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HOUSE HESS

Table 2: Electricity and Fuel Costs, 2004-2006, by District

District Name	2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006*		
	Electricity	Fuel/Heat	Total	Electricity	Fuel/Heat	Total	Electricity	Fuel/Heat	Total
Alaska Gateway	--	--	\$589,202	--	--	\$651,747	--	--	\$680,098
Aleutian Region	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aleutians East Borough	\$239,019	\$164,583	\$403,602	\$252,827	\$187,288	\$440,115	--	--	--
Anchorage	\$6,645,847	\$2,494,539	\$9,140,384	\$6,905,997	\$2,672,693	\$9,578,690	\$7,632,600	\$3,302,058	\$10,934,658
Annette Island <sup>1</sup>	\$70,977	\$68,063	\$139,040	\$91,861	\$122,165	\$214,026	--	--	--
Bering Strait	\$1,428,569	\$692,286	\$2,120,855	\$1,546,499	\$928,477	\$2,474,976	--	--	--
Bristol Bay Borough <sup>2</sup>	\$124,354	\$87,495	\$211,849	\$113,401	\$105,761	\$219,162	\$151,547	\$71,233	\$222,780
Chatham	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chugach <sup>3</sup>	\$118,710	\$67,948	\$186,658	\$131,347	\$67,664	\$199,011	--	--	--
Copper River	\$202,817	\$171,868	\$374,685	\$190,822	\$217,989	\$408,811	\$262,817	\$303,004	\$565,821
Cordova	\$171,873	\$68,665	\$240,538	\$194,048	\$80,875	\$274,923	\$195,300	\$119,700	\$315,000
Craig	\$105,021	\$49,422	\$154,443	\$101,558	\$66,005	\$167,563	\$108,927	\$157,901	\$266,828
Delta/Greely <sup>4</sup>	\$189,468	\$96,455	\$285,923	\$149,444	\$122,586	\$272,030	\$203,600	\$166,320	\$369,920
Denali Borough	--	--	\$225,205	--	--	\$290,164	--	--	\$316,543
Dillingham	--	--	\$293,688	--	--	\$338,954	--	--	--
Fairbanks North Star Borough	\$2,092,722	\$1,054,340	\$3,147,062	\$2,387,644	\$1,288,901	\$3,676,545	\$2,525,083	\$2,434,181	\$4,959,264
Galena	--	--	\$715,609	--	--	\$859,984	--	--	\$895,473
Haines Borough	\$143,433	\$74,310	\$217,743	\$152,650	\$110,274	\$262,924	--	--	--
Hoonah	--	--	\$215,603	--	--	\$258,918	--	--	--
Hydaburg	\$56,517	\$56,795	\$113,312	\$99,778	\$82,538	\$182,316	\$199,566	\$165,076	\$364,642
Iditarod Area	\$311,467	\$159,946	\$471,413	\$300,399	\$148,649	\$449,048	\$276,260	\$191,702	\$467,962
Juneau Borough	\$577,022	\$301,111	\$878,133	\$570,833	\$354,562	\$925,395	\$640,000	\$585,000	\$1,225,000
Kake <sup>5</sup>	\$63,457	\$58,391	\$121,848	\$77,293	\$70,119	\$147,412	\$95,000	\$90,000	\$185,000
Kashunamiut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kenai Peninsula Borough	\$1,992,639	\$1,057,753	\$3,050,392	\$2,129,941	\$1,331,386	\$3,461,327	\$2,804,259	\$1,459,748	\$4,264,007
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Klawock	\$64,142	\$34,402	\$98,544	\$70,955	\$24,362	\$95,317	--	--	--
Kodiak Island Borough	\$742,108	\$390,857	\$1,132,965	\$835,451	\$515,890	\$1,351,341	\$890,583	\$566,050	\$1,456,633
Kuspuk	--	--	\$269,014	--	--	\$270,493	--	--	\$351,641
Lake and Peninsula Borough	\$400,716	\$333,660	\$734,376	\$416,938	\$327,277	\$744,215	\$464,724	\$461,500	\$926,224
Lower Kuskokwim	\$1,831,477	\$941,863	\$2,773,343	\$1,903,382	\$1,082,143	\$2,985,525	\$2,022,344	\$1,433,700	\$3,456,044
Lower Yukon	\$1,410,222	\$771,912	\$2,182,134	\$1,550,060	\$521,736	\$2,071,796	\$1,568,000	\$895,800	\$2,463,800
Mat-Su Borough	--	--	\$2,215,834	--	--	\$2,548,024	--	--	--
Nenana	\$78,362	\$62,233	\$140,595	\$75,864	\$70,240	\$146,104	\$88,052	\$98,773	\$186,825
Nome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 2: Electricity and Fuel Costs, 2004-2006, by District**

District Name	2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006*		
	Electricity	Fuel/Heat	Total	Electricity	Fuel/Heat	Total	Electricity	Fuel/Heat	Total
North Slope Borough <sup>a</sup>	--	--	\$2,446,876	--	--	\$2,273,710	--	--	\$2,452,182
Northwest Arctic Borough	\$1,667,603	\$1,077,854	\$2,745,457	\$1,727,720	\$1,059,497	\$2,787,217	\$1,979,800	\$1,203,000	\$3,182,800
Pelican <sup>1</sup>	\$13,000	\$26,632	\$39,632	\$13,000	\$33,300	\$46,300	\$13,000	\$55,000	\$68,000
Petersburg	\$170,959	\$199,573	\$370,532	\$170,156	\$244,897	\$415,053	\$189,000	\$360,000	\$549,000
Pribilof	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saint Mary's	\$80,300	\$55,000	\$135,300	\$85,600	\$57,200	\$142,800	\$98,500	\$80,100	\$178,600
Sitka Borough	\$281,607	\$216,892	\$498,499	\$289,753	\$301,243	\$590,996	--	--	--
Skagway	--	\$14,548	\$14,548	--	\$29,620	\$29,620	--	\$34,063	\$34,063
Southeast Island	--	--	\$130,262	\$132,498	\$82,342	\$214,840	--	--	--
Southwest Region	\$533,540	\$392,249	\$925,789	\$538,552	\$488,369	\$1,026,921	\$592,407	\$601,840	\$1,194,247
Tanana	--	--	--	--	--	\$57,351	--	--	--
Unalaska	--	--	\$357,913	--	--	\$448,221	--	--	\$550,000
Valdez	\$416,587	\$48,335	\$464,922	\$378,857	\$50,743	\$429,600	--	--	--
Wrangell	\$76,016	\$66,281	\$142,297	\$78,389	\$75,180	\$153,569	\$79,993	\$150,360	\$230,353
Yakutat <sup>b</sup>	\$112,300	\$37,679	\$149,979	\$92,139	\$26,471	\$118,610	--	--	--
Yukon Flats	--	--	\$606,592	--	--	\$635,253	--	--	\$730,540
Yukon/Koyukuk	\$402,116	\$132,337	\$534,453	\$407,864	\$216,608	\$624,472	\$432,219	\$232,733	\$664,952
Yupit	\$155,000	\$319,920	\$474,920	\$205,000	\$323,837	\$528,837	\$280,000	\$500,000	\$780,000
Mt. Edgecumbe High School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,969,965</b>	<b>\$11,846,200</b>	<b>\$42,881,963</b>	<b>\$24,368,520</b>	<b>\$13,488,887</b>	<b>\$46,490,226</b>	<b>\$23,793,581</b>	<b>\$15,718,842</b>	<b>\$45,488,900</b>

**Notes:** \* Figures for 2005-2006 are anticipated or budgeted costs. Many districts increased their projected expenditures for heat and electricity in recognition of the rise in oil prices after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. 1. Figures for Annette Island School District for 2005-2006 are estimates, prorated based on nine months of invoices. 2. Bristol Bay figures for electrical include electricity and demand charge, fuel/heat includes waste heat and fuel surcharge. FY06 numbers are waste heat and electricity only. 3. Chugach figures for 2002-2003 and 2004-2005 are prorated based on partial year information. 4. Delta Greely School District pays nothing for heating the Ft. Greely School. 5. Kake City School District's electrical costs for 2003-2004 were about \$20,000 less than the previous year due to the purchase of a stand-by generator that allowed them to qualify for a lower rate. 6. North Slope Borough costs include in-kind contributions for fuel oil, 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 figures are budgeted amounts. 7. Pelican closed two buildings in 2003, and closed another in 2005. One building is used for storage, with minimal heat. 8. A portion of heating costs for Yakutat School District is from recovered heat from the power house, and is considered "in-kind."

**Sources:** Alaska School Districts

**Table 3: Increases in Energy Costs, 2004-2006--Comparison of Selected Rural Districts, Urban Districts, and Regional Education Attendance Areas (sorted by percentage change)**

District Names	2002-2003	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006*		% Change from 2004-2006
	Total	Total	% Change from Previous Year	Total	% Change from Previous Year	Total	% Change from Previous Year	
<b>Rural Districts</b>								
Hydaburg	--	\$113,312	--	\$182,316	61%	\$364,642	100%	222%
Skagway	\$26,182	\$14,548	(44%)	\$29,620	104%	\$34,063	15%	134%
Craig	--	\$154,443	--	\$167,563	8%	\$266,828	59%	73%
Pelican	\$37,360	\$39,632	6%	\$46,300	17%	\$68,000	47%	72%
Wrangell	--	\$142,297	--	\$153,569	8%	\$230,353	50%	62%
Unalaska	--	\$357,913	--	\$448,221	25%	\$550,000	23%	54%
Kake	--	\$121,848	--	\$147,412	21%	\$185,000	25%	52%
Petersburg	\$360,175	\$370,532	3%	\$415,053	12%	\$549,000	32%	48%
Denali Borough	\$188,937	\$225,205	19%	\$290,164	29%	\$316,543	9%	41%
Nenana	\$149,522	\$140,595	(6%)	\$146,104	4%	\$186,825	28%	33%
Saint Mary's	--	\$135,300	--	\$142,800	6%	\$178,600	25%	32%
Cordova	--	\$240,538	--	\$274,923	14%	\$315,000	15%	31%
Lake and Peninsula Borough	\$716,971	\$734,376	2%	\$744,215	1%	\$926,224	24%	26%
Galena	--	\$715,609	--	\$859,984	20%	\$895,473	4%	25%
Northwest Arctic Borough	\$2,514,032	\$2,745,457	9%	\$2,787,217	2%	\$3,182,800	14%	16%
Bristol Bay Borough	\$215,396	\$211,849	(2%)	\$219,162	3%	\$222,780	2%	5%
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$526,072</i>	<i>\$403,966</i>	<i>(2%)</i>	<i>\$440,914</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>\$529,508</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>58%</i>
<b>Regional Education Attendance Areas</b>								
Yupit	--	\$474,000	--	\$528,837	11%	\$780,000	47%	64%
Copper River	\$330,989	\$374,685	13%	\$408,811	9%	\$565,821	38%	51%
Kuspuk	--	\$269,010	--	\$270,493	1%	\$351,641	30%	31%
Delta/Greely	--	\$285,925	--	\$272,030	(5%)	\$369,920	36%	29%
Southwest Region	\$800,330	\$925,789	16%	\$1,026,921	11%	\$1,194,247	16%	29%
Lower Kuskokwim	\$2,584,123	\$2,773,343	7%	\$2,985,525	8%	\$3,456,044	16%	25%
Yukon/Koyukuk	\$641,427	\$534,453	(17%)	\$624,472	17%	\$664,952	6%	24%
Yukon Flats	\$497,349	\$606,592	22%	\$635,253	5%	\$730,540	15%	20%
Alaska Gateway	\$491,233	\$589,202	20%	\$651,747	11%	\$680,098	4%	15%
Lower Yukon	\$2,068,769	\$2,182,134	5%	\$2,071,796	(5%)	\$2,463,800	19%	13%
Iditarod Area	\$527,689	\$471,413	(11%)	\$449,048	(5%)	\$467,962	4%	(1%)
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$992,739</i>	<i>\$862,497</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>\$902,267</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>\$1,065,911</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>27%</i>

**Table 3: Increases in Energy Costs, 2004-2006--Comparison of Selected Rural Districts, Urban Districts, and Regional Education Attendance Areas (sorted by percentage change)**

District Names	2002-2003	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006*		% Change from 2004-2006
	Total	Total	% Change from Previous Year	Total	% Change from Previous Year	Total	% Change from Previous Year	
<b>Urban Districts</b>								
Fairbanks North Star Borough	\$2,936,327	\$3,147,062	7%	\$3,676,545	17%	\$4,959,264	35%	58%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	\$3,318,822	\$3,050,392	(8%)	\$3,461,327	13%	\$4,264,007	23%	40%
Juneau Borough	-	\$878,133	-	\$925,395	5%	\$1,225,000	32%	40%
Kodiak Island Borough	-	\$1,132,965	--	\$1,351,341	19%	\$1,456,633	8%	29%
Anchorage	--	\$9,140,384	--	\$9,578,690	5%	\$10,934,658	14%	20%
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$3,278,25</b>	<b>\$3,469,787</b>	<b>(0%)</b>	<b>\$3,798,660</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>\$4,567,912</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>37%</b>

**Notes:** \*This table includes information only for those districts that provided 2005-2006 figures. Figures for 2005-2006 are anticipated or budgeted costs.

**Sources:** Alaska School Districts

**Table 4: Anticipated Increases in Energy Costs for the 2005-2006 School Year--Comparison of Selected Rural Districts, Urban Districts, and Regional Education Attendance Areas (sorted by percentage change)**

District Names	2002-2003	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006*	
	Total	Total	% Change from Previous Year	Total	% Change from Previous Year	Total	% Change from Previous Year
<b>Rural Districts</b>							
Hydaburg	--	\$113,312	--	\$182,316	61%	\$364,642	100%
Craig	--	\$154,443	--	\$167,563	8%	\$266,828	59%
Wrangell	--	\$142,297	--	\$153,569	8%	\$230,353	50%
Pelican	\$37,360	\$39,632	6%	\$46,300	17%	\$68,000	47%
Petersburg	\$360,175	\$370,532	3%	\$415,053	12%	\$549,000	32%
Nenana	\$149,522	\$140,595	(6%)	\$146,104	4%	\$186,825	28%
Kake	--	\$121,848	--	\$147,412	21%	\$185,000	25%
Saint Mary's	--	\$135,300	--	\$142,800	6%	\$178,600	25%
Lake and Peninsula Borough	\$716,971	\$734,376	2%	\$744,215	1%	\$926,224	24%
Unalaska	--	\$357,913	--	\$448,221	25%	\$550,000	23%
Skagway	\$26,182	\$14,548	(44%)	\$29,620	104%	\$34,063	15%
Cordova	--	\$240,538	--	\$274,923	14%	\$315,000	15%
Northwest Arctic Borough	\$2,514,032	\$2,745,457	9%	\$2,787,217	2%	\$3,182,800	14%
Denali Borough	\$188,937	\$225,205	19%	\$290,164	29%	\$316,543	9%
Galena	--	\$715,609	--	\$859,984	20%	\$895,473	4%
Bristol Bay Borough	\$215,396	\$211,849	(2%)	\$219,162	3%	\$222,780	2%
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$526,072</b>	<b>\$403,966</b>	<b>(2%)</b>	<b>\$440,914</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>\$529,508</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Regional Education Attendance Areas</b>							
Yupit	--	\$474,920	--	\$528,837	11%	\$780,000	47%
Copper River	\$330,989	\$374,685	13%	\$408,811	9%	\$565,821	38%
Delta/Greely	--	\$285,923	--	\$212,030	(5%)	\$369,920	36%
Kuspuk	--	\$269,014	--	\$270,493	1%	\$351,641	30%
Lower Yukon	\$2,068,769	\$2,182,134	5%	\$2,071,796	(5%)	\$2,463,800	19%
Southwest Region	\$800,330	\$925,789	16%	\$1,026,921	11%	\$1,194,247	16%
Lower Kuskokwim	\$2,584,123	\$2,773,343	7%	\$2,985,525	8%	\$3,456,044	16%
Yukon Flats	\$497,349	\$606,592	22%	\$635,253	5%	\$730,540	15%
Yukon/Koyukuk	\$641,427	\$534,453	(7%)	\$624,472	17%	\$664,952	6%
Alaska Gateway	\$491,233	\$589,202	20%	\$651,747	11%	\$680,098	4%
Iditarod Area	\$527,689	\$471,413	(11%)	\$449,048	(5%)	\$467,962	4%
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$992,739</b>	<b>\$862,497</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>\$902,267</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>\$1,065,911</b>	<b>21%</b>

**Table 4: Anticipated Increases in Energy Costs for the 2005-2006 School Year--Comparison of Selected Rural Districts, Urban Districts, and Regional Education Attendance Areas (sorted by percentage change)**

District Names	2002-2003	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006*	
	Total	Total	% Change from Previous Year	Total	% Change from Previous Year	Total	% Change from Previous Year
<b>Urban Districts</b>							
Fairbanks North Star Borough	\$2,936,827	\$3,147,062	7%	\$3,676,545	17%	\$4,959,264	35%
Juneau Borough	—	\$878,133	--	\$925,395	5%	\$1,225,000	32%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	\$3,318,822	\$3,050,392	(8%)	\$3,461,327	13%	\$4,264,007	23%
Anchorage	—	\$9,140,384	--	\$9,578,690	5%	\$10,934,658	14%
Kodiak Island Borough	—	\$1,132,965	--	\$1,351,341	19%	\$1,456,633	8%
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$3,127,825</b>	<b>\$3,469,787</b>	<b>(0%)</b>	<b>\$3,798,660</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>\$4,567,912</b>	<b>22%</b>

**Notes:** \*This table includes information only for those districts that provided 2005-2006 figures. Figures for 2005-2006 are anticipated or budgeted costs.

**Sources:** Alaska School Districts

Web posted October 21, 2005

## **Skyrocketing oil costs put squeeze on school budgets**

*District may have to pay \$245,000 more in 2006 to heat schools*

**By ERIC MORRISON**

*JUNEAU EMPIRE*

Homeowners are not the only ones feeling the pinch of increased fuel costs this year. The Juneau School District is looking at heating bills hundreds of thousands of dollars higher.

At the School Board meeting Tuesday night, Director of Administrative Services David Means presented the anticipated fuel costs the district will face to heat the schools this fiscal year. Means told the board he anticipates fuel costs could be as high as \$585,000, depending on the Oil Price Information Service price and the amount of fuel consumed this coming winter.

The school district goes through the city's oil bid process, which is supplied by Petro Marine Services at the OPIS rate plus operating and transportation costs for any given day fuel is purchased.

The district spent \$301,111 for heating fuel for fiscal year 2004, and \$354,562 for fiscal year 2005. The school district has budgeted \$340,000 for fiscal year 2006, nearly a quarter of a million dollars less than officials are now anticipating.

"It's obviously a concern and that's why we brought it to the board so the board wouldn't be taken by surprise and so that we can be proactive at both the local and state levels," said Superintendent Peggy Cowan.

She said the board is looking at solutions to deal with the increased fuel costs, and will be revising the budget after Oct. 28 following the end of the "count period," in what she called a normal budget revision cycle.

Cowan said it is too early to see if the increase in fuel costs will affect any school programs.

"The board hasn't made that decision," she said.

The staff will make recommendations, but ultimately it will be the School Board's decision, Cowan said.

"We're trying to make the most accurate predictions and projections that we can and we will return to the board with what we think is the most responsible decision," she said. "We are looking at multiple ways to address it, which include energy saving measures, strategies for different revenues, and then appropriate budget allocation."

Means told the board Tuesday, that if the projection is correct, heating fuel costs have increased over 400 percent since fiscal year 1999.

Bob Cox, senior vice president of supply and distribution for Petro Marine Services, said he has done some personal analysis of heating fuel cost increases since last year and has found a significant difference.

"On average it's gone up 40 percent," he said.

Cox was unable to give the current OPIS rates because it is a subscriber database that is confidential to nonmembers. Still, customers are privy to this information to verify that they are billed accurately, said Cox.

Cox said the "ballpark" wholesale figures for heating fuel these days is over \$2.50 per gallon, before transportation, profit and operating costs. He said it might be more than \$3 per gallon by the time it gets to the customer.

The school district paid as little as 94 cents per gallon to as high as \$2.53 during fiscal year 2005. Costs also depend on size of order and type of heating fuel, with No. 1 generally being more expensive than heating fuel No. 2.

"A fair amount of the increase this year has been due to some extraordinary one-time factors like the war in the Middle East ... hurricanes in the Gulf Coast, which has affected refinery levels, and I expect those will go away and not be as much of a factor next year," he said.

Juneau-Douglas High School was the most expensive school, and the largest, to heat for the 2005 fiscal year. Between June 11, 2004 and June 13, 2005 a total of 63,510.95 gallons of heating oil were purchased for \$106,025.34.

Gastineau Elementary School was the most expensive primary school to heat for fiscal year 2005, costing the district \$45,273.61 between July 28, 2004 and June 9, 2005 for 27,146.40 gallons of fuel.

Mendenhall River Elementary School has both electric and fuel boilers and used 1,796.80 gallons of fuel in two deliveries costing the district \$3,554.48 last fiscal year.

Cowan said members of the School Board will be attending the Association of Alaska School Boards meeting in Anchorage Nov. 3-6 and will be discussing a resolution of fuel costs that will eventually be presented to the legislature.

Web posted October 21, 2005

## **Murkowski: Funds to heat villages at the top of his list**

**By ANDREW PETTY**  
*JUNEAU EMPIRE*

Increasing funding for villages suffering from the rising costs of heating fuel and gasoline will top the governor's rural legislative agenda next session, he said.

In a speech to the Alaska Federation of Natives in Fairbanks on Thursday, Gov. Frank Murkowski said he will ask for a supplemental appropriation to fully fund the state's Power Cost Equalization program for the remainder of this fiscal year and request that lawmakers also fully fund it for the following year.

"I know what's on your minds and clearly it's the high cost of heating oil," he said.

To offset energy costs, the assistance is available to qualifying municipalities. Currently it helps more than 78,000 Alaskans in 182 communities.

During the last session, lawmakers approved \$18.75 million in the operating budget for the program, coming up short of the governor's request for \$21.5 million.

Murkowski will ask for an additional \$3 million when legislators take up the 2006 fiscal year supplemental budget. Last session, the supplemental was approved in March, but the governor said he hopes the next one will be approved as soon as possible.

The governor said he will ask for a larger amount in the 2007 fiscal year budget at \$25 million, which will go to a final vote at the end of next year's session.


For a number of years, the program had not been funded up to its maximum level.

Rural areas are paying about twice as much for fuel as what their urban counterparts pay. The governor said in King Salmon fuel costs \$4.89 a gallon and gasoline is at \$4.49. The same day in Anchorage, diesel was almost half - \$2.83, and gasoline was \$2.59, he said.

Grants given to residents this year are not buying as much fuel as before. An average grant of \$1,200 to an eligible family in Nome two years ago could purchase 650 gallons of heating fuel, Murkowski said. This winter, the same \$1,200 buys only 339 gallons.

Many villages also rely on diesel generators for electricity. Gustavus residents are paying some of the highest rates in the state and perhaps the nation at 53 cents per kilowatt hour.

Full funding for the PCE program will mean about \$200 more for each household in qualifying communities, according to the governor.



Murkowski said he will also seek \$6.5 million for Small Municipality Energy Assistance, a state program, and add \$9 million of state money to the federal Low Income Home Energy Assistance program.

An energy bill that passed this summer in Washington, D.C., contains \$50 million for energy assistance in Alaska, spread out over 10 years at \$5 million each. The funding was given to the Denali Commission.

Murkowski said he will ask the Legislature to match the funding with another \$50 million so the state does not have to dip into general state revenues again in the near future. Matching the energy bill is not required to get the funding.

- Andrew Petty can be reached at [andrew.petty@juneauempire.com](mailto:andrew.petty@juneauempire.com).

Alaska Department of Education and Early Development  
Assessment and Accountability

District Enrollment as of October 1, 2005  
FY2006

District	Pre- Elem.	KG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total KG-12	Total PE-12
Alaska Gateway Schools	5	18	35	35	27	31	32	33	25	32	42	35	43	34	422	427
Aleutian Region Schools	0	3	2	4	1	7	5	3	1	6	4	4	2	3	45	45
Aleutians East Borough Schools	27	20	21	17	17	23	25	15	18	21	27	12	13	15	244	271
Anchorage Schools	454	3745	3790	3620	3624	3586	3718	3788	3903	4020	3945	4046	3611	3874	49260	49714
Annette Island Schools	6	30	17	22	15	18	20	21	20	29	29	29	16	27	293	299
Bering Strait Schools	18	143	107	151	107	123	119	114	139	145	120	123	145	126	1662	1680
Bristol Bay Borough Schools	5	14	8	7	11	24	18	12	15	9	12	17	16	13	176	181
Chatham Schools	0	23	13	13	13	6	15	10	18	27	25	16	19	13	211	211
Chugach Schools	22	15	29	24	20	21	10	14	10	11	22	8	18	17	219	241
Copper River Schools	3	37	58	38	47	61	42	41	38	49	55	47	55	51	619	622
Cordova City Schools	5	21	21	36	29	38	25	35	38	41	38	44	39	40	445	450
Craig City Schools	9	46	71	52	83	79	61	57	52	69	68	60	52	37	787	796
Delta/Greely Schools	19	80	84	71	93	89	94	94	106	144	138	143	149	121	1406	1425
Denali Borough Schools	3	33	45	46	61	48	48	49	54	51	51	52	49	40	627	630
Dillingham City Schools	7	50	39	41	41	46	37	30	37	41	54	50	50	28	544	551
Fairbanks North Star Borough Schools	164	1194	1108	1052	1064	1059	1088	1054	1109	1136	1242	1175	1146	1086	14513	14677
Galena City Schools	0	308	301	320	307	291	296	315	287	301	253	251	231	191	3652	3652
Haines Borough Schools	4	16	21	24	18	22	20	23	29	21	21	39	19	18	291	295
Hoonah City Schools	5	10	8	12	9	12	9	12	13	11	26	15	16	11	164	169
Hydaburg City Schools	2	7	0	9	3	6	5	5	9	5	4	8	5	6	72	74
Iditarod Area Schools	3	23	25	19	23	19	24	28	31	32	33	27	25	24	333	336
Juneau Borough Schools	55	321	356	337	384	364	359	386	445	417	562	513	415	359	5218	5273
Kake City Schools	0	8	4	14	7	4	10	1	10	13	7	10	17	11	116	116
Kashunamiut Schools	1	28	26	24	21	24	22	32	23	31	39	23	21	15	329	330
Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	113	614	689	641	677	626	699	716	763	803	888	844	815	724	9499	9612
Ketchikan Gateway Borough Schools	91	162	180	151	177	158	137	200	155	202	213	191	193	155	2274	2365
Klawock City Schools	2	7	9	9	8	15	10	8	9	15	18	10	10		134	136
Kodiak Island Borough Schools	21	191	205	183	182	201	202	200	210	211	238	247	219	239	2728	2749

District	Pre- Elem.	KG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total KG-12	Total PE-12
Kuspuk Schools	0	36	24	38	29	25	28	32	28	41	29	42	29	37	418	418
Lake & Peninsula Borough Schools	22	21	22	31	25	25	32	28	39	29	30	27	38	47	394	416
Lower Kuskokwim Schools	205	421	343	397	337	319	290	352	315	304	327	219	179	131	3934	4139
Lower Yukon Schools	13	198	183	173	185	143	141	143	158	154	139	138	138	106	1999	2012
Mat-Su Borough Schools	157	1135	1087	1053	1092	1091	1172	1249	1196	1283	1381	1373	1247	990	15349	15506
MI. Edgecumbe High School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	112	96	70	395	395
Nenana City Schools	10	27	47	39	43	46	49	42	34	47	77	80	80	80	691	701
Nome City Schools	6	60	63	45	58	58	52	51	56	88	75	64	46	41	761	767
North Slope Borough Schools	231	154	115	115	113	120	124	98	145	126	214	146	132	108	1710	1941
Northwest Arctic Borough Schools	130	150	165	170	159	143	132	176	119	206	197	162	117	122	2019	2149
Pelican City Schools	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	14	14
Petersburg City Schools	6	42	45	35	40	42	47	24	64	42	57	51	49	54	592	598
Pribilof Schools	2	9	7	11	10	5	11	10	5	18	9	8	7	4	114	116
Saint Mary's Schools	11	15	12	13	16	13	9	13	17	15	15	11	8	7	164	175
Sitka Borough Schools	38	135	127	91	86	113	101	131	127	103	107	123	123	111	1478	1516
Skagway City Schools	0	6	7	8	5	5	8	9	9	11	7	12	12	6	105	105
Southeast Island Schools	0	16	17	16	13	14	13	17	11	17	14	21	17	19	205	205
Southwest Region Schools	5	46	50	45	61	56	47	68	54	68	56	39	34	44	668	673
Tanana Schools	0	2	5	3	5	5	3	3	4	6	8	7	5	11	67	67
Unalaska Schools	4	33	29	36	38	23	29	38	25	30	14	41	31	31	398	402
Valdez Schools	11	46	54	62	57	55	52	63	50	73	63	90	51	74	790	801
Wrangell Public Schools	5	16	31	18	27	19	38	33	33	29	34	32	27	31	368	373
Yakutat Schools	1	6	9	4	10	7	7	12	11	11	15	17	11	14	134	135
Yukon Flats Schools	1	27	22	25	16	22	18	18	22	26	24	16	17	19	272	273
Yukon/Koyukuk Schools	8	129	123	118	109	110	95	103	148	137	168	132	113	119	1604	1612
Yupik Schools	4	35	37	41	37	33	29	30	38	35	54	32	29	18	448	452
Statewide total	1914	9934	9887	9564	9641	9495	9679	10042	10276	10793	11405	11035	10045	9578	131374	133288

Alaska Department of Education and Early Development  
Assessment and Accountability

District Enrollment as of October 1, 2006  
FY2007

District	Pre- Elem.	KG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total KG-12	Total PE-12
Alaska Gateway Schools	8	35	19	32	40	27	31	34	35	21	28	46	30	35	413	421
Aleutian Region Schools	0	2	2	2	5	0	5	6	3	4	5	2	4	2	42	42
Aleutians East Borough Schools	35	14	24	17	16	13	22	22	19	16	20	19	19	11	232	267
Anchorage Schools	486	3721	3725	3787	3592	3595	3540	3665	3807	3863	3942	3899	3823	3785	48744	49230
Annette Island Schools	1	25	31	17	22	16	21	17	21	16	25	33	28	14	286	287
Bering Strait Schools	16	167	128	106	146	122	118	117	109	137	143	108	111	164	1676	1692
Bristol Bay Borough Schools	1	11	16	12	12	12	25	19	15	15	11	9	17	14	188	189
Chatham Schools	0	16	21	15	12	13	7	9	13	22	29	17	14	14	202	202
Chugach Schools	8	27	12	31	17	19	20	11	8	11	12	16	2	19	205	213
Copper River Schools	2	41	33	52	32	43	53	34	44	38	51	50	50	48	569	571
Cordova City Schools	9	26	17	23	36	31	30	30	30	39	44	33	40	37	416	425
Craig City Schools	9	58	53	68	53	84	74	63	63	49	50	58	51	40	764	773
Delta-Greely Schools	14	89	77	86	74	84	106	101	93	112	106	126	218	107	1379	1393
Denali Borough Schools	5	31	29	29	50	53	42	46	48	51	45	58	38	34	554	559
Dillingham City Schools	8	46	44	39	35	39	39	38	35	38	46	49	43	45	536	541
Fairbanks North Star Borough Schools	197	1109	1255	1108	1053	1069	1083	1111	1088	1091	1195	1252	1102	1304	14820	15017
Galena City Schools	0	303	321	310	323	297	308	294	309	280	270	250	243	238	3752	3752
Haines Borough Schools	6	16	15	18	23	20	24	28	22	26	25	23	40	17	297	303
Hoonah City Schools	3	7	11	5	12	8	11	8	13	11	13	16	16	21	152	155
Hydaburg City Schools	0	9	5	3	9	2	6	6	6	9	5	4	7	10	81	81
Iditarod Area Schools	2	26	18	29	12	28	13	28	33	32	32	29	31	27	338	340
Juneau Borough Schools	54	339	360	359	341	386	362	354	398	450	460	518	472	362	5161	5215
Kake City Schools	0	5	6	4	13	6	5	8	0	11	14	7	8	18	105	105
Kashunamiut Schools	7	27	23	25	26	20	31	21	36	24	31	19	33	20	336	343
Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	114	642	628	682	664	684	640	717	728	748	933	871	768	756	9461	9575
Ketchikan Gateway Borough Schools	92	139	159	171	144	170	157	137	211	162	213	198	171	197	2229	2321
Klawock City Schools	2	6	10	8	9	9	14	11	8	11	22	16	8	9	141	143
Kodiak Island Borough Schools	30	169	188	204	199	191	196	204	194	188	215	224	240	219	2631	2661
Kuspuk Schools	0	33	33	24	38	28	21	21	29	27	33	28	40	44	399	399

District	Elem.	KG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	KG-12	PE-12
Lake and Peninsula Borough Schools	39	18	23	21	32	24	25	37	24	36	29	31	32	48	380	419
Lower Kuskokwim Schools	0	423	381	420	340	292	317	294	334	308	392	231	158	137	4027	4027
Lower Yukon Schools	14	162	190	180	166	180	135	134	140	148	145	131	127	127	1965	1979
Mat-Su Borough Schools	183	1128	1172	1129	1130	1158	1149	1249	1308	1217	1422	1321	1210	1169	15762	15945
Mount Edgecumbe High School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	129	103	75	411	411
Nenana City Schools	9	29	37	35	27	41	38	39	36	33	67	87	78	85	632	641
Nome Public Schools	4	55	60	61	49	49	66	52	55	55	97	68	47	39	753	757
North Slope Borough Schools	243	119	146	112	112	106	117	110	99	136	174	139	133	113	1616	1859
Northwest Arctic Borough Schools	150	145	153	175	160	143	136	139	135	131	263	159	110	112	1961	2111
Pelican City Schools	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	0	2	14	14
Petersburg City Schools	4	48	43	40	37	39	48	48	27	64	42	54	53	46	589	593
Pribilof Schools	1	12	12	11	10	12	5	11	10	8	10	11	6	4	122	123
Saint Marys Schools	0	14	12	11	14	16	15	11	16	17	17	15	14	14	186	186
Sitka Borough Schools	26	124	119	117	95	89	118	103	138	124	104	112	117	103	1463	1489
Skagway City Schools	1	11	4	8	5	4	4	10	7	9	11	6	16	2	97	98
Southeast Island Schools	4	9	12	15	11	14	11	10	19	10	22	21	11	18	183	187
Southwest Region Schools	3	48	43	48	49	60	60	46	76	53	71	43	31	45	673	676
Tanana Schools	2	3	1	6	3	3	4	2	2	4	5	6	6	7	52	54
Unalaska City Schools	4	35	31	27	34	35	26	27	41	26	25	16	34	28	385	389
Valdez City Schools	10	59	48	50	50	58	55	53	64	47	74	57	78	53	746	756
Wrangell City Schools	3	28	19	26	21	24	16	39	33	33	27	36	29	23	354	357
Yakutat City Schools	0	9	6	7	4	10	6	8	11	10	14	10	12	10	117	117
Yukon Flats Schools	10	18	27	22	29	20	19	21	18	22	25	20	17	16	274	284
Yukon-Koyukuk Schools	12	161	119	115	105	101	103	84	105	120	146	117	105	125	1446	1458
Yupit Schools	1	58	30	43	27	41	32	29	35	33	32	40	32	27	459	460
Grand Total	1832	9795	9951	9945	9518	9589	9510	9718	10154	10155	11337	10839	10226	10039	130776	132608

Alaska Department of Education and Early Development  
Assessment and Accountability

District Enrollment as of October 1, 2007  
FY2008

District	Pre- Elem.	KG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total KG-12	Total PE-12
Alaska Gateway Schools	6	34	36	22	34	38	35	27	36	26	24	30	37	26	405	411
Aleutian Region Schools	0	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	5	2	2	38	38
Aleutians East Borough Schools	29	20	17	22	20	17	17	26	27	18	16	14	21	19	254	283
Anchorage Schools	487	3695	3642	3699	3738	3513	3571	3540	3709	3792	3839	3937	3727	3968	48370	48857
Annette Island Schools	4	22	23	28	15	21	19	21	18	22	16	25	26	30	286	290
Bering Strait Schools	11	154	156	121	108	134	119	111	121	102	122	124	102	175	1649	1660
Bristol Bay Borough Schools	0	11	14	14	13	12	10	23	20	14	15	11	8	18	183	183
Chatham Schools	0	10	15	14	12	14	16	6	12	9	16	25	13	11	173	173
Chugach Schools	5	24	25	16	29	19	17	23	11	8	19	17	19	10	237	242
Copper River Schools	8	33	40	25	46	32	42	46	34	46	39	47	52	45	527	535
Cordova City Schools	5	31	29	19	23	38	31	30	31	29	39	38	28	40	406	411
Craig City Schools	10	47	69	58	66	65	80	63	57	55	57	39	39	49	744	754
Delta-Greely Schools	16	89	83	79	86	65	76	88	101	101	100	108	171	94	1241	1257
Denali Borough Schools	2	60	47	50	47	55	65	61	55	57	39	44	40	26	646	648
Dillingham City Schools	8	31	43	42	43	32	37	36	38	27	51	50	35	39	504	512
Fairbanks North Star Borough Schools	196	1085	1084	1145	1058	1008	1030	1031	1071	1041	1071	1140	1111	1156	14031	14227
Galena City Schools	0	271	310	321	319	319	291	292	282	287	268	290	249	298	3797	3797
Haines Borough Schools	2	31	20	19	17	23	20	23	28	29	26	24	23	34	317	319
Hoonah City Schools	0	8	8	11	5	11	10	10	8	14	9	10	13	17	134	134
Hydaburg City Schools	0	4	7	6	5	10	1	7	7	7	8	3	4	8	77	77
Iditarod Area Schools	3	16	23	16	25	22	22	15	29	29	32	23	30	24	306	309
Juneau Borough Schools	67	319	360	353	365	351	372	368	355	386	504	443	449	417	5042	5109
Kake City Schools	2	10	7	6	4	11	6	5	8	3	13	12	9	6	100	102
Kashunamiut Schools	12	25	26	23	22	25	16	26	19	27	25	34	19	30	317	329
Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools	111	643	645	636	694	662	713	649	742	731	876	895	797	692	9375	9486
Ketchikan Gateway Borough Schools	107	155	142	156	170	140	170	158	151	195	165	198	177	190	2167	2274
Klawock City Schools	1	15	7	10	8	8	8	13	8	12	10	15	13	9	136	137
Kodiak Island Borough Schools	27	199	183	206	205	198	199	207	199	203	209	215	215	224	2662	2689
Kuspuk Schools	1	29	29	36	24	35	25	21	23	30	27	35	26	47	387	388

District	Pre- Elem.	KG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total KG-12	Total PE-12
Lake and Peninsula Borough Schools	37	23	13	26	20	31	26	28	32	33	35	29	31	46	373	410
Lower Kuskokwim Schools	19	354	387	465	334	316	279	303	314	306	401	217	155	142	3973	3992
Lower Yukon Schools	15	139	171	193	181	167	179	134	145	133	136	140	139	173	2030	2045
Mat-Su Borough Schools	131	1125	1181	1217	1159	1165	1182	1217	1283	1299	1280	1301	1597	1022	16028	16159
Mount Edgecumbe High School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	105	127	87	405	405
Nenana City Schools	14	35	34	37	41	33	38	35	41	32	81	95	281	99	882	896
Nome Public Schools	5	52	53	60	60	49	45	63	49	51	61	79	55	45	722	727
North Slope Borough Schools	255	142	118	142	108	113	102	113	108	107	186	116	137	117	1609	1864
Northwest Arctic Borough Schools	9	147	163	149	173	163	138	139	126	131	195	183	119	107	1933	1942
Pelican City Schools	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	16	16
Petersburg City Schools	6	41	37	42	36	37	37	47	46	27	61	43	49	49	552	558
Pribilof Schools	1	12	13	6	8	8	13	4	13	8	5	11	6	4	111	112
Saint Marys Schools	2	14	13	17	13	14	16	15	8	13	18	13	18	15	187	189
Sitka Borough Schools	14	103	117	116	104	93	82	112	100	123	130	96	93	117	1386	1400
Skagway City Schools	4	8	9	6	8	3	8	8	8	9	10	10	4	15	106	110
Southeast Island Schools	3	6	4	13	8	13	13	15	12	16	12	16	17	6	151	154
Southwest Region Schools	9	49	45	49	43	48	61	58	51	68	72	43	32	39	658	667
Tanana Schools	2	1	3	4	7	5	3	4	3	3	4	7	8	6	58	60
Unalaska City Schools	3	43	34	25	24	30	36	29	31	41	26	25	13	30	387	390
Valdez City Schools	13	49	57	48	46	55	56	51	50	60	51	67	56	70	716	729
Wrangell City Schools	5	22	23	20	21	18	26	19	38	34	33	27	34	30	345	350
Yakutat City Schools	2	7	6	6	11	4	9	8	5	13	16	10	10	15	120	122
Yukon Flats Schools	0	30	19	28	19	27	24	19	21	20	18	18	19	20	282	282
Yukon-Koyukuk Schools	10	105	90	115	107	114	93	88	103	90	94	114	122	107	1342	1352
Yupit Schools	0	43	49	43	27	32	40	36	28	31	68	22	21	27	467	467
Grand Total	1679	9625	9735	9983	9762	9420	9527	9475	9821	9953	10719	10639	10599	10092	129350	131029



Health, Education, and Social Services Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
House of Representatives  
Representative Peggy Wilson - Chair

Ms. Theresa Tanoury  
Casey Family Programs  
1300 Dexter Avenue North, Floor 3  
Seattle, WA 98109-3542

Dear Ms. Tanoury,

The House Health Education and Social Services committee would like to have Amanda Metivier and you to be available for questions relating to House Bill 358.

The committee hearing is Tuesday, March 18 at 3:00 p.m. and there is teleconferencing available if you need it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Peggy Wilson".

Rep. Peggy Wilson  
Chair, House HESS

866-890-0044

**HB**

**397**

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



**Sponsor**

**Statement**

SESSION  
Alaska State Capitol, Room 418  
Juneau, AK 99801  
(907) 465-4457 Office  
(907) 465-3519 Fax  
(800) 923-4457 Toll Free

INTERIM:  
1292 Sadler Way, Suite 304  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
Office (907) 456-8172  
Fax (907) 456-2490

## Representative David Guttenberg

"An Act creating a postsecondary scholarship grant program for Alaska residents based on high achievement and financial need."

The rising cost of an education is changing the perception of affordability among our middle and high school students and their parents, as well as adults who are interested in continuing their education. For students approaching their high school graduation, the cost of a postsecondary education is the most important topic discussed by the student and the family. For nontraditional or continuing students, it can be the primary factor in the decision to further their education. It is unacceptable that Alaskans who show promise do not move on to higher learning simply because of the cost.

A 2007 report from the State Higher Education Executive Officers found that a \$1,000 difference in the price of college may impact college enrollment for the most financially needy students by as much as nine percent. A 2007 Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education report determined that for every \$160 in increased tuition, low income enrollments dropped by .5 percent in four year, public institutions and by 2.3 percent in community colleges. Perhaps most alarming, a recent internal University survey found that the number two reason why students dropped out was because of financial reasons.

Alaska's high school graduation rates are among the lowest in the country. The National Center for Education Statistics reported that Alaska ranks 42<sup>nd</sup> in high school graduation rates at 60.7%. There is no doubt that more students will be encouraged to graduate by providing the promise of a postsecondary education. Action is desperately needed. HB 397 will establish the Alaska Achievers Incentive Program within the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education. This program will help reduce the costs of a postsecondary education for those students who demonstrate academic success as well as financial need. By so doing, this program will increase educational opportunities for more bright, hardworking, and capable Alaskans so they may be ready to fill Alaskan jobs.

I urge your support of HB 397.

# LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES  
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450  
FAX (907) 465-2029  
Mail Stop 3101

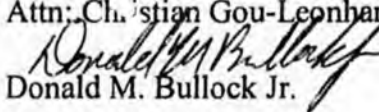
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

## MEMORANDUM

March 1, 2008

**SUBJECT:** Sectional summary for HB 397, creation of Alaska achievers' incentive scholarship program (Work Order No. 25-LS1395M)

**TO:** Representative David Guttenberg  
Attn: Christian Gou-Leonhardt

**FROM:**   
Donald M. Bullock Jr.  
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

**Section 1.** States the intent of the legislature for establishing the Alaska achiever's incentive scholarship program.

**Section 2.** Adds a new article to AS 14.43 that creates the Alaska achiever's incentive scholarship program. The article includes the following sections:

**Sec. 14.43.190.** Creates the Alaska achievers' incentive scholarship program, to be administered by the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education. Sets the minimum amount for a scholarship. Authorizes the adoption of regulations to administer the program.

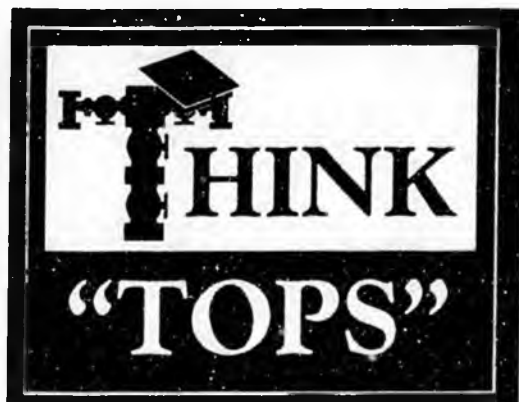
**Sec. 14.43.193.** Provides eligibility requirements for a scholarship award that include residency, a certain grade point average, an unmet financial need, and acceptance or attendance at a postsecondary institution.

**Sec. 14.43.195.** Establishes the Alaska achievers' scholarship fund as an endowment fund. Provides that the fund consists of appropriations, donations to the fund, and income earned on investment of fund assets. Requires the commissioner of revenue to manage the fund and to invest the assets to yield at least a five percent annual rate of return over time. Requires the commissioner of revenue to identify five percent of the average month-end market value of the fund for appropriation to scholarships or for any other public purposes.

Representative David Guttenberg  
March 1, 2008  
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Sec. 14.43.199. Defines the terms "commission," "qualifying postsecondary institution," and "unmet financial need."

DMB:lmb  
08-048.lmb



#### LOUISIANA'S TAYLOR PLAN

On March 16, 1988, Louisiana multimillionaire oilman and philanthropist Patrick F. Taylor made 183 underprivileged and underachieving inner city New Orleans students a deal. If they would maintain a B average, take college preparatory courses, and stay out of trouble, he would pay their way through college.

That deal to the first "Taylor's Kids" evolved into a statewide legislative campaign to ensure the opportunity to go to college be based on a student's ability to learn, not the ability to pay.

The media called it the Taylor Plan. Patrick Taylor's passion for the program stemmed from personal experience. He had once been just a penniless student himself whose life changed when Louisiana State University offered him the chance to earn a college degree tuition free. In 1988, Chairman, President, CEO, and sole owner of Taylor Energy Company, Taylor felt a burden to help others realize their dreams.

The legislative battle over Taylor's plan, though fierce, resulted in decided victory for Louisiana students and their families. In 1989, Louisiana governor signed into law the first state-funded, merit-based college tuition program in the country. The original Taylor Plan evolved into TAP (Tuition Assistance Program) and is currently known as TOPS (Tuition Opportunity Program for Students). All academic award programs were combined under TOPS, and the income cap was removed in 1997 from the program.

TOPS guarantees Louisiana students the right to a state-funded college education if they will earn 16.5 units\*\* in a specified core curriculum, score a minimum 20 composite on the ACT, and earn a minimum cumulative 2.5 grade point average in the core curriculum.

After TOPS became law in Louisiana, Patrick F. Taylor's focus shifted. He began taking the Taylor Plan elsewhere, so that by the time of his death in 2004, more than 20 states had adopted versions of the Taylor Plan.

Today, the Patrick F. Taylor Foundation remains committed to its founder's dream to remove the barriers between students and higher education. The Foundation works for the day when every American student has access to a college education based on the ability to learn, not on the ability to pay.

*"It is not a matter of leaving no child behind, but rather, of pushing every child forward."*

Patrick F. Taylor

Patrick F. Taylor Foundation  
One Lee Circle  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130  
[www.TaylorPlan.com](http://www.TaylorPlan.com)

### TOPS REQUIREMENTS

Students must complete 16.5 units\*\* in a specified core curriculum, earn a grade point average of 2.5 or higher, and score an ACT composite of 20 or above.

#### TOPS CORE CURRICULUM

Units	Courses*
4	English I, II, III, and IV
1	Algebra I (one unit) or Applied Algebra IA and IB (two units)
1	Algebra II
1	Geometry, Calculus, or an approved advanced math substitute
1	Biology
1	Chemistry
1	Earth Science, Environmental Science, Physical Science, Biology II, Chemistry II, Physics, Physics II, or Physics for Technology (one unit) (Beginning with the graduating class of 2008 and thereafter, Agriscience I AND Agriscience II (two units) may be substituted for one unit required from among these science courses.)

1	American History
1	World History, Western Civilization, or World Geography
1	Civics and Free Enterprise (one unit combined) or Civics (one unit)
1	Fine Arts Survey (or substitute two units of performance courses in music, dance, and/or theater, or two units of visual arts, or two units of studio art, or one unit of an elective from among the other subjects listed in this core curriculum)
2	Foreign Language (two units in the same language)
5	Computer Science, Computer Literacy, or Business Computer Applications (or substitute at least one-half unit of an elective course related to computers approved by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education or one-half unit as an elective from among the other subjects listed in this core curriculum)

#### 16.5 UNITS\*\*

\*Other courses may be acceptable as substitutes for courses in the core curriculum.

\*\*Beginning with the graduating class of 2008 and thereafter, an additional unit of advanced math or advanced science, for a total of 17.5 units, will be required. The additional unit must be from among the following: Geometry, Calculus, Pre-Calculus, Algebra III, Probability and Statistics, Discrete Mathematics, Applied Mathematics III, Advanced Mathematics I, Advanced Mathematics II, Integrated Mathematics III, or Biology II, Chemistry II, Physics, or Physics II.

#### TOPS AWARD

Students earn state-paid tuition to attend any public two-year or four-year college, university, or vocational/technical school. Students may also receive an equivalent award at any Louisiana private institution.

#### ADDITIONAL AWARDS

- An additional \$400 is awarded to students who score an ACT composite of 23 or higher and graduate with a 3.5 grade point average or above.
- An additional \$800 is awarded to students who score an ACT composite of 27 or higher and graduate with a 3.5 grade point average or above.



STUDENTS: THINK  
AND YOU CAN GO TO COLLEGE  
AND GRADUATE.

## Taylor Plan History

Mr. Patrick F. Taylor conceived the idea of the Taylor Plan in 1988 when he was asked to speak to 183 underachieving inner-city seventh and eighth-grade students at Livingston Middle School in New Orleans East. These students had been held back in school, many more than once. They were not expected to make it past the eighth grade, let alone enter high school. Most had lost all hope in themselves and were planning to drop out of school.

When Mr. Taylor asked the Livingston students whether they wanted to go to college, every hand in the room went up. Curious about this paradox, Mr. Taylor soon learned that the students' parents had given up on their children. Since the parents could not afford to send their children to college, they were not pushing their children to do well in school. Mr. Taylor challenged these middle school kids (who became known as "Taylor's Kids"): if they maintained a B average in school in a college prep curriculum and stayed out of trouble, he would make sure they could go to college.

Approximately half of these original "Taylor's Kids" graduated from high school, and half of those students entered college. Five of the original Taylor's Kids were selected for *Who's Who Among American High School Students*.

The students' response to his challenge caused Mr. Taylor to examine the status of access to higher education in the late 1980s. He discovered numerous national reports and surveys showing that more than 80% of American parents felt they could not afford to send their children to college. Yet survey after survey showed that if kids were given an opportunity to break the financial barrier, many would strive for a college education.

In 1989, Mr. Taylor gathered data on college performance and costs. He learned that virtually every university in Louisiana had an open admissions policy. As a result, students came to college unprepared and dropped out in alarming numbers. This proved an expensive proposition for both the students and the state taxpayers footing the bill for the higher education system in the state. He also found the ACT was below the national average, and students graduating from high school needed remedial instruction in virtually every basic subject at the college level.

After much hard work, Mr. Taylor convinced the Louisiana Legislature to adopt what the news media named the "Taylor Plan." It guaranteed access to college for low and moderate-income students based on their academic achievements, and not on their ability to pay. The first Taylor Plan was signed into law on July 10, 1989.

The original 1989 Taylor Plan required that students earn a 2.5 GPA in a 17.5 unit college prep curriculum and score of 18 on the ACT. Because the program was implemented initially for low-and moderate-income students, the legislature capped the family income requirement at \$25,000 (two year adjusted gross) for families with one dependent child, increasing it by \$5,000 for each additional child up to a maximum of \$35,000. The Taylor Plan awarded qualified students with tuition and fees at any four-year public college or university of their choice in Louisiana.

When longtime CBS newsman Mike Wallace featured Mr. Taylor with the Taylor's Kids on a *60 Minutes* segment in September 1989, Mr. Taylor's mission took on a national scope, as other states called wondering how to implement a similar program. That same year, Mr. Taylor convinced New Mexico to enact a version of the Taylor Plan program. In 1990, Texas, Florida, and Indiana, voted for state-paid college tuition assistance programs for their children. In 2005, Wyoming became the 22<sup>nd</sup> state to enact a Taylor Plan.

In Louisiana, the current version of the Taylor Plan is known as "TOPS" (Tuition Opportunity Program for Students). TOPS requires a 2.5 GPA, a 16.5 unit college prep curriculum while in high school and a minimum score of 20 on the ACT. In 1997, at Mr. Taylor's urging, the Louisiana Legislature eliminated family income as a requirement.

To obtain more information on TOPS, students should contact their high school counselor, or the Louisiana Office of Student Financial Assistance at (800) 259-5626, ext. 1012. Students may also visit [www.osfa.state.la.us](http://www.osfa.state.la.us)

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



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## Representative David Guttenberg

### Facts About Financial Aid in Alaska

February 2008

#### How does Alaska compare with other states?

- Unfortunately, Alaska ranks 51<sup>st</sup> among states (including DC) in college-going rates of low-income youth from FY 1994 to FY2005. ("Low income" is defined as students who qualify for Pell grants.)
- The rate of college attendance among low-income youth ranges from 8.6% (Alaska) to 41.3% (Iowa). The next-lowest ranking goes to Nevada with 14.9%.

Source: Mortenson, Thomas G.  
"Higher education for Students from Low Income Families  
1970 to 2006"  
*Postsecondary Education Opportunity*  
No 183, September 2007

- Since FY1980 all states have reduced their investment efforts in public higher education institutions, causing tuition to rise. The burden has been shifted to the students, who increasingly have to take on loan debt.
- The federal average of state grant programs covered 38.6 % of what a Pell grant paid in 05-06. Alaska ranked 41<sup>st</sup>, paying 7.7 % of what a Pell grant paid. Vermont ranked 1<sup>st</sup>, paying 109% of what a Pell grant paid.

Source: Mortenson, Thomas G.  
"College Participation Rates for Students from Low Income Families by State  
1992-93 to 2004-05"  
*Postsecondary Education Opportunity*  
No 176, February 2007

#### Who gets financial aid at the University of Alaska?

- Almost 45% of our African-American students receive aid, while only 29% of Native Alaskans\* and 31% of White students do.
- 41% of students age 24 and under are on some form of aid, while only 25% of those 25 and over -- many of whom are non-degree-seeking -- are on financial aid.
- A slightly larger percentage of women are on aid than men.
- One out of every three financial aid dollars awarded to undergraduate students goes to a freshman.

Representative.David.Guttenberg@legis.state.ak.us  
<http://guttenberg.akdemocrats.org>

- UA is experiencing shifting demographics in our student population as a whole, just as the rest of the nation is. We see more students of color, more who are low-income and more who are the first in their families to attend college.

Price, Derek V. *Need-Based Grant at University of Alaska: An Independent Analysis*, May 2005.

*\*Financial aid numbers for Native Alaskans do not reflect all Alaska Native Corporation funding.*

### **What types of aid do students at UA receive?**

Loan	68.1%
Grant	13.3%
Scholarship	13.7%
Waiver	2.6%
Work Study	2.3%

University of Alaska Statewide Planning & Budget, 2005-2006 data, *UA in Review 2007*.

UA loan volume is growing at a faster pace than grant volume, meaning more and more students are going farther into debt to pay for their education.

### **Does the University have other scholarships that are at least partially based on financial need?**

	Total Scholarships	Scholarships with need component
UAA	180	3
UAF	316	63
UAS	56	8
SW	62	12

*UA received 3,116 applications for scholarships for the 0809 aid year.*

*SW = UA Foundation.*

### **Why can't the University internally fund this, like they do the UA Scholars Program?**

The UA Scholars Program is funded from the Natural Resources fund. The program has been very successful, but is itself in need of additional funding.

### **UA keeps raising its tuition. Why can't a portion of those funds be used to help these needy students?**

UA has allocated 1% of tuition revenue from each campus for need-based aid at the campus that generated the tuition. This is what is called the "UA Grant Program." UA allocated almost \$835,000 to this program for the 0708 aid year. However, further aid using this mechanism adversely impacts students not receiving aid and the debt load of UA students already using loans to complete their education. Two-thirds of UA graduates have student debt and in any given semester one-third of all students are using a student loan.

Additionally, until the state has an adequately funded program for needs and merits based financial aid, it will continue to be rate poorly in national status reports as university funded aid is not recognized as a state policy commitment.

### **Students that are Alaska residents already get almost \$2,000 per year for the PFD. Why should they get more from the state?**

Existing grant programs, and the PFD, cannot cover the cost of education and living expenses without forcing the student to go deeply into debt.

Here's a typical example for a very poor student (ZERO Estimated Family Contribution.)

Cost of Attendance:	\$17,000
Minus Pell Grant:	\$4,310*
Minus SFOG:	\$500*
Minus AkAdvantage:	\$1000*
Minus UA Grant:	\$190*
<hr/> Uncovered cost of attendance:	\$11,000

*\*All grant monies that do not have to be repaid*

That leaves \$11,000 of the year's expenses not covered by grants. This student could qualify for up to \$3000 in Federal Work Study funds, if available. Still, that means the student has to borrow \$8,000 for their first year of education. A student in this situation would graduate with \$40,000 in student loan debt after 5 years, *even while working during college*. Even if this student applied his or her PFD toward the cost of education every year, the debt upon graduation would be over \$30,000.

### **I hear a lot of students don't even bother to apply for financial aid.**

- UA has helped deliver "College Goal Sunday," for the past three years, an event provided at twenty sites across the state and aimed at low-income and first-generation incoming freshmen, to help them fill out the FAFSA.
- UA sponsors "February FAFSA Frenzy" each year since 2005. Overall FAFSA applications at UA increased 7% from 2005 to 2007, with early application activity increasing 73%.

### **If a student wants to attend, why don't they work or take out loans?**

- Students who work off-campus take longer to earn their degree and are less likely to graduate at all.
- Employment off campus increases their taxable income, making it harder for them to qualify for aid the next year.
- In the last four years, student loan volume has gone up 96.6%, while grant aid has only gone up 48%. Increased loan volume leads to increased student debt.

To Whom It May Concern:

My name is Jake Hamburg and I am a University of Alaska Fairbanks student who began his UA education at Kenai Peninsula College in Soldotna. I work approximately 56 hours per week both as UAF's student body president and as a weekend sales associate while also attending class fulltime. I cannot afford to work any less due to rent, inevitable car repairs, fuel, tuition and books. I do not shy away from hard work but paying for my college education is increasingly placing a strain upon my ability to successfully complete my degree.

As UAF's student body president, this a common experience I hear from many of the students and groups that I have met with. I have met far too many students who have been forced to drop out because they could not personally fund their education. I know from speaking with many other students around the state that they are working long hours to make ends meet while trying to also finish their homework and attend classes. Students know how important a college education is to their future and so they work incredible hours and burden themselves with debt.

The state of Alaska's employers are craving more university graduates and addressing the affordability issues plaguing students and their families will go a long way toward meeting that need. We know from existing research that a \$1,000 reduction in the cost of a college education can boost enrollment by nine percent. We also know that a \$160 increase in the cost of attendance can drop undergraduate enrollment by .5% and community college enrollment by 2.3%. A survey performed by the University of Alaska Southeast found that the number two reason why students were dropping out was because they couldn't afford to continue their education. The number one reason was family problems.

For students approaching their high school graduation, the cost of a higher education is the most important topic discussed by the student and the family. It is unfortunate that students do not move on to higher learning because of the cost.

It has also been shown that the growing cost of an education is changing the perception of affordability among our elementary and middle school students and their parents. It is at these ages that students really decide whether college is something attainable for themselves.

There is some good news. The state has an opportunity to support a student-led effort to provide scholarships to those students who demonstrate academic merit and financial need. In the interest of thousands of students from all ages and regions around this state, it is my sincere hope that you will support HB 397 and HB 403.

Thank you,

Jake Hamburg  
ASUAF President  
Fairbanks, AK

## **JJ Boggs**

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PO Box 82091, Fairbanks, AK 99708 • 907.457.1987 • [pschmidt92@hotmail.com](mailto:pschmidt92@hotmail.com)

February 26, 2008

To Whom It May Concern:

Please consider this a letter of support for HB 397 and HB 403 otherwise known as the Alaska Achievers Incentive Program or AAIP.

As citizens I believe we have a responsibility to provide a quality education to our young people. Currently we're fulfilling that responsibility through excellent higher education programs at the University of Alaska. Our next obligation is to ensure that all bright and motivated young people have equal access to higher education. Affordability should not be a hindrance to achieving an education. HB 397 and HB 403 would get us closer to making this a reality.

The fact that these bills were originally authored and championed by students should reinforce their importance. Shame on us if we do not listen to what these young people are telling us about their own financial difficulties and those of their peers.

Let's make a commitment to equipping ALL of our young people with the tools they will need to change our communities and our world so that they can tackle the daunting global issues we are currently facing. I urge you to support these bills as I can't think of a better investment!

If you have any further questions about my support for these bills, I urge you to contact me at (907) 457-1987 or [pschmidt92@hotmail.com](mailto:pschmidt92@hotmail.com). Thank you for taking the time to listen to constituents!

Sincerely,

JJ Boggs

To Whom It May Concern:

My name is Joseph Blanchard and I am a student of the University of Alaska. I am also an active member of my student government at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. My major concerns for you are that House Bills 397 and 403 get a chance to go through the process of governance from beginning to end. These bills deserve hearings and debate and though your session has been shortened and time is of the essence so is addressing the problems that these bills attempt to deal with.

Student Government has come a long way. Gone are the days when students felt distanced from the system and only through marching and protest could pressure and force change. Now using our collegiate experiences and knowledge we are trying to step up to meet government halfway in addressing the needs our constituents the student body. Alaskan students have done this and the Coalition of Students Leaders has actually taken data collected over a decade on the financial needs of Alaskan collegiate students and written legislation that was taken in by members of the legislature that you know see in the HESS Committee. We thank the initial and future sponsors of this legislation for their support and continue to hope that others will join this fight to increase access into our schools and help improve life for all Alaskans.

This legislation creates an endowment with both merit based and needs-based components which ensures that not just the elite but all hard-working Alaskans are allowed a chance to enjoy school without irresponsible levels of debt. Our students understand that we have to endure certain levels of debt to invest in our university system and we are willing to take out loans and even work a part-time job if possible. However today's financial environment creates unreasonable hardships for many students asking them to take out irresponsible levels of debt that prolong their ability to invest money into families and their respective communities. Grant programs that are available still leave levels of unmet need that plague the poorest students that even when they receive employment from their collegiate experience will have the hardest time paying back.

This is not a handout, or a free ride, or a way to pay for more administrative staff this is a student program designed and lobbied for by students, with student support from their respective unions and governments chartered by the Board of Regents. We ask for your support in whatever amount the state decides is fair and reasonable to begin a program that can bring more jobs, opportunity, and hope to a state that faces an uncertain future with fluctuating oil and gas prices.

Thank you for your consideration and good luck this session. We depend on your decision-making and wisdom for our future.

Sincerely,

Joseph Blanchard

February 26, 2008

To Whom It May Concern:

I thank you for recognizing the importance of the issue of higher education affordability. In understanding that our children are our future, this is a first step in guaranteeing that our future will be highly educated, critical thinkers who can make the appropriate decisions in a world becoming ever more complicated each year.

Now, in my junior year at UAF I have heard and personally experienced the dilemma of affordability. Amongst my peers, I have numerous times heard how difficult it is to get one of the highly specified and extremely limited, but needed scholarships at UAF. Whether it is because of Alaskan residency or GPA or lack of family Alumni or being in a non-hard science program or any number of other legitimate reasons, I have seen so many dedicated and deserving students be denied for much need financial assistance. This sends a loud and clear message that that individual is not valued by this institution or this state. This also then forces them to have to decide if finishing a degree at UAF is worth going into extreme debt.

As a freshman Orientation Leader and an Inside-Out Host (UAF's largest recruitment event), I have heard many new or potential students concerned that they won't be able to afford their education, yet most understand how important it is to continue school. While I stand there telling them their options including loans and working, I secretly think to myself of how likely it is that they will either drop out in fear of massive debt or actually end up in massive debt before they graduate. Not to mention those students, like myself, who choose to get a part time or full time job and often end up sabotaging the very education they are trying to fund. This is especially true when considering that so much of the available financial aid is only available to entering freshman, thus causing the problem of hooking a student into the higher education system to only leave them financially hanging in the subsequent years at the levels when tuition and costs are at their highest

These are a few of the many, many reasons why I encourage you to support the Alaska Achievers Incentive Program (AAIP), within HB397 and HB403. While this program is not an answer to all of the problems currently being faced in regards to affordability, it is a much needed first step. Finally, I want to highlight the importance of maintaining the \$100 million request, as in recognizing that this program will service the entire state of Alaska, a \$1,000 minimum for qualified students is truly a minimum effort in fighting against the ripple effects of the rising costs of higher education. Please show that you believe in students seeking a higher education; please demonstrate that you support students who are trying to improve themselves in order to improve the world; please support the AAIP this year, so next year's students will be equipped to take the next step.

Thank you for your time,  
Mariah Acton

February 25, 2008

To Whom It May Concern:

As a resident of Fairbanks, a student of the University of Alaska Fairbanks and an Alaskan, I would like to express my support for the Alaska Achievers Incentive Program (AAIP). This program is our first step towards college affordability and increased student success.

Higher education should be a top priority to our state, as we are the future of Alaska. Through this program those who have the grades and skills will be able to think about attending University without needing to think about the money. For graduating high school grads the cost of a higher education is the most important topic discussed by the student and the family. It is a shame that students do not move on to higher learning because of the cost. The AAIP looks to provide assistance to these students who have a 3.0 High School GPA and meet financial aid standards.

As a Junior here at the University of Alaska and a high school graduate of West Valley, I have seen way too many of my fellow students drop out of college because they cannot afford it. They did not leave because their classes were too hard, or they felt they were not getting a stellar education, it was because they could not afford the rising costs. No student should be forced to work 40 hours a week to struggle to pay for the 12 credits they now are struggling in because they are too busy working.

Our students of Alaska high schools deserve more. They need to know that someone cares and worries about the rising cost of tuition. We have a very successful merit based scholarship, the UA Scholars, now it is time for a needs based scholarship. I have never seen a group of students more passionate about a need. Here at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the Associated Students of UAF have finally stood up and demanded an equal opportunity for the students of Alaska. There were many sleepless nights, pouring over thousands of pages of material and reports, and dialogue with students, staff, and administrators. In the end they achieved something that they were told was impossible. A House Bill No. 397 now sits in committee that would start an endowment to provide scholarships on a merit and needs based system.

The great state of Alaska and the nation thrive on our higher education institutions. The University of Alaska engages the community, provides a skilled labor force, and builds a stronger state. As your voting constituent I urge to please support bill number 397 and open up the future of many young Alaskans.

Sincerely,

Meredith Cameron  
UAF Student  
District 8  
Alaska Resident

To Whom It May Concern:

As an Alaskan resident and parent, please consider supporting any effort towards financial assistance for Alaska students in Alaska higher education.

High School graduates from Alaska schools sincerely wish to attend Alaska colleges but all too often finances do not allow it to happen.

Alaska High School students do work and their families help as best they can but it is too often not enough.

We understand there is some legislation in Juneau regarding the provision of help to Alaska students. It is our hope that there is follow through with this legislation as the need is very real.

Sincerely,

Nancy Hamburg  
Sterling, Alaska

To Whom It May Concern:

I strongly urge your support for the Alaska Achievers Incentive Program Scholarship in order to assist deserving students with the constantly rising costs of higher education. As I have read and discussed the proposed legislation, I feel it has been well researched, is soundly constructed and is crafted in a manner to make a significant difference in the lives of our most productive but financially needy students.

Please move this bill forward to increase the chances it will become a reality for current students who are working hard to build a positive future for Alaska. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Sue McHenry

To Whom It May Concern:

This bill is designed to allow students who have shown scholastic integrity and achievement the ability to get a higher education, even if their financial situation prevents it. It pushes this state one step further to equality in both opportunity and quality of education. This bill will once again show the people of Alaska that intelligence and diligence are not attributes reserved to only the affluent and blessed members of society by eliminating financial barriers; financial barriers which serve no academic function and only discourage people from pursuing a higher education.

As a prospective teacher working at Lathrop High School in Fairbanks, I can attest first hand to the number of students who shy away from college because of the cost. I see students every day who demonstrate they have the ability to succeed and the ethics necessary to do great things for Alaska. But many of them see college as a burden, rather than an opportunity, and it is unfair to these young people to tell them that college isn't for them because they happen to fall in the wrong income bracket.

We owe it to these students to allow them the opportunity to grow to their fullest potential. We owe it to the State of Alaska to train people to be ready for our expanding economy. Alaska needs doctors and nurses. We need teachers, lawyers and social workers. Our state is growing and so are its needs. We cannot continue the antiquated idea that income is a reflection of ability.

Sincerely,

Patrick Frymark  
Fairbanks, AK

Mark R. Hamilton, President  
Phone: (907) 450-8000  
Fax: (907) 450-8012  
EMAIL: [sypres@alaska.edu](mailto:sypres@alaska.edu)



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of ALASKA  
*Many Traditions One Alaska*

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March 7, 2008

Representative David Guttenberg  
State Capitol, Room 418  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Guttenberg,

The University of Alaska is committed to providing access to higher education for all Alaskans. Achieving access is especially critical for Alaska's first generation college students; and students from the lowest economic quartile. Unfortunately, Alaska ranks 51<sup>st</sup> among other states and the District of Columbia in college-bound rates of low-income youth (FY 1994 to FY2005).

The Coalition of Student Leaders at the University of Alaska has offered a visionary needs-based program that would offer substantial relief to eligible students. This program, that you have introduced as – the Alaska Achievers Program (HB 397) – is fully supported by both the students and administration of the university.

In addition, the Alaska Advantage Grant administered by the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education (ACPE) continues to help students afford higher education in this state. The university fully supports the Governor's proposed increases to this program as well.

To positively impact the neediest of students, the state of Alaska must continue to invest in needs-based financial aid programs. Additionally, until the state, through ACPE, has an adequately funded program we will continue to rank poorly. Keep in mind, for Alaska to reach the average of other states nearly \$7 million is required annually.

The university provides some relief for financially needy students. The UA Grant Program allocates 1% to needs-based; however, UA's focus remains first and foremost on assuring program availability for high demand occupations in Alaska.

If I can answer any questions or be of any further service, please contact me.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark R. Hamilton'.

Mark R. Hamilton, President  
University of Alaska System

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



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(800) 928-4457 Toll Free

INTERIM:  
1292 Sadler Way, Suite 304  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
Office (907) 456-8172  
Fax (907) 456-2490

## Representative David Guttenberg

Date: March 4, 2008

To: Representative Peggy Wilson, Chair  
Health, Education and Social Services

From: Representative David Guttenberg

Re: HB397 -- Postsecondary Scholarships  
HB403 - Approp: Scholarship Fund

---

I respectfully request that you schedule HB397 – Postsecondary Scholarships, and it's corresponding appropriation bill, HB403 for Health, Education and Social Services' Committee consideration at your earliest convenience.

Enclosed are:

1. The most recent version of HB397 and HB403
2. Current sponsor statement
3. Current sectional analysis
4. List of recommended witnesses or interested parties
5. Additional background material/letters of support

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

**HB397 - Recommended Witnesses and Interested Parties (Preliminary)**

Diane Barrans – Executive Director, Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education

Jake Hamburg – President ASUAF

Lindsay Forrest – President ASUAS

John Roberson – President ASUAA

Saichi Oba - Assistant Vice President, Student & Enrollment Services

Linda Luper – Program Director, UA College Savings plan



Department of Journalism

101 Bunnell, PO Box 756120, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775 6120, (907) 474-7761

Dear Lawmakers,

As the cost of a college education keeps going up, the ability of lower income folks to attain loans and grants to pay for high education keeps going down. The growing divide pushes students away from college, away from learning and away from opportunities.

I support House Bill 397, "an Act creating a postsecondary scholarship grant program for Alaska residents based on high achievement and financial need" because we need to push the citizens of our state closer, not further away, to a college education.

Statistics tell us students are dropping out of college because of cost. I can tell you from personal experience. I have watched students leave my classes at the University of Alaska Fairbanks because of the cost of college and a lack of need based grants and scholarships. This issue is building a wedge between some bright men and women and a college degree. It doesn't and shouldn't have to be this way. HB 37 seeks address this issue and get Alaska kids more ways to for school.

I encourage you to support this important piece of legislation. Opportunities to help our best and brightest pay for college and stay closer to home just makes sense. This piece of legislation will pay off in a better smarter workforce in the future.

Sincerely,  
Charles Fedullo  
Asst. Professor of Journalism  
University of Alaska Fairbanks

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Charles Fedullo'.

---

**ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.**

1577 C Street, Suite 300, Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
907-274-3611 Fax 907-276-7989

March 28, 2008

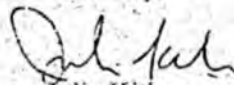
The Honorable Peggy Wilson, Chair  
Health, Education & Social Services Committee  
The Honorable Mike Chenault, Co-Chair  
The Honorable Kevin Meyer Co-Chair  
House Finance Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representatives Wilson, Chenault and Meyer:

On behalf of the Alaska Federation of Natives, I am writing to express our strong support for HB 397, pending in the Finance Committee and HB 403, pending in the House Health, Education & Social Services (HESS) Committee. HB 397 establishes the Alaska Achievers Incentive Program to be administered by the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education. It would provide much needed postsecondary scholarships for Alaska residents based on high achievement and financial need and would benefit many Alaska Natives. HB 403 appropriates \$100 million as an endowment from the general fund to the Alaska Achievers' Scholarship Fund.

The rising cost of postsecondary education is becoming a serious deterrent to high school students and their parents as well as to adults who are interested in continuing their education. For many, the cost of a postsecondary education can be the primary factor in their decision on whether to further their education. Alaskans who are doing well in school and who wish to move on to higher learning should not be forced to forego that opportunity because of cost. The Alaska Achievers Incentive Program created by HB 397 and endowed by HB 403 will help reduce the cost of a postsecondary education for those Alaskans who demonstrate academic success but who cannot afford to continue their education without financial assistance. This program will benefit all Alaskans by ensuring that we have a well-educated work force. We urge passage of these bills during this legislature.

Sincerely,



Julie Kitka  
President

Cc: The Honorable Bob Roses, Co-Chair, HESS  
The Honorable Bill Stoltze, Vice-Chair, House Finance  
The Honorable Mary Nelson  
The Honorable Reggie Joule

**Department of Journalism**

101 Bunnell, P.O. Box 756120, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-6120, (907) 474-7761

Dear Lawmakers,

As the cost of a college education keeps going up, the ability of lower income folks to attain loans and grants to pay for high education keeps going down. The growing divide pushes students away from college, away from learning and away from opportunities.

I support House Bill 397, "an Act creating a postsecondary scholarship grant program for Alaska residents based on high achievement and financial need" because we need to push the citizens of our state closer, not further away, to a college education.

Statistics tell us students are dropping out of college because of cost. I can tell you from personal experience. I have watched students leave my classes at the University of Alaska Fairbanks because of the cost of college and a lack of need based grants and scholarships. This issue is building a wedge between some bright men and women and a college degree. It doesn't and shouldn't have to be this way. HB 37 seeks address this issue and get Alaska kids more ways to for school.

I encourage you to support this important piece of legislation. Opportunities to help our best and brightest pay for college and stay closer to home just makes sense. This piece of legislation will pay off in a better smarter workforce in the future.

Sincerely,  
Charles Fedullo  
Asst. Professor of Journalism  
University of Alaska Fairbanks

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Charles Fedullo'.

AMENDMENT <sup>#</sup>1

Gardner

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE  
TO: HB 397

- 1 Page 2, line 9, following "\$1,000":
- 2 Insert "and not more than \$5,000 a year"

Passed

AMENDMENT #2

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: HB 397

*Passed*

- 1 Page 2, line 11, following "year.":
- 2       Insert "The commission may not award a scholarship to an eligible applicant for more
- 3 than four years or more than a cumulative amount of \$20,000."

AMENDMENT #3

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: HB 397

- 1 Page 3, line 22, following "AS 14.43.190":
- 2 Insert ", for the cost of administering the Alaska achievers' scholarship program,"

*Passed*

25-LS1395M.1  
Mischel  
3/10/08

AMENDMENT #4

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: HB 397

- 1 Page 3, line 16:
- 2 Delete "July"
- 3 Insert "May"

*Passed*

AMENDMENT #45

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE  
TO: HB 397

- 1 Page 2, line 23, following "achieved":
- 2 Delete "a"
- 3 Insert "and maintained a cumulative"

Passed

25-LS1395\M.6  
Mischel  
3/7/08

AMENDMENT #4

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE  
TO: HB 397

- 1 Page 2, line 16:
- 2 Delete "needed"

Passed

AMENDMENT #7

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: HB 397

1 Page 4, following line 1:

2 Insert a new bill section to read:

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

5 ALASKA ACHIEVERS' SCHOLARSHIP FUND; TRANSITION. Notwithstanding  
6 AS 14.43.195(c), added by sec. 2 of this Act, the commissioner of revenue shall determine the  
7 amount available for appropriation for scholarships from the Alaska achievers' scholarship  
8 fund as follows:

9 (1) as soon as practicable after the first appropriation is deposited into the  
10 fund, the commissioner shall determine the first full month-end market value of the fund and  
11 identify five percent of that amount available for the remainder of the fiscal year;

12 (2) as soon as practicable after May 1, 2009, the commissioner shall determine  
13 the month-end market value of the fund and identify five percent of that amount as the  
14 amount available for the following fiscal year; and

15 (3) as soon as practicable after May 1, 2010, the commissioner shall determine  
16 the average month-end market value of the fund for the preceding fiscal year and identify <sup>to 5</sup>  
17 percent of that amount as the amount available for the following fiscal year."

*amendment  
to amend.  
passed*

*Passed*

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



SESSION:  
Alaska State Capitol, Room 418  
Juneau, AK 99801  
(907) 465-4457 Office  
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(800) 928-4457 Toll Free

INTERIM:  
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Fairbanks, AK 99701  
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Fax (907) 456-2490

Representative David Guttenberg

## MEMO

To: Members of the House HESS Committee

From: Christian Gou-Leonhardt, Staff to Representative David Guttenberg

Re: Questions regarding HB397 raised during committee

Date: March 14, 2008

---

The following questions were raised during yesterday's committee meeting.

- 1. How many people utilize the PFD check box to deposit a portion of their Dividend into a UA College Savings Plan?**

According to the PFD Division's 2007 Annual Report 8,500 filers requested that at least a portion of their dividend be sent to the Plan on their behalf. That represents slightly more than 1.4% of all PFD recipients.

- 2. What are the qualifying postsecondary institutions under HB397?**

Institutions deemed eligible under current provisions of HB397:

- AVTEC
- University of Alaska (all campuses)
- Alaska Bible College
- Alaska Pacific University
- Career Academy
- Charter College
- Ilisagvik College
- Wayland Baptist University (Anchorage and Fairbanks campuses)

Please feel free to contact me directly at x4955 if you have any other questions or concerns.

**HB**

**403**

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Sponsor



Statement

SESSION  
Alaska State Capitol, Room 418  
Juneau AK 99801  
(907) 465-4457 Office  
(907) 465-3519 Fax  
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INTERIM  
1292 Sadler Way, Suite 304  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
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## Representative David Guttenberg

"An Act creating a postsecondary scholarship grant program for Alaska residents based on high achievement and financial need "

The rising cost of an education is changing the perception of affordability among our middle and high school students and their parents, as well as adults who are interested in continuing their education. For students approaching their high school graduation, the cost of a postsecondary education is the most important topic discussed by the student and the family. For nontraditional or continuing students, it can be the primary factor in the decision to further their education. It is unacceptable that Alaskans who show promise do not move on to higher learning simply because of the cost.

A 2007 report from the State Higher Education Executive Officers found that a \$1,000 difference in the price of college may impact college enrollment for the most financially needy students by as much as nine percent. A 2007 Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education report determined that for every \$160 in increased tuition, low income enrollments dropped by 5 percent in four year, public institutions and by 2.3 percent in community colleges. Perhaps most alarming, a recent internal University survey found that the number two reason why students dropped out was because of financial reasons.

Alaska's high school graduation rates are among the lowest in the country. The National Center for Education Statistics reported that Alaska ranks 42<sup>nd</sup> in high school graduation rates at 60.7%. There is no doubt that more students will be encouraged to graduate by providing the promise of a postsecondary education. Action is desperately needed. HB 397 will establish the Alaska Achievers Incentive Program within the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education. This program will help reduce the costs of a postsecondary education for those students who demonstrate academic success as well as financial need. By so doing, this program will increase educational opportunities for more bright, hardworking, and capable Alaskans so they may be ready to fill Alaskan jobs.

I urge your support of HB 397.

Representative David Guttenberg@legis.state.ak.us  
<http://guttenberg.akdemocrats.org>

**SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER**

[http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/local/357080\\_college31.html](http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/local/357080_college31.html)

**State promises help with college costs for low-income students**

*Last updated March 30, 2008 10:24 p.m. PT*

**By MANUEL VALDES**  
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TACOMA -- Teresa Jackson is raising three grandchildren by herself on a fixed income, and saving money for their college education is nearly impossible.

But now Washington is stepping in to help low-income students like Jackson's grandchildren go to college.

A new scholarship for low-income middle school students comes with a promise that if grades are kept up through high school -- at least 2.0 -- the state will pay for college. Children need to keep out of trouble with the law, too -- no felonies.

"This is my only opportunity," said Jackson, who at 61 is taking care of two teenagers and a third child in elementary school after their mothers -- Jackson's daughters -- developed substance-abuse problems.

"We just barely make enough to survive. And saving up for college is impossible. It's a burden off my shoulders," Jackson said.

The College Bound scholarship is part of a recent string of initiatives by the state and universities trying to usher low-income students into a college education.

The state began rolling out registration for the scholarship this year. The only stipulation is students need to be under the free-or-reduced lunch program. The deadline to enroll is June 1 for eighth-graders.

Students who enroll must continue to meet low-income criteria when they apply for college admission.

Around 3,200 students have registered so far out of the possible 56,000 seventh- and eighth-graders eligible statewide.

But just as children need to keep their grades up, lawmakers will have to keep funding the scholarship, even as looming state deficits forced lawmakers to do some budget trimming in the last legislative session.

In 2007, \$8.1 million was earmarked to launch the scholarship, but the first class will not spend the money until 2013. After that, lawmakers will have to find additional money.

"We've been through deficits before, we'll go through them again, but one of our goals, one of our priorities is to provide access to higher education," said Sen. Rosemary McAuliffe, D-Bothell, chairwoman of the state Senate's education committee.

The scholarship is based on a program launched in Indiana more than 15 years ago that has proved to be successful in increasing college enrollment. Oklahoma also has a similar scholarship, and California

lawmakers have drafted a measure as well, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures.

The College Bound scholarship could attract thousands more students to college in the future. High school completion and college attendance rates among low-income students rank at the bottom of all economic groups in the state.

"Part of working with kids in poverty is just giving them hope," said Harjeet Sandhu, principal at Tacoma's Jason Lee Middle School, where more than 80 percent of students qualify for the free-or-reduced lunch program.

Along with Jackson's granddaughter, Nikole, other students at Jason Lee are getting prepped by their teachers to start thinking about college. An advisory program was set up this year so when eighth-graders choose classes for high school, they also know the requirements to get into college. They visit colleges, too.

The state is estimated to spend more than \$180 million to fund need-based grants for the more than 72,000 low-income college students in the 2007-08 school year. The money provided in College Bound would help supplement that, and students would get the aid only for state schools.

Steve Thorndill, executive director of the Issaquah-based College Success Foundation, an organization helping low-income students get to college, said College Bound is the best such legislation he has seen. But Thorndill said if the number of low-income students attending college increases, more funding would be needed for the needs-based grants.

"I don't know how they can't continue it," Thorndill said. "It's kind of a moral imperative to me."

There have been other efforts to help low-income students. Washington State University and the University of Washington have pledged to waive tuition for such students.

Around 5,500 students, representing 21.5 percent of the UW's undergraduate student body, qualified under the "Husky Promise" during the 2007-08 school year. At WSU, 18.1 percent of all new undergraduates in fall 2007 are covered under the "Cougar Commitment" program.

"I think the state and university are trying to send that same message, that college is a possibility," said Kay Lewis, the UW's financial aid director.

McAuliffe said now the state's job is to spread the word about College Bound.

At Jason Lee, a handful of students enrolled now in the advisory program showed off what they know about college. They know it will be away from home. There will be clubs to join and lots of classes to take. And they've heard their parents talk about college.

College "costs a lot of money," said Tevin Richmond, an eighth-grader at Jason Lee.

But now for Jackson and Principal Sandhu, helping the students get good grades for the next three years is the challenge.

"They need the support of the parents and the community, of some grown-up, some way or another," Jackson said.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

Visit [goto.seattlepi.com/r1327](http://goto.seattlepi.com/r1327)

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**HB**

**407**

# Representative Mike Hawker

## Alaska State Legislature



### House Bill 407 Sponsor Statement

*Session:*

State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801  
907 465-4949 direct  
800 478-4950 toll free  
907 465-4979 fax

*Interim:*

716 W 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
907 269-0244 office  
907 269-0248 fax

*Member:*

House Finance Committee  
Legislative Budget  
& Audit Committee

*House District 32:*

Eagle River  
Anchorage  
Rainbow  
Indian  
Bird  
Girdwood  
Portage  
Whittier  
Sunrise  
Hope

**"An Act establishing the Alaska Health Reform Policy Commission in the Department of Health and Social Services; and providing for an effective date."**

House Bill 407 establishes the Alaska Health Reform Policy Commission in the Department of Health and Social Services for the purpose of developing comprehensive policy that better meets the current long-range healthcare needs in the state. The commission is to consider the entire spectrum of health care related issues in the state and formulate specific policy recommendations to be considered by the legislature and the executive branch.

The Commission integrates executive management from the Department of Health and Social Services, legislatively appointed professionals in their fields of expertise and ex-officio nonvoting advisory members from the legislative and executive branches.

The Commission is structured to facilitate objective and innovative thinking. All members must have demonstrated leadership and accomplishment in specialized disciplines or enterprises and possess unquestioned ability to directly influence policy direction within the appointee's area of expertise.

The Commission is established for a period of five years. It is required to submit an annual report to the legislature and governor by December 15 of each year. The initial report must include a five-year strategic plan with prioritized, targeted, and defined objectives as well as an evaluation of the strengths, weaknesses, and relative performance of health care services and conditions in Alaska.

## HB 407

### Sectional Analysis

Prepared by Representative Mike Hawker's Office

**Section 1:** Findings and intent section.

**Section 2:** Establishes the Alaska Health Reform Policy Commission. Sets out composition, appointment process, meeting procedures, duties and staff. Also requires an annual report and specifies the deadline for the report and what should be included in the report.

**Section 3:** Adds the executive director of the Commission to AS 39.25.120, which lists state employees who are classified as partially exempt under the State Personnel Act.

**Section 4:** Repeals the Commission on July 1, 2014.

**Section 5:** Immediate effective date.

# Representative Mike Hawker

## Alaska State Legislature



### House Bill 407

#### Changes in work draft 25-LS1533\E

*Session:*

State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801  
907 465-4949 direct  
800 478-4950 toll free  
907 465-4979 fax

*Interim:*

716 W 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
907 269-0244 office  
907 269-0248 fax

*Member:*

House Finance Committee  
Legislative Budget  
& Audit Committee

*House District 32*

Eagle River  
Anchorage  
Rainbow  
Indian  
Bird  
Girdwood  
Portage  
Whittier  
Sunrise  
Hope

Changes between HB 407 as introduced and the work draft committee substitute 25-LS1533\E dated 2/22/2008.

Modifies proposed AS 18.09.020 to move the appointment authority for the commission members, other than the commissioner of health and social services, from the governor to the presiding officers. Also clarifies the qualifications of commission members.

Moves the deadline for the annual report, required in proposed AS 18.09.050, from January 15 to December 15.

Staff Contact: Juli Lucky 465-4949

2/24/2008

**HB**

**422**



## Health, Education, and Social Services Committee

### Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Representative Peggy Wilson - Chair

### SPONSOR STATEMENT

#### House Bill 422

**"An act repealing the Alaska Children's Trust; establishing conditions for a grant of the balance of the Alaska Children's Trust; designating certain receipts as available for grants to the recipient of the amount representing the assets of the Alaska Children's Trust; and providing for an effective date."**

---

The Alaska Children's Trust (ACT) was established in 1988 with the goal of improving the status of children in Alaska by generating funds and committing resources to eliminate child abuse and neglect. The initial legislative appropriation was made in 1996 for \$6 million. Today, the Alaska Children's Trust totals nearly \$12 million. The Alaska Children's Trust Board is established in the Office of the Governor, and receives grants and contract support from the Department of Health and Human Services. Seven trustees, appointed by the Governor oversee the fiduciary and grant-making functions of the Alaska Children's Trust. A portion of the interest from the earnings of the Trust funds grants to community-based prevention programs and services. The dollars available for annual grant making are limited to a maximum amount by state statute.

The Trustees of the Alaska Children's Trust (ACT) and the Board of Directors of the Friends of the Alaska Children's Trust (FACT), the 501(c)(3) non-profit organization established to raise funds and advocate for the mission of the Alaska Children's Trust, have engaged in activities to assess the effectiveness of the Trust in accomplishing its mission and to plan for the future of the Trust including how FACT can help to accomplish that mission. These activities included strategic planning, research on the structure of children's trusts in other states, and an organizational assessment completed by The Giving Practice (Philanthropy Northwest). The ACT and FACT boards have determined that:

- \* Under the current structure, FACT is unable to accomplish its primary purposes, which are to raise funds and advocate for the Alaska Children's Trust. Donors do not want to make contributions to the State, FACT is not able to guarantee donor intent is honored, and FACT Directors are not willing to raise money that may or may not be used as donors intend.
- Unless significant changes are made, the current administrative structure of the Trust within the State does not allow for reliable, stable budget funding for grant-making.
- Given the Trust's small operating budget and the size of the grant awards, many community-based organizations that are well poised to offer community-based solutions are unlikely to apply because of the administrative burden relative to the small size of grant awards.



Health, Education, and Social Services Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
House of Representatives  
Representative Peggy Wilson - Chair

- Current Trust statute does not allow donations to the ACT to be used for programming. Therefore, federal, or any other potential programming donations must currently be funneled either through the state government or to FACT, complicating the ACT board's ability to properly exercise its responsibilities or easily influence the use of funds.
- While the Trust greatly benefits from gubernatorial appointment of trustees, it would also benefit from expanding the size of the board. A combination of gubernatorial appointees and self-appointed board members would ensure both the adequate oversight of the public dollars and individuals who are able to actively engage in promoting the mission of the organization.

The legal opinion from the Legislative Affairs Agency for the State of Alaska, stated, "Privatizing the fund would require a repeal of the fund and some transfer provision for the existing principal."

HB 422 would formulate legislation that would preserve the present revenue sources of license plates and birth and marriage certificates for the trust and allow for State oversight of the funds through a Governor-appointed board. The current governance structure of the Trust will remain intact with the Governor of Alaska continuing to appoint a majority of trustees and the Commissioners of the Departments of Health and Social Services and Education and Early Development remain ex-officio, voting members of the Trust. Furthermore, through privatization, the mission of the Trust to prevent the abuse of Alaska's children would more effectively and efficiently be carried through a private entity, and the Trust will be more successful in attracting new private donations as a non-governmental entity.

HB 422 would allow the legislature to use the annual estimated balance of the account maintained by the commissioner of administration to make a named recipient grant to the Alaska Community Foundation to be governed by the gubernatorially appointed ACT board. Under the Alaska Community Foundation, the ACT will have greater flexibility to create a more streamlined and simplified administrative structure that would greatly enhance the Trust's ability to pursue its mission efficiently and effectively.

The Trustees of the Alaska Children's Trust, with the support of the Friends of the Alaska Children's Trust have recommended to the Governor and the Alaska Legislature that the Alaska Children's Trust be privatized.

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: HB 422  
 ( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services  
 RDU Children's Services  
 Component Children's Trust Programs

ID (File name) HB422-DHSS-CTP-03-28-08  
 Title CHILDREN'S TRUST GRANT FOR ENDOWMENT  
 Sponsor HOUSE HES  
 Requester HOUSE HES

Component No. 2251

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

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

	Appropriation		Information				
	Required						
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Personal Services							
Travel	( 13.2)	13.2	( 13.2)	( 13.2)	( 13.2)	( 13.2)	( 13.2)
Contractual	( 790.0)	790.0	( 790.0)	( 790.0)	( 790.0)	( 790.0)	( 790.0)
Supplies	( 1.5)	1.5	( 1.5)	( 1.5)	( 1.5)	( 1.5)	( 1.5)
Equipment							
Land & Structures							
Grants & Claims	( 415.0)	415.0	( 415.0)	( 415.0)	( 415.0)	( 415.0)	( 415.0)
Miscellaneous							
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>( 1,219.7)</b>	<b>1,219.7</b>	<b>( 1,219.7)</b>	<b>( 1,219.7)</b>	<b>( 1,219.7)</b>	<b>( 1,219.7)</b>	<b>( 1,219.7)</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>							
<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES (0)</b>							

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	( 630.0)	630.0	( 630.0)	( 630.0)	( 630.0)	( 630.0)	( 630.0)
1003 GF Match							
1004 GF							
1037 GF/Mental Health							
Other(Interagency Receipts 1006)	( 40.0)	40.0	( 40.0)	( 40.0)	( 40.0)	( 40.0)	( 40.0)
Other(1098 & 1099-see * below)	( 549.7)	549.7	( 549.7)	( 549.7)	( 549.7)	( 549.7)	( 549.7)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>( 1,219.7)</b>	<b>1,219.7</b>	<b>( 1,219.7)</b>	<b>( 1,219.7)</b>	<b>( 1,219.7)</b>	<b>( 1,219.7)</b>	<b>( 1,219.7)</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITIONS**

Full-time							
Part-time	- 1	1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1
Temporary							

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

\* NOTE: Due to limited space, the fund source information located in the bottom "Other" line is a combination of fund 1098, Children's Trust Earnings -399.7 and 1099, Children's Trust Principal -150.0 for a total of -549.7.

This bill repeals the Alaska Statutes pertaining to the Alaska Children's Trust and transfers the unencumbered balance of the funds to a named recipient organized for charitable purposes to hold in trust for child abuse and neglect prevention activities and programs.

Unusable federal and interagency receipt authority will be deleted as well as the one position associated with the Alaska Children's Trust component. (Continued on Page 2)

Prepared by: Tammy Sandoval, Director  
 Division Office of Children's Services  
 Approved by: Karleen Jackson, Commissioner  
 Agency Department of Health and Social Services

Phone 269-3410  
 Date/Time 03/28/2008  
 Date 03/28/2008

FISCAL NOTE

BILL NO: HB 422

STATE OF ALASKA  
2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

**ANALYSIS CONTINUATION**

This bill does not address the remaining federal funds granted by the Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice for the project titled Child Abuse Prevention Project. These funds have been used mainly to purchase educational advertising regarding child abuse prevention and have been managed through the trust. The current balance of the grant is \$265.6 and the grant is scheduled to expire Sept. 30, 2008.

HCR

1

25-LS0370\C  
Mischel  
3/13/07

**CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1( )**  
**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**  
**TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION**

**BY**

**Offered:**  
**Referred:**

**Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES CISSNA, Gruenberg**

**A RESOLUTION**

1 **Relating to public health and a health compact.**

2 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

3 **WHEREAS** Alaska continues to lead the nation in negative health indicators,  
4 including tobacco use and alcohol abuse; and

5 **WHEREAS** state residents continue to rank poorly in rates of obesity and lack of  
6 physical activity compared to other states, and these negative indicators can lead to long-term  
7 illnesses, such as heart disease, diabetes, and other diseases that require costly and ongoing  
8 health care; and

9 **WHEREAS** the state ranks second in the nation in per capita public health costs,  
10 spends billions of dollars annually on health-related costs, and despite these substantial  
11 expenditures on health care, the state continues to rank low in the overall health of its  
12 population; and

13 **WHEREAS,** the demand for financing costly treatment continues to rise and spending  
14 for less costly and more effective preventative health measures is decreasing; and

15 **WHEREAS** the state has a high rate of uninsured residents who often cannot afford  
16 preventative health care programs or medical assistance when sick, resulting in a higher

1 incidence of long-term illness that often leads to catastrophic levels of debt; and

2       **WHEREAS** the high number of uninsured residents in the state translates into poor  
3 physical and financial health; and

4       **WHEREAS** the state needs qualified health care workers to occupy the many unfilled  
5 health care professional positions statewide; and

6       **WHEREAS** Alaska residents speak many languages, and the lack of qualified  
7 translators creates barriers to accessing health information and treatment; and

8       **WHEREAS** health experts point to personal lifestyle choices as the greatest indicator  
9 of a person's health;

10       **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature invites all state departments, all  
11 local governments, private businesses, nonprofit organizations, and every man, woman, and  
12 child of the state to join the Alaska Health Compact; and be it

13       **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska Health Compact is an individual and  
14 voluntary commitment by each Alaskan to take pride in the healthy choices made to promote  
15 personal health and well being, and each Alaskan is encouraged to share personal health  
16 successes and experiences with each other.

17       **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Emil Notti, Commissioner,  
18 Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development; the Honorable Joe  
19 Schmidt, Commissioner, Department of Corrections; the Honorable Roger Sampson,  
20 Commissioner, Department of Education and Early Development; the Honorable Karleen  
21 Jackson, Commissioner, Department of Health and Social Services; the Honorable Walt  
22 Monegan, Commissioner, Department of Public Safety; the Honorable Mark R. Hamilton,  
23 President, University of Alaska; and Richard I. Mauer, Chair, State Board of Education and  
24 Early Development.

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: HCR1-LEG-3-13-07  
 ( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Legislature  
 Title Relating to public health and a health compact RDU Legislative Council  
 Component Council and Subcommittees  
 Sponsor Representatives Cissna, Gruenberg  
 Requester Health, Education and Social Services Component No. 783

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

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<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>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</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>
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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 (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

This legislation has zero fiscal impact on the Legislative Affairs Agency.

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director  
 Division: Legislative Affairs Agency  
 Approved by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director  
 Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Phone: 465-6626  
 Date/Time: 3/13/07 1:29 PM  
 Date: 3/13/2007

Alaska State Legislature  
House of Representatives

Alaska State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
1-800-922-3875 (toll free)  
1-907-465-4588 (fax)



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(fax) 1-907-269-0193

Representative Sharon Cissna  
District 22

# Health COMPACT

Sponsor Statement  
House Concurrent Resolution No. 1

“Relating to Public Health and a Health Compact”

We hear in the news, from our constituents, and from each other: Alaska faces a health crisis. The availability of accessible and affordable health care in our great state is challenged by a forecast of shrinking provider ranks and increased need for care, rising costs and limited funds to meet them.

Alaska's needs are great. Our greatest resource: Alaskans. While legislators continue working in the Capitol and in their districts to better life for every man, woman, and child in the state, we can put forward this simple tool to help Alaskans help themselves.

The Health Compact encourages all Alaskans to make healthy choices to promote their own health and well being, and to share their experiences and ideas with one another. It dedicates the remainder of the year 2007 as a time to join the Compact, and dedicates 2008 as a year for sharing ideas and taking action.

It doesn't cost a penny. It is good medicine for the health crisis we face.



# RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original documents after microfilm reproductions have been made.

*Stan Hubbard*

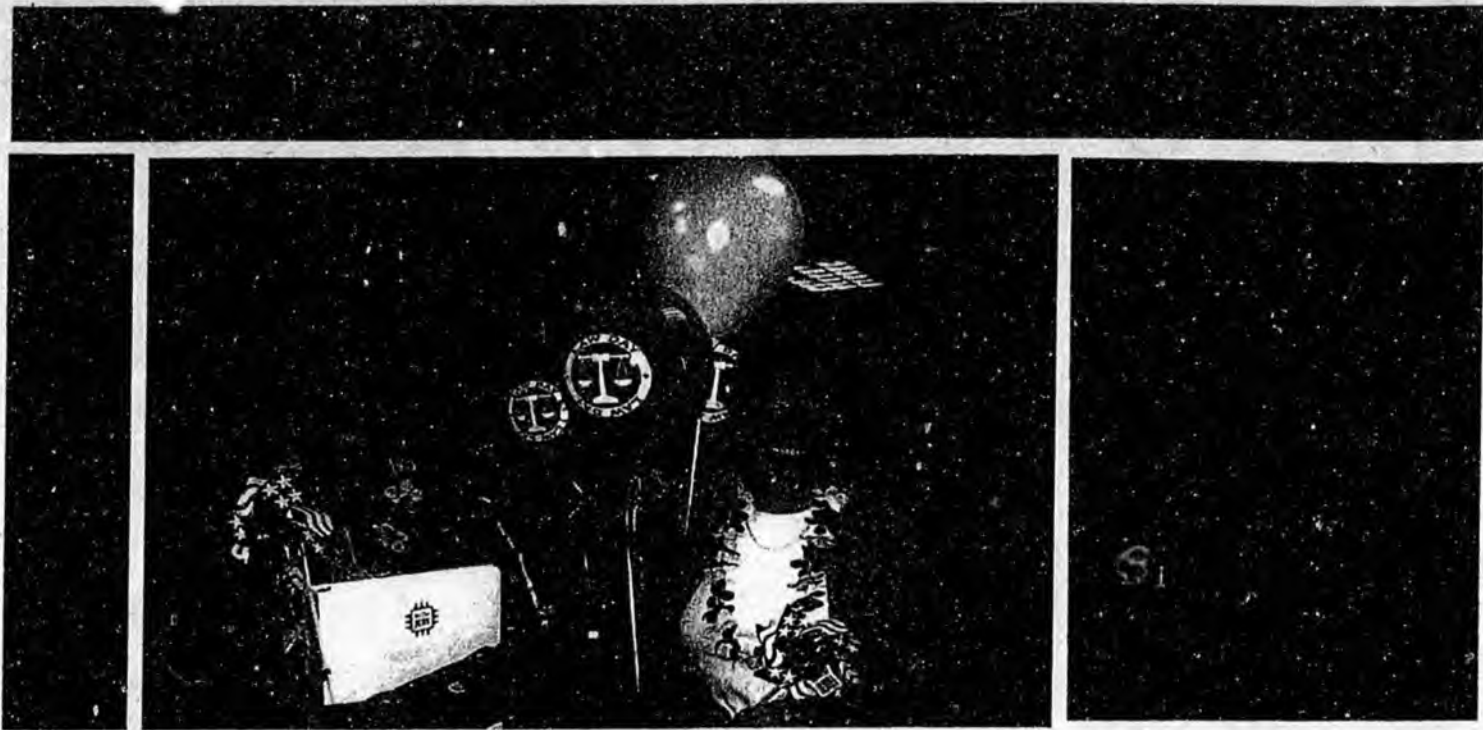
Signature of Camera Operator

*6-1-2009*

Date

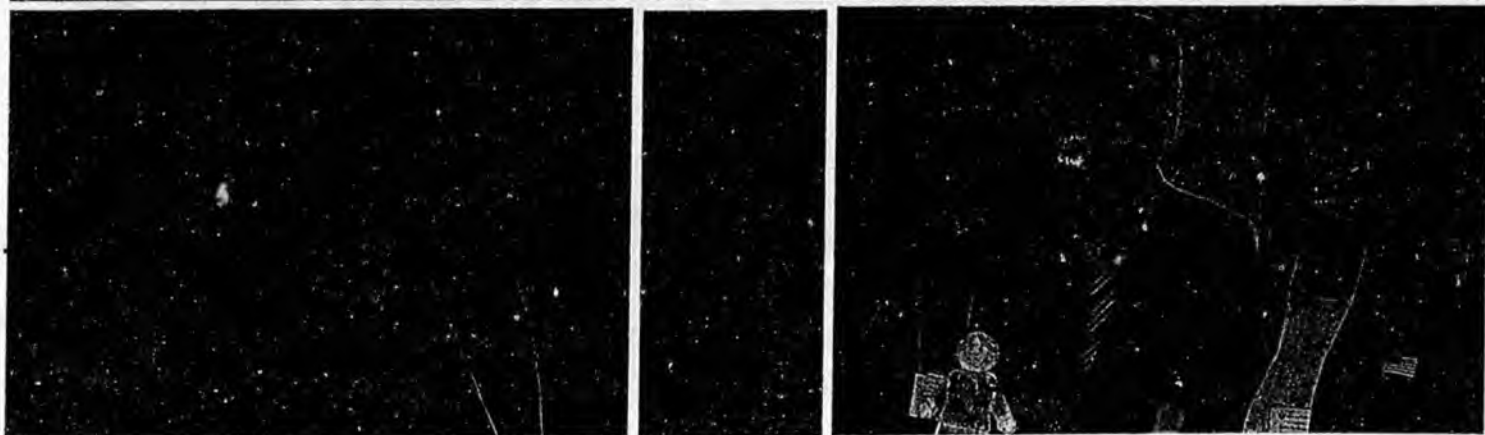
HCR

6

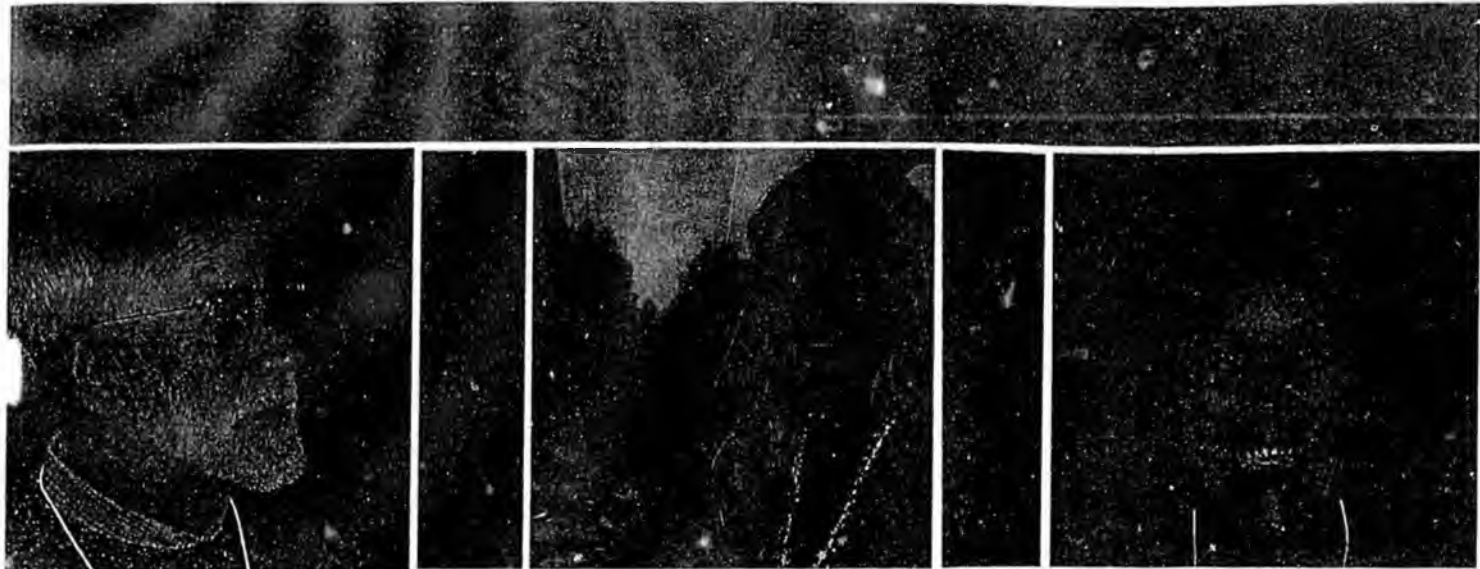


*Democracy doesn't happen on its own. Democracy is learned. Our nation's schools have the opportunity--and the responsibility--to prepare the next generation of Americans for citizenship.*

*--Campaign for the Civic Mission of Schools*







## Acknowledgments

We are very grateful to the following organizations and individuals for their participation in the Civic Learning Policy Roundtable at UAA on September 22, 2006. Their ideas, enthusiasm and generous support were invaluable to the completion of the ACLA project and the recommendations contained in this report. —The ACLA Project Directors

Chief Justice Dana Fabe  
Alaska Supreme Court  
Vran Utner, Director  
UAA Institute of Social & Economic Research  
Lt. Governor Loren Leman  
Rachel Cramer, Lt. Governor's Office  
Chancellor Elaine Momon  
University of Alaska Anchorage  
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John DeDe, UAA  
Office of Community Partnerships  
Beverly Hager, UAA  
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Krista Sully  
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Stellen Appello  
Alaska PAA  
Nancy Antdes, UAA Community Engagement  
Madison Alger, UAA Student

Janis Angvik, Angvik & Associates  
Brit Bales, UAA Student  
Rick Barrier, Commonwealth North  
Robert "Beal" Bassett, Points of Light Foundation  
Mary Bustol, U.S. Cong. Conf. on Civic Education  
Barbara Brown, Leadership Anchorage  
Sen. Con Bunde, Alaska Legislature  
Daniel Campbell, UAA Student  
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Memry Dahl, First Alaskans Institute  
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Bill Evans, Anchorage Chamber of Commerce  
Vic Fischer, ISER  
Eileen Foley, Service High School  
Rep. Berta Gardner, Alaska Legislature  
Gerald Gates, APU Dept. of Education  
Carol Heyman, Chugach Electric Assn.  
Joe Caronite, Alaska Native Justice Center  
Michelle Jasanof, UAA Student

Barbara Jones, ARBA JRF Committee  
Betsy Judd, State of Alaska  
Monte Kane, UAA Provost's Office  
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Jonathan Minton, Alaska Bar Association  
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