8,421	\$48	\$7,571	\$41,157	51	34
Oregon	79	C+	79	North Carolina	\$5,200	\$41	\$1,221	\$34,340	52	24
Pennsylvania	79	C+	79	North Dakota	\$4,534	\$45	\$4,329	\$28,553	56	15
Washington	78	C+	78	Ohio	\$5,438	\$40	\$5,804	\$38,833	54	62
Idaho	77	C+	77	Oklahoma	\$3,822	\$39	\$3,247	\$32,935	50	37
Kansas	75	C	75	Oregon	\$5,514	\$42	\$6,068	\$38,800	52	22
New York	75	C	75	Pennsylvania	\$6,836	\$43	\$3,378	\$43,388	53	39
Arizona	74	C	74	Rhode Island	\$7,026	\$45	\$1,908	\$36,711	65	49
Louisiana	74	C	74	South Carolina	\$4,457	\$41	\$1,494	\$34,169	53	38
Connecticut	72	C-	72	South Dakota	\$4,307	\$43	\$3,249	\$29,557	56	18
Missouri	72	C-	72	Tennessee	\$4,150	\$34	\$1,604	\$35,210	49	38
New Mexico	71	C-	71	Texas	\$4,996	\$48	\$4,210	\$35,148	52	31
Illinois	70	C-	70	Utah	\$3,420	\$46	\$2,498	\$29,842	54	21
Alaska	69	D+	69	Vermont	\$6,349	\$54	\$3,867	\$39,184	49	29
Massachusetts	67	D+	67	Virginia	\$5,278	\$36	\$2,385	\$36,604	59	39
New Jersey	67	D+	67	Washington	\$5,721	\$42	\$6,133	\$35,103	51	19
California	65	D	65	West Virginia	\$9,743	\$54	\$784	\$36,616	59	82
Rhode Island	65	D	65	Wisconsin	\$6,345	\$49	\$2,813	\$40,355	54	25
Texas	65	D	65	Wyoming	\$5,802	\$97	\$7,400	\$31,739	52	17
U.S.	—	—	—	U.S.	\$5,941	\$41	—	\$36,744	52	35

\*\* Hawaii has a single statewide district.

# The Grades

For Information Only							State
Does state fund preschool programs for disadvantaged? (1991)	% of public high schools offering AP courses (1990)	% of 8th graders taking algebra (1992)	% of secondary students taking app-level math courses (1994)	% of secondary students taking upper-level science courses (1994)	% of 18- to 19-year-olds who were not in school and had not graduated (1993)	% of 1994 graduates who enrolled in a two- or four-year college	
yes	72%	18%	45%	28%	5%	50%	Maine
no	7	12	56	37	5	68	North Dakota
no	95	20	45	34	4	59	Connecticut
no	73	18	7	7	9	56	New Hampshire
yes	89	26	48	31	6	65	Massachusetts
yes	29	14	47	27	5	64	Iowa
no	67	14	49	32	5	60	Wisconsin
no	34	7	48	28	7	54	Montana
no	17	17	52	30	8	60	Nebraska
yes	45	23	48	30	6	53	Minnesota
yes	97	19	43	27	8	64	New Jersey
no	79	18	39	27	10	55	Indiana
no	34	18	39	18	8	53	Wyoming
yes	82	21	7	7	8	65	Rhode Island
no	23	13	43	30	10	53	Missouri
no	71	27	48	31	8	57	Pennsylvania
no	75	32	59	33	7	56	Utah
no	88	22	45	24	11	51	North Carolina
yes	55	21	7	7	10	52	Colorado
yes	83	13	38	26	8	70	New York
no	54	11	38	22	11	54	Tennessee
yes	62	7	35	20	6	57	Washington
yes	92	32	7	7	8	55	Maryland
yes	89	19	7	7	7	53	Virginia
yes	54	17	41	20	12	50	Texas
yes	67	16	40	29	11	49	Kentucky
yes	82	18	7	7	10	59	Georgia
yes	78	21	36	26	13	50	West Virginia
yes	68	20	7	7	11	50	Arizona
yes	28	15	38	18	8	48	Arkansas
no	88	23	27	17	7	65	Delaware
yes	82	23	7	7	12	49	Florida
no	54	15	32	22	12	64	Alabama
yes	47	13	36	18	10	54	New Mexico
yes	96	17	7	7	11	58	South Carolina
no	84	12	26	19	5	62	Hawaii
yes	85	21	32	18	11	61	California
no	39	13	43	41	9	69	Mississippi
yes	21	12	44	21	13	53	Louisiana
no	42	18	38	17	12	48	Idaho
yes	59	19	32	15	9	60	Michigan
yes	60	13	41	23	6	51	Ohio
yes	18	16	38	24	10	48	Oklahoma
no	13	7	32	15	7	37	Alaska
yes	81	7	7	7	9	64	Illinois
no	23	7	7	7	6	67	Kansas
no	88	7	32	22	12	38	Nevada
yes	50	7	36	21	10	57	Oregon
no	13	7	7	7	7	50	South Dakota
yes	82	7	39	31	8	51	Vermont
	68	19	39	26	9	62	U.S.

NOTE: ? indicates that information was not available.

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

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DEVELOPMENTS IN  
SCHOOL FINANCE, 1995



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U.S. Department of Education  
Office of Educational Research and Improvement      NCES 96-344r

Table 2.—Growth of inflation-adjusted education revenues, total and per-pupil, 1982-83 to 1991-92

State	Total revenues	Rank	Per-pupil revenues	Rank	Enrollment	Rank
National average	39.12		27.78		8.87	
Alabama	19.93	38	19.68	32	0.21	41
Alaska	22.63	36	-1.68	45	24.72	5
Arizona	79.82	2	35.28	13	32.92	2
Arkansas	59.49	9	56.10	4	2.17	34
California	70.39	4	34.10	16	27.07	4
Colorado	10.29	44	-2.39	46	12.99	14
Connecticut	58.17	11	54.65	6	2.28	32
Delaware	30.43	29	14.29	36	14.13	11
Florida	68.76	5	27.38	27	32.49	3
Georgia	44.27	18	25.59	30	14.88	10
Hawaii	47.11	15	34.50	15	9.37	19
Idaho	46.37	16	30.37	20	12.27	16
Illinois	34.26	26	32.81	18	1.09	37
Indiana	40.41	21	43.88	11	-2.41	49
Iowa	7.12	46	7.65	40	-0.49	43
Kansas	18.97	40	6.77	41	11.43	17
Kentucky	65.62	6	63.69	1	1.18	36
Louisiana	7.69	45	7.99	39	-0.28	42
Maine	63.22	7	58.17	3	3.19	30
Maryland	47.27	14	33.88	17	10.00	18
Massachusetts	24.08	35	26.81	29	-2.15	48
Michigan	20.46	37	22.89	32	-1.98	47
Minnesota	32.65	28	17.86	34	12.55	15
Mississippi	40.93	20	30.10	21	8.32	22
Missouri	39.53	22	29.15	24	8.03	23
Montana	2.88	47	-1.21	43	4.14	29
Nebraska	19.84	39	13.28	38	5.80	26
Nevada	107.27	1	39.84	12	48.21	1
New Hampshire	70.70	3	49.77	8	3.97	13
New Jersey	56.75	12	59.15	2	-1.51	45
New Mexico	13.10	43	-3.37	47	17.04	9
New York	30.32	30	29.60	23	0.56	40
North Carolina	58.53	10	55.05	5	2.25	33
North Dakota	-8.21	49	-9.39	49	1.30	35
Ohio	27.71	33	29.91	22	-1.69	46
Oklahoma	-0.30	48	-1.26	44	0.97	39
Oregon	30.31	31	14.21	37	14.09	12
Pennsylvania	27.37	34	28.88	25	-1.17	44
Rhode Island	34.18	27	27.29	28	5.41	27
South Carolina	51.52	13	44.61	10	4.77	28
South Dakota	14.04	42	4.28	42	9.36	20
Tennessee	34.81	25	31.05	19	2.87	31
Texas	45.52	17	23.05	31	18.26	8
Utah	16.78	41	-4.79	48	22.65	6
Vermont	62.11	8	48.72	9	9.01	21
Virginia	43.69	19	34.52	14	6.81	25
Washington	39.16	23	14.29	35	21.76	7
West Virginia	30.19	32	51.85	7	-14.26	50
Wisconsin	37.99	24	28.88	26	7.07	24
Wyoming	-28.00	50	-28.76	50	1.07	38

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*.

CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 148( )

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the public school funding program; relating to the definition  
 2 of a school district, to the transportation of students, to school district layoff  
 3 plans, to the special education service agency, to the child care grant program,  
 4 and to compulsory attendance in public schools; and providing for an effective  
 5 date."

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

7 • Section 1. PURPOSE OF SECTION 2. The purpose of sec. 2 of this Act is to provide  
 8 a level of funding through the public school funding program that allows for an equitable level  
 9 of educational opportunities and outcomes for those students attending the public schools of  
 10 the state, to promote local decision-making, and, through increased control of funding, to  
 11 provide more local responsibility and accountability for decisions affecting public schools.

12 • Sec. 2. AS 14.17 is amended by adding new sections to read:

13 Article 1. State Funding to Public Schools.

1           **Sec. 14.17.300. Public school account.** (a) The public school account is  
2 established. The account consists of appropriations for distribution to school districts,  
3 the state boarding school, and for the centralized correspondence study program under  
4 this chapter.

5           (b) The money in the account may be used only in aid of public schools,  
6 including community school programs, and for centralized correspondence study  
7 programs under this chapter.

8           **Sec. 14.17.400. State funding for districts.** (a) The state funding for which  
9 a school district is eligible in a fiscal year is equal to the amount for which a district  
10 qualifies under AS 14.17.410 (equalization funding).

11           (b) If the amount in the public school account (AS 14.17.300) is insufficient  
12 to meet the amounts authorized under (a) of this section for a fiscal year, the  
13 department shall reduce pro rata the state share of equalization funding for which  
14 districts are eligible by the necessary percentage as determined by the department. If  
15 the state share of equalization funding is reduced under this subsection, the department  
16 shall also reduce state funding for centralized correspondence study and the state  
17 boarding school by the same percentage.

18           **Sec. 14.17.410. Equalization funding.** (a) A district is eligible for  
19 equalization funding in an amount equal to the sum calculated under this section.

20           (b) Except as provided in (d) of this section, equalization funding consists of  
21 a state share and a local contribution, determined as follows:

22           (1) the state share equals need minus local contribution; need equals  
23 the district adjusted ADM, multiplied by the base student allocation set out at  
24 AS 14.17.475, plus any intensive services funding for which the district qualifies under  
25 AS 14.17.420(a)(2); district adjusted ADM is calculated as follows:

26           (A) the ADM of a funding community is multiplied by the  
27 funding community size factor set out in AS 14.17.460;

28           (B) the product obtained under (A) of this paragraph is  
29 multiplied by the funding community area cost factor described in  
30 AS 14.17.470(a) and set out in regulations adopted by the department;

31           (C) if a funding community is the only funding community in

1 a district with an ADM of 900 or less, the product obtained under (B) of this  
2 paragraph is multiplied by the appropriate factor set out in AS 14.17.460(b);

3 (D) the ADMs of each funding community in a district, as  
4 adjusted according to (A) - (C) of this paragraph, are added; the sum is then  
5 multiplied by the special needs factor set out in AS 14.17.420(a)(1);

6 (E) the product obtained under (D) of this paragraph is  
7 multiplied by a district's student transportation factor described in  
8 AS 14.17.470(b) and set out in regulations by the department; the resulting  
9 product is the district's adjusted ADM;

10 (2) for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1997, the local contribution is  
11 the equivalent of a three mill tax levy on the full and true value of the taxable real and  
12 personal property in the district as of January 1 of the second preceding fiscal year,  
13 as determined by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs under  
14 AS 14.17.510 and AS 29.45.110, not to exceed 35 percent of a district's need as  
15 determined under (1) of this subsection for the preceding fiscal year; for the fiscal year  
16 beginning July 1, 1998, and subsequent fiscal years, the required mill equivalent shall  
17 be increased by one-fourth of a mill each year until the local contribution is the  
18 equivalent of a four mill tax levy, but, in each year, a district's local contribution may  
19 not exceed 35 percent of the district's need for the preceding fiscal year, as determined  
20 under (1) of this subsection.

21 (c) Equalization funding may not be provided to a city or borough school  
22 district if the local contributions required under (b) of this section have not been made.

23 (d) In a regional educational attendance area, funding consists of need,  
24 calculated under (b)(1) of this section for that regional educational attendance area.

25 **Sec. 14.17.420. Special needs and intensive services funding.** (a) As a  
26 component of equalization funding, a district is eligible for special needs funding and  
27 may be eligible for intensive services funding as follows:

28 (1) special needs funding is available to a district to assist the district  
29 in providing special education, gifted and talented education, vocational education, and  
30 bilingual education to its students; a special needs funding factor of 1.20 shall be  
31 applied as set out in AS 14.17.410(b)(1);

1 (2) in addition to the special needs funding for which a district is  
2 eligible under (1) of this subsection, a district is eligible for intensive services funding  
3 for each special education student who needs and receives intensive services and is  
4 enrolled on the last day of the count period; for each such student, intensive services  
5 funding is equal to \$22,500 multiplied by the area cost factor of the funding  
6 community in which the student is enrolled.

7 (b) In this section, "intensive services" has the meaning given by the  
8 department by regulation adopted under AS 14.30.180 - 14.30.350.

9 **Sec. 14.17.430. State funding for centralized correspondence study.** Except  
10 as provided in AS 14.17.400(b), funding for the state centralized correspondence study  
11 program includes an allocation from the public school account (AS 14.17.300) in an  
12 amount calculated by multiplying the ADM of the correspondence program by the base  
13 student allocation and multiplying that product by 65 percent.

14 **Sec. 14.17.435. State funding for state boarding school.** Except as provided  
15 in AS 14.17.400(b), funding for the state boarding school established under  
16 AS 14.16.010 includes an allocation from the public school account (AS 14.17.300)  
17 in an amount calculated by multiplying the ADM of the state boarding school by the  
18 special needs factor in AS 14.17.420(a)(1) and multiplying that product by the base  
19 student allocation. The state boarding school is also eligible for intensive services  
20 funding under AS 14.17.420(a)(2).

21 **Sec. 14.17.440. Local contribution.** (a) The required local contribution to  
22 a city or borough school district is a district's local contribution as calculated  
23 according to AS 14.17.410(b)(2).

24 (b) Nothing in this section prohibits a city or borough from contributing to its  
25 district amounts in excess of the local contribution required under this section if the  
26 local contribution is also in compliance with federal law.

27 **Sec. 14.17.450. Funding communities.** The department shall adopt  
28 regulations defining funding communities within each district that reflect geographic  
29 and attendance area factors. The regulations may not allow for funding communities  
30 smaller than 10 ADM.

31 **Sec. 14.17.460. Funding community size factor.** (a) For purposes of

1 calculating a district's adjusted ADM to determine equalization funding, the ADM of  
 2 each funding community in a district shall be multiplied by a funding community size  
 3 factor as set out in the following table:

ADM	Funding Community Size Factor
10 - 20	2.75
21 - 40	2.20
41 - 80	1.90
81 - 160	1.55
161 - 400	1.40
401 - 1,000	1.10
over 1,000	1.00.

12 (b) For a district that consists of one funding community with an ADM of 900  
 13 or less, the district ADM shall be multiplied according to AS 14.17.410(b)(1) by the  
 14 appropriate factor as set out in the following table:

ADM	Factor
1 - 250	1.12
251 - 525	1.08
526 - 900	1.06

19 **Sec. 14.17.470. Area cost and transportation factors.** (a) For purposes of  
 20 calculating a district's adjusted ADM under AS 14.17.410(b)(1), the department shall  
 21 adopt in regulation an area cost factor for each funding community. In adopting the  
 22 regulations, the department shall consider factors that affect the cost of providing  
 23 public educational services in a funding community, including student transportation.

24 (b) For purposes of calculating a district's adjusted ADM under  
 25 AS 14.17.410(b)(1), the department shall adopt by regulation a transportation factor  
 26 for each district.

27 **Sec. 14.17.475. Base student allocation.** The base student allocation is  
 28 \$4,045.

29 **Article 2. Preparation of Public School Funding Budget.**

30 **Sec. 14.17.500. Student count estimate.** (a) A district shall prepare and  
 31 submit to the department by October 15 of each fiscal year, in the manner and on

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forms prescribed by the department, an estimate of its ADM and other student count data for the succeeding fiscal year upon which computations can be made to estimate the amount of public school funding for which the district may be eligible under AS 14.17.400 in the succeeding fiscal year. In making its report, the district shall consider its ADM, other student count data, the pattern of growth or decline of the student population in preceding years, and other pertinent information available to the district.

(b) Part-time students and district correspondence students shall be included in the student count data in accordance with regulations adopted by the department.

**Sec. 14.17.505. Fund balance in school operating fund.** (a) A district may not accumulate in a fiscal year an unreserved portion of its year-end fund balance in its school operating fund, as defined by department regulations, that is greater than 10 percent of its expenditures for that fiscal year.

(b) The department shall review each district's annual audit under AS 14.14.050 for the preceding fiscal year to ascertain its year-end operating fund balance. The amount by which the unreserved portion of that balance exceeds the amount permitted in (a) of this section shall be deducted from the public school funding that would otherwise be paid to the district in the current fiscal year.

**Sec. 14.17.510. Determination of full and true value by Department of Community and Regional Affairs.** (a) To determine the amount of required local contribution under AS 14.17.440 and to aid the department and the legislature in planning, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, in consultation with the assessor for each district in a city or borough, shall determine the full and true value of the taxable real and personal property in each district in a city or borough. If there is no local assessor or current local assessment for a city or borough school district, then the Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall make the determination of full and true value from information available. In making the determination, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs shall be guided by AS 29.45.110. The determination of full and true value shall be made by October 1 and sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, on or before that date to the president of the school board in each city or borough school district. Duplicate copies shall be sent to

1 the commissioner. The governing body of a city or borough that is a school district  
2 may obtain judicial review of the determination. The superior court may modify the  
3 determination of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs only upon a  
4 finding of abuse of discretion or upon a finding that there is no substantial evidence  
5 to support the determination.

6 (b) Motor vehicles subject to the motor vehicle registration tax under  
7 AS 28.10.431 shall be treated as taxable property under this section.

8 **Sec. 14.17.520. Minimum expenditure for instruction.** (a) A district shall  
9 budget for and spend a minimum of 60 percent of its school operating expenditures in  
10 each fiscal year on the instructional component of the district budget.

11 (b) The commissioner shall reject a district budget that does not comply with  
12 (a) of this section and, unless a waiver has been granted by the board under (d) of this  
13 section, shall withhold payments of state aid from that district, beginning with the  
14 payment for the second full month after rejection and continuing until the school board  
15 of the district revises the district budget to comply with (a) of this section.

16 (c) The commissioner shall review the annual audit of each district for  
17 compliance with the expenditure requirements of (a) of this section. If the  
18 commissioner determines that a district does not meet those requirements, the  
19 commissioner shall advise the district of the determination and calculate the percentage  
20 of deficiency in required expenditure and deduct that percentage from state aid paid  
21 to the district for the current fiscal year, beginning with the payment for the second  
22 full month after the determination, unless a waiver has been granted by the board  
23 under (d) of this section.

24 (d) A district that has been determined by the commissioner to be out of  
25 compliance with the requirements of this section may, within 20 days of the  
26 commissioner's determination, request a waiver by the board of the imposition by the  
27 commissioner of any reduction in state aid payments under (b) or (c) of this section.  
28 The request must be submitted to the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee and  
29 must be in writing and include an analysis of the reasons and causes for the district's  
30 inability to comply with the requirements of this section. The Legislative Budget and  
31 Audit Committee shall review the district's request and forward it, along with the

1 committee's recommendations on it, to the board, which shall either grant or deny the  
2 waiver.

3 (c) The commissioner shall submit an annual report on actions taken by the  
4 commissioner or the board under this section to the Legislative Budget and Audit  
5 Committee by April 15 of each year.

6 **Article 3. Procedure for Payments of Public School Funding.**

7 **Sec. 14.17.600. Student counting periods.** (a) Within two weeks after the  
8 end of the 20-school-day period ending the fourth Friday in October, each district shall  
9 transmit a report to the department that, under regulations adopted by the department,  
10 reports its ADM for that counting period and other student count information that will  
11 aid the department in making a determination of its state aid under the public school  
12 funding program. If it makes the district eligible for more state aid under the program,  
13 a district may transmit, within two weeks after the 20-school-day period ending the  
14 second Friday in February, a similar report for that counting period. For centralized  
15 correspondence study, the October report shall be based on the period from July 1  
16 through the fourth Friday in October, except that summer school students shall be  
17 counted as a proportionate fraction as determined by the department. The department  
18 may make necessary corrections in the report submitted and shall notify the district of  
19 changes made. The commissioner shall notify the governor of additional  
20 appropriations the commissioner estimates to be necessary to fully finance the public  
21 school funding program for the current fiscal year.

22 (b) Upon written request and for good cause shown, the commissioner may  
23 permit a district to use a 20-school-day counting period other than the periods set out  
24 in (a) of this section. However, a counting period approved under this subsection must  
25 be 20 consecutive school days unless one or more alternate counting periods are  
26 necessary to permit a district to implement flexible scheduling that meets the district's  
27 needs and goals without jeopardizing the public school funding for which the district  
28 would be ordinarily be eligible under this chapter.

29 **Sec. 14.17.610. Distribution of public school funding.** (a) The department  
30 shall determine the public school funding for each school district in a fiscal year on  
31 the basis of the district's student count data reported under AS 14.17.600. On or

1 before the 15th day of each of the first nine months of each fiscal year, one-twelfth  
2 of each district's public school funding shall be distributed on the basis of the data  
3 reported for the preceding fiscal year. On or before the 15th day of each of the last  
4 three months of each fiscal year, one-third of the balance of each district's public  
5 school funding shall be distributed, after the balance has been recomputed on the basis  
6 of student count and other data reported for the current fiscal year.

7 (b) If a district receives more public school funding than it is entitled to  
8 receive under this chapter, the district shall immediately remit the amount of  
9 overpayment to the commissioner, to be returned to the public school account  
10 (AS 14.17.300).

11 (c) Upon an adequate showing of a cash flow shortfall of a district, and in the  
12 discretion of the commissioner, the department may make advance payments to a  
13 district. The total of advance payments may not exceed the amount of public school  
14 funding for which the district is eligible for the fiscal year.

#### 15 Article 4. General Provisions.

16 Sec. 14.17.900. Construction and implementation of chapter. (a) This  
17 chapter does not create a debt of the state. Each district shall establish, maintain, and  
18 operate under a balanced budget. The state is not responsible for the debts of a school  
19 district.

20 (b) Money to carry out the provisions of this chapter may be appropriated  
21 annually by the legislature into the public school account (AS 14.17.300). If the  
22 amount in the account is insufficient to meet the allocations authorized under  
23 AS 14.17.400 - 14.17.475 for a fiscal year, public school funding shall be reduced  
24 according to AS 14.17.400(b).

25 Sec. 14.17.910. Restrictions governing receipt and expenditure of district  
26 money. (a) Each district shall maintain complete financial records of the receipt and  
27 disbursement of public school funding, money acquired from local effort, and other  
28 money received or held by the district. The records must be in the form required by  
29 the department and are subject to audit by the department at a time and place  
30 designated by the department.

31 (b) Public school funding provided under this chapter is for general operational

1 purposes of the district. All district money, including public school funding, shall be  
2 received, held, allocated, and expended by the district under applicable local law and  
3 state and federal constitutional provisions, statutes, and regulations, including those  
4 related to ethical standards and accounting principles.

5 **Sec. 14.17.920. Regulations.** The department shall adopt regulations to  
6 interpret and implement this chapter.

7 **Sec. 14.17.990. Definitions.** In this chapter, unless the context requires  
8 otherwise,

9 (1) "ADM or average daily membership" means the aggregate number  
10 of full-time equivalent students enrolled in a funding community during the student  
11 count period for which a determination is being made, divided by the actual number  
12 of days that school is in session for the student count period for which the  
13 determination is being made;

14 (2) "district" means a city or borough school district or a regional  
15 educational attendance area;

16 (3) "district adjusted ADM" means the number resulting from the  
17 calculations under AS 14.17.410(b)(1);

18 (4) "district ADM" means the sum of the ADMs in a district;

19 (5) "local contribution" means appropriations and the value of in-kind  
20 services made by a city or borough to its district;

21 (6) "public school funding" means money provided under the public  
22 school funding program established in this chapter;

23 (7) "taxable real and personal property" means all real and personal  
24 property taxable under the laws of the state.

25 \* **Sec. 3.** AS 14.03.120(g) is amended to read:

26 (g) In this section, "district" has the meaning given in AS 14.17.990  
27 [AS 14.17.250].

28 \* **Sec. 4.** AS 14.03.125(e) is amended to read:

29 (e) In this section, "district" has the meaning given in AS 14.17.990  
30 [AS 14.17.250].

31 \* **Sec. 5.** AS 14.03.150(c) is amended to read:

1 (c) The department may not award a school construction or major maintenance  
2 grant under AS 14.11 to a municipality that is a school district or a regional  
3 educational attendance area that is not in compliance with (a) of this section. The  
4 department shall reduce the amount of public school funding [STATE FOUNDATION  
5 AID] under AS 14.17.400 [AS 14.17.021] for which a school district may qualify [,]  
6 by the amount, if any, paid by the department under (b) of this section.

7 \* Sec. 6. AS 14.03.160(f)(2) is amended to read:

8 (2) "district" has the meaning given in AS 14.17.990 [AS 14.17.250].

9 \* Sec. 7. AS 14.03.260(c) is amended to read:

10 (c) The charter school shall provide the financial and accounting information  
11 requested by the local school board or the Department of Education [,] and shall  
12 cooperate with the local school district or the department in complying with the  
13 requirements of AS 14.17.910 [AS 14.17.190].

14 \* Sec. 8. AS 14.09.010 is repealed and reenacted to read:

15 **Sec. 14.09.010. Transportation of students.** (a) A district may provide for  
16 the transportation of students.

17 (b) A district that provides for the transportation of students is eligible for  
18 adjustments in public school funding as set out in AS 14.17.470(b).

19 (c) A district that provides for the transportation of students may determine  
20 and establish a system for the transportation of students to address needs and priorities  
21 of the district. However, the district shall comply with applicable statutes, regulations,  
22 and local laws related to minimum standards for school buses, school bus driver  
23 training courses, certification of course instructors, certification of bus drivers, and  
24 other safety concerns related to the transportation of students.

25 \* Sec. 9. AS 14.11.008(b) is amended to read:

26 (b) The required participating share for a municipal school district is based on  
27 the district's full value per average daily membership (ADM), which is calculated  
28 by dividing the full and true value of the taxable real and personal property in the  
29 district, calculated as described in AS 14.17.510 [AS 14.17.025(a)(1),] by the district  
30 ADM [AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP (ADM)] as defined in AS 14.17.990  
31 [AS 14.17.250], for the same fiscal year for which the valuation was made. The

1 municipal district's full value per ADM determines the district's required participating  
2 share, as follows:

Full Value Per ADM	District Participating Share
\$1 - \$100,000	5 percent
100,001 - 200,000	10 percent
200,001 - 600,000	30 percent
over 600,000	35 percent.

8 \* Sec. 10. AS 14.14.115(c)(2) is amended to read:

9 (2) "district" has the meaning given in AS 14.17.990 [AS 14.17.250].

10 \* Sec. 11. AS 14.16.050(a)(2) is amended to read:

11 (2) requirements relating to the public school funding program  
12 [STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION] and the receipt and  
13 expenditure of that funding [ASSISTANCE]:

14 (A) AS 14.17.500 [AS 14.17.080] (relating to student count  
15 estimates);

16 (B) AS 14.17.505 [AS 14.17.082] (relating to school operating  
17 fund balances);

18 (C) AS 14.17.500 - 14.17.910 [AS 14.17.160 - 14.17.220]  
19 (setting out the procedure for payment of public school funding [FINANCIAL  
20 ASSISTANCE.] and imposing general requirements and limits on money paid);

21 \* Sec. 12. AS 14.16.080(a) is amended to read:

22 (a) AS 14.17.435 [AS 14.17.024] applies to the calculation of public school  
23 funding [STATE AID] payable for operation of the state boarding school.

24 \* Sec. 13. AS 14.20.177(a) is amended to read:

25 (a) A school district may implement a layoff plan under this section if it is  
26 necessary for the district to reduce the number of tenured teachers because

27 (1) school attendance in the district has decreased; [OR]

28 (2) the [BASIC] need of the school district determined under  
29 AS 14.17.410(b)(1) [AS 14.17.021(b) AND ADJUSTED UNDER AS 14.17.225(b)]  
30 decreases by three percent or more from the previous year; or

31 (3) the state share of equalization funding is reduced under

1        AS 14.17.400(b) by three percent or more in a fiscal year.

2        \* Sec. 14. AS 14.30.305 is amended to read:

3                Sec. 14.30.305. State support of programs for children hospitalized or  
4                confined to their homes. A child who is hospitalized or confined to home and who  
5                receives at least 10 hours of special education and related services per week may be  
6                counted as a pupil in average daily membership when computing state support under  
7                the public school funding [FOUNDATION] program.

8        \* Sec. 15. AS 14.30.315(a) is amended to read:

9                (a) To be eligible for state support under the public school funding  
10                [FOUNDATION] program, special education and related services for gifted children  
11                must be provided in a program that has been approved in advance by the department.

12        \* Sec. 16. AS 14.30.347 is amended to read:

13                Sec. 14.30.347. Transportation of exceptional children. When transportation  
14                is required to be provided as related services, an exceptional child [CHILDREN] shall  
15                be carried with other children if the district provides transportation to other  
16                children in the district [,] except when the nature of the [THEIR] physical or mental  
17                disability [DISABILITIES] is such that it is in the best interest of the exceptional  
18                child [CHILDREN], as determined by the school district, that the child [THEY] be  
19                transported separately. A district is responsible for the costs associated with  
20                providing transportation as a related service to an exceptional child [STATE  
21                REIMBURSEMENT FOR TRANSPORTATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN  
22                SHALL BE AS PROVIDED FOR TRANSPORTATION OF ALL OTHER PUPILS  
23                EXCEPT THAT ELIGIBILITY FOR REIMBURSEMENT IS NOT SUBJECT TO  
24                RESTRICTION BASED ON THE MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN THE  
25                SCHOOL AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD].

26        \* Sec. 17. AS 14.30.650 is repealed and reenacted to read:

27                Sec. 14.30.650. Funding. (a) Subject to legislative appropriation, each fiscal  
28                year the department may allocate to the agency an amount equal to 18 percent of the  
29                unadjusted statewide ADM multiplied by \$85.

30                (b) In this section, "statewide ADM" means the sum of all district ADMs in  
31                the state as calculated under AS 14.17.

1 \* Sec. 18. AS 14.36.030(a) is amended to read:

2 (a) A district operating a community school program under an approved plan  
3 of operation may receive an annual grant from the state of one-half of one percent of  
4 its public school funding [FOUNDATION SUPPORT] or \$10,000, whichever is  
5 greater.

6 \* Sec. 19. AS 29.45.020(a) is amended to read:

7 (a) If a municipality levies and collects property taxes, the governing body  
8 shall provide the following notice:

9 "NOTICE TO TAXPAYER

10 For the current fiscal year the (city)(borough) has been allocated the  
11 following amount of state aid for school and municipal purposes under  
12 the applicable financial assistance Acts:

13 PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING PROGRAM

14 [PUBLIC SCHOOL FOUNDATION  
15 PROGRAM ASSISTANCE] (AS 14.17) \$

16 STATE AID FOR RETIREMENT OF  
17 SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION DEBT  
18 (AS 14.11.100) \$

19 MUNICIPAL TAX RESOURCE  
20 EQUALIZATION ASSISTANCE  
21 (AS 29.60.010 - 29.60.080) \$

22 STATE AID FOR MISCELLANEOUS  
23 MUNICIPAL SERVICES  
24 (AS 29.60.010 - 29.60.180) \$

25 TOTAL AID \$

26 The millage equivalent of this state aid, based on the dollar  
27 value of a mill in the municipality during the current assessment  
28 year and for the preceding assessment year, is:

29 MILLAGE EQUIVALENT

30 PREVIOUS YEAR THIS YEAR

31 PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING

1	<u>PROGRAM</u> [PUBLIC SCHOOL		
2	FOUNDATION PROGRAM		
3	ASSISTANCE]	....MILLS	....MILLS
4	STATE AID FOR RETIREMENT		
5	OF SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION DEBT	....MILLS	....MILLS
6	MUNICIPAL TAX RESOURCE		
7	EQUALIZATION ASSISTANCE	....MILLS	....MILLS
8	STATE AID FOR MISCELLANEOUS		
9	MUNICIPAL SERVICES	....MILLS	....MILLS
10	TOTAL MILLAGE EQUIVALENT	....MILLS	....MILLS"

11 Notice shall be provided by

12 (1) [BY] furnishing a copy of the notice with tax statements mailed for  
13 the fiscal year for which aid is received; or

14 (2) [BY] publishing in a newspaper of general circulation in the  
15 municipality a copy of the notice once each week for a period of three successive  
16 weeks, with publication to occur not later than 45 days after the final adoption of the  
17 municipality's budget.

18 \* Sec. 20. AS 29.60.030(d) is amended to read:

19 (d) The full and true assessed property value shall be determined by the  
20 department in the manner provided for the computation of state aid to education under  
21 AS 14.17.510 [AS 14.17.140]. When the determination of locally generated revenue  
22 includes revenue of a utility received under AS 29.60.010(c)(1)(E), the full and true  
23 assessed property value must include the computed assessed value of the utility,  
24 determined by dividing the amount of the payment in place of taxes made by the  
25 utility by the millage rate that would apply to the utility if the utility were subject to  
26 levy and collection of taxes under AS 29.45.

27 \* Sec. 21. AS 36.10.090(b) is amended to read:

28 (b) A local government or school district covered by the provisions of this  
29 chapter that is found to be in violation of these provisions may be required to forfeit  
30 all or part of the state aid made available for the project in which the violation occurs  
31 and in addition may be denied up to 12 months of state revenue sharing or public

1 school funding [FOUNDATION MONEY]. A state department or agency head found  
2 to be in violation of this chapter may be required to forfeit the position of department  
3 or agency head.

4 \* Sec. 22. AS 36.10.125(c) is amended to read:

5 (c) In an action brought under (b) of this section, the court may, in its  
6 discretion, order denial of state revenue sharing or public school funding  
7 [FOUNDATION MONEY], forfeiture of office or position, or injunctive or other  
8 relief. If the court finds for the plaintiff in an action brought under (b) of this section,  
9 it may award the plaintiff an amount equal to the actual costs and attorney fees  
10 incurred by the plaintiff.

11 \* Sec. 23. AS 44.47.305(c) is amended to read:

12 (c) A grant under (a) of this section may not exceed \$50 per month for each  
13 child the child care facility cares for, or for each full-time equivalent, as determined  
14 by the department. The grant shall be adjusted on a geographic basis by the same  
15 percentages as funding communities [INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT ALLOTMENTS] are  
16 adjusted under AS 14.17.470 [AS 14.17.051].

17 \* Sec. 24. AS 14.09.020; AS 14.17.010, 14.17.021, 14.17.022, 14.17.024, 14.17.025,  
18 14.17.026, 14.17.031, 14.17.041, 14.17.043, 14.17.045, 14.17.047, 14.17.051, 14.17.056,  
19 14.17.080, 14.17.082, 14.17.140, 14.17.160, 14.17.170, 14.17.190, 14.17.200, 14.17.210,  
20 14.17.220, 14.17.225, 14.17.250; and AS 14.30.010(b)(7) are repealed.

21 \* Sec. 25. TRANSITION: AREA COST FACTORS. (a) Notwithstanding AS 14.17.470,  
22 enacted by sec. 2 of this Act, for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1997, and July 1, 1998,  
23 and for the purposes of calculating public school funding under AS 14.17, as enacted by sec. 2  
24 of this Act, the area cost factor of a funding community of a school district is as follows:

25	DISTRICT	FUNDING COMMUNITY	AREA COST FACTOR
26	Alaska Gateway	Alcan Border	1.14
27	Alaska Gateway	Dot Lake	1.14
28	Alaska Gateway	Eagle	1.14
29	Alaska Gateway	Mentasta	1.14
30	Alaska Gateway	Northway	1.14
31	Alaska Gateway	Tanacross	1.14

1	Alaska Gateway	Tetlin	1.14
2	Alaska Gateway	Tok	1.14
3	Aleutians East	Akutan	1.32
4	Aleutians East	Cold Bay	1.32
5	Aleutians East	False Pass	1.32
6	Aleutians East	King Cove	1.32
7	Aleutians East	Nelson Lagoon	1.32
8	Aleutians East	Sand Point	1.32
9	Aleutians Region	Atka	1.32
10	Alyeska Central School	Alyeska Central School	1.00
11	Anchorage	Anchorage	1.00
12	Anchorage	Eagle River	1.00
13	Anchorage	Girdwood	1.00
14	Annette Island	Annette	1.05
15	Bering Strait	Brevig Mission	1.40
16	Bering Strait	Diomede	1.55
17	Bering Strait	Elim	1.40
18	Bering Strait	Gambell	1.55
19	Bering Strait	Golovin	1.40
20	Bering Strait	Koyuk	1.40
21	Bering Strait	Savoonga	1.55
22	Bering Strait	Shaktoolik	1.40
23	Bering Strait	Shishmaref	1.40
24	Bering Strait	St. Michael	1.40
25	Bering Strait	Stebbins	1.40
26	Bering Strait	Teller	1.40
27	Bering Strait	Unalakleet	1.40
28	Bering Strait	Wales	1.40
29	Bering Strait	White Mountain	1.40
30	Bristol Bay	Bristol Bay	1.40
31	Bristol Bay	South Naknek	1.40

1	Chatham	Angoon	1.05
2	Chatham	Cube Cove	1.05
3	Chatham	Elfin Cove	1.05
4	Chatham	Gustavus	1.05
5	Chatham	Hobart Bay	1.05
6	Chatham	Klukwan	1.05
7	Chatham	Tenakee Springs	1.05
8	Chugach	Chenega Bay	1.14
9	Chugach	Icy Bay	1.14
10	Chugach	Tatitlek	1.14
11	Chugach	Whittier	1.05
12	Chugach	Yakataga	1.14
13	Copper River	Chistochina	1.05
14	Copper River	Copper Center	1.05
15	Copper River	Gakona	1.05
16	Copper River	Glennallen	1.05
17	Copper River	Kenny Lake	1.05
18	Copper River	Lottie Sparks	1.05
19	Copper River	Slana	1.05
20	Cordova	Cordova	1.14
21	Craig	Craig	1.05
22	Delta/Greely	Delta Junction	1.14
23	Delta/Greely	Healy Lake	1.14
24	Denali	Anderson	1.14
25	Denali	Cantwell	1.14
26	Denali	Healy	1.14
27	Dillingham	Dillingham	1.32
28	Fairbanks	Eielson	1.00
29	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	1.00
30	Fairbanks	North Pole	1.00
31	Fairbanks	Salcha	1.05

1	Fairbanks	Two Rivers	1.05
2	Galena	Galena	1.32
3	Haines	Haines	1.05
4	Haines	Mosquito Lake	1.05
5	Hoonah	Hoonah	1.05
6	Hydaburg	Hydaburg	1.05
7	Iditarod	Anvik	1.32
8	Iditarod	Grayling	1.32
9	Iditarod	Holy Cross	1.32
10	Iditarod	Lake Minchumina	1.32
11	Iditarod	Lime Village	1.32
12	Iditarod	McGrath	1.32
13	Iditarod	Nikolai	1.32
14	Iditarod	Shageluk	1.32
15	Iditarod	Takotna	1.32
16	Iditarod	Telida	1.32
17	Juneau	Juneau	1.00
18	Kake	Kake	1.05
19	Kashunamiut	Chevak	1.32
20	Kenai Peninsula	Anchor Point	1.00
21	Kenai Peninsula	Cooper Landing	1.00
22	Kenai Peninsula	Homer	1.00
23	Kenai Peninsula	Hope	1.00
24	Kenai Peninsula	Kachemak Selo	1.05
25	Kenai Peninsula	Kasilof	1.00
26	Kenai Peninsula	Kenai	1.00
27	Kenai Peninsula	McNeil Canyon	1.00
28	Kenai Peninsula	Moose Pass	1.00
29	Kenai Peninsula	Nanwalek	1.05
30	Kenai Peninsula	Nikiski	1.00
31	Kenai Peninsula	Nikolaevsk	1.05

1	Kenai Peninsula	Ninilchik	1.00
2	Kenai Peninsula	Port Graham	1.05
3	Kenai Peninsula	Razdolna	1.05
4	Kenai Peninsula	Seldovia	1.05
5	Kenai Peninsula	Seward	1.00
6	Kenai Peninsula	Soldotna	1.00
7	Kenai Peninsula	Sterling	1.00
8	Kenai Peninsula	Tyonek	1.05
9	Kenai Peninsula	Voznesenka	1.05
10	Ketchikan	Ketchikan	1.00
11	Klawock	Klawock	1.05
12	Kodiak Island	Akhiok	1.14
13	Kodiak Island	Big Sandy Lake	1.14
14	Kodiak Island	Chiniak	1.05
15	Kodiak Island	Danger Bay	1.14
16	Kodiak Island	Karluk	1.14
17	Kodiak Island	Kodiak	1.05
18	Kodiak Island	Larsen Bay	1.14
19	Kodiak Island	Old Harbor	1.14
20	Kodiak Island	Ouzinkie	1.14
21	Kodiak Island	Port Lions	1.14
22	Kuspuk	Aniak	1.32
23	Kuspuk	Chuathbaluk	1.32
24	Kuspuk	Crooked Creek	1.32
25	Kuspuk	Lower Kalskag	1.32
26	Kuspuk	Red Devil	1.32
27	Kuspuk	Sleetmute	1.32
28	Kuspuk	Stony River	1.32
29	Kuspuk	Upper Kalskag	1.32
30	Lake and Peninsula	Chignik Bay	1.32
31	Lake and Peninsula	Chignik Lagoon	1.32

1	Lake and Peninsula	Chignik Lake	1.32
2	Lake and Peninsula	Egegik	1.32
3	Lake and Peninsula	Igiugig	1.32
4	Lake and Peninsula	Ivanof Bay	1.32
5	Lake and Peninsula	Kokhanok	1.32
6	Lake and Peninsula	Levelok	1.32
7	Lake and Peninsula	Newhalen	1.32
8	Lake and Peninsula	Nondalton	1.32
9	Lake and Peninsula	Pedro Bay	1.32
10	Lake and Peninsula	Perryville	1.32
11	Lake and Peninsula	Pilot Point	1.32
12	Lake and Peninsula	Port Alsworth	1.32
13	Lake and Peninsula	Port Heiden	1.32
14	Lower Kuskokwim	Akiuk	1.32
15	Lower Kuskokwim	Akula	1.32
16	Lower Kuskokwim	Atmautlauk	1.32
17	Lower Kuskokwim	Bethel	1.32
18	Lower Kuskokwim	Chefomak	1.32
19	Lower Kuskokwim	Eek	1.32
20	Lower Kuskokwim	Goodnews Bay	1.32
21	Lower Kuskokwim	Kipnuk	1.32
22	Lower Kuskokwim	Kongiganak	1.32
23	Lower Kuskokwim	Kwethluk	1.32
24	Lower Kuskokwim	Kwigillingok	1.32
25	Lower Kuskokwim	Mekoryuk	1.40
26	Lower Kuskokwim	Napakiak	1.32
27	Lower Kuskokwim	Napaskiak	1.32
28	Lower Kuskokwim	Newtok	1.32
29	Lower Kuskokwim	Nightmute	1.32
30	Lower Kuskokwim	Nunapitchuk	1.32
31	Lower Kuskokwim	Oscarville	1.32

1	Lower Kuskokwim	Platinum	1.32
2	Lower Kuskokwim	Quinhagak	1.32
3	Lower Kuskokwim	Toksook Bay	1.32
4	Lower Kuskokwim	Tuntutuliak	1.32
5	Lower Kuskokwim	Tununak	1.32
6	Lower Yukon	Alakanak	1.32
7	Lower Yukon	Emmonak	1.32
8	Lower Yukon	Hooper Bay	1.32
9	Lower Yukon	Kotlik	1.32
10	Lower Yukon	Marshall	1.32
11	Lower Yukon	Mountain Village	1.32
12	Lower Yukon	Pilot Station	1.32
13	Lower Yukon	Pitkas Point	1.32
14	Lower Yukon	Russian Mission	1.32
15	Lower Yukon	Scammon Bay	1.32
16	Lower Yukon	Sheldon Point	1.32
17	Mat-Su	Beryozava	1.05
18	Mat-Su	Big Lake	1.00
19	Mat-Su	Butte	1.00
20	Mat-Su	Colony	1.00
21	Mat-Su	Glacier View	1.00
22	Mat-Su	Houston	1.00
23	Mat-Su	Mat-Su Valley	1.00
24	Mat-Su	Palmer	1.00
25	Mat-Su	Pt. McKenzie	1.00
26	Mat-Su	Skwentna	1.05
27	Mat-Su	Sutton	1.00
28	Mat-Su	Talkeetna	1.00
29	Mat-Su	Trapper Creek	1.00
30	Mat-Su	Wasilla	1.00
31	Mat-Su	Willow	1.00

1	Mt. Edgecumbe	Mt. Edgecumbe	1.00
2	Nenana	Nenana	1.14
3	Nome	Nome	1.32
4	North Slope	Anaktuvuk Pass	1.55
5	North Slope	Atkasuk	1.55
6	North Slope	Barrow	1.55
7	North Slope	Kaktovik	1.55
8	North Slope	Nuiqsut	1.55
9	North Slope	Point Hope	1.55
10	North Slope	Point Lay	1.55
11	North Slope	Wainwright	1.55
12	Northwest Arctic	Ambler	1.45
13	Northwest Arctic	Buckland	1.45
14	Northwest Arctic	Deering	1.45
15	Northwest Arctic	Kiana	1.45
16	Northwest Arctic	Kivalina	1.45
17	Northwest Arctic	Kobuk	1.45
18	Northwest Arctic	Kotzebue	1.45
19	Northwest Arctic	Noatak	1.45
20	Northwest Arctic	Noorvik	1.45
21	Northwest Arctic	Selawik	1.45
22	Northwest Arctic	Shungnak	1.45
23	Pelican	Pelican	1.05
24	Petersburg	Petersburg	1.00
25	Pribilof	St. George	1.40
26	Pribilof	St. Paul	1.40
27	Sitka	Sitka	1.00
28	Skagway	Skagway	1.05
29	Southeast Island	Craig	1.05
30	Southeast Island	Edna Bay	1.05
31	Southeast Island	Hollis	1.05

1	Southeast Island	Howard Valentine	1.05
2	Southeast Island	Jr. Gildersleeve	1.05
3	Southeast Island	Kasaan	1.05
4	Southeast Island	Naukati	1.05
5	Southeast Island	Polk Inlet	1.05
6	Southeast Island	Port Alexander	1.05
7	Southeast Island	Port Protection	1.05
8	Southeast Island	Thorne Bay	1.05
9	Southeast Island	Whale Pass	1.05
10	Southwest Region	Aleknagik North	1.32
11	Southwest Region	Clarks Point	1.32
12	Southwest Region	Ekwok	1.32
13	Southwest Region	Koliganek	1.32
14	Southwest Region	Manokotak	1.32
15	Southwest Region	New Stuyahok	1.32
16	Southwest Region	Portage	1.32
17	Southwest Region	Togiak	1.32
18	Southwest Region	Twin Hills	1.32
19	St. Mary's	St. Mary's	1.32
20	Tanana	Tanana	1.40
21	Unalaska	Unalaska	1.32
22	Valdez	Valdez	1.05
23	Wrangell	Wrangell	1.00
24	Yakutat	Yakutat	1.14
25	Yukon Flats	Arctic Village	1.45
26	Yukon Flats	Beaver	1.45
27	Yukon Flats	Birch Creek	1.45
28	Yukon Flats	Central	1.32
29	Yukon Flats	Chalkyitsik	1.45
30	Yukon Flats	Circie	1.32
31	Yukon Flats	Fort Yukon	1.45

1	Yukon Flats	Northern Lights	1.32
2	Yukon Flats	Rampart	1.45
3	Yukon Flats	Stevens Village	1.45
4	Yukon Flats	Venetie	1.45
5	Yukon/Koyukuk	Allakaket	1.40
6	Yukon/Koyukuk	Bettles	1.40
7	Yukon/Koyukuk	Hughes	1.40
8	Yukon/Koyukuk	Huslia	1.40
9	Yukon/Koyukuk	Kaltag	1.40
10	Yukon/Koyukuk	Koyukuk	1.40
11	Yukon/Koyukuk	Manley Hot Springs	1.40
12	Yukon/Koyukuk	Minto	1.32
13	Yukon/Koyukuk	Nulato	1.40
14	Yukon/Koyukuk	Ruby	1.40
15	Yupiit	Akiachak	1.32
16	Yupiit	Akiak	1.32
17	Yupiit	Tuluksak	1.32

18 (b) The Department of Education shall research and report to the governor and the  
 19 legislature regarding the area costs in the funding communities in the school districts in the  
 20 state for the public school funding program under AS 14.17, as enacted by sec. 2 of this Act.  
 21 The department shall submit the report by January 1, 1999.

22 (c) For the period during which the area cost factors set out in (a) of this section serve  
 23 as the public school funding area cost factors under AS 14.17, as amended by this Act, those  
 24 area cost factors apply for purposes of geographic adjustments to child care grants under  
 25 AS 44.47.305(c), as amended by sec. 23 of this Act.

26 \* Sec. 26. TRANSITION: STUDENT TRANSPORTATION. (a) Notwithstanding  
 27 AS 14.09.010(b), as repealed and reenacted by sec. 8 of this Act, and AS 14.17.470(b),  
 28 enacted by sec. 2 of this Act, for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1997, and July 1, 1998,  
 29 and for the purposes of calculating public school funding under AS 14.17, as amended by this  
 30 Act, a school district that provides student transportation shall have its adjusted ADM  
 31 multiplied by a transportation factor as follows:

	DISTRICT	TRANSPORTATION FACTOR
1		
2	Alaska Gateway	1.07
3	Aleutian Region	1.00
4	Aleutians East	1.01
5	Anchorage	1.04
6	Annette Islands	1.00
7	Bering Strait	1.00
8	Bristol Bay	1.07
9	Chatham	1.00
10	Chugach	1.00
11	Copper River	1.09
12	Cordova	1.01
13	Craig	1.00
14	Delta/Greely	1.10
15	Denali	1.07
16	Dillingham	1.04
17	Fairbanks	1.05
18	Galena	1.02
19	Haines	1.04
20	Hoonah	1.01
21	Hydaburg	1.00
22	Iditarod	1.01
23	Juneau	1.04
24	Kake	1.01
25	Kashunamiut	1.00
26	Kenai Peninsula	1.05
27	Ketchikan	1.04
28	Klawock	1.00
29	Kodiak Island	1.03
30	Kuspuk	1.02
31	Lake and Peninsula	1.02

1	Lower Kuskokwim	1.01
2	Lower Yukon	1.00
3	Mat-Su	1.08
4	Nenana	1.05
5	Nome	1.03
6	North Slope	1.02
7	Northwest Arctic	1.00
8	Pelican	1.00
9	Petersburg	1.02
10	Pribilof	1.00
11	Sitka	1.04
12	Skagway	1.00
13	Southeast Island	1.03
14	Southwest Region	1.02
15	St. Mary's	1.00
16	Tanana	1.01
17	Unalaska	1.03
18	Valdez	1.04
19	Wrangell	1.03
20	Yakutat	1.03
21	Yukon Flats	1.01
22	Yukon/Koyukuk	1.01
23	Yupit	1.00

24 \* Sec. 27. TRANSITION: HOLD HARMLESS. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of  
 25 secs. 1 - 26 of this Act and except as provided in (c) of this section, if, for a fiscal year  
 26 beginning July 1, 1997, through July 1, 2000, a school district would receive less public  
 27 school funding under AS 14.17.410, enacted by sec. 2 of this Act, than the district would have  
 28 received as state aid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1997, and if the district meets the  
 29 requirements of (b) of this section, the district is eligible to receive instead a percentage of  
 30 the state aid the district would have received for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1997,  
 31 according to the following table:

	For the fiscal year beginning	Percentage of state aid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1997
1		
2		
3	July 1, 1997	100
4	July 1, 1998	80
5	July 1, 1999	60
6	July 1, 2000	40
7	July 1, 2001	20

8 (b) A school district in a city or borough is not entitled to the hold harmless  
9 percentage set out in (a) of this section for a fiscal year unless the city or borough makes a  
10 local contribution to the district for that fiscal year as required under this subsection. For the  
11 hold harmless for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1997, the required local contribution is the  
12 equivalent of a four mill tax levy; for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1998, the required local  
13 contribution is the equivalent of a five mill tax levy; for the fiscal year beginning  
14 July 1, 1999, the required local contribution is the equivalent of a six mill tax levy; and for  
15 the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the required local contribution is the equivalent of a  
16 seven mill tax levy.

17 (c) For the purposes of the reduction required under AS 14.17.400(b), enacted by  
18 sec. 2 of this Act, hold harmless funding authorized under (a) and (b) of this section is treated  
19 the same as the state share of equalization funding under AS 14.17.410, enacted by sec. 2 of  
20 this Act.

21 (d) For purposes of this section, "state aid" means state foundation aid distributed  
22 under the provisions of AS 14.17, repealed by this Act, additional district support appropriated  
23 by the legislature, and student transportation support reimbursed by the Department of  
24 Education.

25 \* Sec. 28. TRANSITION: REGULATIONS. To the extent the regulations are not  
26 inconsistent with the language and purposes of this Act, regulations relating to state aid for  
27 public schools adopted by the Department of Education before the effective date of this Act  
28 remain in effect as valid regulations implementing this Act; all other regulations relating to  
29 state aid for public schools adopted by the Department of Education before the effective date  
30 of this Act are annulled. The Department of Education may administer and enforce those  
31 previously adopted regulations relating to state foundation aid for public schools.

1       \* Sec. 29. TRANSITION: BASE STUDENT ALLOCATION. Notwithstanding  
2 AS 14.17.475, enacted in sec. 2 of this Act, the base student allocation is as follows:

3	For the fiscal year beginning	Base student allocation
4	July 1, 1997	\$3,400
5	July 1, 1998	3,925
6	July 1, 1999	3,970
7	July 1, 2000	4,010

8       \* Sec. 30. This Act takes effect July 1, 1997.

# B I O G R A P H Y

## JOHN G. AUGENBLICK

Dr. John Augenblick serves as president of Augenblick & Myers (A&M), a Denver-based consulting firm founded in 1983. A&M works primarily with state-level policy makers on education issues, particularly those around finance. He was a staff member of the Education Commission of the States (ECS) from 1976 to 1983. John served as an elementary school teacher in Connecticut between 1969 and 1972.

Augenblick holds a B.S. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an M.A. from Teachers College at Columbia University, and an Ed.D. from the University of Rochester.

Since 1976, John has provided assistance to numerous states and other entities on issues related to education finance. In the past few years he has served as a consultant to: legislative study groups in Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania; the Office of Education Accountability in Kentucky; departments of education in Alabama, Alaska, Maine, Minnesota, and Ohio; and the Louisiana Board of Elementary and Secondary Education. He has also served as a consultant to the Alliance for Adequate School Funding (Ohio), Greater Phoenix Leadership (Arizona), the Kansas City School District, and the World Bank.

Dr. Augenblick has served as an expert witness in school finance litigation. He has worked with plaintiffs in Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, and North Dakota. He has worked with defendants in Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, North Carolina, and Wyoming.

John works with ECS and with the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) in conducting studies for states, gathering and disseminating information about the current status of school finance systems, and developing new approaches by which to fund education.

He is married to Fran, a CPA, and has two children -- Jack, an engineer with Boeing in Seattle, and Ned, a sophomore at Georgetown University.

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January 1997

# HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



STATE CAPITOL, JUNEAU 99801  
(907) 465-3759

## SPONSOR STATEMENT

**SSHB 148 "An Act relating to the public school funding program; relating to the definition of a school district, to the transportation of students, to school district layoff plans, to the special education service agency, to the child care grant program, and to compulsory attendance in public schools; and providing for an effective date."**

For some time the public has expressed frustration about the complexity of the foundation formula. It has been difficult for people to know if their district is being treated fairly. Alaska needs to have a simple and fair way to disperse funds for the education of our children. SSHB 148 is the way to do this.

The foundation formula was last rewritten in 1987 and since that time has only had patchwork remedies. Rather than continue in this manner, it is time for a real fix.

The state Board of Education has studied this problem for the last two years and SSHB 148 is an outgrowth of that interest and work. SSHB 148 converts the existing foundation formula to a per-pupil formula method of calculating how much money a school district should receive. By using a less-complicated method, there is a greater potential for increased local interest, involvement and confidence in local school systems.

SPONSOR STATEMENT



## KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

### Key Points

- The Cost of Living in Ketchikan is understated by 19.1%
- The Ketchikan School District Basic Need is Understated by 19.1%
- The Understatement amounts to more than \$2.6 million less in potential funding for education in Ketchikan
- In FY 1995 Ketchikan received \$3,527.00 per student, less than any other district in the state save Annette Island which received over \$3600 per student in federal funds.
- In FY 1995 Ketchikan had local contributions of \$2456.00 per student, among the highest in the state
- FY 1995 Salaries for school personnel are within 4% of the state average
- The FY 1995 Pupil Teacher Ratio in Ketchikan was more than 10% over the state average
- Ketchikan lacks funds for many basic educational opportunities enjoyed by other districts in the state

In the past 7 years, Ketchikan schools have lost:

- 4 Elementary Counselors
- 19 Elementary Teacher Aides
- 1 Middle School Teacher
- 1 High School Librarian
- 1 High School Counselor
- 1 Elementary Computer Lab Aide
- 1.5 Elementary P.E. Teachers
- 2 Elementary Music Teachers
- 6 Nurses
- 4 Custodians
- 2 Maintenance Staff
- 3 Elementary Librarians
- 5 High School Teachers
- 1 Assistant Superintendent
- 2 Business Office Positions

Our community has lost 53 jobs

Due to inequitable funding, Ketchikan has lost  
2.5 million dollars this year!!

How can you help? Call Lisa Bezenek at 225-3738

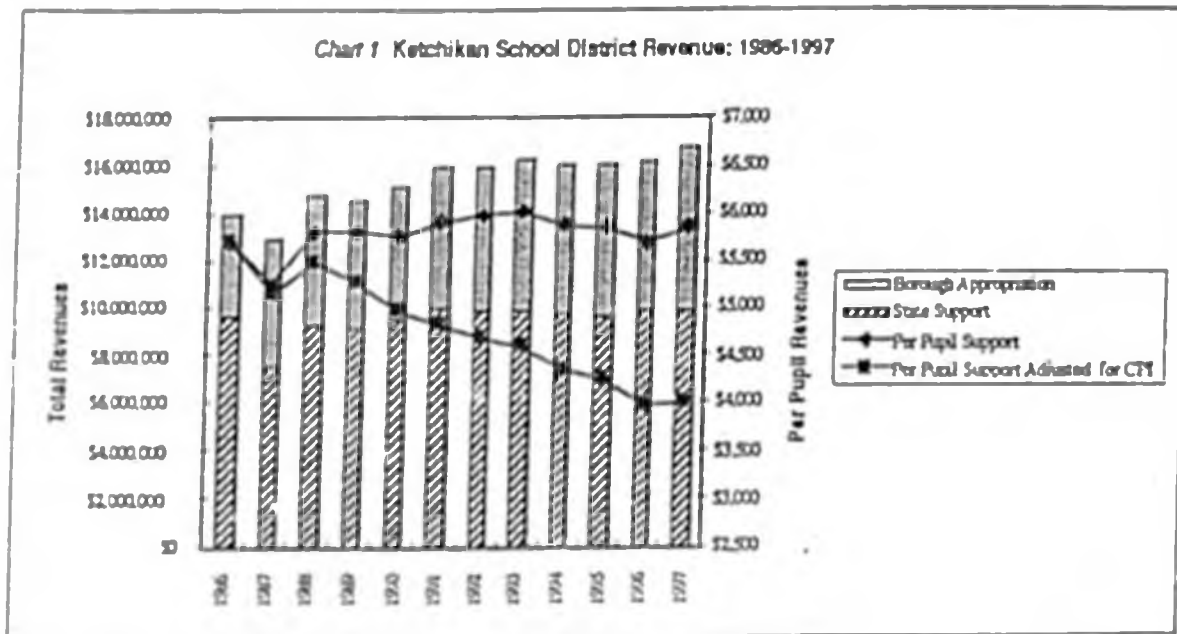
This information comes to you from the School Board's Task Force on Funding

# School Funding in Ketchikan: 1986-1997

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letter

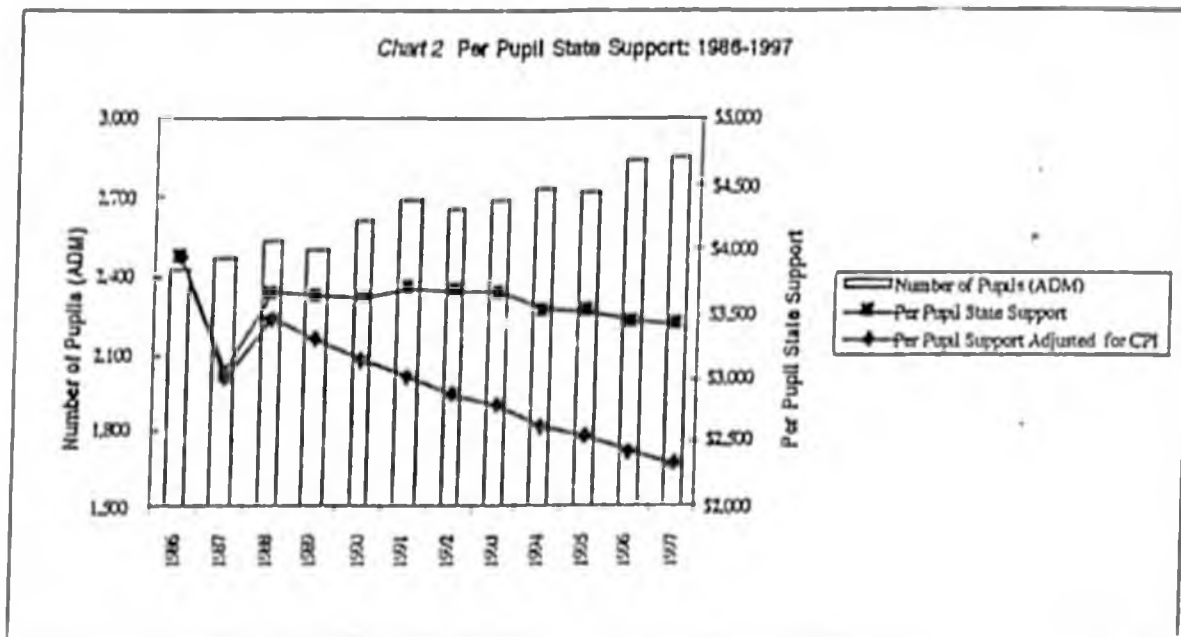
Since 1986, state funding for education throughout Alaska has revenues and efforts to hold the line on state spending. The ~~ve~~ has increased by only 1.5% since the inception of the current: 1987, while the cost of operating schools has continued to inc. level of state funding for schools has been virtually unchanged since 1986, and has dramatically declined when adjusted for inflation.

Chart 1 shows total school district and per pupil revenues for the 1986-97 period.



The chart shows that, from 1986 through the present, the total revenue per pupil- before adjusting for inflation- has increased by \$161, or 2.8%, from \$5,703 to \$5,864. When adjusted for inflation which occurred during the eleven year period, total per pupil funding has decreased by \$1,693, or 30%, to \$4,010 since 1986. Assuming a state education budget freeze and no favorable changes in the foundation formula, this trend is expected to continue through the 1997-98 school year.

Chart 2 shows state support only relative to the number of pupils in the 1986-1997 period.



The chart shows that the number of pupils (average daily membership, or ADM) has grown from 2,435 to 2,856, or 17%, in the 1986-1997 period, while the amount of state aid per student - *before* adjusting for inflation - has decreased by 13.2% from \$3,959 in 1986 to \$3,433 in 1997. When adjusted for inflation, per pupil state aid has decreased by \$1,612 to \$2,347, a loss of 40.7% since 1986.

The effect of the above fiscal circumstances is that educational opportunities for many students are being reduced significantly, and will continue to be lost if the state education budget does not increase, or the foundation formula is not made more equitable for Ketchikan, during the 1997 legislative session. In FY 95, 15 jobs were eliminated in the Ketchikan School District; additional positions were eliminated in both FY 96 and FY 97. If the Legislature does not make the foundation formula more equitable for Ketchikan, similar program elimination and job loss are likely to occur each year; this will certainly be further compounded by the closure of the KPC pulp division and related loss of students. The consequence - if the above trend continues and is exacerbated by a continuing state education budget freeze - is that the critical needs of our children will go unmet, and they will be shortchanged in their education.

**Notes:**

1. 1986-1996 data is from audited financial reports of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District.
2. 1997 data is from current year Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District budget.
3. Data has not been adjusted for TRS change made by 1987 Legislature. This change increased the school district contribution from about 7% of employee salary to about 12%, causing an increased expense beginning in FY 88 of approximately \$518,000.
4. School district budgets in FY 95 and FY 96 included use of reserve funds in the respective amounts of \$168,092 and \$300,000 in lieu of local appropriation increase.
5. A portion of the enrollment increase in FY 96 is a result of extended day kindergarten.



## KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

Dear \_\_\_\_\_:

There are at least two bills pending in the current legislature designed to address inequities in the School Foundation Funding Formula. Senate Bill 36 introduced by Senators Randy Phillips and Robin Taylor, and Senate Bill 85/House Bill 126 containing the governor's new proposal for funding education.

The Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District strongly urges the Legislature to address school funding, but in doing so stresses that it is imperative that, in order to bring equity to the school funding system, any revision to the School Foundation Funding Formula must revise the area cost differential to bring it in line with changes in the cost of living in various communities throughout the state.

The current area cost differentials were based upon a 1985 study by the McDowell Group which looked at cost of living factors for 19 areas plus Seattle and extended the data to cover all school districts. The economies of communities around the state have changed significantly since 1985 as illustrated by the June 1996

# CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)  
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO  
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Rev. 6/98

Central Microfilm Services  
Department of Education  
State of Alaska



## KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

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There are at least two bills pending in the current legislature designed to address inequities in the School Foundation Funding Formula. Senate Bill 36 introduced by Senators Randy Phillips and Robin Taylor, and Senate Bill 85/House Bill 126 containing the governor's new proposal for funding education.

The Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District strongly urges the Legislature to address school funding, but in doing so stresses that it is imperative that, in order to bring equity to the school funding system, any revision to the School Foundation Funding Formula must revise the area cost differential to bring it in line with changes in the cost of living in various communities throughout the state.

The current area cost differentials were based upon a 1985 study by the McDowell Group which looked at cost of living factors for 19 areas plus Seattle and extended the data to cover all school districts. The economies of communities around the state have changed significantly since 1985 as illustrated by the June 1996

Economic Trends Publication issued by the State Department of Labor. According to the June 1996 Department of Labor Report, the cost of living in Ketchikan, for example, is approximately the same as that in St. Mary's or Bethel, and exceeds the cost of living in Dillingham, Nome and Kodiak. Meanwhile, the area cost differential for Ketchikan is 1.00 while the area cost differentials for Bethel 1.42, Dillingham 1.27, St. Mary's 1.30, Nome 1.45 and Kodiak 1.09 are substantially higher.

This understatement of the cost of living in Ketchikan results in a basic need figure (the total amount of funding need under the foundation formula from both state and local sources) which is nearly 20% less than the amount the basic need would be if the actual cost of doing business in Ketchikan were utilized. Taking into account Ketchikan's 227 instructional units, this translates into an error which understates the basic need by over 2.6 million dollars. Ketchikan is not alone either, as the table in Attachment 1 shows. The attached table illustrates some of the disparities between the current area cost differentials and the more recent Department of Labor cost of living figures. The discrepancies range from an overstatement of the cost of living by 23% in Nome, to an understatement of the cost of living by 19% in Ketchikan.

The result is a shortage of educational opportunities for students in Ketchikan, including one librarian for four elementary schools, no school nurses, no elementary school counselors, reduced

music and physical education programs and diminished instructional materials funds.

The lack of services is not a case of mismanagement or staff overpayment. The average teaching salary, in Ketchikan in 1995 was \$49,339, which is within 3.7% of the state average of \$47,565, and the average central office salary was \$73,154, which is 3.7% lower than the state average of \$75,919. At the same time, the average pupil teacher ratio in FY 95 was over 10% higher in Ketchikan 18.8:1 as compared to 17.0:1 statewide. Clearly the difference is not poor management.

The stark contrast may be readily seen if you look at funding per student. According to State DOE reports, in the 1994-95 school year Ketchikan received \$3,527 per child in state foundation funds. This is the lowest of any district in the state except Annette Island which also receives \$3,638 per student in federal impact aid. Correspondingly, the local contribution in Ketchikan was \$2,456 per student, which is among the highest in the state. Many districts in the state receive three or more times as much state funding per student as is provided in the Ketchikan School District. (See the table attached as Attachment Two.)

Any rewrite which does not address these clear errors in calculation of the area cost differential will be inadequate to

bring equity to funding of educational opportunities in Alaska.

Sincerely,

*Gene Hubstays*, Vice-President for Mike Harpold  
Mike Harpold  
School Board President

sa/m/school.leg

Attachments

Sheet 1

District	Avg Daily membership**	Instructional Units (FY96)	students per Instr. unit	Area cost differential (converted)	1996 DOL Cost of Living***	percent error	variance in basic need <sup>1</sup>
Anchorage	45896	3845.86	11.93387	100	104	0.04	9,383,898
Bethel*	3051	472.35	6.459193	142	119.5	-0.15845	-4565495.6
Dillingham	496	50.75	9.773399	127	115.1	-0.0937	-290074.21
Fairbanks	15407	1308.22	11.77707	104	106.9	0.027885	2,225,232
Juneau	5400	479.87	11.25305	100	112.8	0.128	3,746,825
Kenai	10144	957.57	10.59348	100	101	0.01	584,118
Ketchikan	2729	227.31	12.00563	100	119.1	0.191	2,648,389
Kodiak	2711	268.96	10.07957	109	113.4	0.040367	662,283
Nome	702	65.77	10.67356	145	110.5	-0.23793	-954,572
Petersburg	759	65	11.67692	100	111.4	0.114	452,010
Sitka	1839	148.13	12.41477	100	114.1	0.141	1,274,066
St. Mary's	109	18.11	6.018774	130	119.6	-0.08	-88,377
Valdez	903	77.15	11.70447	111	114.1	0.027928	131,433
total change							15209735.3

\* Bethel is in the Lower Kuskokwim District, figures are for the entire district.

\*\* From 1994/95 Alaska Public Schools Report Card to the Public

\*\*\* From June 1996 Economic Trends

<sup>1</sup> (Instructional units times error percentage times \$81000)

# Appendix F - Dollars Per Student

## 1994-95 Dollars Per Student\*: Revenue Sources and Expenditure Categories Adak - Kuspuk

	Average Daily Membership	Operating Revenues						Operating Expenditures					Total Expenditures
		Foundation	Local Sources	Impact Aid	Other (State)	Other (Federal)	Total Revenues	Instruction	Pupil Support	Administration	Operation and Maintenance	Other	
Adak Region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska Gateway	536	9,173	222	1,265	131	0	10,791	5,972	416	2,009	2,464	236	11,097
Aleutian Region	18	31,319	136	6,040	0	0	37,503	12,984	398	11,393	4,773	7,266	36,811
Aleutians East	365	9,802	2,231	3,461	13	0	15,506	7,720	247	3,178	3,496	2,658	17,299
Anchorage	45,896	3,920	1,645	226	27	6	5,823	3,748	392	687	849	149	5,823
Annette Island	420	3,271	226	3,638	419	1,065	8,620	5,039	480	1,884	1,020	742	9,166
Bering Strait	1,671	9,000	710	3,447	62	5	13,224	6,817	307	2,116	3,615	798	13,652
Bristol Bay	271	5,625	4,651	2,287	6	0	12,569	6,651	448	1,785	2,129	1,162	12,174
Chitina	326	8,063	359	2,399	0	0	10,821	6,760	397	2,076	1,614	364	11,211
Chugach	133	11,863	226	1,623	0	20	13,732	6,294	119	4,061	2,232	1,100	13,806
Copper River	623	8,385	99	258	3	0	8,744	5,253	154	1,488	1,591	273	8,760
Cordova	528	4,889	1,416	98	445	0	6,848	4,429	194	943	937	222	6,725
Craig	393	5,758	1,734	294	413	0	8,199	4,266	875	828	743	1,416	8,127
Delta/Greely	974	5,797	98	1,063	99	0	7,057	4,428	281	1,284	1,109	255	7,356
Denali	385	8,279	380	92	818	2	9,371	5,602	441	1,643	1,636	306	9,628
Dillingham	496	5,944	1,864	1,404	805	0	10,098	6,395	412	1,384	1,252	593	10,035
Fairbanks	15,407	4,045	1,663	522	119	0	6,348	4,223	427	751	923	145	6,469
Galena	144	9,629	1,514	3,176	1,212	0	15,530	7,280	618	3,387	3,065	1,101	15,451
Haines	413	4,978	2,543	93	5	0	7,619	4,406	373	1,048	1,180	196	7,203
Hoonah	259	7,179	2,103	5,301	400	0	15,151	6,230	251	1,912	1,921	2,646	12,960
Hydaburg	108	9,063	2,085	388	1,043	0	12,580	6,572	52	1,901	2,190	1,349	12,064
Iditarod	418	12,424	255	1,925	24	0	14,628	7,701	0	2,900	3,279	519	14,399
Juneau	5,400	4,127	2,383	12	49	0	6,572	4,532	396	726	801	74	6,529
Kake	185	7,709	2,237	3,101	0	0	13,047	5,643	208	2,216	2,286	2,453	12,807
Kashunamiut	230	7,517	345	3,391	896	0	12,150	5,246	662	2,192	2,152	1,359	11,611
Kenai	10,144	4,355	2,629	14	25	0	7,022	4,469	387	843	1,323	175	7,198
Ketchikan Gateway	2,729	3,527	2,456	4	22	0	6,009	3,849	377	665	1,012	114	6,016
Kilnoack	207	7,357	1,787	1,870	890	0	11,901	6,572	474	1,842	1,684	1,568	12,141
Kodiak	2,711	4,548	1,319	830	342	0	7,048	4,683	374	1,007	1,158	206	7,428
Kuspuk	450	10,576	292	2,073	0	0	12,942	8,517	227	2,194	2,533	235	13,706

\*Dollars per student is calculated by dividing the dollars received or spent for each category by the average daily membership.

1994-95 Dollars Per Student\*: Revenue Sources and Expenditure Categories  
Lake and Peninsula - Yupiit, State Operated Schools and Statewide Totals

	Average Daily Membership	Operating Revenues						Operating Expenditures					
		Foundation	Local Sources	Impact Aid	Other (State)	Other (Federal)	Total Revenues	Instruction	Pupil Support	Administration	Operation and Maintenance	Other	Total Expenditures
Lake & Peninsula	508	13,282	2,604	2,776	0	0	18,663	7,420	917	3,036	4,024	3,934	19,330
Lower Kuskokwim	3,051	10,771	266	2,082	123	0	13,243	7,431	349	2,156	2,642	1,052	13,629
Lower Yukon	1,621	7,130	397	3,505	0	0	11,032	6,399	196	1,853	2,704	440	11,591
Mai-Su	11,894	4,658	1,467	5	4	0	6,133	4,118	370	884	784	76	6,232
Nenana	163	9,189	661	12	1,246	0	11,107	6,456	517	1,794	1,723	394	10,885
Nome	702	6,732	1,882	158	482	0	9,255	4,695	541	1,372	1,973	580	9,111
North Slope	1,702	5,986	16,353	2,035	0	0	24,374	9,637	1,463	4,948	6,066	2,262	24,376
Northwest Arctic	1,873	8,728	1,377	1,596	0	0	11,700	5,596	332	1,777	2,983	854	11,541
Pelican	45	12,050	1,295	0	1,402	0	14,788	9,188	9	3,711	2,562	278	15,758
Petersburg	759	4,212	1,914	53	265	0	6,445	4,057	345	847	1,129	207	6,585
Pribilof	182	10,006	218	3,566	0	0	13,889	8,536	0	2,483	1,945	1,161	14,125
Saint Mary's	109	11,593	318	1,362	1,158	0	14,431	4,912	278	1,934	2,685	3,383	13,192
Sitka	1,839	3,765	2,013	96	252	0	6,125	4,152	286	783	659	179	6,059
Skagway	127	5,486	4,474	0	908	0	10,868	6,630	42	2,052	1,593	562	10,878
Southeast Island	382	10,979	112	1,506	0	0	12,597	8,011	281	1,480	2,379	50	12,201
Southeast Region	568	10,637	606	2,235	134	0	13,612	8,087	380	1,763	4,072	438	14,741
Tanana	102	11,182	1,139	2,065	1,403	0	15,789	6,967	227	4,007	4,018	1,380	16,598
Unalaska	356	4,720	3,984	72	570	0	9,346	5,040	864	1,473	1,592	487	9,457
Valdez	900	3,643	4,457	95	0	0	8,196	5,030	652	928	1,388	248	8,247
Wrangell	567	4,921	1,959	11	11	0	6,903	4,428	346	951	741	329	6,794
Yakutat	167	7,745	2,494	548	761	0	11,548	6,179	226	1,912	1,975	1,044	11,336
Yukon Flats	405	13,878	806	2,116	29	14	16,842	8,979	382	2,199	4,735	731	17,027
Yukon-Koyukuk	590	11,668	198	2,565	172	0	14,603	8,496	827	2,146	2,387	458	14,314
Yupiit	367	10,270	445	3,407	223	0	14,345	7,222	939	3,389	3,863	614	16,026
District Average	120,752**	4,923	1,878	566	79	6	7,450	4,535	406	1,031	1,267	293	7,528
Alaska Central	1,477	2,417	0	0	124	0	2,540	...	...	...	...	...	2,597
MI Edgecumbe	282	6,126	0	295	8,477	0	14,897	...	...	...	...	...	14,871
Statewide Average	122,511**	4,896	1,849	558	99	6	7,408	4,470	400	1,016	1,244	289	7,483

Note: \*Dollars per student is calculated by dividing the dollars received or spent for each category by the average daily membership (ADM).

\*\*An average is not relevant at this level. However, total ADM for districts is 120,752. Total ADM statewide is 122,511.

\*\*\*Data not available for this category.

a: Calculation based upon funds for regular program.

# Education Partners



National Conference of State Legislatures

*Working Papers*

## The Search for Equity in School Funding

Equity in school funding garners significant attention from policymakers at every level of government as well as educators, parents and the general public. Even after decades of media attention, study and lawsuits, the solution to inequities remains elusive. For policymakers a central problem is how to balance state goals and standards while at the same time recognizing that local discretion must be preserved. Additionally, too many of today's schoolchildren are not achieving at expected levels, and there is a universal desire to see that tax money is spent effectively as well as efficiently.

This paper examines several strategies that states have used to try to close the funding disparities that characterize inequities in per-pupil spending. The paper is divided into six sections: Definitions, Background, State Strategies, Court-Directed Remedies, Emerging Issues and Policy Recommendations. Although there is no "one size fits all" method of school funding, the information in this paper is designed to help states as they balance local autonomy, state roles and constitutional responsibilities and court-directed remedies.

Trying to achieve equity involves tradeoffs. Although the concept of equity refers to equal opportunity, communities won't necessarily spend equal amounts of educational resources to support education. Local control means that communities decide what curriculum is taught and how much money is spent in educating their students. Thus, it is extremely difficult for a state to impose equitable spending patterns while embracing the concept of local autonomy. Another important consideration arises from the difficulty in using spending as an indicator of educational opportunity, given that per-pupil expenditures vary considerably within and among states.<sup>1</sup> Third, because equity can refer to different groups of individuals, namely students and taxpayers, legislators struggle to find an equitable balance between those who provide the taxes for schools and those who benefit and depend on them. Discussions about equity are best described as dynamic tensions between competing interests and concepts.

*States have used several strategies to try to close the funding disparities that characterize inequities in per-pupil spending.*

## Equity in the School Finance Arena: Two Definitions

There is no universally accepted definition of equity in school finance. The term equity means different things to different people. Noted school finance expert William Clune defines equity in school finance as follows: "Equity means equal and implies that one district or school receives the same amount as another, usually in the same district or state. A prior generation of school finance litigation was based on the idea that all children in a state should have equal access to educational resources, for example, equal spending or guaranteed tax base. Equity is and was focused on inputs."<sup>2</sup>

*"Equity means equal and implies that one district or school receives the same amount as another. . ."*

Clune defines equity in traditional horizontal terms (refer to Background section). Furthermore, Clune notes that there has been a shift in concerns from equity to adequacy in school finance, and several of the more recent school finance litigation cases reflect that fact. Although Clune draws a distinction between adequacy and equity, he suggests that there are links between the two concepts. The shift from equity to adequacy is being driven by an emerging consensus that high minimum outcomes should be the orienting goal of both policy and finance. Examples of this point are evident in various efforts under way in Wyoming, New Jersey, Texas, Minnesota, Illinois, Oregon and New York. These states are trying to determine how much an adequate education costs. When they do they plan to tie funding formulas to those determined costs. It is this emerging emphasis on outcomes that has produced what Clune refers to as a modified equity standard, which links the two concepts.

Another definition is offered by David Thompson, R. Craig Wood and David Honeyman. "Equity is the concept of a fair and just method of distributing resources among schoolchildren. Yet not all facets of an equitable system of financing education have been discovered, nor has any state achieved equity for students or taxpayers because our understanding of equity continues to expand."<sup>3</sup>

One method of determining how equitable the finance system of a state is comes from examining three different analytical measures:

1. The variation in revenue and spending across school districts that is not attributable to a legitimate cost factor,
2. The relationship between revenue and wealth,
3. The relationship between revenue and spending and the tax effort.

"A system may be considered to be equitable that produces a low variation in revenue and spending; or an equitable system may be one that produces a moderate variation in revenue and spending provided that the relationship to wealth is low and the relationship to tax effort is high."<sup>4</sup>

For example, if per-pupil spending levels of 10 school districts were analyzed it would be possible to judge the 10 to be equitable if there were a negligible difference in their per-pupil expenditures. However, if those same 10 districts had dramatically different levels of per-pupil expenditures, and there was no rational reason for those differences, the obvious conclusion would be that the 10 were spending inequitably.

## Background

Examination of school finance litigation since 1989 shows there is no easy way to predict whether a state's school finance system will be ruled constitutional or unconstitutional by that state's highest court. Judging from court rulings in 1989 and the early part of 1990, plaintiffs challenging the constitutionality of school finance systems were consistently winning the suits. This trend did not hold for very long, and now about half of the rulings are in favor of states defending their financing system.

Court cases challenging state school finance systems are pending in 14 states and there does not appear to have been a drop-off in the number of these suits since the 1989 "Big 3" decisions in Kentucky, Montana and Texas (see table 1). Since 1989, the legality of state school finance systems has been tested in 21 states.<sup>3</sup>

Some important trends in the school finance arena appear to be emerging. For example, the data clearly indicate that wide disparities remain among states in the relative state/local/federal mix of public school revenues and in the levels of per-pupil expenditures both within and across states (see table 2). School finance experts are expecting these trends to continue. Surprisingly, the disparities in per-pupil expenditures also exist in states that have had court cases, although the gap between low and high spenders has been reduced. For example, in New Jersey per-pupil expenditures ranged from a low of \$5,900 to a high of \$11,500 for the 1995-1996 school year.<sup>4</sup> In Illinois spending ranged from about \$3,000 to \$15,000 according to Education Week.<sup>5</sup> Drawing from the court record in the Edgewood litigation in Texas (Edgewood I, 1985-Edgewood V, 1995), a 700 to 1 ratio of assessed valuation per pupil between high-and-low spending districts existed before the lawsuit and will stand at 28 to 1 when Senate Bill 1 is fully implemented in 1999.<sup>6</sup> Turning to interstate spending differences, *Public School Finance Programs of the United States and Canada, 1993-94* reports revenue per pupil varied from \$9,814 in New Jersey to \$3,810 in Utah. The state share varied from 90.9 percent in Hawaii to 8.3 percent in New Hampshire, and the local share varied from 88.9 percent in New Hampshire to 2.1 percent in Hawaii. In seven states, the state government provided more than 70 percent of nonfederal revenue, and in eight states the share was less than 40 percent.<sup>7</sup> As these figures suggest, financing of elementary and secondary education requires a lot of money. In school year 1993-1994, expenditures in all U.S. public elementary and secondary schools totaled an estimated \$285 billion.<sup>8</sup> Education is the largest single-budget category of spending in all the states.

*Education is the largest single-budget category of spending in all the states.*

**Table 1**  
**School Finance Litigation Activity**

**States in which the School Finance System Has Been Ruled Unconstitutional  
by the State's Highest Court:**

Arizona (1994)	New Jersey (1973, 1990)
Arkansas (1983)	Tennessee (1993)
California (1971—original ruling)	Texas (1989)
Connecticut (1977)	Washington (1978)
Kentucky (1989)	West Virginia (1979)
Massachusetts (1993)	Wyoming (1980, 1995)
Montana (1989)	

(Note: Alabama's entire education system was ruled unconstitutional by a lower court in 1993. The capital outlay provisions of Arizona's finance system was found unconstitutional.)

**States in which the School Finance System Has Been Challenged and Upheld  
by the State's Highest Court:**

Colorado (1982)	New York (1982)
Georgia (1981)	North Dakota (1994)*
Idaho (1975)	Ohio (1979)
Illinois (1976, 1990, 1996)	Oklahoma (1987)
Kansas (1994)	Oregon (1976, 1991)
Maryland (1983)	Pennsylvania (1979)
Michigan (1984)	Virginia (1994)
Minnesota (1993)	Wisconsin (1989)

\*Note: Majority (three) ruled in favor of the plaintiffs but North Dakota requires four justices to declare statutory law unconstitutional. Nebraska Supreme Court upheld the dismissal of an appeal because the case didn't state a cause of action, but there was no ruling on the constitutionality of the school finance system.

Source: D. Verstegen, University of Virginia (Aug. 1, 1994). Compiled from interviews, document analysis and Education Commission of the States, National Conference of State Legislatures and Center for the Study of Education Finance information.

**Table 2**  
**Level and Composition of School Revenue, 1993-1994**

	School Revenue Per Pupil	Including Federal Aid			Excluding Federal Aid	
		Federal	State	Local	State	Local
New England	\$7,145	5.1%	36.0%	58.9%	38.0%	62.0%
Connecticut	8,652	4.6%	39.5%	55.9%	41.4%	58.6%
Maine	5,957	7.0%	48.5%	44.4%	52.2%	47.8%
Massachusetts	6,754	5.5%	36.0%	58.5%	38.1%	61.9%
New Hampshire	6,380	2.8%	8.3%	88.9%	8.6%	91.4%
Rhode Island	7,016	4.5%	40.7%	54.8%	42.6%	57.4%
Vermont	7,204	5.2%	32.4%	62.5%	34.1%	65.9%
Mid-Atlantic	8,262	5.5%	40.5%	54.0%	42.9%	57.1%
Delaware	6,696	9.1%	65.1%	25.8%	71.6%	28.4%
Maryland	6,526	5.6%	39.0%	55.4%	41.3%	58.7%
New Jersey	9,814	4.2%	41.5%	54.3%	43.3%	56.7%
New York	8,629	5.6%	39.2%	55.2%	41.5%	58.5%
Pennsylvania	7,526	6.2%	41.4%	52.5%	44.1%	55.9%
Great Lakes	6,135	6.2%	38.5%	55.3%	41.0%	59.0%
Illinois	5,793	8.2%	32.9%	58.8%	35.9%	64.1%
Indiana	5,950	5.2%	52.1%	42.6%	55.0%	45.0%
Michigan	6,840	5.7%	32.1%	62.2%	34.1%	65.9%
Ohio	5,699	6.2%	43.4%	50.4%	46.2%	53.8%
Wisconsin	6,706	4.4%	38.7%	56.9%	40.4%	59.6%
Plains	5,481	6.0%	43.4%	50.5%	46.2%	53.8%
Iowa	5,497	5.7%	48.4%	45.9%	51.3%	48.7%
Kansas	5,496	5.5%	49.7%	44.9%	52.5%	47.5%
Minnesota	6,113	5.1%	46.5%	48.5%	48.9%	51.1%
Missouri	5,232	6.6%	37.5%	55.9%	40.2%	59.8%
Nebraska	4,984	4.8%	39.1%	56.1%	41.0%	59.0%
North Dakota	4,761	11.5%	43.6%	44.9%	49.2%	50.8%
South Dakota	4,830	10.8%	25.3%	63.9%	28.4%	71.6%
Southeast	4,963	9.2%	52.8%	38.0%	58.2%	41.8%
Alabama	3,913	13.1%	65.4%	21.6%	75.2%	24.8%
Arkansas	4,411	9.4%	63.1%	27.5%	69.7%	30.3%
Florida	5,838	7.7%	49.8%	42.4%	54.0%	46.0%
Georgia	5,125	8.4%	49.4%	42.2%	54.0%	46.0%
Kentucky	4,932	10.2%	67.2%	22.6%	74.9%	25.1%
Louisiana	4,608	12.3%	53.6%	34.0%	61.2%	38.8%
Mississippi	3,806	16.6%	53.8%	29.6%	64.5%	35.5%
North Carolina	4,950	8.9%	63.8%	27.3%	70.0%	30.0%
South Carolina	4,924	9.6%	46.9%	43.5%	51.9%	48.1%
Tennessee	4,135	9.8%	48.9%	41.3%	54.3%	45.7%
Virginia	5,271	6.6%	34.2%	59.2%	36.6%	63.4%
West Virginia	6,007	8.2%	64.6%	27.2%	70.4%	29.6%
Southwest	5,204	8.6%	46.4%	45.0%	50.8%	49.2%
Arizona	4,957	8.9%	42.3%	48.9%	46.4%	53.6%
New Mexico	6,228	10.3%	61.8%	27.9%	68.9%	31.1%
Oklahoma	4,397	7.4%	63.3%	29.4%	68.3%	31.7%
Texas	5,303	8.5%	43.4%	48.1%	47.4%	52.6%
Rocky Mountain	5,107	6.8%	51.6%	41.6%	55.3%	44.7%
Colorado	4,966	5.8%	46.0%	48.2%	48.8%	51.2%
Idaho	4,027	8.1%	60.9%	30.9%	66.3%	33.7%
Montana	5,376	9.2%	53.8%	37.0%	59.3%	40.7%
Utah	3,810	7.1%	54.9%	38.0%	59.1%	40.9%
Wyoming	6,679	5.8%	52.2%	42.1%	55.3%	44.7%
Far West	5,524	8.3%	56.9%	34.8%	62.0%	38.0%
California	5,327	8.9%	54.9%	36.2%	60.3%	39.7%
Nevada	5,245	5.0%	36.0%	59.0%	37.9%	62.1%
Oregon	5,549	7.3%	41.0%	51.7%	44.3%	55.7%
Washington	6,140	5.9%	71.0%	23.0%	75.5%	24.5%
Alaska	8,189	12.6%	63.6%	23.8%	72.8%	27.2%
Hawaii	6,537	7.1%	90.9%	2.1%	97.8%	2.2%
United States	5,907	7.2%	46.0%	46.8%	49.6%	50.4%

Source: National Education Association, 1994-95 Estimates of School Statistics (Washington, D.C., 1995), p. 38.