

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 2001 2002

10555 SENATE HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

**SB**

**250**

250



TONY KNOWLES  
GOVERNOR  
governor@gov.state.ak.us

P.O. Box 110001  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001  
(907) 465-3500  
Fax (907) 465-3532  
www.gov.state.ak.us

STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

January 21, 2002

The Honorable Rick Halford  
President of the Senate  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99811-1182

Dear President Halford:

I am transmitting this bill extending the date for public school performance designations to September 2004, aligning it with the secondary school student competency testing examination. Aligning the effective date of these two programs makes sense because the school performance designations are based on student achievement, including the results of the competency exam.

The additional time will allow the Department of Education and Early Development to do three things regarding school performance designations:

- Align state programs with the new requirements of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act;
- Collect the data necessary to measure growth;
- Build the capacity to effectively collect, analyze, and use the data.

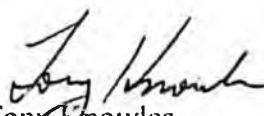
*-What does this mean?*

*- what are this mean?*

Correspondingly, the bill also delays the effective date for department reports and monitoring that are to be based on school designations. In addition, the bill clarifies that school designations are intended to reflect student achievement of "essential skills." It is those skills that students are tested on throughout the standardized testing program mandated by state law.

I urge your prompt and favorable action on this measure.

Sincerely,

  
Tony Knowles  
Governor

**SPONSOR STATEMENT**

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: 1  
 Bill Version: SB 250  
 ( S ) Publish Date: 1/22/02

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: EED  
 Title School Designators BRU Teaching and Learning Support  
 Component Quality Schools  
 Sponsor Rules  
 Requester Governor Component No. 2147

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill proposes to change the implementation date for the school designator system. It would have no fiscal impact on the Department of Education & Early Development.

Prepared by: Barbara Thompson Phone 465-8727  
 Division Teaching and Learning Support Date/Time 1/16/02 1:06 PM  
 Approved by: Ed McLain, Deputy Commissioner of Education Date 1/16/02  
 Agency Education & Early Development

## School Designators- Summary of Issues

**Background-** Current Alaska statutes (Sec. 14.03.123 *School Accountability* and Sec. 14.03.120 *Education Planning*) require the Department of Education and Early Development to develop a system to assign each school in Alaska a designation of Distinguished, Successful, Deficient, or In Crisis by August 2002. The Department is also charged annually to publish a "Report Card to the Public" that includes those school designations beginning January 2003.

To develop a system for designating school performance the Department convened a School Designators Committee to advise in the design and implementation of the school designator system. The Department hired consultants from the National Center for the Improvement of Educational Assessment, Inc. (Center for Assessment) to work with the Committee and Department towards establishing principles and guidelines within which the school designator system would be developed.

**Goals-**We assume that the primary intent of assigning school designation labels is to spur strengthened educational services to all students and to inform the public. The desired long-term outcome of the School Designator System therefore should be better schools, better-educated students, and more informed public and policymakers. The school designator system has been designed to contribute to strengthened education, be appropriate for the wide range of circumstances of Alaska public schools, and be technically sound, legally defensible, and politically acceptable to a wide range of stakeholders.

**Indicators Used To Determine School Designations-**The School Designator System (SDS) will base assignment of school designations upon, student performance on state benchmark and HSGQE assessments, commercial norm-referenced tests, and dropout rate (for high schools). Student performance measures will include Status (most recent performance of students in the school) and Growth (improvement over time of students in successive grades/years). Results from these indicators will be combined to inform a decision about assigning a designation. Additional indicators will be reported, as part of the School Report Card to the Public, but will not be used for determining school designations.

*Calculating a Score for Status-*The Status score will represent the average performance of all students in the school on the various assessments (i.e., benchmark and NRTs). The Status score will be calculated through an index assigning points for each student score in a designated performance level. Scores will be averaged across subjects and grade levels.

Performance on Benchmark Test	Accountability Points
Above Standard	150
Meets Standard	100
Nearly Meets Standard	50
Does Not Meet Standard	0

Calculating a Score for Growth- The Committee determined that growth will account for 2/3 of the total designator score. Growth will be measures based on the improvement made by a class of students from one year to the next year. This measure of improvement, is sensitive to "where students started" and uses classes of students; rather than tracking exactly the same students. Scores will be averaged across subjects and grade levels.

Persistence/Dropout Index- The Committee recommended that dropout or persistence rates should be included as an indicator for high schools. We recommend that persistence rate be used instead of dropout rate, where persistence is the inverse of dropouts: the percentage of students who continue in school.

Report Degree of Certainty-A degree of certainty (reliability) will be reported with each school designation. The degree of certainty should be taken into consideration when interpreting the school designation. The degree of certainty of the school designation would reflect the reliability or decision consistency of the assignment of the designation.

**Implementation Date**-The Department and Board are proceeding to implement as much of the proposed plan as possible by August 2002. This will include status measures on the benchmark exams and TerraNova CAT/6 in grades three through nine, but few if any growth measures. Due to standard setting for the refocused High School Graduation Qualifying Exam results from the grade 10 students will not be available until late September 2002.

Growth measures on state tests, which require at least two years' data, will first be available for all grades in 2003. It is expected that additional enhancements and refinements will be available in 2004 and after. A possible implementation schedule is indicated on the sample report.

The committee and the Department have expressed concern regarding the designation of schools on the basis of status scores only. The Department is recommending implementation of the designator system in 2004 to allow for the inclusion of growth data, and to more fully develop the capacity of the state and districts to collect, manage and analyze the data gathered by schools and districts.

The reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) in December of 2001 also contains a significant number of school and district accountability requirements. The Department of Education and Early Development and the School Designator Committee believe that is critically important to incorporate the new Federal requirements into the Designator System that will be implemented in the state. Implementing the designator system in 2004 will allow the Department to ensure that our state accountability system is consistent with these new federal requirements.

30 (2) include  
31 (A) copies of the reports and summaries of comments submitted  
01 under this section by each public school in the district; and  
02 (B) a compilation of the material described in (A) of this  
03 paragraph by each public school in the district.

04 \* Sec. 5. AS 14.03.120(f) is repealed and reenacted to read:  
05 (f) By January 15 of each year, beginning in 2001, the department shall  
06 provide to the governor and make available to the public and the legislature a report  
07 on the performance of public schools in this state. The report must be entitled  
08 "Alaska's Public Schools: A Report Card to the Public." The report must include  
09 (1) comprehensive information on each public school compiled,  
10 collected, and reported under (d) and (e) of this section for the prior school year  
11 (2) a summary of the information described in (1) of this subsection;  
12 the summary must be prepared in a manner that allows school performance to be  
13 measured against established state education standards; and  
14 (3) for a report due by or after January 15, 2003, the performance  
15 designation under AS 14.03.123(b) received by each public school during the prior  
16 school year.

17 \* Sec. 6. AS 14.03.120(g) is amended to read:  
18 (g) In this section, "district" has the meaning given in AS 14.17.990  
19 [AS 14.17.250].

20 \* Sec. 7. AS 14.03 is amended by adding a new section to read:  
21 **Sec. 14.03.123. School accountability.** (a) Beginning in August 2002, and  
22 during each of the following 12-month periods, the department shall assign each public  
23 school in each district the performance designation of distinguished, successful,  
24 deficient, or in crisis based on multiple student measures, including student  
25 achievement. The state board of education shall establish this process by regulation.  
26 (b) A public school assigned a performance designation of deficient or in crisis  
27 shall develop a school improvement plan under (e) of this section. The department  
28 shall inform the governing body of each district of the performance designation  
29 assigned to each public school in the district.  
30 (c) The state board shall adopt regulations to allow a district to appeal the  
31 performance designation assigned to a public school in that district.  
01 (d) The department may establish a program of special recognition for those  
02 public schools that achieve a distinguished performance designation.  
03 (e) A public school that receives a designation of deficient or in crisis shall  
04 prepare a school improvement plan to improve student performance based on a process  
05 established by the state board of education. The public school shall undertake an  
06 improvement process under that plan to lead to a designation of successful or  
07 distinguished. The school improvement plan must be prepared with the maximum  
08 feasible public participation of the community, including, if appropriate, interest  
09 individuals, teachers, parents, parent organizations, students, tribal organizations,  
10 government representatives, and other community groups. The district shall consult  
11 with and assist the public school in the preparation of the school improvement plan.  
12 The school improvement plan must be approved by the local school board. The  
13 commissioner may provide technical assistance to a public school or the district at  
14 time during the preparation and implementation of the school improvement plan on the  
15 request of an interested person and the approval of the district.  
16 (f) Beginning August 1, 2002, and periodically during each of the following  
17 12-month periods, the department shall monitor the progress of the implementation of  
18 each school improvement plan prepared under (e) of this section.  
19 (g) The department may use existing staff or contract with one or more  
20 qualified persons to assist a public school that is deficient or in crisis under this  
21 section to improve student performance. Qualified persons to provide assistance under  
22 this section include educators, business leaders, members of the governing body of the  
23 district, and community leaders. The provisions of AS 36.30 do not apply to a  
24 contract awarded under this subsection.  
25 (h) Notwithstanding any other provisions in this title, if the performance  
26 designation of a public school has continued to be deficient or in crisis for two  
27 consecutive school years, the chief school administrator, if the district employs a  
28 school administrator, the president of the governing body, and the principal of the  
29 public school shall, at a public meeting of the state board of education, present a  
30 written report on the performance of that public school.  
31 (i) The state board of education shall develop, by regulation, measures that  
01 may be progressively implemented by the commissioner to assist a public school to

**Subject: School Designator Bill**

**Date: Mon, 28 Jan 2002 08:36:30 -0900**

**From: Jerry Burnett <Jerry\_Burnett@legis.state.ak.us>**

**Organization: Alaska State Legislature**

**To: Laura Jane Wineinger <Janey\_Wincinger@legis.state.ak.us>**

The School Designator Bill has **no** fiscal impact.

*file.  
designators  
file full*

**Subject:** Anchorage Daily News | Labels worry principals  
**Date:** Sun, 17 Mar 2002 07:47:04 -0900  
**From:** <Saved by Microsoft Internet Explorer 5>

<b>News</b>	<b>Classifieds</b>	<b>Around Alaska</b>	<b>Real Estate</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Specials</b>
24-Hour News	Today's ads cars.com Alaska Jobs	We Alaskans Wild City Visitors Guide	Today's listings Find a home Relocation/Moving	Online Coupons Shop Online! Alaska stores	Iditarod Winter Guide 2001 in Pictures
Go to....					

- [Alaska](#)
- [Money](#)
- [Sports](#)
- [Outdoors](#)
- [Life](#)
- [Entertainment](#)
- [Obituaries](#)
- [Perfect World](#)
- [Video Clips](#)
- [Mike Doogan](#)
- [Opinion](#)
- [Letters to the Editor](#)
- [Voice of the Times](#)

Alaska

Alaska

### Labels worry principals

**RATINGS:** Description of new system greeted with tears, anger.

By Katie Pesznecker  
Anchorage Daily News  
(Published: October 17, 2001)

If reaction from a roomful of principals is a sign of what's to come, Alaska educators will take this summer's labeling of their schools very personally.

About 50 principals gathered Tuesday in a small meeting room in the Sheraton Anchorage Hotel as part of the 35th Annual Fall Principal's Conference. They learned about Alaska School Designators, a state system that will annually label every Alaska public school distinguished,

[Forums](#)

[Corrections](#)

[Weather](#)

[Newsletters](#)

[Home](#)

**Search**

In today's news

- Previous days' news
- Advanced search

**Crossword**

Play our new interactive puzzle online or download it for later fun.

**Alaska Guide to Winter**

Read about winter fun in the Last Frontier. Includes the 2001 Snowmachine Guide.

**ALASKA.com**

It's the site to find "everything Alaska," including information on travel, relocation and entertainment. The business directory allows you to locate stores and services statewide. You can get ALASKA.com logo items in the ADN Store.

**School News**

Have you checked in with your child's teacher today? Find your child's classroom in SchoolNews. Other school links: State Test scores, Stock Market Game.

**Community**

**News**

See what is happening with non-profits around Alaska with these free community Web sites.

successful, deficient or in-crisis, beginning in August 2002. The system was signed into law in June 1998 with Senate Bill 36.

The principals Tuesday learned these labels will likely be based entirely on student test scores. Their reactions ranged from anger to hopelessness -- one elementary principal even wept -- as Mark Leal, the Department of Education assessment administrator, reviewed a committee's proposed formula for ranking Alaska schools.

Test scores were originally envisioned as just one component in a school's label, Leal said. But Commissioner of Education Shirley Holloway told the School Designators Committee that these labels should represent a school's measurable student achievement -- and that alone. The best way to do that is test scores, Leal said.

As it stands now, a school's individual characteristics -- drop-out rates, how often students move, how many students don't speak English as their first language -- won't matter in its label. Instead, a school's test scores from a given year would account for one-third of its label. Two-thirds would be based on test progress from the previous year. Each school's label would be reported along with a "degree of certainty" -- basically a margin of error.

Leslie Vandergaw, principal at Chinook Elementary, where many students speak little or no English, contended the new system is stacked against schools with populations like hers.

"I'm trying to understand how this is in any way fair for the teachers in my building," she said, wiping away tears. "They're damn fine teachers and the kids are working hard."

Educators statewide predict morale-crushing labels will push teachers to transfer and parents to panic.

Schools with students moving in and out will be hit hard by the new system, said Leslie Campbell, a principal at Annewien Elementary School on Fort Wainwright in Fairbanks.

"We didn't teach them," Campbell said, referring to the frequent influx of new students. "But we're being held accountable for those kids. They're coming and going like a revolving door."

Another point that rattled principals: a student who doesn't take a test but should have will be factored into the school's label. That child would be worth zero in determining a school's average.

That could destroy small schools' ratings, said Phil Rees, principal at Point Hope in the North Slope Borough.

"What if at that time of year, you've got a cold stream going through or everyone's coming down with strep?" Rees said. "You lose."

"You do," Leal replied.

High school principals flared at another flaw: because of High School Graduation Qualifying Exam revisions, there won't be data from the spring 2002 test until fall 2002. That means high schools' August 2002 designations will be determined entirely by spring achievement test:

that ninth-graders take.

"When they take it, they won't be done with one year of school," said Mike Graham, East High principal. "That's frustrating. I'm all for school improvement. I want us to raise kids' skills. I'm not certain a label is going to help us do that."

Supporters say labels will hold schools accountable.

"We are asking young people to be accountable and to live up to expectations, and I think collectively we need to ask our schools to be accountable as well," Rep. Con Bunde, R-Anchorage, chairman of the House Special Committee on Education, said later Tuesday.

Some states that label schools have seen dramatic and immediate improvements. In Florida, for example, 78 schools received "F" grades the first year of school grading and only four schools received an "F" the second year.

"There's a value to the accountability," said Bunde, a former Anchorage teacher. "If there is a school in crisis, they wouldn't be the first one that's turned things around. The question is, what do we do to help them and what do they do to help themselves reverse this."

The School Designators Committee includes teachers, business people, school board members and parents. The members are toying with making drop-out rates part of the labeling formula. They could include other factors later -- anything from parent conference attendance to poverty levels to high school course offerings.

When the session ended, principals lingered to question Leal. A recovered Vandergaw apologized for her high emotions. Others sympathized and consoled her.

"What do you do to a community, the parents, the kids, the teachers, when you put a label on it?" Vandergaw said. "I have bright, wonderful children attending my school who are being judged because they can't speak and write the language."

Vandergaw removed her glasses and wiped away tears. She apologized again for crying. "What I want is for us to be recognized for the fact that we care about the achievement of our kids," she said. "But the support is not being labeled deficient."

Reporter Katie Pesznecker can be reached at [kpesznecker@adn.com](mailto:kpesznecker@adn.com) or 907 257-4589.

---

Please tell us your thoughts about this topic.

Your name:

Your e-mail:

Your thoughts:



**adn.com**

Anchorage Daily News

**Panel mulls how to look at schools**

**LABELING: Questions plague committee as deadline looms.**

By Katie Pesznecker

Anchorage Daily News

(Published: January 26, 2002)

The committee that will decide how to grade Alaska public schools has just six months to implement a new labeling system and a long list of unknowns.

The system, signed into law in June 1998, will place schools annually at one of four levels -- "distinguished," "successful," "deficient" or "in-crisis." But members of the School Designators Committee, which met Thursday and Friday in Anchorage, still don't know what criteria should put a school in a given category.

The legislation suggested using statistics such as test scores or drop-out and graduation rates and including more intangible measures like parental involvement or language issues to label schools. Education officials and politicians envisioned the system would identify struggling schools, then provide help, possibly in the form of funding or teacher training.

Opponents of labels worry that parents will lose faith in schools and teachers will transfer from places with bad rankings. Education officials say there won't be enough test score data available to fairly label schools by August, and Shirley Holloway, Alaska commissioner of education, has asked politicians to postpone the system until 2004.

"Too many options," said Viletta Knight, a Fairbanks mom and state Parent Teacher Association board member. She laughed nervously. "Too many choices."

Despite that, the committee pushes ahead through a gray area, hacking away at a system that may or may not be used this summer. Its current plan calls for one-third of a school's label to be based on test scores from that school year. Two-thirds would depend on yearly progress on standardized tests.

But there are countless loose ends. If a student is new to a school, should that score count? What if a student misses the test? Will high-achieving schools ignore a few low-performing kids?

The committee is part of the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. Its members are parents, principals, teachers, superintendents, PTA and school board members across the state -- Chiniak, Huslia, Craig and Dillingham, and from what educators call "the Big Five" school districts: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai and Mat-Su.

Their suggestions go to state education officials, who will propose regulations to the State Board of Education as early as March, said Mark Leal, state assessment administrator. Officials looked across Alaska to fill seats.

"The committee is really guiding it," Leal said. "All of these decisions, people are going to question. So we want to at least have that discussion, so it's not just someone sitting in an office deciding how to do it."

At this week's meeting, suggestions and sometimes concerns were voiced.

"One of the things I'm struggling with is, what is the purpose of this whole law, I guess," said Sally Rue, a State Board member from Juneau.

*file in  
my SB 250  
Designator  
Committee  
file*

**TO: Senator Lyda Green, 1-907-465-3805**  
**FROM: Larry Wiget, Anchorage School District**

ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT  
**Legislative Priorities 2002**

JAN 30 2002

### Governance

#### School Designators

*The Anchorage School Board urges caution in labeling schools on the basis of test scores alone and supports legislation that delays the effective date of the school designator process from August 2002 to 2004.*

**Rationale:** Senate Bill 36, which became AS 14.07.020(b). 5., requires the State Board to develop an annual system of rating schools, and designate each school by August 2002 in one of four categories: distinguished, successful, deficient, and in crisis. The categories are to be based on a school's student test scores and other indicators of student performance.

The Anchorage School Board supports assessment of student progress and the accountability implicit in this legislation. However, designating a school as deficient or in crisis on the basis of test scores alone ignores certain factors such as the high level of mobility that occurs in our schools. In some of our schools, we have almost a 100

percent turnover of students. This means that the students being measured on the benchmark exams in the spring may not be the students who started at the school in the fall.

The Anchorage School Board urges caution in labeling schools on the basis of test scores alone. Such labeling has the high potential to be misleading and adversely affect families and neighborhoods. Schools in low socio-economic areas, schools in highly transient communities and schools designed to serve high needs populations are more likely to be labeled deficient as a result of factors



**Anchorage School District**

*Educating Students for Success in Life*

Larry Wiget  
Executive Director, Public Affairs  
Phone: 907-742-4322  
Fax: 907-742-4175  
Email: wiget\_larry@msmail.asd.k12.ak.us  
Debbie Ossiander, Chair  
Legislative Subcommittee  
Phone: 907-688-2308  
Fax: 688-2319  
Email: ossiander\_debbie@msmail.asd.k12.ak.us

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH BOARD OF EDUCATION

Resolution 2002-01

JAN 30 2002  
file  
SB 250

**A Resolution Regarding the Implementation of AS 14.03.173 - School Accountability**

WHEREAS, in 1998, the legislature passed the school accountability law requiring school designators to be established for each Alaskan school in August 2002; and

WHEREAS, the school designators will be based on multiple student measures including student achievement; and

WHEREAS, in 2001, the legislature passed a law to revise the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam (HSGQE) to make sure it measures "essential" skills and knowledge and to extend its effective date to 2004; and

WHEREAS, effective in the spring of 2002, the Alaska State Board of Education and Early Development will replace the California Achievement Test (CAT) - Fifth Edition (part of statewide assessment for the past seven years) with the TerraNova/CAT - 2nd Edition; and

WHEREAS, the School Designator Committee has recommended the school designators be based on both achievement status and achievement growth which requires a minimum of two years of achievement data on the same students using the same tests and growth data will not be available in August, 2002; and

WHEREAS, the school accountability law requires the writing of school improvement plans for schools designated as "deficient" or "in crisis" and the development of these plans will require significant work which may be unnecessary because of a designator that is based on incomplete test data; and

WHEREAS, many school districts establish "specialized schools" for serving the needs of at risk, incarcerated, or special needs students and these schools will be designated as in crisis if the rating is solely based on test scores; and

WHEREAS, the public reporting of test scores and school designations in small schools may breach the confidentiality of student records; and

WHEREAS, a one-year pilot test of the school accountability system would provide information to assure the practicality and validity of the system; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Fairbanks North Star Borough Board of Education recommends a delay for the implementation of school designators; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board recommends the school accountability system include at least two years of consistent student achievement data for computing growth; that the HSGQE scores for seniors be used as one of the high school indicators; that a minimum one-year pilot study be conducted prior to implementing school improvement plans; that steps are taken to assure confidentiality of student test information; and that specialized schools are treated fairly in assigning a school designator; and


BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board recommends a broader involvement of individuals across the state to develop and review the school accountability system.

PASSED AND APPROVED January 15, 2002.



Bart LeBon, President  
Board of Education

ATTEST:

  
Susan Bessette  
Secretary to the Board

Post-It® Fax Note	7671	Date	1/30/02	# of pages	1
To	SHSS	From	JIM HOLT		
Co./Dept.		Co.	FBK SD		
Phone #		Phone #			
Fax #		Fax #			



## **Description of School Designator System And Questions and Answers**

Alaska Department of Education and Early Development

### **What is the purpose of the School Designator System (SDS)?**

The Alaska Department of Education and Early Development is charged statutorily (Sec. 14.03.123) to develop a system for assigning designations and providing assistance to schools. The purpose of the school designation system is to communicate school quality and performance to the public, educators, and others. It is expected that this program will recognize good performance and help lower performing schools get better through increased attention and targeted assistance.

### **What is the status of the SDS?**

The Department will present a proposal to the state Board of Education in March 2002. The Board is responsible for issuing regulations that will direct the specific implementation of the SDS by August 2002. The specifications for the SDS will be set when the Board approves its final regulations. Therefore, the information presented here is a proposal from the Department, subject to change.

### **Who is developing the SDS?**

The SDS is benefiting from input from many sources. The Department has convened a School Designator System Committee. The SDS Committee consists of over two dozen members who represent much of the diversity of Alaska. Members include very experienced educators, school principals, superintendents, school board members, parents, and businesspersons. A nationally experienced firm, the Center for Assessment, is helping with the design of the SDS. The Technical Review Committee established by the Department, consisting of Alaskans with measurement expertise, will also review the SDS design.

As part of the process, the Department is soliciting comments from many educator and policy-making groups. The state Board's regulations will also be subject to a period for public comment.

### **What will be reported?**

The law requires that each school be assigned one of four labels: Distinguished, Successful, Deficient, or In Crisis. These labels will be based on school performance on a number of indicators which will also be reported, including students' performance in relation to the state standards on reading, mathematics, and writing; performance on norm-referenced tests; learning growth of students over the past year in reading, mathematics, and writing; dropout rates; and graduation rates. In addition, the SDS Committee recommended adding results from other performance indicators as they become available, including an early primary

**How will the system be fair to all schools?**

Fairness is a primary concern for the Department and all those who have worked on the design of the School Designator System. There are several ways the system has been designed to be fair to all schools.

The SDS will apply objective, common measures to all schools.

Schools whose students have less advantaged backgrounds will "get credit" for helping those students progress. The growth component gives as much credit to helping a student who started low and learned "one year's standard growth" as it does helping a student who started high. Schools are not competing with each other; they are recognized for helping their students grow, no matter where they started.

Much thought has been taken to make the system as reliable as possible for small schools. This includes including as many grades and students as possible.

The reporting of the degree of confidence in the designator is also an important safeguard against basing decisions on uncertain or unstable evidence.

For schools with substantial student transience, while the individual student tracking system is being developed, the Department will allow schools that can track individual students to present evidence for consideration if the results are substantially different than those based on the state's unmatched data.

It is anticipated that on-going studies will alert the Department if there are changes in school circumstances, population shifts, or unforeseen situations.

**Can you give an example of how the system is fair to a school serving less advantaged students?**

It is recognized that students from lower socio-economic positions, or who have less proficiency in English, usually score lower on achievement tests. Often these are racial or ethnic minority students, although most studies indicate a stronger relationship with socio-economic status. It is not true, however, that these less advantaged students cannot learn. In fact, one of the underlying tenets of the standards movement is that all children can learn, most to higher levels than are currently being achieved. This view that all children can learn is supported by extensive research on the effectiveness of teachers, the power of expectations, and the effect of schools with powerful instructional programs.

If schools were only evaluated on how high their students scored—such as how many were Proficient on a benchmark exam or what percentage passed the HSGQE—then schools serving less advantaged students might be expected to rank low. However, the proposed SDS gives credit to schools for helping their students learn, no matter where they started. So, for example, a school whose grade 4 students were all reading one grade level below would receive credit for helping those students progress one grade's worth on the exam by the end

# CORRECTION

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



Central Microfilm Services  
Department of Education & Early Development  
State of Alaska

## **Description of School Designator System And Questions and Answers**

Alaska Department of Education and Early Development

### **What is the purpose of the School Designator System (SDS)?**

The Alaska Department of Education and Early Development is charged statutorily (Sec. 14.03.123) to develop a system for assigning designations and providing assistance to schools. The purpose of the school designation system is to communicate school quality and performance to the public, educators, and others. It is expected that this program will recognize good performance and help lower performing schools get better through increased attention and targeted assistance.

### **What is the status of the SDS?**

The Department will present a proposal to the state Board of Education in March 2002. The Board is responsible for issuing regulations that will direct the specific implementation of the SDS by August 2002. The specifications for the SDS will be set when the Board approves its final regulations. Therefore, the information presented here is a proposal from the Department, subject to change.

### **Who is developing the SDS?**

The SDS is benefiting from input from many sources. The Department has convened a School Designator System Committee. The SDS Committee consists of over two dozen members who represent much of the diversity of Alaska. Members include very experienced educators, school principals, superintendents, school board members, parents, and businesspersons. A nationally experienced firm, the Center for Assessment, is helping with the design of the SDS. The Technical Review Committee established by the Department, consisting of Alaskans with measurement expertise, will also review the SDS design.

As part of the process, the Department is soliciting comments from many educator and policy-making groups. The state Board's regulations will also be subject to a period for public comment.

### **What will be reported?**

The law requires that each school be assigned one of four labels: Distinguished, Successful, Deficient, or In Crisis. These labels will be based on school performance on a number of indicators which will also be reported, including students' performance in relation to the state standards on reading, mathematics, and writing; performance on norm-referenced tests; learning growth of students over the past year in reading, mathematics, and writing; dropout rates; and graduation rates. In addition, the SDS Committee recommended adding results from other performance indicators as they become available, including an early primary

assessment, post-graduation success, and local performance assessment. The degree of confidence in the designation will also be reported.

It may be desirable to combine elements from the existing school report with the information for the school designator system. This could provide information about the school context and quality, such as percent of students living in low-income families, special education, racial/ethnic diversity, and remoteness of the school. Attendance, expulsions, truancy, physical plant, course offerings, and teacher qualifications could also be reported. Although the SDS Committee did not recommend including these other indicators in the school designation rating, most of these elements are collected and reported, and could be combined into a single school report. A sample possible report is attached.

### **Why does the SDS emphasize student test scores?**

In compliance with the state legislature's requirement that the SDS be built on "student measures, including student achievement," a very large part of the school's designation will reflect the performance of its students on the state benchmark and high school graduation qualifying exams. These exams provide a valid and reliable assessment of student performance on the content standards determined to be of most importance for Alaska. Standardized test scores provide a common "measuring stick" across all schools.

The Department and SDS Committee recognize that standardized tests are not the only indicator of school quality and student performance. However, very few other measures were available that met minimum criteria for rigor and fairness. As mentioned above, a number of other indicators have been identified that may be developed and included in the future.

### **How are status and growth included in the SDS?**

One agreed upon indicator of school performance was how its students performed in relation to state standards—for example, how many of its students were passing the high school qualifying exam or performing in relation to the similar proficiency standard for the benchmark exams in grades 3, 6, and 8.

However, it was also agreed that it is more important how much students are learning, or how much their scores are improving from year to year. Thus, the SDS will include how much student test scores have increased from year to year.

Growth will count twice as much as status in assigning school designations. Provisions will be made for schools that are performing so high that it is not reasonable to expect much growth.

**How will the system be fair to all schools?**

Fairness is a primary concern for the Department and all those who have worked on the design of the School Designator System. There are several ways the system has been designed to be fair to all schools.

The SDS will apply objective, common measures to all schools.

Schools whose students have less advantaged backgrounds will “get credit” for helping those students progress. The growth component gives as much credit to helping a student who started low and learned “one year’s standard growth” as it does helping a student who started high. Schools are not competing with each other; they are recognized for helping their students grow, no matter where they started.

Much thought has been taken to make the system as reliable as possible for small schools. This includes including as many grades and students as possible.

The reporting of the degree of confidence in the designator is also an important safeguard against basing decisions on uncertain or unstable evidence.

For schools with substantial student transience, while the individual student tracking system is being developed, the Department will allow schools that can track individual students to present evidence for consideration if the results are substantially different than those based on the state’s unmatched data.

It is anticipated that on-going studies will alert the Department if there are changes in school circumstances, population shifts, or unforeseen situations.

**Can you give an example of how the system is fair to a school serving less advantaged students?**

It is recognized that students from lower socio-economic positions, or who have less proficiency in English, usually score lower on achievement tests. Often these are racial or ethnic minority students, although most studies indicate a stronger relationship with socio-economic status. It is not true, however, that these less advantaged students cannot learn. In fact, one of the underlying tenets of the standards movement is that all children can learn, most to higher levels than are currently being achieved. This view that all children can learn is supported by extensive research on the effectiveness of teachers, the power of expectations, and the effect of schools with powerful instructional programs.

If schools were only evaluated on how high their students scored—such as how many were Proficient on a benchmark exam or what percentage passed the HSGQE—then schools serving less advantaged students might be expected to rank low. However, the proposed SDS gives credit to schools for helping their students learn, no matter where they started. So, for example, a school whose grade 4 students were all reading one grade level below would receive credit for helping those students progress one grade’s worth on the exam by the end

of grade 5, as would a school whose students were all reading on level from grade 4 to grade 5. That is, schools get credit for helping students learn, no matter how low or high they start.

**Some schools serve high percentages of students who are mobile. How does the system treat them?**

Statistically speaking, in large enough sample sizes, if the students moving into a school are like the students moving out, then transience should not affect the school's results. Schools should monitor and document changes in population from year to year.

The proposed SDS system includes all students who are enrolled and tested in the school each year, with certain exceptions. One reason for this is to recognize that "all students count" and not to provide any incentive to push students out of the accountability and educational system. A study done by the Department on the limited Alaska data available indicates that using a matched student system would not result in very different school results than the proposed system that compares groups of students. However, the Department is very interested in studying a true student longitudinal growth system that will track growth from year to year for each individual student.

There is a difference between students who are transient within the state, within a district, or who move in or out of the state or in and out of the public school system. The Department is working on establishing a system that will allow student scores to be matched no matter where a student moves within the public school systems within the state, and is planning to study how much such a system should be used in the SDS and what differences it might make.

**When will the school designator system be implemented?**

The Department and Board are proceeding to implement as much of the proposed plan as possible by August 2002, which is required by law. This will include status measures on the benchmark exams and TerraNova CAT/6 in grades three through nine, but few if any growth measures. Due to standard setting for the refocused High School Graduation Qualifying Exam results from the grade 10 students will not be available until late September 2002.

Growth measures on state tests, which require at least two years' data, will first be available for all grades in 2003. It is expected that additional enhancements and refinements will be available in 2004 and after. A possible implementation schedule is indicated on the sample report.

The committee and the Department have expressed concern regarding the designation of schools on the basis of status scores only. The Department is recommending implementation of the designator system in 2004 to allow for the inclusion of growth data, and to more fully develop the capacity of the state and districts to collect, manage and analyze the data gathered by schools and districts.

The reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) in December of 2001 also contains a significant number of school and district accountability requirements. The Department of Education and Early Development and the School Designator Committee believes that is critically important to incorporate the new Federal requirements into the Designator System that will be implemented in the state. Implementing the designator system in 2004 will allow the Department to ensure that our state accountability system is consistent with these new federal requirements.

February 13, 2002

Good afternoon.

My name is Linda Smith. My husband and I have lived in the Fairbanks and North Pole areas for 28 years. We have raised 2 wonderful boys who are currently attending UAF, attended the North Pole schools, and have families of their own in North Pole.

I am also a registered nurse. I've worked in Fairbanks physician offices, Fairbanks Memorial Hospital, and Denali Center for most of my 30 year career. I was a nurse in the Fairbanks Memorial Hospital Emergency Department for 13 years and am currently Assistant Administrator for Denali Center.

Over the years, due to my diverse employment, I have had the opportunity to observe the provision of health care in the interior from many different perspectives, but today I would like to mainly focus on my perspective as a parent.

In the mid 1990s one of our sons began to experience serious mental health problems. He had just turned 18. At the time, there was a severe shortage of mental health beds available in our community. As an "insider", I was aware that if no beds were available, patients who were at risk for harming themselves or others were sent to the jail in lieu of being admitted to a hospital bed.

This precaution was for their own safety, but how do you explain to a seriously depressed young man who has had no previous experience with the mental health system that he must go to jail?. How do you explain this to his frantic parents?

Luckily when that day came for us, there was an available bed, but I did not breathe easy until Fairbanks Memorial Hospital expanded their mental health unit from 8 to 21 beds.

The need for additional mental health beds was identified and met by a proactive group of men and women who make up the hospital board. This group of dedicated volunteers have proven over and over that they have the needs of the interior as their highest priority.

The mental health expansion and many other services, the cancer treatment center, home care services, care provided to chronic inebriates, and millions of \$ in charity care to name a few are desperately needed and fill an extremely critical role for our community.

But as you may know, they do not pay for themselves, and are made possible in part by the elective surgeries and diagnostic services also provided by the hospital. Others have recently targeted these elective surgeries and diagnostic procedures for profit through efforts to weaken the CON process.

If the CON process is substantially weakened, as it will be by HIB SB 256, the viability and ability to provide services needed by all members of our community, and other communities of similar size, will be weakened. Access to care will be negatively impacted. It will be a serious step backwards in our goal to make Alaska a good place to live, work, and raise a family. Please do not pass this bill.

Linda Smith  
1293 Rangeview Rd  
North Pole, AK 99705

Points to consider - CON testimony - 2002

Name: David Caldwell - Sr. Financial Analyst at FMH

1. The CON is not meant to stop healthy competition - rather, it is meant to cut down on redundant healthcare facilities. So, is there a need for more OP Surgery capacity in Fairbanks? *If it ain't broke, don't fix it!*

Is there sufficient capacity? By looking at the hours our current operating rooms are open, we have 651,000 minutes of capacity per year. We are currently using 540,000 minutes. So we have in excess of 100,000 minutes of unused surgical capacity now.

And there is no evidence that patients are going Outside or to Anchorage because they are unable to obtain needed surgeries in Fairbanks. We conducted exhaustive research on outmigrations, and found, a 5% outmigration rate - and the majority of those were for heart & head procedures, which are not currently available in Fairbanks. So, no, there is no need based on capacity.

Would an ASC cost less in Fairbanks? Although there have been numerous National studies which show an ASC's charges are 20% or so below what a hospital might charge, this is not true in Fairbanks. Our latest analysis shows that the ASC's charges in Anchorage are generally higher than the charges for the same op surgeries at FMH. And the Medicaid reimbursement, using the ASC fee schedule, is comparable to what Medicaid pays FMH. You may not know this, but Medicaid is currently reimbursing FMH at 55 cents on the dollar for OP Surgery charges. Also, FMH fixed price surgeries (which are the most common, and would probably constitute 80% of an OP Surgery Center's business), have not increased in price since 1999, while ASC Fee schedule rates have gone up by about 7% over the same period. In addition, Many OP surgeries have two or more CPT codes. For those surgeries, an ASC gets 1.5 times the ASC fee schedule rate, while FMH does not receive any extra money from Medicaid, no matter how many CPTs are part of the surgery.

Some parties suggest that

ASC reimbursement is much less than hospital reimbursement. This is based on National, Medicare 1995 data and has no relevance to Alaska or Fairbanks in Feb of 2002!

I analyzed that data, using our database of Medicaid patients in 2001. I found that:

1. 4 of the Procedures on the list were performed on 2 or less Medicaid patients.
  2. 4 other Procedures are more appropriately performed in a Procedure Room, rather than an OP Surgical Suite. If the goal is to save the patient money, a Procedure Room is definitely less costly than a Surgical suite.
  3. Standard of Care for gall bladder surgery for Fairbanks surgeons require a hospital stay after surgery, so Lap Choles could not safely be done in an OP Surgery setting.
  4. Of the remaining surgeries, only one, Myringotomy, had a significant number of Medicaid patients on which it was performed (126). And the ASC fee schedule reimbursement for that type of surgery is more than is currently being paid by Medicaid to FMH!
- So, no, there is no cost savings to be gained from an ASC.

Lastly, it has been stated that it costs \$100K to \$300K to put a CON together - that is simply ludicrous. I would estimate that it took FMH, at most, \$10,000 to put together our CON.

If it costs other groups that much to put together a CON, it might be wise for them to do the work locally, as we did, rather than hiring expensive Outside consultants to do the job for them - at least then they would be more likely to look at actual Fairbanks data, as we did, rather than relying on National data that does not translate at all well to the Fairbanks market.

In conclusion, the CON works well to limit redundant, unnecessary healthcare facilities in the State, and I believe the current threshold of \$1M needs to be retained.

**Subject: HB245**

**Date:** Wed, 08 May 2002 11:17:19 -0800

**From:** "Leon T. Webber" <ltw@alaska.net>

**Organization:** Intuitive Eye Press, Inc

**To:** Senator\_Lyda\_Green@legis.state.ak.us, Mercy Dennis <mercy@pobox.alaska.net>

Dear Senator Green:

As a 30 year Anchorage based marriage and family therapist I urge you to assist our profession by helping pass **HB245**.

Please let me know if there is a problem in supporting the recommendations of a task force that was designed to help improve our professions standards.

Thank you for your consideration.

Leon T. Webber, D.Mn., LMFT  
135 Christensen Drive Suite 100  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Business Phone 907.277.6888  
FAX 907.272.1553  
Email: ltw@alaska.net

Re: school designators

**Subject: Re: school designators**

**Date:** Fri, 26 Apr 2002 09:27:34 -0800

**From:** Senator Lyda Green <Senator\_Lyda\_Green@Legis.state.ak.us>

**Organization:** Alaska State Legislature

**To:** Moore <mooreofus@gci.net>

Kris,

Thank you for your correspondence. I agree with you. HB 352 moved out of the HESS Committee on Tuesday and is in Senate Rules at this time. I should be on the Senate Floor either today or Monday. I sponsored the Senate companion bill and will be voting yes on HB 352

Thanks for your input.

Lyda Green  
Senator, District N

Moore wrote:

I see that the finance committee is meeting today to discuss postponing the designator system for two years. Please vote to begin this process in 2004 to allow for more time to gather data. We need to be sure the correct standards are in place and that they are culturally sensitive to the community. I hope to count on your vote in this area. Kris Moore

*Sent  
4/26***DRAFT**

Kris,

Thank you for your correspondence. I agree with you. HB 352 moved out of the HESS Committee on Tuesday and is in Senate Rules at this time.

*It should be on the Senate floor either today or Monday. I sponsored the Senate companion bill and will be voting yes on HB 352.*

Thanks for your input.

Lyda Green  
Senator, District N

Moore wrote:

I see that the finance committee is meeting today to discuss postponing the designator system for two years. Please vote to begin this process in 2004 to allow for more time to gather data. We need to be sure the correct standards are in place and that they are culturally sensitive to the community. I hope to count on your vote in this area. Kris Moore

**Subject:** school designators

**Date:** Wed, 24 Apr 2002 13:30:39 -0500

**From:** "Moore" <mooreofus@gci.net>

**To:** <Senator\_Lyda\_Green@legis.state.ak.us>

SB 250, HB 352  
4/26 moved out of committee to Rules

I see that the finance committee is meeting today to discuss postponing the designator system for two years. Please vote to begin this process in 2004 to allow for more time to gather data. We need to be sure the correct standards are in place and that they are culturally sensitive to the community. I hope to count on your vote in this area.  
Kris Moore

**TO: Senator Lyda Green, 1-907-465-3805**  
**FROM: Larry Wiget, Anchorage School District**

## ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT Legislative Priorities 2002

JAN 30 2002

### Governance

#### School Designators

*The Anchorage School Board urges caution in labeling schools on the basis of test scores alone and supports legislation that delays the effective date of the school designator process from August 2002 to 2004.*

**Rationale:** Senate Bill 36, which became AS 14.07.020(b). 5., requires the State Board to develop an annual system of rating schools, and designate each school by August 2002 in one of four categories: distinguished, successful, deficient, and in crisis. The categories are to be based on a school's student test scores and other indicators of student performance.

The Anchorage School Board supports assessment of student progress and the accountability implicit in this legislation. However, designating a school as deficient or in crisis on the basis of test scores alone ignores certain factors such as the high level of mobility that occurs in our schools. In some of our schools, we have almost a 100

percent turnover of students. This means that the students being measured on the benchmark exams in the spring may not be the students who started at the school in the fall.

The Anchorage School Board urges caution in labeling schools on the basis of test scores alone. Such labeling has the high potential to be misleading and adversely affect families and neighborhoods. Schools in low socioeconomic areas, schools in highly transient communities and schools designed to serve high needs populations are more likely to be labeled deficient as a result of factors



#### **Anchorage School District**

*Educating Students for Success in Life*

Larry Wiget  
Executive Director, Public Affairs  
Phone: 907-742-4322  
Fax: 907-742-4175

Email: [wiget\\_larry@msmail.asd.k12.ak.us](mailto:wiget_larry@msmail.asd.k12.ak.us)

Debbie Ossiander, Chair  
Legislative Subcommittee  
Phone: 907-688-2308

Fax: 688-2319

Email: [ossiander\\_debbie@msmail.asd.k12.ak.us](mailto:ossiander_debbie@msmail.asd.k12.ak.us)

COMMITTEE: SENATE  
HEALTH, EDUCATION &  
SOCIAL SERVICES

SUBJECT: SB 250-SCHOOL PERFORMANCE  
REPORTS

DATE: JANUARY 30, 2002



## PLEASE SIGN IN

NAME PLEASE PRINT	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	E-MAIL	REPRESENTING (No Acronyms)	TESTIFY Y/N
<i>Larry Wibert</i>	<i>4600 DeBann Anchorage 99519</i>	<i>- DeBann</i>	<i>Chancellor School District</i>	<i>N</i>
<i>✓ ED McLain</i>	<i>861 W 16th St. TUNOM AK</i>		<i>Educ + Early Development</i>	<i>Y</i>
<i>✓ Bruce Johnson</i>		<i>Supports</i>	<i>AASIS</i>	<i>Y</i>

JAN 30 2002

**SITE: Glennallen LIO**

**COMMITTEE: S HESS**

**DATE: 013002**

**SUBJECT OF MEETING:**

**SB 250**

**UPDATE #:**



# PLEASE SIGN IN

**P R I N T YOUR NAME**

**ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)**

**REPRESENTING**

**DO YOU WANT  
TO TESTIFY?  
Y OR N**

<b>Byron Rice</b>		<b>CRSD</b>	<b>Y</b>
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			

JAN 30 2002

**SITE: FAIRBANKS LIO**

**COMMITTEE: SHESS**

**DATE: 1/30/2002**

**SUBJECT OF MEETING:**  
SB 250

**UPDATE #1:**



**PLEASE SIGN IN**

DO YOU WANT

**P R I N T YOUR NAME**

**ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)**

**REPRESENTING**

**TO TESTIFY?  
Y or N**

✓ <b>Nick Stayrook</b>		<b>Fbx School District</b>	<b>Y</b>
Email address:			
✓ <b>Jim Holt</b>		<b>Fbx School District</b>	<b>Y</b>
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			

JAN 30 2002

COMMITTEE: SENATE  
HEALTH, EDUCATION &  
SOCIAL SERVICES

SUBJECT: SB 250-SCHOOL PERFORMANCE  
REPORTS

DATE: JANUARY 30, 2002



## PLEASE SIGN IN

NAME PLEASE PRINT	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	E-MAIL	REPRESENTING (No Acronyms)	TESTIFY Y/N
✓ MARK LEAL		mark_leal@cedl.state.ak.us	ED-CA AND Early Dev	Y

JAN 30 2002



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HES  
 committee name  
 committee on SB 256, dated 2/13/02  
 bill/subject

FEB 19 2002

*[Handwritten signature]*  
AES

Signed: Michael Janeczek  
 Testifier MICHAEL JANECEK

MEADOW LAKES COMMUNITY COUNCIL  
 Representing (Optional)

P.O. BOX 878825, WASILLA, AK. 99687  
 Address

907 376-5902 355-2852  
 Phone No.

GOOD AFTERNOON

SEN GREEN & COM MEMBERS  
MICHAEL JANECER  
MLCC

SUPPORTIVE OF SB 256

MEADOW LAKES  
SCHEME OF WHAT'S IMPORTANT TO ML  
RESIDENTS LET ME SAY THAT WE ARE  
VERY SUPPORTIVE OF A <sup>RESIDENTIAL</sup> YOUTH PSYCHIATRIC  
CARE FACILITY CURRENTLY IN PLANNING  
TO BE LOCATED IN MEADOW LAKES, IT SHOULD  
GO WITHOUT SAYING THAT TREATING OUR  
YOUTH IN OUR STATE WOULD BENEFIT  
TREATMENT GREATLY TO HAVE FAMILY NEARBY.  
MEDICAL TREATMENT DELIVERED IN AK.  
WOULD SAVE CONSIDERABLE FUNDS  
AS WELL AS GENERATING ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD BE GREATLY  
APPRECIATED BY ALASKAN RESIDENTS.

~~ZOO + JOBS~~

IF AN IMBALANCE ~~EXISTS~~ BETWEEN ACUTE  
CARE AND OTHER PSYCHIATRIC CARE EXISTS  
WE WOULD SUPPORT <sup>ESTABLISHMENT OF A</sup> AN MORATORIUM ON  
ACUTE CARE BEDS.

IN ALASKA  
OUR NEEDS IN HEALTH CARE FAR OUT  
WEIGH THE CURRENT 1 MIL \$ BOUNDARY  
PROVIDED BY THE CERTIFICATE OF NEED PEM.  
REGULATIONS.

~~ML RESIDENTS CERTAINLY WILL BE  
WATCHING SB 256 CAREFULLY~~

~~THEY WILL BE WATCHING SB 256 CAREFULLY~~

ALL  
GOOD AFTERNOON AND THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR HARDWORK.

SHES  
2/13/02

SB 256 Testimony

The MSB would like to have a residential treatment center for children located within the Borough.

As many of you are aware the Borough's population has been increasing at 3.5% per annum - the fastest in the State.

We would like improved psychiatric care for our rapidly growing number of residents.

Recognizing the importance of a certificate of need and the limited amount of State Medicaid dollars the actions you take will likely have a significant bearing on the number of children that can be treated, where they will be treated, how they will be treated and even have a effect on their future prognosis.

Our desire is for the State to review the mental health system in total, analyzing the full range of care.

We understand that approximately 85% of mental health services for children are funded through the Medicaid program.

Therefore, we think it is important to fully understand the budgetary impact of adding more acute care beds on the State's limited Medicaid budget.

We feel that a moratorium on the addition of psychiatric beds will facilitate actions to provide a more balanced system of care.

A moratorium will also allow for better placement of children and avoid new acute inpatient costs.

*On July 20, 1983 - nearly 19 years ago, the C.O.A. expenditure was set at \$1,000,000 while not keeping up with the cost of living*

*Dan Kelly - Assemblyman  
Matanosta - Susitna Borough*

*[Handwritten signatures]*

# 1999-2000 Alaska District Profiles

	General Information				Supplemental Program Participation				
	Number of Schools	# Accredited Schools	FY 00 Audited Expenditures	1999-00 Average Daily Membership (ADM)	ADM % Change FY 98 to FY 00	Special Education as % of 10/1/00 Enrollment	Bilingual Education as % of 10/1/99 Enrollment	Migrant Education as % of 10/1/99 Enrollment	School-Age Low Income as % of 10/1/99 Enrollment
Alaska Gateway	8	2	5,657,647	485.40	-4.2%	20.0%	29.2%	40.0%	30.8%
Aleutian Region	3	0	2,253,458	75.15	60.9%	17.7%	16.5%	0.0%	10.1%
Aleutians East	6	0	5,767,567	299.55	-3.5%	12.4%	0.0%	26.5%	25.1%
Alveska Central	1	1	4,364,793	1,419.47	-46.0%	N/A	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Anchorage	92	21	314,231,543	48,157.22	0.1%	14.7%	9.7%	3.5%	17.2%
Annette Island	3	3	3,716,277	368.00	3.6%	17.9%	0.0%	3.2%	40.1%
Bering Strait	15	0	25,010,294	1,775.45	-0.4%	15.7%	50.1%	42.3%	43.6%
Bristol Bay	3	0	3,164,746	278.60	-5.8%	7.5%	2.6%	38.0%	4.5%
Chatham	5	0	2,704,458	257.00	-5.5%	6.5%	6.0%	12.1%	23.8%
Chugach	4	0	2,661,486	157.35	-2.3%	9.6%	1.8%	7.2%	6.0%
Copper River	9	2	5,942,254	727.29	1.9%	13.3%	0.9%	1.3%	16.2%
Cordova	2	1	3,837,694	485.45	-1.2%	9.9%	5.7%	33.7%	10.3%
Craig	3	2	3,389,350	420.60	-2.6%	12.6%	0.0%	13.3%	12.4%
Delta/Greely	6	2	6,459,565	898.78	-18.3%	8.6%	12.9%	0.7%	24.8%
Denali	3	3	3,966,143	326.50	-9.8%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%
Dillingham	2	0	5,554,906	561.80	2.5%	17.7%	39.4%	48.4%	21.3%
Fairbanks	33	5	109,903,583	15,804.16	-1.0%	13.0%	3.9%	1.5%	14.0%
Galena	4	2	18,041,399	3,660.00	13.2%	2.3%	3.4%	0.6%	0.3%
Haines	5	1	3,552,705	413.45	-7.9%	12.2%	0.7%	4.0%	17.9%
Hoonah	2	2	3,137,904	236.75	2.6%	13.1%	8.1%	16.1%	13.1%
Hydaburg	2	2	2,395,605	107.85	-2.4%	19.4%	0.0%	62.0%	10.2%
Iditarod	11	2	6,914,459	568.10	6.3%	10.6%	31.8%	23.2%	25.6%
Juneau	12	1	37,794,848	5,646.85	-1.0%	10.8%	11.4%	0.0%	13.7%
Kake	2	2	2,141,427	166.70	-10.3%	10.2%	23.5%	19.3%	30.7%
Kashunamiut	1	1	3,707,432	298.20	6.9%	8.7%	100.0%	44.3%	68.3%
Kenai Peninsula	40	7	73,527,510	9,982.41	-2.0%	11.8%	4.4%	7.4%	19.4%
Ketchikan	9	1	17,934,788	2,598.90	-4.6%	11.4%	1.9%	4.5%	18.5%
Klawock	2	2	2,326,987	206.00	2.5%	18.2%	0.0%	7.4%	27.1%
Kodlak	14	1	22,659,875	2,810.05	0.4%	12.8%	13.7%	18.7%	14.0%
Kuspuk	11	0	6,907,295	493.85	4.1%	14.9%	52.3%	3.0%	50.9%
Lake & Peninsula	15	0	10,666,230	480.95	-12.4%	11.8%	0.0%	70.1%	44.4%
Lower Kuskokwim	28	22	48,912,026	3,614.00	1.7%	13.2%	75.0%	26.4%	47.4%
Lower Yukon	11	11	23,798,029	1,936.15	4.0%	10.6%	92.2%	41.8%	68.1%
Mat-Su	30	5	80,753,629	12,513.08	-1.6%	15.3%	5.1%	3.8%	21.3%
Mt. Edgecumbe	1	0	4,854,999	329.00	6.9%	1.5%	7.0%	43.2%	0.0%
Nenana	2	0	4,080,918	1,005.00	152.5%	1.5%	0.0%	1.9%	4.7%
Nome	4	2	6,572,569	769.10	-0.9%	8.9%	74.7%	33.1%	17.4%
North Slope	10	10	44,201,167	2,008.90	-1.7%	9.4%	81.2%	48.6%	5.8%
Northwest Arctic	13	12	29,395,514	2,151.50	3.0%	11.3%	34.1%	40.0%	32.8%
Pellcan	1	1	627,993	33.65	12.9%	11.1%	0.0%	55.6%	16.7%
Petersburg	3	1	4,995,165	699.10	-7.0%	14.8%	2.4%	24.0%	13.3%
Pribilof	2	1	1,973,556	158.25	0.5%	13.1%	30.0%	0.0%	28.1%
Saint Mary's	1	1	1,873,388	144.15	11.0%	14.3%	100.0%	62.4%	69.2%
Sitka	6	1	11,768,002	1,722.11	1.6%	13.4%	2.2%	3.6%	13.3%
Skagway	1	1	1,663,348	131.30	2.1%	8.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%
Southeast Islands	10	0	3,612,107	294.50	-1.1%	7.0%	0.0%	17.8%	20.1%
Southwest Region	9	0	10,740,066	758.25	-2.1%	13.2%	98.9%	60.1%	58.5%
Tanana	1	0	1,298,878	92.75	-10.8%	12.9%	58.1%	53.8%	23.7%
Unalaska	2	2	3,952,718	351.91	-0.3%	9.9%	15.8%	0.0%	5.9%
Valdez	3	1	8,095,840	865.20	1.2%	14.6%	0.0%	3.2%	9.2%
Wrangell	3	1	4,043,265	505.05	-4.1%	12.9%	0.0%	12.7%	15.4%
Yakutat	1	1	2,132,695	159.75	-3.8%	12.6%	15.1%	19.5%	13.2%
Yukon Flats	9	0	7,425,762	352.10	-6.3%	19.4%	13.6%	8.9%	44.2%
Yukon/Koyukuk	11	10	9,110,966	535.85	-2.4%	18.2%	68.7%	28.4%	31.1%
Yuplit	3	0	6,114,289	398.00	-1.0%	15.9%	100.0%	71.4%	53.7%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>\$1,041,691,117</b>	<b>131,696.48</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>

\*When three or fewer students are tested in a grade, an asterisk(\*) is printed to protect student confidentiality.

Grade 4  
CAT-5 Test Results

Grade 7  
CAT-5 Test Results

	Grade 4 CAT-5 Test Results						Grade 7 CAT-5 Test Results					
	Top Quartile Reading	Bottom Quartile Reading	Top Quartile Math	Bottom Quartile Math	Top Quartile Language	Bottom Quartile Language	Top Quartile Reading	Bottom Quartile Reading	Top Quartile Math	Bottom Quartile Math	Top Quartile Language	Bottom Quartile Language
Alaska Gateway	19.4%	30.6%	30.6%	27.8%	13.9%	33.3%	32.4%	29.7%	30.6%	27.8%	21.6%	32.4%
Aleutian Region	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%	40.0%	20.0%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%
Aleutians East	17.4%	17.4%	44.0%	12.0%	17.4%	17.4%	7.7%	26.9%	51.9%	7.4%	30.8%	15.4%
Alyeska Central	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	80.0%	20.0%	60.0%
Anchorage	35.7%	18.0%	41.9%	18.6%	35.0%	20.7%	34.4%	16.7%	41.0%	15.5%	35.9%	18.8%
Annette Island	18.2%	36.4%	23.5%	26.5%	11.8%	38.2%	4.0%	36.0%	8.0%	36.0%	4.0%	40.0%
Berina Strait	2.3%	63.6%	16.7%	52.4%	10.2%	56.3%	1.7%	71.9%	7.4%	50.4%	4.1%	56.6%
Bristol Bay	29.2%	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	25.0%	33.3%	31.6%	0.0%	52.6%	0.0%	21.1%	5.3%
Chatham	11.8%	47.1%	5.9%	47.1%	6.3%	43.8%	18.8%	46.9%	22.6%	38.7%	18.2%	48.5%
Chugach	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	16.7%	41.7%	16.7%	8.3%	16.7%	16.7%
Copper River	28.9%	17.8%	35.6%	17.8%	24.4%	28.9%	32.3%	16.1%	41.9%	12.9%	30.6%	19.4%
Cordova	48.8%	24.4%	43.9%	17.1%	34.1%	17.1%	47.1%	11.8%	58.8%	5.9%	50.0%	11.8%
Craig	30.0%	13.3%	50.0%	6.7%	43.3%	20.0%	11.4%	17.1%	42.9%	5.7%	8.6%	51.4%
Delta/Greely	63.4%	28.1%	39.1%	18.8%	39.1%	26.6%	40.3%	13.0%	59.7%	9.1%	42.9%	19.5%
Denali	60.9%	0.0%	77.3%	0.0%	52.4%	0.0%	45.7%	8.6%	40.0%	14.3%	42.9%	14.3%
Dillingham	17.0%	27.7%	19.1%	31.9%	25.5%	31.9%	21.6%	40.5%	16.2%	32.4%	10.8%	35.1%
Fairbanks	35.7%	11.5%	42.1%	13.6%	35.8%	17.2%	35.6%	13.7%	39.1%	13.2%	36.4%	16.9%
Galena	47.8%	15.8%	38.2%	21.3%	40.6%	22.1%	46.7%	13.7%	40.0%	15.7%	38.4%	14.1%
Haines	51.2%	4.7%	47.6%	7.1%	47.6%	4.8%	32.5%	22.5%	51.3%	5.1%	12.8%	25.6%
Hoonah	13.3%	40.0%	46.7%	6.7%	26.7%	26.7%	9.1%	45.5%	50.0%	13.6%	18.2%	50.0%
Hydaburg	0.0%	30.8%	7.7%	61.5%	7.7%	61.5%	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	60.0%	0.0%	60.0%
Iditarod	11.9%	45.2%	19.0%	35.7%	7.1%	47.6%	19.6%	45.7%	30.4%	19.6%	21.7%	34.8%
Juneau	35.2%	17.4%	51.4%	10.0%	33.5%	22.5%	40.1%	13.1%	41.6%	15.7%	39.5%	17.9%
Kake	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	70.0%	0.0%	40.0%	35.7%	35.7%	50.0%	21.4%	35.7%	35.7%
Kashunamiut	0.0%	54.2%	8.3%	41.7%	0.0%	45.8%	4.5%	50.0%	13.0%	34.8%	13.0%	47.8%
Kenai Peninsula	33.0%	16.9%	34.0%	17.1%	29.2%	18.5%	34.3%	12.4%	39.8%	14.0%	33.1%	16.8%
Ketchikan	31.6%	16.8%	29.7%	21.0%	28.6%	27.6%	42.1%	13.8%	49.5%	15.5%	29.6%	27.0%
Klawock	0.0%	43.8%	37.5%	18.8%	0.0%	37.5%	20.0%	33.3%	26.7%	13.3%	13.3%	26.7%
Kodiak	26.1%	26.9%	27.1%	25.4%	26.3%	32.6%	24.1%	28.6%	25.4%	17.3%	24.6%	29.6%
Kusuk	2.0%	65.3%	8.3%	50.0%	4.2%	60.4%	6.5%	67.7%	6.5%	45.2%	6.5%	71.0%
Lake & Peninsula	8.1%	48.6%	11.4%	54.3%	13.9%	44.4%	15.4%	41.0%	25.6%	33.3%	17.9%	43.6%
Lower Kuskokwim	10.8%	62.1%	21.7%	33.0%	10.8%	51.0%	5.0%	68.5%	17.8%	38.0%	5.7%	48.7%
Lower Yukon	2.6%	71.1%	6.5%	58.2%	6.6%	53.6%	2.2%	78.7%	5.8%	54.7%	3.6%	63.8%
Mat-Su	35.3%	14.1%	38.0%	14.6%	31.5%	18.8%	35.4%	11.1%	45.5%	10.5%	32.5%	17.9%
Mt. Edgecumbe	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Nenana	46.3%	19.5%	24.4%	24.4%	39.0%	26.8%	45.3%	8.0%	40.0%	6.7%	37.3%	16.0%
Nome	16.1%	33.9%	33.3%	31.6%	19.3%	35.1%	44.0%	22.0%	40.0%	24.0%	44.0%	24.0%
North Slope	10.0%	46.1%	30.1%	25.1%	16.3%	43.5%	11.0%	57.9%	23.3%	32.2%	15.6%	38.1%
Northwest Arctic	6.7%	58.8%	6.0%	55.7%	7.3%	58.5%	5.8%	69.3%	3.7%	48.1%	5.8%	56.5%
Pelican	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Petersburg	36.7%	14.3%	28.6%	26.5%	32.7%	20.4%	40.0%	11.7%	46.7%	5.0%	43.3%	13.3%
Pribilof	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%
Saint Mary's	9.1%	36.4%	63.6%	9.1%	0.0%	36.4%	22.2%	55.6%	55.6%	0.0%	11.1%	22.2%
Sitka	41.7%	14.4%	42.4%	15.9%	34.8%	20.5%	40.2%	13.6%	42.4%	10.6%	40.2%	12.9%
Skagway	55.6%	11.1%	52.9%	11.8%	29.4%	29.4%	45.5%	0.0%	36.4%	9.1%	63.6%	0.0%
Southeast Islands	21.1%	21.1%	5.3%	21.1%	15.8%	21.1%	54.2%	0.0%	20.8%	12.5%	45.8%	12.5%
Southwest Region	3.2%	72.6%	16.1%	53.2%	6.3%	60.3%	4.1%	69.4%	38.8%	34.7%	16.3%	44.9%
Tanana	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	80.0%	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Unalaska	22.6%	29.0%	25.8%	29.0%	35.5%	25.8%	25.0%	10.7%	39.3%	21.4%	28.6%	7.1%
Valdez	42.5%	10.0%	35.0%	11.3%	37.5%	16.3%	34.1%	13.6%	45.5%	8.0%	30.7%	21.6%
Wrangell	42.5%	5.0%	65.0%	2.5%	32.5%	17.5%	36.4%	9.1%	56.8%	4.5%	25.0%	11.4%
Yakutat	18.2%	36.4%	18.2%	27.3%	18.2%	36.4%	11.1%	22.2%	11.1%	33.3%	22.2%	22.2%
Yukon Flats	3.0%	63.6%	9.4%	62.5%	0.0%	71.9%	4.0%	60.0%	12.0%	56.0%	4.0%	68.0%
Yukon/Koyukuk	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Yupik	6.5%	71.0%	0.0%	75.9%	10.3%	51.7%	0.0%	88.2%	3.2%	90.3%	5.9%	85.3%
Statewide	31.9%	21.9%	37.3%	20.5%	30.7%	24.5%	31.9%	21.2%	38.1%	17.5%	31.7%	22.6%

# 1999-2000 Alaska District Profiles - Continued

## Grade 3 Benchmark Exam Results

	Advanced - Reading	Proficient - Reading	Below Proficient - Reading	Not Proficient - Reading	Advanced - Writing	Proficient - Writing	Below Proficient - Writing	Not Proficient - Writing	Advanced - Math	Proficient - Math	Below Proficient - Math	Not Proficient - Math
Alaska Gateway	4.5%	65.9%	13.6%	15.9%	0.0%	44.4%	35.6%	20.0%	10.9%	45.7%	23.9%	19.6%
Aleutian Region	0.0%	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	42.9%	28.6%
Aleutians East	10.3%	44.8%	24.1%	20.7%	0.0%	27.6%	58.6%	13.8%	13.8%	37.9%	41.4%	6.9%
Alyeska Central	33.3%	60.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	53.3%	33.3%	13.3%	13.3%	60.0%	20.0%	6.7%
Anchorage	17.4%	57.7%	13.7%	11.2%	4.3%	49.0%	37.1%	9.6%	28.2%	38.7%	22.4%	10.8%
Annette Island	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	54.2%	8.3%	11.5%	34.6%	46.2%	7.7%
Bering Strait	3.1%	29.9%	44.1%	22.8%	3.2%	25.4%	50.8%	20.6%	6.5%	26.0%	43.9%	23.6%
Bristol Bay	6.3%	62.5%	6.3%	25.0%	0.0%	18.0%	62.5%	18.8%	6.3%	43.8%	31.3%	18.8%
Chatham	0.0%	61.9%	19.0%	19.0%	0.0%	38.1%	38.1%	23.8%	9.5%	57.1%	14.3%	19.0%
Chugach	16.7%	58.3%	8.3%	16.7%	8.3%	66.7%	25.0%	0.0%	41.7%	41.7%	8.3%	8.3%
Copper River	29.1%	54.5%	9.1%	7.3%	9.3%	51.9%	29.6%	9.3%	43.4%	32.1%	22.6%	1.9%
Cordova	25.7%	60.0%	5.7%	8.6%	8.6%	65.7%	20.0%	5.7%	45.7%	37.1%	14.3%	2.9%
Craig	11.4%	62.9%	22.9%	2.9%	0.0%	40.0%	42.9%	17.1%	25.7%	37.1%	20.0%	17.1%
Delta/Greely	7.3%	63.4%	19.5%	9.8%	2.4%	50.0%	47.6%	0.0%	19.5%	34.1%	39.0%	7.3%
Denali	12.5%	79.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	41.7%	50.0%	4.2%	29.2%	33.3%	33.3%	4.2%
Dillingham	9.5%	57.1%	21.4%	11.9%	0.0%	33.3%	52.4%	14.3%	26.2%	31.0%	23.8%	19.0%
Fairbanks	18.5%	64.8%	10.6%	6.1%	3.9%	53.5%	36.6%	5.9%	31.5%	41.2%	20.8%	6.5%
Galena	18.0%	61.9%	11.3%	8.8%	1.5%	47.2%	39.0%	12.3%	31.8%	33.9%	23.4%	10.9%
Haines	30.4%	56.5%	8.7%	4.3%	17.4%	60.9%	21.7%	0.0%	65.2%	30.4%	4.3%	0.0%
Hoonah	9.1%	54.5%	18.2%	18.2%	0.0%	27.3%	63.6%	9.1%	36.4%	18.2%	27.3%	18.2%
Hydaburg	12.5%	37.5%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	62.5%	12.5%
Iditarod	10.5%	42.1%	28.9%	18.4%	5.3%	18.4%	57.9%	18.4%	21.6%	21.6%	45.9%	10.8%
Juneau	19.1%	60.3%	11.3%	9.3%	3.4%	48.8%	37.7%	10.0%	47.4%	31.5%	15.2%	5.9%
Kake	0.0%	63.6%	9.1%	27.3%	0.0%	27.3%	54.5%	18.2%	9.1%	18.2%	27.3%	45.5%
Kashunamiut	0.0%	45.5%	40.9%	13.6%	0.0%	40.0%	52.0%	8.0%	9.1%	27.3%	50.0%	13.6%
Kenai Peninsula	14.3%	63.1%	13.1%	9.5%	2.8%	47.9%	40.0%	9.4%	26.3%	42.6%	21.2%	9.9%
Ketchikan	16.8%	68.5%	9.2%	5.4%	1.6%	50.8%	41.1%	6.5%	35.0%	41.5%	16.9%	6.6%
Klawock	21.7%	39.1%	39.1%	0.0%	4.3%	30.4%	65.2%	0.0%	30.4%	34.8%	30.4%	4.3%
Kodiak	10.5%	53.2%	15.6%	20.7%	2.5%	41.9%	36.0%	19.5%	19.5%	36.4%	25.4%	18.6%
Kuspuk	0.0%	48.5%	18.2%	33.3%	0.0%	30.3%	48.5%	21.2%	9.4%	31.3%	31.3%	28.1%
Lake & Peninsula	0.0%	46.3%	19.5%	34.1%	0.0%	19.5%	53.7%	26.8%	4.9%	26.8%	34.1%	34.1%
Lower Kuskokwim	4.1%	32.5%	34.1%	29.3%	0.8%	22.5%	52.6%	24.1%	9.7%	32.3%	36.7%	21.4%
Lower Yukon	0.6%	28.1%	28.7%	42.7%	0.0%	20.9%	52.3%	26.7%	2.9%	22.2%	41.5%	33.3%
Mat-Su	15.7%	64.3%	11.4%	8.5%	3.8%	46.2%	42.7%	7.3%	28.1%	43.6%	22.6%	5.6%
Mt. Edgecumbe	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Nenana	12.3%	73.7%	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%	50.8%	41.0%	8.2%	27.4%	33.9%	25.8%	12.9%
Nome	5.6%	49.3%	16.9%	28.2%	1.4%	27.1%	57.1%	14.3%	5.9%	32.4%	42.6%	19.1%
North Slope	.2%	41.1%	26.5%	23.2%	0.5%	31.0%	44.0%	24.5%	19.0%	42.4%	30.4%	8.2%
Northwest Arctic	3.6%	36.5%	27.4%	32.5%	1.6%	27.1%	44.3%	27.1%	7.2%	26.8%	36.1%	29.9%
Pelican	20.0%	60.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Petersburg	37.3%	51.0%	5.9%	5.9%	3.8%	51.9%	38.5%	5.8%	44.2%	42.3%	9.6%	3.8%
Pribilof	0.0%	53.8%	30.8%	15.4%	0.0%	46.2%	38.5%	15.4%	7.1%	21.4%	64.3%	7.1%
Saint Mary's	0.0%	26.7%	53.3%	20.0%	0.0%	6.7%	86.7%	6.7%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
Sitka	14.8%	66.1%	11.3%	7.8%	3.5%	52.2%	38.3%	6.1%	28.7%	46.1%	17.4%	7.8%
Skagway	11.1%	77.8%	11.1%	0.0%	22.2%	44.4%	33.3%	0.0%	55.6%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Southeast Islands	17.6%	70.6%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	58.8%	35.3%	5.9%	23.5%	35.3%	29.4%	11.8%
Southwest Region	0.0%	27.4%	32.3%	40.3%	1.7%	10.0%	56.7%	31.7%	4.8%	25.8%	45.2%	24.2%
Tanana	0.0%	75.0%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	12.5%	62.5%	12.5%	12.5%
Unalaska	10.5%	84.2%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	36.8%	63.2%	0.0%	10.5%	57.9%	26.3%	5.3%
Valdez	21.4%	62.5%	14.3%	1.8%	1.8%	60.7%	33.9%	3.6%	28.6%	46.4%	23.2%	1.8%
Wrangell	23.5%	64.7%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	41.2%	44.1%	8.8%	44.1%	47.1%	8.8%	0.0%
Yakutat	18.2%	81.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	54.5%	36.4%	9.1%	36.4%	54.5%	9.1%	0.0%
Yukon Flats	0.0%	37.0%	18.5%	44.4%	0.0%	11.5%	50.0%	38.5%	7.7%	23.1%	30.8%	38.5%
Yukon/Koyukuk	2.9%	37.1%	37.1%	22.9%	2.9%	20.0%	57.1%	20.0%	11.4%	42.9%	20.0%	25.7%
Yup'it	0.0%	11.1%	27.8%	61.1%	0.0%	8.8%	41.2%	50.0%	0.0%	11.8%	38.2%	50.0%
Statewide	15.0%	57.4%	15.0%	12.6%	3.4%	45.4%	40.1%	11.1%	26.7%	38.3%	23.9%	11.2%

Grade 6 Benchmark Exam Results

	Advanced - Reading	Proficient - Reading	Below Proficient - Reading	Not Proficient - Reading	Advanced - Writing	Proficient - Writing	Below Proficient - Writing	Not Proficient - Writing	Advanced - Math	Proficient - Math	Below Proficient - Math	Not Proficient - Math
Alaska Gateway	25.0%	22.5%	30.0%	22.5%	7.5%	40.0%	45.0%	7.5%	18.4%	26.3%	13.2%	42.1%
Aleutian Region	0.0%	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	*N/A	*N/A	*N/A	*N/A
Aleutians East	13.0%	30.4%	43.5%	13.0%	8.7%	52.2%	34.8%	4.3%	18.2%	40.9%	18.2%	22.7%
Alyeska Central	61.1%	27.8%	11.1%	0.0%	27.8%	61.1%	11.1%	0.0%	16.7%	44.4%	33.3%	5.6%
Anchorage	47.0%	27.4%	17.0%	8.6%	25.3%	51.2%	20.6%	2.8%	34.1%	33.1%	13.6%	19.2%
Annette Island	22.2%	44.4%	25.9%	7.4%	3.8%	53.8%	38.5%	3.8%	0.0%	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%
Bering Strait	9.8%	15.4%	42.7%	32.2%	7.6%	31.0%	51.7%	9.7%	4.9%	14.7%	13.3%	67.1%
Bristol Bay	42.9%	38.1%	0.0%	19.0%	14.3%	57.1%	14.3%	14.3%	23.8%	42.9%	19.0%	14.3%
Chatham	27.3%	31.8%	18.2%	22.7%	27.3%	36.4%	27.3%	9.1%	22.7%	18.2%	22.7%	36.4%
Chugach	44.4%	33.3%	22.2%	0.0%	22.2%	44.4%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	44.4%	0.0%	22.2%
Copper River	43.4%	24.5%	20.8%	11.3%	21.2%	42.3%	30.0%	5.8%	23.5%	31.4%	27.5%	17.6%
Cordova	69.0%	21.4%	9.5%	0.0%	34.1%	53.7%	12.2%	0.0%	48.8%	31.7%	7.3%	12.2%
Craig	43.3%	33.3%	20.0%	3.3%	10.0%	70.0%	13.3%	6.7%	29.0%	45.2%	3.2%	22.6%
Delta/Greely	59.7%	19.5%	14.3%	6.5%	28.0%	45.3%	21.3%	5.3%	32.9%	28.9%	19.7%	18.4%
Denali	62.1%	13.8%	13.8%	10.3%	34.5%	44.8%	17.2%	3.4%	21.4%	50.0%	10.7%	17.9%
Dillingham	16.7%	33.3%	29.2%	20.8%	6.3%	39.6%	41.7%	12.6%	10.4%	27.1%	16.7%	45.8%
Fairbanks	46.8%	30.2%	16.7%	6.3%	23.9%	56.7%	17.1%	2.3%	25.5%	40.1%	17.0%	17.5%
Galena	56.9%	28.4%	11.2%	3.6%	18.9%	59.7%	18.9%	2.6%	25.1%	37.9%	22.1%	14.9%
Haines	40.6%	40.6%	15.6%	3.1%	28.1%	56.3%	12.5%	3.1%	34.4%	50.0%	3.1%	12.5%
Hoonah	20.0%	25.0%	25.0%	30.0%	5.0%	35.0%	55.0%	5.0%	15.0%	30.0%	25.0%	30.0%
Hydaburg	0.0%	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	50.0%
Iditarod	24.4%	19.5%	43.9%	12.2%	17.1%	34.1%	43.9%	4.9%	12.5%	27.5%	20.0%	40.0%
Juneau	48.4%	25.2%	15.2%	11.2%	18.8%	53.3%	23.2%	4.6%	32.2%	38.3%	13.3%	16.2%
Kake	33.3%	33.3%	25.0%	8.3%	8.3%	66.7%	16.7%	8.3%	0.0%	25.0%	41.7%	33.3%
Kashunamiut	14.3%	9.5%	28.6%	47.6%	4.8%	38.1%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%	33.3%	4.8%	61.9%
Kenai Peninsula	45.6%	31.9%	16.8%	5.7%	20.9%	57.6%	19.4%	2.1%	30.1%	39.9%	16.5%	13.5%
Ketchikan	50.8%	29.2%	16.2%	3.8%	29.0%	51.4%	18.6%	1.1%	38.9%	36.2%	11.4%	13.5%
Klawock	7.7%	23.1%	53.8%	15.4%	7.7%	15.4%	61.5%	15.4%	0.0%	15.4%	15.4%	69.2%
Kodiak	41.2%	33.9%	17.6%	7.2%	17.0%	60.1%	18.8%	4.0%	21.1%	42.2%	17.5%	19.3%
Kuspuk	11.8%	17.6%	35.3%	35.3%	5.7%	25.7%	54.3%	14.3%	5.7%	25.7%	20.0%	48.6%
Lake & Peninsula	10.8%	24.3%	37.8%	27.0%	0.0%	37.8%	48.6%	13.5%	5.4%	21.6%	16.2%	56.8%
Lower Kuskokwim	11.4%	15.7%	32.9%	40.0%	3.9%	31.0%	49.8%	15.3%	7.0%	21.5%	21.5%	50.0%
Lower Yukon	6.0%	18.1%	34.2%	41.6%	1.3%	31.5%	48.3%	18.8%	1.4%	15.6%	15.6%	67.3%
Mat-Su	45.0%	33.3%	16.4%	5.4%	22.9%	56.8%	17.6%	2.6%	26.5%	41.4%	15.9%	16.2%
Mt. Edgecumbe	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Nenana	52.3%	29.5%	18.2%	0.0%	21.3%	66.0%	12.8%	0.0%	25.5%	42.6%	17.0%	14.9%
Nome	21.3%	34.0%	27.7%	17.0%	10.4%	47.9%	35.4%	6.3%	4.4%	35.6%	11.1%	48.9%
North Slope	18.5%	21.5%	33.1%	26.9%	6.2%	45.4%	37.7%	10.8%	12.4%	27.1%	24.8%	35.7%
Northwest Arctic	6.3%	19.4%	38.2%	36.1%	2.7%	29.0%	49.5%	18.8%	3.2%	26.8%	20.5%	49.5%
Pelican	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Petersburg	62.3%	26.2%	8.2%	3.3%	44.3%	45.9%	8.2%	1.6%	29.0%	46.8%	14.5%	9.7%
Pribilof	22.2%	55.6%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	11.1%	33.3%	33.3%	22.2%
Saint Mary's	8.3%	41.7%	16.7%	33.3%	7.7%	46.2%	38.5%	7.7%	7.7%	38.5%	30.8%	23.1%
Sitka	43.5%	31.3%	18.3%	6.9%	32.3%	44.6%	21.5%	1.5%	31.3%	33.6%	16.0%	19.1%
Skagway	57.1%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	42.9%	14.3%	14.3%
Southeast Islands	35.0%	35.0%	20.0%	10.0%	15.0%	55.0%	30.0%	0.0%	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Southwest Realon	6.0%	17.9%	35.8%	40.3%	1.5%	29.9%	44.8%	23.9%	8.8%	23.5%	17.6%	50.0%
Tanana	28.6%	0.0%	57.1%	14.3%	0.0%	28.6%	57.1%	14.3%	12.5%	25.0%	37.5%	25.0%
Unalaska	34.6%	38.5%	19.2%	7.7%	14.8%	66.7%	18.5%	0.0%	19.2%	34.6%	19.2%	26.9%
Valdez	43.4%	28.9%	21.1%	6.6%	28.9%	48.7%	19.7%	2.6%	38.2%	35.5%	10.5%	15.8%
Wrangell	53.5%	32.6%	11.6%	2.3%	18.6%	65.1%	16.3%	0.0%	41.9%	46.5%	7.0%	4.7%
Yakutat	44.4%	33.3%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	66.7%	22.2%	0.0%	11.1%	55.6%	11.1%	22.2%
Yukon Flats	13.0%	8.7%	30.4%	47.8%	4.5%	31.8%	36.4%	27.3%	5.0%	25.0%	15.0%	55.0%
Yukon/Koyukuk	11.4%	29.5%	34.1%	25.0%	4.8%	38.1%	40.5%	16.7%	7.5%	22.5%	27.5%	42.5%
Yupik	0.0%	3.4%	41.4%	55.2%	0.0%	10.7%	53.6%	35.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	86.2%
Statewide	42.0%	27.9%	19.2%	10.9%	21.2%	51.0%	23.3%	4.4%	27.4%	34.7%	15.5%	22.3%

# 1999-2000 Alaska District Profiles - Continued

## Grade 8 Benchmark Exam Results

	Advanced - Reading	Proficient - Reading	Below Proficient - Reading	Not Proficient - Reading	Advanced - Writing	Proficient - Writing	Below Proficient - Writing	Not Proficient - Writing	Advanced - Math	Proficient - Math	Below Proficient - Math	Not Proficient - Math
Alaska Gateway	57.5%	10.0%	12.5%	20.0%	12.5%	30.0%	52.5%	5.0%	5.0%	22.5%	37.5%	35.0%
Aleutian Region	57.1%	14.3%	0.0%	28.6%	14.3%	28.6%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	57.1%	14.3%
Aleutians East	50.0%	42.3%	0.0%	7.7%	11.5%	46.2%	38.5%	3.8%	0.0%	28.9%	65.4%	7.7%
Alveska Central	67.6%	23.5%	2.9%	5.9%	15.2%	57.6%	24.2%	3.0%	6.1%	30.3%	45.5%	18.2%
Anchorage	70.2%	17.8%	5.9%	6.1%	24.2%	50.1%	23.8%	1.9%	9.5%	33.5%	42.5%	14.5%
Annette Island	46.7%	20.0%	23.3%	10.0%	9.7%	38.7%	51.6%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	54.8%	32.3%
Bering Strait	21.2%	20.4%	21.2%	37.2%	1.8%	23.9%	61.9%	12.4%	0.9%	5.5%	40.9%	52.7%
Bristol Bay	85.0%	10.0%	5.0%	0.0%	30.0%	60.0%	10.0%	0.0%	15.0%	40.0%	40.0%	5.0%
Chatham	27.3%	13.6%	22.7%	36.4%	13.6%	18.2%	59.1%	9.1%	4.5%	18.2%	31.8%	45.5%
Chugach	71.4%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	21.4%	50.0%	28.6%	0.0%	28.6%	7.1%	50.0%	14.3%
Copper River	71.7%	16.7%	5.0%	6.7%	16.9%	59.3%	20.3%	3.4%	13.6%	22.0%	45.8%	18.6%
Cordova	75.0%	16.7%	2.8%	5.6%	33.3%	36.1%	30.6%	0.0%	16.7%	36.1%	44.4%	2.8%
Craig	55.0%	30.0%	5.0%	10.0%	5.0%	60.0%	30.0%	5.0%	5.0%	30.0%	50.0%	15.0%
Delta/Greely	68.8%	17.2%	6.3%	7.8%	26.6%	46.9%	21.9%	4.7%	10.0%	40.0%	41.7%	8.3%
Denali	76.7%	20.0%	3.3%	0.0%	22.6%	51.6%	25.8%	0.0%	9.7%	45.2%	38.7%	6.5%
Dillingham	64.1%	17.9%	7.7%	10.3%	17.5%	37.5%	42.5%	2.5%	5.0%	37.5%	32.5%	25.0%
Fairbanks	71.3%	17.0%	6.5%	5.2%	22.6%	48.6%	26.9%	1.9%	5.4%	34.0%	45.9%	14.7%
Galena	77.8%	17.0%	3.4%	1.7%	21.5%	53.7%	24.3%	0.6%	2.9%	34.7%	52.0%	10.4%
Haines	62.1%	17.2%	6.9%	13.8%	17.2%	31.0%	51.7%	0.0%	6.9%	44.8%	37.9%	10.3%
Hoonah	20.0%	30.0%	10.0%	40.0%	10.0%	30.0%	50.0%	10.0%	10.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Hydaburg	30.0%	30.0%	10.0%	30.0%	0.0%	30.0%	60.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Iditarod	38.6%	13.6%	22.7%	25.0%	9.1%	36.6%	43.2%	9.1%	2.3%	31.8%	36.4%	29.5%
Juneau	70.7%	19.0%	5.0%	5.3%	26.1%	45.4%	27.6%	0.9%	12.9%	38.8%	37.9%	10.3%
Kake	52.4%	23.8%	4.8%	19.0%	19.0%	23.8%	57.1%	0.0%	4.8%	33.3%	33.3%	28.6%
Kashunamiut	9.1%	40.9%	22.7%	27.3%	4.3%	13.0%	69.6%	13.0%	0.0%	4.3%	39.1%	56.5%
Kenai Peninsula	70.7%	18.5%	5.4%	5.4%	20.9%	49.2%	28.4%	1.6%	6.1%	40.0%	42.7%	11.2%
Ketchikan	64.0%	20.7%	8.4%	6.9%	13.1%	48.2%	33.2%	5.5%	10.8%	28.7%	44.1%	16.4%
Klawock	53.8%	38.5%	0.0%	7.7%	7.1%	71.4%	21.4%	0.0%	14.3%	21.4%	42.9%	21.4%
Kodiak	58.7%	21.2%	12.0%	8.2%	15.9%	47.3%	35.2%	1.6%	3.3%	24.2%	50.5%	22.0%
Kuspuk	21.1%	13.2%	21.1%	44.7%	0.0%	21.1%	76.3%	2.6%	5.4%	8.1%	43.2%	43.2%
Lake & Peninsula	38.5%	30.8%	7.7%	23.1%	12.8%	30.8%	56.4%	0.0%	0.0%	20.5%	46.2%	33.3%
Lower Kuskokwim	23.1%	21.8%	20.0%	35.1%	2.6%	29.5%	60.4%	7.5%	1.3%	9.7%	54.9%	34.1%
Lower Yukon	13.7%	22.2%	21.4%	42.7%	0.8%	23.1%	66.1%	9.9%	0.0%	7.3%	35.0%	57.7%
Mat-Su	68.6%	19.4%	5.6%	6.4%	24.4%	47.7%	25.7%	2.2%	6.9%	34.2%	44.5%	14.4%
Mt. Edgecumbe	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Nenana	68.1%	14.9%	12.8%	4.3%	27.7%	40.4%	29.8%	2.1%	2.1%	36.2%	44.7%	17.0%
Nome	50.0%	23.1%	23.1%	3.8%	11.3%	45.3%	43.4%	0.0%	3.8%	15.4%	65.4%	15.4%
North Slope	28.9%	28.9%	13.4%	28.9%	5.9%	41.4%	43.4%	9.2%	2.7%	15.4%	50.3%	31.5%
Northwest Arctic	20.1%	22.2%	16.0%	41.7%	2.8%	26.4%	62.5%	8.3%	0.0%	9.6%	47.8%	42.6%
Pelican	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Petersburg	73.8%	16.9%	3.1%	6.2%	34.4%	42.2%	23.4%	0.0%	21.5%	26.2%	41.5%	10.8%
Pribilof	31.6%	42.1%	10.5%	15.8%	21.1%	36.8%	36.8%	5.3%	5.3%	15.8%	52.6%	26.3%
Saint Mary's	44.4%	22.2%	22.2%	11.1%	0.0%	44.4%	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%
Sitka	69.4%	18.5%	8.3%	3.7%	26.6%	47.7%	24.8%	0.9%	12.8%	31.2%	44.0%	11.9%
Skaagway	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%
Southeast Islands	66.7%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	33.3%	27.8%	33.3%	5.6%	11.1%	16.7%	55.6%	16.7%
Southwest Region	20.0%	22.0%	18.0%	40.0%	0.0%	25.0%	67.3%	7.7%	0.0%	21.6%	43.1%	35.3%
Tanana	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Unalaska	78.3%	13.0%	4.3%	4.3%	22.7%	59.1%	18.2%	0.0%	9.5%	42.9%	38.1%	9.5%
Valdez	74.4%	18.3%	4.9%	2.4%	34.1%	47.6%	18.3%	0.0%	8.5%	42.7%	42.7%	6.1%
Wrangell	77.6%	10.2%	4.1%	8.2%	26.5%	59.2%	12.2%	2.0%	16.3%	46.9%	26.5%	10.2%
Yakutat	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	50.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%
Yukon Flats	13.3%	40.0%	20.0%	26.7%	0.0%	33.3%	60.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%
Yukon/Koyukuk	37.5%	25.0%	22.5%	15.0%	2.3%	34.9%	58.1%	4.7%	0.0%	13.6%	43.2%	43.2%
Yupik	4.5%	13.6%	4.5%	77.3%	0.0%	13.6%	72.7%	13.6%	0.0%	4.3%	21.7%	73.9%
Statewide	64.4%	18.8%	7.5%	9.3%	20.9%	46.5%	29.9%	2.6%	7.5%	31.6%	43.8%	17.2%

## Grade 10 HSGQE Results

Report Card  
Specific Data

	Proficient - Reading	Not Proficient - Reading	Proficient - Writing	Not Proficient - Writing	Proficient - Math	Not Proficient - Math	Total # of Dropouts from Grades 7-12	Percentage of Dropouts Grades 7-12	Retention Rate Grades KG-8	Attendance Rate	High School Graduates (Regular Diplomas)
Alaska Gateway	71.0%	29.0%	29.0%	71.0%	16.7%	83.3%	15	6.7%	5.1%	90.5%	32
Aleutian Region	75.0%	25.0%	25.0%	75.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	94.2%	1
Aleutians East	52.2%	47.8%	17.4%	82.6%	4.8%	95.2%	0	0.0%	1.0%	91.5%	13
Alyeska Central	92.9%	7.1%	48.3%	51.7%	27.6%	72.4%	59	6.2%	0.3%	100.0%	34
Anchorage	78.4%	21.6%	50.5%	49.5%	35.9%	64.1%	1,207	5.6%	2.2%	93.6%	2,355
Annette Island	55.6%	44.4%	29.6%	70.4%	3.7%	96.3%	0	0.0%	0.4%	95.8%	27
Bering Strait	29.7%	70.3%	22.7%	77.3%	14.3%	85.7%	21	3.2%	3.3%	89.2%	72
Bristol Bay	90.5%	9.5%	66.7%	33.3%	19.0%	81.0%	2	1.6%	1.0%	93.4%	18
Chatham	57.9%	42.1%	31.6%	68.4%	10.5%	89.5%	4	3.4%	0.0%	91.5%	14
Chugach	83.3%	16.7%	83.3%	16.7%	50.0%	50.0%	15	18.5%	0.0%	96.4%	3
Copper River	78.7%	21.3%	45.7%	54.3%	44.7%	55.3%	24	6.9%	11.0%	92.7%	42
Cordova	75.0%	25.0%	50.0%	50.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0	0.0%	1.1%	93.6%	30
Craig	73.1%	26.9%	56.0%	44.0%	20.8%	79.2%	2	1.0%	1.7%	90.5%	31
Delta/Greely	65.1%	34.9%	37.2%	62.8%	24.4%	75.6%	16	2.5%	0.9%	92.7%	56
Denali	92.0%	8.0%	52.0%	48.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0	0.0%	0.4%	92.6%	24
Dillingham	60.0%	40.0%	26.7%	73.3%	8.9%	91.1%	29	12.3%	0.7%	90.4%	22
Fairbanks	80.2%	19.8%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	481	6.6%	1.4%	93.0%	808
Galena	84.4%	15.6%	48.3%	51.7%	30.8%	69.2%	45	3.2%	0.0%	99.7%	109
Haines	73.3%	26.7%	42.9%	57.1%	23.3%	76.7%	15	7.0%	1.4%	94.6%	28
Hoonah	79.3%	21.7%	34.8%	65.2%	34.8%	65.2%	43	3%	0.7%	93.0%	16
Hydaburg	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3	5.9%	0.0%	80.4%	5
Iditarod	47.6%	52.4%	23.8%	76.2%	8.7%	91.3%	7	2.9%	0.0%	94.5%	27
Juneau	81.4%	18.6%	54.3%	45.7%	48.0%	52.0%	98	3.7%	1.0%	91.8%	329
Kake	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	16.7%	83.3%	33	9%	1.6%	97.0%	7
Kashunamiut	30.8%	69.2%	7.7%	92.3%	0.0%	100.0%	6	5.1%	3.4%	94.6%	10
Kenai Peninsula	79.1%	20.9%	49.2%	50.8%	37.6%	62.4%	233	4.6%	3.1%	93.6%	680
Ketchikan	87.7%	12.3%	55.5%	44.5%	34.3%	65.7%	82	6.8%	2.4%	94.7%	124
Klawock	47.1%	52.9%	25.0%	75.0%	12.5%	87.5%	2	2.1%	0.0%	90.3%	20
Kodlak	70.5%	29.5%	47.7%	52.3%	25.1%	74.9%	51	4.2%	0.1%	93.0%	133
Kuspuk	37.1%	62.9%	19.4%	80.6%	11.4%	88.6%	32	15.2%	0.0%	89.5%	25
Lake & Peninsula	42.1%	57.9%	21.1%	78.9%	15.8%	84.2%	5	2.4%	3.7%	90.4%	18
Lower Kuskokwim	34.4%	65.6%	25.0%	75.0%	8.5%	91.5%	127	9.0%	4.7%	92.3%	122
Lower Yukon	22.5%	77.5%	13.0%	87.0%	9.0%	91.0%	83	11.2%	1.0%	89.1%	56
Mat-Su	85.1%	14.9%	55.4%	44.6%	41.2%	58.8%	198	3.2%	3.1%	92.5%	708
Mt. Edgecumbe	65.9%	34.1%	56.0%	44.0%	30.5%	69.5%	0	0.0%	N/A	97.0%	48
Nenana	79.4%	20.6%	52.9%	47.1%	30.3%	69.7%	0	0.0%	0.1%	99.5%	21
Name	47.7%	52.3%	14.3%	85.7%	2.4%	97.6%	4	1.2%	4.6%	94.8%	31
North Slope	33.9%	66.1%	18.6%	81.4%	11.6%	88.4%	46	5.7%	1.7%	88.7%	103
Northwest Arctic	27.6%	72.4%	12.5%	87.5%	4.2%	95.8%	52	6.3%	1.2%	90.2%	77
Pellcan	75.0%	25.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	93.2%	2
Petersburg	93.8%	6.2%	69.8%	30.2%	47.6%	52.4%	7	2.1%	0.6%	94.4%	41
Pribilof	61.5%	38.5%	42.9%	57.1%	14.3%	85.7%	2	2.8%	0.9%	89.1%	5
Saint Mary's	28.6%	71.4%	28.6%	71.4%	28.6%	71.4%	5	11.4%	0.0%	92.4%	5
Sitka	68.6%	31.4%	47.9%	52.1%	34.4%	65.6%	25	3.1%	1.0%	92.0%	112
Skagway	90.9%	9.1%	81.8%	18.2%	54.5%	45.5%	0	0.0%	0.0%	92.8%	4
Southeast Islands	84.0%	16.0%	36.0%	64.0%	26.9%	73.1%	4	2.8%	2.2%	92.4%	16
Southwest Region	16.2%	83.8%	10.5%	89.5%	2.6%	97.4%	11	4.4%	0.8%	90.0%	22
Tanana	37.5%	62.5%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0	0.0%	1.9%	97.6%	6
Unalaska	87.5%	12.5%	80.8%	19.2%	46.2%	53.8%	0	0.0%	2.1%	91.4%	17
Valdez	86.0%	14.0%	69.6%	30.4%	47.4%	52.6%	3	0.7%	1.4%	92.5%	50
Wrangell	81.2%	18.8%	48.5%	51.5%	41.9%	58.1%	3	1.2%	2.0%	94.5%	38
Yakutat	75.0%	25.0%	41.7%	58.3%	16.7%	83.3%	0	0.0%	0.8%	92.5%	8
Yukon Flats	31.2%	68.8%	12.5%	87.5%	6.2%	93.8%	19	13.3%	0.4%	74.4%	15
Yukon/Koyukuk	38.5%	61.5%	8.0%	92.0%	4.0%	96.0%	14	6.2%	0.8%	88.6%	38
Yupik	4.8%	95.2%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%	24	14.1%	7.7%	86.2%	13
Statewide	74.6%	25.4%	47.6%	52.4%	33.3%	66.7%	3,088	5.1%	2.1%	93.1%	6,671

**Alaska Department of Education & Early Development**  
**School Report Card**

Since its inception, the Report Card to the Public has been a dynamic document reflecting changing priorities regarding the reporting of information concerning public education. In the late 80's and early 90's the Report Card to the Public focused on the reporting of detailed information from each school district in the state. In the mid-to-late 90's the focus shifted to the reporting of statewide information and brief summary regarding the districts in the state. Finally, in January 2001 the focus shifted once again and the department began reporting information for each public school in the state.

Providing information for each school in the state presented the department with two unique challenges:

Firstly, the small size of many schools in the state accentuated the inherent conflict between providing the public with information regarding student performance and federal requirements of confidentiality of individual student records.

Secondly, reporting information for each school increased the size of the document to more than 500 pages.

Due to the increased costs of producing a 520 page document as well as the numerous violations of Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act contained in the final document, the department decided to look into alternatives to publishing a paper version of the 1999/2000 School Report Card and future report cards.

**Current Report Card Plans for Format and Content**

In early February 2002 the 2000/2001 School Report Card to the Public was posted on the department website. Report cards for each school are arranged in alphabetical order by school name. At the end of March 2002 the department will publish a CD version of both the 1999/2000 and 2000/2001 School Report Cards to the Public. The department is also working to organize the data on the website in a more user-friendly format. By the end of March the web version of the school report card will be reformatted to include statewide and district information and individual schools will be organized by district.

The department is currently reviewing the current Report Card to the Public to identify areas that need to be improved in order to meet the intent of state statute and provide the public with useful information regarding public schools in the state. As part of this process the department is also working to identify the additional reporting requirements in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to determine how these requirements can effectively be incorporated into the School Report Card to the Public beginning with the 2002/2003 school year.

**Relation to Capacity Building**

The focus on school accountability and the dramatic increases to the statewide system of student assessments have taxed the capacity of the data management staff to their limits. The department is currently developing a data management plan that will allow the department to collect, verify, manage, and warehouse data in an effective manner.

**S B**

**256**

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



*Interim:*

600 East Railroad Avenue  
Wasilla, Alaska 99654  
(907) 376-3370  
(907) 376-3157 Fax

*Session:*

State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-6600  
(907) 465-3805 Fax

## SENATOR LYDA GREEN SENATE DISTRICT N

### Sectional Analysis CS SB 256 "P"

Section 1: Amends AS 18.07.031 (a) to provide that an expenditure of \$1,000,000 for new construction of, or addition of beds to a nursing home or psychiatric care facility anywhere in Alaska requires a certificate of need, and

An expenditure of \$2,000,000 for construction or \$1,000,000 for equipment at any other type of health care facility not in an organized borough with a population more than 55,000 requires a certificate of need.

Section 2: Allows for the replacement/relocation of any type of healthcare facility within a community without a certificate of need provided that there are no new health services and no increase in beds or categories of services.

Section 3: New subsection (d) provides for replacement of a healthcare facility on the same site without a certificate of need

New subsection (e) includes the cost of studies, plans, etc when determining the cost of a project for certificate of need threshold determination

New subsection (f) includes the value of donated property in determining the cost of a project for certificate of need threshold determination

Section 4: Requires the Department of Health and Social Services to set a time limit in regulation for determination of the completeness of a certificate of need application.

Section 5: Requires that the Department of Health and Social Services set time limits and procedures in regulation for when a public hearing must be held;

Requires that a certificate of need must be approved or denied within 120 days of when the application is determined to be complete.

Section 6: Places all certificate of need applications under the same standards that currently exist for nursing home beds

Section 7: Technical change required by section 6

Section 8: Technical change required by section 6

Section 9: Technical change required by section 6

Section 10: Technical change required by section 6

Section 11: Technical change required by section 6

Section 12: Requires the State Mental Health Plan to include a master plan for children's mental health services developed in conjunction with the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, Alaska Mental Health Board, and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

Section 13: Repeals certificate of need thresholds and standards that are replaced in section 1 and section 6

Section 14: Provides for a 1 year moratorium on the construction of child and adolescent psychiatric beds

Section 15: Sets up a five member working group to analyze issues regarding and make recommendations, prior to the start of the next legislative session, concerning the state's certificate of need program.

Section 16: Provides that the initial master plan added in section 12 shall be completed and delivered prior to the first day of the next legislative session.

Section 17: Provides that sections 1-11 and 13 this act apply to applications for certificates of need initially filed after the effective date of the act.

Section 18: Immediate effective date

## Talking Points for CON Bill, CS SB 256 version P

- The State of Alaska has a direct interest in the numbers and types of nursing home beds as 86% of the cost of nursing home beds are paid for by Medicaid. SB 256 requires a CON for nursing home beds.
- The State of Alaska has a direct interest in the numbers and types of psychiatric care beds as 85% of the cost of child and adolescent psychiatric care is paid for by Medicaid. SB 256 requires a CON for psychiatric care beds.
- Small community hospitals may need protection from competition to insure that appropriate types of medical care are provided in each community. SB 256 requires a CON for healthcare facility construction at \$2 million and medical equipment at \$1 million in all but the three largest communities in Alaska.
- Larger markets can benefit from competition in the provision of healthcare services. CON requirements are removed for healthcare facilities in the three largest communities in Alaska. Anchorage, Fairbanks and Mat-Su.
- Testimony and research has not shown that the CON process is effective in reducing the growth in healthcare costs. Some testimony shows that it keeps costs up and prevents the introduction of more cost effective treatments
- The CON process in Alaska lacks definite timelines, standards and procedures to insure objectivity and rational decision-making. SB 256 adds timelines, and sets up a working group to analyze and recommend statutory, regulatory and procedural changes necessary to make the program work.
- The child and adolescent psychiatric treatment system in Alaska does not currently have all the necessary levels of treatment in place. SB 256 places a moratorium on new acute care psychiatric beds and directs the Mental Health Board, the Mental Health Trust Authority and the Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse to create a master plan for children's mental health services.

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

BY SENATOR GREEN

TO: CSSB 256(HES), Draft Version "P"

- 1 Page 1, line 1, following "program;":
- 2       Insert "establishing a temporary moratorium on the issuance of certificates of
- 3 need related to certain types of psychiatric beds for children and youths;"

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



*Interim:*  
600 East Railroad Avenue  
Wasilla, Alaska 99654  
(907) 376-3370  
(907) 376-3157 Fax

*Session:*  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-6600  
(907) 465-3805 Fax

## SENATOR LYDA GREEN SENATE DISTRICT N

### Sponsor Statement CS Senate Bill 345

Under the federal Individuals Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), school districts are required to provide rehabilitative services to qualifying students. Currently the federal government pays approximately 16% of the costs of services required by IDEA and the balance is paid out of the foundation formula with a mix of state and local funding. To the extent that these students qualify for Medicaid, federal law allows for schools to bill the state Medicaid program for many of these services. However, Alaska state law does not authorize school districts to be Medicaid providers. Senate Bill 345 authorizes the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services to promulgate the necessary regulations and to contract with school districts to reimburse the districts for rehabilitative services for students who qualify under the Medicaid program. Currently 42 other states fund school-based services through the Medicaid program.

Under the provisions of SB 345, the school district pays the state match for the Medicaid services it receives. The only state cost under this bill is the cost of promulgating the regulations and some small administrative costs. School districts benefit by receiving the federal matching dollars under the Medicaid program for services that they must provide, regardless of how they are funded. For each school district dollar expended for these covered services, the school district would receive approximately \$1.50 in additional federal dollars, which can help defray the costs of providing special education services.

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



*Interim:*  
600 East Railroad Avenue  
Wasilla, Alaska 99654  
(907) 376-3370  
(907) 376-3157 Fax

*Session:*  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-6600  
(907) 465-3805 Fax

## SENATOR LYDA GREEN SENATE DISTRICT N

### Sectional Analysis CS SB 256 "P"

Section 1: Amends AS 18.07.031 (a) to provide that an expenditure of \$1,000,000 for new construction of, or addition of beds to a nursing home or psychiatric care facility anywhere in Alaska requires a certificate of need, and  
An expenditure of \$2,000,000 for construction or \$1,000,000 for equipment at any other type of health care facility not in an organized borough with a population more than 55,000 requires a certificate of need.

Section 2: Allows for the replacement/relocation of any type of healthcare facility within a community without a certificate of need provided that there are no new health services and no increase in beds or categories of services.

Section 3: New subsection (d) provides for replacement of a healthcare facility on the same site without a certificate of need

New subsection (e) includes the cost of studies, plans, etc when determining the cost of a project for certificate of need threshold determination

New subsection (f) includes the value of donated property in determining the cost of a project for certificate of need threshold determination

Section 4: Requires the Department of Health and Social Services to set a time limit in regulation for determination of the completeness of a certificate of need application.

Section 5: Requires that the Department of Health and Social Services set time limits and procedures in regulation for when a public hearing must be held;

Requires that a certificate of need must be approved or denied within 120 days of when the application is determined to be complete.

Section 6: Places all certificate of need applications under the same standards that currently exist for nursing home beds

Section 7: Technical change required by section 6

Section 8: Technical change required by section 6

Section 9: Technical change required by section 6

Section 10: Technical change required by section 6

Section 11: Technical change required by section 6

Section 12: Requires the State Mental Health Plan to include a master plan for children's mental health services developed in conjunction with the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, Alaska Mental Health Board, and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

Section 13: Repeals certificate of need thresholds and standards that are replaced in section 1 and section 6

Section 14: Provides for a 1 year moratorium on the construction of child and adolescent psychiatric beds

Section 15: Sets up a five member working group to analyze issues regarding and make recommendations, prior to the start of the next legislative session, concerning the state's certificate of need program.

Section 16: Provides that the initial master plan added in section 12 shall be completed and delivered prior to the first day of the next legislative session.

Section 17: Provides that sections 1-11 and 13 this act apply to applications for certificates of need initially filed after the effective date of the act.

Section 18: Immediate effective date

## Talking Points for CON Bill, CS SB 256 version P

- The State of Alaska has a direct interest in the numbers and types of nursing home beds as 86% of the cost of nursing home beds are paid for by Medicaid. SB 256 requires a CON for nursing home beds.
- The State of Alaska has a direct interest in the numbers and types of psychiatric care beds as 85% of the cost of child and adolescent psychiatric care is paid for by Medicaid. SB 256 requires a CON for psychiatric care beds.
- Small community hospitals may need protection from competition to insure that appropriate types of medical care are provided in each community. SB 256 requires a CON for healthcare facility construction at \$2 million and medical equipment at \$1 million in all but the three largest communities in Alaska.
- Larger markets can benefit from competition in the provision of healthcare services. CON requirements are removed for healthcare facilities in the three largest communities in Alaska. Anchorage, Fairbanks and Mat-Su.
- Testimony and research has not shown that the CON process is effective in reducing the growth in healthcare costs. Some testimony shows that it keeps costs up and prevents the introduction of more cost effective treatments
- The CON process in Alaska lacks definite timelines, standards and procedures to insure objectivity and rational decision-making. SB 256 adds timelines, and sets up a working group to analyze and recommend statutory, regulatory and procedural changes necessary to make the program work.
- The child and adolescent psychiatric treatment system in Alaska does not currently have all the necessary levels of treatment in place. SB 256 places a moratorium on new acute care psychiatric beds and directs the Mental Health Board, the Mental Health Trust Authority and the Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse to create a master plan for children's mental health services.

22-LS1261\O  
Lauterbach  
3/4/02

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 256(HES)  
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Offered:  
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR GREEN

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the certificate of need program; establishing a working group on  
2 psychiatric care services and the certificate of need program; and providing for an  
3 effective date."

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

5 \* Section 1. AS 18.07.031(a) is amended to read:

6 (a) Except as provided in (c) and (d) of this section, a person may not,  
7 [MAKE AN EXPENDITURE OF \$1,000,000 OR MORE FOR ANY OF THE  
8 FOLLOWING] unless authorized under the terms of a certificate of need issued by the  
9 department, make an expenditure of [:]

10 (1) any amount for

11 (A) construction of a health care facility that is a nursing  
12 home or has nursing home beds;

13 (B) the addition of nursing home beds to an existing health  
14 care facility;

1                    (C) construction of a health care facility that includes  
2                    psychiatric beds and requires licensure under AS 18.20 as a general acute  
3                    care hospital, rural primary care hospital, critical access hospital, or  
4                    specialized hospital primarily engaged in the treatment of one specific  
5                    type of illness or disability; or

6                    (D) the addition of psychiatric beds to an existing health  
7                    care facility;

8                    (2) \$2,000,000 or more for construction of a health care facility not  
9                    covered under (1) of this subsection, [; (2)] alteration of the bed capacity of a health  
10                   care facility not covered under (1) of this subsection, [;] or [(3)] addition of a  
11                   category of health services provided by a health care facility, other than a category  
12                   of health services covered under (1) of this subsection, if the facility is or will be  
13                   located in the unorganized borough or in an organized borough with a  
14                   population of less than 55,000 at the time of commencement of activities,  
15                   according to the latest reliable population data approved by the Department of  
16                   Community and Economic Development; or

17                   (3) \$1,000,000 or more for major medical equipment if the  
18                   equipment will be located in the unorganized borough or in an organized  
19                   borough with a population of less than 55,000, according to the latest reliable  
20                   population data approved by the Department of Community and Economic  
21                   Development.

22 \* Sec. 2. AS 18.07.031(c) is amended to read:

23                   (c) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, a person who is lawfully operating a  
24                   health care facility [THAT IS AN AMBULATORY SURGICAL FACILITY] at a site  
25                   may make an expenditure of any amount in order to relocate the services of that  
26                   facility to a new site in the same community without obtaining a certificate of need as  
27                   long as neither the bed capacity nor the number of categories of health services  
28                   provided at the new site is greater and no new category of health services is  
29                   provided at the new site. However, notwithstanding the expenditure thresholds,  
30                   population thresholds, and other provisions of [THRESHOLD IN] (a) of this  
31                   section, a person may not use the site from which the health care facility relocated for

1 another health care facility unless authorized under a certificate of need issued by the  
2 department.

3 \* Sec. 3. AS 18.07.031 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

4 (d) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, a person who is lawfully operating a  
5 health care facility at a site may make an expenditure of any amount in order to  
6 demolish and reconstruct a health care facility at the same site without obtaining a  
7 certificate of need as long as neither the bed capacity nor the number of categories of  
8 health services provided in the reconstructed facility is greater and no new category of  
9 health services is provided in the renovated or reconstructed facility.

10 (e) When determining whether an expenditure meets or exceeds the threshold  
11 requirements in (a)(2) or (3) of this section, the value of studies, surveys, designs,  
12 plans, working drawings, specifications, and other activities essential to the  
13 construction, alteration of bed capacity, addition of service, or acquisition of the major  
14 medical equipment, as applicable, shall be included.

15 (f) A donation or transfer of equipment or facilities to a health care facility  
16 that, if acquired directly by the facility for fair market value, would require a  
17 certificate of need under this section is subject to the certificate of need requirement;  
18 the donation or transfer may not take place without prior approval of a certificate of  
19 need that authorizes the donation or transfer.

20 \* Sec. 4. AS 18.07.035 is amended to read:

21 **Sec. 18.07.035. Application and fees.** Application for a certificate of need  
22 shall be made to the department upon a form provided by the department and must  
23 contain the information the department requires to reach a decision about whether to  
24 issue the certificate of need [UNDER THIS CHAPTER]. Each application for a  
25 certificate of need must be accompanied by an application fee established by the  
26 department by regulation. The department shall, by regulation, set a time limit by  
27 which the department shall determine whether an application submitted under  
28 this section is complete and contains all of the information the department  
29 requires to reach a decision about whether to issue the certificate of need.

30 \* Sec. 5. AS 18.07 is amended by adding new sections to read:

31 **Sec. 18.07.037. Public hearing required.** Except as provided in

1 AS 18.07.071, the department shall hold a public hearing within a reasonable time  
2 after determining that an application under AS 18.07.035 is complete. By regulation,  
3 the department shall establish

4 (1) a time limit by which a public hearing required under this section  
5 shall be held; and

6 (2) procedures for conducting a public hearing held under this section.

7 **Sec. 18.07.039. Time limit for decision on application.** Based on the  
8 standards for review under this chapter, the department shall, within 120 days after  
9 determining that an application under AS 18.07.035 is complete, approve or deny the  
10 application.

11 \* Sec. 6. AS 18.07.043 is amended to read:

12 **Sec. 18.07.043. Standard of review for applications for certificates of need**  
13 **and applications to modify certificates of need [RELATING TO NURSING**  
14 **HOMES AND NURSING HOME BEDS].** (a) The department shall develop  
15 review standards for an application for a certificate of need, or for a modification of a  
16 certificate of need, issued under this chapter [FOR A HEALTH CARE FACILITY  
17 THAT IS A NURSING HOME OR HAS NURSING HOME BEDS].

18 (b) **When determining whether to approve an application for a new**  
19 **certificate of need or to modify an existing certificate of need [IN DEVELOPING**  
20 **THE REVIEW STANDARDS UNDER (a) OF THIS SECTION],** the department  
21 shall consider whether

22 (1) a public process and existing appropriate statewide, regional, and  
23 local plans were included in planning and designing the **project** [ADDITIONAL  
24 NURSING HOME BEDS OR THE HEALTH CARE FACILITY];

25 (2) the **project will meet** [ADDITIONAL NURSING HOME BEDS  
26 OR THE HEALTH CARE FACILITY MEETS] minimum required use rates for **the**  
27 **proposed services without causing the** [NEW NURSING BEDS, AND THE  
28 EFFECT ON] use rates for existing **providers of the services to fall below minimum**  
29 **required use rates** [NURSING HOME BEDS];

30 (3) the **project** [ADDITIONAL NURSING HOME BEDS OR THE  
31 HEALTH CARE FACILITY] demonstrates consideration of the community, regional,

1 and statewide needs [FOR NEW NURSING HOME BEDS];

2 (4) the project [ADDITIONAL NURSING HOME BEDS OR THE  
3 HEALTH CARE FACILITY] meets the minimum standards of the department that  
4 are designed [NUMBER OF NEW NURSING BEDS THAT SHOULD BE  
5 REQUIRED IN A FACILITY] to ensure efficiency and economies of scale;

6 (5) the project [ADDITIONAL NURSING HOME BEDS OR THE  
7 HEALTH CARE FACILITY] demonstrates the proposed service will provide a  
8 quality of care equivalent to existing community, regional, or statewide services;

9 (6) the project [ADDITIONAL NURSING HOME BEDS OR THE  
10 HEALTH CARE FACILITY] demonstrates financial feasibility, including long-term  
11 viability, and what the financial effect will be on consumers and the state; and

12 (7) the sponsor has demonstrated cost effectiveness through  
13 considering the availability of appropriate, less costly alternatives of providing the  
14 services planned.

15 (c) The department shall grant a sponsor a certificate of need or modify a  
16 certificate of need [THAT AUTHORIZES NURSING HOME BEDS OR THAT IS  
17 FOR A HEALTH CARE FACILITY THAT IS A NURSING HOME] if the  
18 department finds that the sponsor meets the standards established in or under this  
19 chapter.

20 \* Sec. 7. AS 18.07.071(b) is amended to read:

21 (b) The department may grant a sponsor a temporary certificate for the  
22 temporary operation of a category of health service if the sponsor shows by affidavit  
23 or formal hearing

24 (1) the necessity for early, immediate, or temporary relief; and

25 (2) adverse effect to the public interest by reason of delay occasioned  
26 by compliance with the requirements of AS 18.07.043 [AS 18.07.041, 18.07.043,] and  
27 application procedures prescribed by regulations under this chapter.

28 \* Sec. 8. AS 18.07.071(c) is amended to read:

29 (c) A temporary certificate granted under (b) of this section does not confer  
30 vested rights on behalf of the applicant. The department shall impose those special  
31 limitations and restrictions concerning duration and right of extension that the

1 department considers appropriate. A temporary certificate may not be granted for a  
2 period longer than necessary for the sponsor to obtain review of the action certified by  
3 the temporary certificate under AS 18.07.051. Application for a certificate of need  
4 that will be reviewed under AS 18.07.043 [AS 18.07.041 OR 18.07.043] must  
5 commence within 60 days after [OF] the date of issuance of the temporary certificate.

6 \* Sec. 9. AS 18.07.081(c) is amended to read:

7 (c) A certificate of need shall be suspended if an accusation is filed before the  
8 commencement of activities authorized under AS 18.07.043 [AS 18.07.041 OR  
9 18.07.043] that charges that factors upon which the certificate of need was issued have  
10 changed or new factors have been discovered that significantly alter the need for the  
11 activity authorized. A suspension of a certificate may not exceed 60 days. At the end  
12 of this period or sooner, the department shall revoke or reinstate the certificate.

13 \* Sec. 10. AS 18.07.081(d) is amended to read:

14 (d) A certificate of need may be revoked if

15 (1) the sponsor has not shown continuing progress toward  
16 commencement of the activities authorized under AS 18.07.043 within [AS 18.07.041  
17 OR 18.07.043 AFTER] six months after the date of issuance of the certificate:

18 (2) the applicant fails, without good cause, to complete activities  
19 authorized by the certificate;

20 (3) the sponsor fails to comply with [THE PROVISIONS OF] this  
21 chapter or regulations adopted under this chapter;

22 (4) the sponsor knowingly misrepresents a material fact in obtaining  
23 the certificate;

24 (5) the facts charged in an accusation filed under (c) of this section are  
25 established; or

26 (6) the sponsor fails to provide services authorized by the terms of the  
27 certificate.

28 \* Sec. 11. AS 18.07.111(2) is amended to read:

29 (2) "certificate" means a certificate of need issued by the  
30 department under AS 18.07.043 or 18.07.071 [AS 18.07.041, 18.07.043, OR  
31 18.07.071];

1 \* Sec. 12. AS 18.07.031(b) and 18.07.041 are repealed.

2 \* Sec. 13. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to  
3 read:

4 TEMPORARY MORATORIUM ON CERTAIN PSYCHIATRIC BEDS. (a)  
5 Notwithstanding the provisions of AS 18.07, the Department of Health and Social Services  
6 may not, until July 1, 2003, issue a certificate of need for construction of a health care facility  
7 that both

8 (1) includes psychiatric beds designated for children who are at least five  
9 years of age but younger than 13 years of age or for adolescents who are at least 13 years of  
10 age but younger than 20 years of age; and

11 (2) requires licensure under AS 18.20.020 as a general acute care hospital,  
12 rural primary care hospital, critical access hospital, or specialized hospital primarily engaged  
13 in the treatment of one specific type of illness or disability.

14 (b) The restriction in (a) of this section applies to applications for a certificate of need  
15 for which a certificate was not issued before the effective date of this section.

16 \* Sec. 14. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to  
17 read:

18 WORKING GROUP ON PSYCHIATRIC CARE SERVICES AND CERTIFICATE  
19 OF NEED PROGRAM. (a) There is established a seven-member working group to analyze  
20 issues regarding psychiatric care services in the state and to make recommendations  
21 concerning the state's certificate of need program for all types of health care facilities. The  
22 members of the group are

23 (1) two individuals appointed by the governor who are providers of mental  
24 health services in Alaska;

25 (2) two individuals appointed by the governor who are consumers or parents  
26 or guardians of consumers of mental health services in Alaska;

27 (3) one individual appointed by the governor who is a physician whose  
28 primary practice is not the provision of mental health services;

29 (4) one individual appointed by the governor who is the administrator of a  
30 hospital that is not primarily a provider of mental health services; and

31 (5) the commissioner of health and social services, or the commissioner's

1 designee.

2 (b) The working group established under this section may select a presiding officer  
3 from among its members. For budgetary purposes, the working group is in the Office of the  
4 Governor, and the Office of the Governor shall provide any staff, supplies, working space,  
5 and other services or materials appropriate for the working group's purposes.

6 (c) The members of the working group appointed under (a)(1) - (4) of this section are  
7 not entitled to compensation or to per diem or travel expenses for their time spent on activities  
8 of the working group.

9 (d) After gathering information through the methods considered appropriate by the  
10 group, the working group established under this section shall prepare a report that includes the  
11 following:

12 (1) a description of the current status and costs of the state's system for  
13 providing psychiatric care services;

14 (2) the projected number of state residents who will be needing psychiatric  
15 care services through the years 2005, 2010, and 2020;

16 (3) the projected costs to the state, based on the projection of needs under (2)  
17 of this subsection, if no changes are made to the state's present system of psychiatric care  
18 services;

19 (4) an estimated number of state residents who are currently receiving care in  
20 out-of-state psychiatric facilities who could be more appropriately served in the state  
21 psychiatric facilities or in home and community-based care;

22 (5) an estimated number of state residents who are currently receiving care in  
23 in-state psychiatric facilities who could be more appropriately served in home and  
24 community-based care;

25 (6) a description of the alternative methods available to provide psychiatric  
26 care services to state residents and the relative cost to the state for these methods;

27 (7) recommendations for principles that should be used to guide the  
28 development of the state's psychiatric care system, especially regarding appropriate means for  
29 promoting the proper mix of acute care and home- and community-based care and including  
30 principles that should guide the certificate-of-need process under AS 18.07;

31 (8) specific recommendations for changes in statutes and regulations

1 governing the certificate of need program that would clarify the standards that will be applied  
2 during review of an application for a certificate of need.

3 (e) The working group shall deliver its report to the governor by the first day of the  
4 First Regular Session of the Twenty-Third Alaska State Legislature, and the working group is  
5 terminated on that day.

6 \* Sec. 15. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to  
7 read:

8 APPLICABILITY. AS 18.07, as amended by this Act, applies to applications for  
9 certificates of need that are initially filed on or after the effective date of this Act.

10 \* Sec. 16. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

**DRAFT**

**CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 256(HES)**

**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**

**TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION**

**BY THE SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE**

Offered:  
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR GREEN

**A BILL**

**FOR AN ACT ENTITLED**

1 "An Act relating to the certificate of need program; establishing a working group on  
2 psychiatric care services; and providing for an effective date."

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

4 \* Section 1. AS 18.07.031(a) is amended to read:

5 (a) Except as provided in (c) of this section, a person may not make an  
6 expenditure of \$10,000,000 [\$1,000,000] or more for any of the following unless  
7 authorized under the terms of a certificate of need issued by the department:

- 8 (1) construction of a health care facility;
- 9 (2) alteration of the bed capacity of a health care facility; or
- 10 (3) addition of a category of health services provided by a health care
- 11 facility.

12 \* Sec. 2. AS 18.07.031(c) is amended to read:

13 (c) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, a person who is lawfully operating a  
14 health care facility [THAT IS AN AMBULATORY SURGICAL FACILITY] at a site

1 may make an expenditure of any amount in order to relocate the services of that  
2 facility to a new site in the same community without obtaining a certificate of need as  
3 long as neither the bed capacity nor the number of categories of health services  
4 provided at the new site is greater. However, notwithstanding the expenditure  
5 threshold in (a) of this section, a person may not use the site from which the health  
6 care facility relocated for another health care facility unless authorized under a  
7 certificate of need issued by the department.

8 \* Sec. 3. AS 18.07.041 is amended to read:

9 Sec. 18.07.041. Standard of review for applications for certificates of need  
10 relating to non-nursing home beds and services. The department shall grant a  
11 sponsor a certificate of need or modify a certificate of need that authorizes beds other  
12 than nursing home beds or that is for a health care facility other than a nursing home if  
13 (1) the availability and quality of existing health care resources or the  
14 accessibility to those resources is less than the current or projected requirement for  
15 health services required to maintain the good health of citizens of this state;

16 (2) the facility demonstrates the financial feasibility of the project  
17 for which the certificate is sought, including the project's long-term viability; and

18 (3) the facility provides an explanation and forecast of the  
19 probable financial effect of the project on consumers of health care and on the  
20 state's fiscal condition.

21 \* Sec. 4. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to  
22 read:

23 TEMPORARY MORATORIUM ON PSYCHIATRIC BEDS. Notwithstanding the  
24 provisions of AS 18.07, the Department of Health and Social Services may not, until July 1,  
25 2003, issue a certificate of need for construction of a health care facility that includes  
26 psychiatric beds and requires licensure under AS 18.20.020 as a general acute care hospital,  
27 rural primary care hospital, critical access hospital, or specialized hospital primarily engaged  
28 in the treatment of one specific type of illness or disability. The restriction in this section  
29 applies to applications for a certificate of need for which a certificate was not issued before  
30 the effective date of this section.

31 \* Sec. 5. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to

1 read:

2 WORKING GROUP ON PSYCHIATRIC CARE SERVICES. (a) There is  
3 established a six-member working group to analyze issues regarding psychiatric care services  
4 in the state. The members of the group are

5 (1) two individuals appointed by the governor who are providers of mental  
6 health services in Alaska;

7 (2) two individuals appointed by the governor who are consumers or parents  
8 or guardians of consumers of mental health services in Alaska;

9 (3) the commissioner of administration, or the commissioner's designee; and

10 (4) the commissioner of health and social services, or the commissioner's  
11 designee.

12 (b) The working group established under this section may select a presiding officer  
13 from among its members. For budgetary purposes, the working group is in the Office of the  
14 Governor, and the Office of the Governor shall provide any staff, supplies, working space,  
15 and other services or materials appropriate for the working group's purposes.

16 (c) The members of the working group appointed under (a)(1) and (2) of this section  
17 are not entitled to compensation or to per diem or travel expenses for their time spent on  
18 activities of the working group.

19 (d) After gathering information through the methods considered appropriate by the  
20 group, the working group established under this section shall prepare a report that includes the  
21 following:

22 (1) a description of the current status and costs of the state's system for  
23 providing psychiatric care services;

24 (2) the projected number of state residents who will be needing psychiatric  
25 care services through the years 2005, 2010, and 2020;

26 (3) the projected costs to the state, based on the projection of needs under (2)  
27 of this subsection, if no changes are made to the state's present system of psychiatric care  
28 services;

29 (4) an estimated number of state residents who are currently receiving care in  
30 out-of-state psychiatric facilities who could be more appropriately served in the state  
31 psychiatric facilities or in home and community-based care;

1 (5) an estimated number of state residents who are currently receiving care in  
2 in-state psychiatric facilities who could be more appropriately served in home and  
3 community-based care;

4 (6) a description of the alternative methods available to provide psychiatric  
5 care services to state residents and the relative cost to the state for these methods;

6 (7) recommendations for principles that should be used to guide the  
7 development of the state's psychiatric care system, including principles that should guide the  
8 certificate-of-need process under AS 18.07.

9 (e) The working group shall deliver its report to the governor by the first day of the  
10 First Regular Session of the Twenty-Third Alaska State Legislature, and the working group is  
11 terminated on that day.

12 \* Sec. 6. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to  
13 read:

14 APPLICABILITY. AS 18.07.041, as amended by sec. 3 of this Act, applies to  
15 applications for certificates of need that are initially filed on or after the effective date of this  
16 Act.

17 \* Sec. 7. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

**CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 256(HES)**

**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**

**TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION**

**BY THE SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE**

**Offered:**

**Referred:**

**Sponsor(s): SENATOR GREEN**

**A BILL**

**FOR AN ACT ENTITLED**

1 "An Act relating to the certificate of need program; establishing a working group on  
2 psychiatric care services; and providing for an effective date."

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

4 \* Section 1. AS 18.07.031(a) is amended to read:

5 (a) Except as provided in (c) and (d) of this section, a person may not,  
6 [MAKE AN EXPENDITURE OF \$1,000,000 OR MORE FOR ANY OF THE  
7 FOLLOWING] unless authorized under the terms of a certificate of need issued by the  
8 department, make an expenditure of [:]

9 (1) any amount for

10 (A) construction of a health care facility that is a nursing  
11 home or has nursing home beds;

12 (B) the addition of nursing home beds to an existing health  
13 care facility;

14 (C) construction of a health care facility that includes

1           psychiatric beds and requires licensure under AS 18.20 as a general acute  
2           care hospital, rural primary care hospital, critical access hospital, or  
3           specialized hospital primarily engaged in the treatment of one specific  
4           type of illness or disability; or

5                       (D) the addition of psychiatric beds to an existing health  
6           care facility;

7                       (2) \$2,000,000 or more for construction of a health care facility not  
8           covered under (1) of this subsection, [; (2)] alteration of the bed capacity of a health  
9           care facility not covered under (1) of this subsection, [;] or [(3)] addition of a  
10          category of health services provided by a health care facility, other than a category  
11          of health services covered under (1) of this subsection, if the facility is or will be  
12          located in the unorganized borough or in an organized borough with a  
13          population of less than 55,000 at the time of commencement of activities,  
14          according to the latest reliable population data approved by the Department of  
15          Community and Economic Development; or

16                      (3) \$1,000,000 or more for major medical equipment if the  
17          equipment will be located in the unorganized borough or in an organized  
18          borough with a population of less than 55,000, according to the latest reliable  
19          population data approved by the Department of Community and Economic  
20          Development.

21          \* Sec. 2. AS 18.07.031(c) is amended to read:

22                      (c) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, a person who is lawfully operating a  
23          health care facility [THAT IS AN AMBULATORY SURGICAL FACILITY] at a site  
24          may make an expenditure of any amount in order to relocate the services of that  
25          facility to a new site in the same community without obtaining a certificate of need as  
26          long as neither the bed capacity nor the number of categories of health services  
27          provided at the new site is greater and no new category of health services is  
28          provided at the new site. However, notwithstanding the expenditure thresholds,  
29          population thresholds, and other provisions of [THRESHOLD IN] (a) of this  
30          section, a person may not use the site from which the health care facility relocated for  
31          another health care facility unless authorized under a certificate of need issued by the

1 department.

2 \* Sec. 3. AS 18.07.031 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

3 (d) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, a person who is lawfully operating a  
4 health care facility at a site may make an expenditure of any amount in order to  
5 demolish and reconstruct a health care facility at the same site without obtaining a  
6 certificate of need as long as neither the bed capacity nor the number of categories of  
7 health services provided in the reconstructed facility is greater and no new category of  
8 health services is provided in the renovated or reconstructed facility.

9 (e) When determining whether an expenditure meets or exceeds the threshold  
10 requirements in (a)(2) or (3) of this section, the value of studies, surveys, designs,  
11 plans, working drawings, specifications, and other activities essential to the  
12 construction, alteration of bed capacity, addition of service, or acquisition of the major  
13 medical equipment, as applicable, shall be included.

14 (f) A donation or transfer of equipment or facilities to a health care facility  
15 that, if acquired directly by the facility for fair market value, would require a  
16 certificate of need under this section is subject to the certificate of need requirement;  
17 the donation or transfer may not take place without prior approval of a certificate of  
18 need that authorizes the donation or transfer.

19 \* Sec. 4. AS 18.07.035 is amended to read:

20 **Sec. 18.07.035. Application and fees.** Application for a certificate of need  
21 shall be made to the department upon a form provided by the department and must  
22 contain the information the department requires to reach a decision about whether to  
23 issue the certificate of need [UNDER THIS CHAPTER]. Each application for a  
24 certificate of need must be accompanied by an application fee established by the  
25 department by regulation. The department shall, by regulation, set a time limit by  
26 which the department shall determine whether an application submitted under  
27 this section is complete and contains all of the information the department  
28 requires to reach a decision about whether to issue the certificate of need.

29 \* Sec. 5. AS 18.07 is amended by adding new sections to read:

30 **Sec. 18.07.037. Public hearing required.** Except as provided in  
31 AS 18.07.071, the department shall hold a public hearing within a reasonable time

1 after determining that an application under AS 18.07.035 is complete. By regulation,  
2 the department shall establish

3 (1) a time limit by which a public hearing required under this section  
4 shall be held; and

5 (2) procedures for conducting a public hearing held under this section.

6 **Sec. 18.07.039. Time limit for decision on application.** Based on the  
7 standards for review under this chapter, the department shall, within 120 days after  
8 determining that an application under AS 18.07.035 is complete, approve or deny the  
9 application except that, if the application is for a nonsubstantive project, as determined  
10 under AS 18.07.045, the department shall approve or deny the application within 60  
11 days after determining that the application is complete.

12 \* Sec. 6. AS 18.07.043 is amended to read:

13 **Sec. 18.07.043. Standard of review for applications for certificates of need**  
14 **and applications to modify certificates of need [RELATING TO NURSING**  
15 **HOMES AND NURSING HOME BEDS].** (a) The department shall develop  
16 review standards for an application for a certificate of need, or for a modification of a  
17 certificate of need, issued under this chapter. **Except as provided in AS 18.07.045,**  
18 **the standards must require the department to consider the**

19 **(1) size, composition, and growth trends of the population of the**  
20 **area to be served;**

21 **(2) number of existing and planned facilities in the area that offer**  
22 **services similar to those being requested under the application; and**

23 **(3) extent to which existing facilities and services are being used in**  
24 **the area to be served [FOR A HEALTH CARE FACILITY THAT IS A NURSING**  
25 **HOME OR HAS NURSING HOME BEDS].**

26 (b) **Except as provided under AS 18.07.045, when determining whether to**  
27 **approve an application for a new certificate of need or to modify an existing**  
28 **certificate of need [IN DEVELOPING THE REVIEW STANDARDS UNDER (a)**  
29 **OF THIS SECTION], the department shall evaluate [CONSIDER] whether**

30 (1) **safeguards are provided that ensure that the project for which**  
31 **the application is submitted is consistent with the public interest;**

- 1                   (2) the economic feasibility of the project is demonstrated in terms  
2           of  
3                   (A) the effect of the project on the existing and projected  
4           operating budget of the applicant and of the health care facility;  
5                   (B) the applicant's ability to establish and operate the  
6           project in compliance with applicable licensure regulations; and  
7                   (C) the projected effect of the project on the total health  
8           care expenditures in the facility and in the community;  
9                   (3) the proposed project is consistent with the orderly and  
10          economic development of health care facilities in the state;  
11                   (4) a public process and existing appropriate statewide, regional, and  
12          local plans were included in planning and designing the project [ADDITIONAL  
13          NURSING HOME BEDS OR THE HEALTH CARE FACILITY];  
14                   (5) the type of services that would be offered under the project are  
15          insufficient in the area;  
16                   (6) the personnel necessary to operate the project are available;  
17                   (7) [(2)] the project will meet [ADDITIONAL NURSING HOME  
18          BEDS OR THE HEALTH CARE FACILITY MEETS] minimum required use rates  
19          for the proposed services without causing the [NEW NURSING BEDS, AND THE  
20          EFFECT ON] use rates for existing providers of the services to fall below minimum  
21          required use rates [NURSING HOME BEDS];  
22                   (8) [(3)] the project [ADDITIONAL NURSING HOME BEDS OR  
23          THE HEALTH CARE FACILITY] demonstrates consideration of the community,  
24          regional, and statewide needs in the case of a project by a religious body or  
25          denomination, the needs of the members of the religious body or denomination  
26          may be considered to be a public need [FOR NEW NURSING HOME BEDS];  
27                   (9) [(4)] the project [ADDITIONAL NURSING HOME BEDS OR  
28          THE HEALTH CARE FACILITY] meets the minimum standards of the  
29          department that are designed [NUMBER OF NEW NURSING BEDS THAT  
30          SHOULD BE REQUIRED IN A FACILITY] to ensure efficiency and economies of  
31          scale;

1                   (10) [(5)] the project [ADDITIONAL NURSING HOME BEDS OR  
2 THE HEALTH CARE FACILITY] demonstrates the proposed service will provide a  
3 quality of care equivalent to existing community, regional, or statewide services;

4                   (11) [(6)] the project [ADDITIONAL NURSING HOME BEDS OR  
5 THE HEALTH CARE FACILITY] demonstrates financial and economic feasibility,  
6 including long-term viability, considering the criteria described in (2) of this  
7 subsection and [WHAT] the financial effect [WILL BE] on consumers and the state;  
8 and

9                   (12) [(7)] the sponsor has demonstrated cost effectiveness through  
10 considering the availability of appropriate, less costly alternatives of providing the  
11 services planned.

12                   (c) The department shall grant a sponsor a certificate of need or modify a  
13 certificate of need [THAT AUTHORIZES NURSING HOME BEDS OR THAT IS  
14 FOR A HEALTH CARE FACILITY THAT IS A NURSING HOME] if the  
15 department finds that the sponsor meets the standards established in or under this  
16 chapter.

17 \* Sec. 7. AS 18.07 is amended by adding a new section to read:

18                   **Sec. 18.07.045. Certificates for nonsubstantive projects.** (a)  
19 Notwithstanding the other provisions of this chapter, the department may issue a  
20 certificate of need on an expedited basis and according to standards different from  
21 those specified in AS 18.07.043 if

22                   (1) the application submitted under AS 18.07.035 is for the  
23 construction of a health care facility; and

24                   (2) the department determines that the sponsor has demonstrated that  
25 the project for which the certificate is sought is nonsubstantive in nature.

26                   (b) The department shall adopt regulations to implement this section.

27 \* Sec. 8. AS 18.07.051 is amended to read:

28                   **Sec. 18.07.051. Terms of issuance of the certificate.** Each certificate issued  
29 must specify terms of issuance describing the nature and extent of the activities  
30 authorized by the certificate. A certificate is valid only for the activities described.  
31 for the site specified, for the amount specified, and for the person named on the

1 certificate. A certificate is not transferable or assignable. Unless revoked under  
2 AS 18.07.081, a certificate is valid until the project authorized in the certificate  
3 has been completed.

4 \* Sec. 9. AS 18.07.071 is amended to read:

5 **Sec. 18.07.071. Temporary and emergency certificates.** (a) The  
6 department shall grant a sponsor an emergency certificate for the construction of a  
7 health care facility for which a certificate is required under AS 18.07.031 if the  
8 sponsor shows, by affidavit or formal hearing, that the act of construction consists of  
9 effecting [EMERGENCY] repairs that are emergent in nature and must be  
10 undertaken immediately in order to prevent or correct structural deficiencies or  
11 hazardous conditions that may harm or injure persons in the facility. The  
12 department is not required to hold a public hearing before issuing an emergency  
13 certificate under this subsection.

14 (b) The department may grant a sponsor a temporary certificate for the  
15 temporary operation of a category of health service if the sponsor shows by affidavit  
16 or formal hearing

17 (1) the necessity for early, immediate, or temporary relief; and

18 (2) adverse effect to the public interest by reason of delay occasioned  
19 by compliance with the requirements of AS 18.07.043 or 18.07.045 [AS 18.07.041,  
20 18.07.043,] and application procedures prescribed by regulations under this chapter.

21 (c) A temporary certificate granted under (b) of this section does not confer  
22 vested rights on behalf of the applicant. The department shall impose those special  
23 limitations and restrictions concerning duration and right of extension that the  
24 department considers appropriate. A temporary certificate may not be granted for a  
25 period longer than necessary for the sponsor to obtain review of the action certified by  
26 the temporary certificate under AS 18.07.051. Application for a certificate of need  
27 that will be reviewed under AS 18.07.043 or 18.07.045 [AS 18.07.041 OR  
28 18.07.043] must commence within 60 days after [OF] the date of issuance of the  
29 temporary certificate.

30 \* Sec. 10. AS 18.07.081(c) is amended to read:

31 (c) A certificate of need shall be suspended if an accusation is filed before the

1 commencement of activities authorized under AS 18.07.043 or 18.07.045  
2 [AS 18.07.041 OR 18.07.043] that charges that factors upon which the certificate of  
3 need was issued have changed or new factors have been discovered that significantly  
4 alter the need for the activity authorized. A suspension of a certificate may not exceed  
5 60 days. At the end of this period or sooner, the department shall revoke or reinstate  
6 the certificate.

7 \* Sec. 11. AS 18.07.081(d) is amended to read

8 (d) A certificate of need may be revoked if

9 (1) the sponsor has not shown

10 (A) continuing progress toward commencement of the  
11 activities authorized under AS 18.07.043 or 18.07.045 within [AS 18.07.041  
12 OR 18.07.043 AFTER] six months after the date of issuance of the  
13 certificate;

14 (B) full obligation for the authorized activities, as  
15 determined by the department, within 12 months after the date of issuance  
16 of the certificate if the certificate was issued for a project other than major  
17 construction, as defined in regulations adopted by the department; the  
18 commissioner may extend the time limit set under this subparagraph upon  
19 a showing of good cause by the sponsor;

20 (C) full obligation for the authorized activities, as  
21 determined by the department, within 18 months after the date of issuance  
22 of the certificate if the certificate was issued for major construction, as  
23 defined in regulations adopted by the department; the commissioner may  
24 extend the time limit set under this subparagraph upon a showing of good  
25 cause by the sponsor; or

26 (D) due diligence toward commencement and completion of  
27 the activities authorized under the certificate;

28 (2) the applicant fails, without good cause, to complete activities  
29 authorized by the certificate;

30 (3) the sponsor fails to comply with [THE PROVISIONS OF] this  
31 chapter or regulations adopted under this chapter;

- 1 (4) the sponsor knowingly misrepresents a material fact in obtaining  
2 the certificate;
- 3 (5) the facts charged in an accusation filed under (c) of this section are  
4 established; or
- 5 (6) the sponsor fails to provide services authorized by the terms of the  
6 certificate.

7 \* Sec. 12. AS 18.07.091 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

8 (c) A person who violates AS 18.07.031 or who violates the terms of a  
9 certificate issued under this chapter

10 (1) may be fined up to \$25,000 in a civil action brought by the state;  
11 and

12 (2) is not eligible, until the person is in compliance with AS 18.07.031  
13 and the terms of the certificate,

14 (A) to apply for a license for the facility, equipment, or service  
15 constructed, modified, acquired, or added in violation of AS 18.07.031 or in  
16 violation of the terms of the certificate; and

17 (B) for payment by the state for a service rendered in the  
18 facility where the violation occurred.

19 \* Sec. 13. AS 18.07.101 is amended to read:

20 Sec. 18.07.101. Regulations; records. The commissioner shall adopt, in  
21 accordance with AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act), regulations that

22 (1) establish procedures under which sponsors may make application  
23 for certificates of need required by this chapter and that govern the review of those  
24 applications by the department;

25 (2) [,] establish requirements for a uniform statewide system of  
26 reporting financial and other operating data;

27 (3) establish a procedure under which an applicant whose  
28 application is determined to be incomplete may submit additional information  
29 and that govern the review of the resubmitted application by the department; [,]

30 and

31 (4) otherwise carry out the purposes of this chapter.

1 \* **Sec. 14.** AS 18.07.101 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

2 (b) The department shall keep a complete record of the following:

3 (1) notices of hearing issued under this chapter;

4 (2) complaints, pleadings, and motions filed by the department under  
5 this chapter; and

6 (3) reports and orders issued by the department or by an administrative  
7 hearing officer in a proceeding under this chapter.

8 \* **Sec. 15.** AS 18.07 is amended by adding a new section to read:

9 **Sec. 18.07.105. Coordination with other agencies.** When performing duties  
10 under this chapter, the department shall coordinate with other state agencies that have  
11 responsibilities that affect health care facilities, including responsibilities relating to  
12 licensure and cost reporting.

13 \* **Sec. 16.** AS 18.07.111(2) is amended to read:

14 (2) "certificate" means a certificate of need issued by the department  
15 under AS 18.07.043, 18.07.045, or 18.07.071 [AS 18.07.041, 18.07.043, OR  
16 18.07.071];

17 \* **Sec. 17.** AS 18.07.111(6) is amended to read:

18 (6) "construction" means the establishment, erection, building,  
19 alteration, reconstruction, improvement, modernization, extension, or modification of  
20 a health care facility under this chapter by or on behalf of the health care facility,  
21 including lease or purchase of equipment, excavation, or other necessary actions;

22 \* **Sec. 18.** AS 18.07.111(8) is amended to read:

23 (8) "health care facility" means a private, municipal, or state [OR  
24 FEDERAL] hospital, psychiatric hospital, critical access [TUBERCULOSIS]  
25 hospital, [SKILLED] nursing facility as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1396r, kidney disease  
26 treatment center (including freestanding hemodialysis units), clinical laboratory,  
27 diagnostic [INTERMEDIATE CARE] facility, and ambulatory surgical facility, if the  
28 hospital or facility requires licensure under AS 18.20; the term excludes

29 (A) an Alaska Pioneers' Home administered by the Department  
30 of Administration under AS 44.21.020(09) and AS 47.55; [AND]

31 (B) the offices of private physicians or dentists whether in

1 individual or group practice;

2 (C) federally owned facilities; and

3 (D) facilities used solely for healing by prayer or spiritual

4 means:

5 \* Sec. 19. AS 18.07.031(b) and 18.07.041 are repealed.

6 \* Sec. 20. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to  
7 read:

8 TEMPORARY MORATORIUM ON CERTAIN PSYCHIATRIC BEDS. (a)  
9 Notwithstanding the provisions of AS 18.07, the Department of Health and Social Services  
10 may not, until July 1, 2003, issue a certificate of need for construction of a health care facility  
11 that both

12 (1) includes psychiatric beds designated for children who are at least five  
13 years of age but younger than 13 years of age or for adolescents who are at least 13 years of  
14 age but younger than 20 years of age; and

15 (2) requires licensure under AS 18.20.020 as a general acute care hospital,  
16 rural primary care hospital, critical access hospital, or specialized hospital primarily engaged  
17 in the treatment of one specific type of illness or disability.

18 (b) The restriction in (a) of this section applies to applications for a certificate of need  
19 for which a certificate was not issued before the effective date of this section.

20 \* Sec. 21. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to  
21 read:

22 WORKING GROUP ON PSYCHIATRIC CARE SERVICES. (a) There is  
23 established a six-member working group to analyze issues regarding psychiatric care services  
24 in the state. The members of the group are

25 (1) two individuals appointed by the governor who are providers of mental  
26 health services in Alaska;

27 (2) two individuals appointed by the governor who are consumers or parents  
28 or guardians of consumers of mental health services in Alaska;

29 (3) the commissioner of administration, or the commissioner's designee; and

30 (4) the commissioner of health and social services, or the commissioner's  
31 designee.

1 (b) The working group established under this section may select a presiding officer  
2 from among its members. For budgetary purposes, the working group is in the Office of the  
3 Governor, and the Office of the Governor shall provide any staff, supplies, working space,  
4 and other services or materials appropriate for the working group's purposes.

5 (c) The members of the working group appointed under (a)(1) and (2) of this section  
6 are not entitled to compensation or to per diem or travel expenses for their time spent on  
7 activities of the working group.

8 (d) After gathering information through the methods considered appropriate by the  
9 group, the working group established under this section shall prepare a report that includes the  
10 following:

11 (1) a description of the current status and costs of the state's system for  
12 providing psychiatric care services;

13 (2) the projected number of state residents who will be needing psychiatric  
14 care services through the years 2005, 2010, and 2020;

15 (3) the projected costs to the state, based on the projection of needs under (2)  
16 of this subsection, if no changes are made to the state's present system of psychiatric care  
17 services;

18 (4) an estimated number of state residents who are currently receiving care in  
19 out-of-state psychiatric facilities who could be more appropriately served in the state  
20 psychiatric facilities or in home and community-based care;

21 (5) an estimated number of state residents who are currently receiving care in  
22 in-state psychiatric facilities who could be more appropriately served in home and  
23 community-based care;

24 (6) a description of the alternative methods available to provide psychiatric  
25 care services to state residents and the relative cost to the state for these methods;

26 (7) recommendations for principles that should be used to guide the  
27 development of the state's psychiatric care system, including principles that should guide the  
28 certificate-of-need process under AS 13.07.

29 (e) The working group shall deliver its report to the governor by the first day of the  
30 First Regular Session of the Twenty-Third Alaska State Legislature, and the working group is  
31 terminated on that day.

1 \* **Sec. 22.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to  
2 read:

3       APPLICABILITY. AS 18.07, as amended by this Act, applies to applications for  
4 certificates of need that are initially filed on or after the effective date of this Act.

5 \* **Sec. 23.** This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

# FISCAL NOTE

FEB 04 2002

STATE OF ALASKA  
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill Version: SB 256  
( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: RELATING TO THE CERTIFICATE OF NEED PROGRAM

Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services  
BRU: Medical Assistance  
Component: Medicaid Services

Sponsor: GREEN  
Requestor: SENATE (HES)

Component Number: 2077

## Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims	732.0	23,255.8	28,251.7	35,137.3	36,628.1	38,053.3
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>732.0</b>	<b>23,255.8</b>	<b>28,251.7</b>	<b>35,137.3</b>	<b>36,628.1</b>	<b>38,053.3</b>

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

CHANGE IN REVENUES ( 0 )						
--------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

## FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	426.5	18,401.9	21,503.9	27,194.5	28,288.7	29,381.0
1003 GF Match	305.5	4,853.9	6,747.8	7,942.8	8,339.4	8,672.3
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type—do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>732.0</b>	<b>23,255.8</b>	<b>28,251.7</b>	<b>35,137.3</b>	<b>36,628.1</b>	<b>38,053.3</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: \_\_\_\_\_

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

### POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

### ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

This bill would increase the expenditure limit for a Certificate of Need (CON) review from \$1 million to \$10 million. The purpose of the CON is to act as a deterrent to overbuilding health care facility capacity. Increasing the financial ceiling for a CON review has the potential of increasing the Medicaid budget for hospital, ambulatory surgical center, and nursing home services. The last change in the CON threshold was in 1983 when it was increased from \$150,000 to \$1 million. There have been 30 CON applications since 1996, 10 (1/3) have been for projects costing \$10 million or more. The total cost of the projects reviewed that were under \$10 million was \$78.6 million. Many more projects would likely have been built if the threshold had been \$10 million, because many more inquiries were received. This increase would give Alaska the highest CON threshold in the nation.

Prepared by: Nancy Weller Phone 465-3355  
Division: Medical Assistance Date/Time 01/31/2002  
Approved by: Elmer A. Lindstrom, Deputy Commissioner Date 02/01/2002  
Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

For distribution information, call the Governor's Legislative Office

## FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 256

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

The Medicaid Rate Advisory Commission estimates that a hospital capital expenditure of \$10 million amortized over 15 years at a 20% Medicaid utilization rate will result in a \$150.0 annual cost increase to rates. Nursing facilities in the state average 80% Medicaid occupancy; for \$10 million, a 20 bed nursing home can be constructed resulting in a \$2.5 million annual increase in the Medicaid budget.

Certificate of Need staff in the Division of Administrative Services, DHSS, estimate that a number of facilities with pending CON will be constructed in the near future if the limits are increased. The construction of these facilities is anticipated to increase the Medicaid Services costs as shown in the above fiscal note - no facility costs are included other than the pending projects. Assumptions in creating these projections include: use of the 58.27% FMAP rate for FFY03 for each year, use of the 4% FY03 DRI inflation factor for facility costs for each year, and assumption that nursing facilities constructed by tribal health corporations will be filled with Alaska Native patients whose costs can be claimed at 100% federal funds.

Future Medicaid cost impacts from the increase in the certificate of need limit is largely unknown; the cost estimates in this fiscal note are based only on those projects currently with a certificate of need on file. Actual costs could be much greater than shown.

**Estimated Nursing Home & Acute Care Growth in Alaska including  
Construction/Conversion/Replacement - 1/2002**

CN/LOI or Plans	Potential New Projects	Est. Cost of Construction	Medicaid Deprec/Fac Cost	Medicaid Oper. Costs	Total Est. Medicaid	Completion Date	Info. Received
Anchorage ASC (AUA)	2 OR suites	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 50,000		\$ 50,000	2002	2001
Anch - Providence	Potential Acute						2001
Barrow	15 New NH	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 137,600	\$ 3,147,400	\$ 3,285,000	2004	1999
Bethel	35 New NH	\$ 9,500,000	\$ 326,800	\$ 7,338,200	\$ 7,665,000	2003	1996
Chugiak	20 New NH	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 258,000	\$ 3,735,625	\$ 3,993,625	2003	1999
Fairbanks Memorial	2 OR suites	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 17,333		\$ 17,333	2002	1999
Fairbanks - TVC	2 OR suites	\$ 4,200,000	\$ 50,000		\$ 50,000	2002	1999
Fairbanks ASC	2 OR suites	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 50,000		\$ 50,000	2002	1999
Fairbanks Kidney Ctr.	12 Stations	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 55,360	\$ 399,344	\$ 464,704	2002	
Homer - So. Pen. Hosp.	Potential NH	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown		1999
Juneau ASC	2 OR Suites	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 50,000		\$ 50,000	2002	1999
Kotzebue (Manillaq)	15 New NH	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 223,600	\$ 3,735,625	\$ 3,959,225	2003	1999
Kenai ASC	2 OR Suites	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 50,000		\$ 50,000	2002	1999
Seward - Wesley	35 New NH	\$ 9,500,000	\$ 326,800	\$ 3,735,625	\$ 4,062,425	2004	
Sitka Community Hsp	14 New	\$ 1,164,988	\$ 40,868	\$ 2,549,956	\$ 2,590,824	2005	1997
Wasilla	47 New	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 292,400	\$ 5,852,480	\$ 6,144,880	2003	1999
Wasilla	Potential Acute	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown		2000
<b>Totals</b>		<b>\$ 64,064,988</b>	<b>\$ 1,938,761</b>	<b>\$ 30,494,256</b>	<b>\$ 32,433,017</b>		

Total Growth in Medicaid Costs (Acute + Nursing Home Beds) = \$ 32.4 Million Annually by 2005

Source: State of Alaska, DHSS, Administrative Services, Facilities & Planning Section

Juneau - Wildflower PL	New NH Beds	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown		
------------------------	-------------	---------	---------	---------	---------	--	--

# **The Alaska Certificate of Need Program**



**Department of Health & Social Services  
Division of Administrative Services  
Facilities & Planning Section  
Juneau, Alaska**