

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1999-2000 8672

10066 SENATE HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS DISTRICT AND STATE TESTING

PROFESSIONAL TEACHING PRACTICES COMMISSION STATEMENT REGARDING ETHICAL CONDUCT OF EDUCATORS WITH REGARD TO TESTING.

The purpose of this document is to give Alaska school personnel guidelines for appropriate ethical conduct in the administration and management of district and state testing programs.

It is not intended to apply to assessments given by teachers for classroom use.

TEST SECURITY

It is essential that all test materials remain secure. All administrators, teachers, support staff, students, and parents are responsible for test security. This includes storage, distribution, administration, and collection of tests.

In addition personnel at the building site have a responsibility to do the following:

- Ensure that students use only those reference materials allowed by the testing procedures
- Ensure that students do not receive copies of the test ahead of time
- Ensure that students do not learn of specific test items prior to the test
- Ensure that answer documents are not altered after testing

PRE-TEST ACTIVITIES

Teachers may give students practice with various item formats of assessments they will be taking, but not on the actual activities in the test.

Reasonable notice of upcoming assessments should be provided to all concerned, including teachers, students, and parents. However, using this notice to discourage any students from participating is unethical behavior.

Test administrators must study the appropriate administrative manual prior to administering the test.

TESTING

To ensure that all students have the opportunity to succeed, test administrators must remain in the room, and appropriately monitor the testing session.

Test administrators and proctors should take reasonable steps to ensure that all students:

- Follow instructions
- Respond in the appropriate places in answer documents
- Do not interfere with or distract others
- Use only permitted materials and devices

Professional Teaching Practices
Commission (PTPC)
344 West Third Avenue, Suite 127
Anchorage, AK 99501

TONY KNOWLES
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

HB 85
P O Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500
Fax (907) 465-3532

February 8, 1999

The Honorable Brian Porter
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Brian
Dear Speaker Porter:

Quality education for all Alaska children remains a focus and ongoing effort of my Administration. This bill I transmit today enhances the state's ability to protect students and the integrity of educators by strengthening, streamlining and consolidating licensure and discipline provisions for members of the teaching profession.

The bill incorporates the direction from the Board of Education to change a teacher "certificate" to a "license." The name of the "Professional Teaching Practices Commission" would be changed to "Educator Ethics Commission," to shorten the name and more accurately reflect the commission's functions.

Among the bill's numerous provisions are new sections governing applications and denial of applications for teaching licenses. The current regulatory provision requiring criminal history background checks for applicants would be strengthened and placed in statute. The bill would also compile, for the first time, the grounds for denial of an application or for putting conditions on a teaching license.

The bill expands the range of available disciplinary sanctions beyond suspension or license revocation, tracking powers currently available to occupational licensing boards, such as being able to summarily suspend a license if the educator poses a clear and immediate danger. The commission also would gain the authority to impose a civil fine against a person who is regulated by state law, but is not required to hold a license. The bill contains provisions that would preclude a person whose license is suspended or revoked from employment as a member of the teaching profession, even if the position does not require a license.

The Honorable Brian Porter

February 8, 1999

Page 2

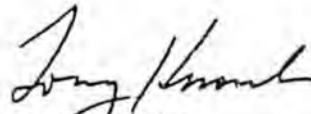
The bill also would streamline current law by consolidating regulatory and statutory grounds for discipline into one statutory provision; allowing reciprocal discipline of an educator who was disciplined in another jurisdiction; and clarifying the procedure for revoking the license of a person convicted of certain sex crimes. In addition, the bill adds misrepresentation of a material fact on an employment application as a ground for discipline.

In rewriting the procedures and requirements for reinstatement of a suspended or revoked license, the bill would expand from one year to five years the waiting period for reinstatement.

Finally, the bill contains new provisions to protect the confidentiality of minors and of investigatory files, and provides immunity from liability for persons who participate in good faith in certain investigations and proceedings of the commission or the Department of Education.

This bill represents a thorough effort on the part of the Department of Education and Professional Teaching Practices Commission to ensure Alaska educators are of high quality and integrity. I urge your prompt and favorable action on this measure.

Sincerely,



Tony Knowles
Governor

HB

191

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: CSHB 191 (FIN)
 (H) Publish Date: 2/11/00

STATE OF ALASKA
 2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction) _____ Dept. Affected Education & Early Development
 Title An Act relating to charter schools BRU Teaching and Learning Support
 Component Quality School
 Sponsor Rep. Dyson
 Requester House Finance Component No. 2147

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Personal Services	102.3	105.0	107.0	109.0	111.0	113.0
Travel	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Contractual	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Supplies	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	161.3	164.0	166.0	168.0	170.0	172.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	161.3	164.0	166.0	168.0	170.0	172.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	161.3	164.0	166.0	168.0	170.0	172.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2000) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time	1					
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Please refer to the attached sheet for a detailed description.

Prepared by: Barbara Thompson
 Division: Teaching and Learning Support
 Approved by: Richard S. Cross, Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Education & Early Development

Phone: 465-8727
 Date/Time: 01/28/00
 Date: 1/31/2000

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Fiscal Note Description for CSHB 191
Alaska Department of Education & Early Development
1/28/00

Section 1 of CSHB 191 removes the former requirements that the State Board of Education & Early Development may not approve more than 30 charter schools to operate in the state at one time and shall approve charter schools in a geographically balanced manner. Amended language raises the cap on the number of charter schools to be allowed from 30 to 60. Language related to approval of charter schools geographically is eliminated.

Section 2 requires the inclusion of a statement showing itemized costs or administrative or other services provided by a district to its charter schools.

Section 3 states that the annual charter school budget shall be not less than the basic need for the charter school and must reflect the itemization and per student value.

Section 4 requires districts to itemize services provided to the charter schools and itemize services and programs whose costs are allocated districtwide. Charter schools may elect not to receive services, except for administration, districtwide programs or services or other services required by law.

Section 5 extends allowable charter school contract time from 5 years to 10 years.

Personal Services - 102,205

One new full-time Education Specialist II, Range 21, is needed to administer the charter schools application process; provide technical assistance to school district and charter school staff who are planning for or initiating a charter school; assure compliance with state charter school statutes and regulations, assure quality programs are developed and supported, develop and maintain a charter schools regulations process; and evaluate the effectiveness of Alaska's charter schools. (\$77,000)

Funds for one .15 FTE Grants Administrator II will be needed to address fiscal issues and complete fiscal documents related to charter schools grant applications and billings. (\$8,205)

Funds for one .50 FTE Administrative Clerk II will be needed to provide clerical support to the Education Specialist and for the application process. (\$17,000)

Although the grant administrator and administrative clerk are existing positions, current federal fund sources are not sufficient to fund the portions of the charter schools duties that would be assigned to them.

Travel - \$5,000

Travel funding will need to be provided for a limited number of technical assistance and/or compliance reviews of charter schools. (\$5,000)

Supplies - \$4,000

Funding will be needed for the purchase of general office supplies and materials for meetings related to charter schools. (\$4,000)

Total Request for Year 1- \$161,205



Teleconference Participants

TCN: 10641

Participant Lists

View List for

ALL

Testifiers

Go >>>

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Participants

Unidentified Testifiers:

Unidentified Observers:

ANCHORAGE (ANC)

1 Name: Ms. Carol Comeau ✓ Phone:
 Address: Affiliation: Anc SD
 City /St /Zip: Type: Testifier
 Bill: HB 191: CHARTER SCHOOLS

FAIRBANKS (FBX)

1 Name: Ms. Annie Keep-Barnes ✓ Phone:
 Address: Affiliation:
 City /St /Zip: Type: Testifier
 Bill: HB 191: CHARTER SCHOOLS

2 Name: Ms. Kitty Mathers ✓ Phone:
 Address: Affiliation:
 City /St /Zip: Type: Testifier
 Bill: HB 191: CHARTER SCHOOLS

3 Name: Ms. Mika Mack ✓ Phone:
 Address: Affiliation:
 City /St /Zip: Type: Testifier
 Bill: HB 191: CHARTER SCHOOLS

4 Name: Ms. Gail McCann ✓ Phone:
 Address: Affiliation:
 City /St /Zip: Type: Testifier
 Bill: HB 191: CHARTER SCHOOLS

5 Name: Ms. Jody Vanderbilt ✓ Phone:
 Address: Affiliation:
 City /St /Zip: Type: Testifier
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6 Name: Ms. Rachel Stinson ✓ Phone:
 Address: Affiliation:
 City /St /Zip: Type: Testifier
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7 Name: Ms. Alison Seymour ✓ Phone:
 Address: Affiliation:
 City /St /Zip: Type: Testifier
 Bill: HB 191: CHARTER SCHOOLS

8 Name: Ms. Susan Faulkner ✓ Phone:
 Address: Affiliation:
 City /St /Zip: Type: Testifier
 Bill: HB 191: CHARTER SCHOOLS



9

Name: Ms. Terri Austin ✓

Address:

City /St /Zip:

Bill: HB 191: CHARTER SCHOOLS

Phone:
Affiliation:
Type: Testifier

1-LS0598W
Ford
3/24/00

SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 191()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATTIVES DYSON, Kohring, Mulder, Rokeberg

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to charter schools."

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

3 * Section 1. AS 14.03.250(a) is amended to read:

4 (a) A charter school may be established as provided under AS 14.03.250 -
5 14.03.290 upon the approval of the local school board and the state Board of
6 Education of an application for a charter school. The state Board of Education may
7 not approve more than 60 [30] charter schools to operate in the state at any one time
8 [AND SHALL APPROVE CHARTER SCHOOLS IN A GEOGRAPHICALLY
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14 MORE THAN SEVEN SCHOOLS LOCATED IN OTHER AREAS OF THE STATE,
15 AND THESE SEVEN SCHOOLS SHALL BE ALLOCATED AS NEARLY

1 AS POSSIBLE IN A GEOGRAPHICALLY BALANCED MANNER THROUGHOUT
2 THE REST OF THE STATE].

3 * Sec. 2. AS 14.03.255(c) is amended to read:

4 (c) A charter school shall operate under a contract between the charter school
5 and the local school board. A contract must contain the following provisions:

- 6 (1) a description of the educational program;
- 7 (2) specific levels of achievement for the education program;
- 8 (3) admission policies and procedures;
- 9 (4) administrative policies;
- 10 (5) a statement of the charter school's funding allocation from the local
11 school board, including the itemized costs of administrative or other services to be
12 provided [AND COSTS ASSIGNABLE] to the charter school [PROGRAM
13 BUDGET];
- 14 (6) the method by which the charter school will account for receipts
15 and expenditures;
- 16 (7) the location and description of the facility;
- 17 (8) the name of the teacher, or teachers, who, by agreement between
18 the charter school and the teacher, will teach in the charter school;
- 19 (9) the teacher-to-student ratio;
- 20 (10) the number of students served;
- 21 (11) the term of the contract, not to exceed a term of 10 [FIVE] years;
- 22 (12) a termination clause providing that the contract may be terminated
23 by the local school board for the failure of the charter school to meet educational
24 achievement goals or fiscal management standards, or for other good cause;
- 25 (13) a statement that the charter school will comply with all state and
26 federal requirements for receipt and use of public money;
- 27 (14) a clause providing that the charter school's budget shall be
28 increased to reflect operating cost savings achieved by the charter school: in this
29 paragraph. "operating cost savings" means the estimated value of educational or
30 related services provided by the district to all schools in the district that are not
31 provided to the charter school:

1 (15) other requirements or exemptions agreed upon by the charter
2 school and the local school board.

3 * Sec. 3. AS 14.03.255(d) is amended to read:

4 (d) A charter school may be operated in an existing school district facility or
5 in a facility within the school district that is not currently being used as a public
6 school, if the chief school administrator determines the facility meets requirements for
7 health and safety applicable to public buildings or other public schools in the district.

8 * Sec. 4. AS 14.03.260 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

9 (e) In addition to the amount provided to an approved charter school in the
10 annual program budget under (a) of this section, a charter school budget must include
11 an allocation equal to the amount determined by dividing the amount of local revenues
12 contributed under AS 14.17.410(c) by the average daily membership of the district and
13 multiplying that number by the average daily membership of the charter school.

delete

14 * Sec. 5. AS 14.03.275 is amended to read:

15 Sec. 14.03.275. Contracts; duration. A contract for a charter school may be
16 for a term of no more than 10 [FIVE] years [AND MAY NOT EXTEND BEYOND
17 JULY 1, 2005].

18 * Sec. 6. Section 9, ch. 77, SLA 1995, is repealed.

TO: Senator Mike Miller, Chairman
Senate HESS Committee

FROM: Gary Wilken

DATE: April 6, 2000

RE: House Bill 191

As you know our school district and others have expressed several concerns over the current version of the charter school legislation, HB 191, now under consideration in the Senate HESS Committee. I appreciate their concerns and suggest several changes be incorporated into a HESS Committee Substitute.

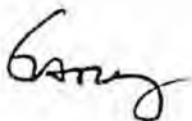
Page 2, Lines 11 – 12 (Version W)

First, requiring a school district to establish a separate accounting system to itemize the cost of the administrative services provided to each charter school puts an unreasonable burden on the district for a small percentage of students. (For example, in Fairbanks only 133 students out of a total student enrollment of 15,804 attend two charter schools.) This mandate will place the district and the charter school in an adversarial position; both groups will constantly be defining which costs should be credited to the charter school and which costs should not. Instead of working together cooperatively, the district and a charter school will find themselves at odds with each other. Instead of working towards a common goal of achieving the highest quality possible for our public education, we will be spending our precious financial and personal resources defining vague terms and trying to quantify the separate costs of educating our children.

Page 2, Lines 27 – 31 and Page 3, Lines 8 – 13 (Version W)

Additionally, the proposed change on how a district should fund a charter school undermines the district's local control over education. As you may know, some school boards in the past have allocated additional dollars over the required amount to the district's charter schools as a local choice. Local control over the expenditure of local dollars is important and must be maintained. I respectfully recommend that the legislature not mandate statewide changes in charter school funding and but allow local communities, through their elected leaders, to allocate their own resources as they see proper.

For your consideration, I have attached a committee substitute that addresses these concerns.



SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 191()
 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
 TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

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30 school, if the chief school administrator determines the facility meets requirements for
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2 **Sec. 14.03.275. Contracts; duration.** A contract for a charter school may be
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5 * Sec. 5. Section 9, ch. 77, SLA 1995, is repealed.

1-LS0598X
Ford
4/5/00

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TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESS. IN

BY

Offered:
Referred:

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HB 191

Changes to CSHB 191 1-LS0598\W As reflected in 1-LS0598\V:

As you know the ASD has been kept pretty busy with the contract dispute, and dealing with the assembly. Partly due to their pre-occupation with local problems, we failed to communicate as well as we would have liked before this bill came to the floor on the house side. We have become convinced that many of their concerns were valid and have made these changes to accommodate them to a large degree. They still have some concerns that they will address and you will have to decide on today.

I. Please reference Section 4 on page three of version \V. We tried to tie the charter school budget to the "basic need" amount, which is a number, calculated for each school to determine the amount of revenue flowing into the district from the State. The School District points out that the basic need amount is **before** the 4mil deduction so that the budget source of existing charter schools is only 57% State, and 30% local contributions.

The District also points out that budgets are not based on per student allocations (reference item 3 in ASD letter). This took us a while to comprehend because we have an ASD Budget attachment which shows the "Budgeted Cost Per Student".

At any rate, we have scratched our attempts and are leaving AS 14.03.260(a) as it was.

II. Please reference Section 5(e) on page 3 of version \V. We have also deleted this sub section. There has been a lot of frustration expressed by various charter schools saying in essence that the districts have not provided an equitable share of the money. We attempted, in this section, using a variety of different wording approaches, to require districts to reveal where the district spends it's money on a per- programs or per- service basis. We have become convinced that whether right or wrong, districts are unable to provide this type of information with their existing accounting practices. Rather than force this issue, we have opted to withdraw our effort in the context of this bill.

III. Please reference version \W, page 2 beginning on line 27. We have inserted this new paragraph (14) to cause the district to evaluate, and assign a cash value, if there is any, to the efficiency of charter schools who through innovation or increased parent involvement provide services that would normally be provided by the district. We do not feel that this paragraph will generate any huge increase in Charter School Budgets, but that with the requirement in paragraph 5, there will be a better reason for better communication between districts and charter schools regarding available revenue.

(14) a clause providing that the charter school's budget shall be increased to reflect operating cost savings achieved by the charter school: in this paragraph "operating cost

savings" means the estimated value [cost] of educational or related services provided by the district to all other schools in the district that are not provided to the charter school:

Delete Section 4 so there is no change to AS 14.03.260(a)

Delete Section 5 (e) and re-number accordingly

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10 (5) a statement of the charter school's funding allocation from the local
11 school board, including the itemized costs of administrative or other services to be
12 provided [AND COSTS ASSIGNABLE] to the charter school [PROGRAM
13 BUDGET];

14 (6) the method by which the charter school will account for receipts
15 and expenditures;

16 (7) the location and description of the facility;

17 (8) the name of the teacher, or teachers, who, by agreement between
18 the charter school and the teacher, will teach in the charter school;

19 (9) the teacher-to-student ratio;

20 (10) the number of students served;

21 (11) the term of the contract, not to exceed a term of 10 [FIVE] years;

22 (12) a termination clause providing that the contract may be terminated
23 by the local school board for the failure of the charter school to meet educational
24 achievement goals or fiscal management standards, or for other good cause;

25 (13) a statement that the charter school will comply with all state and
26 federal requirements for receipt and use of public money;

27 (14) a clause providing that the charter school's budget shall be
28 increased to reflect operating cost savings achieved by the charter school; in this
29 paragraph. "operating cost savings" means the estimated value of educational or
30 related services provided by the district to all schools in the district that are not
31 provided to the charter school;

1 (15) other requirements or exemptions agreed upon by the charter
2 school and the local school board.

3 * Sec. 3. AS 14.03.255(d) is amended to read:

4 (d) A charter school may be operated in an existing school district facility or
5 in a facility within the school district that is not currently being used as a public
6 school, if the chief school administrator determines the facility meets requirements for
7 health and safety applicable to public buildings or other public schools in the district.

8 * Sec. 4. AS 14.03.260 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

9 (e) In addition to the amount provided to an approved charter school in the
10 annual program budget under (a) of this section, a charter school budget must include
11 an allocation equal to the amount determined by dividing the amount of local revenues
12 contributed under AS 14.17.410(c) by the average daily membership of the district and
13 multiplying that number by the average daily membership of the charter school.

14 * Sec. 5. AS 14.03.275 is amended to read:

15 **Sec. 14.03.275. Contracts; duration.** A contract for a charter school may be
16 for a term of no more than 10 [FIVE] years [AND MAY NOT EXTEND BEYOND
17 JULY 1, 2005].

18 * Sec. 6. Section 9, ch. 77, SLA 1995, is repealed.

HB 191

Changes to CS HB 191 1-LS0598\W As reflected in 1-LS0598\V:

As you know the ASD has been kept pretty busy with the contract dispute, and dealing with the assembly. Partly due to their pre-occupation with local problems, we failed to communicate as well as we would have liked before this bill came to the floor on the house side. We have become convinced that many of their concerns were valid and have made these changes to accommodate them to a large degree. They still have some concerns that they will address and you will have to decide on today.

I. Please reference Section 4 on page three of version \V. We tried to tie the charter school budget to the "basic need" amount, which is a number, calculated for each school to determine the amount of revenue flowing into the district from the State. The School District points out that the basic need amount is **before** the 4mil deduction so that the budget source of existing charter schools is only 57% State, and 30% local contributions.

The District also points out that budgets are not based on per student allocations (reference item 3 in ASD letter). This took us a while to comprehend because we have an ASD Budget attachment which shows the "Budgeted Cost Per Student".

At any rate, we have scratched our attempts and are leaving AS 14.03.260(a) as it was.

II. Please reference Section 5(e) on page 3 of version \V. We have also deleted this sub section. There has been a lot of frustration expressed by various charter schools saying in essence that the districts have not provided an equitable share of the money. We attempted, in this section, using a variety of different wording approaches, to require districts to reveal where the district spends it's money on a per- programs or per- service basis. We have become convinced that whether right or wrong, districts are unable to provide this type of information with their existing accounting practices. Rather than force this issue, we have opted to withdraw our effort in the context of this bill.

III. Please reference version \W, page 2 beginning on line 27. We have inserted this new paragraph (14) to cause the district to evaluate, and assign a cash value, if there is any, to the efficiency of charter schools who through innovation or increased parent involvement provide services that would normally be provided by the district. We do not feel that this paragraph will generate any huge increase in Charter School Budgets, but that with the requirement in paragraph 5, there will be a better reason for better communication between districts and charter schools regarding available revenue.

(14) a clause providing that the charter school's budget shall be increased to reflect operating cost savings achieved by the charter school: in this paragraph "operating cost

savings" means the **estimated value** [cost] of educational or related services provided by the district to all other schools in the district that are not provided to the charter school:

Delete Section 4 so there is no change to AS 14.03.260(a)

Delete Section 5 (e) and re-number accordingly



Alaska State Legislature

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REPRESENTATIVE FRED DYSON

Sponsor Statement CSHB 191

"An Act relating to charter schools; and providing for an effective date."

In 1995, the Alaska Legislature passed CSSB 88(FIN) authorizing the creation of charter schools in Alaska. The opportunity to positively influence a child's educational experience through the charter school framework has attracted an impressive cadre of educational enthusiasts. Many have struggled to make the charter schools work under current Alaska law. After three years of experience, several deficiencies in our statutes have come to light -- HB 191 addresses some of these issues.

A U.S. Department of Education Charter School study shows that lack of funds, facilities, and opposition by school boards and districts are among the leading "difficult" or "very difficult" obstacles faced by our nation's charter schools. Alaska is no exception, and unfortunately, our Charter school law has been rated "weak" when compared nationally. This bill gives strength to charter schools in some of the key areas identified by research as lacking.

HB 191 improves the atmosphere for Charter school development by:

- 1) Doubling the cap on the allowable number of charter schools,
- 2) Increasing the allowable length of a charter school's contract,
- 3) Clarifying how school districts are to determine charter school annual program budgets, and
- 4) Removing the sunset

While it is reassuring and heart-warming to see the dedication and fervor of parents involving themselves in their children's education, it is alarming to see the barriers they face. Alaska's youth stand to benefit from a more responsive, localized educational experience. HB 191 is a modest step towards granting charter schools more flexibility, more room to grow and more opportunities to succeed.

- E-mail -
Representative_Fred_Dyson
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- Internet -
<http://www.akRepublicans.org>

Charter School Law

Sec. 14.03.250. Establishment of charter schools.

(a) A charter school may be established as provided under AS 14.03.250 - 14.03.290 upon the approval of the local school board and the state Board of Education of an application for a charter school. The state Board of Education may not approve more than 30 charter schools to operate in the state at any one time and shall approve charter schools in a geographically balanced manner as follows: not more than 10 schools in Anchorage; not more than five schools in Fairbanks; not more than three schools in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough; not more than three schools in the Kenai Peninsula Borough; not more than two schools in the City and Borough of Juneau; not more than seven schools located in other areas of the state, and these seven schools shall be allocated as nearly as possible in a geographically balanced manner throughout the rest of the state.

(b) A local school board shall prescribe an application procedure for the establishment of a charter school in that school district. The application procedure must include provisions for an academic policy committee consisting of parents of students attending the school, teachers, and school employees and a proposed form for a contract between a charter school and the local school board, setting out the contract elements required under AS 14.03.255 (c).

(c) A local school board shall forward to the state Board of Education applications for a charter school that have been approved or denied by the local board.

Sec. 14.03.255. Organization and operation of a charter school.

(a) A charter school operates as a school in the local school district except that the charter school (1) is exempt from the local school district's textbook, program, curriculum, and scheduling requirements; (2) is exempt from AS 14.14.130 (c); the principal of the charter school shall be selected by the academic policy committee and shall select, appoint, or otherwise supervise employees of the charter school; and (3) operates under the charter school's annual program budget as set out in the contract between the local school board and the charter school under (c) of this section. A local school board may exempt a charter school from other local school district requirements if the exemption is set out in the contract.

(b) A charter school shall

(1) keep financial records of the charter school;

(2) oversee the operation of the charter school to ensure that the terms of the contract required by (c) of this section are being met;

(3) meet regularly with parents and with teachers of the charter school to review, evaluate, and improve operations of the charter school; and

(4) meet with the academic policy committee at least once each year to monitor progress in achieving the committee's policies and goals.

(c) A charter school shall operate under a contract between the charter school and the local school board. A contract must contain the following provisions:

(1) description of the educational program;

(2) specific levels of achievement for the education program;

- (3) admission policies and procedures;
- (4) administrative policies;
- (5) statement of the charter school's funding allocation from the local school board and costs assignable to the charter school program budget;
- (6) method by which the charter school will account for receipts and expenditures;
- (7) location and description of the facility;
- (8) name of the teacher, or teachers, who, by agreement between the charter school and the teacher, will teach in the charter school;
- (9) teacher-to-student ratio;
- (10) number of students served;
- (11) the term of the contract, not to exceed a term of five years;
- (12) a termination clause providing that the contract may be terminated by the local school board for the failure of the charter school to meet educational achievement goals or fiscal management standards, or for other good cause;
- (13) a statement that the charter school will comply with all state and federal requirements for receipt and use of public money;
- (14) other requirements or exemptions agreed upon by the charter school and the local school board.

(d) A charter school may be operated in an existing school district facility or in a facility within the school district that is not currently being used as a public school, if the chief school administrator determines the facility meets requirements for health and safety applicable to other public schools in the district.

Sec. 14.03.260. Funding for charter school.

(a) A local school board shall provide an approved charter school with an annual program budget. The budget shall be not less than the amount generated by the students enrolled in the charter school less administrative costs retained by the local school district, determined by applying the indirect cost rate approved by the Department of Education and Early Development. The "amount generated by students enrolled in the charter school" is to be determined in the same manner as it would be for a student enrolled in another public school in that school district.

(b) The program budget of a charter school is to be used for operating expenses of the educational program of the charter school, including purchasing textbooks, classroom materials, and instructional aids.

(c) The charter school shall provide the financial and accounting information requested by the local school board or the Department of Education and Early Development and shall cooperate with the local school district or the department in complying with the requirements of AS 14.17.910 .

(d) The expenses of housing nonresident students who attend the charter school, including room, board, and other reasonable housing expenses, may not be paid for with state money but may be paid for with funds contributed by sources other than the state.

Sec. 14.03.265. Admission.

(a) The program of a charter school may be designed to serve

(1) students within an age group or grade level;

(2) students who will benefit from a particular teaching method or curriculum; or

(3) nonresident students, including providing domiciliary services for students who need those services, if approved by the board.

(b) A charter school shall enroll all eligible students who submit a timely application, unless the number of those applications exceeds the capacity of the program, class, grade level, or building. In the event of an excess of those applications, the charter school and the local school board shall attempt to accommodate all of those applicants by considering providing additional classroom space and assigning additional teachers from the district to the charter school. If it is not possible to accommodate all eligible students who submit a timely application, students shall be accepted by random drawing. A school board may not require a student to attend a charter school.

(c) In addition to other requirements of law, a charter school shall be nonsectarian.

Sec. 14.03.270. Teacher or employee transfers, evaluations, and negotiated agreements.

(a) A teacher or employee may not be assigned to a charter school unless the teacher or employee consents to the assignment.

(b) All provisions of an existing negotiated agreement or collective bargaining agreement applicable to a teacher or employee of a district apply to that teacher or employee if employed at a charter school in that district, unless the district and the bargaining unit representing the teacher or employee agree to an exemption.

(c) A teacher in a charter school shall be evaluated in an equivalent manner as all other teachers in the district, except that if there is no administrator assigned to the charter school, the local school board, with the agreement of the charter school, shall designate a school district administrator in that district to evaluate a teacher in a charter school.

Sec. 14.03.275. Contracts; duration.

A contract for a charter school may be for a term of not more than five years and may not extend beyond July 1, 2005.

Sec. 14.03.280. Regulations.

The state Board of Education may adopt regulations under AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act) necessary to implement AS 14.03.250 - 14.03.290.

Sec. 14.03.290. Definitions.

In AS 14.03.250 - 14.03.290

(1) "academic policy committee" means the group designated to supervise the academic operation of a charter school and to ensure the fulfillment of the mission of a charter school;

(2) "charter school" means a school established under AS 14.03.250 - 14.03.290 that operates within a public school district;

(3) "local school board" means a borough or city school board or a school board of a regional educational attendance area;

(4) "parent" means a biological, adoptive, or foster parent, or an adult who acts as guardian of a child and makes decisions related to the child's safety, education, and welfare;

(5) "parent advisory group" means a group that is recognized by the school as representative of those parents having children attending that school, that has regular meetings, and in which membership is open to all parents within that school's attendance area;

(6) "teacher" means a person who serves a school district in a teaching, counseling, or administrative capacity and is required to be certificated in order to hold the position.

Alaska Statute referenced in Section 4, CSHB 191(FIN)

Sec. 14.17.410. Public school funding.

(b) Public school funding consists of state aid, a required local contribution, and eligible federal impact aid determined as follows:

(1) state aid equals basic need minus a required local contribution and 90 percent of eligible federal impact aid for that fiscal year; basic need equals the sum obtained under (D) of this paragraph, multiplied by the base student allocation set out in AS 14.17.470 ; district adjusted ADM is calculated as follows:

(A) the ADM of each school in the district is calculated by applying the school size factor to the student count as set out in AS 14.17.450 ;

(B) the number obtained under (A) of this paragraph is multiplied by the district cost factor described in AS 14.17.460 ;

(C) the ADMs of each school in a district, as adjusted according to (A) and (B) of this paragraph, are added; the sum is then multiplied by the special needs factor set out in AS 14.17.420 (a)(1);

(D) the number obtained for intensive services under AS 14.17.420(a)(2) and the number obtained for correspondence study under AS 14.17.430 are added to the number obtained under (C) of this paragraph;

CSHB 191 (FIN) Sectional Analysis

1-LS0598\V February 23, 2000

Section 1: Amends AS 14.03.250(a) to double the limiting cap on the number of charters schools allowable in the state and eliminates the statutory requirement of geographic distribution.

Section 2: Amends AS 14.03.255(c) to require that the Charter School contract must include an itemized cost of administrative or other services to be provided to the Charter School as defined in Section 4 of this CS.

Section 3: Amends AS 14.03.255(d) to allow charter schools meet in public buildings as well as public schools if the chief school administrator determines the facility meets requirements for health and safety.

Section 4: Amends AS 14.03.260(a) to tie the charter school annual program budget to the "basic need" for the charter school and the itemization required in Section 4. (Reference AS 14.17.410(b)(1) (attached)).

Section 5: Adds a subsection to AS 14.03.260 which requires itemization of services provided to the charter school. The intent of this section is to ensure information is available to enable negotiation between the charter school and the district to determine appropriate budget levels. This section will cause discussion and clarification of what services are to be provided by the district for the charter school. This section also requires an equitable share of local contributions to go to charter schools.

Section 6: Extends allowable contract time to be up to 10 years rather than 5 years and eliminates the sunset.

NATIONAL

Charter schools have positive impacts, studies conclude

By Andrea Billups
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The charter school movement is booming nationwide and making significant and positive impacts on public education, two new reports on the movement have found.

A report released on Feb. 11 by the White House showed the number of charter schools nationwide increased by 40 percent in the 1998-1999 school year, with 250,000 students enrolled at such schools in 30 states and the District of Columbia.

About 53.2 million students attend public schools nationwide.

"At a time when some educators are saying we really can't do much better with these kids, the charter school movement says: 'Wrong. We can do a lot better and we are putting our jobs on the line to say we can do better,'" said Joe Nathan, a professor at the University of Minnesota who helped write the nation's first charter school law, passed in 1991 in Minnesota.

The U.S. Department of Education report found that seven out of 10 charter schools had waiting lists for students. Median enrollment at charter schools was 137 students, compared with 475 students at public schools in the same states. Eighteen percent of all charter schools were public schools that converted to charters.

Charter schools are publicly funded and privately run, and are

1,700 nationwide had closed their doors. Some shut down voluntarily and others ceased operation because of small enrollments, administrative or fiscal problems or because their charters were revoked for mismanagement or misconduct, the CER report said.

"Far from being an indictment of charter schools, these closures are evidence of accountability, one of the great strengths of the charter school movement," said CER President Jeanne Allen. "It is a

quality too often missing at many traditional public schools."

The CER report says charter schools faced mainly facility and operational hurdles initially, but today most are stymied by political opposition from teachers unions and state and local boards.

Some states like Virginia have passed charter school laws, but because they limit the charters to special-need groups, for example, no charter has been approved.

"About a third of the charter

laws are actually 'cruel joke.'"

Mr. Nathan said. Among the states having the best laws, he said, are Arizona, California, Minnesota, New York, Michigan, North Carolina and the District of Columbia, which boasts the highest percentage of children enrolled in charter schools in the nation.

The CER study also found that of the 37 charter school laws nationwide, 26 states did not provide any start-up funding, making it difficult for charter founders to

open their schools.

The Clinton administration has been a strong proponent of charter schools, but the concept has been opposed by the nation's teachers unions, who charge they will take money away from traditional public schools.

Mrs. Allen, the president of the CER, said that while traditional public schools outnumber charter schools by more than 40 to 1, their "ripple effect" has driven public education reform.

intended to promote creative approaches to teaching children.

"Neither a Republican nor a Democratic idea," they were founded at the grass-roots level without foundation funding, Mr. Nathan said. The schools have enjoyed remarkable bipartisan support, a feat that "has astonished supporters and stunned opponents," he added.

"It taps into hope, which is one of the central values of the United States," said Mr. Nathan, an inner-city public school teacher and author of a 1999 book on the charter schools. "The charter schools movement says if you've got an idea about how to do it better, here's the chance to try it."

Gail Hawkins-Bush, principal of the Alliance for Progress Charter School, one of 24 charter schools operating in Philadelphia, says the reason they are succeeding is because they are "customer-friendly."

"I think that in inner-city communities, the personalized approach to education is a way to combat some of the inequities that our children have suffered through large class size and all of the injustices society has prevailed on our young people," said Mrs. Hawkins-Bush, whose 208-student school has a waiting list.

"It's not just economics," she says of charter school popularity. "It's specialized care."

A relatively small number of new charter schools have failed, another report published last week by the Center for Education Reform (CER) in Washington found.

Through the end of 1999, 39 charter schools out of more than

WASHINGTON TIMES
February 21, 2000

THE WASHINGTON TIMES 11



March 21, 2000

Anchorage School District

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SUPERINTENDENT

Bob Christal

Dear Senator Miller and Members of Senate HESS:

On behalf of the Anchorage School District, I am writing to you regarding HB 191, An Act relating to charter schools.

The Anchorage School District has serious concerns with HB 191 as currently written. We feel these concerns will put undue burden on school districts making an honest attempt to work with their charter schools and charter school applicants to ensure the success of their programs.

- If this bill should pass as written, it may in fact prove to be a disincentive for school boards to approve new charter schools. It would result in funding levels for charter schools that are different than funding available to other schools and it would place an onerous administrative burden on school districts by requiring them to itemize costs of administrative or other services provide to charter schools.
- To correct these problems, HB 191 needs to be amended. Specifically, Sections 4 and 5, along with new language offered on line 11 and line 12 of page 2 (including the itemized costs of administrative or other services to be provided) need to be removed.



Anchorage Pioneer Schoolhouse. Built 1915 -
Anchorage Woman's Club

The proposed changes in Section 4 state that the budget shall not be less than the basic need for the charter school be as determined under AS 14.17.410(b)(1) and must reflect the itemization and per student value required under Section 5.

- 1. Each individual charter school's budget receives local support.** Revenue for charter schools in Anchorage is based on Foundation Program Basic Need less the State approved indirect cost rate of 3.5 to 5 percent. The actual Foundation revenue that that Anchorage School District receives is calculated by reducing Foundation Basic Need by the required local contribution of 4 mills of the assessed valuation and a portion of Federal Impact Aid funds. Although the amount of funding for charter schools is equivalent to the Foundation Program Basic Need for the students enrolled in the charter schools, the actual revenues funding charter school budgets come from approximately 57.2 percent State Foundation revenue, 30% local taxes and one percent federal revenue.
- 2. Under this proposal, charter schools would be funded more than neighborhood schools.** No individual school's budget within the Anchorage School District, however, is based on a per student value either of the entire general operating budget according to the number of students in that particular school. This is true whether it be a charter school or any other school within the district. There are expenditures in the general operating budget that are designated for specific purposes and are not distributed equally among all students. For example, expenditures for pupil transportation services are not provided to students in the District's alternative schools nor are they provided to the over 25,000 students who walk, drive, or are transported to school by parents r others. There are also expenditures which are dedicated to specific special programs/ schools such as McLaughlin Youth Center, Booth Memorial Home, Maplewood Group Home, Jesse Lee home and Providence Heights as well as the Community

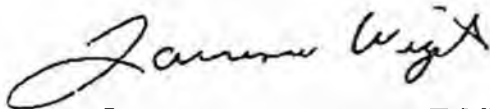
Education Department which serves students, staff and community members.

3. **Budgets for non-charter schools within the Anchorage School District are not based on per student allocation.** The amount of supply allocation and teacher staffing are based on the number of students, but the number of administrative and support staff may differ between schools based on the overall enrollment or programs within that school.
4. **The itemization of services proposed in this bill would be a bookkeeping nightmare for the Anchorage School District.** It would add to administrative costs for operating charter schools and may in fact result in some reductions in funding to charter schools that they currently receive.

In summary, while the Anchorage School District supports its charter schools and the charter school concept, we feel that passage of this bill without our suggested amendments would make it less likely that school boards will expand charter schools in their districts.

We respectfully request that if you have any questions regarding our position regarding this bill or charter schools in general, that you please contact us for further information and clarification.

Sincerely,



Lawrence A. Wiget, Ed.D.
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HB

218

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: CSHB 218 (FIN)

(H) Publish Date: 3/15/00

**STATE OF ALASKA
2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction) _____ Dept. Affected Education & Early Dev.
 Title Museum Acquisition of Unclaimed Property BRU Alaska Library and Museums
 Component Museum Operations
 Sponsor Rep. Halcro
 Requester House Finance Component No. 210

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2000) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Any costs to the Alaska State Museum would be minimal and would be considered routine costs of doing business.

Prepared by: Karen Crane Phone 465-2911
 Division Libraries & Museums Date/Time 2/28/00 12:00 AM
 Approved by Commissioner Richard S. Cross Date 2/28/2000
 Agency Education & Early Development

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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



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House Bill No. 218

Sponsor Statement

"An Act relating to property loaned to or held by Museums"

Alaska's many museums are a vital asset to the preservation of our state's rich cultural heritage. Unfortunately, many of these institutions face difficulty when dealing with artifacts on loan when contact is lost with the item's owner. Often, these items require exhaustive care and maintenance. Museums cannot reasonably be expected to make decisions regarding the conservation or disposition of loaned property at their own risk and expense.

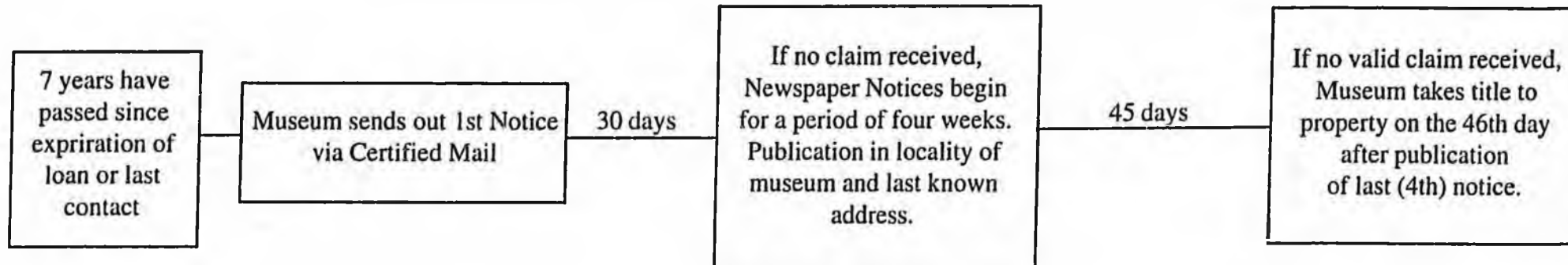
This legislation will offer a valuable vehicle for Alaska's museums to deal with property received on loan. Over time, lenders may die without heirs or move without maintaining contact with a museum. This leaves museums in the undesirable position of not being able to perform necessary conservation on the item while being unable to ascertain an identifiable manner of acquisition.

HB 218 establishes a process for museums to follow in order to clarify title on unclaimed objects. Before claiming title to an object on loan, the museum must have lost contact with the owner for at least seven years. The museum must then make a reasonable attempt to find the original owner or their heirs. Contact must be attempted through certified mail to the last known address, and if not successful, through newspaper announcements. After waiting a specified period of 45 days beyond these notices, the museum may proceed to obtain title to the property. The original owner then still has two years after that date to reclaim their property. Museum operators will be required to advise any new lenders of this new law.

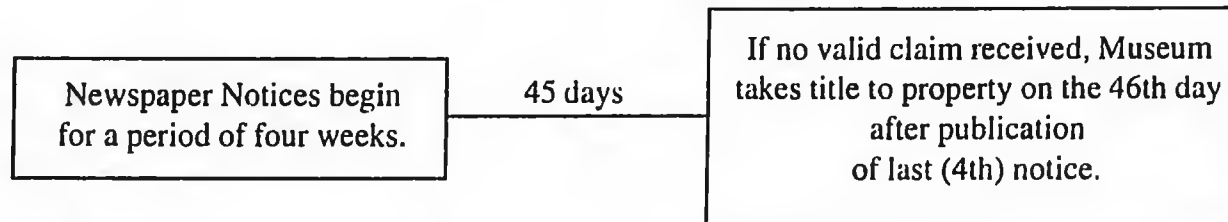
This important revision will alleviate many difficulties encountered by Alaska's museums while providing a fair and equitable recourse for the property owner. It is estimated that title to several hundred objects in museums around the state can be resolved with the passage of HB 218.

HB 218 Timeline for Acquisition

When Address in known:



When No Contact Information is known:



STATE OF ALASKA

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

Department of Education & Early Development

Office of the Commissioner

Goldbell Place
801 West 10th Street, Suite 200
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1894
(907) 465-2800
(907) 465-4156 Fax

November 15, 1999

The Honorable Andrew Halcro
Alaska State Legislature
716 West 4th Street, Suite 620
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Representative Halcro:

Thank you for your letter of October 28 with the copy of House Bill 218. Both Karen Crane, Director of Libraries, Archives and Museums, and Bruce Kato, Chief Curator forwarded their comments to me.

The bill addresses a problem many museums have encountered. Museum loan practices and record keeping were quite different 50 years ago. The problem for old loans for museums is that many were made with an indefinite or expired term by a lender who has since died or moved, or in any case has failed to maintain contact with the borrowing institution. I know that the State Museum has made extensive searches for the owners of a number of pieces. It is also not uncommon to find in a museum collection, objects without an identifiable record of the manner of acquisition. Without title to an object, museums have only a limited right to use and treat it, all the while bearing cost the associated cost of caring for it.

The Alaska State Museum has a number of objects that fall within the category of unclaimed loans or undocumented objects. We estimate that there are several hundred objects in museums around the State that can be addressed with the passage of HB218. It is my understanding that as of 1997, 28 states have passed similar legislation. Museum staff view this bill as a positive step in resolving a problem for museums statewide.

Karen Crane or Bruce Kato would be happy to testify in favor of your bill during this session. Thank you for supporting Alaska museums by promoting legislation that would clarify museum statutes.

Sincerely,



Richard S. Cross
Commissioner



PRESIDENT:

Cynthia Jones,
Sheldon Museum,
Haines

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Institution,
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Bea Shepard,
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State Museum, Juneau

PO BOX 142323
ANCHORAGE AK 99524
Phone: (907) 243-4714
Fax: (907) 243-4714

Representative Andrew Halcro
716 W 4th
Suite 620
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133
December 28, 1999

Dear Representative Halcro,

Museums Alaska is pleased to support the proposed legislation, House Bill No. 218 "An Act relating to property loaned to or held by museums."

As we discussed earlier this year, this kind of provision will assist museums in the care, preservation and conservation of their collections by setting up procedures for establishing clear title to objects in their collections.

Many museums incur unreimbursable expenses in caring for and storing unclaimed loaned property. The condition of tangible property changes over time. Loaned property often requires conservation work that may be expensive or potentially detrimental to the property. Organic materials and specimens may serve as breeding grounds for insects, fungi, or diseases that threaten other, perhaps more valuable property.

Museums cannot reasonably be expected to make decisions regarding conservation or disposition of loaned property at their own risk and expense. Over time, however, lenders die or move, and museums and lenders may lose contact. If a lender has failed to maintain contact with a museum, it is often impossible to locate the lender so that the lender can make decisions regarding conservation or disposition of loaned property.

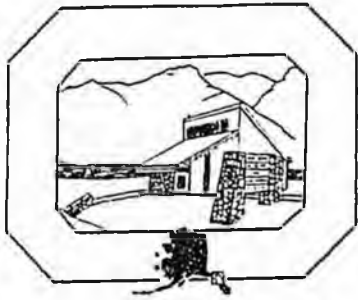
We appreciate the clarity of description contained in the bill regarding transactions between museums and lenders and the time intervals and contact, publication requirements. You may be interested to see the recent on-line discussion among museums in the State that covered on this topic. (Enclosure follows)

We will continue to observe with interest the progress of the proposed legislation, and once again thank you for your efforts and attention to remedying this situation on behalf of the State's more than 70 cultural institutions. Please contact us if we can answer any of your concerns. We appreciate your genuine commitment to our cultural heritage in this legislative session.

Sincerely

Donna Matthews

Donna Matthews
Executive Director, Museums Alaska



Sheldon Museum and Cultural Center, Inc.

Box 269, Haines, Alaska 99827-0269

January 27, 2000

Representative Andrew Halcro
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Suite 418
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Halcro,

Thank you for sending a copy of HB 218 for my review as a museum professional. I appreciate very much your concern for unclaimed loans in museums. Probably every museum has objects that fall into this category and with no legal recourse the objects can remain forever in limbo.

The contents of your bill sound good and reasonable. I strongly support your bill. The Sheldon Museum and Cultural Center in Haines has several items that will be positively affected by this legislation. I am quite willing to testify during the bill hearings. Please contact me if I may assist you in any other way.

Again, thank you very much for your concern and action with this common museum problem.

Sincerely,

Cynthia L. Jones
Director/Curator

A Chilkat Valley Historical Society and Haines Borough Facility



Tel. (907) 766-2366 • Fax (907) 766-2368 • e-mail: sheldmus@seaknet.alaska.edu • Web: <http://seaknet.alaska.edu/~sheldmus/>

MUSEUMS • LIBRARIES • ARCHIVES • YOUR KEYS TO LIFELONG LEARNING

HB

226

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 5/18/99

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: 5/24/00

HESS Committee considered 1/19/2000 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 226(HES)

"An Act relating to credited service under the teachers' retirement system for education employees on leave without pay or receiving workers' compensation benefits because of certain on-the-job injuries."

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS _____ (____)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____ (____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to the _____ Committee

- Senate Bill: same title
- new title
- House Bill:
- same title
- technical title
- new: SCR# _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	D.P.	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
CHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CHAIR:			

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 226 (HES)

Revision Date 1/20/00 Dept. Affected Administration
 Title An act relating to credited service under th BRU Centralized Administrative Services
teachers' retirement system for education employees Component Retirement and Benefits
 Sponsor Representative Coghill
 Requester (S) HES Component No. 64

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2000) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Under this proposal, employee contributions will continue to be paid by the employer, in cases of physical assault, or by the employee in other cases of occupational injury or illness.

Because of the rarity of these situations, this legislation will have no material financial impact on the Public Employees' Retirement System or the Teachers' Retirement System.

Prepared by: Guy Bell Phone 465-4471
 Division Retirement and Benefits Date/Time 1/20/00 3:47 PM
 Approved by Commissioner Robert Poe Jr. *Hilson M. Selge* Date 1/20/00 1/31/00
 Agency Department of Administration

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Juneau, AK 99801
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Representative John Coghill

HB 226 - On-the-Job Assault Injuries Sponsor Statement

In recent years, parents and educators have been looking for ways to ensure the safety of the children and employees of the schools. I introduced HB 226 to address on-the-job safety of school employees.

This legislation is very basic and accomplishes two things:

- Provides equity of credited service between TERS and PERS
- Provides that when an employee of a public school losses work time from a physical assault on the job, the employer would contribute to the employee's credited service.

This legislation provides for a teacher or other employee of the public school system placed on leave without pay because of injuries received from an on-the-job assault to accrue credited service. While the individual is on unpaid leave or receiving workers' compensation benefits, the employer would pay the employee's contributions to credited service.

This legislation also amends the Teacher's Retirement System (TERS) so a teacher unable to work due to an on-the-job injury or occupational illness for which the teacher is receiving workers' compensation may opt to purchase credited service. Public employees already have this option under Public Employees Retirement System (PERS).

Alaska State Legislature

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Session
State Capitol, Room 416
Juneau, AK 99801
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Representative John Coghill

HB 226 Education Employees and On-The-Job Injuries Sectional Analysis

- *Section 1.** Amends AS 14.25.040, **TERS Membership**, to provide that if a teacher is injured on the job as a result of a physical assault, the teacher is entitled to accrue credited service. This entitlement would end when the teacher is eligible for retirement or is placed on disability because of the injury.
- *Section 2.** Amends AS 14.25.050(a), **Contribution by teachers**, to provide for an exception to the teacher contributing to TERS when that teacher has been physically assaulted, in which case the employer contributes.
- *Section 3.** Amends AS 14.25.050, **Contribution by teachers**, by adding subsections (c) & (d).

Subsection (c) provides that the employer shall pay for the teacher's contributions when the teacher is off the job because of an on-the-job physical assault injury.

Subsection (d) provides a teacher who is placed in a leave of absence status because of an on-the-job injury or occupational illness other than an physical assault injury, with the same option as employees in PERS to buy credited service for the period of time the teacher is off the job for the on-the-job injury, receives normal retirement, or receives a disability pension.
- *Section 4.** Amends AS 39.35.160(a), **Amount of employee contributions** in PERS, puts a limit on an employee receiving credited service being paid by the employer from an assault injury under PERS.
- *Section 5.** Amends AS 39.35.160(a), **Amount of employee contributions**. This provides that the employer not the employee who is on a leave of absence due to an on-the-job injury from a physical assault will make contribution at the prevailing rate.
- *Section 6.** Amends AS 39.35.330, **Amount of employee contributions**, to provide that that the employer shall pay for a public school employee's contributions to PERS when the employee is off the job because of an on-the-job assault injury.
- *Section 7.** Provides that credited service will be applicable only to injuries received on the day of or after the effective date of HB 226.

Bill History/Action Display



BILL: HB 226 SHORT TITLE: CREDITED SERVICE FOR ON-THE-JOB INJURIES
BILL VERSION: CSHB 226(HES)
SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVES(S) COGHILL, Dyson, Whitaker, Morgan, Green,
Smalley, Phillips, Rokeberg, Kerttula, Kemplen, Harris, Brice, Masek,
Berkowitz

CURRENT STATUS: (S) HES

STATUS DATE: 5/18/99

TITLE: "An Act relating to credited service under the teachers' retirement system for education employees on leave without pay or receiving workers' compensation benefits because of certain on-the-job injuries."

Full Text Bill/Resolution has Zero Fiscal Note(s).

Committee Action With Bill History

Jrn-Date	Jrn-Page	Action
5/06/99	<u>1201</u>	(H) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
5/06/99	<u>1201</u>	(H) HES, L&C, FJN
5/12/99	<u>1358</u>	(H) COSPONSOR(S): WHITAKER, MORGAN, GREEN,
5/12/99	<u>1358</u>	(H) SMALLEY
5/13/99	<u>1365</u>	(H) HES RPT CS(HES) 7DP
5/13/99	<u>1366</u>	(H) DP: GREEN, MORGAN, DYSON, COGHILL,
5/13/99	<u>1366</u>	(H) WHITAKER, KEMPLN, BRICE
5/13/99	<u>1366</u>	(H) ZERO FISCAL NOTE (ADM)
5/15/99	<u>1435</u>	(H) L&C RPT CS(HES) 7DP
5/15/99	<u>1436</u>	(H) DP: ROKEBERG, HALCRO, SANDERS, BRICE,
5/15/99	<u>1436</u>	(H) CISSNA, HARRIS, MURKOWSKI
5/15/99	<u>1436</u>	(H) ZERO FISCAL NOTE (ADM) 5/13/99
5/15/99	<u>1463</u>	(H) FINANCE REFERRAL WAIVED
5/15/99	<u>1469</u>	(H) COSPONSOR(S): PHILLIPS, ROKEBERG,
5/16/99	<u>1507</u>	(H) COSPONSOR(S): KERTTULA
5/18/99	<u>1597</u>	(H) RULES TO CALENDAR 5/18/99
5/18/99	<u>1597</u>	(H) READ THE SECOND TIME
5/18/99	<u>1597</u>	(H) HES CS ADOPTED UNAN CONSENT
5/18/99	<u>1598</u>	(H) ADVANCED TO THIRD READING UNAN CONSENT
5/18/99	<u>1598</u>	(H) READ THE THIRD TIME CSHB 226(HES)
5/18/99	<u>1598</u>	(H) PASSED Y28 A12
5/18/99	<u>1598</u>	(H) GREEN NOTICE OF RECONSIDERATION
5/18/99	<u>1598</u>	(H) RECON TAKEN UP SAME DAY UNAN CONSENT
5/18/99	<u>1598</u>	(H) PASSED ON RECONSIDERATION Y28 A12
5/18/99	<u>1639</u>	(H) COSPONSOR(S): KEMPLN, HARRIS, BRICE,
5/18/99	<u>1639</u>	(H) MASEK, BERKOWITZ
5/18/99	<u>1641</u>	(H) TRANSMITTED TO (S)
5/18/99	<u>1649</u>	(S) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
5/18/99	<u>1650</u>	(S) HES

Similar Subject Match or Exact Subject Match

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Alaska State Legislature
House Finance Committee



State Capitol, Juneau, Alaska 99601-1182

REPRESENTATIVE
ELDON MULDER
Co-Chair
(907) 465-2647
Fax: (907) 465-3518

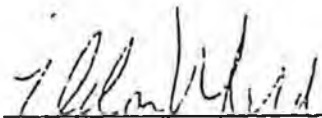
INTERIM ADDRESS
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Anchorage, Alaska 99501
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House Finance Committee Waiver Request


Bill Number: HB 226

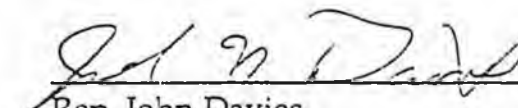
Short Title: CREDITED SERVICE FOR ON-THE-JOB INJURIES

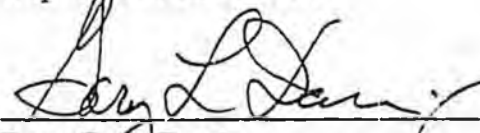
I have no objection to the waiver of this bill from a House Finance Committee hearing.

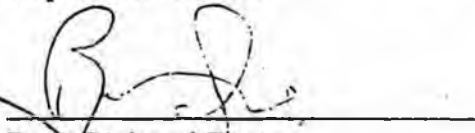

Rep. Eldon Mulder

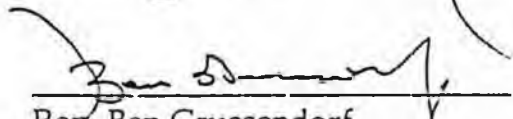

Rep. Con Bunde

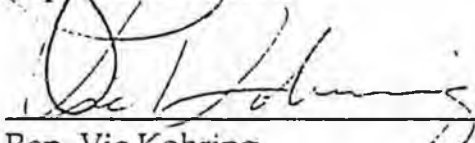

Rep. Alan Austerman

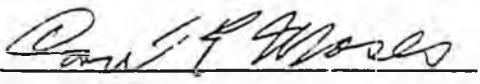

Rep. John Davies

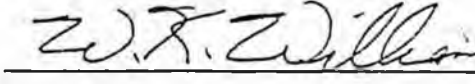

Rep. Gary Davis


Rep. Richard Foster


Rep. Ben Grussendorf


Rep. Vic Kohring


Rep. Carl Moses


Rep. Williams

Fiscal Notes: Zero, DOA

Recommendations from previous committee(s): HES RPT CS(HES) 7DP
L&C RPT 7DP



NEA-ALASKA

Affiliated with the National Education Association

HB 226 – Education Employees and On-the-Job Injuries

May 11, 1999

NEA-Alaska supports HB 226. The bill will prevent, either a loss of retirement service credit or out of pocket expense for school personnel injured through physical assault while at work. We offer the following thoughts in support of HB 226.

The 30th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of Public Attitudes Toward the Public Schools showed that concern about fighting and violence replaces lack of discipline, need for more control, and lack of financial support as the top problems facing local public schools.

School personnel are equally concerned about safety, order and discipline within schools and classrooms. The number of violent incidents against school staff has increased. School districts seek to identify ways to control and reduce violent acts within schools. The responsibility for control of classrooms falls directly on teachers and support personnel.

Because of the dedicated work of school staff, schools remain the safest place for students. However, as school personnel work to make our schools safe for all children, occasionally a staff member will sustain an injury as a result of a physical assault. If this should occur, an employee on worker's compensation as a result of injury or on an unpaid leave of absence associated with this type of injury will either lose money or service time in their respective retirement systems.

HB 226 provides a element of relief for a school staff person assaulted while in the line of duty by requiring the employer to pay either the TRS or PERS contribution for school personnel on leave due to on-the-job physical assault. HB 226 will eliminate a break in service retirement credit.

NEA-Alaska appreciates the work of Representative John Coghill in correcting a weakness in the PERS and TRS statutes for school personnel who work each day to make our schools safe places for children and families.

Cheryl Rankin
Dean Whaley School

April 29, 1999

It was a cold January day in 1993 and I was a special education secondary teacher at Whaley School. Whaley School is a specialized educational school for students who are certified severely emotionally disturbed. My secondary class was in physical education and because they had been somewhat unruly that day I was assisting the physical education teacher. One 11th grade boy was verbally and physically threatening another student. The 11th grader (I'll call him X) had a bat in his hand and was swinging it around in an extremely dangerous way. The boy he was threatening was yelling for assistance. I intervened on behalf of the victim and tried to talk the 11th grader into leaving the area. At that point I was approximately 6 feet away from X. X began walking towards the door and I followed him at that same distance when, without any warning he swung around and charged me catapulting me into the air like a rag doll. According to two staff members who witnessed the incident, I flew approximately 10 feet into the air and 15 feet across the gymnasium before landing on my lower spine with my head snapping back and cracking on the gymnasium floor. (At this point I should say X, was about 5'10" and weighed approximately 215 lbs. I am 5'2" and weigh approximately 110 lbs). My body felt paralyzed and I was unable to move at all for several minutes. I laid there completely unable to move while staff worked on me. The rest of my students were extremely agitated at what had happened and other staff members worked with them also. 911 was called and an ambulance arrived shortly to transport me to Providence Hospital. The paramedics placed me on a backboard and immobilized me for transportation. On a level of 0 - 10 for pain, with 0 being no pain and 10 being the worst pain you have ever experienced, I would have to say the pain was a 10 and covered my entire body. I was kept at the hospital for several hours and was finally released with a diagnosis of trauma to the back. The hospital gave me anti-inflammatories and pain medication that I took daily until I was able to return to work two weeks later.

Within 2 days of my returning to work, I again was put in a situation where I had to intervene between students and reinjured causing me to be off work for another week.

I received Workman's Compensation for the time lost from work due to these injuries; however, because at that time Workman's Comp is based on an average of the three previous years salary (and I had worked as a substitute teacher during one of these years) my average salary was not an accurate reflection of what I actually made. Therefore, monies contributed to my retirement account were, again, not an accurate reflection of my true earnings. I feel that due to my being injured on the job, I have lost money from my retirement account. Also, due to the chronic nature of my injury, I have lost, every year since my injury, approximately 4 - 6 sick days yearly. Because those days are generally not consecutive, Workman's Comp. does not cover them and I must use my personal sick days. I seldom use my personal or sick days, however, sick days lost through this act of aggression towards me, while I was doing my job, are sick days lost and cannot be applied towards my retirement or cashed out.

I am continually plagued by this injury and spend many of my own hours making doctor's and physical therapy appointments. I am no longer able to cross country ski and have difficulty sitting for more than a half hour at a time.

POM for Representative Coghill



From: Mr. Jerry Dixon
PO Box 1058

Telephone: 224-5844

Seward, AK 99664

NON Constituent

Registered Voter: Y

Bill: HB 226 Title: CREDITED SERVICE FOR ON-THE-JOB INJURIES
Message:

PLEASE SUPPORT THIS LEGISLATION. IT WORKS TOWARD STRONGER SCHOOLS.

Entered in SEW on 5/11/99 POMID:11735

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Message 1 out of 1.

HB

236

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: HB 236
 (H) Publish Date: 2/9/00

**STATE OF ALASKA
 2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Revision Date 2/2/00 Dept. Affected Administration
 Title An Act relating to credited service in the BRU Centralized Administrative Services
teachers' retirement system for part-time employment Component Retirement & Benefits
 Sponsor Representative Bunde
 Requester (H) STA Component No. 64

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2000) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) has adopted a long term funding rate of 12 percent. Over the years this rate has proven to be adequate to fund the system. This legislation would increase the calculated contribution rate by approximately 0.06 percent of covered payroll.

Since the actuarially projected rate of 12 percent is adequate to meet system funding, including this change, this legislation would not create any financial impact to the system.

Prepared by: Guy Bell Phone 465-4471
 Division Retirement and Benefits Date/Time 2/2/00 2:15 PM
 Approved by Commissioner Robert Poe Jr. Date 2/2/00 2/2/00
 Agency Department of Administration



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E-MAIL
Representative_Con_Bunde@legis.state.ak.us

REPRESENTATIVE CON BUNDE

District 18

VICE-CHAIR: HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE
MEMBER: LEGISLATIVE BUDGET & AUDIT COMMITTEE

Sponsor Statement

HB 236

“An Act relating to credited service in the teachers’ retirement system for part-time employment.”

The purpose of HB 236 is to correct an inequity in the teachers retirement system. Under the current system teachers working more than 50% of the time, but less than full time, receive only one-half service credit for time worked. In other words, teachers in this group contribute more retirement dollars, but do not get a retirement benefit consistent with their contribution.

HB 236 will correct the inequity in the TERS system by giving teachers, who work more than 50% of the time, but less than full time, retirement service credit based on time worked.

HB 236 -- Purpose

Part-time teachers who work more than 50% of a contract year but less than a full contract year pay 8.65% and the employer pays 12.00% of actual salary earned into the retirement system. Even though the employer and employee pay the contribution rates on the amount of part-time salary received, the teacher receives only one-half service credit for time worked.

HB 236 corrects this inequity by crediting retirement service based on actual time worked and contribution made.

As an example of the inequity, a half time teacher working exactly 50% of a full time teacher's contract receives 50% retirement service credit but a teacher contracted to work 75% of the time and paying contributions based on the contract receives 50% service credit.

HB 236 will allow part-time teachers working more than 50% of a contract year to receive retirement service credit based on time worked.

The bill provides persons who are teaching more than 50% of the time the opportunity to receive prior part-time credited service consistent with the bill.

The cost for this additional increment of service time has already been paid for through contributions collected and through contributions being collected.

- NEA Statement of Purpose -

May 10, 1999

To: Senator Con Bunde

From: Gayle W. Harbo

Box 10201

Fairbanks Alaska 99710

907-457-7815

Thank you for your willingness to sponsor legislation which would give teachers a fair credit for the retirement dollars they contribute. Teachers working more than 50% but less than 100% of the time should receive benefits in proportion to time worked. It is a fairness issue. With the easy adaption of change to computer programs this should not be a reporting problem or an unnecessary burden to school districts.

I am a newly appointed to the TRS Board but have always followed legislation concerning the system and believe you are to be commended for forwarding legislation on this issue.

Thank you for your help.

May 11, 1999

Representative Con Bunde
State Capital Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: Retirement and Vesting

Dear Honorable Bunde,

I am a part-time certificated school nurse with the Anchorage School District. I am concerned about how retirement and vesting for part-time certificated school employees is credited under the current system. I am a single parent of three children due to my discovery of the sexual abuse my children suffered from their father, which thankfully resulted in his incarceration.

I finally retained a contract the beginning of the 96/97 school year after substituting for the district since the spring of 1992. Under the current system I receive only half a year of credit towards retirement. The first two years I was in a .70 FTE position and this year I am in a .80 FTE position. I pay more into the TRS retirement system than if I was in a .50 FTE position. As it stands now I will only have 1.5 years of credit towards retirement at the end of this school year. If I would be given credit for what I worked I would have 2.2 years of credit towards retirement.

There are more than 30 part-time certificated school nurses in the Anchorage School District that are impacted by the current system whom have positions that range from .50 FTE to .90 FTE. I am concern about having a fair retirement system for all the part-time certificated school employees throughout Alaska whether they are teachers, counseiors, speech therapists, psychologists, nurses, etc.. Mang part-time certificated school employees have worked more years than I have and have not received fair credit towards their retirement. Under the current system I will have to work 40 years, well into my 80's, to be able to have 20 years of credited service for retirement.

Also, I am concern about how vesting for part-time employees is credited. I was told that a part-time certificated school employee will not be considered vested until they have worked 12 years and hope that this can be addressed.

Honorable Bunde. I would truly appreciate your assistance in passing a bill that would address the above issues so part-time certificated school employees would receive fair credit for the time they dedicate to their professional work for the children of Alaska. It certainly impacts my future when I will reach the stage in my life when I will not be able to work.

Thank-you for your time and any assistance you can give to address these issues.

Sincerely,

Gertrude R. Browning

Gertrude R. Browning
3533 West 79th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99502
Home #: 1907) 248-4077
Work #: 1907) 272-9455

Subject: [Fwd: Amendment to AS 14.25.220]
Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 10:34:18 -0800
From: Representative Con Bunde <Representative_Con_Bunde@legis.state.ak.us>
Organization: Alaska State Legislature
To: Patti Swenson <Patti_Swenson@legis.state.ak.us>

RICHARD P HERTZ wrote:

Thank you for asking my opinion on the proposed amendment. I shared my thoughts with Patty Swenson. I think it is an issue of inequity that needs to be corrected. I do have two concerns. 1. I know that the larger districts are already recording the information properly and would not have a problem giving that information to the Division of Retirement and Benefits. Are the smaller school districts able to do this also? 2. The second concern has to do with retroactivity. I would want an actuary to review the proposal to make sure it doesn't negatively impact the retirement fund. If these two items do not create problems, I am in favor of the proposed amendment. Betty Hertz, Chair TRS Board

HB 236

Letters of Support

Subject: [Fwd: AS14.25.220]

Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 10:37:17 -0800

From: Representative Con Bunde <Representative_Con_Bunde@legis.state.ak.us>

Organization: Alaska State Legislature

To: Patti Swenson <Patti_Swenson@legis.state.ak.us>

Charlie Arteaga wrote:

> In response to your request for my opinion regarding amendments to
> AS14.25.220, I am in support of your efforts. My only caution lies with
> the concern that the amendment would attempt to give partial credit for
> those teachers employed less than 50% of a contract. I can only support 50%
> or more.
> Thanks for your efforts and good luck.
>
> C.Arteaga,
> TRS Board Member

Subject: Amend Sec. 14.25.220

Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 12:44:33 -0400

From: "Robert P. Wells" <wellsbad@alpena.cc.mi.us>

Organization: Minnesota Mutual Life

To: Patti_Swenson@legis.state.ak.us

As a member of the TRS Board, I offer complete support and agreement to the proposed amendment to Sec. 14.25.220 Definitions (43) (C) to grant a member part-time credit equal to the percentage of time worked; i.e., if a member works on a 60% contract, they will receive 60% credit in the TRS system instead of the 50% they presently receive.

Thanks for your attention to this inequity. Dorothy Wells, TRS Board

Gail Coray
9530 Copper Drive
Anchorage, AK 99507
(907) 338-8278

Call
Cherise Balder

April 8, 1999

Ms. Ramona Barnes
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Ms. Barnes,

You are my representative, and as such I hope you can act on my behalf and on the behalf of public school teachers in the State of Alaska who are working or have ever worked part-time.

Part-time teachers in the State of Alaska are credited by the Teacher Retirement System (TRS) with only 1/2 year towards retirement for each year they work, whether they have a 60%, 80%, or 90% contract. A teacher working at 80% (which is fairly common) would have to work 40 years to gain 20 years towards retirement! This is the law.

NEA Alaska has said they will be lobbying in favor of a change in this law; I am not aware of any bills at this point. A change in this law would not require any appropriations; the TRS is responsible for the financial aspect.

I am one of the teachers who have worked part-time and feel unfairly discriminated against with this system. I have lost several years fairly due me for the years I worked part-time. Any support (including suggestions) from you would be gratefully appreciated.

D 22
P 423 *Partly*

Sincerely,

Gail Coray

Gail Coray

Phone Contact
5/3/99 *Cherise Balder*
279 3456

P.S. Is there anyone you would suggest I write to regarding this matter?

HB 236

COUNTS

002

MUCT0550
RUN DATE 05/07/99 12:43
SEA Memberships

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
DETAIL MEMBERSHIP REPORT
MEMBERSHIP YEAR 98-99

PAGE : 1
DATA AS OP : 05/06/99

NEA-AK JUNEAU

STATE STAFFLOC	Active Agency Fee		TOTAL
	Certified	Certified	
NBA-ALASKA AK	3/4	3/4	

NEA-ALASKA

DILLINGHAM E A	1		1
BRISTOL BAY EDUC	1		1
FAIRBANKS ED ASSN	6	2	8
HAINES TEACHERS ASSO	1		1
JUNEAU EDUC ASSN	4		4
KENAI PENINSOLA EDUC	15		15
KODIAK BORO EDUC	5	2	7
LOWER KUSKOOWIN BA	2		2
NAT-SU EDUCATION	6		6
SITKA EDUC ASSN	1		1
WRANGBLL TCNRS ASSN	1		1

Total For NEA-ALASKA AK

Individual Counts 0

05-07-99 FRI 08:53 FAX 1 907 274 0551

PART-TIME EMPLOYEES (UNDER 48% TEACHING ACTIVITY)

4/26/99

SSN	FIRST	LAST	TIME%
	HEATHER	ADRIAN	0.40
	NANCY	BLOCZYNSKI	0.20
	CORA	BOHMAN	0.40
	CATHY	BOND	0.15
	JULIA	BONGERS	0.40
	GERRY	CHAMBERS	0.40
	NATALIA	CLARK	0.20
	SHARON	CLAWSON	0.48
	CAMILLA	DALTON	0.40
	EMMA	DEWITT	0.48
	KATHERINE	ELLIOTT	0.40
1	PHILLIS	FOSTER	0.24
1	GLADYS	GRANADOS	0.45
7	KRISTA	HEPLER	0.20
3	WANDA	HOUNCHELL	0.40
4	LINDA	HOWARD	0.48
5	JOHN	HUTCHINS	0.42
9	WILLIAM	JASO	0.48
3	MARY	JOHNSON	0.48
7	MELISSA	JOHNSON	0.40
8	MARY	KLOPFER	0.48
2	WAYNE	KNIGHT	0.40
9	DEAN	KONOPASEK	0.48
5	BONNIE	LAVAN	0.40
17	S SIZELOVE	LYONS	0.40
3	KATHY	MC ARTHUR	0.48
14	JANE	MEACHAM	0.48
12	CAROLYN	MELMS	0.48
13	ALICE	METZ	0.20
14	KAREN	MEYER	0.40
16	SUSAN	NESBITT	0.20
33	HOLLY	ODEGARD	0.20
24	SARA	PEEBLES	0.40
64	HEATHER	RAMERT	0.29
60	JAMES	SAMPSON	0.40

Anchorage
 SID
 Part-time
 teachers

CIVIL EMPLOYEES (UNDER 48% TEACHING ACTIVITY)

SSN	FIRST	LAST	TIME%	4/26/99
	JAN	SCHMIDT	0.42	
	BONNIE	SCHRAM	0.45	
	JAMES	SEITZ	0.38	
	JAMES	SELLENS	0.48	
	JAMES	SIMERO' TH	0.40	
	DENISE	SPALINGER	0.40	
	TANIA	SPURKLAND	0.40	
	PATRICIA	STEPP	0.20	
	LAUREL	STUTZER	0.40	
	MILDRED	TEMPLIN	0.48	
	CLAIRE	TORBENSEN	0.40	
	KATHY	TUTTLE	0.48	
	MICHAEL	WHITE	0.40	
1	DIANE	WILSON	0.40	
	BARBARA	WOOTEN	0.48	
1	JAMES	YEARGAN	0.48	
3	KENNETH	ZIEGAHN	0.48	

PART-TIME OVER 49%

4/26/99

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TIME%
JAMES	ANDERSON	0.6
BARBARA	ARMON	0.5
BRENDA	AVERY	0.6
CHANTEL	AYERS-KALISH	0.9
CHRIS	BACKSTRUM	0.8
KELLI	BAILEY	0.8
JULIE	BECKER	0.6
KATHLEE	BELL	0.9
YVONNE	BERGSTEDT	0.5
EMILY	BERRY	0.5
PAMELA	B.NNS	0.7
DAVID	B'SEGGER	0.8
SHANNON	BRODIE	0.5
COLLEEN	BROWN	0.5
TERESA	BROWN	0.8
GERTRUD	BROWNING	0.8
BRITTA	BRUNZ	0.5
TANYA	BRYANT	0.5
TROY	CARLOCK	0.6
LISA	CASTON	0.5
TRACI	CAVES	0.6
TROY	CHRISTENSON	0.8
KIM	CHRISTOPHER-H	0.7
HAPPY	CHRONISTER	0.74
WENDY	CLEVELAND	0.5
JASON	COLLINS	0.5
CAROLE	COMEAU	0.8
GIUITA	COFREY	0.6
DEBORAH	CORRAL	0.7
DIANNA	CPARY	0.5
LAURA	CRONICK	0.6
KATHLEE	CURTIS	0.5
DEBORAH	CZERSKI	0.5
NANCY	DAGGETT	0.5
KAREN	DALE	0.8

PART-TIME OVER 49%

4/26/99

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TIME%
FLORENC	DANIEL	0.5
BARBARA	DAVIES	0.55
PIPER	DEBONIS	0.8
CAROL	DELVALLE	0.5
KRISTIN	DENTON	0.5
SUSAN	DERRERA	0.6
JAMES	DIEHL	0.5
CATHERIN	DOSS	0.6
SUSAN	DROMEY-HÉETE	0.8
TONI	DUNBAR	0.8
SANDRA	DURRELL	0.5
HEATHER	DURTSCHI	0.5
GRACIELA	ECHVERRIA	0.7
DEBORAH	EFFINGER	0.7
ELIZABET	EISSES	0.6
DIANNE	ELLIS	0.6
DEBORAH	FANCHER	0.6
ANESSIA	FARRELL	0.5
SUSAN	FARRELL	0.6
MARGARI	FELTON	0.8
STANLEY	FISCHER	0.6
LAURA	FITZGERALD	0.6
MAUREEN	FORCESKIE	0.5
EILEEN	FOYLE-SAFT	0.5
JUDY	FRIAR	0.5
JULIE	FROST	0.5
KAY	GAJEWSKI	0.8
MARA	GANO	0.5
MAYA	GAUVREAU	0.6
ADELE	GEORGE	0.6
MARILLYN	GILES	0.6
GARY	GINN	0.5
SANDRA	GRAHAM	0.6
JULIE	GREENE-GRAHA	0.5
JOANNA	GRUMBLIS	0.88

PART-TIME OVER 49%

4/26/99

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TIME%
JOAN	HALL	0.5
TREECE	HANLEY	0.5
GLORIA	HANRAHAN	0.5
LISA	HANSON	0.5
THOMAS	HASBROUCK	0.6
JENNIFER	HAYNES	0.6
ANNAMAR	HEIM	0.6
JANICE	HENDERSON	0.5
RODNEY	HILL	0.5
ANN	HINCKLEY	0.6
VALERIE	HIRSCHBERG	0.5
TIA	HOLLOWOOD	0.5
REBECCA	HOLMES	0.5
AMY	HOLONICS	0.5
GRETCH	HOPKINS	0.5
KELLEY	HORNER	0.7
SHARON	HOUSE-NASTI	0.5
SUSAN	HUYARD	0.66
ANN	HYDE	0.6
ELIZABET	HYDE-MAY	0.6
SANDRA	INGALDSON	0.5
BARBARA	ISOM	0.6
JANET	JAHNSEN	0.5
CAROL	JAMES	0.6
MELISSA	JANIGO	0.5
PANNA	JARUSSI	0.7
TERISA	JENSEN	0.6
TAMARA	JOHANNES	0.6
VERA	JOHNSON	0.7
SALLY	JUNGREIS	0.5
RIE	KAKIZAKI	0.5
JOAN	KARCZ	0.6
SHERYL	KEMBERLING	0.7
KRISTY	KEPPLER	0.8
KELLY	KIRK	0.8

PART-TIME OVER 49%

4/26/99

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TIME%
DEBORAH	KNOX	0.5
BARRY	KOCH	0.6
ALMA	KRAUSE	0.8
JENNIFER	KUETER	0.5
KATHERIN	KUNZ	0.6
SUZANNE	LELEVIER	0.8
WENDY	LESEMAN	0.8
BONITA	LOPEZ	0.7
JOAN	LYKE	0.3
KEVIN	LYNCH	0.6
KATHLEE	MALONEY	0.8
REBECCA	MANN	0.5
KRISTIN	MC CUNE	0.6
ANNE	MCCARRON	0.5
TANYA	MCFADDEN	0.5
CINDY	MCGRATH	0.5
CHRISTIE	MCLEAN	0.8
LYNN	MCNAMARA	0.5
JENE	MCNEARNEY	0.5
MICHELLE	METCALF	0.5
CHRISTY	MICHAEL	0.5
KATE	MICHAELS	0.5
LAURIE	MILLER	0.5
KONRAD	MITTELSTADT	0.8
ANGELA	MORAN	0.5
NANCY	MORAVEC	0.5
IRIS	MORTON	0.5
HARMONY	MOSER	0.8
GRETCHIE	NELSON	0.5
REBECCA	NIDIFFER	0.5
WOLFORD	NIEZEK	0.6
RUTH	NIGHSWANDER	0.8
ANNE	NILSSON	0.8
ISABEL	NUTTALL	0.75
LILLIAN	NYBORG	0.75

PART-TIME OVER 49%

4/26/99

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TIME%
LAUREN	OCONNOR	0.8
VIRGINIA	OSBORN	0.6
LAURA	OWNSBY	0.8
COYE	FACE	0.8
REGINA	PARKS	0.8
WENDY	PARSONS	0.7
JULIE	PATCZKA	0.6
PATRICIA	PEACH	0.7
MARY	POE	0.8
SHIRLEY	POLLOCK	0.5
MARY	POMEROY-HORN	0.5
DAVID	FOULIN	0.5
TERRY	POWERS	0.5
PATRICIA	RANDLETT	0.5
EDNA	RESARI	0.75
RORIE	FETTLER	0.6
CHRISY	RICHIE	0.5
ROBAE	ROBINSON	0.5
MAUREEN	RODVIK	0.5
JULIE	ROMO	0.6
JAMES	ROON	0.5
KATHLEE	ROWE	0.6
PAMELA	FOWELL	0.5
LANI	ROYLANCE	0.5
LEOLA	RUTHERFORD	0.5
MADLYN	SCHLANSKER	0.5
KRISTY	SEAGARS	0.5
ELLEN	SHAW	0.6
PAMELA	SKOGSTAD	0.5
ANITA	SMALSTIG	0.5
JEANNE	SMITH	0.6
KIM	SMITH	0.6
WILLARD	STAATS	0.8
NANCY	STAUBER	0.75
HOPE	STEEVES-HAMRE	0.5

PART-TIME OVER 49%

4/26/99

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TIME%
MICHELE	STEIN	0.5
ANNA	STILLER	0.5
GAIL	STRID	0.8
LISA	SUTHERLIN	0.55
CRYSTA	SVENDSEN	0.8
PAMELA	SWANBERG	0.6
MARGARE	TANS	0.85
ZENNETT	THOMAS	0.6
ROBERT	THORNLEY	0.5
KAREN	TORNFELT	0.5
CAROLYN	VALIQUETTE	0.6
CYNTHIA	VANBORG	0.6
LORI	VELDHUIS	0.75
MARION	VICARY	0.8
CHARLOT	VILCE	0.75
NANCY	WALKER	0.6
CYNTHIA	WALSH	0.5
KAZUE	WALTHER	0.6
PENNY	WASEM	0.6
KRISTI	WAYTHOMAS	0.8
LUANN	WEBB	0.75
KATHLEE	WEIDEMAIER	0.8
ERNEST	WEISS	0.6
LINDA	WETZEL	0.7
SANDRA	WICKS	0.55
RODNEY	WILD	0.8
ROBERTA	WONDERS	0.6
SHARON	WOODSIDE	0.8
DEBORAH	WORTHINGTON	0.75
HELEN	WURM	0.5
BARBARA	YANOSHEK	0.55
CAMILLE	ZACHARES	0.5
LUCILLE	ZERCHER	0.9
STEPHANI	ZUCK	0.5

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 236 ~~1999~~

Revision Date	<u>2/2/00</u>	Dept. Affected	<u>Administration</u>
Title	<u>An Act relating to credited service in the teachers' retirement system for part-time employment</u>	BRU	<u>Centralized Administrative Services</u>
Sponsor	<u>Representative Bunde</u>	Component	<u>Retirement & Benefits</u>
Requester	<u>(H) STA</u>	Component No.	<u>64</u>

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2000) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) has adopted a long term funding rate of 12 percent. Over the years this rate has proven to be adequate to fund the system. This legislation would increase the calculated contribution rate by approximately 0.06 percent of covered payroll.

Since the actuarially projected rate of 12 percent is adequate to meet system funding, including this change, this legislation would not create any financial impact to the system.

Prepared by:	<u>Guy Bell</u>	Phone	<u>465-4471</u>
Division	<u>Retirement and Benefits</u>	Date/Time	<u>2/2/00 2:15 PM</u>
Approved by	Commissioner <u>Robert Poe Jr.</u>	Date	<u>2/2/00 2/2/00</u>
Agency	<u>Department of Administration</u>		

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